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two inior chemistry and junior physics, as an aid to qualitative analysis and systematic mineralogy in the following session.

The blowpipe laboratory is arranged to accommodate fortyeight students, working twenty-four at one time. Students must supply their own blowpipe apparatus, but a locker and key are provided for each student. For junior students, the class meets on Friday afternoon, 1-3 o'clock. For senior students, the hours are arranged so as not to conflict with other classes. The work of the fall term in the junior class, consists in learning the use of the blowpipe, the various operations and the reagents employed ; the winter term is occupied in applying the knowledge acquired during the fail term, in the determination of minerals. The work of the primary class is continued during the third session in connection with the classes of descriptive and determinative mineral-The quantitative assay of gold and silver ores, by means of ogy. the blowpipe, forms part of the work of the class in assaying. Text-books-Chapman's Blowpipe Practice, 2nd ed. (Copp-Clark Co.)

Kolbeck's 6th ed. of Plattner's Probirkunst mit dem Lothrohre. Books for reference :

Brush and Penfield's Manual of Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis. (Wiley and Sons) 15th ed. 1899.

Endlich's Manual of Qualitative Blowpipe Analysis.

Moses' and Parson's Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis. Landauer's Blowpipe Analysis.

ASSAYING.

Professor : William Nicol, M.A. Demonstrator : A. G. Burrows, M.A.

Before taking this class students must have passed in junior and senior chemistry, qualitative analysis, and must have completed the primary part of quantitative analysis. (See page 25.)

The work of the Assaying Class is carried on partly in the assaying laboratory and partly in the quantitative chemical laboratory, as assaying is a branch of quantitative analysis. The laboratory is furnished with the plant necessary for conducting assays of gold, silver, copper, iron nickel, zinc and lead ores by furnace, titration and electrolytic methods. With the various furnaces students are taught the use of hard coal, soft coal, coke, gasoline and illuminating gas as fuel. The laboratory is well supplied with ore-bins and samples of pulverized ore from the mining laboratory, so that practice may be had with a variety of The mineral cabinets contain typical examples of the comores. monly occurring ores of the various metals treated in the course ; . these are used for illustrating the lectures which supplement the text-books used.