

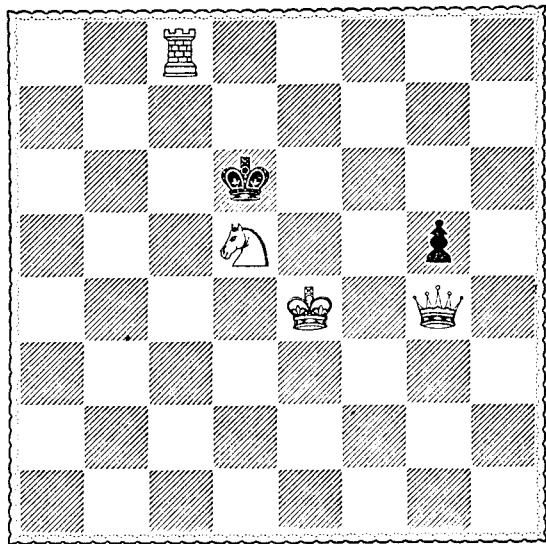
Chess.

All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the
CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, August 30th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XXXVI.

By S. Loyd. From the *Buffalo Advertiser*.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XXXIII.

| White. | Black. | White. | Black. | White. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 Kt takes P | K takes Kt | 2 K to B 3 | K takes R | 3 B to B 6 mate. |
| | If K to K 7 | 2 Kt to Kt 3 (ch) | K to K 8 | 3 R to B sq mate. |

GAME NO. XXXIV.

MR. SHAW'S CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. C. A. Boivin, St. Hyacinthe. | Mr. J. T. Wyld, Halifax, N.S. | 11 B to Q 2 | P to K Kt 3 | 23 B to Q 3 | Q to B 6 |
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 12 Q to K 2 | Kt to K B 4 | 24 Q takes Q | B takes Q |
| 2 P to K B 4 | B to B 4 | 13 P to Q 4 | B to Q 4 (c) | 25 K to B 2 | R to Q sq |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q 3 | 14 P takes B | Q Kt to Q 2 | 26 K takes B | R takes B (ch) |
| 4 B to B 4 | Kt to K B 3 | 15 Castles | Kt to R 5 | 27 K to K 2 | R to Q 4 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | Castles | 16 Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt | 28 P to Q Kt 4 | R to K sq (ch) |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | P to Q B 3 | 17 B to K Kt 3 | Q R to K sq | 29 K to B sq | R to B 4 (ch) |
| 7 P takes P | P takes P | 18 B to K 3 (e) | Kt to K 7 | 30 K to Kt sq | R to K 7 |
| 8 Kt takes P (a) | Kt takes P (b) | 19 Kt to R 3 | Kt takes B | 31 Kt to B 4 | R at B 4 to B 7 |
| 9 Q to K R 5 | Kt to Q 3 | 20 R to B 2 | Kt to Kt 5 | 32 Kt to K 3 | R takes Q R P |
| 10 B to Q Kt 3 | B to K 3 | 21 Q to Q 2 | Kt takes R | 33 Kt to Kt 4 | R takes K R P |
| | | 22 Q takes Kt | Q to Kt 5 | | Resigns. |

NOTES.—(a) B to K Kt 5, or Q to K 2, is better.
(b) The correct reply. White cannot take the Knight, on account of Q to R 5 (ch).
(c) A venturesome line of play that ought not to succeed if met with care.
(d) Although the moves made are good enough if rightly followed up, we should have preferred B takes Kt first, with a view to simplifying matters.
(e) This move loses a piece and the game. If White had simply played Q to B 2, Black's attack would, it appears to us, soon have been at an end. The concluding moves are well played by Black.

PUZZLE BY G. REICHHHELM.

(From the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*.)

In the following (imaginary) game but one exchange takes place, yet after 25 moves both sides are stalemated!

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 P to K R 3 | P to Q R 3 | 10 B takes Kt | B takes Kt | 19 K to K 2 | K to Q 2 |
| 2 K Kt to B 3 | Q Kt to B 3 | 11 B to B 2 | B to B 2 | 20 Q to K Kt sq | Q to Q Kt sq |
| 3 Kt to R 2 | Kt to R 2 | 12 P to Q R 4 | P to K R 4 | 21 R to K B sq | R to Q B sq |
| 4 P to K B 3 | P to Q B 3 | 13 P to R 5 | P to R 5 | 22 B to K sq | B to Q sq |
| 5 P to Q Kt 4 | P to K Kt 4 | 14 P to Q B 4 | P to K B 4 | 23 K to B 2 | K to B 2 |
| 6 Kt to R 3 | Kt to R 3 | 15 P to B 5 | P to B 5 | 24 P to K 5 | P to Q 5 |
| 7 Kt to B 4 | Kt to B 4 | 16 P to Kt 4 | P to Kt 4 | 25 P to K 6 | P to Q 6 |
| 8 Kt to K 5 | Kt to Q 5 | 17 B to Kt 2 | B to Kt 2 | | |
| 9 B to Kt 2 | B to Kt 2 | 18 P to K 4 | P to Q 4 | | |

Both stalemated!

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE "MOVE OR NO MOVE" QUESTION.—This interesting incident in the late match played by telegraph between the clubs of Toronto and Seaforth, bids fair to be a *cause célèbre* in the chess annals of the Dominion. Such an occurrence in actual play is unique of its kind, and of so utterly unforeseen a nature, that search is made in vain in Staunton and other recognised text books, to find a rule which will apply to the special feature of the case. Moves in a game of chess may be classed under the following heads, viz.:—Legal, illegal, false and irregular. Staunton gives examples of each in the *Praxis*, but they are all based on the assumption of definitive action, viz.:—The transfer of a man from one square to another. Where no transfer is made, the essential condition of a move fails of fulfilment. Communications upon the subject from some of our prominent players have appeared in all the Canadian chess columns, but, as might be expected, the writers are very diverse in their views. The following, from one of our contributors, a leading player, and thoroughly well informed as to the laws and customs pertaining to the game,—will be read with interest; he presents, to our thinking, the most common-sense view of the subject we have yet seen:—

"Upon consideration, I feel inclined to differ with the opinions expressed by various writers regarding the 'move' question. Q R to Q 7, the rook being already on that square, can hardly be called a *move*, and if, therefore, the receiver of it had claimed the game because no move was transmitted to him in the time specified, I think, by the rules of the Correspondence Tourney now in progress, that the game would have had to be adjudged to him. The case is one evidently not foreseen by Staunton, and it is useless to apply his rules, as they have no bearing on the matter. If the receiver had submitted the case, say, as follows:—Claiming forfeit on not bearing a move in the stipulated time—or failing this, to inflict a penalty at the discretion of an *arbitrator*, then, I think, the latter, if he took a mild view of the question, and judging by *intentions*, would have been justified in insisting upon the 'touch and move' law only, thus deciding the case by *analogy*."

The editor of this column entertains a very "pronounced" opinion on the merits of the case; the naming of the piece by the sender, when writing the message to be transmitted by telegraph, was, he thinks, exactly equivalent to the *touching* of a piece in over-the-board play, and should be treated accordingly. The meeting at Ottawa, next month, of the Canadian Chess Association will afford a very fitting opportunity to discuss the question. As a contemporary very properly remarks:—"We may look upon the members of the Society, as constituting a Canadian Chess-players' Parliament, which will take into consideration all subjects relating to chess play, and the formation of such rules and regulations as will, as far as possible, prevent in the future, all disputes during the progress of a contest."

THE match between Messrs. Potter and Mason, now in progress in London, Eng., and which is exciting very great interest in the chess world, was begun on the 16th June last. The conditions of the match were—the one who won the first 5 games to be declared the winner—after 8 drawn games, draws to count as one-half a won game to each player. The stakes are £10 sterling on each side—the time limit to be fifteen moves per hour, and three games to be played each week, alternately at the London Chess Club and at Simpson's Divan in the Strand. There would appear to be a remarkable degree of equality in the chess strength of the two combatants, to judge from the last reports from the other side of the Atlantic, which give the score as follows:—Potter, 3; Mason, 3; drawn, 7.*

THE match between Messrs. Blackburne and Bird, for a prize given by the frequenters of Simpson's Divan, London, where the games were played, resulted in a victory for Mr. Blackburne. The score stood at the close:—Blackburne, 5; Bird, 2; drawn, 1. Mr. A. Delannoy, writing to the *Ayr Argus and Express*, says:—"In the Bird-Blackburne match we see impulse and fancy against calmness and calculation—imagination against memory; a most interesting struggle. Fortune has declared herself on the side of cool calculation and Mr. Blackburne. But Mr. Bird need not lose heart; his happy inspirations and bold attacks were much admired by all the lookers-on, so that even in his defeat there was a sort of victory."

WE have just received intelligence from New York that the terms of a chess match have been arranged between Mr. Eugene Delmar, the victor in the recent contest with Mr. S. Loyd, and Mr. A. P. Barnes. The latter gentleman has achieved a very high reputation in the United States as a player, problemist, and reviewer; he is also not unknown in the Dominion, especially as an annotator, having contributed many admirable analyses of games played in Mr. Shaw's Correspondence Tourney. The conditions of the match are as follows: 1. The winner of seven games to win the match; 2. Draws to count one-half to each after the first four, which are not to count; 3. Time limit, twenty moves an hour; 4. Play on the evenings of each Tuesday and Wednesday; 5. Referee—Captain Mackenzie; 6. Place—The Manhattan Chess Club, New York. Play will probably commence the first week in September. The stakes are not large, \$20 a side (quite enough, however, for a friendly match.—Ed. C. S.) We have been promised the scores of some of the games to be played, which we shall take much pleasure in laying before our readers.

Musical.

All correspondence intended for this column should be directed to the Musical Editor, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

The time is at hand when those who have been for a time rusticated at the seaside and elsewhere will return to town and resume their musical and other studies. The newspapers are teeming with advertisements of piano teachers who are willing to give instruction in music at rates varying from \$1 to \$10 a month, and in these times of commercial depression we think that, other things being equal, the cheap teachers might reasonably expect the greatest amount of patronage. There are many cases in which cheap labour is to be sought after (as in the sawing of cordwood, for example) where the work can be as well done by one as another, but in matters of art, the best only should be patronized, no matter what the price may be.

It may seem to some rather expensive to give a musician, say, \$2 for a half-hour lesson, when the same thing can be learnt for one-tenth of that amount, but a competent teacher may, even in that short time, correct a fault that might become a habit if not checked in time, or he might give instruction and advice, the price of which cannot be estimated. Many persons spend two or three years in learning the piano or violin with incompetent teachers, and then go to a first-class master to be finished! They frequently find that they are in a worse position than if they had never learnt at all, and that they have first to unlearn their crooked and awkward habits, and then to begin over again. In the study of vocal music we, in Montreal, cannot complain much of *cheap* teachers, but there is just as much charlatanry in that as in other branches, perhaps more. Both ladies and gentlemen, unacquainted with the first principles of vocalization, undertake to teach pupils to sing the most elaborate compositions; and, as *high charges* are often taken as a proof of a teacher's ability, these professors of the vocal art sometimes make a handsome living. We would not be understood as under-rating the musicians of this city. We believe there are, in Montreal, many competent teachers of both vocal and instrumental music; indeed, we often smile at those who spend both time and money to acquire in Europe what could be learnt quite as well here for half the money. When a student has learnt all that can be acquired here, the advantages of a sojourn at one of the musical centres is obvious; but there is not one student in five hundred who ever reaches that stage.

It may be asked, how are we to distinguish the competent teachers from the charlatans, many of the former having no collegiate or other distinctions, while some who hold university diplomas as musicians are notoriously incompetent as teachers? We think that in this, as in other matters, people must use their own judgment; they should not be led away by bombastic talk or the mention of famous schools, the outside of which may have been familiar to the professor, but should judge, by *practical results*, whether he is or is not what he professes to be. Compare his pupils with those of other teachers, or, better still, give him a fair trial and test his system practically, and, with common discernment, the pretender can easily be recognized.

THE annual general meeting of the Montreal Philharmonic Society took place at the rooms of Joseph Gould, Esq., No. 1 Beaver Hall Square, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Canon Norman in the chair; Arthur M. Perkins, Secretary. The Sec.-Treasurer presented the annual report, which was adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing season was proceeded with as follows:—

President—Gilbert Scott.

Vice-Presidents—Russell Stephenson, Joseph Gould, Rev. Canon Norman.

Secretary-Treasurer—Arthur M. Perkins.

Conductor—F. E. Lucy-Barnes, R.A.M.

Librarians—C. T. Williams, C. T. Woodley.

Committee—Dr. Bazin, Wm. Millar, J. P. Withers, J. P. Scott, Robert Hall, C. C. McFall, H. Macartney, M. B. Bethune, T. C. Stratton.

The meeting was largely attended, and the prospects for next season were considered very encouraging.

THE third of the series of orchestral concerts, under the direction of Dr. MacLagan, will be given in the Rink on or about the 18th September.

* As we go to press, the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, just to hand, announces the score (received by special telegram Thursday, August 14th.) to be: Mason, 4½; Potter, 3½.