

Mining, Applied Mechanics, and Hydraulics.—(Lecturer, the Director.)

Mining.—Shafts—selection of site, size; modes of excavation in dry and wet rock, wet sand, and swamp; timbering of shafts; ladders; chambers—size, excavation, timbering; levels and drives—size, excavation, timbering; securing sets on inclines; modes of stoping, height, and timbering of stopes; main passes—size, timbering, division; mullock passes—size, timbering, distance apart.

Pumping and Pit-work.—Pumps and engines used in metal-mining, force-pumps, plunger-pump, draw-lift, fixing pump-pieces, bearers, friction-rollers, V-bobs, balance-bobs, main rods, flat rods, clacks, buckets. bucket-rod, catches, staples, and glands; thickness of pipes; capacity of pumps.

Ventilation.—Atmospheric pressure, vapour density; ventilation of drives and underground workings by natural and artificial means; furnaces, water-blasts, fans; division of air-courses; noxious gases met with in metal- and coal-mines, their composition and detection.

Explosives.—Their use in quarries and mines, relative strengths, action, gases evolved, composition; charging bore-holes; firing explosives; quantity to be used.

Hauling and Winding.—Safety-cages; man-engines; strength of rope; strength of timbers.

Water-power.—Turbines, Pelton wheels, calculation of horse-power and flow of water from boxes and nozzles.

Text-book used: Gordon's "Mining and Engineering," 10s., Government Printer.

Practical Assaying.—(Lecturers and Instructors, the Director and Assistant.)

Dry Assaying.—(1.) The furnaces and appliances used in fire-assaying, with sketches. (2.) The fluxes, their properties and uses. (3.) The reducers and their reducing-powers. (4.) Fuels and other reagents, as salt, iron, sheet and granulated lead, glass-powder, &c. (5.) Preparation of pure silver for parting gold and silver. (6.) Preparation of nitric-acid solutions for parting. (7.) Preliminary assays of ores and bullion, their use and application. (8.) Volatility of gold and silver—the influence of different temperatures in different parts of muffle; also of time in muffle. (9.) The operation in fire-assaying—*a*, powdering the ore; *b*, sampling the dry pulp; *c*, preparing the charge; *d*, fusing the charge, and extracting the lead-button; *e*, cupelling the lead-button; *f*, weighing the bullion; *g*, parting and calculating the value of the bullion. (10.) Probable sources of error in fire-assaying. (11.) Keeping note-books and proper record of results. (12.) The assay of litharge and red-lead. (13.) The assay of gold- and silver-ores—*a*, in clean quartz; *b*, in pyritous quartz; *c*, in concentrates and tailings; *d*, in roasted ores; *e*, by amalgamation assay; *f*, by scorification assay. (14.) The retorting and melting of bullion. (15.) The refining of base bullion. (16.) The assay of bullion—*a*, weighing the assay; *b*, cupelling for base; *c*, adding pure silver for parting; *d*, rolling the "cornet"; *e*, parting the "cornet"; *f*, calculating the value. (17.) The calculation of results obtained in batteries from treatment of gold- and silver-ores. (18.) The assay of galena and cerussite; the valuation of lead, gold, and silver. (19.) The valuation of lead bullion. (20.) The assay of tin-ore (cassiterite).

Text-book: Park's "Laboratory Instructions in Assaying and Practical Chemistry," 7s. 6d.

Wet Assaying.—(21.) Operations—*a*, solution; *b*, crystallization; *c*, precipitation; *d*, filtration; *e*, decantation; *f*, washing; *g*, evaporation; *h*, distillation; *i*, ignition; *j*, sublimation; *k*, fusion; *l*, use of blowpipe; *m*, the use of spirit- and gas-lamps; *n*, the preparation of reagents and tests of purity, &c.; *o*, the preparation of fluxes; *p*, test-papers; *q*, the balance, weights, operations of weighing; *r*, preservation of platinum crucibles. (22.) The assay of iron-ores—*a*, gravimetric; *b*, volumetric. (23.) The assay of copper-ores—*a*, as oxide; *b*, as metal by electrolysis; *c*, volumetric; *d*, colorimetric. (24.) The assay of antimonite. (25.) The assay of bismuth glance. (26.) The assay of cinnabar. (27.) The assay of galena. (28.) The assay of zinc-ores. (29.) The assay of manganese-ores. (30.) The assay of nickel-ores. (31.) The assay of cobalt-ores. (32.) The assay of chromite of iron. (33.) The assay of arsenic-ores. (34.) The assay of silver-ores—*a*, volumetric; *b*, gravimetric. (35.) The valuation of specimens.

Text-book: Park's "Assaying and Practical Chemistry," 7s. 6d.

Practical Chemistry.—(Lecturer and Instructor, Mr. W. A. MacLeod, B.A., B.Sc.)

Junior Class.—(1.) Operations (these are the same as for wet assaying). (2.) The separation of the metals into groups. (3.) Qualitative tests for the different metals. (4.) The separation of silver, lead, mercury. (5.) The separation of copper, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony. (6.) The separation of iron and alumina, iron and zinc, iron and manganese, iron and chromium. (7.) The separation of calcium and magnesium. (8.) The separation of barium, strontium, and calcium. (9.) The separation of potassium and sodium. (10.) Qualitative tests for the acid-radicals (inorganic)—*a*, H_2S , HCl , HBr , HI ; *b*, HNO_3 , HClO_3 ; *c*, HBO_2 , H_2CO_3 , H_2CrO_4 , HF , H_3PO_4 , H_4SiO_4 , H_2SO_4 , H_3AsO_4 .

(Lecturer and Instructor, the Director.)

Senior Class.—(1.) The estimation of chlorine. (2.) The estimation of sulphuric acid and sulphur. (3.) The estimation of phosphoric acid. (4.) The analysis of limestones and calcareous freestone. (5.) The analysis of coals, coke, charcoal, and shales. (6.) The analysis of barytes. (7.) The analysis of fluor-spar. (8.) The analysis of scheelite and wolfram. (9.) The analysis of rocks (including estimation of K_2O and Na_2O). (10.) The analysis of fireclays. (11.) The analysis of soils. (12.) The analysis of complex sulphide ores. (13.) The analysis of milk. (14.) The analysis of waters. (15.) The analysis of bone-dust and bone-ash, with estimation of nitrogen. (16.) The analysis of guanos and apatite. (17.) The analysis of superphosphates. (18.) The estimation of alcohol—*a*, by weight; *b*, by volume. (19.) Volumetric analysis: The estimation of—