

CAISSA'S CASKET.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31st, 1874.

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

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 33.

By F. C. COLLINS.

White. Black.

- 1. Q to Q B 8th 1. R to K 6th (ch)
2. Kt takes R (ch) 2. Kt takes Kt
3. Q to Kt 8th mate

Our correspondent "Junius" points out that, if Black plays any other first move, White has two ways of proceeding to mate. Barring these defects, the problem is a very "neat" one.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 34.

By B. M. NEILL.

White. Black.

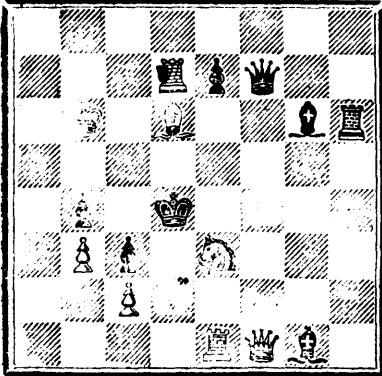
- 1. R to Q 5th 1. Anything.
2. R to K 8th 2. Moves.
3. Kt mates acc.

"Junius" correctly says this is "a very pretty and a first-class problem." "Delta" also sends us the correct solution, and declares it to be "very neat."

PROBLEM No. 41.

By JAMES PIERCE, M. A.

BLACK.



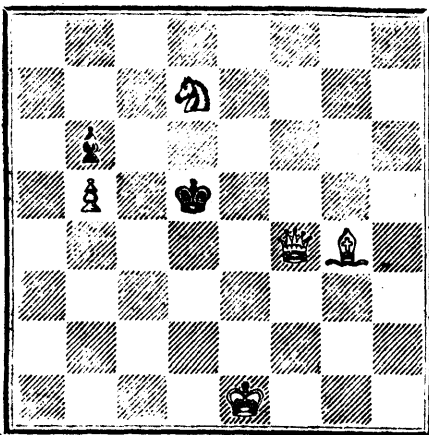
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 42.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

OUR PROBLEMS.

This week we make a selection from a very handsomely printed book of 300 problems just issued from the press, by the celebrated English problematists whose names appear above. The problems are tastefully printed on large diagrams, each one occupying a page, making a good-sized volume, and one of the neatest we have seen in the whole range of chess works.

No. 41 will be found a two-mover of rare merit, at once original, pretty and difficult, while No. 42 will be found, if not difficult, at least exceedingly well worth an examination.

We should be happy to receive a few original, unpublished problems from our readers for publication. Let them be as good as you can make them, and as difficult as possible, but under five moves deep.

OUR PUZZLER.

37. ENIGMA.

I'm long, and short, and curious, Of many forms am seen; I'm straight, and smooth, and curled, and rough And handsome oft, and mean; And then, too, I'm dependent quite Upon my owner's will; When pleased, he lends me quite a grace, When not, he keeps me still— Save in some cases, then, I am told, I am even more graceful to behold. Besides, I've yet another form. When men their wealth recount, And ask of me (a gift I have) To name the just amount. Or yet another, wherein I All passions, loves, portray; Life, too, some think an idle me, The memory of a day.

38. SQUARE WORDS.

- 1. A fixed look; one who tunes; a part of yourself; a memorial; upright.
2. A kind of fruit; one who makes lines; a country in Asia; articles to cover the face; to scratch off.
3. A mountain in Europe; part of an animal; a river in Africa; a Dutch painter.

39. CHARADE.

My first is a fish, but 'tisn't a dace— He's uncommonly greedy, and eats his own race; And wouldn't object to a nice plump place For dinner, or supper, without any grace. My second we pass through every day, If well enough to go on our way; But one there was that gave no cheer— "Abandon hope all ye that enter here." My whole is a thief, but pray do not start, He will not poison or stab to the heart; But should you leave money or ring near the pest, He will take and hide it away in his nest.

40. RIDDLE.

In the singular number there's a word I'll call this, if you please, In the plural number, this same word. Below, I will call these. Each is a noun, spelt just alike— The first's a man well known; The last, kind reader, you'll confess That many persons own.

A fair girl named Louisa Gray, Devotedly loved this; And when she call'd on him one day He stole a gentle kiss; Then smiling, said, "Louisa dear, I deed not mean to tease." She answered, as she left, "I fear You will neglect your these." She drove home in her these so smart; Alas! that very day Poor this was killed. It broke the heart Of sweet Louisa Gray.

41. SQUARE WORDS.

- 1. A lake; new; to shun; French "queen"; a town in Portugal.
2. A lake; to depart; a lady's title; to shut; a town in the Morea.
3. A lake; wide awake; royal; a play; a range of mountains.
4. A lake; steel covering; to instill; to sorrow; part of a theatre.

42. ENIGMA.

How many soft words have been spoken, Admiration, expressive of me; How oft am I used, as a token, And prized where none other would be. How many fair forms have I graced, How many more dote o'er me now; And carefully see that I'm placed, To add to the beautiful brow. I'm seen with the great and the small, With the bondsman as well as the free; I'm placed in the coffin with all— What a wonderful thing I must be! How many sly thieves have me cursed, As sleeping 'twixt them and their prey; Ye, in struggling I oft get the worst, When assistance is out of the way.

ANSWERS.

157. ENIGMA.—Snowdrop.

158. SQUARE WORDS.—

Table with 3 columns and 6 rows of words: SABLE, ATLAS, BLESS, LASSA, ESSAY, SLOTH, LULKA, OLAND, TENSE, HADES, CAMEL, ADULA, MURAT, ELATE, LATER.

159. CHARADES.—1. Mot-mot; 2. Hamlet. 160. PALINDROME.—Karak, Seres, Urulo, Lepel, Israal, Hamah.

161. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Scott, Byron, thus; Starb, Canary, Orator, TurinO, Turin.

162. SQUARE WORDS.—

Table with 3 columns and 6 rows of words: GENOA, ENACT, NATAL, OCANA, ATLAS, ILAMA, LABEL, ABATE, METER, ALERT, WIGAN, ITATA, CADOR, ATOOI, NARIM.

163. CHARADE.—Written.

164. MEN OF LEARNING AND THEIR WORKS.—1. Benjamin Franklin—Electricity and Natural Philosophy; Oliver Goldsmith—Poems and Essays; 3. Alexander Pope—Translation of Homer.

165.—TRANSPPOSITION.—Snipe, Spine.

205.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Jupiter, Galileo, thus; 1. Jetakowinburg; 2. Utopia; 3. Pearl; 4. Illimanit; 5. Triall; 6. Exile; 7. Rosario.

206. TRANSLATIONS.—1. Dan, den, din, don, dun; 2. Mass, mess, miss, moss, muss; 3. Mate, mete, mite, mote, mute.

207. CHARADE.—Corn-sack. 208. LITTLE CHARADES.—1. Backgammon; 2. Tillage; 3. Leaden; 4. Inutile.

209. LOGOGRIPI.—Glance, lance, calne, clean, lean, ale, lace, ace.

210. ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.—

Thus—9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 (whose sum = 45) Deduct—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (" " " ")

211. DOUBLE ARITHMOREM.—Ruffed Lemur, Strong Voice, thus; Rhodes, Utrecht, FalsteR, Frio, ElisbeN, Driburg, LiakhoV, Essequibo, MatsmaI, (s) UdetiC, Rio del NorteE.

212. ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.—

100 x 10 = 1000 / 100 - 10 = 90 = 11 1/2 doz.

213. CHARADE.—Bay-6-net.

21. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Helen—Paris—thus: HarP; Eva; LeandeR; Eli; NereldeS.

22. CONUNDRUM.—Because where there's a Will there's a way.

23. BIBLICAL QUESTIONS.—1. Jeremiah, xxxviii. 2. The bush burning with fire, and not consumed, Exodus, iii, 2, 3. "For there shall be no night there," Revelation xxi, 25.

24. LOGOGRIPI.—Facetiously, thus: Aceous, cause, sauce, sea.

25. TRANSPPOSITION.—Leda, deal, lade, lead, dale.

26. ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.—This is a catch question; it would practically never arrive at its journey's end.

27. CHARADE.—Insignificant—Inn-sign-if-I-can't.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

HAM TOAST.—Scrape or pound some cold ham, mix it with beaten egg, season with pepper, lay it upon buttered toast, and place it in a hot oven for three or four minutes. Dried salmon, smoked tongue, potted meats, or any other relishing viands, answer equally well upon toast.

HAIR LOTION.—If you find your hair is beginning to fall off, you should use a good hair restorer. The way that women with long hair should apply such preparations is to first brush the scalp until it becomes red, or a warm glow is produced, and then rub among the roots of the hair the lotion, whatever it may be. This should be done once a day, or at intervals of a few days, according to the state of the scalp.—If tender less and if not so sensitive, the more frequently. An excellent hair restorer is made as follows: Mix half an ounce tincture of cantharides, two ounces eau de Cologne, half a drachm oil of nutmeg, and ten drops oil of lavender; or, mix half an ounce of vinegar of cantharides with an ounce eau de Cologne and one ounce rose-water.

COCOA.—Cocoa, when unadulterated, forms a wholesome, nutritive beverage, but it is apt to disagree with those unaccustomed to its use on account of the large quantity of gluten, starch, and fat it contains, in which case an excellent plan is, before partaking of the cocoa or chocolate, to chew well and swallow a dry crust just previous to the cup of cocoa.—It has the effect of exciting the saliva. Of the preparations of cocoa the best descriptions for use are cocoa nibs, which are simply cocoa nuts ground. To make cocoa from nibs place them in a clean coffee pot by the side of the fire, pour on boiling water, allow the infusion to simmer eight hours, taking care it does not boil.—If it does, a coagulum will form, which cannot be dissolved by water—and then strain clear.

OXFORD PUNCH.—Put the thinly pared peelings of four lemons and two Seville oranges into a mortar containing one pound of loaf sugar, which beat up into a smooth mass, into which squeeze the juice of the fruit, adding the juice of four sweet oranges and half a pint of water. Strain the mixture into a jug standing close to the fire, add one pint of calf's-foot jelly, which thoroughly incorporate, pour in two quarts of boiling water, half a pint of syrup, one teaspoonful of orange-flower water, a wine-glass of curaçoa, half a pint of sherry, one pint of cognac brandy, one pint of pine-apple rum, one quart of orange shrub, and stir well together. Cambridge Punch. Boil in two quarts of new milk one dozen bruised bitter almonds, the parings of two lemons, and half a pound of loaf sugar. When well flavored, strain clear and keep warm, stir in the well-whisked white of three eggs which have been mixed with a little cold milk, and while still stirring add one pint of rum and half a pint of brandy. Mull the punch to a froth, and serve immediately in glasses.

REGULAR EATING.

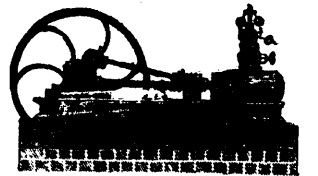
Half of all ordinary diseases, says Dr. Hall is "Journal of Health" would be banished from civilized life, and dyspepsia become almost unknown, if everybody would eat but thrice a day at regular times, and not an atom between meals, the intervals being not less than five hours, that being the time required to digest a full meal and pass it out of the stomach.

If a person eats between meals, the process of digestion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal; just as, if water is boiling and ice is put in, the whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together.

But it is a law of nature that all food begins to decay, after exposure to heat and moisture for a certain time. If a meal is eaten, and in two hours another, the whole remains undigested for seven hours, before which time the rotting process commences, and the very idea of his stomach full of carrion—the very idea of which is horribly disgusting.

As, then, all the food in the stomach is in a state of fermentive decay, it becomes unfit for the purposes of nutrition and for making good pure blood. Small wonder is it that dyspeptics have such a variety of symptoms, and aches and complaints in every part of the system, for there is not one drop of pure blood in the whole body; hence, the nerves, which feed on this impure and imperfect blood, are not properly nourished and, as a consequence, become diseased. They "complain"; they are hungry—and like a hungry man—are peevish, fretful, restless. We call it nervousness, and no one ever knew a dyspeptic who was not restless, fretful, fidgety, and essentially disagreeable, fitful and uncertain.

The stomach is made up of a number of muscles, all of which are brought into requisition in the process of digestion. But no muscle can work always. The busy heart is in a state of perfect repose for one third of its time. The eye can work twice in a second, but this could not be continued five minutes. The hands and feet must have rest, and so with the muscles of the stomach; they only can rest when there is no work for them to do—no food in the stomach to digest. Even at five hours' interval, and eating thrice a day, they are kept constantly at work from breakfast until the last meal is disposed of, usually ten o'clock at night. But multitudes eat heartily within all hour of bed time; thus, while the other portions of the body are at rest, the stomach is kept laboring until almost daylight, and made to begin at breakfast time. No wonder is it that the stomach is worn out—has lost its power of action. Many girls become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat.



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