

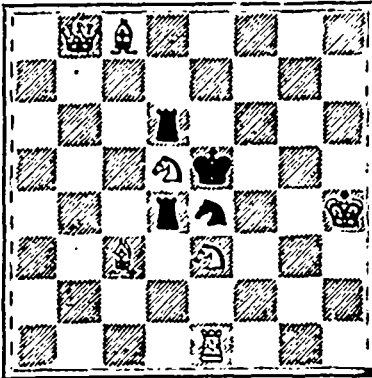
CHESS.

Solution to Problem 122: 1 Q to Q8.

PROBLEM No. 125.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Black 4 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 128.

We are indebted to the Glasgow Weekly Herald for the score and note of this game played in the Dresden tournament, July 20th, 1892.

(RUY LOPEZ)

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mason	Von Scheve.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to Kt5	P to QK3
4 B to R4	Kt to B3
5 P to Q3	P to Q3
6 P to B3	B to K2
7 QKt to Q2	Castles
8 Kt to B sq	P to QKt4
9 B to B2	P to Q1
10 Q to K2	R to K sq
11 Kt to Kt3	P to Q5
12 Castles	P to K3
13 Kt to K sq	P to Kt5
14 B to R4	B to Q2
15 P to QB1	B to KB sq
16 P to B4	Kt to Kt sq
17 P takes P	R takes P
18 B takes B	QKt takes B
19 Kt to B3	R to K sq
20 K to R sq	Kt to B4
21 Kt to B5	Kt to K3
22 B to Q2	P to QR4
23 R to KKt sq	P to R5
24 P to KKt4	R to R4
25 QR to KB sq	P to R6
26 P to K3	K to R2
27 P to Kt5	R takes Kt
28 P takes R	Kt to B5
29 Q to Q sq	KKt to R4
30 B takes Kt	Kt takes B
31 R to Kt4	B to Q3
32 P takes P	P takes P
33 P to B5	Kt to Q1
34 P takes B	Kt to K6
35 P takes P	Q to R sq
36 Q to B sq	Kt takes KR
37 Q to KB4	Kt to R6
38 K to KKt sq	Q to B3
39 P to B6	Kt to Kt5
40 R takes Kt	Resigns.

NOTES.

- a This bringing round of the Q Kt to the King's side is now frequently done by some of the modern masters.
- b Was this necessary? If not, it was wasting a move at an important stage.
- c Initiation of the successful attack.
- d Seems to have no effect but to make White impregnable on the Queen's side.
- e The attack from this point to the end is conducted with accuracy and vigour on the part of Mr. Mason.
- f Pretty, but useless.

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(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

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CONSUMPTION

MINING.

COAL LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

In our issue of April 2nd we gave at some length the probable effect of the increased royalties on coal land, then proposed and since enacted by the Nova Scotia Legislature. It is interesting to note how promptly our predictions have been realized. Coal companies are already protesting against the increase in royalties, and capitalists are timorous of investing their money in a country in which the government seeks from time to time to change the conditions affecting their profits.

A brief review of the legislation enacted from time to time in Nova Scotia will show what slight protection is there given to capital.

In the original coal leases issued up to 1866 the royalty was fixed at 9.7 cents per ton of screened coal, the tax being paid annually. Slack paid no tax. In that year it was enacted (Statute 29 Vic.) that three renewals in terms of 29 years each should be granted upon application; the law also provided that "the Legislature shall be at liberty to alter and revise the royalty imposed under such lease in or after the year 1886." In the 4th Revision of the Statutes which came into effect in 1873, and in the 5th Revision of 1885, the provision above quoted was omitted. More than that, the law of 1875 enacted that holders of coal leases issued subsequent to 1858 should be entitled to renewals upon the same terms, conditions and covenants as contained in the original lease.

In 1886 a coal royalty bill was passed changing the royalty to 7½ cents per ton, payable on both screened coal and block, and also providing that "all leases of coal mines issued after the passing of this act shall contain a provision that the royalties may be increased, diminished or otherwise charged by the Legislature." In 1886 many coal leases expired and renewals were issued, but in some of these renewals the clause just quoted was inserted, as in the case of a new lease. This occasioned some alarm, but the coal companies were assured that the intent of the clause was to enable the government to slightly revise the royalty in case it was found that the 7½ cent royalty on coal and slack was greater or less than the original royalty of 9.7 cents per ton. This view was borne out by the debates previous to passing the law, the Commissioner of Mines having stated that "the object of the government has been to get as nearly as possible an equivalent rate to the present rate of 9.7 cents." The Provincial Secretary, Mr. Fielding, stated in debate that the government might be making a mistake and suggested the insertion of the proviso quoted. That at the time the government did not intend to change the royalty is made quite clear by a recent letter of Mr. Fielding to the treasurer of one of the Nova Scotia mining companies. He says concerning this clause: "We did not desire at that time to obtain a larger royalty than the existing rate of 9.7 cents."

In 1891 the government notified coal lessees that the royalty would be increased, and at its meeting this year the Legislature raised it to 10 cents per ton on all coal sold subsequent to Feb. 23, 1892, and even holders of leases which do not expire until 1906, wherein the royalty is fixed at 7½ cents, are expected to pay the new rate.

In the face of such contradictory and arbitrary legislation as this, capitalists will certainly avoid investing in Nova Scotia coal mines. It is not the 2½ cents additional royalty that frightens capital, although it is doubtful whether the coal companies can stand even this increase and work at a profit, but the pernicious policy that the legislature can and will at its pleasure arbitrarily change the terms upon which investments are made. It is certain that the mining industry of Nova Scotia has had but slow growth, and even where its natural advantages have seemed exceptionally great, it has uniformly disappointed investors; the government should therefore seek to counterbalance, by fair and liberal treatment, the drawbacks which have discouraged investors—to add a further risk to investments that are already unsatisfactory, is, in the highest degree, unwise. It is now extremely difficult to secure the attention of capitalists for Canadian mining enterprises; with such legislation it will become impossible.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Section 29 of the Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to mines and minerals provides that "all leases hereafter granted shall be for the term of forty years." A very wise and generous extension of the time of leases of gold areas which had previously been for the term of twenty-one years.

Some one has blundered, however, as in the form of lease to be granted Schedule A, page 53 of the Act the term of the lease is made twenty-one years instead of forty.

Lessees should carefully examine their leases and see that this error is corrected in all leases granted since the passing of the Act.

The gold mining outlook continues to brighten, and very encouraging reports have been received during the past week from several districts. New finds are proving of importance, and capitalists are now investigating several promising mines with a view to purchase.

SALMON RIVER.—It is reported that at the depth of 270 feet a rich lead has been cut in the Dufferin Mine.

For some time steady returns have been received from low grade ore, but it now looks as though this great mine was again to pass through a period of rich returns.

IT IS THE BEST.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your B. B. for the past five or six years and find it the best cure for sour stomach and biliousness. I have also used Burdock Pills and can recommend them, highly.

AMANDA FORTUNE, Huntingdon, Que.