DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

To Correspondents.

WORKMAN, St. John, N. B.—We wrote you two weeks ago, but have not been favored with a reply.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 327.—The position was:
Black men 1, 12, 16; white men 9, 26,
27; white to play and win.
26 23 6 2 7 11 23 19
1— 5 9—14 16—20 white
9 6 2 7 11 15 wins.
5— 9 I-14—17 17—22

VAR. I.

16—19 7 10 18—22 10 15 23 16 14—18 14 10 white 12—19 10 14 22—26 wins.

GAME 213. —" CROSS."

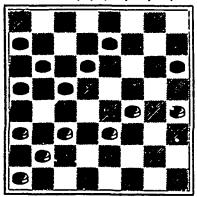
Recently played between our Checker Editor (black), and S. Granville (white), of Halifax.

15 - 248-11 18 28 19 **25 22** 80 25 -11 11-15 6. 18 11 27 23 31 26 32 27 -13 23 -15 24 20 26 19 11 27 23 18 - 8 -23 23 19 22 18 26 19

This brings us to the position below, which we present as

PROBLEM 329.

Black men 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.



White men 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29.

White to play and draw. The solution to this will demonstrate the necessity of sacrificing a piece at the right moment to secure the coveled draw.

JOHNSON'S ANDDYNE LINIMENT JALIKE AMY OTHER

mins.

10 15

White Think Of It. Year, and still leaft. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism. Screens in Bedyor Limbs. Stiff Joints or Strains, will nod in this old abodyne relief and speedy care. Every Mother Amostyne Liminent in the Every Mother Amostyne Liminent in the boune for Croup, Colid. Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuits, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without relief belays may cont a life. Belleves all Summer computations like magic. Price, Scia, postpad; 6 bot 18, 22 Express paid, L.S. Johnson & Co., Boston Mass.

Have you tried the

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CIGAR?



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soal Softening Water. Disinfecting, and a hundred other as a can equals X jounds Sal Sods.
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E. VV. GILLETT. Toronso

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CRITIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be cormunicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

Mining Outlock.—There is every indication that we are to have a busy mining year, but still mining news comes in slowly, as the old companies have nothing particular to report, and the prospectors have not yet started out in their search for mineral lodes. The Island of Cape Breton has been revivified by large investments in coal mines, and every branch of business has been benefitted, as commercial travellers from that section can attest. In its mineral wealth lies the great future of our Province, as with its development will come the revival of trade and commerce. Home employment will be furnished our people, the farmer will find a ready market for his produce, and money now tied up in the banks will begin to circulate. We firmly believe that the benefits of the large investment of capital through the Whitney Syndicate will be immediately felt, and that before another year has expired the men who are now decrying the measure will be loudest in its praise.

15 MILE STREAM.—The Stanley and Egerton Co's have amalgamated, with Jas. A Fraser as manager, and work has already commenced. On account of the mine being idle all winter, the water will cause considerable trouble for a few weeks. A new Blake pump has been secured to handle the water. The district will be thoroughly tested.

Mr. Jno. Fraser, a noted prospector, is also hard at work in search of the famous South lode.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The North Star Company.—The North Star Mine, under the very able mans, ment of Rory McLeod, is proving a large gold producer. The four last c'ean-ups have yie'ded gold to the value of \$11,000, the result of the latest being 128½ ozs.

WHITEBURN.—Times are becoming lively at Whiteburn, as the mines are yielding gold in paying quantities. With a demand for cordwood for the mills, and for necessaries in housekeeping, the outlook is not too bad. Gold Hunter.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the months of February and March:—

-	Tons Qtz. Crushed.		Ozs. Gold.	
District. Mill.	February.	March.	February.	March.
Salmon RiverDufferin G. M. Co	. 360	•••••	106	•••••
Oldham Oldham G. M. Co	. 221	3071	79	4821
"H. F. Carpenter		60	*****	20₹
Waverly West Waverly Gold Co	. 4341	651	153	160 <u>\$</u>
Lake Catcha Oxford Mill		•••••	64∄	•••••
Stormont Richardson G. M. Co	. 361	381	170 [188
" Antigonish G. M. Co	. 340		233]	•••••
"Jrs. A. McDonald's			~	
North Star	. 751	94	132	128 1
Moose HeadSichels Mill	. 100	150	20	15 <u>1</u>
UniackeEsstville Mill	. 12	11	122 1	82
Cariboo and			_	
Moose River. Herbert Dixon	. 50	75	75	80
* " .Damas Touquoy		425	$129\frac{3}{7}$	751
" " .Truro Gold Co		•••••	64 1	•••••
MontagueN. S. Gold Mines	. 150	•••••	72	•••••
		April.		April
OldhamColumbia Milling and				
Reduction Co	•	165		40
* Qiz. and slate.				

Arr and area.

Imports of Iron and Manganese Ores into Great Britain.—The British imports of iron ore in 1892 were 3,780,503 tons, 599,960 tons greater than in 1891, but 691,287 tons less than in 1890. Between 1890 and 1891 there was a difference of 1,291,247 tons, the imports in the former year being 4,471,790 tons. There was a slight increase in the importation of manganese ores of 8,374 tons; the total in 1892 being 109,823 tons. Of this 51,884 tons came from Russia, 27,195 tons from Chile and 11,156 tons from Spain.

World's Fair Mineral Exhibit.—A large shipment of Nova Scotia mineral samples has bon sent to Chicago, and Doctor Gilpin is fast collecting a display of gold ores that in richners we have no hesitation in saying will excel any other collection that will be exhibited at the World's Fair. Parties having samples should send them in at once, as the benefits that will accrue through a full exhibit of our minerals are incalculable.

CHEAP MINING IN MONTANA.

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:

Sir.—The following statements appeared in your paper of February 18th, showing how cheaply ore is mined and milled at Donglass Island, Alaska: "For 120,002 tens of ore mined and milled, the total costs, including general charges and insurance and freight on bullion, amounted to \$158,324, or \$1.32 a ten. Mining, principally quarrying in benches in an open cut, costs 65 cents per ten; milling and concentration, 33 cents per ten; the chlorination of 2,703 tens of sulphurets, 19 cents per ten, or \$8.42 per ten of sulphurets. General expenses at the mine amount to 8 cents per ten, and those in San Francisco to 2 cents per ten. The total of \$1.32 was made up by bullion, freight and insurance charges amounting to 5 cents per ten."

This is undoubtedly cheap work, but when it is considered that at the Treadwell mine the ore is quarried rather than mined, and that the company has a 400-stamp mill, which, by operating on such a gigantic scale, is able to do work at the least possible cost, the expense of producing gold in the properties of the Golden Leaf Company, of London, England, at Empire, 25 miles west of Ho.ena, Mont., will bear favorable comparison with the

cost of producing gold at the Treadwell mine.

During the year 1891 there were treated in this mill 53,700 tons of ore, and there were about 1 500 more tons of ore broken in the stopes, the cost of mining was calculated upon the number of tons of ore worked. The number of tons treated was fixed by weighing as often as was deemed necessary (never less than twice a month), the ore in the tramway cars. The men who loaded the cars were instructed to keep them as nearly even full as possible, and the loader and the receiver each kept and reported weekly the number of cars sent to and received at the mill, and any considerable variation in the amount of ore in the cars was also noted. The moisture was deducted from the weight of the ore, and it was fixed, after much experiment, that each carload contained 53 tons of dry ore. The ore in the Bell Boy, which was purchased in 1892, was weighed in the waggens, and the amount of moisture deducted.

The writer examined the accounts of the mine and found that the cost of mining and milling a ton ore in 1891 was as follows: Mining, \$1.005; mine development, 2,104½ ft. of work, 48 cts; milling, 79.5 cents; general

expenses, 21 cents; total, \$2.49.