

CHESS.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. F., (Lewisham.)—Many thanks for *Morning Post*.
 "EDDIE."—No 2 is incorrect. Suppose Black 1 B to K3.
 F. A. P.—No. 2 is faulty, as Black may play 1 B to Q6.
 Montreal *Weekly Gazette* received.
 W. F. PERRY.—Many thanks. Will write you shortly.

Solution to Problem No 1.

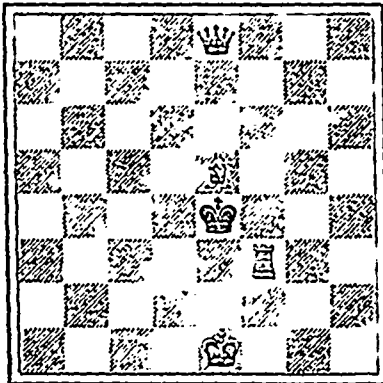
WHITE **BLACK.**
 1 R to Q8 Any move.
 2 Q mates accordingly
 (Correct solutions received from C. E. W., "Edgie," L. M. Wilkins, and F. A. P.)

Solution to Problem No. 2.

1 Q to Q K4, etc.
 (Correct solution received from C. E. W. and L. M. Wilkins.)

PROBLEM NO. 4.

(Selected.)
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the above took place on Monday, Jan. 16th, at Quebec, Mr. T. LeDroit, president, in the chair.

After the transaction of ordinary business, the lists were opened for the tournament, and the following competitors entered: J. E. Narraway, Ottawa; George Barry, Montreal; C. P. Champion, R. McLimont, N. McLeod, E. Sanderson, and E. Pope, Quebec.

Play commenced at 2 p.m. Tuesday. The Trophy cup, value \$120, was on view during the meeting, and was very much admired.

"CHESS OPENINGS."—We are glad to hear of the appearance of a new English work on chess openings. The work has been undertaken by Mr. E. Freebourne, 60 Alexandra Road, Hull; and Rev. C. E. Rankou, St. Roman's, Malvern, and treats of the many *debutts*, ancient and modern, revised and corrected up to the present time from the best authorities, with numerous original variations and suggestions by Mr. George B. Fraser, Dundee; Rev. W. Whyte, London; and other eminent analysts. Price, neatly bound in cloth, 6s. Post free anywhere in the Postal union to subscribers. Interleaved copies may be had for 1s. 6d. additional. To be had from the compilers.

BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Burn and Gunsberg played a match of five games, in order to decide the first and second prizes which they tied for in the late tournament. Each player won a game, and three were drawn, so that the termination is very appropriate. The first prize is £30, and the second £20. Burn and Gunsberg therefore take £25 each. Blackburne won third prize, £10.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

THE LATE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

—All preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged, Messrs. Martins and Barker met on Monday, December 26th last, at Webster's Hall, Glasgow, at 12 30 p. m. Mr. James Moir, the well known Glasgow expert, was selected and consented to serve as referee. Mr. William Campbell acted as umpire for Martins, and Mr. William Busby for Barker. A very large number of interested spectators were in attendance throughout the match.

Martins won the toss for the choice of men in the first game, and elected to play the black.

The first day's games resulted in Martins 1, Barker 0, drawn—3. In the first four days twelve games were played, of which eleven were draws.

Although the general result is known, and is as announced in our last, details beyond the four first days have not as yet come to hand. We will relate the progress of this match when our full advices are received.

Solution to Problem 1.—The following is the position in this problem:

BLACK—Men on 4 and 27, and kings on 16 and 23.

WHITE—Men on 20 and 32, and kings on 7 and 11.

Black to move and win.

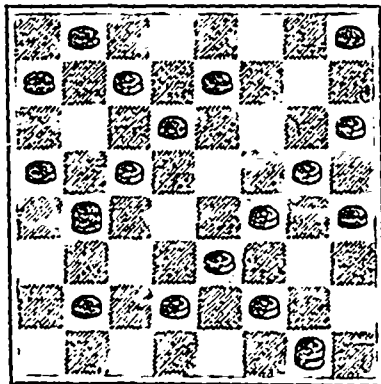
4—8	23—26	12—19	15—11
11	4	32	23
16—11	26—12	19—15	wins.
7	16	20	16
		8	3

Correct solutions have been received from Miss Ella Croughton, our Chess Editor, Mrs. H. Moseley, and L. Sheraton.

It gives us satisfaction to find a lady's name among those who have successfully wrestled with our first problem, and we hope that her example will be followed by many others of our fair readers. Though checkers is called by the Germans and the French "the ladies' game," it is seldom that in this country we find women and girls to take an interest in it.

PROBLEM 3.
(Selected.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

GAME 2.

11—15	5—9	14—18	15—18
24	20	17	13
7—11	11—13	18—25	18—27
27	24	20	11
3—7	7—23	4—8	11—15
23	19	26	19
9—14	8—11	9—14	12—19
22	17	25	22
		27	23
			16

This forms position No 797 in Lyman's celebrated "Book of Problems." Black is to play and win.

The position is now as follows:—

BLACK—Men on 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 14 and 15.

WHITE—Men on 13, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26 and 28.

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All matter intended for our checker column should be addressed to the Checker Editor, Critic Office, Halifax, N. S.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free.

Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty five for 16c.

For sale at Critic Office, Halifax.

STRUCK BLIND.

The Deadly Poison that Blighted the Optic Nerve.

(Rochester Union and Advertiser.)

Our reporter was very much struck with a conversation between two well-known citizens, a short time ago.

"I notice you wear very strong eye glasses."

"Yes, yes, I am a perfect slave to my goggles. It is hard for me to understand why one's eyesight fails when all other faculties appear to be in good condition. Even the young appear to lose their eyesight."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment, one once told me that over half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

Becoming more interested, our reporter thought he would carry investigations still further, and called upon an institution where several prominent physicians are employed, and asked the question:

"Why is it that uric acid or kidney poison affects the eyes?"

One of them answered, "It does not affect the eyes any more than any other organ. It is one of the symptoms of kidney disease. The system becomes saturated with uric acid, and, as a result, the weakest organ is the first to suffer. It may be the lungs, heart, brain or any other organ; it generally affects many of the other organs, and the person so affected may call it general debility, or premature old age, in reality it is but the effect of uric acid, continually poisoning the system, gradually consuming the patient. It is for this

reason our remedy cures so many persons of what are ordinarily called diseases, which in fact are only symptoms. We cure the cause and the cause cures the effect."

"Then you cure blindness, do you?"

"I will say yes, if you wish to put it as broad as that, and yet we are not entitled to the credit. When we restore the kidneys to health, they in turn restore the failing eyesight. Our remedy restores the kidneys to healthy action, and they cause the cure, and so it is with many of the diseases that we cure, which in reality are but symptoms. For instance, N. S. Sparks of Rochester, says "I had lost the use of one eye, and the other was rapidly failing, caused by impure blood. I took Warner's safe cure to purify my blood. Hardly expected it to restore my eyesight, but it has done so."

W. A. Barge, of this city, says "My little daughter seven years of age complained some two years since of inability to see, and we noticed that she stumbled over things while walking about the house. I looked at her eyes and found them almost white. This so alarmed me that I consulted a physician, who said it would be necessary to have an operation performed upon them. To this I could not consent, but allowed him to give her several treatments. She grew worse and wasted to a mere skeleton until a doctor more honest than the rest, advised Warner's safe cure, and we began its use. I noticed improvement at once, and gradually she regained her health."

Mrs Emma A. Densmore, Washington, D. C. had her eyesight suddenly fail her, so she was unable, as she says, to read even the largest print or recognize friends on the street. After a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, her eyesight began to return, and continuing its use, she was completely restored.

Uric acid has a special liking for the optic nerve, and it is no uncommon thing for the eyesight to begin to fail as the kidney disorder advances, while the other organs remain in apparent good health for a longer period, until there is a general giving way of the system. Then physicians blandly pronounce the malady general debility or call a symptom a disease, that was the most prominent before death claimed its victim. They may call it apoplexy, paralysis, consumption, pneumonia, blood poisoning, impoverished blood, malaria, rheumatism, pleurisy—nevertheless it is kidney disease, all the same, under another name.

"Why all this deception?"

"Because the so-called medical fraternity have no preparations that can cure kidney disease, especially when it has become advanced, and they are ashamed to acknowledge it and many of them are too hide-bound to their code to use a prescription and a specific for the kidneys, because it is advertised, and the proprietors refuse to expose their formula. This is exactly as it is, in a few words I can give it."

"Thanks. You have no objection to my publishing this interview?"

"None, whatever. We have no secrets here, except our formula."