

excipients; gargles; ointments; pessaries; bougies; suppositories; antiseptic dressings. Candidates for a dispenser's certificate will be required to pass a practical examination in translating and compounding autograph prescriptions; and neatness and quickness of work will be taken into consideration.

Syllabus, Third Year.—Practical pharmacy: This course of instruction shall consist of lectures, demonstrations, and practical work by students, and shall embrace the following course of study: Pharmaceutical processes—comminution, solution, crystallization, diffusion, dialysis, evaporation, fusion, calcination, distillation, filtration, precipitation, percolation. Pharmaceutical preparations—aceta, aquæ, chartæ, confectiones, decocta, emplastra, enemata, essentia, extracta, glycerina, infusa, injectio, linimenta, liquores, lotiones, mellita, misturæ, mucilagines, olea, pilulæ, pulveres, spiritus, succi, suppositoria, syrupi, tincturæ, trochisci, unguenta, vapores, vina.

Third Year.—Therapeutics: This course shall consist of lectures upon the following: Antacids, anthelmintics, astringents, cathartics, caustics, diaphoretics, diuretics, emetics, emmenagogues, emollients, epispantics, expectorants, narcotics, refrigerants, sedatives, sialogogues, general stimulants, special stimulants, tonics; the principles on which the administration of remedies are founded. Toxicology: This course shall consist of lectures upon the following: Phosphorus, chlorine and iodine, acids, alkalies, lead, antimony, mercury, arsenic, metallic salts, opium, aconite, belladonna, digitalis, Indian hemp, cantharides, chloroform, chloral, hydrocyanic acid, oxalic acid; the physiological and physical actions of poisons and their antidotes.

List of Text-books recommended to Students.—"The British Pharmacopœia," Squires' "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia," "Lessons on Prescriptions and Prescribing," by J. H. Griffiths; "Materia Medica and Pharmacy," by J. H. Griffiths; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by Garrod; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by J. M. Bruce; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by W. Whitla, M.D.; "Pharmaceutical Chemistry," by J. Attfield; "Aids to Pharmacy," by J. A. Sempill; "Aids to Materia Medica," parts 1 and 2, by J. A. Sempill.

Students are cautioned that all text-books used in this department are the editions in which are embodied the recent additions to "The British Pharmacopœia." Students wishing fuller information or advice should apply to the instructor in pharmacy.

Anatomy and Physiology (Lecturer, Dr. Anderson Stuart).

One year's course of study (commencing on 6th July). Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. A student who has attended the course will be granted a certificate if he passes a satisfactory examination. The course of instruction is—*Anatomy and Physiology*: Lectures 1-4, General and introductory view of the structure and functions of the human body; Lectures 5-7, The blood and lymph, vascular system and the circulation; Lecture 8, The blood and the lymph; Lectures 9, 10, The respiratory system; Lectures 11, 12, The sources of loss and gain to the blood; Lectures 13, 14, The alimentary organs and their functions; Lectures 15-17, Motion and locomotion, including joints, muscles, various special muscular actions—e.g., voice, walking, &c.; Lectures 18-20, Sensations and the organs of the senses; Lectures 21, 22, The eye and the sense of sight; Lecture 23, The coalescence of sensations with one another and with other states of consciousness; Lectures 24-26, The structure and functions of nerve-fibres and of the central organs of the nervous system. The minute anatomy is distributed over the entire course, and is demonstrated by preparations under the microscope. Diagrams, models, dissections, and experiments are freely used to illustrate the lectures. The text-book for the course is "Elementary Lessons in Physiology," by Professor Huxley. The lecturer will be in the room some time before the lecture begins in order to explain the various exhibits, and will remain for a little while after the conclusion of the lecture for the purpose of answering any questions, &c.

Mechanical Dentistry (Teacher, Mr. H. G. Low).—Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Uses of vulcanite and celluloid in dentistry: one year's course of study. Uses of metals in dentistry: one year's course of study. Working metals and celluloid and vulcanite bases: one year's course of study. To obtain the certificate of Expert in Mechanical Dentistry the student must have attended the classes and passed in the subjects above specified, and the first year in chemistry, and also satisfy the examiners as to knowledge of English and bookkeeping.

Department of Physics (Instructor, Mr. T. E. Hewett).

The course of instruction in physics includes a number of subjects, and is completed in two years. Students who wish to get the certificate of Expert in Physics must attend the whole course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject; must also obtain a certificate in chemistry, card-certificate for first year in art course and mathematics, and satisfy the examiners as to their knowledge of English and bookkeeping. A student may, however, attend any course of instruction in any subject under physics, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a class-certificate. Subjects (under instructor in physics): Sound, heat, light, electricity and magnetism, pneumatics, hydrostatics.

Physics.—Two years' course of study. Monday and Friday, 8 p.m. First year: The order of lectures will be as follows—1, a course of introductory lectures on the general properties of matter, the laws of motion, units of measurement, and the chief physical forces; 2, pneumatics and hydrostatics; 3, sound, and the physical theory of music; 4, light, and optical apparatus generally; 5, heat, and relation of same to work; 6, electricity and magnetism. Second year (Tuesdays, 8 p.m.): 1, Electricity and magnetism—the C.G.S. units, measurement of capacity, quantity, electro-motive force, current, resistance, theory of voltaic cell, action of currents on currents, dynamic machines, secondary batteries, mode of determining magnetic inclination and declination, secular and diurnal variations, dia-magnetism; 2, sound—indirect method of determining velocity, tuning-forks, vibrations of rods plates and membranes, beats and interferences, resonance and harmonics, analysis and synthesis; 3, light—the undulatory theory, vision through lenses micro-