

OUR PUZZLER.

21. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A fair and beautiful woman, willing quite,  
To leave her husband, some historians say;  
Others aver, she was purloined one night [way,  
By Priam's son, who chanced to come that

I.

Emblem of Erin, thy sweet notes are still,  
But seldom on the earthy music falls:  
Thy strains of war and love no longer thrill,  
As in the days of yore, in feudal halls.

II.

A Romish prayer,  
Are you aware,  
It has of letters three?  
Now just transpose  
Them. And it shows,  
A female name, you see.

III.

Oh, hero fair, thy passion sweet,  
With dire disaster crown'd—  
One night her lover went to meet  
Her; but, alas, was drown'd.

IV.

They brought him word the ark was gone,  
His sons were dead beside.  
He never spake, but backward fell,  
His neck broke, so he died.

V.

Nymphs of the Sea, of whom you are aware,  
Their number's fifty, and extremely rare.

22. CONUNDRUM.

Why should a person engaging in a difficult  
enterprise, secure a companion named "Wil-  
liam?"

23. BIBLICAL QUESTIONS.

- 1. In what part of the Old Testament are old  
cast clouts and old rotten rags mentioned? and  
who was ordered to make use of them?  
2. What miraculous sight was beheld by  
Moses at Horeb, which may be considered a  
great one naturally, figuratively, and symbol-  
ically?  
3. Quote seven words from the New Testa-  
ment which expressly declare, in the future  
tense, the exclusion of all darkness from hea-  
ven.

24. LOGOGRIPH.

Of letters eleven my whole's compris'd,  
The six, which are vowels, be not surpris'd,  
In order appear alphabetical—  
I'll add (in a way parenthetical);  
No letters twain are alike.

Though merriment by my whole implied;  
Stop! more than half my letters place aside;  
The balance transpos'd's a power motive,  
And again transposed, a provocative,  
Or a stimulant well known.

If again transpos'd, and then beheaded,  
Lo! an event, one perhaps that's dreaded,  
Or, perhaps, it's wished for, or maybe,  
Neither dreaded nor wish'd for, as you'll see,  
This last transpose and curtail.

When done, behold now plainly standing forth  
Britain's mightiest servant—one whose mirth,  
Dignity, usefulness, strength, and splendour,  
Most briefly—in these words summ'd, shall end  
Lines, "Majesty and Subject." [our

25. TRANSPOSITIONS.

A queen, the mother of a strange royal brood  
(But mythologic quite, be it understood),  
If transpos'd, will name a useful piece of wood;  
If transpos'd again, you'll see—at least, you  
[should—

A word which means to burden; now be so good  
As to transpose again, if you're in the mood.  
There will appear a metal; once more, if you'd  
Oblige—lo! a place by Nature's hand hollow'd.

26. ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Suppose the distance between London and  
Bristol to be 120 miles, and an engine starts  
from London at the rate of 60 miles the first  
hour, 30 miles the second, 15 miles the third, 7 1/2  
the fourth, and so on. How long will it be before  
the engine arrives at Bristol?

27. CHARADE.

The wanderer's heart my first will cheer, when  
travel-stained and weary,  
He seeks repose at evening's close, and a seat  
by the ingle cheery:  
My second leads to my first through daylight's  
closing gloom.

When sol's last rays give splendour to the moun-  
tain's heather's bloom;  
Should a doubt then cross his mind or empty  
ears oppress,  
A little word that forms my third will that  
brief doubt express;  
My fourth is what the braggart makes his ever-  
lasting theme  
By day and night, awake, asleep, nay, even in  
his dream;  
But should he e'er yield to despair, and trouble  
off would cast,

'Tis ten to one, before he has done, he fairly  
owns my last.  
My whole perhaps you'll think my verse when  
you have read it through,  
But modest I would not apply the words con-  
joined to you.

ANSWERS.

189.—CHARADES.—1. Waist-coat; 2. Neck-tie.

190.—SQUARED WORD.—

HANNAH  
ATTICA  
NOTION  
NATION  
ACACIA  
HANNAH

191.—DOUBLE PYRAMID.—

LOGOGRIPH  
BOLIVIA  
SABLE  
ERA  
A  
ELI  
OTTER  
ARMANIA  
WATERFORD

192.—ANAGRAMS.—1. Oliver Goldsmith; 2.  
Charles Dickens; 3. William Shakspeare; 4. Dr.  
Samuel Johnson; 5. Daniel Defoe; 6. Thomas  
Miller.

194.—SQUARE WORDS.—

1 2 3 4  
FRAME FEED GNOME DAVID  
RIDER WEAVE NAMES ARISE  
ADELA EATEN OMERS VIOLA  
MELTS EVENT MERCI ISLES  
ERASE DENTS ESSIIE DEATH

195.—CHARADES.—1. Fire place; 2. Don-  
caster.

196.—ANAGRAMS.—1. Sir Isaac Newton; 2.  
Sir Richard Steele; 3. Benjamin Disraeli; 4.  
William Shakspeare; 5. William Ewart Glad-  
stone; 6. William Harrison Ainsworth.

COOKERY FOR INVALIDS.

For invalids, never make a large quantity of  
one thing, as they seldom require much at a time,  
and it is desirable that variety be provided for  
them.

Always have something in readiness; a little  
beef-tea, nicely made and nicely skimmed, a few  
spoonfuls of jelly, etc., etc., that it may be ad-  
ministered as soon almost as the invalid wishes  
for it. If obliged to wait a long time, the patient  
loses the desire to eat, and often turns against  
the food when brought to him or her.

In sending dishes or preparations up to inva-  
lids, let everything look as tempting as possible.  
Have a clean cloth laid smoothly over the tray;  
let the spoons, tumblers, cups, and saucers, etc.,  
be very clean and bright.

Never leave food about a sick-room; if the  
patient cannot eat it when brought to him, take  
it away, and bring it to him in an hour or two's  
time. Miss Nightingale says, "To leave the  
patient's untasted food by his side, from meal to  
meal, in hopes that he will eat it in the interval  
is simply to prevent him from taking any food  
at all." She says, "I have known patients liter-  
ally incapacitated from taking one article of  
food after another by this piece of ignorance. Let  
the food come at the right time, and be taken  
away, eaten or uneaten, at the right time, but  
never let a patient have something always  
standing by him, if you don't wish to disgust  
him of everything."

Never serve beef-tea or broth with the smal-  
lest particle of fat or grease on the surface. It is  
better, after making either of these, to allow  
them to get perfectly cold, when all the fat  
may be easily removed; then warm up as  
much as may be required. Two or three pieces  
of clean white-brown paper laid on the broth  
will absorb any greasy particles that may be  
floating at the top, at the grease will cling to  
the paper.

Roast, mutton, chickens, rabbits, calves' feet,  
game, fish (simply dressed), and simple pud-  
dings, are all light food, and easily digested.  
Of course, these things are only partaken of  
supposing the patient is recovering.

A mutton-chop, nicely cut, trimmed, and  
broiled to a turn, is a dish to be recommended  
for invalids; but it must not be served with all  
the fat at the end, or must it be too thickly  
out. Let it be cooked over a fire free from  
smoke, and sent up with the gravy in it, be-  
tween two very hot plates. Nothing is more  
disagreeable to an invalid than smoked food.

In making toast and water, never blacken  
the bread, but toast it only a nice brown; Ne-  
ver leave toast and water to make until the mo-  
ment it is required, as it cannot then be pro-  
perly prepared—at least, the patient will be  
obliged to drink it warm, which is anything  
but agreeable.

In boiling eggs for invalids, let the white be  
just set; if boiled hard, they will be likely to  
disagree with the patient.

"THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA."—Under  
the above heading the *Tribune* says: "Our  
knowledge respecting many parts of this coun-  
try has been very largely enhanced within  
the last dozen years; this new information is  
finding its way into the text-books and will be  
taught to our children, or at all events to our  
grandchildren. But meanwhile if, for instance,  
the average educated Americans were asked to  
give names, altitudes, and localities of the half  
dozen highest mountains in the United States,

he would probably reply that he could answer  
that question as to Europe or even Asia or Africa  
more readily than as to his own country; unless,  
indeed, he had been a careful reader, and was  
familiar with the story of Western explorations  
in 1873. The previous expeditions of the United  
States Geological Survey of the Territories, un-  
der the management of Prof. Hayden, had  
penetrated the wonderland which has since been  
set apart by act of Congress as the Yellowstone  
National Park. No description can do justice  
to that region, where Nature has exhibited her  
most fantastic mood. The geysers, surpassing  
in grandeur those of Iceland, have an infinite  
variety; although so numerous that they have  
scarcely yet been counted, there are no two  
alike. The scenery is equally strange and varied,  
and there are many series of basins of graceful  
shapes, lined with brilliant yet delicate colors,  
filled with waters of every degree of tempera-  
ture, from cold to boiling. Selecting that which  
suits him best, the bather plunges at will into  
some tepid basin, and those who have enjoyed  
this luxury declare that there is a softness com-  
municated to the skin by these pleasant baths  
which gives rise to the belief that there is a pecu-  
liar virtue in the waters. In short, it was a tale of  
fairy land; and however delightful when first  
told, would not bear repeating too frequently.  
So for 1873 Prof. Hayden gives us instead of the  
story of the Yellowstone, that of the Rocky  
Mountains of Colorado."

BRAIN WORK.—Hard study does not of itself  
shorten life, but does of itself tend to increase  
the longevity of man. When hard students die  
early, it will be found that in some way they  
had fallen into the habit of violating some of the  
laws of nature, or began study with some inhe-  
rited infirmity. The pursuit of truth is pleasur-  
able; it is exhilarating; it is exalting, and pro-  
motes serenity. Of all men, natural philosophers  
average the longest lives. The great, the govern-  
ing reason is, in addition to the above, that their  
attention is drawn away from the indulgence of  
animal appetites; their gratifications are not in  
that direction; hence they are neither gluttons  
nor drunkards. Sir Isaac Newton had always to  
be reminded that his dinner was waiting; the  
call to eat is often a most unwelcome one to  
literary men; they consider eating a secondary  
matter; they literally eat to live, and the pro-  
cess of dining is often gone through with them  
as a task. Many hard students have become  
miserable dyspeptics, and have died while yet  
in their prime; but the tormenting disease was  
brought on by over eating, by eating too fast, or  
by returning to their studies too soon after a  
hearty or hasty meal, thus drawing to the brain  
the nervous energy which ought to have been  
expended on the stomach in aiding it to prepare  
the food for nourishing the system; for, not  
being so prepared, it "lays heavy," feels like a  
load, or induces other discomforts which increase  
in intensity and duration, until life becomes a  
burden and a failure. The circumstance most  
favorable to longevity among brain-workers is  
the spending a considerable portion of early life  
in out-door activities, travel and the like; and  
then, by a temperate and plain mode of living,  
the brain will work advantageously until past  
four score years.

CAISSA'S CASKET.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17th, 1874.

All communications relating to Chess must  
be addressed "CHECKMATE, London, Ont."

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 29.

- White Mates:  
1. B to Kt 2nd (oh)  
2. Q mates.  
Black Mates:  
1. Q to B 8th (oh)  
2. Q or B mates.  
Black Self-Mates:  
1. B takes Q (oh)  
2. Q to Kt 7th (oh)

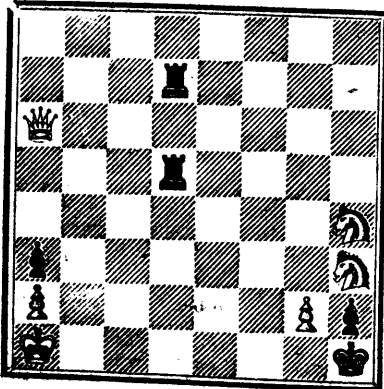
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 30.

- White.  
1. P to Q 8th, becom-  
ing B  
2. B to B 6th  
3. Mate.  
Black.  
1. Kt to Kt 3rd or B  
2nd  
2. Anything.

PROBLEM No. 37.

BY THOS. D. S. MOORE.

BLACK.



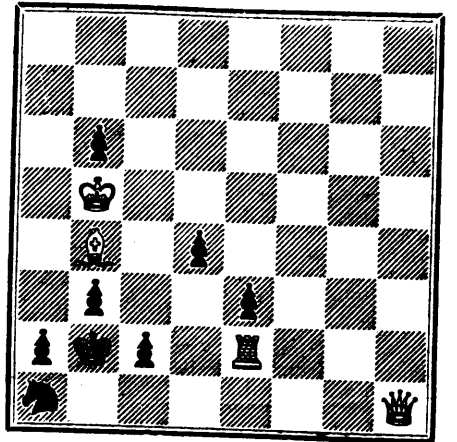
WHITE.

White to play and self-mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 38.

By H. F. L. MEYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Danbury News.)

An interesting match is about to be played in Dan-  
bury between Messrs Smith and Jones. The former  
gentleman, on account of his great size and im-  
mense growth of beard, is said to resemble Paul  
Morphy! Mr. Jones on account of his "most re-  
markable countenance," resembles no man, living or  
dead.

The following are the conditions of the match:—  
The match to be for the sum of one cent, either  
party having the right to double the stakes.  
All games not won by either party to be called  
drawn.

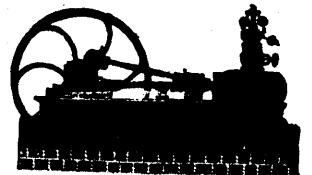
Neither party must move a piece without touching  
it.  
All disputes in regard to the game to be referred  
to Hoyle.

Smith to move alternately; Jones to move every  
other time.  
No glaring at each other across the board.  
When either party loses a game he is to conceal  
his murderous intentions and oaths of vengeance by  
asking his adversary "if his grandmother is as young  
as she once was?"

Either party winning a game is not to ask his op-  
ponent "if there is any game he plays better than  
chess?"  
All checks to be mentioned with tenderness or an  
Indian war-whoop, as the occasion demands.  
The victor to be declared the winner.

A New Book.—We are indebted to Mr. O. A.  
Brownson jun., Dubuque, Iowa, for a copy of Thomp-  
son's Problem Book, containing 100 Problems, many  
of them very choice. We believe the price is one  
dollar per copy. Address as above.

THE CHESS JOURNAL.—An excellent photograph of  
Mr. W. H. Hotchkiss, chess editor of the Watertown  
(N. Y.) *Re-Union*, prefaces the December No. of this  
capital Chess Magazine. M. O. A. Brownson, Du-  
buque, Iowa, is the editor of the *Chess Journal*.



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