ALGEBRA.

Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.
Proportion.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The First Four Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.[1]

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.
Simple Machines *(Mechanical Powers)*:—Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each.
Centre of Gravity.
General Laws of Motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
Law of the Motion of Falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.
Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.
The Barometer, the Syphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

OPTICS.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.
Formation of Images by Mirrors and Simple Lenses.

HEAT.

Its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of heat. Specific and Latent heat. Calorimeters. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-Metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below —their chief physical and chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.
Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.
Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.
The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.
Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.
Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.
Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

MONDAY.

Afternoon, 2 *to* 4. Latin.
4 *to* 6. Latin Grammar and Composition.

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Greek, German, Sanskrit, or Arabic.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. French or German.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Arithmetic and Algebra.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. Geometry.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. English Language.
Afternoon, 3 *to* 6. English History.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Natural Philosophy.
Afternoon, 2 *to* 5. Chemistry.

On Monday Morning at Nine o'clock in the week next but one ensuing, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And on the Monday morning next following, at Nine o'clock, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Three Divisions:—in the Honours Division in the order of proficiency; in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order.[2]

1 The questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elementary character.
2 The places of Candidates in the Honours Division are determined by their respective degrees of proficiency in the subjects of the Pass Examination taken collectively.