The last year of the course provides for systematic work in Physical Geography, according to the following Topics:—

The Atmosphere, Evaportion and Condensation: Height and composition of atmosphere, atmospheric pressure, use of barometers, distribution of temperature horizontal and vertical, use of thermometer, evaporation and condensation, aqueous vapor rainfall, ice and snow; regions of extreme dryness and of great rainfall, land and sea breezes, general conditions of climate, actions of rain, springs, rivers and glaciers upon the earth's crust.

Chemical and Physical Characteristics of the crust of the Earth: Elements of which the crust is composed; difference between crystalline and non-crystalline substances, common rock-forming minerals, granite rocks and volcanic products,—lavas, scoriae, pumice and dust, sedimentary rocks, conglomerates, sandstones, shales and clays, rocks of organic origin and their chemical composition, chalk, coral rocks and other limestones, peat and coal, altered rock-slates, schists, gneiss, nature and origin of soils.

Internal Terrestrial Phenomena: Observations indicating an increased temperature in the interior of the earth, volcanic phenomena and distribution of volcanoes, earthquakes and slow upheavels or subsidences of the earth's crust.

The Sea: Salts dissolved in sea water, depth and form of sea bottom; remarkable inequalities, distribution of temperature and density, phenomena of Arctic and Antartic regions, floes, pack-ice, ice-bergs, etc., action of sea upon the earth's crust, influence of the sea in the distribution.

Movements of the Earth and their Results: Methods of measuring angular space and time, proofs of rotation and revolution, the earth's orbit, the plane of the ecliptic, and the plane of the equator, effects of rotation and revolution, the distribution of light and heat on the earth's surface, day and night, the year, the seasons.

Life on the earth:—Classification and development of plant life and animal life, races of men and their distribution.