

riches follow quickly." Mr. Weyerhaeuser, with his first few pounds, bought timber and sold it again. With the profit thus obtained he invested in various securities, buying and selling stock, with the magnificent result above stated. There are many other examples that we could give of men who have known the value of money, and whose incomes to-day are testimony to the fact that money really makes money. Charles Schwab, the great steel king; Jay Gould, the railway king; J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie—all these men, with fortunes ranging from £2,000,000 to £50,000,000 have built them up by first investing the initial sums at their disposal until they have grown into larger amounts, and then investing again.

Here are a few stories concerning the late Lord Young. He is credited with the description of three degrees of liars—The liar, the damned liar, and the skilled witness. It was also his lordship who, referring to the contribution of half a million of money to the funds of the Church of Scotland by Mr. James Baird of Cambusdoon remarked that it was "the heaviest insurance against fire on record." Sauntering down the Mound early one afternoon, his lordship was accosted by a friend who said to him: "Hello, the Second Division has surely risen early to-day?" "No," responded Lord Young "it has not risen. There is a case going on. The Justice-Clerk is writing brigade orders, Rutherford Clark is reading Greek, but Bob Lee is listening, so I just came away. At the time of a parliamentary election in Edinburgh, Lord Young was staying at a country house. The result of the election duly came to hand, but the majority was wrongly given at, say 19. A later message corrected the figures to 1900, and added the information that a couple of Lord Young's colleagues had recorded their votes. "Ah!" observed his lordship, "that accounts for the two cyphers."

A curious instance of animal instinct and attachment in an otter is related by a Cork pressman. A few months ago a man in that city caught a live otter by surprising it, using nothing but his bare hands. Bringing the animal home, after some time he succeeded in taming it, and trained it to fish. One day he took it to the river for a swim, and while there it killed some fish, but succeeded in getting off the strap to which it was attached. After waiting some hours in a vain endeavour to induce the animal to leave the water, the owner gave up in despair and returned home. Late that night, while in bed, this man heard a scratching at the front door of his cottage, and to his great surprise when he opened the door in walked the otter, which he then secured. The most remarkable feature of this story is the fact that this man lived about a mile from the river and that his cottage was one in a row.

A story is told of a poor boy who, while walking along a busy thoroughfare, saw a pin on the pavement before him. Quickly he stayed his steps, and picking up the pin, stuck it safely and securely in his coat. A wealthy man chancing to pass at that time, saw the action, and was much impressed by it; so much so that he took the boy into his bank, and finally adopted him. Thirty years passed and the poor boy became a millionaire. Struck with an idea he one day drew a cheque for 2,000 pounds and gave it to a former schoolmate, who had not prospered in the race of

life. "All that I am now I owe to you, John," said the millionaire. "But I don't understand," stammered the other. "Simple enough. If I hadn't hated you so at school I should never have picked up that pin to stick into you while we were in class."

COAL PER ACRE OF SURFACE.

An easy and fairly accurate method for estimating the number of tons of coal per acre of surface is given as follows:

One acre contains 43,560 square feet, which, for convenience, can be called 44,000 square feet.

Taking 100 pounds of solid coal per cubic foot equals 4,400,000 pounds, or about 2,000 tons per acre, for each one foot of thickness of seam.

Assuming that by the present system of mining but 60 per cent. can be secured, it would bring 1,200 tons per acre for each foot of thickness of seam. But it is estimated that, by using cement pillars, now being successfully experimented with in the Schuylkill region, as much as 80 per cent. or 1,600 tons per acre of surface per foot of thickness of seam can be relied upon.

If seven seams with an aggregate thickness of 40 feet underlie the surface (and often a thickness of 60 feet is reached) the enormous amount of 80,000 tons per acre is arrived at, of which from 48,000 to 64,000 tons can be mined and marketed. This method was used for years by a prominent operator and geologist.

- Rubs by Rambler.

What I would like very much to know is whether E. Stewart and Phil. Moore—both gentlemen will pardon me for taking familiarity with their names—are higher authorities on gold mining in Nova Scotia, or rather on the cause of the decline of gold mining in Nova Scotia than Mr. Frank Nicolas of Ottawa, member of the Geological Survey of Canada. Mr. Stewart is as sure as anything that the high price of coal is the chief contributing cause to the decline, and friend Phil. is ready to take off his coat to any one who dare say that high priced coal has shut down more gold mines in Nova Scotia than all other causes combined. Generally when I hear of failure in any enterprise I associate it with management. That is the alpha and the omega to present day business success. While I might think as I heard Mr. Stewart smash coal, I of course was not rude enough to say before his face that bad management and not high priced coal should get the blame. Now that Mr. Stewart's back is to me, and I have no fear of Phil's fist, I may say to both that they are wrong and that if there has been failure it is due chiefly to bad management. That has all along been my opinion, but I have not been assertive, being timid. Now that another holds similar opinions I can the better be bold. Will the gentlemen who have been down on the "coal barons" carefully read and ponder over the