

A large proportion of the time of the cadets is given to the practical study of engineering in the workshops and instructional steamboats attached to the Colleges, and also in the training cruisers.

29. In all subjects of instruction the principle will be followed of giving merit marks for current work. At the end of each term the cadet's proficiency and progress will be tested, partly by examination, and partly by the marks gained for current work.

30. The passing-out examination of cadets is representative of all subjects studied at the College, with the exception of religious knowledge, which does not form part of the official examination. Marks for work done during previous terms are combined with the marks directly awarded in the examination.

First, second, and third classes will be awarded, and the class obtained in passing out counts afterwards towards promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant, promotion being accelerated according to the following scale: For a first class, two months; for a second class, one month. The greatest amount of time that can be gained on passing out is accordingly two months.

31. Cadets may be required to withdraw at any time if in the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—

- (1.) They fail to reach a satisfactory standard; or
- (2.) Their conduct is unsatisfactory; or
- (3.) They are unsuitable for the Naval Service.

32. It is to be distinctly understood that the period of training, including the time spent in the training cruiser, is a time of probation, and the parent or guardian of every cadet is required to sign a declaration on the admission of a cadet to the effect that he shall be immediately withdrawn on the receipt of an official request for his withdrawal.

33. When a cadet is found to be making insufficient progress a letter is sent to his parent or guardian warning him of the possibility of having to withdraw the cadet unless a marked improvement takes place. This warning is generally issued a term in advance, to enable the parent provisionally to make other arrangements for continuing the boy's education in case his withdrawal should become necessary.

By command of their Lordships.

Admiralty, August, 1913.

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

SCHEDULES OF GEOMETRY IN THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

A.—Practical Geometry.

1. Bisection of angles and of straight lines.
2. Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.
3. Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.
4. Construction of parallels to a given straight line.
5. Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.
6. Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportion.
7. Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

B.—Theoretical Geometry.

ANGLES AT A POINT.

1. If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.
2. If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

PARALLEL STRAIGHT LINES.

3. When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if
 - (i) a pair of alternate angles are equal,
 - or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal,
 - or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting-line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.
4. Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

TRIANGLES AND RECTILINEAR FIGURES.

5. The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.
6. If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.
7. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.
8. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

9. If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

10. If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

11. If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

14. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

15. If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

AREAS.

16. Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

17. Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

18. Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

19. Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities:—

$$k(a + b + c + \dots) = ka + kb + kc + \dots$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

LOCI.

21. The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

22. The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of a pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR NEW ZEALAND CANDIDATES.

Two nominations are reserved in each year for New Zealand candidates, but not more than one of these nominations will be made at one time.

These nominations are open to boys, otherwise qualified, who belong to families resident in the Dominion and are being educated in the Dominion, or, in default of such candidates, to boys, otherwise qualified, who belong to families resident in the Dominion and are for the time being receiving their education in the United Kingdom. The names of approved candidates will be submitted to the Secretary of State by His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

Candidates for nomination by the Government of New Zealand must comply with all the conditions required in the case of other candidates; save that (a) in respect of the date and method of application, and (b) (unless the candidate is being educated in the United Kingdom) in respect of the qualifying examination and other essentially local conditions the following provisions will hold:—

1. Such candidates must forward their applications for nomination so as to reach the Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington, not less than six months before the date at which they can become eligible in point of age for entry at Osborne—that is, for the January entry, not later than the 1st June; for the May entry, not later than the 1st October; for the September entry, not later than the 1st February; but no nomination can be made for the September entry if both the nominations allotted to the Dominion for that year have already been filled. For candidates receiving their education in the United Kingdom the application in each case must be made three months earlier.

No application can be considered unless it is made within the twelve months (or, in the case of candidates receiving their education in the United Kingdom, within the fifteen months) immediately preceding the date at which the candidate can attain the required age.

2. Each application for nomination must be accompanied by a declaration from the parent of the boy that he is willing to comply with all the conditions that apply to boys admitted to the Royal Naval College; by certificates of good character from the headmaster of the school attended by the candidate and from some other well-known person; and also by a certificate of birth showing that he complies with the conditions as to age laid down in clause 5 of the Admiralty Regulations.

The application should also contain a statement in brief from the headmaster of the school of the course of work taken by the boy during the preceding twelve months and of his promise therein.

3. In all cases applications entertained shall be subject to a favourable report on the address, demeanour, and