Mr. J. E. Hardman, '77, Course III., who, as Manager of the Waverly Gold Mining and Milling Company, gave them the freedom of the mine for a week for the purposes of studying the practical part of mining, and making experimental tests.

Sydney, Cape Breton, was next visited, the party crossing the straits of Canso and passing along the shores of the Bras Dor lakes. While at Sydney the party, as the guests of Mr. David McKeen, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company, were given an opportunity to study coal mining and construct a geological map.

Some interesting observations were also made in tracing the supposed course of a coal seam across a promontory.

The party further enjoyed, at Sydney, the hospitality of Mr. Brown, Manager of the Victoria mine, and under his guidance, examined the machinery and methods employed by him.

At different times during the session of the school the party was divided into squads which alternated in performing work above and below ground. Each squad had ten days of field work and the camp life in connection with this was the most enjoyable feature of the trip.

At Cow Bay, through the courtesy of Manager Evans, under the direction of Professor Hofman, the students explored the mines of the Cow Bay Colliery Company and made a survey of a part under the direction of Mr. J. P. Lyon. At the end of three weeks the squads again united at Sydney where the "glorious Fourth" was duly celebrated. Upon the invitation of Colonel Granger and Captain Gragg, the Coxheath Copper Mine was visited, and a delightful Fourth of July dinner, tendered by the Colonel, was partaken of by the Miners.

Mr. R. H. Brown, General Manager of the General Mining Association Coal Mines, entertained the party on the following day, and, under his direction, a tour of inspection of the mines at North Sydney was made.

On the sixth of July, the party started for home and thus ended the Summer School of Mining for 1894. It will long be remembered by the members as one of the pleasanest experiences of their Institute life and too much cannot be said in praise of the gentlemen, who planned and so successfully carried out the trip in every detail.

The Norwegian System.

At the last meeting of The Walker Club, a debate was held on "The Advisability of adopting the Norwegian System in the State of Massachusetts." For the benefit of those who may be unacquainted with this problem, it may be said that through the Norwegian System the element of private profits from the liquor business will be entirely eliminated, for the reason that the licenses in each town and city will be transferred wholly to one corporation, composed of public-spirited men, who are forbidden to realize any profit other than that of four per cent upon the shares they may hold. The remainder of the profits, after a certain amount has been deducted as a reserve fund, shall be employed for objects of public usefulness, including hospitals, parks, coffee-rooms, and other charitable undertakings.

The managers of these saloons, as servants of the company, shall be paid fixed salaries, so that it will be of no incentive to the bartender to stimulate and increase the trade. The saloons shall be plain, unadorned rooms, with no other attraction than the drink which they will contain. No man shall be allowed to linger in the saloon after having finished his drink, nor shall he receive a sufficient amount, at any one time, to intoxicate him. There shall be strict rules forbidding the selling of liquor to habitual drunkards, intoxicated persons, and minors. The elimination of the element of profits, by removing every incentive on the part of the bartender to break the rules, will make rigid enforcement possible; absolute purity of the liquor will be also guaranteed.