GEOLICAL RESEARCH.
(Continued from page 23.)

Those men who go to small com-
panies usually as assayer or chemist
have in very few cases a finer op-
portunity, but i.e., to see how
things should not be done, if money
if ore bodies do not
occasionally disappear or fluctuate
much in their value, or if there be
taxes to be paid to the utmost to keep
them in production with nothing but a
small heap to draw on. All sorts of
conditions arise which require a
great deal more than the dead
and not lacking but which become es-
pecially important in making effec-
tive on the operation of the
mination for new material or machines.

Some mining geologists are very amusing
when looked at afterwards but may prove to
the others, but just then the
an acquaintance who was holding
his heart in his hands, was
not such a small proposition as was
extremely
the "O. M." The "as-
so good that later he was called
and to the race value as involving a
operation of the

One of our men who was working as
the assay office of a sixty stamp mill
had been instructed to return the
mining engineers, but it is very necessary, for the
for the practice, and have the latest and best
in the assays of the third year, but last yea-
year. It was

A most interesting piece of work was
"Geology of the Boston
"ram pasture" and the bunk house is
where. Some mines have abolished the
be strong bodied, must know how to
the harder of the
and must always be calm and
drill the holes, how to load and fire the
and in a part of the country where no
of the field. From
Amos P. Rogers, to plan and execute the first
of them were

Professor Crosby has shown a true genius
his pen, and in them all one notes the
and the earth science of practical services to man.

Without other illustrations from the
record, it appears that the Institute's
prospective Mining Engineers
with a straight face, and then proceed to
the Further a high aim should be our's, that
their career. The true
teacher, or doctor, leave the Institute an
investigator for life. The spirit of re-
mining work, and then proceed to
the mere acquisition of knowledge;
square which instructions cannot
see, and in the end will reap a large

SUMMER WORK

BY EDWARD T. ALMY, JR.

On account of its situation in a city,
summer work is usually not a great success,
even if a person goes to summer work.

Professor T. Harry Jennt described his
geological investigations in two of these
volumes, the one on "Chemical and Geo-
logical Essays," published in 1874; Salem,
the other on "Mineral Physiology and
Physiology," in 1894. At both
articles
or similar
Jennt's studies of the third year, but last year's
his long years of work, Profes-
book, which is still the only existing
of the Boston

The Institute has always stood for
geological information. The large cor-
portraying in different camps.

Financially, summer work is usually
not a great success, especially if a
person goes to summer work in the
place where he is to work.

The summer work is an immense
more important side to summer work than the
physical exercise and edge gained. The student goes to
the mine with a vague idea of the differ-
ent at the summer work, and certain pictures in his mind of the way
are gained from books or lectures and
he finds which books. He finds, however, that when
gets underground things look entirely
and in the end is drawn to the
hasten to make himself a good man, he may be
his" from the factories.

When the man graduates, if he has had one or two summers' ex-
perience, he finds that he fits into the
work better, and pushes ahead much
better, and comes to the