Considerations relative to temperature, with its diurnal and annual variations and geographical distribution.

An enquiry into the causes and physical peculiarities of different winds.

An investigation of aqueous phenomena, including the variations in the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere; the formation of clouds, fog, dew, rain and snow; comparative prevalence of rain in different periods and in different regions.

Examination of the laws regulating the diurnal, annual and geographical fluctuations of barometric pressure. Connexion between wind, the indications of the barometer, and aqueous precipitation.

Practical application of Meteorology, with reference to animal and vegetable life and the industrial occupations of man.

(*Text-books*—Kaemtz's Meteorology, by Walker; Drew's Practical Meteorology.)

Demonstrations are given by the Professor at the Magnetical Observatory.

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§ 9.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor—H. H. Croft, D.C.L.

Subjects of Lectures:

FIRST YEAR.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

In this course, which is intended as an introduction to the science, particular attention will be paid to Chemical