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The British chess magazine

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THE
British Chess Magazine

EDITED BY

JOHN WATKINSON,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

G. B. FRASER,

T. LONG, B.A.

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The British Chess Magazine.

JANUARY, 1881.

TO OUR READERS.

WE are sure our readers will not expect from us any laboured introduction. They, like ourselves, are no doubt anxious to "get at the Chess."

We feel that our position is a very responsible one, and were it not that we have the support of such a strong body of "co-operators," we should shrink from occupying such a prominent post in the Chess world. Circumstances, however, have placed us where we are, and we intend doing our best under the circumstances.

We do not wish to be judged by the contents of this, or, indeed, of any single number. We intend going in for variety, not stereotype; and we cannot develop our resources in the compass of a few issues. Suffice it to say that we have in possession, and in preparation, articles by competent authorities which will duly make their appearance as space permits. In the problem department we have much rich material on hand contributed by leading English and foreign composers, while our arrangements for games cannot fail to secure specimens of the play of the great masters both at home and abroad. In the matter of Chess news we shall not attempt to chronicle every little event in every little village in the country. All this finds its proper place in the local Chess column, and we shall, we think, consult the wishes of the majority of our subscribers by elaborating instead those important occurrences in the Chess world that excite more permanent and general interest. Special correspondents in America, Canada, and Australia, will supply us regularly with a digest of news across the water, while we shall be ably represented at home both North and South. Continental Chess will also have its proper share of attention.

The award in the *Huddersfield College Magazine Problem Tourney No. III.* is in type, also solutions of problems in last number, but on account of the great pressure on our space we are compelled to hold both over till next month, when we shall resume the publication of the remaining problems in *H. C. M. Tourney No. IV.*

In conclusion we may state that we are not at all sanguine of achieving anything very large in the way of circulation. We have had some little experience in Chess editorship, and that little has taught us that the majority of players are quite content with a glance at a Chess periodical at the club room, and never dream of investing a few shillings in it themselves. Our expectations, therefore, are not lofty, and we shall be satisfied if income meets expenditure. If it does not we do not know that any one has a right to expect that we shall carry on the magazine at a loss.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL LITERARY TOURNEY.

WE have pleasure in announcing the programme of a Literary Tourney in connection with the *B. C. M.*, and we trust the result will be a valuable addition to the literature of Chess.

CONDITIONS.

I.—All contributions to be written in the English, French, German, or Italian languages, and, if in German, in the Roman character. Competent translations will be made of those not written in English, such translations only being submitted to the judge. One entry only allowed to each competitor.

II.—The utmost latitude to be admitted in choice of subject—Chess tales, sketches, critiques, analyses, poems, &c., with or without illustrative games or diagrams—no one kind to have preference over any other, but no contribution to exceed in length eight pages of the *B. C. M.*

III.—Contributions to be written on one side only of the paper, and to be received by Mr. John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield, on or before Aug. 1st, 1881. Each sketch, &c., to be headed with a motto or device, and accompanied by a sealed envelope enclosing the author's name and address, such envelope not to be opened until after the judge's award, which will be given as soon as possible after the completion of the entries.

IV.—The winning essays, &c., and selections from the remainder, to be printed in the *B. C. M.*

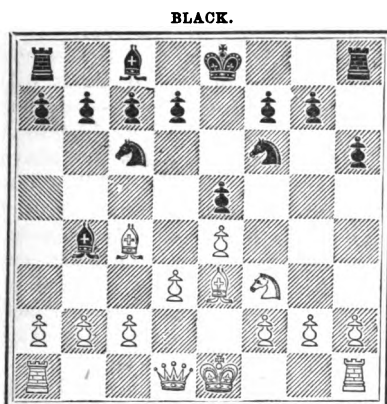
PRIZES.

First Prize, given by the REV. C. E. RANKEN	£5
Second Prize	£3
Third Prize	£2

JUDGE:—W. NORWOOD POTTER,

to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude for allowing his name to be thus associated with our first number.

THE LAW OF COUNTING FIFTY MOVES.



Position after Black's 8th move, when the Conductor of the Tourney confirmed Black's claim, requiring White to mate him in 50 moves.

"perpetual checks," &c. The original law did not apply when Pawns were on the board, and the sole object of the revised one is to bring in other positions which could thus be legitimately settled. Shortly, to prevent an unnecessary and tedious prolongation of the game where there was force to win in a reasonable number of moves, or where it was not clear that there was. And although Pawns as well as Pieces may now be in play, the law is still meant only to bear (with the exception of No. 3) on *end-games* deprived of the vast latent resources of a crowded battle-field.

Do situations like the above—with all the Pawns, and all the Pieces except one on either side—come under the law? We venture to say No.

Push the argument that they do, and whither shall we be led? A player losing only the "Exchange" might then claim the benefit of a rule which is simply meant to bring a game of Chess to a practical issue which, otherwise, could not, perhaps, be determined.

In the diagram no such difficulty exists: there is thus no necessity for invoking the action of a beneficent statute. White has the force to win, and, if he have not the will or know not the way, Black is not as if he were left at the end of a game with a small force, or devoid of mating power, but still has an army of many regiments capable of brave and brilliant exploits.

THOS. LONG.

We have before us the *Canadian Spectator* of the 13th November wherein is discussed the question of whether the position, as per diagram, comes within the operation of the law [*Praxis*] of counting 50 moves. We regret that want of space forbids us from fully going into the matter, but we will endeavour shortly to analyse the case.

What is the object of the Law? It is, 1. To bring drawn games to a conclusion. 2. To force winning end-games to a mate. And 3. To prevent continued

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CHESS JOTTINGS.

WHAT is written under this heading month by month will consist of "jottings" without any attempt at order or consecutiveness. Fish of all kinds will come to this net. Anything that tickles our fancy, and will, in our opinion, interest our readers, down it will go. We cannot tell where we shall at times be landed, nor whether our chatty gossip will please those who affect the "high style" in Chess, and look with horror on anything not far above the high-water mark of dryness. However we shall follow our own sweet will in the matter and shall, to begin with, correct a misapprehension of M. Delannoy in his paper on "The Régence under the Old Masters," in the *Chess-Monthly* for October last. The editors of that admirable journal will, we are sure, thank us for pointing this out before it takes its place as an historical fact. M. Delannoy says that Deschapelles was "extremely exasperated when the consulting committee in the correspondence match between England and France refused to adopt the opening he proposed, and nevertheless won the game in spite of the sinister prediction of the offended authority." Now the match in which this occurred was the celebrated encounter between Paris and *Pesth*, begun in November, 1842, and concluded in January, 1846, and in which the Hungarians, headed by Szen, Löwenthal, and Grimm, defeated the brilliant Parisians in both games. These will be found in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* for 1846, p. 158, (see also Staunton's *Handbook*, p. 86.) The opening in the particular game in question was the "Petroff," 1 P to K 4, 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 2 Kt to K B 3, and Mr. Staunton's note to Black's second move opens as follows: "The reply to Pesth's second move was the occasion of a very animated discussion in the French camp, which terminated in the abrupt secession of M. Deschapelles from their councils." Instead of 2 Kt to K B 3, M. Deschapelles recommended 2 P to K B 4, which was rejected by the rest of the committee.

A lecture was delivered Nov. 15th, 1880, at the Restaurant, Lower Temple Street, Birmingham, by Mr. W. Cook, on "The History of the Literature of Chess." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Birmingham Chess Club. Councillor Bishop presided. The Lecturer gave an interesting epitome of the history of Chess, which he said was a game played before Romulus conquered Rome, and was invented in India. He then reviewed the literature treating of Chess from the earliest period, spoke of the more celebrated Chess-players, and gave particulars as to some of the important Chess matches which had taken place during the past thirty years. He concluded his remarks by some observations on the practice of the game of Chess, and said that they wanted a revision of Chess laws, and the adoption of universal rules.

Chess in the Hull district is as lively as ever. The President of the Church Institute Chess Club in that town informs us that a match between them and the best players of the Grimsby and district Club took place November 6th, ending in a tie. The same result appeared when the totals were added up in a match between the Hull Church Institute Club and the Hull Chess Club, played Nov. 22nd and 25th, both sides winning eight games. The scoring was as follows, the names being given in the order of pairing.—Institute Club : Philip, 1 ; Farrow, 0 ; Morris, 1 ; Little, 1 ; Dixon, 1 ; Crake, 1 ; Stonehouse, 1 ; Thompson, 2. Hull Club :—Crosskill, 1 ; Freeborough, 2 ; Drury, 1 ; Rust, 1 ; Sanderson, 1 ; Pulsford, 1 ; Downs, 1 ; Walker, 0.

In response to an invitation, ten members belonging to the Hull Church Institute Chess Club paid a visit to the St. James's Chess Club at their rooms in Porter Street, on Monday evening, Dec. 6th. A remarkably pleasant evening was spent which ended in the visitors winning 10 of the games and losing 7 ; 2 were drawn and 1 left unfinished. The St. James's players, who are nearly all young performers, have every reason to be proud of the result, as the team of visitors was by no means a weak one.

A Handicap Tourney has been arranged in connection with the Duffield Chess Club, under the Presidency of John Myring, Esq., with 15 entrants and five prizes ranging from £1 downwards.

A match was played at Derby on Dec. 15th between the Midland Railway Institute Chess Club, and the Burton-on-Trent Club. The Railway interest proved itself too strong for the representatives of the beer district, the Derbyites winning by the respectable total of 17 wins to 7 losses, five games being drawn. From a perusal of the full score, with which we have been favoured by the obliging secretary of the victorious Club, we note that Messrs. R. J. Sandham, H. F. Bland, A. H. Owen, F. Knowles, and W. Brelsford were successful in winning two games to nothing against their respective Burton antagonists, whilst Mr. C. F. Pryce, on the opposition side, was the only one who imitated their example.

On the 4th of Nov. the Cheadle (Staff.) and Tean Club vanquished the Burslem Club by $13\frac{1}{2}$ games to $6\frac{1}{2}$. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 14th, a special Meeting of the Cheadle Chess Club was held to arrange a Handicap Tournament for four prizes given by W. S. Allen, Esq., M.P., and R. F. Smith, Esq. The members were divided into four classes, each class separated from the next by the odds of Kt. There were about twenty entries.

In Mr. Nash's Correspondence tourney the prizes have been awarded as follows :—1st Prize, £10, Rev. A. B. Skipworth ; 2nd Prize, £5, Rev. C. E. Ranken ; 3rd Prize, £3, Mr. Downer ; 4th Prize, £2, Mr. Nash ; 5th Prize, £1, Rev. — Sanders. In the second tourney, now proceeding, Mr. Ranken heads the score at present with 11 won games, and 1 lost.

We draw the attention of our solvers to the programme on another page of the *B. C. M.* Solution and Review Tourney. We are indebted to the generosity of the Problem Editor for half the amount of the first prize, and also for the fourth prize. Mr. Ranken, in addition to his great liberality in our Literary Tourney, has kindly offered Mr. Gossip's book for third prize. The last on the list is a new work announced by Mr. F. C. Collins, the well-known composer, if a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. We shall be glad to hand in the names of any of our readers who feel 3s. 6d. worth of interest in the undertaking. We take the opportunity of stating here that the award in the *H. C. M.* Solution competition in No. III. Tourney (second portion) will be given in our next number, when the competition in No. IV. Tourney will be continued on the conditions stated in *H. C. M.* Vol. 8, p. 268.

We have to record with regret the death of Dr. Wilson, of Clay Cross, an amateur of great force whom we have met at several of the meetings of the West Yorkshire Chess Association. Next month we intend to give a specimen of his play.

The annual match between the Liverpool and Manchester Chess Clubs was played on Saturday, Nov. 27th, at the rooms of the Liverpool Club, The Palatine, Cable street. Liverpool won by ten games to seven, four being drawn. We add the score :

MANCHESTER.		LIVERPOOL.		
	Won.		Won.	Drawn.
Mr. Steinkuhler	0	Rev. J. Owen	1	0
„ Von Zabern	1	Mr. J. Soul.....	0	0
„ Lewis.....	1	„ Rutherford	0	0
„ Newnes	1	„ Wellington	0	0
„ Wood.....	0	„ Beakbane	2	0
„ Wilson	1	„ Mongredien.....	0	1
„ Fish	0	„ Allaire.....	2	0
„ Heap	0	„ Sinclair	1	0
„ Jones	1	„ C. Soul.....	0	0
„ Boyer.....	1	„ Ferguson.....	0	0
„ Greenleaves	0	„ Kidson	1	0
„ Chrimes.....	0	„ Edgar	0	1
„ Cooper	0	„ Green	1	1
„ Simon.....	1	„ Macgregor	1	0
„ Mitchell	0	„ Barling.....	0	1
„ Giltay	0	„ Kaufmann	1	0
Total.....	7	Total...	10	4

The Leeds Chess Club has showed signs of activity since the beginning of the new Chess season. The prizes have been awarded to the members having the highest per-centage of wins during the past year. These fell to 1. Mr. J. White, 85 per cent, silver trophy and gold medal; 2. Mr. T. Y. Stokoe, 81·74 per cent, silver medal; 3. Mr. J. G. Cunningham, 76·59 per cent, free membership for current year. At the election of officers for the current year, Messrs. W. Trickett and J. White resigned their offices of hon. secretary and captain respectively, and these were replaced by Mr. E. B. Hussey and Mr. T. Y. Stokoe. On Saturday, the 20th of November, an appointed match with the Bradford Club fell through, the latter Club failing to put in an appearance. The occasion, however, was made appropriate to present the late secretary, Mr. W. Trickett, with a testimonial in the shape of a Chess Rook. The piece is of silver and very handsome, and serves the purpose of a tobacco-box. The meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel, Boar Lane.

A home-and-home match between the Wakefield and Leeds Chess Clubs for a set of Staunton Chessmen was begun at Wakefield on Saturday, Nov. 27th. Play commenced at 3·30. At six an adjournment was made for tea, after which Mr. Hunter (the President) welcomed the Leeds visitors. Mr. Craven (the Leeds President) replied. Mr. Hussey (Hon. Secretary) said Leeds would be prepared to fix the return match at any time convenient to Wakefield when they could place most men on the field of battle. It was decided the return match should be played in Leeds on an early date in the New Year. Play then recommenced, and concluded at nine p.m. with the following result :—

WAKEFIELD.		LEEDS.		
	Won.		Won.	Drawn.
Mr. S. Day	1	Mr. T. Y. Stokoe....	1	0
„ Ash	0	„ E. B. Hussey....	0	1
„ Heine.....	0	„ Bilborough	2	0
„ Hazelgrave	0	„ Bennett	2	0
„ Marks.....	1	„ Cunningham ...	1	1
„ Lines	0	„ S. Taylor	1	0
„ Bays	2	„ M. Wright	0	0
„ Fawcett.....	0	„ Shepherd.....	0	0
Total.....	4	Total...	7	2

We hear from Melbourne under date of Nov. 11th, that the match then proceeding between Messrs. Wisker and Esling had had a favourable turn in favour of the latter player. The score was then, Wisker, 5, Esling, 4, drawn, 2, six games being the goal. Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Wisker has engaged to furnish us with a quarterly letter concerning Chess in Australia.

SUMMARY OF MATCHES BETWEEN THE METROPOLITAN CHESS CLUBS.

Compiled expressly for this Magazine by Mr. Edward Marks.

Date	Winners	Losers	Where Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
1880.						
Oct. 16	Excelsior.....	Athenæum	Moulet's Hotel.....	4	3	1
" 25	Bermondsey	Shaftesbury	Bishopsgate Street...	4	3	2
" 27	Kentish Town*	Shaftesbury*	Kentish Town Inst...	5	5	0
" 30	North London.....	Athenæum	Athenæum	7	6	1
Nov. 3	Excelsior.....	Shaftesbury	Camberwell Hall.....	3	2	4
" 4	Ibis	Ludgate Circus	Holborn Bars.....	4	0	0
" 6	Excelsior.....	City of London (4th Class)	Moulet's Hotel.....	5	2	2
" 9	Ladies' College	Excelsior	Ladies' College.....	4	0	3
" 10	East London	Alexandra .....	.....	5	2	1
" 11	Greenwich	Athenæum	Moulet's Hotel.....	4	2	2
" "	North London.....	Railway Clearing House...	Mare St., Hackney...	6	5	1
" 13	Kentish Town*	Bermondsey*	Kentish Town Inst...	2	2	4
" 18	Ibis	City Bank	Holborn Bars.....	13	6	1
" "	Bermondsey	Excelsior	Bermondsey Street...	5	1	1
" 20	Railway Clearing House...	Shaftesbury	Seymour Street.....	7	4	0
" 22	Bermondsey	North London.....	Bermondsey Street...	3	2	2
" 24	Kentish Town*	Athenæum*	Kentish Town Inst...	3	3	1
" "	Westbourne Park	Alexandra	Westbourne Park ..	6	1	1
" "	Kentish Town.....	Excelsior	Kentish Town Inst...	4	0	2
Dec. 1	North London.....	Shaftesbury	Mare St., Hackney...	10	3	0
" 2	City of London (4th class).	Athenæum	Moulet's Hotel.....	9	3	2
" 3	Great Western Railway...	Westbourne Park	Westbourne Park...	9	3	0
" "	Excelsior	Ibis	Camberwell Hall.....	5	4	1
" 4	Greenwich	Bermondsey	Bermondsey Street...	5	2	1

* * Drawn Matches are noted by an asterisk affixed to the names of both Clubs. In the match of Oct. 27th, between the Kentish Town and Shaftesbury Clubs one game is in dispute and is being played out by correspondence.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN LONDON.

THE past month has been a busy one among the Chess clubs of the Metropolis. Tournament matches and contests of all kinds have followed each other in rapid succession. The first set of matches in the Grand Handicap Tournament of the City Club has been fought to an end and decided. There were twenty-four combatants a side, and as each competitor was naturally anxious to score a victory, in order to get into the First Division, the contest produced some hard struggles. Mr. Bussy made a capital stand against his formidable antagonist Mr. Mason of New York. In three successive games he kept his ground to a drawn battle, but in the fifth game he was obliged to succumb. The match between Mr. Stevens, the winner of the first prize in last year's tournament, and Mr. H. F. Down, was also a stout fight, both players being well skilled veterans. In the end Mr. Stevens won. Mr. Gastineau's victory over Mr. Vyse was an unexpected event, and was all the more remarkable from the circumstance that Mr. Vyse played well, and appeared to the onlookers to be making the best moves on the board. The concluding game in this match was watched with great interest by a large number of spectators. Mr. Gunzberg, who has been entered in the Tournament as a second class player, won his match with a strong Knight player, and now looks dangerous among the competitors for the chief prize. Mr. Lord, who was one of the first to enter the lists, has since accepted the office of Captain of the Tournament, and is now letting his games as a combatant go by default. His strong lance will not therefore be conspicuous in the closing struggle. The twenty-four players who have made good their footing in the First Division have been again paired and are now fighting the second set of matches which will reduce the number in the First Division to twelve. The twenty-four players in the second division are similarly engaged in a contest for the third and fourth prizes. The other events of the month not elsewhere recorded will perhaps be best arranged in chronological order.

On the 4th December the drawing for Mr. Rosenbaum's Chess painting took place. The winner was Mr. J. Thursby, the problem composer and Chess editor of the *Burnley Express*.

On the 6th Mr. Potter followed suit to Mr. Blackburne, and played the second simultaneous match of the season against a team of the City Club. The single player won 13 games, lost 3, and drew 3. The fortunate winners of their games were Messrs. Baker, Blunt, and Staniforth. Considering the strength of the team that was opposed to him, Mr. Potter's success shows that although he has retired from public contests his lance has not become at all rusty. Mr. Macdonnell is to conduct the third simultaneous match of the season, early in January.

On the 8th the Excelsior defeated the Ibis Club by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. This was the first reverse of the season for the Ibis, which had won its two previous battles.

On the 9th the Ludgate Circus Club defeated the Kentish Town Club by 6 to 5. This makes the score of Kentish Town 1 match won, 1 lost, and 2 drawn.

On the 10th the Greenwich Club met to try conclusions once more with its neighbour the Excelsior. The Greenwich, the Excelsior, and the Bermondsey, form the triumvirate of South London. Their matches with each other have always been obstinately contested, and the present one was no exception to the rule. It was not quite finished until the following day. The result was a drawn battle, each club scoring $3\frac{1}{2}$ games. The Greenwich Club now stands with 2 matches won and 1 drawn.

On the 14th the South Hampstead Club fought its first battle of the season. Its opponent was the Athenæum, which rules on the heights beyond Islington. The Athenæum won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 15th the Ludgate Circus Club had a tough battle with the Excelsior. At the finish the score stood Ludgate Circus 3, Excelsior 2. A sixth game was adjourned to a more convenient season, and ultimately drawn.

On the 16th the Shaftesbury Club defeated the Ludgate Circus Club by 5 to 3. This was the first victory of the season for the Shaftesbury, which had lost its four previous battles. It is due to the Shaftesbury, however, to state that it has made good fights, and that its matches with the Bermondsey and Excelsior were each lost by only one point.

On the 20th the Athenæum met the Ibis at Holborn Bars. After a stout fight victory declared for the latter by 7 to 3. Another game was referred to the decision of an adjudicator. This makes the score of the Ibis, three matches won, and one lost. The Athenæum is now rather behind in the reckoning, but it has still plenty of time to make a good score for the season.

On the 21st Mr. Blackburne gave a Blindfold Exhibition which turned out a very brilliant affair. The scene of operations was the large Dining Room in Mouffet's Hotel, 24, Newgate Street. At the outset matters did not look very promising. For some reason or other Mr. Blackburne imagined that he was not in good form, and decided therefore that he would not play more than six games. Still, as the team which was opposed to him was seen to be a pretty strong one, there was just a chance that there might yet be a good fight. The opposing players were arranged as follows. At No. 1 Board, Mr. G. F. H. Collinson, B.A.; at No. 2 Board, Mr. S. J. Stevens; at No. 3 Board, Mr. J. Heppell; at No. 4 Board, Mr. R. Richard; at No. 5 Board, Mr. R. Purvis; at No. 6 Board, Mr. J. Meller. Play commenced at about 6-30 p.m. The opening moves

on each side went quietly on, but gradually, as the positions on the different boards became more and more complicated, the old perplexing question arose how the exact state of all these games could possibly be retained in the memory of any mortal man. It was impossible, however, to question the fact. Strongly as the team was maintaining its ground every blow of the blindfold player was being delivered with telling force. At half-past nine No. 1 Board resigned. By half-past 10 No. 2 and No. 5 Boards had proposed draws which had been accepted. At 11 o'clock No. 3 Board resigned. There remained now only two opponents in the field, and of these Mr. Blackburne proceeded to make short work. Gathering up his strength for a closing effort he announced mate in four moves on No. 4 Board, and mate in three moves on No. 6 Board. The announcements followed each other almost in a breath, and the demonstration of the correctness of both did not occupy more than about two minutes. The mate in four moves, which involved the sacrifice of the Queen, was especially brilliant, and when the applause which greeted the announcement was followed so promptly by another mate almost equally beautiful, it was felt that Mr. Blackburne, although confessedly out of form, had yet given a striking specimen of his marvellous powers. The position on No. 4 Board when the mate was announced stood thus: White.—K at K R sq; Q at K 3; Rs at K R 3 and K Kt 4; B at K 6; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2, K B 5, Q B 4, Q Kt 2, and Q R 2. Black.—K at K R, sq; Q at Q B 2; Rs at K B sq and K 2; B at Q 3; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, K B 3, K 5, Q B 4, and Q R 5. The mate was effected by 1 R takes P ch, 1 P takes R, 2 Q takes P ch, 2 R to R 2, 3 Q takes R ch, 3 B takes Q, 4 R to Kt 8 mate. The room was crowded during the greater part of the evening, and among the visitors were to be seen Messrs. Potter, Macdonnell, Mason, Zukertort, Hoffer, Cubison, Rosenbaum, Gunzberg, Manning, Vyse, Down, Block, Heywood, Moffat, Marks, Stiebel, Pizzi, and a number of other well-known players. G. A.

ITALY.

At Rome a tourney is now being played in which 27 competitors are taking part. Among those in the first class figure the names of Signori Bellotti, Cantoni, Count Guicciardi, Costantini, Sprega, Seni, and Villa. Six prizes will be given, the first of which consists of an article of value presented by his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction. The Philological Circle of Leghorn is also organising a tourney in which more than 12 players, divided into three or four classes, will take part. It appears likely that in the first class there will be Signori Ascoli, Borzi, Marchettini, Moreno, Orsini, and Wallace.

An important Chess Circle has at length been established at Genoa, under the presidency of Signor L. Centurini.

At Milan preparations are being made for the grand Tourney which will take place in that city on the occasion of the National Exhibition, and in a short time the Committee will publish the programme of that Chess festival.

The Chess Academy of Florence purposes taking an active part in the Milan Tourney.

The expected abandonment of the laws of the Italian game, in order to arrive at a definite unification of the same with those of other nations, is gaining more and more favour in Italy. In many of its cities, such as Leghorn, Venice, Genoa, &c., they play almost exclusively with international rules. Nearly all the games by correspondence are conducted on the same principle, and it has caused a certain pleasing surprise to see played with these rules the two games between Rome and Padua, two cities which contain most able players, and which up to this time have been much attached to the Italian rules. At Rome it appears that the veteran Dubois has begun to favour the unification of the rules, for at a meeting of amateurs he expressed himself in a manner to cause it to be understood that the moment had now arrived for abandoning those Italian rules which keep them in a deplorable isolation, adding that he declared himself sorry for having so greatly in the past upheld the maintenance of those rules. The most tenderly conservative of these antiquities are now the amateurs of Modena, who are thus sensitive partly because of their city having been the cradle of Ponziani, Lolli, and Del Rio, whose works are based on these rules, and they are therefore attached to them by a kind of patriotic sentiment. But still, the Modenese will very soon be persuaded that sentiment and tradition cannot be invoked to maintain a state of things which is very hurtful to Italy. It is likewise hoped that the coming tourney at Milan will be played with international rules, and that it will give the turn to the scale. This result is due in great measure to the *Nuova Rivista*. Of the two correspondence games above mentioned between Rome and Padua, it is likely that the latter will obtain the victory in one, while the other remains at present undecided.

E. O.

LEEDS MERCURY SUPPLEMENT PROBLEM TOURNEY.—Mr. W. T. Pierce, the judge in this important tourney, has sent in his award, and by the kind permission of Mr. J. White, the able editor of the *Mercury* Chess column, it appears in the *B. C. M.* simultaneously with its publication in the *Mercury* of Jan. 1st. 1st Prize, £2, J. Stonehouse, Motto, "The New Light;" 2nd Prize, £1, B. G. Laws, "Move on;" 3rd Prize, 10s. 6d., G. J. Slater, "Apology;" 4th Prize, Pierces' *Chess Problems*, G. R. Downer, "As simple as a child." Honourably mentioned for individual problems: A. F. Mackenzie, J. Scott, Rev. L. W. Stanton, and H. Jackson.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DENMARK.—A tourney of a rather singular character is in progress at the Copenhagen Chess Club. At the annual meeting of the Club last October, a wish was expressed by many of the members that in the next tourney the odds' giving system should be abandoned, and yet in such a way as not to shut out the weaker players from all chance of a prize. To solve this problem a committee of five was appointed, who began by requiring each entrant in the tourney to name four other entrants whom he considered of about equal strength with himself. Guided by this sort of self-handicapping, the committee drew up a list of competitors, arranged according to strength, the stronger players being placed at the top, and the weaker at the bottom. Each competitor was then required to play four games on equal terms with each of the two immediately above, and also with each of the two immediately below him on the list, *i.e.* 16 games in all. In order to meet the difficulty with regard to the two first and two last on the list, supplementary opponents of about equal force with them were chosen by the committee from the Club members who had not entered the tourney, by which means they would be enabled to fill out their proper tale of games, while at the same time those scored by the supplementaries were not to be reckoned in the competition. In case of a competitor retiring from the tourney without finishing all his games, it was arranged that those who had not played their full number with him should choose other opponents from the list of entrants as nearly as possible of the retiring player's strength, but in no case were more than four games to be played with the same opponent. In reckoning the scores, the proportion principle was to be observed, each man's total of wins being divided by the number of games he had played, and those who obtained the largest quotients were to be entitled to the prizes. The number of these is so arranged as to admit of a prize for about every four competitors, but no competitor can obtain a prize who does not play out all his games. Fourteen players in all are taking part in this interesting tourney including the names of S. A. Sørensen, V. Nielsen, A. Therkelsen, and C. Dahl, in fact nearly all the strongest members of the Copenhagen Club.

RIO JANEIRO.—The first Chess tourney which has ever been played in that city is now taking place at Rio Janeiro. According to the latest accounts, the first prize is likely to be gained by M. Arthur Napoleon, of Santos.

FIRST FRENCH NATIONAL TOURNEY.—Seven players entered their names as competitors in this important contest. They are as follows :—Messrs. A. de Rivière, de Boistertre, Clerc, Chaseray, Oberndorffer, Matthéus, and Rosenthal. The tourney began at the Cercle des Echees, Paris, on December 3rd.

GERMANY.—The December No. of the *Schachzeitung* contains an interesting review of the chief Chess events of the past year, and of the progress, from a literary point of view, which the game has made, together with a prospective glance at the coming events of 1881 and 1882. From the latter we learn that great preparations are being made for the second Congress of the German Chess Association, which is to be held this year at Berlin, probably about the end of September, or the beginning of October. At the annual meeting of the Berlin Chess Club on November 2nd, an influential Committee, with Herr Schallop at its head, was formed to promote the success of this important meeting, and it has so far prospered in its efforts as to be able already to announce that the first prize in the Masters' Tourney will be of the value of at least 1000, and probably of 1200 marks. It is also settled that not more than one match game a day shall be required to be played.

In 1882 the Vienna Club will celebrate its 25th anniversary by holding an international tourney, and it is likewise rumoured that the managers of the Cur-establishment at Wiesbaden intend in the same year to repeat the experiment of 1880, which proved in their liberal hands so remarkable a success. The Mannheim Club is obliged to divide its annual tourney into four parts on account of the large number of its members, which amount to 130. The winner will have to play Herr A. Fritz for possession of the first prize.

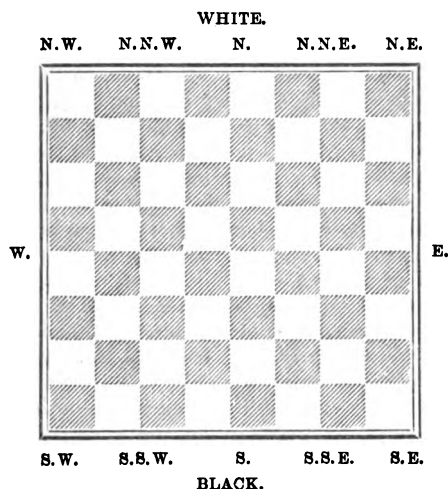
MATCH BY TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CALCUTTA.

THIS match is exciting great interest in Chess circles all over the world. We shall deal with the games at the conclusion of the contest, but in the mean time the method employed in recording and transmitting the moves is worthy of the closest attention. It is the invention of Mr. W. Watson Rutherford, a member of the Liverpool Club, who has very kindly placed at our disposal the full details of the scheme for insertion in the *B. C. M.* These are necessarily of a technical nature, and although we understand the plan ourselves we feel it to be a difficult task to explain it popularly to others in the very limited space at our disposal. We may find ourselves in the position of the old woman who said she understood the "Pilgrim's Progress," and hoped some time to understand the *notes*.

Mr. Rutherford's *modus operandi* is based on the fact that in any game, however complicated the position, the *actual number of legal moves available at one time* on either side, including captures, is comparatively limited, and playing over a series of games has not produced any number beyond 50. What is wanted, then, is a

mutually understood system of counting these moves in a fixed order so that a given numeral is a synonym for some particular move. A variety of methods might be adopted to secure this end; Mr. Rutherford's is as follows. He first of all commences with the Pawns from K R P to Q R P in direct order. Next, the pieces as they stand at the opening of the game, viz. K R, K Kt, K B, K, Q, Q B, Q Kt, Q R. Of course after each move the counting has to begin afresh with the K R P, and the pieces followed over the board wherever they may happen to be. To facilitate this the Ps, Rs, and Kts had better be marked.

So far so good. But, it may be asked, *in what order* are the moves counted? The Kt, for instance, may have the power of leaping on to any one of eight squares, how am I to know which is the first or eighth of these? The system is this. Apply to the board the points of the compass, N. W. S. E. White, moving first, occupies the North and Black the South of the board, as per diagram annexed.



Take the Pawns to begin with. The maximum moves in the most favourable position are obviously four. Count them in this order. 1. P one square. 2. P two squares. 3. P takes West. 4. P takes East. At the *opening* of the game, therefore, White has choice of sixteen moves with the Pawns alone. The numeral, say, of 1. P to Q Kt 4, would be 14. Rook, maximum number of moves fourteen, count first N. to S., then W. to E. Knight, maximum eight, count N.N.W., W.N.W., W.S.W., S.S.W., S.S.E., E.S.E., E.N.E., N.N.E. Bishop, maximum thirteen, first N.W. to S.E., then N.E. to S.W. King, maximum ten, N., N.W., W., S.W., S., S.E.,

E., N.E., Castles K side, Castles Q side. Queen, maximum twenty-seven, count first Rookwise, then Bishopwise. When a Pawn is played to the eighth it is presumed to be Queened. If, however, Rook, Knight, or Bishop is wished, a special telegram must be sent. The moves of acquired pieces are counted after those of the original pieces in the order of acquisition. The conversational numbers are, Repeat your last move, 59. Will you resign? 58. We resign, 57. Will you draw? 56. Yes, 55. No, 54. Move held over, 0.

If our readers have followed us so far, they will perceive that in telegraphing the moves in *one game alone*, all that is necessary is to wire the numeral signifying the particular move made. If, at the opening of the game, to take the instance already referred to, "fourteen" was sent, it would at once be translated into "P to Q Kt 4." But to combine in one word the moves in two games in progress simultaneously is a very different thing, and requires different treatment. The rule is this: Ascertain by the explained process the No. of the move in Game A and that in Game B. Multiply move in A by 60 and add move in B. The combined result will be less than 3,660, and this number of words will have to be compiled from a dictionary or otherwise, so that when one of these words is telegraphed, the required numeral can at once be found. Rule to resolve: Divide the number by 60. The Quotient is the number in Game A and the Remainder the move in Game B. Suppose, for instance, a word was wired which, on reference to the list, was seen to represent No. 2,420. This divided by 60 gives 40 and 20 over. The number on board A will therefore be 40, and that on board B, 20. To arrive at the actual move played on board A, the system of counting the available legal moves in the position as it stands is applied, beginning with the K R P and so on. When the 40th move is reached, that is the one intended to be played. On board B proceed similarly until move 20 is arrived at, and you have the move intended on that board.

We have been favoured with the moves in both games by Mr. S. Wright, the energetic Secretary of the Liverpool club, but our space does not allow of our printing them in this number. Next month we shall diagram the games at the stage they may then have reached. We annex the opening moves in the Liverpool game merely to give a practical illustration of the working of the code, which, we may say here, reflects the highest credit on the skill of its able inventor, White (Liverpool) 1 P to Q B 4, 1 P to K 3, 2 P to K 3, 2 P to Q B 4, 3 P to Q Kt 3, 3 P to Q 4, 4 Kt to K B 3. The code numbers so far are 12, 7, 7, 11, 10, 9, and 15. We will show in detail how the last number is arrived at from the position after Black's third move. 1. P to K R 3, 2. P to K R 4, 3. P to K Kt 3, 4. P to K Kt 4, 5. P to K B 3, 6. P to K B 4, 7. P to K 4, 8. P to Q 3, 9. P to Q 4, 10. P takes P, 11. P to

Q Kt 4, 12. P to Q R 3, 13. P to Q R 4. K R has no available move, therefore pass on to K Kt. He can't go N. N. W. as that direction is off the board, so is W. N. W., and W. S. W. S. S. W. (K R 3) is therefore his first *available* move, viz. 14, and S. S. E. (Kt to K B 3) his next, viz. 15. Black's next move was 4 P to Q 5 = 8, and White's reply 5 B to Q Kt 2, which will be found to be No. 22.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. J. W. H. L., Tasmania.—P. O. O. to hand. We have had pleasure in forwarding the Chess type, which, with carriage, cost 6s. Please send us the balance at your convenience. The title of your projected work, "Australian Chess Nuggets," is a very happy one, and we wish you all success in the undertaking.

C. W., Aden.—A. F. M., Jamaica.—H. S. H., New Jersey.—A. K., Vienna.—J. G. N., Tennessee.—M. L., Paris.—J. K. Z., Utah.—J. V., Demerara.—J. W. S. and W. A., Montreal.—A. B., Melbourne.—J. J. G., N. S. Wales.—R. C. M., Brisbane.—H. C. A., New York.—Dr. G., Vienna.—O. C. S., Chicago.—O. T., Montreal.—E. O., Leghorn.—We have written to you privately.

* * Correspondents wishing for a reply by post will oblige by enclosing stamps. Exchanges are particularly requested to note Editor's address on cover. At the last moment, to avoid the omission of very important matter, we are compelled to add four pages to this month's issue. One month with another we shall average 28 pages, but occasionally we may give four less or four more according to the exigencies of the case.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

Our exchanges are requested kindly to notice our Solution Tourney.

W. Bridgwater, B. G. Laws, A. Townsend.—Please note the projected series of "Challenge Problems." We hope to utilise your sui-mates in that way.

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of problems by Messrs. J. W. Abbott, G. D. Baker, J. N. Babson, C. Callander, A. Campo, G. Chocholous, W. Coates, F. C. Collins, L. Dossena, P. Economopulos, F. Geijersstam, W. Grimshaw, Dr. Gold, E. G. Hogg, H. E. Kidson, Lamouroux, Laws, Liberali, W. McArthur, Alessandro Mazzolani, J. H. North, J. G. Nix, E. Orsini, J. Pierce, W. T. Pierce, A. C. Pearson, C. Salvioli, N. Sardotsch, G. Shiel, L. Sprega, A. Townsend, C. W. of Sunbury, and G. B. Valle.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

IN Vol. VI. of the *H. C. M.* we gave a selection from games played by ourselves during the last twenty-five years, and we promised to continue the series by a few games at odds. Space did not allow of our doing this at the time, and we long since abandoned the idea. The following game was annotated at our request by Mr. Mitcheson, and so perhaps we shall be excused if we commence our present series with it. It will probably be the last of our own games to appear in print, as we have now finally withdrawn from Chess over the board. The game may be studied in connection with the one contested with Mr. Taylor on even terms, to be found in *H. C. M.* Vol. VI., p. 20.

GAME I.

Played at Houghton-le-Spring, March 31st, 1866, the Editor giving the odds of Q Kt to Mr. G. H. Taylor.

(Petroff Opening.)

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Watkinson.)	(Mr. Taylor.)	(Mr. Watkinson.)	(Mr. Taylor.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	19 Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	20 B to K R 6 (<i>i</i>)	R to K B 2
3 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	21 Q R to Q 4	Q to Q B 2
4 Kt takes P	Kt takes P	22 Q R tks K P	B to Q Kt 2
5 B to Q 3	Kt to K B 3 (<i>a</i>)	23 Q to K Kt 6	P to Q B 4
6 Castles	B to K 2 (<i>b</i>)	24 Q R to K R 4	B to K 4
7 P to Q B 3	Castles	25 B to K B 4	B takes B
8 P to K B 4	Kt to K 5	26 K R tks B	Q R to Q sq
9 P to K B 5 (<i>c</i>)	P to K B 3	27 R to K B sq	R to Q 7
10 Kt to K Kt 4	P to Q B 4	28 Q to K R 7 ch	K to B sq
11 B to K 3	Kt to Q B 3	29 Q to K R 8 ch	K to K 2
12 P to Q R 3 (<i>d</i>)	P to Q B 5 (<i>e</i>)	30 R to K sq ch	K to Q 3
13 B to Q B 2	Q to K sq	31 R to K 6 ch	K to Q 4
14 K to R sq (<i>f</i>)	P to K R 4 (<i>g</i>)	32 Q to R 5 (<i>j</i>)	R to Q 6 (<i>k</i>)
15 B takes Kt	P takes B	33 Q to K 2 (<i>l</i>)	Q to K 4
16 P to Q 5	P takes Kt	34 Q tks R ch	P takes Q
17 P takes Kt	P takes P (<i>h</i>)	35 P to Q B 4	mate
18 Q takes P	B to Q 3		

NOTES BY WILLIAM MITCHESON, FORMERLY CHESS EDITOR OF THE
Newcastle Weekly Courant.

(a) The retreat of this Kt is not easy to be explained; because Black, as witness his eighth move, evidently wishes it to be posted at K 5. If it was deemed necessary to retreat, perhaps Q 3 would have been the better square on which to plant the Kt. But B to Q 3 seems the strongest move here.

(b) This B to Q 3 would have given him a freer game.

(c) Preventing at once the advance of the K B P two steps, and at the same time limiting the action of the adverse Q B.

(d) Quite necessary to prevent Kt to Q Kt 5. It is to White's advantage that his K B should keep on the diagonal bearing on the adverse K's quarters.

(e) This simply drives the B back to a square where it is as powerful as that from which it has moved.

(f) This scares Black from falling possibly into a trap, for as Mr. Watkinson is not in the habit of giving "good things" away for nothing, Mr. Taylor looks again and sniffs danger. But it is not easy to find a better *coup de repos* than that actually played. Had Black played for his 14th move Q to K R 4, he would have lost his Q for B and Kt by White playing 15 Kt to R 6 ch, not Kt takes P ch because of Black's rejoinder Kt takes Kt.

(g) To use an old Chess-room joke Mr. Taylor does literally mind his P's and Q's here although one cannot help seeing even P to R 4 is not good. White takes immediate advantage of Black's inopportune play by capturing Kt with B, &c.

(h) This move breaks up the strength of the Pawns on the Q's wing entirely; even had Q captured instead of Kt P, Black's P on K 5 must fall at any moment White pleases.

(i) Threatening R takes B.

(j) Necessary to prevent the mate, as well as helping to bring the Q into action.

(k) The position at this point is very curious. If White play the natural looking move.

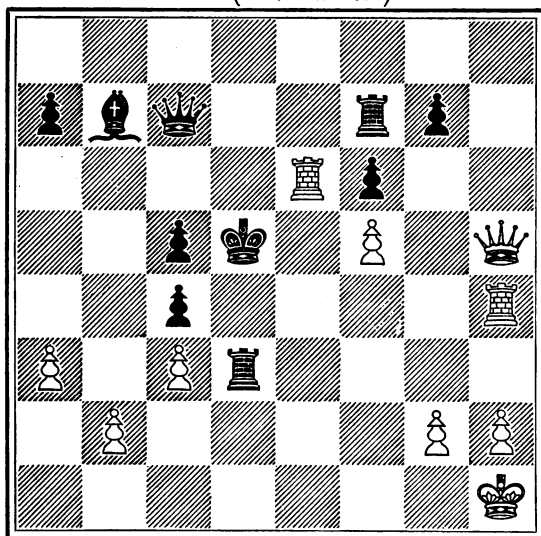
33 Q to Kt 4 then 33 Q to K B 5

34 Q takes Q 34 R to Q 8 ch

and mates next move.

If White play 34 Q moves, then the R on R 4 is lost. There is only one way of escape and that is by checking with R at Q 6, then in reply Black takes with K (taking with Q opens a way to mate next move.) White then takes Q with Q checking, but there is surely a deal of fighting in that game yet. The diagram represents the position at this point.

BLACK (MR. TAYLOR.)



WHITE (MR. WATKINSON.)

Position after Black's 32nd move.

(l) This move again forces the interposition of the Q, but with a very different result from the last case. It leads to a speedy termination as "sweetly pretty" as it was doubtless unexpected.

GAME II.

PLAYED IN MR. NASH'S CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

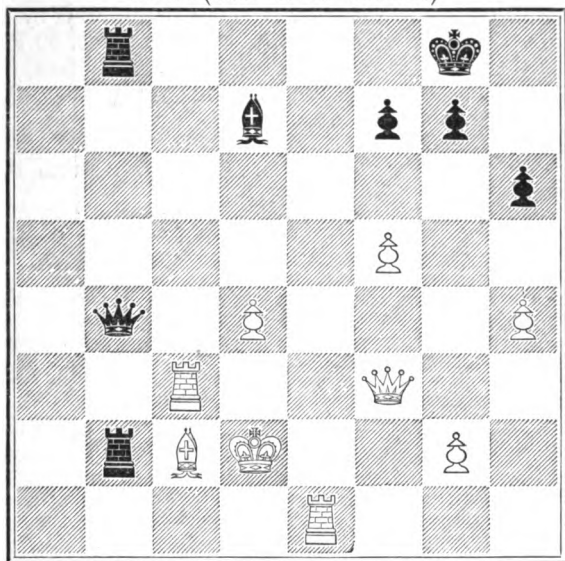
(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Parker.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Parker.)	(Mr. Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 Q takes B	Kt to K 4
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	12 P to K R 4 (c)	P to Q B 4 (d)
3 Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3	13 P tks P en pass	P takes P
4 Q to K 3 (a)	B to Kt 5 ch	14 B to K 2	P to Q 4
5 B to Q 2	Q to K 2	15 Kt to B 3	R to Q Kt sq
6 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to B 3	16 Kt tks Kt (e)	Q takes Kt
7 Castles	Castles	17 P to Q B 3	R to Kt 3
8 B to Q 3	P to Q 3	18 Q R to K sq	Q to Q 3
9 Kt to Q 5	Kt takes Kt	19 B to Q 3	B to K 3
10 P takes Kt	B takes B ch (b)	20 R to K 2	K R to Kt sq

21 Q to Kt 5	P to Q B 4	29 P to Q Kt 3	P to Q R 4
22 K R to K sq	P to K R 3	30 R to Q B 2 (j)	Q to R 6 ch
23 Q to Kt 3 (f)	Q to Q 2 (g)	31 K to Q sq	P to R 5
24 P to K B 4	Q to Q 3	32 R takes P	P takes P
25 Q to B 3	P to B 5	33 P takes P	R takes P
26 B to Kt sq	P to Q 5	34 K to Q 2 (h)	Q to Kt 5
27 P to B 5	B to Q 2 (h)	35 B to B 2	R to Kt 7 (l)
28 P takes P (i)	P to B 6		

DIAGRAM OF THE POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 35TH MOVE.

Black (Rev. C. E. Ranken.)



White (Mr. Parker.)

36 Q to K 4 (m) R to Q B sq | 37 Q to Q 3 B to Kt 4 and wins

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) It is generally considered better to play the Q to Q R 4, if she does not go back to her own sq.

(b) Black would have gained nothing by B to Q B 4 here, for White, of course, would not have exchanged Queens, but would have moved his Q to Kt 3.

(c) Premature ; he ought, we believe, to dislodge the Kt by P to K B 4, for if Black exchanged pieces, he gave his opponent the advantage of a Kt against B for the end game.

(d) This seems to give the second player the attack, whether the P be taken or not ; but doubtless it was an error to take it.

(e) This exchange again was unwise, the proper move appears to be Q R to K sq. If Q to Q 4 or B 3, Black would reply with Kt to Kt 5.

(f) Necessary, for if 23 Q to K 3, Black answered with P to Q 5.

(g) Threatening P to B 5 and Q to Kt 2.

(h) It would have been unsound to sacrifice the B either by R takes P or Q to R 6, and if 27 B to Q 4, White wins by 28 R to K 8 ch, 28 R takes R, 29 R takes R ch, 29 K to R 2, 30 P to B 6 dis ch, 30 P to Kt 3, 31 B takes P ch, 31 P takes B best, 32 R to K 7 ch, 32 Q takes R best, 33 P takes Q, 33 B takes Q, 34 P Queens, &c.

(i) If 28 R to Q sq, 28 R takes P, 29 R takes R, 29 Q to R 6, 30 Q to K 2, (R to Q 2 would be no better) 30 P takes P, 31 R takes B, 31 R takes R, and wins.

(j) We see no more feasible move for him.

(k) Best ; for if 34 R takes R, 34 R takes R, 35 Q to K 4, Black wins by 35 B to B 3.

(l) Much stronger than taking P ch with Q, though that was good enough.

(m) He must defend his B, for Black threatens to take it with R, and then check at Kt 7 ; should he essay to do so by 36 R to Q B sq, there would follow probably. 36 R to Q B sq, 37 P to Kt 4, 37 B to Kt 4, and wins, for if 38 Q to K 3, then 38 R to K sq, &c. Should White on the other hand play 36 K to Q sq, Black wins by 36 B to R 5 in a few moves.

GAME III.

Played at Dresden, October, 1880.

(Double Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.)	BLACK. (Dr. C. Schwede.)	WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.)	BLACK. (Dr. C. Schwede.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 Q P takes B	P to Q 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	7 B tks Kt ch	P takes B
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	8 B to Kt 5	P to K R 3
4 B to Kt 5	B to Kt 5 (a)	9 B takes Kt	Q takes B
5 Castles	B takes Kt (b)	10 Q to Q 3 (c)	Castles

11 Q R to K sq (d)	P to Q R 4	20 P to Q Kt 3	P takes P
12 R to K 3	B to R 3	21 R P takes P	R to Kt 4 (g)
13 P to B 4	K R to Q sq	22 Q to B 3	Q R to Q 4
14 K R to K sq	P to Q 4	23 P to R 3 (h)	Q to Q Kt 3
15 K P takes P	P takes P	24 Q to R 6	Q to R 4 (i)
16 Kt takes P	P takes P	25 Kt takes P	B to Kt 4
17 Q to K 4	R to K sq (e)	26 Q to K 6	K to R 2 (j)
18 Q to Q 5 (f)	K R to Q sq	27 Kt takes R	R takes Kt
19 Q takes R P	Q R to Kt sq	28 Q to B 5 ch	Black resigns (k)

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) Germany seems now to agree with France (represented by Rosenthal) and England that the double Ruy Lopez is the safest defence to the Four Knights' Game.

(b) But this capture is contrary to sound principle. 5 Castles, and on 6 Kt to Q 5, 6 Kt takes Kt is the most prudent course: though it must be confessed that it does not lead to an interesting game.

(c) In order to play Kt to Q 2 in answer to B to Kt 5. White has now a Kt for a B, with doubled Pawns on both sides: and he seeks to preserve that advantage.

(d) White intends R to K 3, and, after withdrawing the Kt, R to B 3 or Kt 3 according to circumstances; and he plays the Q R rather than K R, in order to tempt his opponent to the counter-attack by P to Q R 4 and B to R 3.

(e) Black has yielded to the temptation, and now has the worst of the game. The text move is the only one to preserve the Pawn for a moment.

(f) Threatening Kt to Q 7 or Kt 4 with decisive effect, and leaving Black hardly any other reply than that he adopts.

(g) Tempting White to take the Q B P, upon which R to Q B sq would give Black an excellent game.

(h) Kt to B 6 at this point would be worse than useless, on account of 23 Q takes Q, 24 R takes Q, 24 R to Q 8.

(i) A move which leads to further loss: for if the Kt were captured next move, 26 Q to K 6 ch, followed by 27 R to B 3 ch would be fatal. 24 Q R to Q 3 was perhaps best; 24 Q takes Q would obviously lose the exchange.

(j) 26 B to Q 2, 27 Q to Kt 6!* would have prolonged the defence.

(k) If 28 P to Kt 3, mate follows in three moves by R to K 7 ch; and if K steps back, the Q is lost by R to K 8 ch.

* This sign (!) denotes "best move."

GAME IV.

Played at Dresden, October, 1880.

(Allgaier-Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Wayte.)	(Dr. C. Schmid.)	(Mr. Wayte.)	(Dr. C. Schmid.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	17 P takes B	Q to K 6 ch
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	18 K to R 2	Q to Kt 6 ch
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	19 K to Kt sq	Q takes R P (c)
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	20 P to B 7 ch	K to B sq
5 Kt to K 5	B to Kt 2 !	21 Q to Q 2	Kt to Kt 2
6 P to Q 4 !	Kt to K B 3 !	22 Q to B 4	Kt to K 3
7 B to B 4	Castles (a)	23 Q to K 4	B to Q 2
8 Kt to Q B 3	P to Q 3	24 Q R to K sq (d)	K to Kt 2
9 Kt takes B P	R takes Kt	25 P to Q 5	Kt to Kt 4
10 B takes R ch	K takes B	26 Q to K B 4	R to K B sq
11 B takes P	Kt to B 3	27 P takes Kt	R takes P (e)
12 Castles	K to Kt sq	28 R to K 7 (f)	Kt to B 6 (ch)
13 P to K 5 (b)	Kt to K R 4	29 R takes Kt	Q takes R
14 B to Kt 5	Q to K sq	30 Q takes R ch	Q takes Q
15 Kt to Kt 5	P to K R 3	31 R takes Q ch	K takes R
16 B to B 6	B takes B	32 P takes P	Black resigns

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) P to Q 4 is justly preferred. Black cannot hope to retain the surplus Pawn, and the move in question gives him the best chance of a superior position.

(b) Certainly not a good move. The *Handbuch* gives 13 B to Kt 5, 13 P to K R 3, 14 B takes Kt, 14 B takes B, 15 Kt to K 2, "followed mostly by Q to Q 3, with a strong attack." Still better, we believe, because keeping more in reserve, is 13 Q to Q 3 at once, as played by Zukertort in *Westminster Papers*, XI. 10.

(c) Black has here a draw by perpetual check, but Dr. Schmid is a chivalrous player, who is not satisfied as long as there is a chance of winning.

(d) Nothing was to be gained by 24 Q to R 7, 24 P to Kt 6 ! nor by 24 P to Q 5, 24 Kt to Kt 4 ! White now threatens P to Q 5, followed by Q to K 8 ch.

(e) Against 27 B takes P, the simple reply 28 Kt to Q 4 would have maintained White's advantage, threatening Kt to B 5 ch.

(f) This is decisive. If now 28 R takes R, White wins by 29 Q to B 6 ch, 29 K to Kt sq, 30 Q to B 8 ch, 30 K to R 2, 31 Q takes R ch, 31 K to Kt 3, 32 R to B 6 ch, 32 K to R 4, 33 P takes B, having no longer anything to fear from the check of the Kt.

GAME V.

A casual Game played at the Leipsic Congress, July, 1877.

(Allgaier-Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Dr. Zukertort.)	(Dr. Flechsig.)	(Dr. Zukertort.)	(Dr. Flechsig.)
(<i>Blindfold.</i>)		(<i>Blindfold.</i>)	
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	16 Kt to Kt 7 ch	K to Q sq
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	17 B to Kt 5 ch	K to B 2
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	18 B to Kt 3	B takes Kt
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	19 P takes B	Q to Kt 5 ch
5 Kt to K 5	Kt to K B 3	20 Q to Q 2	Kt to R 3 (<i>f</i>)
6 B to B 4	P to Q 4	21 Castles	Q takes Q ch
7 P takes P	B to Q 3 (<i>a</i>)	22 R takes Q	Kt to Kt 6
8 P to Q 4	Kt to R 4	23 P to K 6 (<i>g</i>)	Kt to K 5
9 Kt to Q B 3	Q to K 2 (<i>b</i>)	24 R to Q 7 ch	K to Kt 3
10 B to Kt 5 ch	P to B 3	25 B to K 3 ch	Q Kt to B 4
11 P takes P	P takes P	26 P takes P	K to R 4
12 Kt to Q 5	Q to Kt 2 (<i>c</i>)	27 R to K 7	Kt takes B ch
13 B to R 4 (<i>d</i>)	B to K 3	28 R P takes Kt	Kt to Q 3
14 Q Kt takes P	Kt to Kt 6 (<i>e</i>)	29 B to B 5	Q R to Q sq
15 Kt takes B	Kt takes R	30 Kt to K 6	Black resigns

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) Inferior to 7 B to Kt 2, but leading to positions of great interest and complexity, to which scant justice has been done even in the best books.

(*b*) The alternative 9 Castles, though not altogether satisfactory, ought at least to have been mentioned in the *Handbuch*.

(*c*) We agree with Mr. Gossip in thinking this superior to 12 Q to K 3, the only move noticed by the *Handbuch* even in its last edition. Black may also play 12 Q to Q sq, 13 Kt takes Q B P, 13 Kt takes Kt, 14 B takes Kt ch, 14 B to Q 2! 15 B takes R, 15 Q takes B, and we hold with Mr. G. (*Theory*, p. 233) that Black has full compensation for the loss of the exchange.

(*d*) The usual course has been here 13 Kt to Q B 4, to which Black must reply with 13 B to B 2, and White then continues 14 B to R 4. The immediate withdrawal of the B seems to us stronger, enabling White to take the Gambit P next move.

(*e*) A bad move here and, as is well known, in many similar positions. As in note (*c*), there is a greater blessing on the giver than on the receiver of the exchange.

(*f*) Black is doing his best to bring out his remaining forces, but the important element of time is still against him.

(*g*) The decisive move, again threatening to win the persecuted Kt.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

PROBLEM TOURNEYS.

SINCE the publication of the concluding number of the *Huddersfield College Magazine* the following Tourneys have been brought to a termination.

Brief Tourney, No. 1. Judge, Mr. Potter. Three-movers. 1st Prize, H. Jackson, York ; 2nd, G. Rushby, Reading ; 3rd, G. J. Slater, Bolton. Two-movers. 1st, G. J. Slater ; 2nd, J. Paul Taylor ; 3rd, B. G. Laws.

La Nature Tourney. 1st Prize, Messrs. Leprettel and David, equal ; 2nd, Messrs. E. Bertrand and E. Cavrel, equal. The first named pair also divided the special prize for the most successful French author.

The Walter Pelham Tourney of the *North Middlesex Magazine*. Judge, Mr. W. T. Pierce. 1st Prize, B. G. Laws ; 2nd, Sergeant Instructor Scott ; 3rd, G. R. Downer.

Canadian Spectator Tourney. Judge, Mr. Gilberg. 1st Prize, W. Atkinson, Montreal ; 2nd, W. Shinkman.

After various vicissitudes and startling discoveries, the American Chess Congress Tourney has settled down to the following award :—1st Prize, H. von Gottschall ; 2nd, H. Boardman ; 3rd, S. Loyd ; 4th, D. Melissinos, M.D. We reserve further remarks until the book of the Congress is issued.

Wiener Novellistische Blätter Tourney. 1st Prize, J. Plachutta and J. Berger, equal ; 2nd, E. Pradignat and F. Hubert, equal. Judges, Dr. Kauders, and Herren G. Szabo and Pathak.

New Tourneys have been announced by the *Holyoake Transcript*, the *Charleston Weekly News*, and the *St. Louis Democrat*. The lists in these cases are already closed, but the following are still open to competition. The *American Chess Journal* offers three book prizes. 1st, *Chess Gems* ; 2nd, Wormald's *Chess Openings* ; 3rd, Loyd's *Chess Strategy*, for the three best problems of any length published in the *A. C. J.* during 1881. Composers may enter one fantasia, but sui-mates are barred. The list is open till 1st March, for Europe. Address Mr. E. Barbe, No. 3150, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

DESIGN AND WORK TOURNEY, NO. 2.

CONDITIONS.

1. The competition to be open to the world.
2. The Problems must be original, and in from two to three moves. Each competitor may contribute any number of problems from one to four, but not more than two two-movers, and two three-movers. No competitor may take more than one prize in the same class.
3. A copy of the problems on diagrams, with motto and accompanying solutions, also name and address of competitor, to be *posted* to the Chess Editor, *Design and Work*, Duffield, Derby, on or before January 20th, 1881, from composers resident in the United Kingdom, and on or before February

20th, 1881, from composers resident abroad. Each problem must bear a different motto.

4. The problems to be published weekly in *Design and Work* until the completion of the series, beginning, if desirable, with the number for January 1st, 1881; the award to be given as soon as possible after the publication of the last problem.

N.B.—The receipt of problems will be acknowledged by post.

Copies only of the problems will be sent to the judges, and the names of the competitors will be known only to the Chess Editor.

PRIZES.

THREE-MOVE PROBLEMS.

JUDGE: MR. W. T. PIERCE.

	£	s.	d.
First Prize, for best Three-move Problem, Cash or Silver Medal, value	2	0	0
Second Prize, given by "Clytie," an <i>In Statu Quo</i> Chess-board, value	1	10	0
Third Prize, given by W. T. Pierce, Esq., <i>English Chess Problems</i> , value	0	12	0
Fourth Prize, given by the Proprietors, <i>Design and Work</i> posted free for the year 1881, value	0	10	10
Fifth Prize, given by John Watkinson, Esq., the <i>British Chess Magazine</i> for twelve months, value	0	6	0

TWO-MOVE PROBLEMS.

JUDGE: MR. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

First Prize, for best Two-move Problem, Cash or Silver Medal, value	2	0	0
Second Prize	1	0	0
Third Prize, given by H. W. Butler, Esq., Vol. I. of the <i>Chess-Monthly</i> , value	0	11	6
Fourth Prize, given by the Proprietors, <i>Design and Work</i> posted free for the year 1881, value	0	10	10
Fifth Prize, the <i>British Chess Magazine</i> for twelve months, value	0	6	0

DESIGN AND WORK SOLUTION TOURNEY.

	£	s.	d.
First Prize, <i>Chess Gems</i> (half-calf) value	1	1	0
Second Prize, <i>Chess Works</i> , at choice, value	0	15	0
Third Prize, <i>Chess-Monthly</i> for twelve months	0	10	0
Fourth Prize, <i>Chess Problems</i> by J. and W. T. Pierce	0	7	6
Fifth Prize, <i>British Chess Magazine</i> for twelve months, kindly presented by John Watkinson, Esq.	0	6	0

BRIEF SOLUTION COMPETITION, No. 2.

PRIZES.

1st Prize, £1; 2nd Prize, J. A. Miles's *Chess Gems*; 3rd Prize, *Chess-Monthly* for one year; 4th Prize, *Chess Problems*, by J. and W. T. Pierce; 5th Prize, Staunton's *Chess Praxis* (kindly presented by Mr. W. J. N. Brown); 6th Prize, Gossip's *Theory of the Chess Openings*; 7th Prize, Rev. A. Cyril Pearson's 100 *Chess Problems*.

CONDITIONS.

1. The competition will commence with the Problem published in *Brief*, on Friday, January 7th, 1881, and conclude with the Problem published on Friday, October 7th, 1881.

2. Solvers shall supply all variations to the Three and Four-move Problems.

3. Extra marks will be allowed for discovering second solutions.

BRIEF PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. 2.

PRIZES.

To the composer of the Problem which receives the fewest correct solutions during *Brief Solution Competition*, No. 2, £1 1s., 1st Prize; and the *British Chess Magazine* for one year, 2nd Prize.

CONDITIONS.

1. The competing Problems to be ordinary mates, not to exceed four moves, accompanied with full solutions, and names and addresses of composers.

2. All Problems received from present date up to the end of May, 1881, and marked "Competition," will be eligible.

3. No mottoes nor sealed envelopes necessary.

4. The award will be decided by the seven prize-winners in Solution Tourney.

5. Address—F. C. Collins, *Brief Office*, 81, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

The *Jamaica Family Journal* announces a Problem Tourney under the usual sealed envelope conditions. Each competitor to send in not less than two nor more than four two-movers, to be posted about January 20th, to Mephisto, 96, Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica. 1st Prize, £3; 2nd, £1 10s. 0d. Judge: Mr. F. C. Collins.

The *Chess-Monthly* for December contains the programme of its problem tourney. The conditions and code occupy two of our contemporary's pages and we are unable to do more than condense the particulars. Each competitor must contribute one set only containing one two, two three, and one four-mover. Joint compositions are excluded. Problems or sets must not be dedicated nor bear transparent mottoes. The usual sealed envelope system with motto is adopted, but the envelope containing the problems, &c., must be posted to L. Hoffer, Esq., 18, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, while that covering the name and address of competitor, &c., must be sent simultaneously to J. Minchin, Esq., St. George's Chess Club, 20, King St., St. James's, London, on or before April 1st from Europe, April 15th from America, and May 15th from India, Australia, &c. Problems may be rectified or sets retired up to closing date by addressing requests under motto to Mr. Hoffer. The remainder of unsound sets will not be published unless the judges deem the problems worthy of a special prize. Reasons for condemning problems will be duly given. The prize problems will be ultimately republished in the *C. M.* and 30 days allowed for re-examination. Castling and dummy pawns are entirely forbidden, also P takes P *en passant* for White's 1st move, unless the double advance of a certain Pawn can be proved necessary for Black's last play. An absolute copy of an old problem will cancel both the problem in question and the set containing it. Primary positions must not contain promoted pawns.

Set Prizes, 1st, £10 ; 2nd, £5 ; 3rd, Autotype Proof of Mr. A. Rosenbaum's Great Chess Picture (25in. by 13in.) value 3 guineas. Special prizes for best Problem of all, 2 guineas. Best Four-mover, 2 guineas. Best Three-mover, the 1st two vols. of the *C. M.* suitably bound. Best Two-mover, One Vol. ditto, ditto. Judges : Messrs. F. C. Collins, Healey, and Zukertort.

PROGRAMME OF THE *BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE* SOLUTION AND REVIEW TOURNEY.

1.—This competition will be confined to the problems contributed to and published in the *B. C. M.* during the present year.

2.—Positions of unusual length and complexity will—at the option of the problem editor—be excepted from the operation of Rule 1, it being intended to include such stratagems in a separate series of "Challenge Problems," commencing in our February number.

3.—As regards two-movers, solvers need only give White's first move, but in longer problems all important variations must be worked out. Purposeless defences and duals arising therefrom need not, however, be taken into consideration.

4.—Points will be allowed for the discovery of extra solutions and other damaging defects.

5.—Competitors are invited to contribute short reviews of the problems. In the event of ties ultimately occurring in the aggregate scores of two or more solvers, such ties will be decided by the comparative merits of their reviews.

6.—Solutions and reviews should be forwarded to Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, The Ferns, Addington Grove, Sydenham, not later than the 20th of each month ; if from America or Canada, by the 10th of the month following publication.*

7.—The prizes will be awarded within three months after the close of the competition.

LIST OF PRIZES.

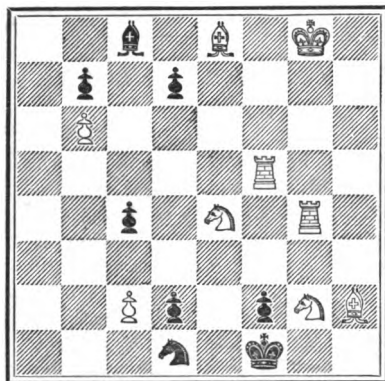
1st Prize	£2	2	0
2nd ,, <i>La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi</i> , post free for 12 months, value.....	0	10	0
3rd ,, <i>Gossip's Theory of the Openings</i>	0	6	6
4th ,, <i>The British Chess Magazine</i> for 12 months...	0	6	0
5th ,, 100 Chess Problems, by F. C. Collins.....	0	3	6

* To allow new subscribers to take part in the competition, an exception to this rule will be made in this month's problems, solutions of which may be sent in up to *February 10th*, and from America, up to February 20th.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1.—By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.

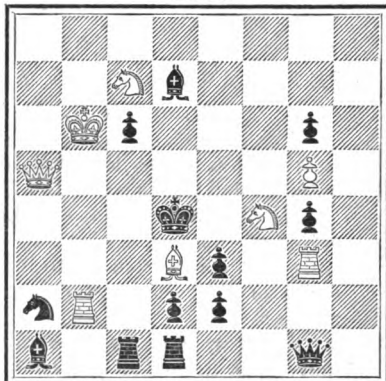


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 2.—By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.

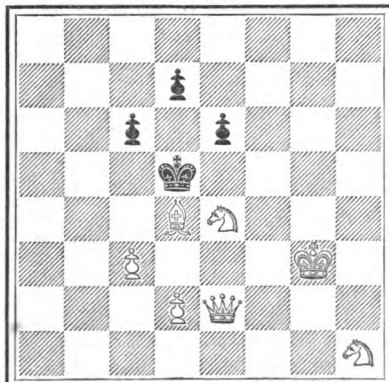


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 3.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.

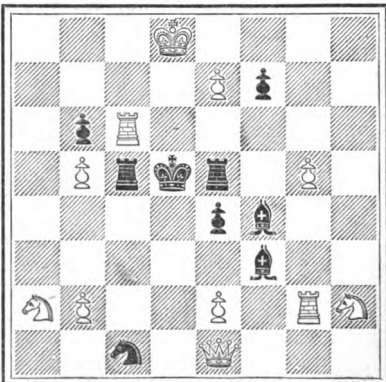


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 4.—By W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

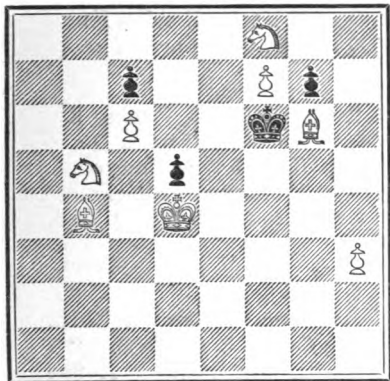
White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 5.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

No. 6.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

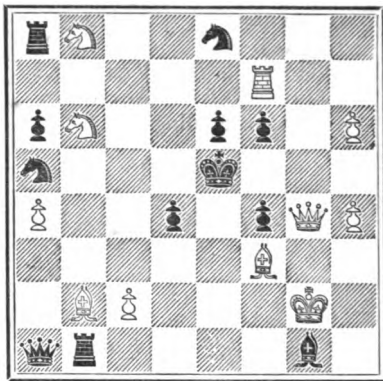
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



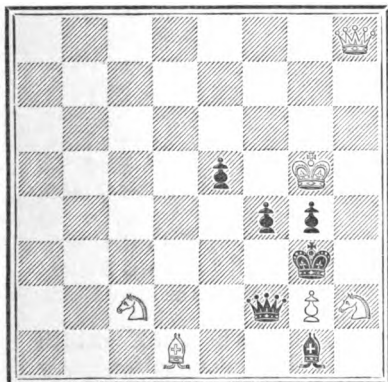
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 7.—By C. W. OF SUNBURY.

No. 8.—By H. E. KIDSON.

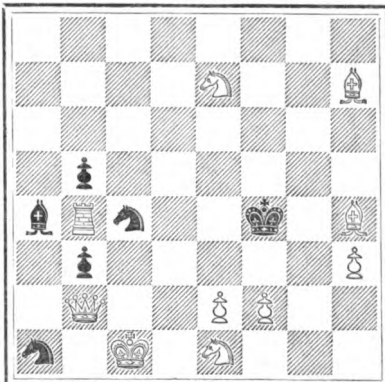
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in five moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, p. 300, *H. C. M.* Vol. VIII.*(We give mainplay only in each.)*

No. I.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to B 2	P takes R	3 Q to K Kt 4	K takes Kt
2 Kt to B 5	P takes Kt	4 Q mates at Q sq or Q 7	
3 Q to K B 5	Any move	No. III.	
4 Mates accordingly		1 R takes Q P	K P takes R
No. II.		2 Q to Kt 4	P takes Q
1 Kt to Q 3 ch	K to Q 5	3 R to K Kt 5	Any move
2 Q takes P	B takes P	4 R or B mates accordingly	
		(If 1 B to B 2, 2 R to Q Kt 4,	
		&c.)	

Problem I., p. 300, by Mr. J. H. Finlinson.—Solved by E. H., Huddersfield. "As pretty as a picture."—J. P. L., Bath. "A brilliant and beautiful problem."—H. G. Guernsey. "A fine problem."

Problem II., p. 300, by Mr. W. Coates.—Solved by E. H.—J. P. L. "A delightful problem; the economy of force being a fine point. I found it very difficult to solve."—H. G. "Very difficult; the symmetry of the position at the finish is beautiful."

Problem III., p. 300, by Mons. Pradignat.—Solved by E. H.—J. P. L. "A most difficult problem."—H. G. "Like the others, this took me a long time to solve."

SOLUTION OF CHALLENGE PROBLEM, No. XVI.

1 Q to Q 7 ch	K to K 4	7 K to R 5	Kt to Kt 3
2 Q to K 7 ch	K takes R	8 Q takes Kt ch	P takes Q mate
3 R to Q sq ch	K to B 5	or	
4 Q to K 2 ch	K to B 4	4 Q to K 4 ch	K to B 4
5 P to Kt 4 ch	K to B 3	5 Q to Q 4 ch	K to B 3
6 Q to K 3	P to Kt 4 ch	6 P to Kt 4, &c., as above	

The first solution was received on the evening of Aug. 14th from G. J. Slater, Bolton. On Aug. 15th and subsequently solutions came to hand from W. F. Wills, Houghton-le-Spring; W. Bridgwater, Birmingham; G. Hume, Hastings; Felix.

The British Chess Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1881.

TO THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

A POST CARD LYRIC.

An old friend in Chess,
Has donned a new dress,
A nocturne of neat Black and White.
Ripe are its pages,
Sweet are the wages,
Of reading a monthly so bright.
A welcome we haste,
To give to this taste,
Of other good things not afar;
So hand gripped in hand,
Greet Watkinson's band,
With a hearty, good hip, hip, hurrah !!!

M. T. P.

A NEW-YEAR'S REFLECTION.

MR. SNIP had been to a bachelors' dinner, and having imbibed more champagne than was consistent with the proper exercise of all his faculties, he was now wending (I might truly say winding) his way home in a reflective mood. Before he left the party, however, he had lain down for an hour on a couch, during which time a mischievous companion had chalked his beard and moustache, giving him the appearance of an elderly person, and then changed his over-coat and hat for others of a different colour belonging to another member of the party. Mr. Snip was too drunk to notice the difference, and when he woke up he donned coat and hat without discovering the trick; and indeed his most intimate friend would hardly have known him in his new rig. As he passed by the building in which were the new rooms of the local Chess club, the blaze of light in the windows attracted his attention, and he thought he would just drop in and see how they looked. Having scrambled up a long flight of stairs, he found himself in a large and well-lighted room, furnished with Chess-tables and chairs; pictures of celebrated Chess-players and problem composers; and books and magazines, the chief subject of which was Chess, on shelves and in bookcases. Fifteen or twenty gentlemen sat at different tables engaged in play. Mr. Snip now happening to cast an unsteady glance around, noticed an elderly gentleman who was regarding him from the other end of the room. As an unoccupied

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Chess-table stood about half-way between them, he advanced towards it. The gentleman did so likewise, and as they reached the table at the same time Mr. Snip with a polite bow asked the gentleman if he would like to "t-try a g-game." The latter bowed without speaking, and they sat down. The Chess-men were already in position, and what seemed strange to Mr. Snip was that the two sets were of nearly the same colour, his own set being perhaps of a lighter shade than the other. Concluding that they were meant to represent the white forces he raised his hand and played 1 P to K 4. The gentleman replied instantly with 1 P to K 4. Mr. Snip continued with 2 Kt to K B 3, to which his adversary responded 3 Kt to K B 3, making his move almost at the same moment as Mr. Snip. The latter played 3 Kt to Q B 3. Like lightning came the reply, 3 Kt to Q B 3. Then 4 B to Q B 4, his adversary doing likewise, 4 B to Q B 4. Now 5 P to Q 3, 5 P to Q 3, 6 B to K 3, 6 B to K 3. "Well," thought Mr. Snip, "this is strange, he makes the same moves that I do. I'll try him with a queer move." He accordingly moved 7 P to Q R 4. His adversary's move was exactly the same, 7 P to Q R 4; and now Mr. Snip noticed something which had escaped his attention before, and this was that when he moved a piece with his right hand, his adversary moved the corresponding piece on his side with the *left* hand, and *vice versa*. However he continued 8 Q to Q 2, to which the instant reply was 8 Q to Q 2. "Confound him," thought Mr. Snip, but he said aloud, and with a bow, "You play with great rapidity, sir." The gentleman bowed, but spoke not a word. "The deuce take him," groaned poor Mr. Snip, "is he dumb? I bet I make him speak." And then he made a false move, 9 Q R to Q Kt 3. To his surprise his adversary took no notice of this, but rapidly answered with 9 Q R to Q Kt 3. "Oh! I beg your pardon," exclaimed Mr. Snip, "I have made a false move; allow me to take it back;" replacing the R on Q R sq. His adversary also promptly retracted *his* last move, without uttering a word. "Well, this beats all," thought poor Mr. Snip, completely bewildered: and after a moment he moved 9 Q R to Q sq. The reply, 9 Q R to Q sq, was simultaneous with his own move. After a long pause Mr. Snip 10 Castled with great rapidity, moving his King first, contrary to the habit of most players, who move the Rook first. But the enemy 10 Castled with equal rapidity, also moving his King first. Then 11 K R to K sq, was followed, or rather accompanied, by 11 K R to K sq. Mr. Snip now paused a long time, thinking he would compel his adversary to speak, if only to call for a move. He now for the first time noticed that a number of gentlemen had gathered around the table, who were nudging each other and shaking with suppressed laughter; though he could not see where the laugh ought to come in. He cast one or two furtive glances at his opponent, and was surprised

to find that the latter was also stealthily watching him. Presently he moved in rapid succession 12 Kt to K 2, 13 Kt to Kt 3, 14 Q to K 2. But his adversary was not to be caught so easily, and played 12 Kt to K 2, 13 Kt to Kt 3, 14 Q to K 2, simultaneously with Mr. Snip's moves. The latter was confounded, while the onlookers tittered audibly.

So far the moves of each player had been confined to his own half of the board. Mr. Snip now determined he would carry the war into the enemy's territory; and seized his K Kt with the intention of playing him to K Kt 5. But his adversary was as quick as lightning and attempted the same move. Their hands encountered each other in the attempt to carry out their respective purposes, and though Mr. Snip pushed and dodged back and forth he could not get past his adversary's hand, which, cold and hard, met his at every turn; and giving up the attempt he replaced the Kt at B 3, and leaning back he regarded his adversary with the utmost amazement, which was not lessened by noticing that the latter was equally confounded. The bystanders now burst into roars of laughter, which added to our friend's confusion and anger. One gentleman said to him: "Rather a queer fellow that friend of yours, is he not? Will you introduce me?" But poor Mr. Snip sat staring at his adversary, who regarded Mr. Snip with equal amazement. The latter lost all patience, and starting to his feet, he shook his fist at the other, while he addressed him in language more forcible than elegant. His adversary was also on his feet in an instant, threatening Mr. Snip with equal vehemence; but though he looked so fierce, and his lips moved as if he were speaking, no sound issued from them. Provoked beyond endurance, Mr. Snip drew back his arm to strike his enemy, but one of the bystanders caught him by the wrist, exclaiming:—"Take care, my dear sir, you will break the glass. That mirror and pier-table cost us nearly half of our year's subscriptions. You see we put half of a Chess-board in front of it, with the white forces drawn up in line of battle. The other set of men, the other half of the board, and the other half of the table were supplied by the mirror. Your adversary is simply yourself reflected in the glass; and of course the reflection moved as you did, and at the same moment. But I don't think that any reflection was intended on your style of play; on the contrary your adversary without reflection concluded that he could not do better than play the same moves on his side. And now I hope that a little serious reflection will show you the impropriety of coming here in your present condition, and"—but Mr. Snip was pretty well sobered by this time, and taking in the whole situation, he threw off the hand of his tormentor, and seizing his (?) hat, he dashed out of the room, amid roars of laughter, never to enter it again.

L.

S.

SUSTENTATION FUND FOR 1881.

To the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

SIR,—Punctual to the day, I this morning received—well put together in every respect—the first number of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

With reference to your remarks at pp. 2, 17, would you allow me to make the following suggestion?

At p. 2, you say “we shall be satisfied if income meets expenditure. If it does not we do not know that any one has a right to expect that we shall carry on the Magazine at a loss.”

At p. 17—“One month with another we shall average 28 pages, but occasionally we may give four less or four more according to the exigencies of the case.”

I think your plan of varying the size of the Magazine, as “exigencies” arise, a capital one, being elastic—one which doubtless will often be required where long articles, correspondence on some interesting question of the day, analyses, &c., would crowd out other important matter. If even for many months in each year the Magazine doubled its size, so much the better. At the end of the year the numbers could be bound up together, thus forming a portly volume—a valuable addition to the literature of Chess.

But all this would involve heavy extra expense. I, therefore, would beg to propose the formation of an Annual Sustentation Fund, paid up in advance, on which you could draw as occasion might require. I think the Chess World owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the great trouble you take in editing the Magazine, and that they should do *their* part by helping to relieve you of the pecuniary responsibility, and so ensuring a long and prosperous career for a Magazine so auspiciously started, so much needed, and with so appropriate a name.

Will not British Chess-players support their own Magazine, and guard it against all rocks and quicksands?

Chess clubs generally might specially subscribe their annual guinea or two guineas. I have known individual Chess-players generously giving their £5 or £10 for objects, worthy, it is true, but not tending so much to the lasting interests of Chess as the permanent maintenance of a *British Chess Magazine* under such able management.

Do I appeal in vain to British Chess-players? I hope not! They have it in their power now—by the formation of such a fund—to ward off from this Magazine any dangers of collapse that might, in the future, arise from crippled finances, and of enabling, whenever required, the enlargement of its monthly numbers.

I beg to start the list with my own subscription of one guinea, and, hoping that a considerable sum will soon be forthcoming,

I remain, Sir,

Rathgar, Co. Dublin,
1st January, 1881.

Yours very truly,

THOS. LONG.

[Of course we are in the hands of our friends in this matter. Subscriptions large or small that may be sent in aid of Mr. Long's generous scheme shall be devoted strictly to the occasional or permanent enlargement of the magazine. This will necessarily involve additional editorial labour, but we shall not grudge that. This month we again add a supplementary sheet of four pages containing a valuable contribution by the author of *Positions in the Chess Openings*.—EDITOR.]

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN LONDON.

DURING the Christmas festivities there was a suspension of hostilities among the Chess Clubs of the Metropolis. For a brief period the Excelsior took a well-earned rest, Bermondsey kept the peace towards Greenwich, and North London allowed Kentish Town to enjoy its holidays without molestation. With the advent of a new year, however, the fighting was vigorously resumed. The City Club was one of the first in the field. Its Grand Handicap Tournament had reached a stage which made all parties eager to be again at work. Forty-eight competitors had originally entered the lists, but of that number twenty-four had already been relegated to the Second Division to compete among themselves for the third and fourth prizes. The twenty-four victors, who were entitled to compete for the first and second prizes, had been again paired and had now to decide what twelve of their number should remain alive upon the field. The contest which followed was severe, and the survivors came in one by one, like the stragglers after the charge of the Light Brigade. Among the first to emerge from the struggle was Mr. Gunzberg. This accomplished player, who is now taking rank among the first class masters, had dispatched his opponent very quickly. Another early arrival was young Mr. Jackson. This is Master Jackson, of Dewsbury, who, last year, distinguished himself at the meeting of the Counties Chess Association, and also at the meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association. He is now resident in London, and has become a valuable accession to the City Club. The third to report himself was Signor Pizzi, an Italian gentleman, and an old and exceedingly popular member of the Club. No. 4 was Mr.

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Nisbet, a new and rising member. No. 5 was Mr. Stevens, the winner of the chief prize in last year's Tournament. No. 6 was Mr. J. Ridpath, another new and promising member. No. 7 was Mr. Piper, the winner of the second prize in last year's Tournament. No. 8 was Mr. G. C. Heywood, the well-known problem composer. No. 9 was Mr. Clarke, the worthy Treasurer of the Club. No. 10 was Mr. Gastineau, the popular and highly respected President. No. 11 was Mr. Staniforth, an exceedingly promising young member. There now remained fighting only one pair of combatants, viz. Messrs. Berry and Bartlett. At this stage therefore lots were again drawn in order to pair the twelve survivors. The result of the drawing was as follows :—

Mr. Gunzberg,	v.	Mr. Clarke.
„ Jackson,	v.	„ Nisbet.
„ Heywood,	v.	„ Pizzi.
„ Stevens,	v.	„ Berry or Bartlett.
„ Piper,	v.	„ J. Ridpath.
„ Gastineau,	v.	„ Staniforth.

These twelve are now engaged in a contest which must reduce their number to six.

A special feature in this year's Tournament is the large number of strong players who appear in the second division. This is a proof of the fairness of the handicapping, because the object of a handicap is, of course, to place weak and strong, as far as possible, upon a footing of equality. When it is seen, therefore, that odds-givers and odds-receivers have been vanquished in nearly equal proportions the fact proves that the real strength of the players has been correctly judged. In the second division there is now fighting for the third and fourth prizes a strong body of players which includes Messrs. Bussy, Chappell, H. F. Down, Herzfeld and Vyse.

Early in January the fighting clubs began to launch forth their respective teams. Some of these clubs are situated widely apart, and when it is considered that the distance between them is often traversed in cold wet nights, it is impossible not to admire the zeal and enthusiasm by which the members are evidently sustained.

On the 4th of January the Excelsior and South Hampstead Clubs met for a trial of strength. The Excelsior has an honourable reputation for punctuality, and on this occasion its team was on the spot exactly at the time appointed. South Hampstead was very little behind them, and play was quickly commenced. The Excelsior won the match by 6 games to 3. The Excelsior was represented by Kindell, 0; McLeod, 2; Holmes, 2; Farenholtz, 1; Nursey, 1; Bois, 0—total 6. The South Hampstead players were—Coldwell, sen., 1; Moon, 0; Dowling, 0; Beete, 0; Warren, 1; Coldwell, jun., 1—total 3.

On the 7th a team of ten of the 4th or Knight Class of the City Club encountered a team of ten of the South Hampstead

Club. Last year the South Hampstead Club gave the 5th or Rook Class of the City Club a severe beating. It was arranged therefore that the match this year should be with the 4th or Knight Class. The Rook players who watched the present contest were greatly pleased to see their old oppressors beaten by 11 games to 4. The City Club was represented by—Cutler, $\frac{1}{2}$; Foster, 1; Barber, $\frac{1}{2}$; Ridpath, 0; George, 2; Botterill, 1; Staniforth, 2; M. D. Blunt, 2; Clarke, 2; Pizzi, 0—total 11. The South Hampstead players were—Coldwell, sen., $\frac{1}{2}$; Dowling, 0; Beete, $\frac{1}{2}$; Warren, 1; Moon, 0; Coldwell, jun., 0; Moir, 0; Tollar, 0; Braby, 0; Bowen, 2—total 4.

On the 8th the Athenæum commenced its series of return matches for the season. Rousing itself for this new campaign, it met its old rivals of Kentish Town, and fell upon them like a thunderbolt. The previous match between the two opponents resulted in a drawn battle. On this occasion the Athenæum defeated its adversary by 9 games to 4. The Athenæum players were—Baxter, 2; Foster, 0; Hughes-Hughes, 1; Griffith, 2; Mellish, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Marks, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Luckett, 1—total 9. Kentish Town sent in—Barbier, 0; Pile, 1; Grady, 1; Yarnold, 0; Bush, $\frac{1}{2}$; Parker, $\frac{1}{2}$; Tiley, 1—total 4.

On the same date, viz. the 8th, the return match between the Bermondsey and Shaftesbury clubs came off. On the last occasion Bermondsey won by 5 games to 4. This time Bermondsey was again victorious, winning the match by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ games. Its players were—Beardsell, 1; Lamb, 0; Watts, 1; Huttley, $\frac{1}{2}$; Holeman, sen., 1; Barker, 0; Smith, 1; Holeman, jun., 1—total $5\frac{1}{2}$. Shaftesbury put in—Weightman, 0; Graves, 1; Grace, 0; Barber, $\frac{1}{2}$; Powell, 0; Bacon, 1; Cowd, 0; Clark, 0. One game was forfeited by Bermondsey for an absentee, giving the Shaftesbury a total of $3\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 10th the City Club Room was crowded. The attraction was a simultaneous match conducted by Mr. Mac Donnell. These simultaneous matches are very popular among the junior members of the club. To the average amateur a tilt with such first class masters as Blackburne, Potter, Mac Donnell, and Mason, affords very agreeable excitement. It is true that the amateur's chance of winning is small, but if he only draws his game he performs a feat of which he is naturally proud. Mr. Mac Donnell's dashing style is well known, and on this occasion he played with his usual promptitude and precision. At the finish, which was effected at a convenient hour, it was found that the single player had won 12 games, drawn 3, and lost only 1. The fortunate winner of his game was Mr. Nich. Maughan, jun. The three who drew were Messrs. Coe, Israel, and Marks. The next and probably last simultaneous match of the season will be conducted by Mr. Mason, and will come off on Monday, the 7th of February.

On the 10th the Ludgate Circus Club defeated the Bermondsey Club by $3\frac{1}{2}$ games to $2\frac{1}{2}$. This was an unexpected result, but the decision was accepted by Bermondsey with great good humour. At the meeting of that club on the following Saturday there was hearty laughter among the members themselves at their unlooked for defeat. It should be remembered, however, that Ludgate Circus has this season defeated both Kentish Town and the Excelsior. It is impossible therefore to call this new victory an accident. The Ludgate Circus players were—Stevenson, 0; Humm, 1; Moore, 1; Cowd, 0; Mac Donald, 1; Lee, $\frac{1}{2}$ —total $3\frac{1}{2}$. Bermondsey was represented by—Beardsell, 1; Lamb, 0; Huttley, 0; Barker, 1; Holeman, jun., 0; Smith, $\frac{1}{2}$ —total $2\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 13th the North London Club played its first match in its new Club Room at No. 8, The Grove, opposite Hackney Town Hall. The members of the North London are to be congratulated upon having obtained such a convenient and comfortable place of meeting. It is in a building which everybody knows—the Conservative Club House; it is well lighted up; it is neatly carpeted, and it is clean, warm, and cheerful. On this occasion the home team defeated its opponents of the Alexandra by 5 games to 3. The North London Club was represented by—Lamb, 1; Stevens, $\frac{1}{2}$; Connery, 1; Fleur, $\frac{1}{2}$; Mills, 0; Hepworth, 1; Biaggini, 0; Prout, 1—total 5. The Alexandra players were—H. Sharp, 0; F. Sharp, $\frac{1}{2}$; Bennett, 0; Coombes, $\frac{1}{2}$; Cooke, 1; Dolden, 0; Horsey, 1; Blackman, 0—total 3.

On the 17th a great battle was fought at Greenwich. The combatants were those old old enemies the Bermondsey and Greenwich Chess Clubs. On this occasion the Bermondsey players had special reasons for putting forth all their strength. In the first match of the present season they were badly beaten. If, in the return match which was now to come off, they had again to lower their flag to their old rivals, life would no longer be endurable. At it they went therefore with thorough earnestness. After a hard and well contested battle the fates decided as follows: Greenwich, 4 games; Bermondsey, 4 games. The Greenwich players were—Forrest, 1; Huntley, 0; Keliher, 1; Hirschmann, 0; Morris, 0; Banks, 1; Wilson, 0; Moss, 1—total 4. Bermondsey was represented by—Beardsell, 0; Keates, 1; Huttly, 0; Watts, 1; Lamb, 1; Holman, sen., 0; Holman, jun., 1; Smith, 0—total 4.

Apart from the struggles over the Chess-board there is little to record that would interest your readers. Mr. Blackburne has gone on a tour in the provinces, and is consequently beyond the range of our vision here, but Mr. Bird, Mr. Mason, Mr. Mac Donnell and Mr. Potter have all been in the City Club Room within the last few days, and are looking as well as their best friends could wish them to do. Mr. Gunzberg's bold offer to play

any English Chess master for a stake of £20 has not yet been accepted. There can be no doubt, however, that the challenge is put forth in perfect seriousness. There is no bounce about Mr. Gunzberg. His manner is always quiet and unassuming. It is only when he sits down to the Chess-board that the lightning play of his genius arrests attention. G. A.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—The winter Handicap began towards the close of last month. Since the winter of 1878-9, when a start was effected in November and two large Handicaps were played out before May, the energies of the Society have not sufficed for more than one such tourney in the season. Dr. Zukertort was, as usual, the handicapper, and prepared a table of odds for the occasion. It was not found necessary to sub-divide Classes I. and II.; and the scale this time stands as follows:—Class I. gives to Class II. Pawn and move; to Class III. A, Pawn and two moves; to Class III. B, Pawn and two moves and Knight alternately; to Class IV. A, the Knight; to Class IV. B, Knight and Rook alternately. Class II. gives to Class III. A, Pawn and move; to Class III. B, Pawn and move and Pawn and two alternately; to Class IV. A, Pawn and two moves; to Class IV. B, Pawn and two and Knight alternately.

Class III. A, gives to Class III. B, the move and Pawn and move alternately; to Class IV. A, Pawn and move; to Class IV. B, Pawn and move and Pawn and two alternately.

Class III. B, gives to Class IV. A, the move and Pawn and move alternately; to Class IV. B, Pawn and move. Class IV. A, gives to Class IV. B, the move and Pawn and move alternately.

In case of different odds, the odds-giver has the choice of order. Each competitor has to play two games against every other; the Löwenthal Cup rules to be in force except those relating to fines for withdrawal.

The following are the entries and classes as handicapped by Dr. Zukertort:—Class I., Messrs. Minchin and Wayte. Class II., Messrs. Gattie, Marett, and Warner. Class III. A, Mr. Burroughs. Class III. B, Messrs. Day, Malkin, and Rosenbaum. Class IV. A, Mr. Boursot. Class IV. B, Messrs. Crichton and Salmond. Looking to the form shown of late by several players in the junior classes, we should say that the odds-givers will decidedly have their work cut out for them on this occasion.

On Saturday evening the Rev. W. Wayte played a number of games with members of the Bath Chess Club at the Athenæum. The first round consisted of ten simultaneous games, which resulted as follows:—Mr. Wayte won against Messrs. Cadbury, Clark, S. Highfield, W. H. K. Pollock, Rumboll, and J. E. Sturges. He drew with Mr. J. Pollock, and lost against Messrs. Beck, Lea,

and W. Hill. The second round consisted of three games in which the rev. player gave the first move. He won against Mr. W. H. K. Pollock ; drew with Mr. J. Pollock, and lost against Mr. S. Highfield. At the conclusion of the play a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. W. Wayte on the motion of Mr. Sturges, and in reply Mr. Wayte said he should be pleased to play the club on a future occasion.—*Bath Chronicle*, Jan. 6th, 1881.

[The above are the figures as taken down at the time. A less correct account in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* for Jan. 18th gives Mr. W. six wins and three draws instead of seven wins and two draws.] W. W.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Chess in Glasgow has recently given indications of renewed vitality. The Glasgow Chess Club is an institution of old standing and its fortunes at various periods have been at a low ebb. During the last two years prosperity has been slowly returning, and the acquisition of a commodious and elegant room at Lang's in Queen street, at the beginning of the present year, has helped its prospects. Two matches are in progress—one for the Club Championship, and the other a Handicap Tourney for a handsome set of ivory Chessmen presented by the honorary president, Mr. Macfarlane. On the 6th Jan. Mr. D. Y. Mills played five games blindfold, and on the 13th Sheriff Spens played seven simultaneous games over the board—neither gentleman obtaining the brilliant results of similar feats by the great masters, but scoring creditably as first performances. At the Working Man's Central Club and Institute, where there are a large number of Chess-players, a Handicap Tourney among 20 players is making rapid progress. Between this Club and the Glasgow Chess Club a return match of 20 players on each side will be played early this month. There is some talk also of a match between the West of Scotland and the East of Scotland—the Western players being confident of a better result than the disastrous defeat at Edinburgh in February last.

A Handicap Tourney was recently arranged at the Dundee Club in which eleven competitors entered, the first prize being a very handsome four-guinea set of Staunton Chessmen given by Mr. W. N. Walker. The entrants in first class are G. B. Fraser, W. N. Walker, and C. R. Baxter, who give Pawn and two moves to second class, Kt to third, and Rook to fourth. In the third class are several players of considerable strength, such as D. Dailly, J. Kennedy, and H. Macdonald. G. A. T.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

Like other editors, we suppose, we have been favoured with a variety of hints on the method of conducting the *B. C. M.* Some say, "Give us plenty of news and articles." Others, "Let games be the staple;" while we know that problem lovers never get too much of their special pabulum. Now we have no predilection for any one branch of the game and shall try to hold an even balance all round. As the months roll on we shall do our best to satisfy everybody, but we do not expect that everybody will be satisfied. A cry comes from another quarter that 32 pages are too little for a "Chess gourmand." The *Chess Player's Chronicle* comes to our assistance here and aptly remarks "If the Chess gourmand is willing to pay for the satisfaction of his appetite, Mr. Watkinson will, no doubt, have great pleasure in purveying monthly, ten times 32 pages, if necessary." Just so.

A match between Lancashire and Yorkshire is again proposed. A communication has been received on the subject by the Hon. Sec. of the Huddersfield Club from the Secretary of the Manchester Club, and the opinions of the various Yorkshire Societies have been invited. If it is thought advisable to entertain the challenge we would suggest that the next meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association would be a fitting occasion for the match. This gathering will be held at Huddersfield in April next.

The first meeting of the Hull Young People's Christian and Literary Institute Chess Club was held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th, for the election of officers, &c. Mr. J. G. Wallis was chosen President, Mr. J. Gilder, Secretary, and Messrs. Hanwell, Thompson, and Runton, members of the committee. The club will meet every Monday and Friday evening, and from the attendance at the first meeting there is every prospect of its becoming a successful part of the Institute's organisation. While we have pleasure in recording the above intelligence we are sorry to hear that the St. James's Church Institute Chess Club, a promising club of young players which did well last year, is likely to die off from sheer inanition. We hope to report better things of this society before long. The handicap tourney at the Church Institute Chess Club is progressing, though slowly. At present Mr. Philips, the champion of the club, heads the score with 16 won games and 3 losses. Next comes Mr. North, class B, $15\frac{1}{2}$ won and $7\frac{1}{2}$ lost, and after him Mr. Thompson, class A, $16\frac{1}{2}$ won, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lost. Hull is now well off for Chess columns. Mr. Freeborough's in the *Hull Packet* is a model of pleasant and lively editing, and we give a hearty welcome to Mr. Crake, who is to the front again with a new column in the *Hull Church Gazette*.

The first prize in the French National Tourney has been won by M. Rosenthal; the second by M. Clerc. We hope to give a specimen of the play in our next number.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME VI.

Played in the late Match between Messrs. Neill and Davidson
at Philadelphia.

(Queen's Knight's Game.)

WHITE. (Mr. Davidson.)	BLACK. (Mr. Neill.)	WHITE. (Mr. Davidson.)	BLACK. (Mr. Neill.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	18 P takes P	Q takes P
2 Kt to Q B 3	B to B 4 (a)	19 P takes Kt	Q to B 4
3 Kt to B 3	P to Q 3	20 P to K B 4	R takes P
4 Kt to Q R 4 (b)	Kt to K B 3	21 Q to Kt 2 (h)	Kt to Q 2
5 Kt takes B	P takes Kt	22 R to K 7	R to Q 3
6 B to B 4	Kt to B 3	23 K R to K sq	P to R 3 (i)
7 P to Q 3	Castles	24 B to R 4	Q takes P
8 B to K 3	Q to K 2	25 B to Kt 3	Q to Q 5 ch
9 Q to Q 2	P to Q R 3 (c)	26 K to R sq	R to K Kt 3
10 P to Q R 4	B to Q 2 (d)	27 Q to Kt 7 (j)	Kt to B 3
11 B to K Kt 5	Q R to Q sq	28 R tks QBP (k)	Kt to R 4
12 Castles K R	B to Kt 5	29 B tō K 5	Q to B 7
13 Q R to K sq (e)	B takes Kt	30 Q to K 4	R to Kt 5 (l)
14 P takes B	P to Kt 4 (f)	31 Q takes R	Q takes R ch
15 P takes P	P takes P	32 Q interposes	Q takes B
16 B to Q 5 (g)	Kt to Q Kt 5	33 R tks Q B P	Q to K 7
17 P to K B 4	Q Kt takes B	34 R takes P	Kt to B 5

And Mr. Davidson resigned.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Kt to Q B 3 is usually considered a better form of defence.

(b) Too early; White should bring out his K B and defend his K P by P to Q 3 before attempting this exchange, if, indeed, he should attempt it at all.

(c) Threatening, together with R to Q sq presently, an unpleasant advance of the Q Kt P. White is unable to meet this by P to Q B 3, as that would leave his Q P very weak.

(d) B to Kt 5 was stronger, for the B now blocks the Q's file, and as he goes to Kt 5 almost immediately, the text move is loss of time.

(e) We should be disposed to retreat the Kt to K sq here, with a view to advancing the K B P.

(f) Well played; if now 15 P takes P, 15 P takes P, 16 B takes Kt P, 16 Kt to Q 5 and wins.

(g) B to R 2 is certainly preferable.

(h) Threatening to win a Piece by B takes Kt. Black makes the best answer.

(i) If R to Kt 3, White replies with Q to K 4.

(j) This takes her Majesty too far away for her consort's safety ; she should have gone rather to K 4.

(k) It was better to take with the B, and to keep the Rooks united ; in fact this and White's next move (which ought to have been Q to B 3) cause the loss of the game.

(l) Prettily played, and winning by force at once ; if White move the Q to K 2 or 3, she is of course lost by R to Kt 8 ch.

GAME VII.

In Memoriam.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Dr. Wilson.)	(Dr. H.)	(Dr. Wilson.)	(Dr. H.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 P takes B	Q to Q 2
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	16 P to Q 5 (e)	B takes Kt
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	17 Q to Q 4	Q to B 4
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	18 Castles (f)	Kt to B 3 (g)
5 Kt to K 5	Kt to K B 3	19 P takes Kt	Kt to Kt 6
6 B to B 4	P to Q 4	20 P takes P	B takes Q Kt P
7 P takes P	B to Q 3 (a)	21 R to K sq	B to K 5
8 P to Q 4	Kt to R 4	22 R takes B (h)	Kt takes R
9 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Kt 6 (b)	23 B to Q 3	K to B 2 (i)
10 B takes P (c)	Kt takes R	24 B takes Kt	Q to B 8 ch
11 Kt to K 4	B to K B 4 (d)	25 K to Q 2	Q R to Q Kt sq
12 B to K Kt 5	B to K 2	And White forces mate in six moves.	
13 Kt tks K B P	K takes Kt		
14 P to Q 6 d ch	K to Kt 3		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) B to Kt 2 is now considered the better move.

(b) This seems to invite the attack commencing with the sacrifice which White here makes. The best play for Black at this point is we believe to Castle ; the old move 9 Q to K 2 can be answered either by 10 B to Kt 5 ch or by 10 Castles, and if in the latter case Black takes the R P with Q, White can continue by 11 Q to K sq.

(c) Quite in accordance with Dr. W.'s dashing style.

(d) With a Rook to the good, we should certainly have gone in for taking the P checking with Q; the text move gives White too much scope for attack.

(e) It was not often that the Dr. overlooked any advantage, but here he failed to see that he could either win the Q or mate by P to R 5 ch.

(f) If Q takes R, Black can at any rate draw by perpetual check.

(g) Played thus probably to gain time, but was there any objection to the Kt's going to Q 2?

(h) A former annotator of this game remarks here, that "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

(i) K to R 4 looks a trifle more comfortable for him, but no doubt White would still have found a way of penetrating even to that sanctuary.

GAME VIII.

One of the Blindfold Games played by Mr. Blackburne at Cheadle on November 22nd last.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Cotton, Tean.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Cotton, Tean.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 Kt to Q 4	K to R sq
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	13 Q to K R 5	Kt to K 4
3 P to Q B 3	P takes P	14 R to K 3 (d)	Kt takes B
4 K B to Q B 4	P takes P (a)	15 R to K R 3	P to K R 3
5 Q B takes P	K B to Q Kt 5 ch	16 Kt to K B 5 (e)	Q to K sq
6 Kt to Q B 3	P to Q B 3 (b)	17 Kt to Kt 6 ch	K to R 2
7 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K R 3	18 Kt from B 5	
8 Castles	K B to K 2 (c)	takes B	Kt takes B (f)
9 Q Kt to K 2	P to K B 3	19 Q to B 5	P to Q 4
10 Kt to K B 4	Kt to K B 2	20 Kt tks R d ch	K to R sq
11 R to K sq	Castles	21 Q to R 7 mate	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Black would do better, especially with such a formidable opponent, to be content with the gain of one Pawn, and play Kt to K B 3 here.

(b) Again, Kt to K B 3 is the best move.

(c) Without in the least undervaluing Mr. Blackburne's wondrous talents, we have often noticed that the brilliancy of his play, and the consequent public appreciation of his games, has

been in proportion to the weakness of his opponents. The present game forms no exception to that observation.

(d) The above-named brilliancy now begins.

(e) Offering him yet another piece, but the fish will not take a second bait just yet.

(f) But now he swallows it. P to Q 4 was about his only chance.

GAME IX.

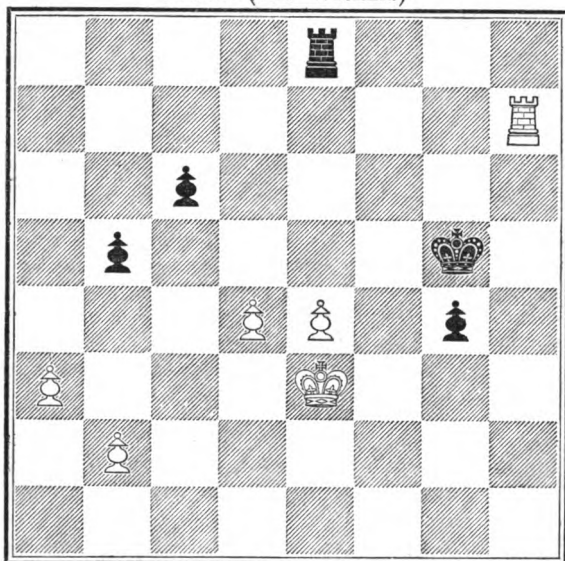
The following Game is the tenth in the match between Messrs. Esling and Wisker, and is one of the most interesting of the series. The match has come to a premature close in consequence of Mr. Esling having left Melbourne permanently for Sandhurst. The score had not been altered since our last report.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Wisker.)	(Mr. Esling.)	(Mr. Wisker.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	26 Q to Q B 4 ch	K to R sq
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	27 Kt to B 7 ch	R takes Kt
3 B to Q B 4	B to Q B 4	28 Q takes R	Kt to Kt 3 (i)
4 Castles	P to Q 3 (a)	29 Kt to K 6	Q to K R 7 ch
5 P to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	30 K to B sq	Q takes R P ch
6 P to Q 4	P takes P	31 K to K sq	Q to R 8 ch
7 P takes P	B to Kt 3	32 K to K 2	Q to B 6 ch
8 Kt to Q B 3	B to K Kt 5	33 Q takes Q	P takes Q ch
9 B to K Kt 5 (b)	Castles	34 K to Q 3 (j)	B to Q 3
10 B to K 3 (c)	Kt to K 2	35 R to K R sq	R to K sq
11 P to K R 3	B to K R 4	36 Kt to Kt 5	B to B 5
12 R to Q B sq (d)	P to Q 4	37 Kt takes B P	K to Kt sq
13 P to K 5	Kt to K 5	38 B to K 3	P to K R 3
14 B to Q 3	P to K B 4	39 Kt to R 4	Kt takes Kt
15 P tks <i>Pen pass</i>	Kt tks P	40 R takes Kt	B takes B (k)
16 P to K Kt 4	B to Kt 3	41 P takes B	K to R 2
17 Kt to K 5	B takes B	42 P to K 4	P to K Kt 4
18 Q takes B	P to Q B 3	43 R to R 2	K to Kt 3
19 Kt to K 2	B to Q B 2	44 R to K B 2	P to R 4
20 Kt to K B 4 (e)	Q to Q 3	45 P takes P ch	K takes P
21 Q to Q Kt 3	Q R to Kt sq (f)	46 K to K 3	P to Kt 5 (l)
22 B to Q 2	P to Q R 4 (g)	47 R to R 2 ch	K to Kt 4
23 K R to K sq	Kt to K 5 (h)	48 R to R 7	P to Q Kt 4
24 R takes Kt	P to Q R 5	49 P to Q R 3 (m)	
25 Q takes R P	P takes R		

Position after White's 49th move.

BLACK (MR. WISKER.)



WHITE (MR. ESLING.)

WHITE. (Mr. Esling.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wisker.)	WHITE. (Mr. Esling.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wisker.)
49	R to K B sq (<i>n</i>)	57 K to Q 4	K to B 6
50 P to K 5	R to B 6 ch (<i>o</i>)	58 K takes P	R to K 7
51 K to K 2	R to B 5	59 R to B 7 ch	K to Kt 7
52 R to Kt 7 ch	K to R 5 (<i>p</i>)	60 K to Q 6	P to Kt 6
53 K to K 3	K to Kt 6	61 R to B 5	K to R 8
54 P to K 6	R to B 3	62 R to R 5 ch	K to Kt 8
55 P to Q 5 (<i>q</i>)	P takes P	63 R to K 5 and wins	
56 P to K 7	R to K 6 ch		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This enables Black to avoid the Max Lange attack, but it is usually considered inferior to bringing out the Kt.

(b) The established move B to K 3 is not entirely satisfactory, because of the reply Kt takes K P, giving White an isolated Pawn; but this departure from it is certainly unsound, for Black may safely take the Q P with his Kt.

(c) Crying *peccavi* already. It would now be better to keep the B where he is, and to maintain the courage of his opinions by

Kt to Q 5, for in answer to B to K 3 Black might still more profitably capture the K P.

(d) We prefer B to Q 3 here, to prevent Kt takes K P, and neutralising the effect of P to Q 4.

(e) The Kt should rather go to Kt 3, leaving the way clear for P to K B 4.

(f) An unnecessary precaution, since White cannot advantageously take the Kt P. Kt to Q 2 was stronger play.

(g) Kt to K 5 was a better mode of frustrating White's threatened manoeuvre of 23 B to Kt 4, &c., for the reply 23 P to Q B 4 would then have cost him a piece.

(h) But now this move incurs serious loss, and from it Mr. Wisker may date his decline and fall in the present game.

(i) R to K Kt sq seems a better resource.

(j) Taking the P was perfectly safe, for after 34 Kt to R 5 ch, 35 K to K 4, R to K sq, White could play 36 P to Q 5.

(k) B to Q 3 was surely preferable to uniting the Pawns.

(l) He should rather play K to R 5.

(m) Lost time; the Rook ought again we believe to take possession of the K B file, to enable the White K to go to B 3 or 4 respectively, in answer to P to Kt 6 or K to R 5.

(n) Black's best chance here seems to be R to K Kt sq, compelling the adverse K or R to get in front of his passed Pawn presently, and so to afford his own K and R greater scope for action.

(o) If P to Kt 6 now, White wins by R to Kt 7 ch and P to K 6, or if K to Kt 3, the answer would be R to Q B 7.

(p) Black would hardly improve his prospects by K to R 3, as White had a safe reply in R to Q B 7.

(q) Very well played. Black is now left without resource.

GAME X.

THE LIVERPOOL AND CALCUTTA MATCH.

ONE of the games in this match has already been lost and won, Calcutta having resigned after their opponent's 16th move. We give this now, and next month purpose to print the companion game, which at the time we write is in a very interesting state, and will probably not exhaust much more battery power.

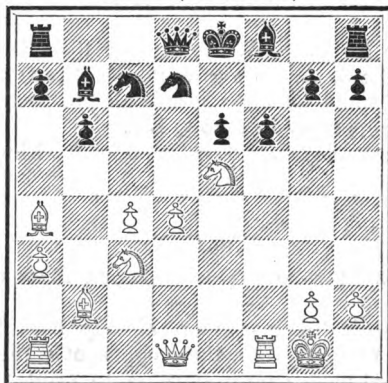
The first moves in the encounter were wired on the 28th of October last, and with the exception of an unfortunate mistake on the part of Calcutta in telegraphing a wrong move, the play has proceeded rapidly and without a hitch. No money stake is involved; there is nothing but Honour to be won; conditions and

stipulations are only noticeable by their absence. This is as it should be among amateurs, and is a good example to be followed in similar contests. The committee for conducting the match on the Calcutta side consists of Mr. Steel, a valued member of the Liverpool Club, now resident in Calcutta, by whom the match was originally suggested, assisted by two natives of the Baboo Caste, and one Anglo Indian, all strong players. On the Liverpool side the final decision of each move rests with a selected five members of the Club. The time limit is 48 hours between the receipt and despatch of the moves.

(English Opening.)

WHITE. (Liverpool.)	BLACK. (Calcutta.)	WHITE. (Liverpool.)	BLACK. (Calcutta.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	10 B to Q 3	P to Q Kt 3
2 P to K 3	P to Q B 4	11 Castles	P takes P
3 P to Q Kt 3	P to Q 4	12 P takes P	B to Q Kt 2
4 Kt to K B 3	P to Q 5	13 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 2
5 B to Q Kt 2	Kt to Q B 3	14 B to Q B 2	K Kt to Q 2
6 P to Q Kt 4	Q P takes P	15 B to Q R 4	P to K B 3
7 B P takes P	Kt takes P	16 Kt to K 5 and Calcutta re-	
8 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3	signed, the position being repre-	
9 P to Q R 3	Kt to Q R 3	sented on the annexed diagram.	

BLACK (CALCUTTA.)



WHITE (LIVERPOOL.)

The conduct of this game on the part of Black has disappointed Chess experts, who expected better play from a Club possessing such strong amateurs as Mr. Steel. The game does not call for much comment, and we content ourselves with appending the moves contemplated by White if Black had captured the Knight, and which have been furnished to us by the Liverpool Club.

	P takes Kt	24 Kt takes Q	K takes Kt
17 Q to K R 5 ch	P to K Kt 3	And White has a won game.	
18 Q takes K P	P to Q Kt 4 !	If Q takes Kt	
19 Kt takes P	Kt takes Q	22 P takes Q ch	K takes P
20 Kt to Q 6 ch	K to K 2	23 KR to Qsq ch	K to Q B 4
21 P takes Kt		And White mates in seven moves.	
Black has now choice of three		If Q to K sq	
moves to avert the threatened		22 B takes Q	Kt takes B !
mate.		23 R to B 7 ch	K to Q sq
	If Q to Q B sq	24 Kt tks B ch	K to Q B sq
22 R to K B 7 ch	K to Q sq	22 Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 2
23 R to Q sq	B to Q 4	And White mates shortly.	

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

LA NUOVA RIVISTA DEGLI SCACCHI. 3rd Tourney.—The award of Signor Sardotsch is as follows. In the Problem Tourney, 1st Prize, Set 50, Motto, *Sanctus Sylvester*. 2nd Prize, Set 42, *Onore a Caissa*. 3rd Prize, Set 36, *Diletto e studio*. The following are honourably mentioned in the order named. Set 45, *Salve Regina*, Set 22, *Fortes Fortuna*, and Set 43, *Delta*. Special Prize for best three-mover, *Sanctus Sylvester*. Do. for best four-mover, Set 49, Motto, *Es gedeihe das Schach allüberall*.

In the Bizzarrie Tourney the prizes are thus awarded : 1st, Set 17, Motto, *Il labirinto dei matti*. 2nd, Set 22, *Boccaccio*. 3rd, Set 4, *Humanum*, while Sets 9, *Ne homo*, &c., 18, *Angelica*, and 20, *Un Capricho* are honourably mentioned in the order named.

We reserve further remarks until the confirmation of this award, and the consequent publication of the competitors' names.

In the programme of our Solution and Review Tourney—see *B. C. M.* for January, page 29—the time granted for sending in solutions, &c., of the problems in our first number was extended to Feb. 10th for home and Feb. 20th for American and Canadian solvers. It has been suggested that a similar extension in respect of the present and future numbers will be very convenient, and enable some solvers to compete who might be deterred from so doing by a time limit of 20 days only. We therefore fix the 10th and 20th of March as the ultimate dates for forwarding solutions and reviews of the February problems—Nos. 9 to 16, and so on in like ratio for the remaining numbers in this volume.

Mr. J. Paul Taylor's new book—*Elementary Chess Problems*—is before us. Reserving more detailed remarks for a future occasion, suffice it here to say that this collection brings together the cream of its author's compositions, and includes not a few of

undeniably high merit. It cannot fail, we think, to please those numerous solvers who prefer rather to whip the surface than bottom fish the depths of the strategic stream.

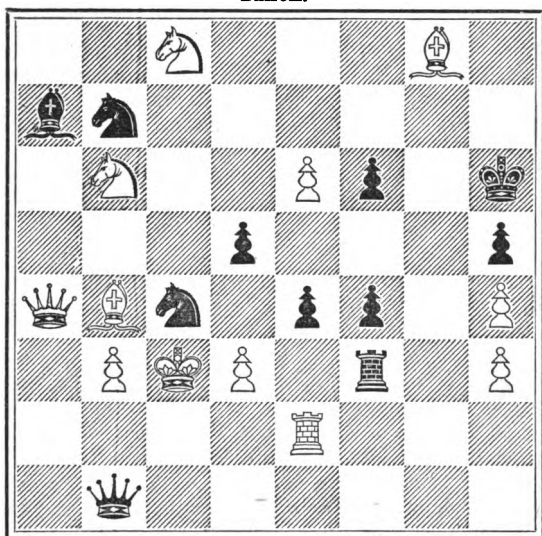
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Those who—adopting this motto—like problems short and sweet, and would fain learn how best to combine brevity, brilliancy and deft construction within the narrowest compass, will do well to study Mr. Taylor's chapter of "Hints to Composers of Two-movers."

CHALLENGE TO OUR SOLVERS. No. I.

By Mr. A. Townsend.

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WHITE.

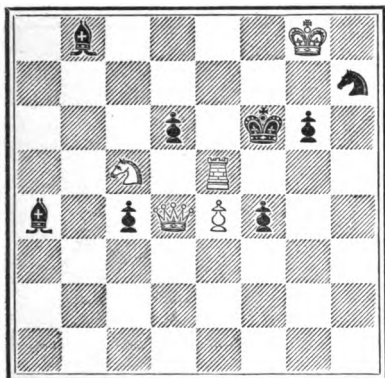
White to play and sui-mate in eleven moves.

Solutions to be forwarded to Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, Sydenham, up to Feb. 20th. In the event of two or more solutions being received simultaneously from different quarters and in advance of other competitors, such ties will be worked off by means of another problem which will be forwarded for that purpose to the successful candidates. The shortest solution will be accounted best. Mr. Townsend kindly offers a Book Prize in the shape of a volume from his own library, and will submit a list from which the winner may make a selection.

PROBLEMS.

No. 9.—By DR. S. GOLD.

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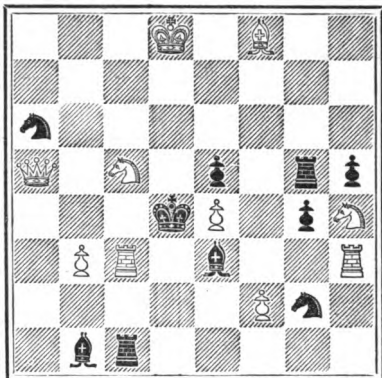


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 10.—By M. LAMOUROUX.

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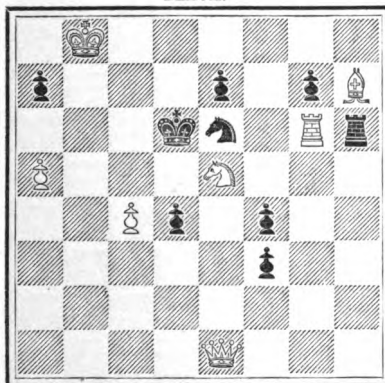


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 11.—By N. SARDOTSCH.

BLACK.

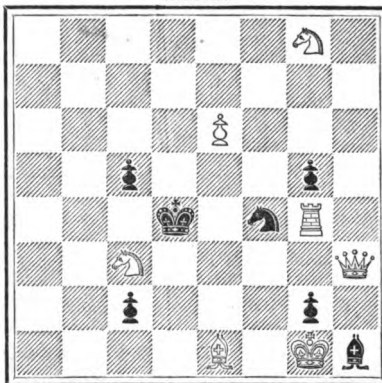


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 12.—By J. G. NIX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

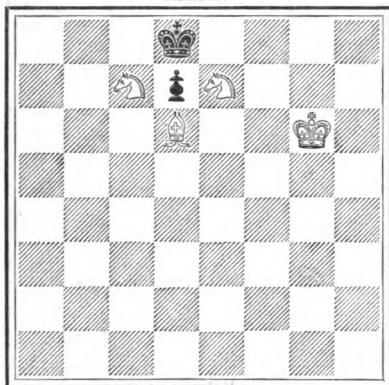
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 13.—By E. PRADIGNAT.

No. 14.—By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.
"The rejected suitor."

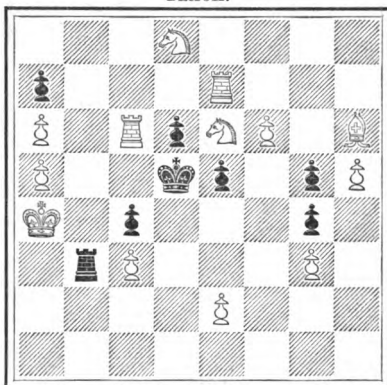
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



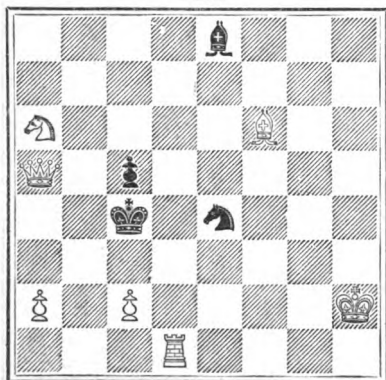
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 15.—By WM. GREENWOOD.

No. 16.—By SGT.-MAJOR McARTHUR.

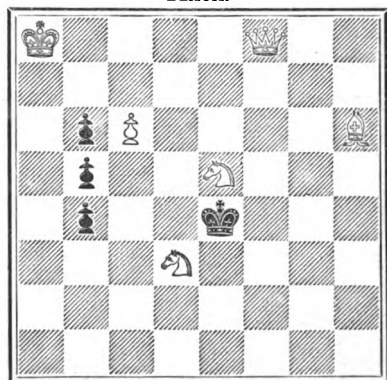
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

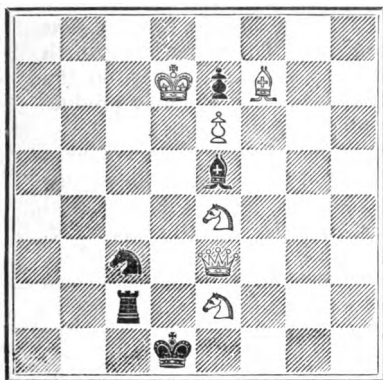
White to play and mate in three moves.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. IV.

SET No. IX.

PROBLEM 235.

BLACK.

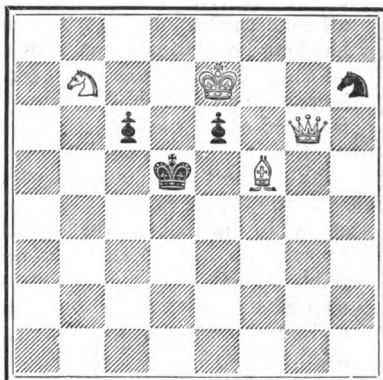


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 236.

BLACK.



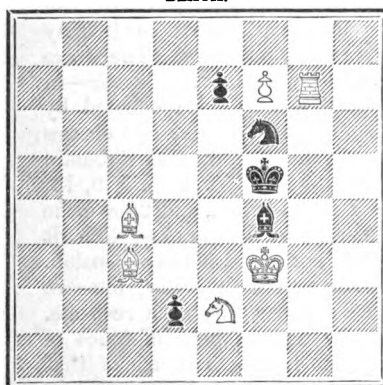
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SET No. X.

PROBLEM 237.

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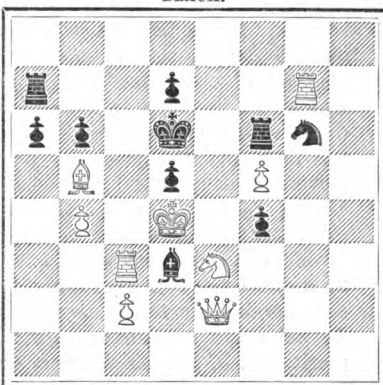


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 238.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE MAGAZINE PROBLEM TOURNEY No. III.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE.

BEFORE entering into details it is my pleasant duty to congratulate all concerned upon the existence of a feature in this tourney that has long been absent from similar contests. The numerical growth of these competitions has been year by year constantly on the increase, and so also—unfortunately—have been the over production and consequent inaccuracy of competing problems.

Compose in haste and repent at leisure! might serve as a suitable motto to many an eager aspirant anxious to keep pace with the times, while “too many cooks” has been the proverbial saying in judicial quarters for a long time past. In the *H. C. M.* tourney No. III. all this has been happily changed. Out of 41 published problems only four have succumbed under public as well as official examination, a most satisfactory average indeed! and an earnest, it is to be hoped, of as watchful care in the future on the part of composers.

The unusually restrictive conditions of the tourney now awaiting adjudication have not tended to enhance the strategic quality of many competing problems. The arbitrary employment of a particular selection of pieces and pawns, however interesting as an experiment, seems better calculated to display constructive than thematic excellence. A considerable amount of ingenuity has in fact been exhibited, not only in placing the prescribed forces in battle array, but also in making every piece and pawn active in the fray. Yet in many cases where this has been achieved, the resulting problems rise but little, or not at all, above mediocrity and are far too easy of solution for tourney purposes. There are also some instances—by no means so numerous, however—in which compliance with the programme has only been effected by disregarding economy of force. After adding to these two classes the four unsound problems previously mentioned, there remain eleven positions worthy of consideration, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 14, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, and 28.* Of these, Nos. 14, 25, and 26 are the most worthy of honours. 14, indeed, is not only the most difficult problem in the tourney but is excellent both in idea and execution. 25 and 26 score more highly for beauty than difficulty, but are considerably above the average of this tourney in both respects. Between the remaining eight there is no striking difference of merit. 4, 5, and 19 are very pretty but have a measure of that

* No. 28 problem is by Mr. J. Keeble, whose name should therefore appear on p. 58 in the list of “honourably mentioned.” Signor Calapso’s name is there inserted in error.

facility which has been fatal to so many other competing positions. Giving a slight preference, upon a balance of qualities, to 4, the summing up is as follows :—

1st PRIZE	No. 14
2nd "	No. 25
3rd "	No. 26
4th "	No. 4

Nos. 2, 5, 8, 19, 20, 24, and 28 are honourably mentioned.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE COMPETITORS.

Problem	I.—Mr. J. Stonehouse, Sunderland.
"	II.—" W. T. Pierce, Brighton.
"	III.—" Geo. Shiel, Sunderland.
"	IV.—" J. Pierce, M.A., Bedford.
"	V.—" J. G. Nix, Tennessee.
"	VI.—" J. G. Finch, Ramsgate.
"	VII.—" C. E. Tuckett, Clifton.
"	VIII.—" F. C. Collins, London.
"	IX.—" Rev. L. W. Stanton, Wareham.
"	X.—Signor Achille Campo, Lecco.
"	XI.—Mons. Lamouroux, Paris.
"	XII.—Mr. T. Randell, Hull.
"	XIII.—" E. Freeborough, Hull.
"	XIV.—" W. Coates, Cheltenham.
"	XV.—" J. W. Abbott, London.
"	XVI.—" J. K. Zim, Utah.
"	XVII.—" F. H. Bennett, Ilkley.
"	XVIII.—" W. F. Wills, Houghton-le-Spring.
"	XIX.—" W. Weatherstone, Blaydon-on-Tyne.
"	XX.—" H. Meyer, Sydenham.
"	XXI.—" T. H. Hopwood, Manchester.
"	XXII.—" B. G. Laws, London.
"	XXIII.—Capt. A. S. Beaumont, London.
"	XXIV.—Signor G. Liberali, Patrasso.
"	XXV.—Mr. A. E. Studd, Exeter.
"	XXVI.—" M. Jordan, Sheffield.
"	XXVII.—" J. B. Fisher, Deal.
"	XXVIII.—" J. Keeble, Norwich.
"	XXIX.—Mons. H. Rey, France.
"	XXX.—" E. M. Laquière, Algiers.
"	XXXI.—Mr. A. P. Barnes, New York.
"	XXXII.—Dr. A. Barrier, France.

-
- Problem XXXIII.—Mons. Henri Freydier, France.
 „ XXXIV.—Herr J. Jespersen, Denmark.
 „ XXXV.—Signor Pietro Barbaria, Ferrara.
 „ XXXVI.—„ D. Melissinos, Patrasso.
 „ XXXVII.—Mons. Henri de Bonnefoy, Toulouse.
 „ XXXVIII.—Signor Catello Calapso, Carini.
 „ XXXIX.—Mons. Leprettel, Marseilles.
 „ XL.—Herr Adolf Norlin, Stockholm.
 „ XLI.—Mr. James Veacock, Demerara.
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SUMMARY OF THE JUDGE'S AWARD.

1st Prize, £1 1s. 0d., given by Rev. H. R. Dodd,

MR. W. COATES.

2nd Prize, Pierces' *English Chess Problems*, given by Mr. Watkinson,

MR. A. E. STUDD.

3rd Prize, Valle's Problems,

MR. M. JORDAN.

4th Prize, Pearson's Problems,

MR. J. PIERCE, M.A.

HONOURABLY MENTIONED.—MR. W. T. PIERCE; MR. J. G. NIX;
 MR. F. C. COLLINS; MR. W. WEATHERSTONE; MR. H. MEYER;
 SIGNOR LIBERALI; and SIGNOR CATELLO CALAPSO.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. III. SOLVING COMPETITION (POSITIONS XXI. TO XLI.)

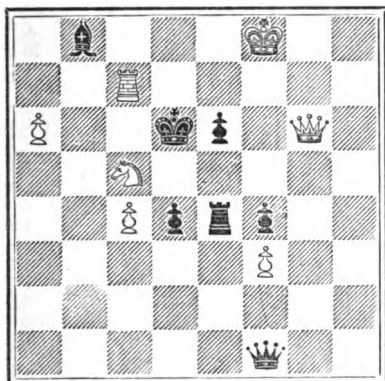
1st PRIZE.—Lange's Handbook of Problems, MR. G. HUME, Hastings, who discovered two Solutions of No. XXXV., two of XXXVIII., and three of XLI.

The following solvers having tied for the second prize, we have decided to award a copy of the *Nuova Rivista* collection of Morphy's End-games to each.—MR. W. ATKINSON, Montreal; MR. H. GEARING, Guernsey; SERG.-MAJOR MCARTHUR, Chichester; MR. W. H. S. MONCK, Dublin; MR. P. LE PAGE, Guernsey.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. III.
PRIZE PROBLEMS.

I.—By W. COATES.

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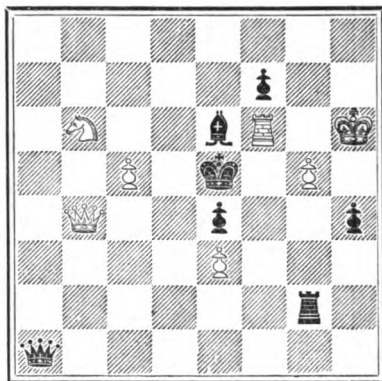


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

II.—By A. E. STUDD.

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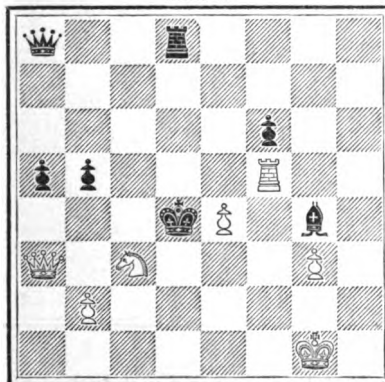


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

III.—By M. JORDAN.

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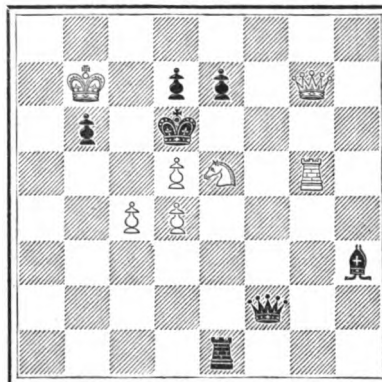


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

IV.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

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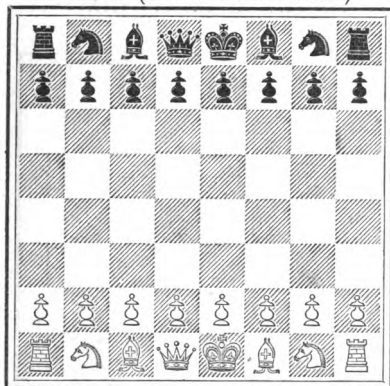
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS KINGS.

*(Queen's Gambit.)

BLACK (MR. MACDONNELL.)



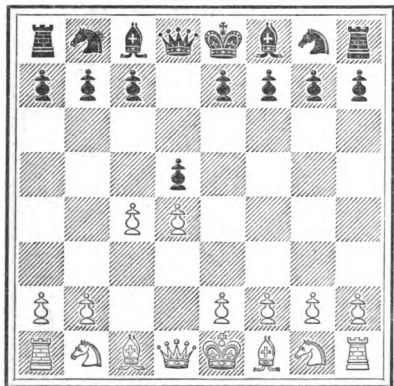
WHITE (M. DE LA BOURDONNAIS.)

WHITE.

BLACK.

- 1 P to Q 4 (a) P to Q 4
 *2 P to Q B 4 (b)

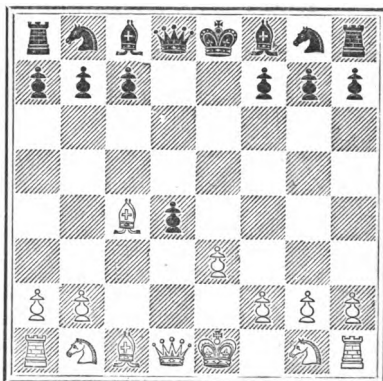
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WHITE.

- 3 P to K 3 (d) P takes P (c)
 4 B takes P P to K 4!
 P takes P

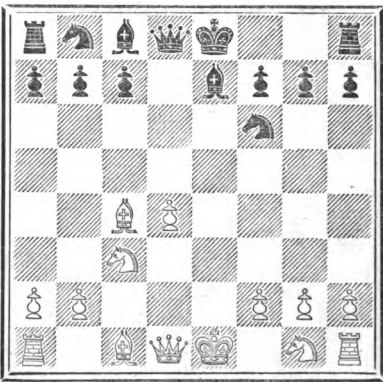
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WHITE.

- 5 P takes P Kt to K B 3
 6 Kt to Q B 3 B to K 2

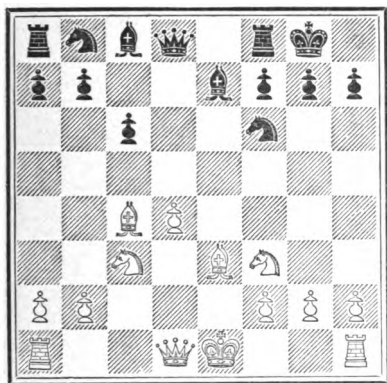
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WHITE.

- 7 Kt to B 3 Castles
 8 B to K 3 P to Q B 3

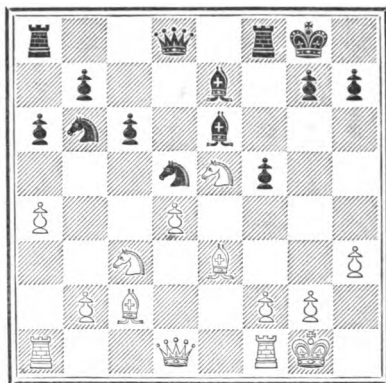
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WHITE.

9 P to K R 3 Q Kt to Q 2
 10 B to Kt 3 Kt to Kt 3
 11 Castles K Kt to Q 4

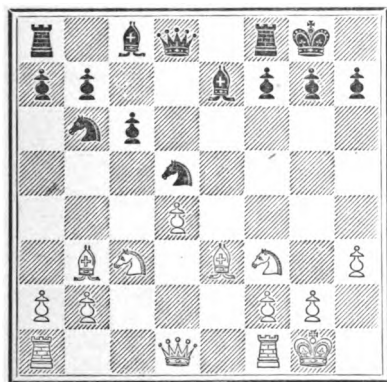
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WHITE.

15 Q to K 2 P to B 5
 16 B to Q 2 Q to K sq
 17 Q R to K sq B to B 2

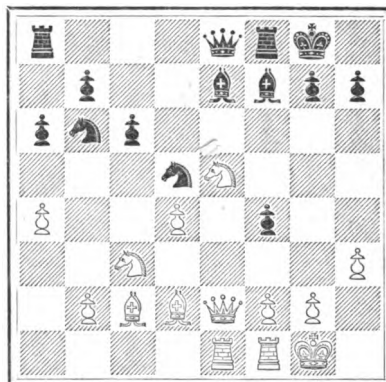
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WHITE.

12 P to Q R 4 P to Q R 3
 13 Kt to K 5 B to K 3
 14 B to B 2 P to K B 4

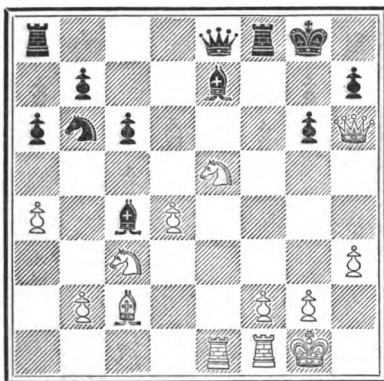
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WHITE.

18 Q to K 4 P to Kt 3
 19 B takes P Kt takes B
 20 Q takes Kt B to B 5
 21 Q to R 6 (e)

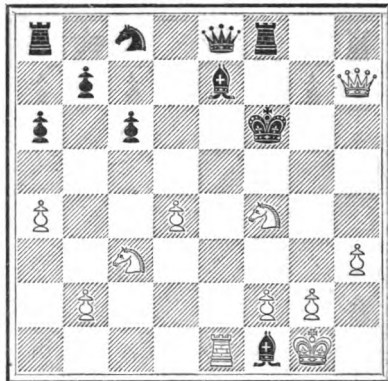
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WHITE.

22 B takes P B takes R
 23 Kt tks Kt P P takes B
 Kt to B sq

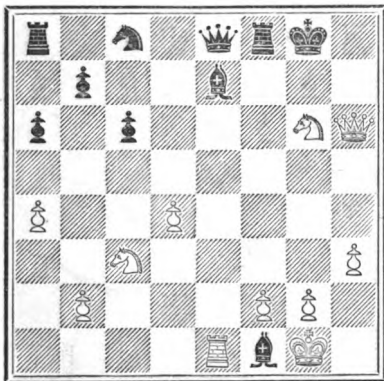
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WHITE.

27 R to K 6 ch B to Q 6
 28 Q to R 6 ch K to Kt 4
 K to B 4

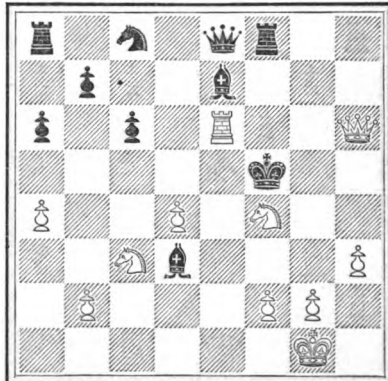
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WHITE.

24 Q to R 8 ch K to B 2
 25 Q to R 7 ch K to B 3
 26 Kt to B 4 (f)

BLACK.



WHITE.

29 And La Bourdonnais mated
 with the Rook. He could
 also have done so with the
 Pawn. (g.)

NOTES.

(a) 1 P to Q 4.—This game was one of those in the match of 1834 between the celebrated players La Bourdonnais and Mac Donnell, and was the subject of M. Mery's poem *Une revanche de Waterloo*.

(b) 2 P to Q B 4.—We print this game in the manner suggested by us some years since in the *Westminster Papers*, so that, by a series of diagrams, the moves can be read off without the necessity of setting up the men.

(c) 2 P takes P.—Accepting the gambit. Good players nowadays generally refuse it :—2 P to K 3! 3 P to K 3, P to Q B 4, 4 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to K B 3, 5 Kt to B 3, Kt to B 3, 6 P to Q R 3, P to Q R 3. Even game. If 3 Kt to Q B 3, B to Q Kt 5!

(d) 3 P to K 3.—Kt to K B 3 is now said to be White's strongest continuation, viz. :—3 Kt to K B 3, P to K 3, 4 P to K 3, Kt to K B 3, 5 B takes P, B to K 2, 6 Kt to B 3, Castles, 7 Castles, Q Kt to Q 2, 8 P to K 4. If 3 P to K 4, P to K 4, 4 P to Q 5, P to K B 4, 5 B takes P, Kt to K B 3, 6 Kt to K B 3, B to Q 3. Even game.

(e) 21 Q to R 6.—A fine combination on White's part—giving up two pieces, Rook and Bishop.

(f) 26 Kt to B 4.—White finishes the game in admirable style.

(g) "La Bourdonnais vainqueur, sorti de cette guerre,
Fut sacré roi de France et roi de l'Angleterre,
Par le droit des échecs ; le rapide océan
L'annonça dans Bagdad, Cachemire, Ispahan,
Sous les Balkans neigeux—" * * *

T. L.



NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—P.O.O. to hand. We are sorry we cannot supply you with the back numbers of *H. C. M.* required. All are now out of print with the exception of a few numbers from Feb. to Sept., 1880, and one copy of Vols. VII. and VIII., unbound, price 5s. each.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Convey our best thanks to Mr. Barry for his thoughtfulness in presenting us, through you, with a reprint of his racy sketch of the Montreal Chess celebrities.

* * All others are replied to by post.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, *H.C.M.*, p. 302.

No. XXXVII.

1 Q to Q Kt 7 K to Q 3
 2 R to K B 6 ch K to K 2
 3 Kt to Q B 6 mate

No. XXXVIII.

The author's solution begins with 1 Kt to Kt 3, but the problem can also be solved by 1 R to Q 7 ch

No. XXXIX.

1 R to Q B 4 B to K 6
 2 Q to Q R 7 Any move
 3 Mates accordingly

No. XL.

1 Kt to Q 6 K to B 6
 2 Q to Q 5 ch K to K 6
 3 Q to K 4 mate
 (or 2 Q to K B
 sq ch K to K 6
 3 R to K 4 mate)

No. XLI.

The author's solution begins with (a) 1 K to K 8, but the problem can also be solved by (b) 1 K to K 7, and (c) 1 R to R 7.

COMPETITION.—Problem XXXVIII., p. 302.—Two solutions received from W. McA., Chichester.—G. H., Hastings.—W. A., Montreal.—H. G., Guernsey.—P. L. P., Guernsey.

Problem XLI., p. 303.—Two solutions received from W. H. S. M., Dublin.—Three solutions received from G. H., Hastings.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, p. 301.

No. 231.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to Q 6	Any move
2 Mates accordingly	

No. 232.

The author's solution begins with 1 B to Q 7, but the problem can also be solved by 1 Q to Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 233.

1 Q to K 2 Any move
 2 Mates accordingly

No. 234.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q to K 7	Kt tks Kt (a)
2 Kt takes Kt	Kt to B 2 (b)
3 Q to R 4 mate	
(b)	Kt to B 6
3 Q to Kt 7 mate	
(a)	Kt takes B
2 Q to B 8 ch	K to R 2
3 Kt to B 6 mate	

COMPETITION.—Problem 232, p. 301.—Two solutions received from B. G. L., London.—H. B., Lancaster.

Solution of Shinkman's Problem, p. 304.—1 P to Q Kt 3, &c.

Solution of Problem, p. 306. (Should have been given in *four* moves.)—1 Kt to B 5, &c.

Solutions of Problems, p. 307.—1.—1 B to Q sq. 2.—1 R to Kt 5. 3.—1 Q to Q B 3. 4.—1 B to B 6.

Solution of Problem, p. 312.—1 K to K 8.

The British Chess Magazine.

MARCH, 1881.

TO MR. THOROLD ON BEING HOPELESSLY DEFEATED
BY HIM.

THOR *old* and strong
His hammer swung
With conquering heart so bold.

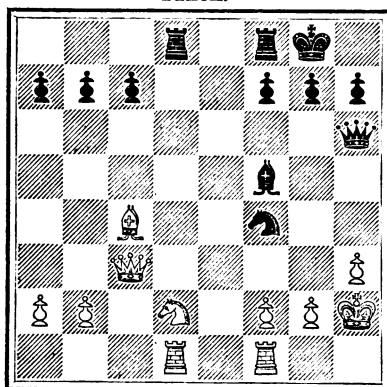
He's come again
O'er Chess to reign,
And still is named Thor-old.

G. B.

THE SACRIFICIAL BLOCK.

In Morphy's games (Bohn's Edition, p. 232) there occurs the following position in a game played between Morphy, and St. Amant consulting with F. de L. Black (Mr. Morphy) plays,

BLACK.



WHITE.

18 B tks P
19 P tks B R to Q 6!
20 Q tks R Kt tks Q
21 B tks Kt Q to Q 3 ch
22 P to B 4 Q tks B, &c.

Herr Löwenthal, usually liberal in his encomiums, contents himself, in this instance, by remarking that Black's 18th move is the key-note of a very fine combination. It is, to my mind, unequalled as a combination of elegance, vivacity and power. Bulwer says somewhere in *Pelham*, that "a Frenchman will forgive anything for the sake of

an epigram," and if anything could make amends to the chivalrous French champion for his defeat, it would certainly be the epigrammatic neatness, and the admirable adroitness of the thrust which placed him at the mercy of his opponent.

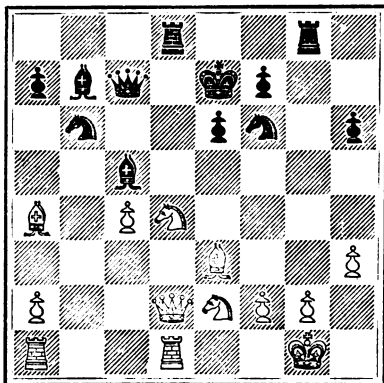
c

"Showy!" says little Giglamps, to whom with my German friend Langbein I am expounding my views. "But why gush? It is bad form. There were brave men before Agamemnon."

"True," I say, "and I will show you how the same idea, which I call the "Sacrificial Block," has been illustrated by other masters."

In the French Tourney of 1867 the following position arose in a game between Steinitz and Czarnowski :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White (Mr. Steinitz) plays 21 Kt to B 6 ch. "Bien joué," says de Rivière, "après cela les Noirs sont sans ressources." The thought is similar to that in Morphy's game, but the position of the pieces is by no means so elegant. There is no lack of strength in White's play, but there is nothing left to the imagination. Mr. Morphy plays as if he knew very well that in certain positions, which are sure to happen, there will be scope for his genius to hit upon some surprising way of winning the game. Mr. Steinitz, however, appears reluctant to trust himself to any contingencies of that kind, and requires to see the end by the light of exhaustive analysis. The result is a too-muchness, a superfluity of means to accomplish the desired object, which finds no place in Morphy's game.

"You talk of position," says Giglamps, "as if positions suitable for grand combinations were not so much a matter of good luck as of good management. What nonsense! If Morphy's position had occurred in Steinitz's play he would no doubt have hit upon Morphy's move."

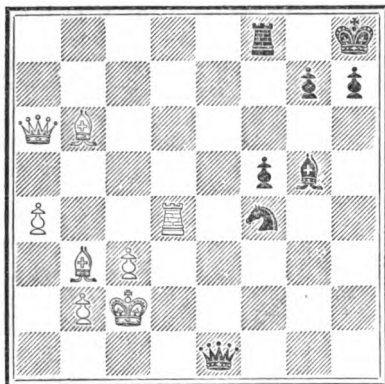
If I have a hobby in Chess it is that fine positions may be brought about by certain lines of play. I take a long breath and open my mouth for a killing oration, when Langbein, laying down his pipe, takes up the running, "subjectively and grand."

"So it is not," he bursts out, "to the brave man ever comes opportunity, for he alone throws himself, with noble faith, into the *Ewigkeit*, where the sublime and pure thoughts dwell, and extends around, in every direction, the multitudinous nerve-strings which thrill to the faintest touch of timidity and error——"

"Stop him—stop him, somebody," cries Giglamps. "No more of this an' thou lovest me. Illustration is better than argument. Show us some more, Professor."

I set up this position. Black (Mr. Paulsen) plays 42 Kt to Q 6.

BLACK.



WHITE.

If now 43 R or Q takes Kt, Q mates. If K takes Kt, Q to B 8 ch and wins Queen. The difference of the treatment here is that instead of Morphy's exuberant vivacity Mr. Paulsen gives us profound thought, with all the exhaustive analysis of Steinitz. I consider the position equal to Morphy's. The primary idea is the same, viz. the obstruction of the action of his opponent's Queen. All the rest is analysis, somewhat cold and severe, it may be, but mathematically correct.

"I call it as good a position every way as Morphy's," quoth Giglamps. "What say you, Langbein?"

"Not only wins it," says Langbein, "but the move of the Queen has in itself high quality, inasmuch as it combines in one what Morphy divides into two moves. Know you how to classify quality of play?"

"Not I, and don't care. Where's the use."

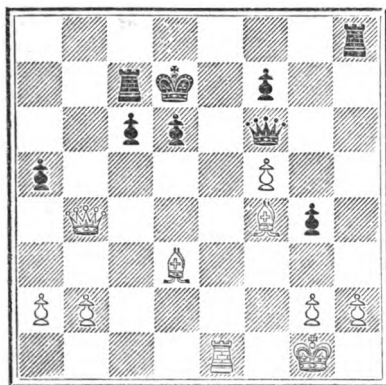
"Quality is in the number of points. The Knight is offered to the Rook—one point; also to the Queen—two points; also to the King—three points; if not taken, there is a threatened mate in two moves—four points. Show me a move with four points and I say to you it is a fine stroke—if it also wins."

"A notable reservation," remarks Giglamps. "If a move wins, no matter how, it must be a good move. Good enough for me, at all events."

"Ach! but there is winning and winning. Know you not the story how an eagle flew to a mountain top and found there a snail. 'How came you here?' he cried. 'I by crawling—you by flying,' was the reply. I play with Dryasdust—he beats me; I play with Zoedone—he also beats me. But I have no pleasure to play with Dryasdust. He teaches me nothing. But with Zoedone there is ever a move, a combination which charms. What a difference! It is that between prose and poetry—between moonlight and sunlight—between water and wine!"

"Which works round to what I said before with regard to Morphy and St. Amant. Let me show you yet another position."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White plays

25 R to K 6 P takes R
 26 Q takes P ch K to K sq
 27 B to K 5 R to Q 2
 28 Q takes R ch K takes Q
 29 B takes Q

Mr. Blackburne is the artist here, and a very fine study he gives us. The first move is suggestive of Morphy's; somewhat more obvious in the nature of the position, but complicated by the White Queen being *en prise*. The resulting play is also in Morphy's style, and the only point in which the position can be

called unequal to Morphy's is that the sacrifice is apparently a supreme effort of ingenuity, called up by the pressure of necessity, and not, as with Morphy, a spontaneous ebullition of energy.

"That is a transcendental touch worthy of Langbein," says Giglamps.

"To me however seems it doubtful," says Langbein. "Is it not, what you call, hair-splitting?"

"Head-splitting," suggests Giglamps.

"Not clear—not lucid, like mine," continues Langbein, "resting upon the everlasting harmonies."

"Be that as it may," I say, "there can be no question that these four positions represent the four masters at their full strength, and are well worthy of a place in every Chess gallery."

"A Harmony in four colours," says Giglamps.

"Rather," I say, "a Landscape in four seasons."

"In which," says Giglamps laughing, "the heavily clothed ponderosity of winter is most appropriately rendered by Steinitz."

"While Morphy portrays the luxuriant growth, and glowing ardour of summer," I add.

"And," continues Langbein, "the upspringing verdure and unknowable possibilities of spring are represented by Blackburne."

"And, for Paulsen, what?"

"For Paulsen? Have we not the cold bracing atmosphere of one of your October mornings, after the harvest?"

"After which," quoth Giglamps, "*Soupons*."

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Jan. 7, 1881.

THE year that closed a few days ago was marked by the usual activity in Australian Chess circles. The amount of play in the aggregate is very considerable, though it may not be strikingly manifest in any particular place. Chess is played everywhere in this part of the world, though perhaps a great deal of Chess is not played anywhere. The larger cities and towns almost all boast of clubs ; in nearly every township there is a little talent which only suffers from want of cultivation ; whilst in the lonely bush the player who has no opponent and is, indeed, miles away from any neighbour, diligently solves his problem.

Nevertheless we have not done, and it is to be feared we cannot accomplish anything great. The meetings and tournaments that make so much noise in the old country and which undoubtedly do much for the cause of Chess are unknown here. Nor can we reasonably hope for anything of the kind. The periods of the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions seemed to offer favourable opportunities for an Inter-Colonial Chess Congress. The subject was mooted on each occasion. Everybody wished for such a Congress, but nobody took the matter in hand. In fact we are beset by an insurmountable obstacle—distance. Taking Melbourne as the most central point, it is one day's sail from here to Hobart Town, two to Adelaide, three to Sydney, five or six to Brisbane and seven or eight to New Zealand. Obviously a Chess meeting which must be preceded and followed by such journeys is out of the question for business men, as all our Chess-players are. We have to content ourselves with club tournaments and ordinary club play, varied by the annual telegraphic match between Victoria and New South Wales.

On the other hand in Chess literature we are exceptionally strong.* There are two Chess columns in Melbourne, two at Sydney, one at Brisbane, two at Adelaide, one at Port Adelaide, one in Tasmania, and several in New Zealand, where the towns and cities of importance are unusually numerous, though none is of great size. Some of this literature is unquestionably good, and all is respectable. The paths of originality are too often forsaken for

* The *Hamilton Spectator* of December 25th, just to hand, contains the retiring address of its Chess Editor after the column has had an "uninterrupted run of two years." We reciprocate the kindly wishes of the Editor to his exchanges all over the world.—EDITOR.

those of scissors and paste ; but allowance must be made for the quantity of local material required for so many columns. Our problem composers come forward right nobly in support of Chess editors, and acquit themselves remarkably well. None of them rises to the level of a Bayer or a Healey ; but a composer may fall short of that standard and yet make very good problems. There is a distinct improvement, too, in Australian style.

The inter-colonial match by telegraph between Victoria and New South Wales is matter of history. The Victorian team won by one game : details are not only superfluous, but, for reasons you will readily understand, personally unpleasant. The Victorian Club then arranged its annual handicap. The entry was not large, but the play on the whole was very good. The tourney developed a new player in the person of Mr. Esling who ultimately proved the winner. The final round between him and Mr. Burns (giving pawn and move) was very close, the younger combatant securing the odd game. Mr. Burns, however, gave odds to every player in the tourney. About this time Mr. Proctor, the distinguished astronomer, paid several visits to the club. He plays in a very good style, though his game naturally suffers from want of practice. After the handicap it was thought that Mr. Esling might fairly aspire to first-class place, and accordingly a match was arranged between him and myself. This contest was left unfinished owing to Mr. Esling's departure from Melbourne. The score then was : Wisker 5, Esling 4 (six up). At one time I stood at 5 to 1, but afterwards fell off whilst Mr. Esling decidedly improved. A junior tournament, the first and second classes being excluded, was then started with fourteen entries. It is still proceeding.

Of Sydney I have only a tale of inactivity to tell. The Sydney Club found itself unable to pay its way and accordingly sought refuge under the wing of the Union, a several purposes club. Unfortunately this measure involves the payment of a high subscription, so that the last state of the Sydney Club is worse than the first. Chess clubs must be independent to be successful. There is talk of establishing a new club by amalgamating the old one with a Chess Society held at the School of Arts. No doubt some effort of the kind will be successful. All Chess societies—whether clubs or associations—suffer from periods of temporary depression.

For activity in Chess the first place amongst the colonies must be given to South Australia. There are clubs at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie and Moonta Mines, besides a good deal of play at other places. The Adelaide Club closed the year with the decision of a very good handicap. The original entry was 23, but I believe that 17 players were left in. Mr. E. Govett took first

prize, Mr. H. A. Nesbit second, Mr. T. F. Machin third, Mr. R. Steele fourth, and Mr. H. Funnell fifth. This result shows careful handicapping, for Messrs. Govett and Steele belonged to the first class, Mr. Nesbit to the second and Messrs. Machin and Funnell to the third. Mr. Charlick, who has so long held the championship of South Australia, did not compete in this tourney; but he maintains his wonted activity. The Port Adelaide Club has also concluded its handicap. There was a good entry and the prizes fell to Messrs. Bell, Sykes, Henderson, Kneebone and Hawkes in the order named. Amongst South Australian clubs I must not omit to mention the Clare Club—a very active society.

Abundance of Chess doings in New Zealand are to be recorded. Perhaps the little town of Kumara, in the province of Westland, is pre-eminent for activity. It secured 35 entries for its handicap; and it is worthy of note the first prize was won by Mr. M'Kenzie of the fifth class, who received the Rook, Pawn, and two moves. At Timaru, the championship of the club has been won by Mr. Vincent who holds the gold medal until September next. Handicaps have been played at Canterbury and Wellington, but I have not been able to learn the result. In the Wellington handicap Mr. C. Benbow gave odds all round. All English players will remember this amateur who formerly resided at Birmingham. He has taken charge of the Chess column in the *New Zealand Mail*.

Of Tasmania I can say little. Some play takes place there and the colony can boast of two or three very fair problem composers. The *Tasmanian Mail* publishes a Chess column.

JOHN WISKER.

CHESS IN LONDON.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—After our last number was in type three additional competitors presented themselves for the Handicap and were allowed to enter although play had already begun. These were Mr. Bruce placed in Class III. B, Colonel Law, IV. B, and Mr. Lindsay, for whose benefit the first class was again divided as in previous years, and a new class I. B formed. There are now 15 combatants, and the number of games to be played by each will be 28: more than half of which have been completed already. In accordance with the practice of the *Chess-player's Chronicle* under its late editor we shall give the leading scores only at the conclusion of the tourney. We think this due to the feelings of the non-scorers, several of whom would never think of entering any but a private contest and are little accustomed to publicity. To judge by results thus far, the handicapping this year has been better adjusted than ever: the players are more evenly matched, and so many are likely to be well up at the finish that it would be altogether premature to venture any prediction.

An act of rare disinterestedness shall here be recorded for the benefit of Chess-players in general and as a salutary example to a "pot-hunting" age. Major Salmond, a new member of the Club, was placed at first, more or less conjecturally, in Class IV. B. But before the match play began, the result of his casual encounters with other members convinced him that he had been treated too lightly, and he generously invited the handicapper to reconsider his decision. The gallant Major has accordingly been placed half a class higher, and has shown by his play hitherto that he had formed a very correct estimate of his own strength. W. W.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

In Glasgow a Handicap Tourney for six small money prizes has been concluded at the Central Club, Trongate. There were originally 24 entrants but only 16 continued play to the close. Messrs. Court, Bryden, Mills, Steel, Young, and Harrison were the winners, in the order named—Court and Mills being in the first class, Steel in the sixth, and Young and Harrison in the second.

The return match between the Central Club and the Glasgow Chess Club was played at Lang's, Queen Street, on 12th February, resulting in a majority of 2 for the latter. The following is the score.

GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.		CENTRAL CLUB.	
	Won.		Won.
Sheriff Spens	1½	J. Court	½
J. Jenkin	2	E. Robinson	0
D. Y. Mills	2	W. Bryden	0
B. Eekhout	1	W. Harrison	0
W. F. Murray	1	J. Young	1
J. Crum	1	A. Broom	1
J. Gilchrist	1	R. Gourlay	1
A. L. Prevôt	1	J. McGregor	1
G. Beckett	1	C. Stewart	1½
A. Robertson	½	J. Russell	1
W. Tait	1	J. Kirk	1
A. Berwick	1	W. Dickson	1
G. A. Thomson	1	R. Young	2
R. Pirrie	0	J. Friedlander	1
Jules Favre	1	M. Steel	2
G. B. Jonas	0	W. Woodhams	½
A. A. Tennant	½	G. Shand	1
P. Fyfe	1	J. Cruickshanks	1
A. Quin	1		
Total 18½		Total 16½	

At the Edinburgh Chess Club the annual handicap is, we understand, going on, although not with the activity and spirit desirable, which is to be regretted as there are still in Edinburgh a number of fine players capable of maintaining the old reputation.

In other parts of Scotland the game is making some progress. The Forfar Club numbers about 20 members under the presidency of Sheriff Robertson, and is at feud with the Strathmore Club located at Blairgowrie, which last mentioned again has been administering a drubbing to the more youthful Crieff Club. T.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.—A Chess club, numbering 40 members, has been established at St. Petersburg, in very convenient roomy quarters in the centre of the city. The address is 27, Catharinen Canal, where strangers are always welcomed. A match has lately been played at the club between Messrs. Tchigorine and Schiffers, which was won by the former with a score of 7 to 1 and 3 drawn.

GERMANY.—The next Congress of the Southwest German Chess Association is to be held at Stuttgart, probably in September next, in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition at that place. As yet no details have been settled, but the programme may be expected to be issued in due course.

The *Schachzeitung* in its February number contained a list of no less than 68 Chess clubs affiliated to the German Chess Association, together with 25 other clubs in Germany not in connection with that body. As the place and days of meeting are given in each instance, the information is likely to be very useful not only to wandering native Chess-players, but also to foreign devotees of Caissa who may visit the Fatherland, and wish there to worship at her shrine. The same magazine publishes a fragment of the old Latin poem entitled "Ruodlieb," in which Chess is supposed to be mentioned for the first time. The poem is written in mediæval Latin, and its date is probably about 1000 A.D. It was discovered in the monastery of Tegernsee in Austria, and translated by Baron von der Lasa, by whom also it was lent to the Exhibition of Chess Antiquities at the Brunswick Congress of last year. The fragment given in the *Schachzeitung* consists of 63 lines (hexameters), and is accompanied by a translation into German of the Latin preface, together with very full notes. We are sorry that space will not at present permit of our giving our readers any idea of the poem itself.

The Breslau, Leipsic (Augustea), and Mannheim Clubs have been holding their annual festivals. It is probable that the example of the latter in founding a school of Chess, which last year had 33 pupils, will be extensively followed throughout Germany.

ITALY.—At the Caffé del Angelo at Venice a handicap tourney of 26 competitors is now in progress, wherein no less than 600 games have to be played in all! The first class gives to the second P and two moves, P and three moves to the third, and Kt to the fourth.

FRANCE.—We have to record with much regret the death of M. Jean Louis Prédi, which took place on Jan. 27th, at the age of 83 years. M. Prédi was chiefly known by his literary exertions in connection with Chess. He and his son have been for many years the principal editors and publishers of French works on the game, and their monthly magazine, *La Stratégie*, has long attained a world-wide reputation. M. Prédi père was intimately associated with the late Abbé Durand in promoting the extension of Chess literature in France, and one result of their joint labours was the publication of *La Stratégie Raisonnée*, a work consisting of three separate treatises on the Openings, on Games at Odds, and on End-games, the latter being divided into two parts. Other books were also edited or compiled by M. Prédi alone, such as his "A B C of Chess," and his collection of the most remarkable of Morphy's games. His enthusiastic devotion to Chess literature probably prevented him from ever attaining any high rank as a player, but his unflinching courtesy and other amiable qualities surrounded him with a large circle of attached friends, by whom his loss will be deeply felt.

For the annual handicap tourney at the Café de la Régence there are over 30 entries. The tourney is conducted on the pairing and putting-out principle, and each round has to be finished within a week. The first prize given by the proprietor of the Café, is 100 fr.

We announced last month the prize winners in the first French National Tourney, and we now give the final scores:—Rosenthal, 10, Clerc, $8\frac{1}{2}$, De Rivière, 8, Matthéus, 5, Chaseray, $4\frac{1}{2}$, De Boisterre, $2\frac{1}{2}$, Oberndorffer, $2\frac{1}{2}$. One game between Messrs. Rosenthal and Clerc, which could not affect the result, was left unfinished. M. de Rivière lost games to some of the weaker players, or he would have taken a higher position. He made even games with M. Rosenthal, and drew and won with M. Clerc, and the *Chess-Monthly* throws out the suggestion, which we cordially endorse, that a match should now be arranged between him and M. Clerc, and that M. Rosenthal should play a match with the winner.

The first prize in the Grand National Handicap of 300 frs. at the Cercle des Echecs was won by M. Goudjou with a score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ games out of a possible 12, and the second by M. Vié with $7\frac{1}{2}$ games. The October tourney of the Café de la Régence was only brought to a conclusion in January last, when the prize was awarded to our countryman Mr. Gossip, who gained 20 games out of the 22 he had to play. Mr. Gossip informs us that he has successfully encountered M. Goudjou, rendering to him the odds of P and move.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

The Liverpool-Calcutta match game has been delayed for three weeks by the absence from town of the Calcutta players, so we defer publishing it this month.

In consequence of a challenge conveyed to the Nottingham Chess Club by the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club, a match was arranged between the two clubs, which was played on Jan. 29th, at the Midland Hotel, Derby, where good accommodation had been provided. The teams arrived about 3 p.m. Play commenced soon after with 16 competitors a side—a fairly representative number—and continued without interval until 7 o'clock. The result proved to be a decided victory for the Athenæum players, with 13 games won against 4 lost, and 8 games drawn. This match had been looked forward to with considerable interest, and created some attention in Chess circles. Some of the games were decidedly interesting and pretty, and a high degree of skill was evinced on both sides. It had been arranged that each player should play two games with his opponent if possible, in order the more thoroughly to test the strength of the clubs. Among the spectators were Mr. W. R. Bland, Chess editor of "Design and Work," and the celebrated blindfold player, Mr. J. H. Blackburne. At the close of the play Mr. Blackburne consented to assist in adjudicating upon the games that had to be left in an unfinished state. Before leaving, the company assembled for supper, and were briefly addressed by the presidents of the respective clubs. It is worth mentioning that in the course of his remarks the president of the Nottingham Club stated that this was the first match his club had lost during the last 50 years, so that the Athenæum Club has all the more reason to be satisfied with the triumph achieved. It is expected that the Nottingham Club will take an early opportunity of trying to redeem its colours. Annexed is the full score, with the players arranged in the supposed order of strength :—

ATHENÆUM.		NOTTINGHAM.		
	Won.		Won.	Drawn.
Von Zabern	1	Hamel	0	0
H. Jones	0	A. Marriott	1	0
Schiffman	2	E. Marriott	0	0
Charles	1	Johnson	0	1
T. B. Wilson	0	E. Mellor	0	1
E. Mitchell	0	H. Browne	0	1
H. Heap	1	W. Meller	0	1
M. B. Wood	1	Gerard	1	0
C. Brevig	0	Thompson	0	1
G. Worrall	0	Suffolk	0	1
Greenleaves	1	Oliver	1	0
R. O. Cooper	1	Hatherley	1	0
Hockmeyer	2	Glendinning	0	0
J. M. Pollitt	2	Sipman	0	0
Boulaye	0	Spray	0	1
R. Lewis	1	Durrant	0	1
Total		Total		
13		4 8		

A match between the Duffield and Derby (Christ Church) Chess Clubs was played at Duffield on Thursday, Feb. 17th; score, Duffield, 6, Christ Church, 9.

On the 29th Jan. the return match between the Leeds and Wakefield Clubs came off at the rooms of the Leeds Chess Club, in Kelsall Street. The result was that Leeds again carried off the honours, winning 5 games to 2, two being drawn. The total of both matches is Leeds, 12 games, Wakefield, 6 games, drawn games, 4. The prize was a set of Staunton Chess-men, club size.

A match between the Manchester Athenæum and Leeds Chess Clubs was played on Saturday, Feb. 19th, at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, when the Athenæum again vindicated the high position it has won as one of the leading clubs in the country. The match throughout was conducted with admirable spirit, and both sides played on the whole in good form. A number of spectators from Leeds and surrounding districts were present, and watched the progress of the games with apparent interest. Play commenced at three p.m., and continued till eight with a short interval. After tea the president of the Leeds Club wished the Athenæum players welcome, and said they were always pleased to meet their Manchester friends. Mr. R. O. Cooper, on behalf of the Athenæum, returned thanks for the warm reception that had been accorded to his club, and stated that they would endeavour to reciprocate the kindness shown when the Leeds club next visited the Athenæum, which he hoped would take place ere long. This is the

third contest between the two clubs, in all of which the Athenæum players have been successful. Score :—

ATHENÆUM.		LEEDS.	
	Won.		Won. Drawn.
Von Zabern	2	E. B. Hussey	0 ... 0
H. Jones	1	J. White	0 ... 0
J. Baddeley	0	T. Y. Stokoe	0 ... 1
Schiffmann	1	C. B. Ogden	0 ... 1
T. B. Wilson	1	Bilborough	1 ... 0
E. Mitchell	1	Bennett	1 ... 0
H. Heap	0	Cunningham	1 ... 1
T. Higginbotham	1	R. Taylor	1 ... 0
Chr. Brevig	2	Shepherd	0 ... 0
G. Worrall	1	T. R. Clarke	1 ... 0
R. O. Cooper	1	William Stringer ..	1 ... 0
J. M. Pollitt	2	W. Trickett	0 ... 0
J. G. Boulaye	1	W. Carter	0 ... 1
E. Thompstone	1	M. Wright	1 ... 0
Total	15	Total	7 4

An exhibition of simultaneous and blindfold play in connection with the Twickenham Chess Club took place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2nd, at a room in the Town Hall, Twickenham, by Mr. Isidor Gunzberg, when about 40 gentlemen were present to witness the same. Mr. Gunzberg walked up and down the room in front of the tables, at which eleven players were seated; he stopped opposite each player for a moment, moved his piece, apparently without any consideration, till the game was nearly ended, when in some cases more thought was necessary, and played throughout a quick and lively game. His blindfold games were marvellous; without hesitation he called his moves, first to one and then to the other player. Unfortunately time would not allow the second blindfold game being finished. The result of the entertainment was, to lovers of Chess, a most agreeable and pleasant evening, play lasting from half-past seven to eleven, Mr. Ryan being the last player Mr. Gunzberg disposed of. The following are the results of the blindfold games:—First, *v.* Mr. Brown, who won; second, *v.* Mr. Grant, which was drawn for want of time. The tournament or handicap games of the club members finished on Feb. 7th, Mr. Ryan winning thirteen games, and Mr. Ledger twelve.

On Thursday, Feb. 10th, a match was played at Birmingham between eight members of the local club and a like number of representatives of Oxford University. The latter sustained a severe defeat, the score being Birmingham 11½, Oxford 2½, and it

is but fair to add that the victory of the Midland metropolis would probably have been still more hollow if it had not been deprived on this occasion of the services of three at least of its strongest players. On the part of Oxford the Rev. C. E. Ranken and Mr. Beeby were the only players who scored a win. We hope, however, that the result of this contest will not discourage the dark blue gentlemen from putting forth their utmost endeavours to retrieve their laurels in the annual match with Cambridge which is to take place as usual in London on April 9th.

The Oxford University Chess Club is increasing its numbers largely. The officers at present are—President, Mr. Welsh, Ch. Ch.; Treasurer, Mr. Darley, Ch. Ch.; Secretary, Mr. Wise, Lincoln. Matches are arranged for this term with Birmingham (return), City of London Knight Class, the Rev. C. E. Ranken's team, besides the annual match with Cambridge.

The second match of the season between the Hull Church Institute and the Hull Chess Clubs was played at the Station Hotel, Hull, on Monday, Feb. 14th, and ended in a win for the former Club by 9 games to 4 and 1 draw. The first match (as already stated in our columns) was a drawn battle. The Chess Tourney at the Hull Church Institute drags on wearily, and in consequence of some of the best players having resigned it is probable the prizes will go to some of the junior players.

The Correspondence Tournament organised by the *Preston Guardian* in July, 1879, has resulted in a victory for Sergt-Major W. Mc.Arthur, Chichester, who has succeeded in defeating his several opponents. Sixteen players originally entered and were paired by ballot at the Preston Chess Club. An abstract of the play shows that in the first round Messrs. Blake, Bryning, Mc.Arthur, Monck, Parker, Stranger, Turner, and Young, defeated Messrs. Stevens, Knight, Pott, Clothier, Lowe, Philip, Laws, and Lansdell respectively; second round, Messrs. Blake, Mc.Arthur, Parker, and Turner, defeated Messrs. Young, Bryning, Stranger, and Monck, respectively; third round, Messrs. Parker and Mc.Arthur defeated Messrs. Turner and Blake; final round, W. Mc.Arthur defeated J. Parker. The prize winners therefore are, 1st, £1, Sergt. Major W. Mc.Arthur, 2nd, 12s. 6d., J. Parker, Grimsby. Another tourney of a similar character is contemplated if a sufficient number of entries are obtained. For particulars address Chess Editor, *Guardian* office, Preston.

Yorkshire Chess-players will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Edward Shepherd, which occurred, at the ripe age of 72, at Holme, Westmoreland, on the 22nd of January. Mr. Shepherd was for many years Governor of the West Riding and Government Prisons at Wakefield, and his enthusiasm for Chess was a marked feature in his character. In the year 1840 he was one of the originators

of the old YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION, which, with its offspring in later years, the West Yorkshire Chess Association, has had such a beneficial influence on the game not only throughout the County but even over a much wider horizon. Mr. Shepherd's kindly features were often seen at these gatherings until his retirement from the Governorship of the Prison some eight or ten years ago, when he left the district and settled in the Lake Country. It may truly be said of him that he never made an enemy nor lost a friend.

Mr. W. T. Pierce has resigned the editorship of the *Brighton Herald* Chess column, as he found it too great a tax on his time. We always considered this column to be among the very best of our Exchanges. It has contained in its time much valuable analysis and critical correspondence, in addition to the game and problem departments, and Mr. Pierce deserves the warmest thanks of the Chess community for his admirable and self-denying labours. Brighton is not, however, to be without its Chess organ, for Mr. H. W. Butler has undertaken to edit a column in the *Brighton Guardian*, and made his bow therein on the 9th ulto. We wish him every success in his labour of love.

Although Mr. Pierce has found the conduct of a weekly column beyond his strength, we are happy to state that he has promised his valuable co-operation to the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, and will contribute a review of Mr. Taylor's *Elementary Chess Problems* to our next number. We have also to announce another valuable accession of strength to our staff in the person of Mr. Thos. Long, a worthy representative of Irish Chess. We have had some little trouble in drawing this gentleman from his retirement, but he has now donned his armour, and we venture to say will always be found at his post when duty calls.

The last quarterly issue of the *American Chess Journal* is a capital number, and contains, among other matter, portraits of Mr. Harry Boardman and Mr. J. G. Belden—the accomplished editor of the *Hartford Times* Chess column—a very racy Chess tale entitled “A Mate for a Mate,” by Mr. Wainwright, half a dozen games well annotated, and the four prize sets in the American Congress Tourney. The subscription is only one dollar a year, and the address of the editor, Mr. Barbe, can be found in our January number.

The long talked of match between Capt. Mackenzie, the champion of America, and Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, a specimen of whose play we give in this number, commenced at the Mercantile Library Chess Room, St. Louis, on the 31st Jan. Play began at 7-30 p.m., Mr. Judd having the first move. The Scotch Gambit was the opening, which was accepted by the Captain. At 12 o'clock the game was adjourned till Feb. 5th, thirty-eight moves having been made on both sides. On meeting again at the time appointed

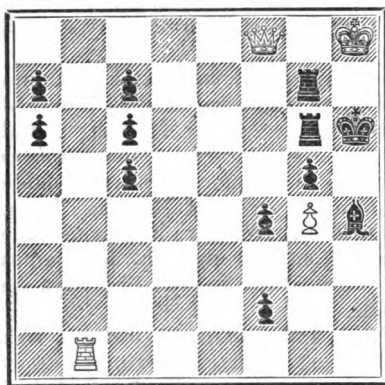
play continued for two hours and at the sixty-second move Mr. Judd resigned. The second game was played Feb. 7th and 8th, and resulted in favour of Mr. Judd after four and a half hours' play. The first winner of seven games will be the victor.

We have received a pamphlet containing the Constitution and Rules of the Ontario Chess Association, as adopted at the annual meeting held in Toronto, April 9th, 1880. The second annual gathering is appointed for March 11th, and we shall have pleasure in giving publicity to its proceedings if they are furnished to us.

THE ELEPHANT'S WALK.

A hundred mover composed for the Centproblemial of Progress Chess column, by G. Reichhelm.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 100 moves. The Philadelphia *Progress* of Jan. 29th publishes its hundredth problem, which appropriately enough is a mate in 100 moves composed by Mr. G. Reichhelm specially for the occasion. We shall not attempt to solve it ourselves until we are informed of the first ninety-seven moves, and shall be glad to hear from any of our solvers when they have reached that point. Mr. Neill's column is on a par with the general contents of *Progress*, and is always bright and sparkling. As a specimen read the following on its hundredth issue:—"In order appropriately to celebrate this event the editor called on Mr. G. Reichhelm, the unrivalled and unapproachable composer of many-move stratagems, and with the faith born of experience, requested the composition of a hundred-move problem for the occasion. Mr. Reichhelm, though naturally objecting to being hampered to such an insignificant number of moves, for friendship's sake waived his personal feelings in the matter, and the following day laid the above masterpiece on the editor's table." (We may interpolate here that we have been favoured by Mr. Reichhelm with a couple of his "long shots," which we have handed over to our Problem Editor for insertion in due course.) Mr. Neill has a note in his column—"Why do not foreign Chess periodicals give their subscription prices in the money of the United States? Will not Mr. Watkinson reply?" Cer-

tainly, without delay. We are just about equal to the calculation, and in our own case a dollar and a half in gold or paper money will secure a copy of the *B. C. M.* for 12 months, post free. American Exchanges please copy.

The Chess department in *Brentano's Monthly* for January is very copious, no less than eighteen pages being devoted to the game. About ten of these are made up of reprints from other Chess columns, and although the selection is made with good judgment, we hope in future to see a greater proportion of original matter. With this number Mr. Barnes assumes the direction of the game department which could not be in more capable hands. The problem section is very interesting and opens with a couple by the veteran composer G. E. Carpenter. After these, beautifully printed on large diagrams, come positions by Jonathan Hall, "Guy Raymond," Philip Richardson, J. G. Nix, "Alfred Herz," and Sophie Schett. The one by the lady looks very pretty. Here it is—White.—K at K sq, Q at K B 2, Kt at K B 4, P at Q 4. Black.—K at K 5, P at Q 4. White to mate in four moves.

We have before us the report for 1880 of the North London Chess Club. A summary of the doings of the club is given and an account of other matters of interest to the members. Mr. Stauffer resigns his post as secretary and Mr. Biaggini takes up the running. The club seems to be in a very healthy and prosperous condition.

Next month we intend to print a list of donations to Mr. Long's fund, but as misapprehension exists in some quarters we shall entitle it in future "Enlargement" Fund instead of "Sustentation" Fund. We wish it distinctly to be understood that all contributions to this fund will be applied solely to the *enlargement* of the magazine. We pledge ourselves to give an average of 28 pages per month for the subscription of 6/-, and if any loss accrues of course we are prepared to bear it ourselves. Under no circumstances will a penny of the "Enlargement" Fund be applied towards any loss that may be incurred. We are happy to inform our readers, however, that the magazine has met with far more support than we expected, and in a very short time we hope to announce that it is established on a firm and sound basis. To return to the "Enlargement Fund" we have *already* received an amount which will enable us to add 36 pages to this year's issue. Under these circumstances we have not hesitated to add *twelve* pages to the average this month. As subscribers get this over and above their bargain we trust they will attempt to repay it in kind by obtaining new readers for the magazine. We shall be glad to hear from any of our friends who intend making additions to the fund large or small.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME XI.

A sparkling little "Evans" played very recently at the Hull Chess Club.

WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.)	BLACK. (Mr. Pulsford.)	WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.)	BLACK. (Mr. Pulsford.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P takes Kt	P takes P (e)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	13 Kt takes P (f)	B to K 3
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	14 Kt takes Q B P	Q to Q 2
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	15 Q takes P	R to K B sq
5 P to B 3	B to R 4	16 Kt to K 5 (g)	Q to R 5
6 Castles	Kt to B 3	17 B takes B	P takes B
7 P to Q 4	Kt takes K P (a)	18 R to K sq (h)	Castles
8 P to Q 5 (b)	Kt takes Q B P	19 R to Q B sq (i)	Q to R 4
9 Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	20 Kt to B 4	R to K Kt sq
10 B to R 3	B takes R (c)	21 Q takes R and wins.	
11 Q takes B	P to Q 3 (d)		

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

(a) Castling is Black's best move here.

(b) 8 R to K sq gives White a winning position. See *Praxis*, p. 135. The move in the text is not, we believe, in any of the books, but seems worthy of a trial.

(c) The temptation to capture the Rook is very strong, but we think there are better moves on the board.

(d) Black dare not stir the Kt.

(e) There is no time for this. Black should have Castled while he had the chance.

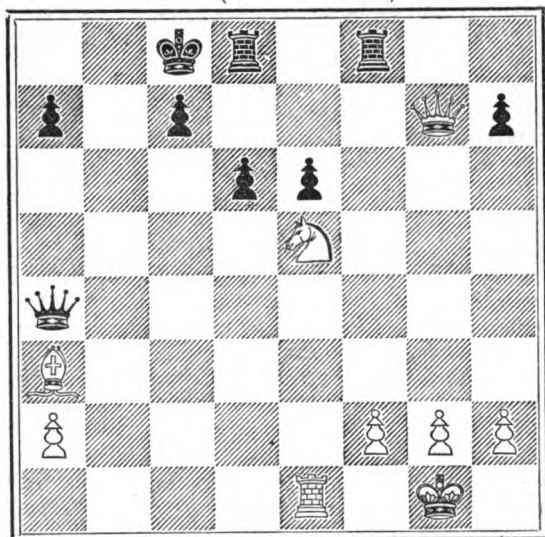
(f) Prettily played, leading to "possibilities" of various kinds.

(g) Good again.

(h) Q takes Q B P at this juncture would probably have led Black to strike up the "Dead March" as a fitting accompaniment.

(i) We are not sure that B takes P is not sounder play here. Against 19 R to Q B sq Black might venture P to B 4; if 20 B takes P, then P takes B, 21 R takes P ch, K to Kt sq and Black is the Exchange ahead with a tolerable defence. It is obvious that White cannot check with Kt at B 6, as Black would simply take it off for nothing. The position is a very curious one. See diagram.

BLACK (MR. PULSFORD.)



WHITE (MR. FREEBOROUGH.)

Position after Black's 18th move.

GAME XII.

A Match Game at the St. George's Club, July, 1880.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE. (Mr. Minchin.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.)	WHITE. (Mr. Minchin.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 Kt to K 4 (e)	Q to K 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	13 B to Q 3	P to K B 4 (f)
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	14 Kt to Kt 5	P to K R 3
4 B to Kt 5	B to B 4 (a)	15 Q to R 5	Q to B 3
5 Castles	Castles	16 P to B 3 (g)	P to Q 4
6 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	17 Kt to R 3 (h)	B to Q 2
7 P to Q 4	B to Q 3	18 B to Q 2	Q R to K sq
8 P to B 4	Kt to Kt 3	19 Q R to K sq	R takes R (i)
9 P to K 5	P to B 3 (b)	20 R takes R	Kt to K 2
10 B to K 2 (c)	B to B 2	21 R to K 3 (j)	Kt to B sq
11 P takes Kt (d)	Q takes P	22 Q to K 2	B to Q sq

23 R to Kt 3	Kt to Q 3	31 P to K R 4	R to R 4
24 Q to K 5	Kt to K 5	32 B to K 5	R takes B (n)
25 B takes Kt	B P takes B	33 P takes R	B to B 4
26 Q takes Q	B takes Q (k)	34 K to B 2	K to B 2
27 R to K 3	B to K 2	35 K to K 2	B takes R
28 B to K sq (l)	B takes Kt	36 K takes B	K to K 3
29 P takes B (m)	R takes P	37 K to B 4 (o)	P to K Kt 4 ch
30 B to Kt 3	R to B 4	38 P takes P	P takes P ch

White resigns.

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) 5 B to Kt 5, constituting the Double Ruy Lopez, is thought safer [see the January number, p. 23, note (a)], but it is at the same time more likely to lead to a premature draw. Black ventured the text move with the object of trying a new variation at move 9, which seemed to promise at least that the game would be played out on its merits.

(b) The analysis in *Chess-Monthly*, I. 74, gives only 9 B to K 2 and 9 B to Kt 5, both favourable to White. The present move was first played to our knowledge by Mr. Lee of the St. George's Club, and seems to yield more resource to the defending player. White's B must now retreat, or the piece will not be recovered; and the Black B now stops the further advance of the White Pawns.

(c) White has played all the best moves up to this point, and now rightly selects this square rather than 10 B to Q 3; see move 12.

(d) The merit of Black's 9th move is that 11 P to B 5 cannot be played at this point, as after 11 Kt takes P White would be left a Pawn minus.

(e) If the B were now at Q 3, White's Q P would be threatened with a check, and Black would gain time to play P to Q 4, completely equalising the game.

(f) This and Black's next move are both forced. He can neither suffer the P to be pushed to B 5 without disadvantage, nor Q to R 5 to be played before the Kt is attacked.

(g) A clever device to avoid the loss of the Pawn. If Black in reply take the Kt, compensation is soon exacted by 18 P takes P and 19 P to K Kt 4, wherever the Queen goes.

(h) The retreat of the Kt to this inconvenient square yields Black his first "minute advantage;" but a good deal more "accumulation" is required before it can be coined into anything of value. Though the situation is altered in Black's favour by his Q P being now in play, we are not sure that White might not still have ventured 17 P to K Kt 3, enabling the Kt to retreat to B 3 if not taken at once, and if it were taken, pursuing the attack

as indicated in the last note. In most variations White seems to recover the piece or otherwise obtain a winning advantage. We are far from saying that he *ought* to have so played ; it is unfair in the analyst to expect all conclusions that can be verified by moving the pieces to be within the scope of practical play.

(i) Black already intends to bring the Kt round to K 5, and therefore can exchange Rooks without abandoning the command of the open file.

(j) This and the subsequent move of the Rook only serve to embarrass White's position. No time should have been lost in bringing Kt to B 2 ; and the exchange of pieces when the Black Kt comes to K 5 might then have been avoided.

(k) In order to keep open B to R 5 on occasion ; but 26 R takes Q, followed by 27 B to B 2, would equally have won the Pawn in a few moves.

(l) The Pawn can only be saved by R to K 2 or K sq. Black would then double the Pawns on R file by B takes Kt, and with his passed Pawn ought still, we think, to win in the end.

(m) Disregarding "the principles" for the slight chance of an attack on the open file.

(n) Black might have taken P with B (R takes P would be bad on account of R to Kt 3), and in answer to 33 R to R 3 have played 33 B to B 7 ch, 34 K to Kt 2, R takes R. But he sees his way to "the elegant simplicity of the Three per Cents" by exchanging both pieces and afterwards winning the centre P.

(o) If 37 K to Q 4, 37 P to B 4 ch wins equally.

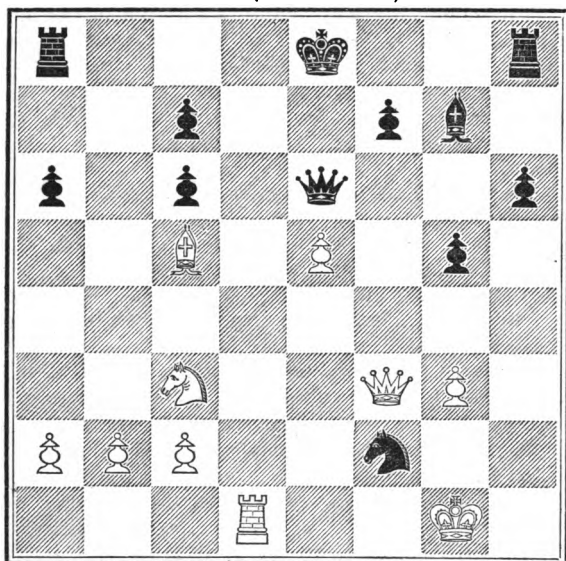
GAME XIII.

Played in the International Correspondence Tourney between
Mr. Max Judd of St. Louis, and Mr. Wm. Coates of Cheltenham.

(The Queen's Knight's Game.)

WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Coates.)	WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Coates.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 P takes P	P to Q R 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	12 B takes Kt ch	P takes B
3 P to K B 4	P takes P	13 Q to Q 3	B takes Kt (d)
4 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	14 Q takes B	Q to Q 2
5 B to Q B 4	B to K Kt 2 (a)	15 B to K 3	Kt to K B 3
6 Castles	P to Q 3	16 P to K 5	P takes P
7 P to Q 4	P to K R 3	17 P takes P	Kt to Kt 5
8 P to K Kt 3	B to R 6 (b)	18 R to Q sq	Q to K 3
9 R to B 2	B to Kt 5	19 B to Q B 5	Kt takes R (e)
10 B to Q Kt 5 (c)	P takes P		

BLACK (MR. COATES.)



WHITE (MR. JUDD.)

Position after Black's 19th move.*

20 R to Q 6 (f)	Kt to R 6 ch	23 Q takes R ch	Q to Q sq
21 K to Kt 2	P takes R	Drawn game by perpetual check.	
22 Q takes P ch	Q to Q 2 (g)		

The result of the match was 3 drawn games, and one win to Mr. Coates.

NOTES BY G. B. FRASER.

(a) P to K Kt 5 at this point has, *in practice*, been shown to afford an opportunity for a very embarrassing attack by the adversary now converting the opening into the Muzio, in which his Queen's Knight plays an important part. It would have been interesting to see this particular phase of the K Kt's Gambit tested by *correspondence*.

(b) Black plays the Bishop here first, because in some variations he would be enabled to pin the Rook with Bishop winning the Exchange.

* Another "Sacrificial Block"! Compare this with diagram p. 68.—EDITOR.

- (c) Apparently the only (but an effective) reply.
 (d) It is surely preferable to bring out Kt to K 2 here. The capture of the Knight exposes Black to a most troublesome attack.
 (e) Mr. Coates afterwards saw that he ought now to have captured the K P, which seemingly gives him a considerable advantage.
 (f) A beautiful conception, which forces a draw.
 (g) There is nothing better to be done here. Black must submit to a drawn game.

GAME XIV.

The two following games are among the most interesting and best contested of those played by the winners in the late French National Tourney. We are indebted to the *Field* for the score.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE. (M. Chaseray.)	BLACK. (M. Clerc.)	WHITE. (M. Chaseray.)	BLACK. (M. Clerc.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	25 Kt to Q 4	Kt to R 2 (i)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	26 Q takes Q P	P to Q B 4
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	27 P takes P	Q takes P
4 P to Q B 3	Kt to B 3	28 Kt from Kt 3	Q to K 4
5 P to Q 3	P to Q 3	to K B 5	
6 B to K 3	B to Q Kt 3	29 R to K B 4	Kt to K B 3 (j)
7 Q Kt to Q 2	Castles	30 Kt tks R P	K to B sq
8 Q Kt to B sq (a)	Kt to Q R 4	ch (k)	
9 B to Kt 3 (b)	Kt takes B	31 Kt from R 6	P to K Kt 4 (l)
10 P takes Kt	B to K 3	to K B 5	
11 P to Q Kt 4	P to K R 3 (c)	32 Q to K Kt 3	B takes Kt (m)
12 Kt to K Kt 3	P to Q B 3	33 Kt takes B (n)	Kt to R 4
13 Castles	B takes B	34 Q takes P	Kt takes R
14 P takes B	Q to Q Kt 3	35 R takes Kt	R to Q 8 ch
15 Q to Q 2 (d)	K R to Q sq	36 K to R 2	R from Q sq
16 P to K R 3 (e)	R to Q 2	to Q 7 (o)	
17 R to K B 2	Q R to Q sq	37 Q to R 6 ch	K to K sq
18 Q to K 2	P to Q R 3	38 Kt to K Kt 7 ch	K to K 2
19 K to R sq (f)	Q to Q B 2	39 Q to R 4 ch	P to B 3
20 Q R to K B sq	P to Q 4	40 Kt to B 5 ch	K to Q sq
21 P takes P	R takes P (g)	41 Kt to Q 4	R to K B 8
22 P to Q 4	P takes P	42 Q to R 8 ch	K to B 2
23 P to K 4	P to Q 6 (h)	43 Kt to K 6 ch	K to Kt 3
24 Q to K 3	R fr Q 4 to Q 2	44 K to Kt 3	R to Q 6 ch
		Resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Played, of course, with the commendable object of bringing the Kt round to the K's side. We very much doubt, however, whether the manoeuvre is not a little too early, for if Black had replied with P to Q 4, it would have given him apparently some advantage of position.

(b) We should prefer avoiding the exchange of the Kt for the B by B to Kt 5, &c., leaving Black's Kt out in the cold.

(c) Generally a weak move after Castling, and the present instance is no exception to the rule, especially with the prospect of a W Kt getting to K B 5. The correct course was Kt to K sq, followed by P to K B 4.

(d) Lost time; the Q should go to K 2 at once.

(e) Kt to R 4 is certainly stronger; if Black then answers with K to R 2, in order to play Kt to Kt sq, White can get a vigorous attack by R takes Kt, &c.

(f) Both sides hereabouts appear to be neglecting their opportunities in not playing in the manner suggested in the last note.

(g) It would be better, we think, to retake with the Kt, threatening, if White moved to any other post than K sq, to continue with Kt takes K P, and preventing White also from playing advantageously P to Q 4.

(h) The line of play adopted by White at his 22nd move was ingenious, but we do not know how he intended to escape loss if, instead of uselessly pushing on this Pawn, Black had now simply retired the Rook, e. g. 23 K R to Q 2, 24 P to K 5 (best apparently), P takes P, 25 P takes Kt, Q takes Kt, 26 Q Kt P takes P, R to Q 6, &c.

(i) He might also safely play Q to K 4.

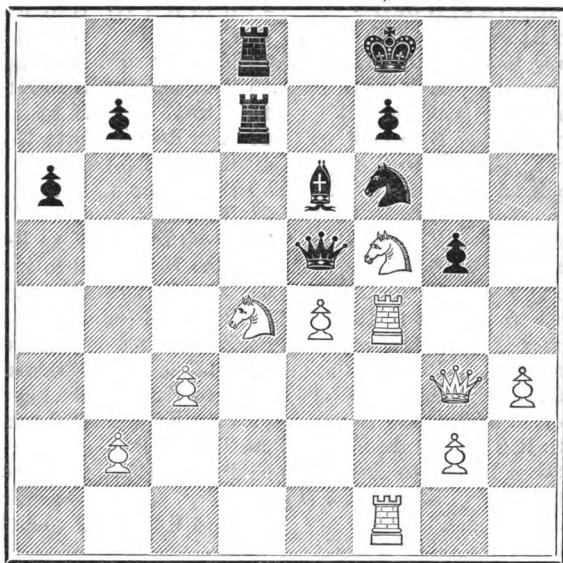
(j) Weak; the Kt should have gone to B sq.

(k) Taking the Kt P was preferable, disuniting Black's Pawns as well as winning one.

(l) In making this move, which Mr. Steinitz justly remarks ought to have compromised his game, M. Clerc seems to have overlooked his opponent's clever reply.

(m) If 32 Kt to R 4, 33 Q takes P, Kt takes R, 34 R takes Kt, B takes Kt (best), 35 R takes B, Q to K 2 (best), 36 Q to R 6 ch, K to K sq (best), 37 Q to R 8 ch, Q to Kt sq, 38 Q takes Q ch, K takes Q, 39 Kt to K 6 ch and wins. If on the other hand Black play 32 Kt takes P, White can, as Mr. Steinitz has likewise pointed out, take the Kt with R and then the P with Q, with a strong attack. We append the position after White's 32nd move.

BLACK (M. CLERC.)



WHITE (M. CHASERAY.)

(n) Here White misses his way, for by 33 Q takes P, Kt takes P, 34 Q to R 6 ch, K to K sq (best), 35 Kt takes B, he would have preserved his advantage.

(o) The ending is well played by Black. We should, however, prefer R to K B 8 at once, because White may now, after checking with the Q, liberate his pinned Rook by Kt to Kt 3.

GAME XV.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE. (M. Rosenthal.)	BLACK. (M. de Rivière.)	WHITE. (M. Rosenthal.)	BLACK. (M. de Rivière.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	10 Kt to Q sq	P to K R 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 B takes Kt	Q takes B
3 P to K Kt 3	P to K Kt 3	12 P to K B 4	B to Q Kt 2
4 B to Kt 2	B to Kt 2	13 Kt to K B 2	P to K B 4
5 K Kt to K 2	P to K 3	14 Castles K side	Kt to Q sq
6 P to Q 3	K Kt to K 2	15 Q R to K sq	Castles
7 B to K 3	P to Q Kt 3	16 K to R sq (c)	Q to Q 2
8 Q to Q 2 (a)	P to Q 4	17 Kt to Kt sq	Kt to B 3
9 B to Kt 5 (b)	P to Q 5	18 Kt to B 3	Q R to K sq

19 R to K 2	K to R 2 (<i>d</i>)	42 P takes Kt	B takes P
20 Rfr Bsq to Ksq	B to B 3	43 R to K 7 (<i>l</i>)	B to Kt 4
21 K to Kt sq (<i>e</i>)	R to K 2	44 R to K 5	B to R 5 ch
22 P to Q R 3	P to Q R 4 (<i>f</i>)	45 K to Kt sq	B to R 6 (<i>m</i>)
23 P takes P	K P takes P	46 R to K 2	B to Kt 5
24 R takes R	B takes R	47 R to K 4	K to R 4
25 Q to K 2	B to B 3	48 K to R sq (<i>n</i>)	B to B 7
26 Q to K 6	B to B sq (<i>g</i>)	49 Kt to R 2 (<i>o</i>)	B to R 6
27 Q to Kt 3	Q to Q B 2	50 B to B 3 ch	K to Kt 4
28 Kt to Q sq (<i>h</i>)	P to K Kt 4	51 B to Kt 4	K to R 5
29 P takes P	P takes P	52 B to B 3 ch (<i>p</i>)	K to Kt 6
30 Kt to Q 2	B to Q sq	53 R to K 7	B to K 6
31 Q to Q 5	Kt to K 2	54 R to K B 7	B to K 3 (<i>q</i>)
32 Q to K 5	Kt to Kt 3	55 R to B 6 (<i>r</i>)	K to R 6
33 Q takes Q	B takes Q	56 Kt to Kt 4	R takes Kt
34 Kt to B 2	P to Kt 5	57 B takes R ch	B takes B
35 Kt to B sq	K to R 3 (<i>i</i>)	58 P to Kt 3	B to Q 8
36 P to K R 3 (<i>j</i>)	Kt to K 4	59 P to Kt 4	B P takes P
37 Kt to R 2	P takes P	60 P takes P	P to R 5
38 Kt takes P	R to K Kt sq	61 P to B 4	P takes P in
39 Kt to B sq	Kt to Kt 3 (<i>k</i>)		passing
40 K to B 2	P to B 5	62 P to Kt 5	P to B 7
41 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) The opening has been carefully conducted on both sides ; here, however, White should have continued with P to Q 4.

(*b*) B to R 6 is stronger. If Black then Castles, he will be subject to a powerful attack by P to K R 4, &c. ; and if he move his B. or exchange it, he will be prevented from Castling.

(*c*) P takes P would evidently be useless, for Black would exchange Bishops and check with his Q at Kt 2 before retaking with the K P.

(*d*) White's purpose clearly being to double his Rooks and take possession of the royal file, Black would have done well, we think, to counteract this by following suit with R to K 2.

(*e*) It is not easy to see the object of this move, unless it be intended to prepare for Kt to K 5 by preventing the B from being taken with a check.

(*f*) Here again we prefer doubling the Rooks.

(*g*) Black's position is difficult, and this is certainly his best move.

(*h*) There was no hope whatever of getting this Kt into action thus ; it would be more to the purpose to play the other Kt to Q 2 with a view of going to B 4, and eventually to K 5.

(i) Black has manœuvred with much skill, and has now a decided superiority of position ; his two Bps are very strong, while the action of White's Kts is cramped, and the possession of the open file for his Rook is of little use to him.

(j) If 36 B to Q 5, the B P goes on to B 5, and if then White play his Kt to K 4, Black replies with Kt to K 2, and next move Kt to B 4, with a fine attack.

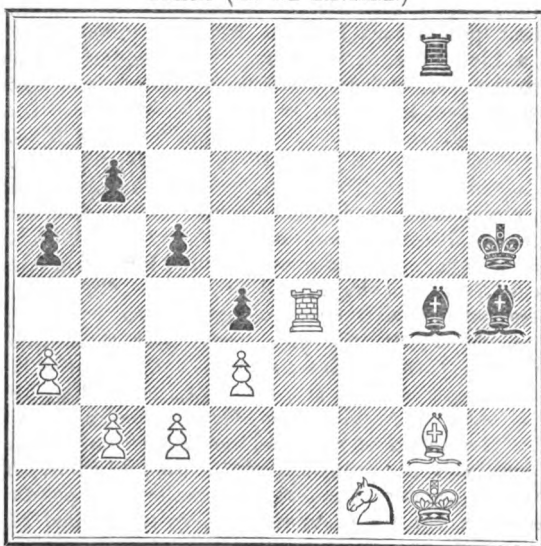
(k) Kt to Kt 5, threatening Kt to K 6, looks at least equally strong.

(l) White seems to have no means here of escaping some loss ; probably his best chance lay in B to B 3, to enable his K to go to K 2.

(m) He should rather have played the B to Kt 2, e. g. B to Kt 2, 46 R to K 2, B to B 6, 47 R to Q 2, B to K 8 and wins.

(n) A serious error ; he would have got out of his difficulties even now apparently by Kt to R 2 at once. We give a diagram of the situation at this point.

BLACK (M. DE RIVIERE.)



WHITE (M. ROSENTHAL.)

(o) Once more we believe White could escape by R to K 5 ch, and B to Q 5. From this to the end Black's play is of the highest order.

(p) If B to K 6 (dis. ch) of course Black also plays K to Kt 6, and if 52 B takes B (dis. ch) then K takes B, 53 Kt to B 3, K to Kt 6, 54 Kt to R 2, B to K 6, 55 R to K 7, B to B 5,

56 R to K B 7, R to K R sq, 57 R to Kt 7 ch, K to B 7, 58 R to Kt 2 ch, K to K 8 or K 6, and by exchanging pieces wins the Pawns. For this variation we are indebted to Mr. Steinitz.

(q) All this is very finely played ; Black now wins a piece by force. At his last move, however, we believe White could have avoided this by B to K 4 in lieu of R to K B 7.

(r) If R to K 7 or K R 7, Black answers with K to B 7.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

WE learn with great regret the decease of Mr. C. M. Baxter, of Dundee, a composer whose talents have been widely known and appreciated for many years past. Some of his finest stratagems are to be found in the pages of Pierces' *English Chess Problems* and Miles's *Chess Gems*, but many more specimens of equal if not superior merit might be culled from the columns of various weekly publications to which Mr. Baxter was from time to time a welcome contributor. We think indeed that the collection into one volume of his best productions by some friendly compatriot would not only be a kindly act *in memoriam*, but would render also a just tribute to the merits of one who was undoubtedly the best problem composer Scotland has thus far produced. We also hear of the death of Mr. J. G. Finch, a contributor to the *H. C. M.*, and author of Problem VI. in *H. C. M.* Problem Tourney No. 3.

The Danish journal, *Nationaltidende*, announces an International Tourney under the following conditions :—Each competitor must contribute *one* direct, unconditional, original, and hitherto unpublished three-mover, to be addressed to "La Redaction de la colonne d'echecs du *Nationaltidende*, Ved Stranden, 18, Copenhagen, K," under the usual sealed envelope and motto system. Foreign candidates, if resident in Europe, must post their problems not later than the 15th of May ; if elsewhere, up to the 1st of June next. The prizes offered are, 1st, 150 francs, 2nd, 100 francs. Judges, Messrs. S. A. Soerensen, Copenhagen, and F. Soeborg, Aalborg. The award is promised not later than the end of September and will be published in *Nationaltidende*. Truly an attractive programme, but scarcely explicit on points open to doubt, such as 1st, the promotion theory as applied to primary positions ; 2nd, the permissibility, or otherwise, of correcting problems—under motto—or withdrawing them, prior to the closing of the lists ; 3rd, Duals. We particularly wish to know whether Mr. Soerensen, as judge, will allow others the same latitude he himself took in No. 3 of his "B. C. A." prize set, "Look after the Caby," which contained a B at Q 7 with K P and K Kt P unmoved. Will the *Nationaltidende* kindly enlighten us ?

Turf Field and Farm announces that the book of the late American Congress will be ready for delivery on March 1st.

Nearly 1,600 juveniles took part in the first quarterly solution competition of *The Boys' Newspaper*, yet the Chess editor still survives to tell the tale! . . . Nothing short of an eight-move sui-mate by Dr. Gold ultimately stayed that overwhelming torrent of solutions. Evidently the Chess schoolmaster has been abroad of late to some purpose!

Detroit Free Press Tourney, No. 5. The judge, Mr. Carpenter, has made the following award:—

Prize for the best four-mover	E. Pradignat.
„ „ three-mover	Dr. S. Gold.
„ „ two-mover	J. C. J. Wainwright.
Special prize for the best two-mover by a foreign composer	E. Pradignat.

Out of 100 competing problem 79 survived all preliminary disasters. On the list are the well-known names of Barbe, Berger, Braune, Bull, Hawkins, S. Loyd, Martindale, Nix, Sahlberg, Sardotsch, Seymour, Shinkman, Szabo, Von Bilow and Wash. The judge highly eulogises the general quality of the stratagems. We also note the disqualification of 2 problems which involved the ideas of Castling and taking *P en passant*. This is at any rate a step taken—though a small one—towards the formulation of that code for the guidance of composers on disputed points which has been conspicuously and in our opinion regrettably absent from the programmes of the chief foreign tourneys. Mr. Carpenter has produced a most useful scale for estimating the value of problems. When will he give us a code to match?

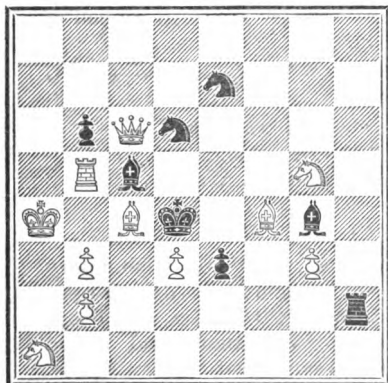
The last problem competition in connection with the *Cincinnati Commercial* has resulted in favour of Messrs. V. Abraham and J. A. Stafford, who respectively took the prizes for the best three and two-movers.

La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi 3rd International Tourney.—The following are the names of the victors:—1st Prize Set, A. Kauders, Vienna; 2nd Prize Set, G. B. Valle, Spezia, Italy; 3rd Prize Set, D. Melissinos, Greece. Special Prize for best three-mover (not stated, as the author wishes to remain unknown, but the problem, we understand, is the composition of Herr Berger.) Special Prize for best four-mover, A. Kauders. The following are honourably mentioned—Sets, H. Leprettel, H. F. L. Meyer; Single Problems, C. Dahl, S. Hertzprung, F. Dubbe. In the *Bizzarrie* contest, Messrs. Valle, Chocholous, and Jespersen are successful in the order named, while A. Norlin, C. Salvioli, and A. Abela are commended. The above results reached us too late for more than passing notice this month.

PROBLEMS.

No. 17.—By E. G. HOGG.

BLACK.

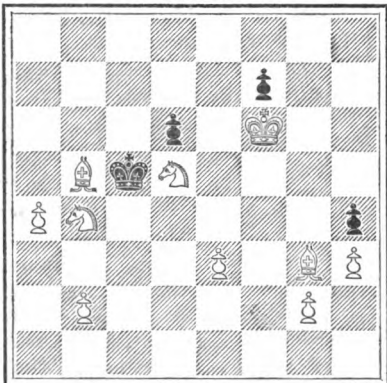


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 18.—By F. AF GEIJERSSTAM.

BLACK.

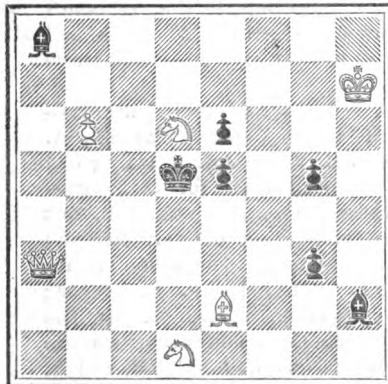


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 19.—By G. CHOCHOLOUS.

BLACK.

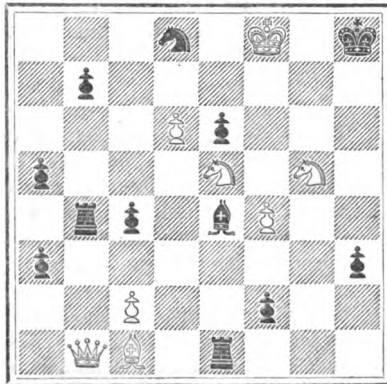


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 20.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

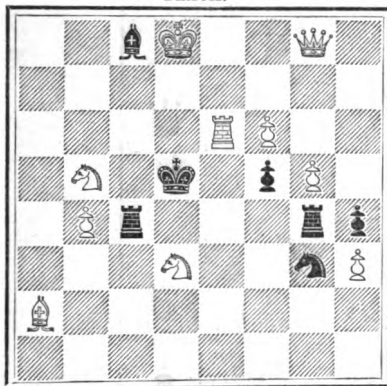
White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 21.—By G. B. VALLE.

No. 22.—By W. T. PIERCE.

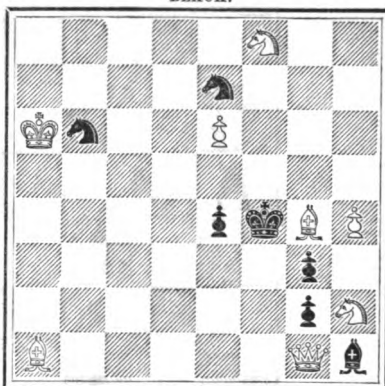
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

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WHITE.

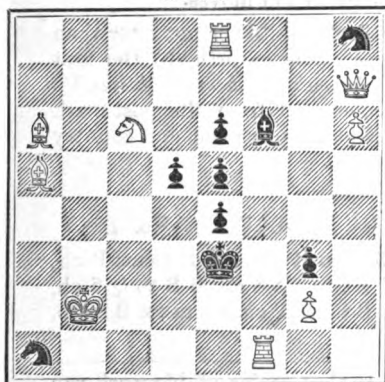
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 23.—By B. G. LAWS,

No. 24.—By G. LIBERALI.

Dedicated to J. W. Atkinson.

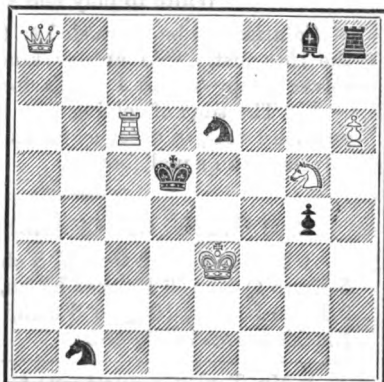
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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WHITE.

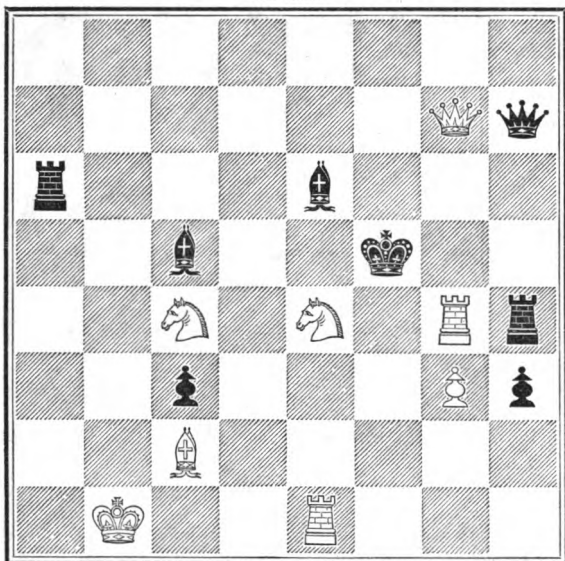
White to play and mate in four moves.

CHALLENGE TO OUR SOLVERS. No. II.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO A. TOWNSEND,

By B. G. LARUS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in ten moves.

Solutions to be forwarded to the Problem Editor not later than the 15th inst. The author kindly offers as a prize to the first solver a copy of Mr. J. P. Taylor's *Elementary Chess Problems*.*

* * The time of solving will be calculated from the post-mark on each letter, in order as far as possible to put town and country solvers on an equal footing.

SOLUTION OF CHALLENGE PROBLEM. No. I.

1 B to B 8 ch, 2 Q to K 8 ch, 3 B to R 7 ch, 4 R takes P ch, 5 Kt to Q 7 ch, 6 P takes Kt ch, 7 Kt to Kt 8 ch, 8 B to Q 6 ch, 9 Kt to R 6 ch, 10 Q to B 6 ch, 11 B takes P ch, Kt takes B mate. Black's moves are forced.

* Mr. Taylor requests us to state that copies of his work can now be had for 3/-, either from himself, 63, Malvern Road, Dalston, London, E., or from Messrs. Trübner & Co., London.

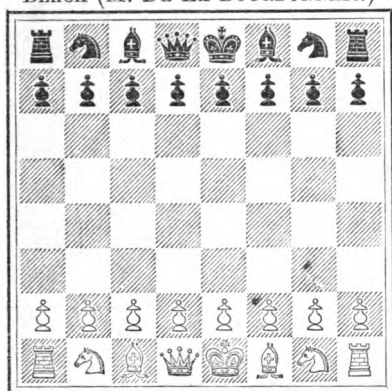
CHESS KINGS.



*(Muzio Gambit.)



BLACK (M. DE LA BOURDONNAIS.)



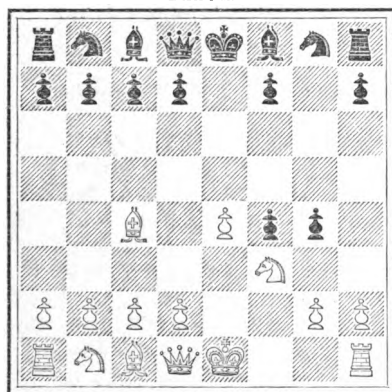
WHITE (MR. MACDONNELL.)

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 P to K 4 (a) | P to K 4 (b) |
| 2 P to K B 4 | P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to K Kt 4 |
| 4 B to B 4 | *P to Kt 5 |

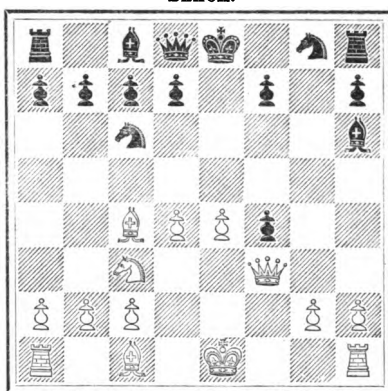
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- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 5 Kt to B 3 (c) | P takes Kt |
| 6 Q takes P | B to R 3 (d) |
| 7 P to Q 4 | Kt to Q B 3 |

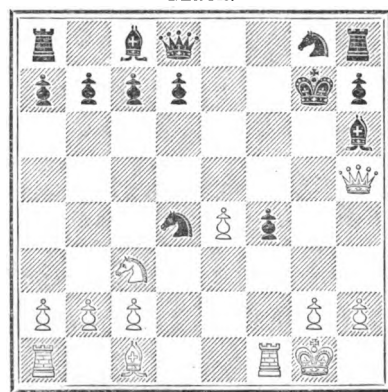
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WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 8 Castles | Kt takes P (e) |
| 9 B tks P ch (f) | K takes B (g) |
| 10 Q to R 5 ch | K to Kt 2 |

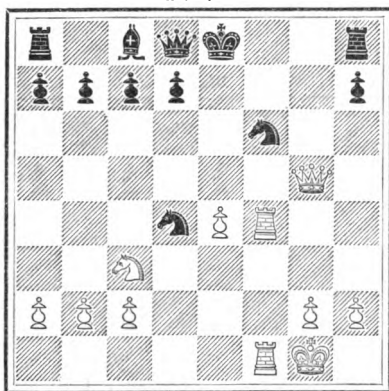
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WHITE.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 11 B takes P | B takes B |
| 12 R takes B | Kt to K B 3 (h) |
| 13 Q to Kt 5 ch | K to B 2 |
| 14 Q R to K B sq | K to K sq |

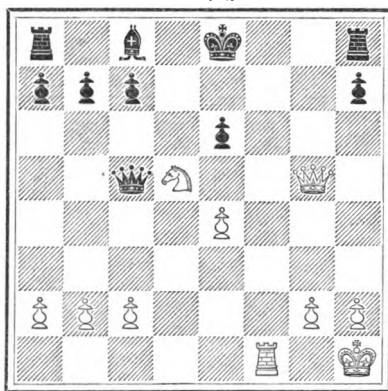
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WHITE.

15 R takes Kt Q to K 2
 16 Kt to Q 5 Q to B 4
 17 K to R sq Kt to K 3
 18 R takes Kt ch P takes R

BLACK.



WHITE.

19 And White wins the Q by check-
 ing with the Kt at K B 6. (z)
 [M. De La Bourdonnais won the
 majority of these match games.]

NOTES.

(a) 1 P to K 4.—This game—another of those played in the match of 1834—gave rise to the Rev. Mr. D'Arblay's reply (*Carissa Rediviva*) to M. Méry's poem (*Une revanche de Waterloo*) referred to at p. 63 of the February number of this magazine.

(b) 1 P to K 4.—“And, doubtful, wager which shall reap the sheaf,

The Gallic hero or the Irish chief.”

* * * * *

(c) 5 Kt to B 3.—It is now considered better to Castle, but it is still better to save the K Knight by moving it to K 5. Suppose 5 Castles! P takes Kt, 6 Q takes P, Q to B 3! 7 P to K 5, Q takes P, 8 P to Q 3, B to R 3, 9 B to Q 2, Kt to K 2, 10 Kt to B 3, Q Kt to B 3! 11 Q R to K sq, Q to K B 4! 12 R to K 4, Castles! and Black wins. [If 12 Kt to Q 5, K to Q sq, and Black likewise wins.] And thus the glory of the once deemed invincible *Muzio* has paled before the fierce light of modern analysis.

(d) 6 B to R 3.—P to Q 4 is now held to be stronger.

(e) 8 Kt takes P.—Black falls into the trap by capturing this pawn.

(f) 9 B takes P ch.—“ Not number, but position, wins the fight :

Another sacrifice, and all is right.”

* * * * *

(g) 9 K takes B.—White has now given up *two* pieces.

(h) 12 Kt to K B 3.—If the Knight had been played to Rook's third, White would have won a piece.

(i) “ Loud peal'd bright signals of the battle won,
The bells of every church in every town,
Thunder'd the cannon from each martial steep ;
Answer'd proud Dublin, thy Castle keep.”

* * * * *

“ Ireland's pride and Ireland's glory, †
Long shall live thy name in story.”

* * * * *

[† MacDonnell was a native of Belfast in the north of *Ireland* ; therefore M. Méry was mistaken in conceiving he was a Scotchman, and thus writing,

“ *L'Ecossois*, MacDonnell a tiré la Claymore ;”]

T. L.



CHESS PLAYING EXTRAORDINARY.

THE following curious game was played recently in London between two amateurs. White was a good player, and Black was told to do whatever White did and he could not go wrong.

WHITE.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 K P takes P
- 4 Q to R 5 ch

BLACK.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to K B 4
- 3 K P takes P

Black takes no notice of the check, not knowing much about that sort of thing, and plays also

4 Q to R 5 ch

5 Q takes K

which he removes from the board and puts in his pocket.

5 Q takes K

6 Q takes Q

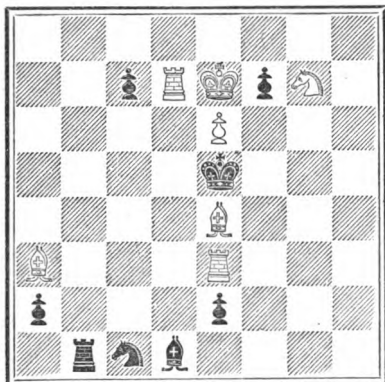
Ah ! says Black, I must resign ; I see you are much too strong for me.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. IV.

SET No. XI.

PROBLEM 239.

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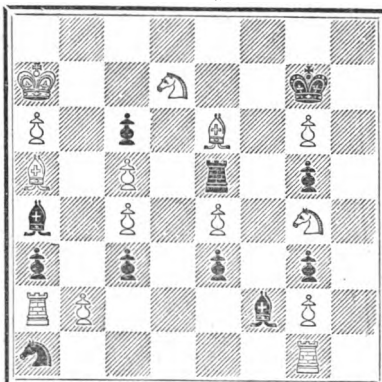


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 240.

BLACK.



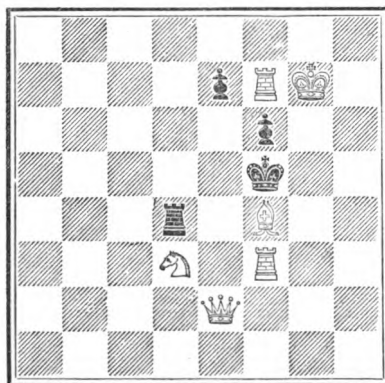
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SET No. XII.

PROBLEM 241.

BLACK.

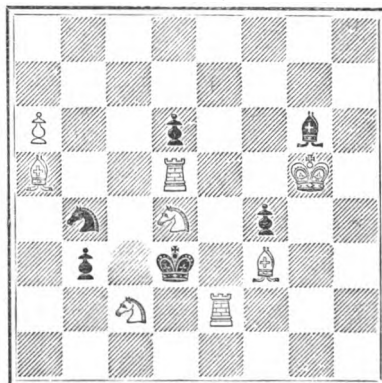


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 242.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

Problem 1, by W. Grimshaw.—1 B to R 5, P to B 6 (*a*), 2 B to K 8, Any move, 3 Mates accordingly. (*a*) 1 Q P moves, 2 Kt takes P ch, &c.

Difficult. The waiting move of the B and his return to the original position are very pretty. Construction very good. H. Blanchard.—Difficult and clever. Other solutions ingeniously avoided. B. G. Laws.—Pretty, but the retreat of B is the only difficulty. R. K. L.—Interesting and pretty. Worthy of its talented author. W. Jay.—Little variety and less difficulty. J. P. Lea.—First move easy; subsequent block neat but incurs waste of power. R. W. Johnson.—Solution neat, machinery somewhat cumbrous. Gamma.—A bright spark from the anvil of a veteran craftsman. Mercutio.—The second move in mainplay is rather dark, other solutions well prevented. P. Le Page, Jun., Guernsey.—East Marden and J. Bryning are wrong. Neither 1 Kt to R 4 nor 1 B to B 7 will answer.

No. 2, by C. Callander.—1 Q to R 3, P to B 4 (*a, b, c, d*), 2 Q to R 7, K to K 4,* 3 Q to Kt 8, Any move, 4 Mates accordingly. *2 K to B 6, or B takes R, or Kt to B 6, 3 Kt to Kt 5 ch or Q Kt to K 6 ch accordingly, 4 Q mates accordingly. (*a*) 1 K to K 4, 2 Q to K B 8, B to B 4, 3 Kt takes K P, &c. (*b*) 1 B takes R, R to B 5, or Q to R 8, 2 Kt takes P ch, K to K 4, 3 Q to K 7 ch, &c. (*c*) 1 Q to Kt 7, 2 Q to K 7, Q to Q 4 or K 5! 3 Q Kt takes Q, or Q takes Q ch, &c. (*d*) 1 Kt to Kt 5, 2 R takes Kt ch, K to K 4, or R to B 5, 3 Kt takes P ch, or R takes R, &c.

A superb specimen of Chess strategy, richly repaying difficulty of solution by numerous beautiful variations. J. P. Lea.—Extremely difficult, subtle and ingenious. By far the best in this number. B. G. Laws.—Exceedingly interesting and difficult to solve. Very well constructed. H. Blanchard.—Good and very difficult. It is noteworthy that in mainplay no check is given until the final blow. Gamma.—Highly finished and hard as tempered steel. Mercutio.—J. Bryning and W. Jay cannot solve this problem by 1 R to Q Kt 3. The answer is 1 R to B 6.—R. W. Johnson proposes 2 B to B 2 in mainplay (foiled by 2 Kt to Kt 5), and R. K. L. has omitted mainplay and variations *a* and *c* from his solution.

No. 3, by J. Pierce, M.A.—1 B to K 5, K takes B (*a*), 2 Q to K R 5 ch, K takes Kt, 3 Kt mates. (*a*) 1 P to Q B 4 or Q 3, 2 Kt to K B 6 ch, &c.

Fairly good but not difficult. W. Jay.—A capital problem. J. Bryning.—Easy, but mates pure and pleasing. J. P. Lea.—First move well hidden. The play and sacrifice of Bishop cause a pleasing surprise. Construction excellent. H. Blanchard.—Very neat and free from duals. Not easy, though check is given on move 2 in every variation. P. Le Page, Jun.—Elegant, difficult, and interesting. B. G. Laws.—After the hair tearing perplexities of No. 2, this forms an agreeable contrast, and is refreshingly pleasant to solve, being by no means devoid of beauty in its unpretentious style. Mercutio.—Neat, but the Kt on R sq gives the clue. East Marden.—Good and difficult of its kind. R. W. Johnson.—Not easy although the outlying cavalier shouts loudly "I shall be wanted!" Gamma.

No. 4, by W. Coates.—1 Q to B 3 (*a*, *b*), Kt takes Kt, 2 R to Q 6 ch, K takes R, 3 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 R takes Q, 2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, K to Q 5, 3 P takes R ch, 4 Kt to K B sq mate. (*b*) 1 P to K 6, 2 Kt ch, K to K 5, 3 P takes B ch, 4 R mates. This problem needs the addition of a Black P at Q R 5.

A good composition and very pleasing though abounding in checks. W. Jay.—Variations many, difficulties none. Gamma.—Remarkably pretty though not very difficult. R. K. L.—The first move seems to stare at one. J. P. Lea.—Attractively variegated but unsound in what I conceive to be the mainplay. Mercutio.*—Free from duals, and combines difficulty with beauty of conception. P. Le Page, Jun.—1st move being restrictive is rather suggestive; after-play very pretty and construction good. H. Blanchard.—Excellent and well constructed. J. Bryning.—Pretty; too much checking to be very difficult. B. G. Laws.

* This problem needs the addition of a Black Pawn at Q R 5 to prevent this dual on 2nd move of mainplay, 2 Q to Kt 3 ch, K to Q 5, 3 Kt takes B ch, &c. Mercutio sends both methods of play, R. W. Johnson neither, while all others named above have given one way only.

No. 5, by A. C. Pearson.—1 B to K sq, K to K 2 (*a*), 2 Kt to Q R 7, K moves, 3 B mates accordingly. (*a*) 1 K to Kt 4, 2 B to Kt 3, &c.

An easy problem of the puzzle type. R. W. J.—The worst of the eight. B. G. L.—Neat and pretty. W. Jay. Mercutio.—Very easy. It is well beginners should be thought of. Gamma.—But faintly problematical. J. P. Lea.—Pretty, pleasing, easy. H. B., J. B., P. Le P., Junr., R. K. L., East Marden.

No. 6, by J. W. Abbott.—1 R takes P, Kt takes R (*a*, *b*), 2 Kt to B 8, Kt takes Q, 3 Kt to Q 7 ch, K moves, 4 Kt mates. (*a*) 1 K takes R, 2 Q to Kt 5 ch, 3 B to R 5 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 K to Q 3, 2 Q takes B P ch, &c.*

* White can also play 2 Q takes K P ch, &c.

Very difficult, finish in mainplay very neat. B. G. L.—Very difficult and construction also good, but I prefer No. 2. H. B.—Good, the mainplay is very fine. Gamma.—Difficult, but marred by dual play if Black moves 1 K to Q 3. J. P. L.—Not quite so good as No. 4. J. B.—Very good indeed. Mainplay extremely nice. Black Q ingeniously placed to prevent a cook. W. J.—The best problem in the number. R. W. J.—Very good, especially action of the Kts in mainplay which is well disguised. P. Le P., Jun.—Second only to No. 2, although—unlike that problem—its merits are confined to the mainplay which dwarfs the sub-variations. Mercutio.—R. K. L. is wrong on 2nd move of mainplay. J. P. Lea and H. Gearing, Guernsey, give both methods of play in variation *b* (see solution.) Other solvers send one way only.

No. 7, by C. W. of Sunbury.—1 Kt to K sq, Q takes Kt! 2 Kt takes P, K takes P! 3 Q to K R sq ch, Any move, 4 mates accordingly.

Brilliant, well constructed and very interesting. B. G. L.—Very cleverly constructed, not easily seen through, mates neat, and play interesting. H. B.—Very pretty but not difficult, Black's moves being forced. R. W. J.—A charming little problem. W. J.—Very pretty. P. Le P., Jun.—One of the best four-movers I have seen. It puzzled me some time, though the 1st move is not difficult. East Marden.—A bright problem, admirably constructed. J. P. L.—Good. J. B. Mercutio.—A comfortable problem. It invites examination and the result, after trial, is highly pleasing. Gamma.—R. K. L. is wrong in 2nd move of mainplay.

No. 8, by H. E. Kidson.—1 B to Q Kt sq, Kt to Q B 7, 2 Q to B 6 ch, K moves, 3 K to Q sq, P moves, 4 Q to K 6 ch, K to Q 5 or B 5, 5 Q to K 3 ch, Kt takes Q dis mate.

A relief from the string of checks associated with most suicides. J. P. L.—Remarkably pretty and of considerable difficulty. R. W. J.—The play is very pretty and well conceived. P. Le P., Jun.—Skilfully constructed and pleasing to solve. W. J.—A charming stratagem. B. G. L. Mercutio.—Not very difficult. The pinning and after release of the Kt are very neat. Is the B at R 4 an example of economy of force? * H. B.

* J. Bryning, R. K. L., and East Marden are wrong on White's 4th move. They propose 4 Q to K Kt 5, but then if 4 B moves, 5 Q to K 3, Black would be *mated* because his Kt is not unpinned! This answers H. B.'s question.

R. W., Canterbury, has solved Nos. 1 to 8, and H. G., Guernsey, all but No. 2, without reviewing them.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. I. SOLUTION COMPETITION.

The result of this competition was a tie between Messrs. H. Balson and B. G. Laws, both of whom solved the problem on February 1st. As previously arranged, we have forwarded to these gentlemen another sui-mate to decide their dead heat. The following were also successful in solving the problem:—R. Worters, Canterbury, on the 2nd; A. Demonchy, Marseilles, and J. Pritchard, London, on the 5th of the month; W. Bridgwater, Birmingham, and R. K. Leather gave the right solution up to the 8th move, but then went astray, overlooking that Black could interpose Q on move 11. East Marden was a good *proxime accessit* with a solution in one move too many, but attained by a train of play widely differing from the author's. Since writing the foregoing, the above named tie has been decided in favour of Mr. Laws.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. N. Babson.—We shall gladly avail ourselves of Mr. W.'s fine problems. Has there not been some oversight with regard to your own three-er? As per diagram, what prevents 1 K P one, 2 Kt mates?

E. O., Leghorn.—Signor Dossena's four-mover is open, we fear, to the following short solution: 1 Kt to Kt 5, P takes Kt (best), 2 P takes Kt, &c.

G. R. Downer.—We see no forced stalemate in the end game as altered.

East Marden.—The time limit is generally approved. We see no reason for further change.

E. W., Scarborough.—In No. 11 if 1 B to Q 6, Black plays 1 Kt to K 6. Others correct.

R. W., Canterbury.—We did not forward the sui-mate named.

G. and Mercutio.—Provided a competitor forwards his name in confidence, he may adopt a *nom de plume* in reviewing.

F. V. P., Manchester.—Right in all except Nos. 10 and 15.

E. Pradignat.—Missing number of *La France Illustrée* to hand, for which accept our best thanks.

Oxford University Chess Club.—Account of match and game duly to hand; of the former we had previously received particulars from two other correspondents and we are much obliged for all such attentions.

We have to acknowledge with thanks problems from E. Pradignat, J. Crake, W. Coates, W. T. Pierce, C. E. Tuckett, W. Bridgwater, H. W. Butler, B. G. Laws, G. Reichhelm, W. F. Wills, J. C. J. Wainwright, and R. Braune.

The British Chess Magazine.

APRIL, 1881.

RESIGNATION.

If when my game is lost
My Temper too is gone
I foolish am. I lose
Two things instead of one.

If after fatal checks
I shew my mind is sore,
I liable become
To worse *checks* than before.

So if I chance to lose,
I smile at adverse fate,
And shew my friendly foe
I am a pleasant mate.

My loss disturbs me not,
I covet not success,
I only care to play
An honest *Game of Chess.*

GEORGE BEACH.

REVIEW.*

If the object of Chess composition is to give pleasure, few kinds afford more than problems of only two moves deep. The action is short and decisive and the idea sharply defined; although necessarily easy to solve, we have known some of these trifles give more trouble than many of the long problems of the old style, where Black's moves were all forced. Our earlier composers did not evidently appreciate the concentration of beautiful strategy of which two-movers are capable, or perhaps they despised them as being beneath their powers. We moderns, however, have taken a truer view of the case. The fact is the shortness of the strategy adds materially to the difficulty of the composition and to be able

* *Elementary Chess Problems.* A selection from the compositions of J. Paul Taylor, containing fifty two-move Problems and a few specimens of three-movers, &c., also some hints to Composers of two-movers. London: Trübner & Co.

to invent a good two-mover is a sure sign of an innate genius for the art. Mr. J. Paul Taylor, the author of the present selection of two-move problems, has evinced considerable aptitude in this direction, as his successes in several important Tournaments (notably in those of the British Chess Problem Association of 1878 and 1879) and this book amply testify. We know of no author indeed who has so devoted all his energies to one class of problem or who is more entitled to tell us his experiences and ideas on the subject. We are glad, therefore, to find he has prefaced the work with "Hints to Young Composers." Young composers would do well to imitate Mr. Taylor's example and commence a trial of their powers with these short flights; if successful in these they can then with bolder wing attempt more distant heights. Among the list of composers worthy of preliminary study we miss the name of our favourite English author, "J. B., of Bridport." Some of his two-movers are very beautiful. After describing the various vicissitudes attending the struggles of an author over a Chess idea and advising as to the several methods of meeting and conquering them, the author divides the several kinds of two-movers into two classes, "attacking" problems and "Block" positions; in the former the strategy mainly consists in White's power of manœuvring, in the latter Black's own play is made to work his destruction. Of the two kinds, perhaps, the first is the more subtle; the other is of too tell-tale a nature, although many most ingenious and secret *coups-de-repos* have been devised and may be found in this book.

On the question of Duals, Mr. Taylor hesitates to lay down a hard and fast rule, but is content to state that in general they must be viewed as defects, and to specify those cases where they are most to be avoided, and those where they are least injurious. Our own view is that, rather than overload the position with extra pieces, it is better to suffer a dual, especially if it arise from a motiveless move of Black or one which is no resistance against any threatened mate or no defence. This position has, however, we know, been disputed and we have no wish to dogmatise on the point. It is sufficient to recognise that composers in modern times entertain more strict views in this respect than formerly, especially those of the English school. Mr. Taylor sums up by saying that "the best plan is to consider each problem separately, and to remove duals only if the advantages of so doing preponderate over the drawbacks." In this we cordially agree.

These few hints are written in a sound, common sense, practical vein and will be of great use to those for whom they are designed.

The collection itself consists of 52 two-movers, 5 three-movers and a Puzzle.

Nos. 1 and 2 are prize problems and well-known favourites ; both are remarkable rather for their beauty, elegance, and the excellence of their construction than for difficulty. In No. 1 the mates of either Kt or Q according to the eight moves of the Black Knight are very pretty. This idea is still further developed in No. 2, where both Black Knights have perfect freedom of action, and the interplay between the four Knights is novel, striking, and ingenious. Here, again, mere difficulty is made subservient to beauty, for the artifice of hiding the action of a piece in line with the King for the purpose of opening fire next move with double effect is very common and suggests itself at once to the experienced solver ; there are, in this problem, some very near " tries," notably R to Kt 4, to which there appears to be only one defence, namely, Kt to Kt 6. The object of the White Pawn on R 4 seems to be to avoid a dual if Kt to B 5, either by Kt to R 4 or Kt takes P mate. We question whether this could be considered a flaw, but in the doubtful state of public opinion on the question, Mr. Taylor was quite right not to run any risk of failure in the Tourney on this score.

No. 3 is of *historic* fame, and has been highly praised in many quarters. The *Athenæum* Reviewer had the singular misfortune to fall into the trap the author had so cleverly laid. This feat Mr. Taylor notices with justifiable pride in his opening "hints." The weakness in this problem is the threatened check of Black by B takes P. Direct threats of this nature never add to the difficulty of a two-mover, but rather serve as hints to the solver. Nos. 4 and 5 are examples of Pawn Knighting ; the latter, which is taken from Mr. Taylor's previous work called *Chess Chips*, is curious from the fact that the P Knights on B 8 and Kt 8. No. 6 is an ingenious example of Black rendering all his pieces useless by the act of capturing and thus causing them to be pinned. The solution omits to mention the mate Kt to Kt 2 wanted in some cases. In No. 7 the King enjoys great freedom having six moves both before and after White's first move. The merit of this problem is greatly enhanced by the fact that out of the six moves open to the King, there are five different mates. This, of course, adds greatly to the difficulty and we know of only one previous instance of such a feat being accomplished, namely in Mr. Andrews's prize two-mover in the *Westminster Papers* Lowenthal Tourney, where there are five mates to the five moves open to the Black King. In No. 7 the Black Pawn is the tell-tale. No. 8 is very neat and elegant and belongs to a class for which Mr. Taylor exhibits considerable aptitude. Compare with Nos. 24, 28, 33 and 46. No. 9 (first published in *H. C. M.*) is the first admitting of duals, but as these arise from insensate moves of the Black Bishop, they, in our opinion, do not detract from the merit of the composition.

We must now hurry on more rapidly ; we have not space to notice each problem even if such a course were desirable ; it will suffice if we draw attention to those problems which present any very salient feature. No. 14 is another example of the action of a piece being cut off by the first move, compare with Nos. 2, 39, and, perhaps, best of all, No. 49 (not previously published) where the first move hides the action of B, R and Q. No. 15 is not a strong two-mover as a problem, but is very curious from the number of different possible mates arising from Black's various moves, namely 16 in all, 12 with Q alone ! We doubt whether this number has ever been surpassed in a two-move problem. No. 19 is interesting from the fact that it is Mr. Taylor's first problem. The King plays from a position of some danger to a square where he can be checked in seven places. This idea is, perhaps, better developed in No. 50 where the King at starting is out of danger and plays where he can be doubly checked ; see also No. 17. The solutions of Nos. 23 and 24 should be transposed. In No. 23 we note a dual if Kt to Q 5. No. 25 strikes us as being rather *too* easy, (perhaps in mercy to the *ladies*) and No. 37 is of a class to be avoided rather than imitated. Mr. Taylor is very skilful in promoting Pawns to minor pieces. In No. 48 the Pawn becomes a Bishop, rather an unusual piece. We have already noticed Nos. 4 and 5 where the Pawn Knights, but in the first three-mover, three Pawns are made to Knight successively. We have never seen this difficult feat accomplished before, and Mr. Taylor deserves great praise for such a difficult novelty. Will any one beat this by composing a four-mover, at each move Knighting a Pawn ? or must we reserve this for Mr. Taylor to accomplish when he arrives at this stage of composition ? There is no example of a Pawn becoming a Rook. The problems which please us most are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 29, 30, 34, 42, 45, 48 and 49. We give as illustrations Nos. 30, 42, 49 and 50, the last named, like No. 49, being a new problem.

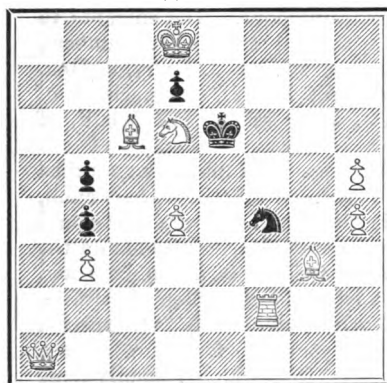
There are five original three-movers ; with the exception of the first, these present too much the character of two-movers with a move added, to be very excellent. This is, perhaps, a defect to be expected in a composer who has so exclusively devoted himself to one kind of problem. After such a severe training, and considering how quickly Mr. Taylor has attained fame and success, we anticipate he will have a most brilliant Chess future. We wish, for our own sake, we could have discovered *one* little "cook," if only as a reward for our diligence, but we have searched in vain ! The book has been most carefully edited and printed, the paper, type, and binding being all that could be desired. We can cordially recommend it to all who love Chess and especially Chess problems.

W. T. PIERCE.

FROM *ELEMENTARY CHESS PROBLEMS*,
BY J. PAUL TAYLOR.

No. 30.

BLACK.

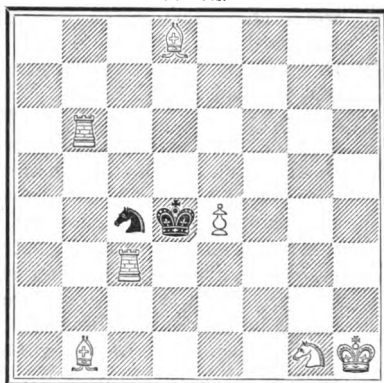


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 42.

BLACK.

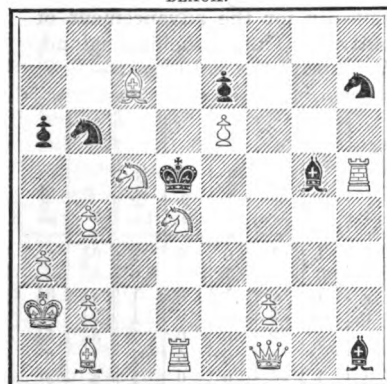


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 49.

BLACK.

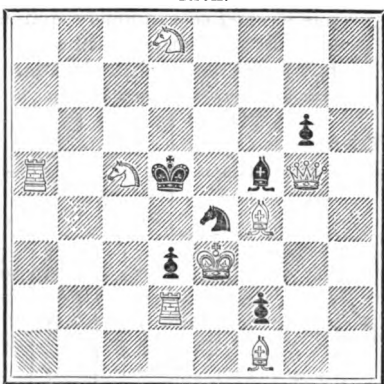


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 50.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

D 2

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE ninth annual meeting of this Association was held at Ottawa, under the patronage of the Governor-General, from Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, to Saturday, Feb. 26th. A grand tournament between ten of the leading players was the main feature of the gathering, and praise is due to the management for the promptitude and despatch which characterised the proceedings throughout. The entrants to the tourney were Rev. T. D. Phillipps, and Messrs. F. Lambert, S. Jarvis, and G. H. Taylor, of Ottawa; Messrs. J. Barry, J. Henderson, and J. W. Shaw, of Montreal; Mr. D. R. Macleod, of Quebec; Mr. Casey, M.P. for West Elgin; and Mr. L. Schüll, of Guelph.

The finish of the struggle for supremacy is graphically described as follows by the *Ottawa Free Press*:—"Whether Mr. Schüll, who is undoubtedly a master scientist at Chess, would or would not tie Mr. Shaw, of Montreal, for the first place, depended on the result of his two remaining contests with Messrs. Lambert and Casey. But the hitherto almost invincible champion of Ontario, styled by Chessmen 'the giant of Guelph' who had up to this period of the tournament swept almost everything before him, after a tremendous struggle with Mr. Lambert, from which he finally came out victorious, met with a most unexpected disaster, having 'caught a Tartar' in the person of Mr. Casey, M.P., who completely routed him, horse, foot and artillery. This game gave the cup and the championship of the Dominion to Montreal's great Chess-player, Mr. J. W. Shaw."

We heartily congratulate Mr. Shaw on his victory against such strong amateurs, and none will begrudge the honour to one who has worked so arduously and unselfishly for the advancement of Canadian Chess. Mr. Shaw is a native of Huddersfield, England, but long domiciled in Canada. We append the full score:—

Competitors.	Barry	Casey	Henderson	Jarvis	Lambert	Macleod	Phillipps	Schüll	Shaw	Taylor	Won	Lost
J. Barry	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. W. Casey, M.P..	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
J. Henderson	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Jarvis	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. K. Lambert.....	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. R. MacLeod.....	0	1	0	1	1	—	0	0	0	1	4	5
Rev. T. D. Phillipps	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	1	6	3
L. Schüll	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	7	2
J. W. Shaw	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	8	1
G. H. Taylor	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8

THE WINNERS.

J. W. Shaw.....	1st Prize	.....8 points
L. Schüll.....	2nd do.	.....7 do.
J. Barry	3rd do.	.....6½ do.
Rev. T. D. Phillipps.	4th do.	.....6 do.
J. Henderson.....	5th do.	.....5½ do.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

The book of the fifth American Chess Congress promises to be a work of great interest, as in addition to the games played, and the best problems contributed to the tourney, it will contain memoirs of the first four American Congresses, biographical notices of Morphy, Paulsen, Stanley and numerous other celebrities, and a lithographic group of the combatants in the game tourney. The volume is edited by Mr. Gilberg and published by Brentano's Literary Emporium, New York—price, in English money, 10/-. The same publishers also announce their intention of starting a new monthly Chess magazine if sufficient support is forthcoming. The editors named are Messrs. Allen, Barnes, and Carpenter, and several new features in Chess literature are promised.

Two interesting matches were played at Oxford, on March 10th and 11th, by the University Chess Club. The first was a return match with the Birmingham Club, wherein the University men, though beaten by a small majority, came out very much better than they did in their former match at Birmingham, which we recorded last month. On the present occasion the two teams mustered eleven strong, and, after a tough contest, at the closing hour four unfinished games were adjudicated by Messrs. Cook and Ranken, two in favour of Oxford and two as drawn, the result being that Birmingham won by 11 to 9. On the next day the battle was between the University and a scratch team brought together annually from various places by Messrs. Coker and Ranken to give the dark blues a little spin in preparation for their match with Cambridge, which will take place at the St. George's club on the 6th inst., not the 9th, as stated in our last. The veteran team on the whole proved too strong this year for the young men as will be seen by the subjoined score, but the latter are rapidly improving, and if they play against Cambridge as steadily as they did against Birmingham, the light blues will find it hard to beat them. On both days, after the matches, the visitors were most hospitably entertained at dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, by the University Club, and the various toasts were nearly all accompanied with

musical honours. After dinner on the 11th, Mr. Ranken encountered seven members of the Club in simultaneous play, winning five games and losing two. The single player was evidently in better form than during the previous matches, for in both the games which he lost he had already obtained winning advantages, which, however, he subsequently threw away.

Match score of March 10th.

BIRMINGHAM.		OXFORD.	
	Won		Won
Mr. Cook.....	1	Mr. Ranken	0
„ Halford.....	1	„ Welsh	1
„ A. Michael	0	„ Lynam	1
„ Wallbank	1	„ Wainwright	1
„ M. Michael	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	„ Beebe	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Cleve.....	00	„ Walker.....	2
„ Ball	2	„ Wise.....	00
„ Shorthouse	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„ Wallas	$0\frac{1}{2}$
„ Wilkinson.....	00	„ Moultrie	2
„ Wilson	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„ Billson	$0\frac{1}{2}$
„ Hook.....	2	„ Laurence.....	00
Total	11	Total	9

Match score of March 11th.

VETERANS.		O. U. C. C.	
	Won		Won
Mr. Ranken	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Welsh	$1\frac{1}{2}$
„ Coker	10	„ Lynam	01
„ Newham	3	„ Wainwright	000
„ Aspa.....	3	„ Walker.....	000
„ Dewar	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Beebe	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ Emerton	$\frac{1}{2}$ $0\frac{1}{2}$	„ Moultrie	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$
„ Cutler	2	„ Billson	00
„ Woods	1	„ Wise.....	0
„ Pickard	01	„ Darley	10
Total.....	13	Total	6

On the 9th of March a match was played at Derby between the Midland Railway Institute Chess Club, and the Christ Church Club. The result was in favour of the Railway interest by nine games to four, two games being drawn. The players were favoured by a visit from several members of the Leicester Chess Club, who were *en route* from Burton to Leicester after a match with the Burton Club.

On the 10th of March the Cheadle and Tean Club encountered the Tunstall Club at the rooms of the latter. The invaders were victorious with a score of nine games to six. This is the third match which Cheadle has wrested from Tunstall.

The return match between the Leicester and Burton Institute Chess Clubs came off at Burton, March 9th, and resulted in favour of the Burton players by a majority of one game. Score—Burton, 4; Leicester, 3; Drawn, 3. The companion match, played Feb. 9th, was a victory for Leicester by 12 games to 4.

The return match between the Duffield and Derby (Christ Church) Clubs was played March 19th, when the latter club was victorious by 9 games to 6, this being exactly the same score on both sides as the match on Feb. 17th.

A match between the Rotherham and Doncaster Chess Clubs was played on Saturday, March 19th, at Rotherham, when the home players scored a most decided victory. Result—Rotherham, 16; Doncaster, 1; Drawn, 2.

A home-and-home match was commenced on Monday, March 21st, between the Cross Stamford Street Young Men's Institute and the C and E Divisions of the Leeds Chess Club, the latter proving victorious. The following is the score:—Young Men's Institute, 5; Leeds, 15.

On Friday, March 25th, Mr. Ranken encountered in simultaneous play eight members of the second and third classes of the Athenæum Chess Club, London, the result being that he lost one game, drew one, and won six.

With deep regret we have to record the death—in his 69th year—of Mr. W. Harris, of Wollaston, which sad event occurred at Brompton, March 5th. Mr. Harris was one of the oldest subscribers to the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, and in the correspondence we have had with him from time to time, he shewed a large acquaintance with the principal Chess events of the last half century.

The annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Huddersfield, on Saturday, April 23rd. Particulars may be had of the Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Wolstenholme, *Examiner* Office, Huddersfield.

On another page we print a list of donations to the *B. C. M.* Enlargement Fund. The large amount so generously contributed enables us again to enlarge our borders, and is of the greatest possible use to us at a time like the present, when the Chess world furnishes so many important events which knock importunately at our doors and clamour for admission. We shall publish each month any additions that may be made to the Fund.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.—A tourney for players of the first rank took place recently at St. Petersburg, with three prizes of 400, 200, and 100 francs presented by the Chess Circle of that city. There were six entries, Messrs. Alapine, Bezakowny, Clemenz, Ourjoumsky, Schiffers, and Tchigorine, and the result was that Messrs. Alapine and Tchigorine tied for the first prize, and had to play a little match of two games up to decide the claim to highest honours. The victory, as we learn from *La Stratégie* for March 15th, ultimately rested with M. Tchigorine. The third prize was gained by M. Clemenz. M. Bezakowny was unfortunately obliged by ill health to withdraw from the tourney. M. Tchigorine, the editor of the Russian magazine *Schukmatni Listok*, has been trying his hand for the first time in blindfold play with much success, for he contended simultaneously with five strong opponents, and defeated three of them, but had to strike his flag to the other two. In another tourney which also came off lately at St. Petersburg the combatants were Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, who gained the first prize, Prince Tristoff, Prince Matchabelli, and Messrs. Jemchoujniskoff (second prize), Kostrovitsky, Liselle, and Pouchkine. Shortly afterwards Prince Dadian engaged in two matches of five games up each; the first with Prince Matchabelli, who did not succeed in making any score, and the other with M. Liselle, the result of which was Prince Dadian 5, M. Liselle 1.

GERMANY.—In consequence of the rapid development of the West German Chess Association threatening to some extent to absorb to itself the interest felt in other local Chess gatherings, the clubs of Barmen, Elberfeld, and Düsseldorf have come to the determination to establish an Association, to be called the Berg-Mark Chess Union, in order to provide for the wants of those players who, owing to their distance from its places of meeting, may be unable to attend the West German Congresses. The first meeting of the new society was held at Düsseldorf on Jan. 30th, when there were tourneys both for stronger and weaker players, besides a Tombola tourney. In these there were numerous entries from the adjacent towns, and for the first prize in the principal tourney no less than five competitors came out with equal scores. At Frankfort there are so many players that it has been found necessary to have three clubs, which are all flourishing. Both here and at Leipsic schools of Chess have been established, as also at Mannheim, with courses of instruction for beginners, and many of these, after going through the course, have enrolled themselves as members of the club.

AUSTRIA.—Herr Lehner, who formerly edited the Austrian *Schachzeitung*, is now conducting a Chess department in the *Oesterreichische Lesehalle*, a monthly magazine of 16 pages, more than half of which are devoted to Chess.

ITALY.—We regret to find that, owing to the pressure of other occupations, Signor Orsini has been obliged to retire from the post which he has so long and so ably occupied as editor of the Italian Chess Magazine, *La Nuova Rivista*. In the January-February double number, which is the first issue under the management of the new editor Signor Borgi, both he and Signor Orsini publish, the one a farewell, and the other an introductory address, from which it appears that this excellent magazine was in some peril of stopping if Signor Borgi had not come to the rescue. If anything can lessen our regret for the loss of its late courteous and accomplished editor, it is the knowledge that his co-operation will still be given to the periodical, and the conviction, from the contents of the present number, that Signor Borgi will very worthily supply his place. The *Rivista* announces that in the first half of the current year Signor Orsini is about to publish another collection of the best problems sent in for competition in international tourneys. It will perhaps be remembered that the former collection edited by him contained 120 problems of this description up to the year 1879. Since that date international problem tourneys have so much increased, that the forthcoming work will contain a much larger collection of prizes and honourably mentioned problems than the last, as it will include nearly all, numbering about 160, that have seen the light in the numerous international competitions of the last two years. The price of the book, 3 lire, or about 2/6, is exceedingly moderate, and we have no doubt that, like its predecessor, it will obtain a large circulation among Chess-players generally, and especial favour from that portion of them who are now commonly styled the Problem World. We shall be glad to supply the work, post free, for 3/.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

At last, after much hesitation on the part of the Edinburgh players, the challenge recently issued by the West of Scotland has been accepted by the East—much to the satisfaction of the former who feared that the East, remembering their former victories, would postpone the match to next year. 30th April current is the date proposed; and the team on each side to consist of 30 players. This match will be by far the most important Chess event of the

year in Scotland, and indeed more important than any which has occurred for many years back. The Western players have of late considerably augmented their strength, and the defeats of the past will doubtless call forth their best efforts. Victory, they dare hardly hope for, so long as Mr. G. B. Fraser and the other Dundee players—a contingent held in mortal terror by the West—fight in the Eastern ranks, but the disgrace of the signal defeat of last year they should certainly wipe out.

At the Glasgow Chess Club there are announced two tourneys—one being the third competition for the Macfarlane Cup at present held by Mr. D. Y. Mills, and the other being a summer handicap. Entries for these are not yet closed.

It is worth noting, also, that a correspondence match has begun between the Brighton Chess Club and the Glasgow Central Club. The latter is to be congratulated on its enterprise in a good direction.

T.

THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNZBERG.

AFTER various preliminaries, which it is now unnecessary to record, the terms of play between these experts were finally agreed upon as follows : the match to commence on Thursday, March 17th, at Purssell's Chess Room, Cornhill, and to be continued on succeeding Saturdays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at the Divan and Purssell's alternately. The first winner of seven games to carry off the stakes, £10 a side, Mr. Blackburne yielding the odds of two games. Draws not to count—time limit 20 moves per hour. Mr. Lovelock, President of the City of London Club, is the holder of the stakes, and Herr Zukertort is the umpire. The first game was won by Mr. Blackburne, who, as second player, adopted the Sicilian defence, the contest lasting two hours. The second encounter, on Saturday, March 19th, at the Divan, again terminated in favour of Mr. Blackburne, who opened with the Scotch Gambit. This game was prolonged to the 58th move—duration three hours. The third game, which, according to the conditions, came off at Purssell's, was again defended by Mr. Blackburne with 1 P to Q B 4, but after securing the advantage of position, with a piece to the good, he allowed his opponent to open an attack which eventually carried the day. The fourth game—like the second, a Scotch Gambit—ended in a draw and is not taken into the account. Three more games have since been played, and the score at the time we go to press, received by special telegram, is Blackburne, 4 ; Gunzberg, (including two games given) 4.

MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND CITY OF
LONDON CHESS CLUBS.

NEVER before, we believe, in the annals of Chess has such a memorable contest occurred as that which took place at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James' Square, London, on the evening of March 24th. There have been, no doubt, in various International Chess Congresses larger gatherings of first-rate masters of the game; there have also been greater numbers on each side in many a one-day match between divers contending clubs; but never, we think, has such a combination of force and numbers been seen before in any club battle, and certainly there has been no similar trial of strength which has awakened more wide-spread interest.

The match arose out of a challenge of a somewhat startling nature sent a short time ago to Mr. Minchin, the Hon. Sec. of the St. George's, by the *third class* players of the City Club. Their proposal, as originally understood, was to engage the whole strength of the West End Society, and it was naturally regarded by the members of the latter as a huge joke. The City men, however, were terribly in earnest, but whether they meant their *défi* to be taken up by the third class only of the St. George's, as some affirm, or whether, as we have also heard it explained, they thought that possessing some twenty players of about equal, though third rate force, they would have a chance of winning in the total score by prevailing against the tail of the St. George's team, we do not know. Be this as it may, the challenge was accepted by the latter body for the full strength of both clubs, and thus a proposition which might easily have ended in smoke, has led to a really important contest. After some preliminary negotiations between the two Secretaries, conducted on both sides in a most courteous spirit, it was finally arranged that the number composing each team should be 15, (but this was at the last moment altered to 16) that the match should take place between the hours of 6 and 12 p.m., on the 24th ult., two games only to be played by each pair, with a time limit of 20 moves an hour, and no new game to be begun after 9-30. All games were to be played out during the sitting, or to be abandoned at midnight, but should any competitor at the closing hour lay claim to a winning advantage, the claim was to be adjudicated by the captains of the teams, Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort, with Mr. Boden, in case of their disagreement, as a referee. A rather delicate matter of arrangement, viz. the question of priority in standing on the lists, was cleverly settled in

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME XVI.

Played at the St. George's Chess Club, London, Feb. 16, 1881, Mr. Minchin giving the odds of Pawn and move to a strong amateur.

(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE. (Mr. ———)	BLACK. (Mr. Minchin.)	WHITE. (Mr. ———)	BLACK. (Mr. Minchin.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q 3	8 K to K sq	Q takes B
2 P to Q 4	Kt to K B 3	9 Q to Q 2	Kt to K 6 (d)
3 B to Q 3 (a)	P to K 4	10 P to K Kt 3	Castles
4 P takes P (b)	P takes P	11 K Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 5
5 Kt to K 2	B to Q B 4 (c)	12 Kt to Q 5 (e)	Black mates in two moves.
6 B to K Kt 5	B takes P ch		
7 K takes B	Kt to Kt 5 ch		

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) We regard this as only the second best move for White, 3 Kt to Q B 3 being the absolutely best. 3 B to Q B 4 is often played, with as little advantage as the setting of traps usually yields to the weaker player; the B must ultimately be driven back with a loss of time.

(b) P to Q B 3 is preferable, as it not only keeps the Pawns together, but opens up chances for hindering Black's development by Q to Kt 3.

(c) Played with an instinctive knowledge of his opponent's style. White is a player who is especially fond of "pinning."

(d) Foreseeing complications, but not shrinking from them. Black's finishing moves, especially his 11th, are very neat and subtle.

(e) For a mate in so few moves, the danger was by no means obvious: but White's suspicions should have been excited by his opponent's apparent disregard of the attack on his Kt. The proper play was 12 Kt to R 3, upon which Black, as Mr. Minchin remarked afterwards, must have played as best 12 Q to R 3 (12 P to K R 3 is very inferior, e.g. 12 P to K R 3, 13 Kt to B 4, Kt takes Kt, 14 B takes Kt ch, K to R sq, 15 Q takes Q, P takes Q, 16 P to K R 4, &c.) After 13 Kt to B 4, Kt takes Kt, 14 B takes Kt ch, K to R sq, 15 Q takes Q, Kt P takes Q, the game is now about even if White plays circumspectly, but if he goes in for the treacherously inviting attack on the Q B P, he will soon come to grief: 16 Kt to Q 5, Kt to B 3! 17 Kt takes B P, Q R to B sq, 18 Kt to Q 5, Kt to Q 5 (if 18 Kt to Kt 5, Kt to Kt 5, and if 18 Kt to K 6, R to B 3 winning a piece) 19 B to Q 3 or Kt 3, Kt takes B P ch, 20 B takes Kt, R takes B, with a winning game.

GAME XVII.

Played at the Liverpool Chess Club, August, 1880.

(P and two moves.)
(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE. (Mr. Rutherford.)	BLACK. (Rev. J. Owen.)	WHITE. (Mr. Rutherford.)	BLACK. (Rev. J. Owen.)
1 P to K 4		8 B to Q B 4	Kt to K 2 (<i>d</i>)
2 P to Q 4	P to K Kt 3 (<i>a</i>)	9 B to K Kt 5	Q to K 4
3 P to K R 4	B to K Kt 2	10 Q to K B 3 ch	K to K sq
4 P to K R 5 (<i>b</i>)	P to K 4	11 Q to B 7 ch	K to Q sq
5 P takes Kt P	P takes Q P (<i>c</i>)	12 R takes R ch and mates next move.	
6 R takes P	Q to B 3		
7 Q to R 5	K to B sq		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) A very risky defence to the P and two moves opening.

(*b*) More vigorous than playing P to K 5 first, to which Black might reply with P to B 4.

(*c*) If 5 R P takes P, 6 R takes R, B takes R, 7 Q to Kt 4, Q to B 3 (best), 8 B to Q B 4, Kt to K 2, 9 B to K Kt 5, Q to Kt 2, 10 B takes Kt, K takes B, 11 Kt to Q B 3, with a fine attack.

(*d*) Q to K 4 at once would only prolong the fatal issue, for nothing could save the game.

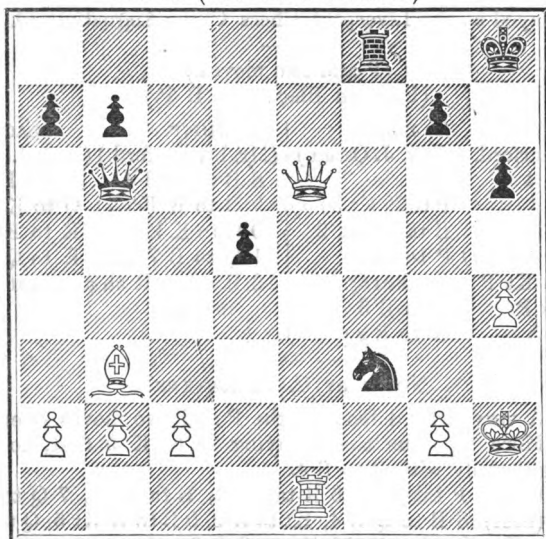
GAME XVIII.

Played recently at the Hull Chess Club.

(Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Pulsford.)	BLACK. (Mr. Freeborough.)	WHITE. (Mr. Pulsford.)	BLACK. (Mr. Freeborough.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	14 Kt takes P	Q to Kt 3
2 B to B 4 (<i>a</i>)	Kt to KB 3 (<i>b</i>)	15 Kt to B 3 (<i>e</i>)	K to R sq (<i>f</i>)
3 Kt to Q B 3 (<i>c</i>)	B to B 4	16 Kt to R 4 (<i>g</i>)	Kt to K 4 (<i>h</i>)
4 P to Q 3	P to Q 3	17 B to K B 4	Kt to K 5 (<i>i</i>)
5 P to K R 3	B to K 3	18 B takes Kt	B takes P ch
6 B to Kt 3 (<i>d</i>)	Castles	19 K to R 2	B takes Kt
7 Kt to B 3	P to Q B 3	20 Q to R 5 (<i>k</i>)	B to Kt 4
8 Castles	Q Kt to Q 2	21 P to K R 4	B to B 3
9 Kt to K Kt 5	P to Q 4	22 Q R to K sq	B takes B ch
10 Kt to K 2	P to K R 3	23 Q takes B	Kt to Q 7
11 P takes P	P takes P	24 R takes R ch	R takes R
12 Kt takes B	P takes Kt	25 Q takes K P	Kt to B 6 ch (<i>l</i>)
13 P to Q 4	P takes P		

BLACK (MR. FREEBOROUGH.)



WHITE (MR. PULSFORD.)

Position after Black's 25th move.

26 K to R sq	Kt tks R (m)	29 K to R 2	Q to K 5
27 Q takes Kt	Q to Q 5	30 Q takes Q	P takes Q, and
28 P to Q B 3	Q to Q 6		Black wins.

NOTES BY THOMAS LONG.

- (a) Seldom adopted, not being sufficiently attacking.
- (b) The best reply.
- (c) Had White played out his K Kt, we should have had a variation of the *Petroff*.
- (d) White's development has been tardy. Notwithstanding that he had the advantage of the "move," he has but two pieces brought out, whereas Black has three.
- (e) We should have preferred B to K 3, thus bringing another piece into action just where it is required. If then, 15 P to K 4, Kt to B 5. White is not half developed, and must suffer in consequence.
- (f) Preparing to move K Kt—which is at present a double guard on the Q P—to K 5. But we think that Black might have gone there at once, having nothing to fear from B takes Q P.

(g) Too slow. White's weak points are K B 2 and K Kt 3. White has a difficult game here. Perhaps his best play would have been 16 Q to K 2, Kt to K 5, 17 B to K 3, B takes B, 18 Q takes B, Q takes Q, 19 P takes Q, and, although his K P would be isolated, the immediate attack would have been broken, and the forces equal.

(h) To guard against the forking of K and R; but, again, we think Black might have at once played Kt to K 5, giving up the exchange. For suppose, 16 Kt to K 5, the following variation was on the board, 17 Kt to Kt 6 ch, K to Kt sq, 18 Kt takes R, Kt takes B P, 19 R takes Kt, R takes Kt, recovering the Rook with Pawn ahead. (If 19 Q to K 2, R takes Kt, with a winning attack.)

(i) White is now committed, as the two hostile Knights are entering his camp, and Black foresees he can recover the piece, besides winning a Pawn.

(k) Threatening mate in two moves.

(l) Prettily played. If White capture the Knight, he is mated in a few moves; and, if he do not, he loses a piece. "*Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.*"

(m) Would not Q to B 7, threatening mate, be neater? If White then capture the Knight, he would shortly be mated; and, if 27 Q to K 7, Kt takes R, winning a clear Rook.

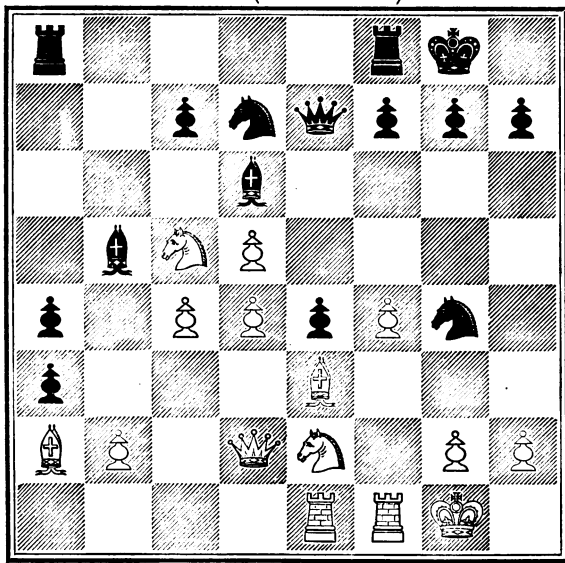
GAME XIX.

Played at Bath, January 3rd, 1881.

(King's Gambit refused.)

WHITE. (Mr. E. Thorold.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.)	WHITE. (Mr. E. Thorold.)	BLACK. (Mr. Wayte.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 Kt to R 4	B to Q 2
2 P to K B 4	P to Q 4 (a)	11 Kt to B 5	Q to K 2
3 P takes Q P (b)	P to K 5 (c)	12 B to K 3	Kt to Kt 5
4 B to Q B 4 (d)	Kt to K B 3	13 Q to Q 2	B to Kt 4
5 Kt to Q B 3	B to Q 3	14 Q R to K sq	P to Q R 4
6 K Kt to K 2	Castles	15 P to Q R 4	P takes P en passant
7 Castles	P to Q R 3	16 P to Q B 4	P to Q R 5
8 P to Q 4	P to Q Kt 4	17 B to R 2	Kt to Q 2
9 B to Kt 3	P to Kt 5		

BLACK (MR. WAYTE.)



WHITE (MR. THOROLD.)

(Position after Black's 17th move.)

18 Kt tks Kt (e)	B to Kt 5 (f)	24 P to Q 6 (h)	Q to R 5
19 Kt to B 3	Q B takes Kt	25 P takes P	Q R to B sq
20 P takes P	B takes P	26 R to K 2	R tks P (i)
21 P to K R 3	Kt takes B	27 Kt to Q 5 !	R to Kt 2
22 Q takes Kt	B to Kt 5	28 R to Q Kt sq	and Black re-
23 P to Q B 5	K to R sq (g)		signed.

NOTES BY THOMAS LONG.

(a) One of the approved methods of refusing the Gambit :
2 B to Q B 4 dividing the honours with it.

(b) Considered the best continuation.

(c) Black could also play P takes B P.

(d) Not usual, but held to be perfectly safe. Kt to Q B 3 is generally preferred.

(e) P takes B instead, winning a piece, looks tempting. The position is here very interesting. Suppose 18 P takes B, Kt takes B, 19 Q takes Kt, Kt takes Kt, 20 P takes Kt, B takes P (threatening to win White's Queen), 21 Kt to Q 4, Q to B 3 (Black endeavours to win back the piece), 22 R to Q sq, P takes P, 23 Q to Q B 3, B takes Kt ch, 24 Q takes B, Q takes Q, 25 R takes Q,

P to R 6, White retains the piece, but Black has two advanced passed united Pawns.

(f) At first sight it looks as if Black would lose a piece whether he, instead, took Kt with B or Q; but, if B takes Kt, 19 P to Q B 5; then Q gets away threatening mate, and B retreats to K 2.

(g) Apparently overlooking White's next simple but strong rejoinder.

(h) Well played. Black cannot capture the Pawn without losing a piece by Kt to Q 5, forking Q and B.

(i) Fatal.

(k) White must now win a piece.

GAME XX.

The following games are the first and second in the match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Max Judd. The moves are taken from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The third game was played Feb. 19th and 21st and was won by Capt. Mackenzie. The fourth was commenced Feb. 24th and at the 46th move was adjourned until March 13th. The Captain left St. Louis Feb. 26th for New Orleans.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	18 B takes Kt	(f) R takes B
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	19 P takes P	P takes P
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	20 Q to Q 4	R to Q 2
4 Kt takes P	B to Q B 4	21 R to K 5	Q to K B 3
5 B to K 3	Q to K B 3	22 Q R to K sq	(g) P to K R 3
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	23 B to Q sq	P to Q R 3
7 B to Q B 4	Kt to K 4	24 P to K B 4	R to Q B 2
8 B to K 2	Q to K Kt 3	25 B to Q Kt 3	Q R to Q B sq (h)
9 Castles (a)	P to Q 4 (b)	26 Q to Q 2	Q to K Kt 3
10 B to K R 5	Q takes K P	27 K R to K 2	(i) R to Q B 4
11 R to K sq (c)	Q to Q 6	28 K to R sq	P to Q R 4
12 Q Kt to Q 2	Castles	29 P to K R 3	Q to K Kt 6
13 Kt to K B 5 (d)	Q takes K Kt	30 P to K B 5 (j)	B takes B P
14 B takes B	R to K sq	31 B takes P	R to Q B 7
15 Kt to K B 3	Kt tks Kt ch	32 Q to Q sq	R takes R
16 B takes Kt	B to K 3	33 Q takes R	R to Q B 2
17 P to Q B 4 (e)	P to Q B 3		

34 R to Q sq (<i>k</i>)	K to R 2	49 R to K 2	K to Kt 2
35 B to Q Kt 3	B to K Kt 3	50 K to B 2	K to B 3
36 Q to K 8	P to K R 4	51 R to Q Kt 2	K to K 4
37 R to K B sq	P to K R 5	52 B to K 2	B to Q 4
38 Q to K 2	Q to K Kt 4	53 B to B 3	B takes B
39 B to Q B 4	R to K 2	54 P takes B	R to Q 6 (<i>n</i>)
40 Q to K B 2	B to K 5	55 P to Q Kt 4	P to Kt 3
41 K to R 2	P to K B 4	56 P takes P	P takes P
42 Q to K 2	R to Q 2 (<i>l</i>)	57 R to Kt 8	R to Q 4
43 R to K B 2	P to K Kt 3	58 K to K 2	K to Q 5
44 P to Q R 4	Q to Kt 6 ch	59 K to B 2	K to B 6
45 K to Kt sq	R to Q 5	60 R to K B 8 (<i>o</i>)	K to Kt 5
46 P to Q Kt 3	P to K B 5	61 R to K B 5	R takes R
47 Q to K Kt 4	Q takes Q (<i>m</i>)	62 P takes R	K to Q B 4
48 P takes Q	P to K Kt 4	and White resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) B to B 3 was the usual move here, but it is not now, we believe, thought to be very satisfactory, since Black may obtain a fine game by playing P to Q 4.

(b) Taking the K P would be very unsafe, *e.g.*, 9 Q takes K P, 10 Kt to Q 2, Q to Kt 3 (best), 11 P to K B 4, Q Kt to B 3, 12 P to B 5, Q to B 3, 13 Kt to K 4, Q to K 4, 14 Q to Q 3, with a great attack.

(c) The moves up to this point are identical with those which occurred in one of the American correspondence tourney games between Messrs. Berry and Ranken. Mr. Berry here continued with Kt to Q 2, followed by B to K 2.

(d) Prettily played, but perhaps Q to Kt 3, to bring Q R to Q sq, and avoiding the exchanges, was stronger.

(e) White could now have recovered his lost Pawn, for suppose 17 B takes Kt, R takes B, 18 B takes P, Q R to Q sq (best), 19 P to Q B 4, P to Q B 3, 20 Q to K B 3, with an equal game.

(f) We should have preferred keeping on the two Bishops, unless there was a chance of exchanging the K B for the Kt, so as to get Bishops on different colours.

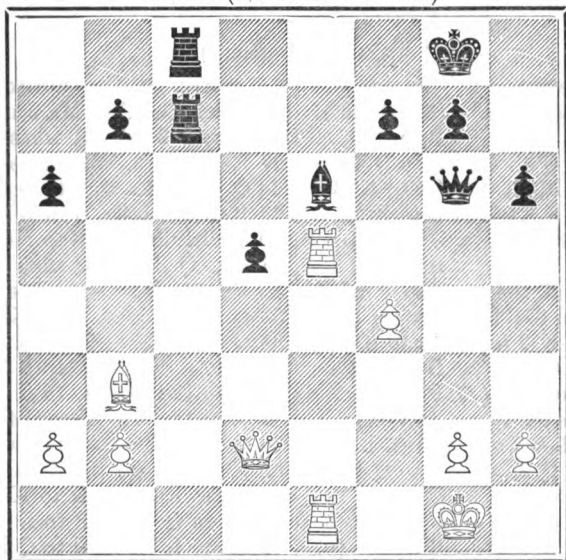
(g) Again threatening to take the Q P with B.

(h) Now comes the turn of the tide, and Black slowly but surely makes his superiority to prevail.

(i) At this point we believe White had the opportunity, if not of retrieving his fortunes, at any rate of considerably improving his position. He should have played thus :—27 P to B 5, B takes P, 28 B takes P. If now Black continues with 28 R to B 7, or R to Q 2, White replies with 29 Q to K B 4; and if after 28 R to B 7, 29 Q to B 4, Black checks with Q at Kt 3, White can interpose his Q at K 3, and must, we think, win a Pawn. If on the other hand Black play 29 B to R 6, there would naturally follow 30 B to

K 4, Q to Kt 3 ch, 31 K to B sq, winning a piece or the exchange. To facilitate reference, we append the position after Black's 26th move.

BLACK (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (MR. JUDD.)

(j) White's last move was weak, but by this one he considerably atones for the previous error.

(k) We should have played the R to K B sq. If then 34 B to Q 6, 35 R takes P; if 34 R to B 7, 35 B takes P ch; if 34 Q to Q 6, 35 Q to K 8 ch, and 36 R takes B. Black can, however, safely retreat the B to Kt 3.

(l) It is singular that he cannot take advantage of White's last apparently weak move, by opening discovered check on the Queen, *e.g.*, 42 B to Q 4, 43 Q to Q B 2, R to Q B 2, 44 P to Q Kt 3, &c., but he would gain perhaps a better position by 42 P to Q Kt 4, for the Pawn cannot be taken.

(m) P to B 6 was at least equally decisive, for if White replied with 48 Q to K 6, then 48 R to Q 8 ch, 49 B to B sq, Q to B 5, 50 Q to K 7 ch, or* K to R 3, 51 Q to K 8, B to B 3, 52 Q to R 8 ch, K to Kt 4, 53 Q to Kt 2, (if Q to Kt 7, then Q to K 6) Q to Q 5, 54 Q takes Q, R takes Q, 55 P takes P, B to Q 4 and wins. *[If White play 50 P takes P, then 50 B to Q 6, 51 Q to Kt 4, Q to Kt 6 ch and wins.]

(n) Capt. Mackenzie justly remarks here that R to Kt 5 was in more vigorous style.

(o) White now performs "happy dispatch."

GAME XXI.

Second Game in the Match.

(French Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	26 R to B 2 (<i>k</i>)	R takes P ch
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	27 R to K 2	R takes R ch
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	28 Q takes R	P to Q 5 (<i>l</i>)
4 B to K Kt 5 (<i>a</i>)	B to K 2	29 P to Q Kt 4	B to B sq
5 B takes Kt	B takes B	30 Q to K B 2	B to Kt 2
6 P to K 5	B to K 2	31 P to Q R 3	Q to Q 3
7 P to K B 4	P to Q R 3 (<i>b</i>)	32 P takes P	B takes P
8 Kt to K B 3 (<i>c</i>)	P to Q B 4	33 Q to B 3	P to Q Kt 4 (<i>m</i>)
9 B to K 2 (<i>d</i>)	Kt to B 3 (<i>e</i>)	34 Q to Kt 7	P to K R 4
10 Q to Q 2	B to Q 2	35 P to K R 3	B to B 3
11 Kt to Q sq (<i>f</i>)	P takes P	36 Q to K B 3	Q to K 4 ch
12 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	37 K to Q 2	Q to Q 4 ch (<i>n</i>)
13 Q takes Kt	R to Q B sq (<i>g</i>)	38 Q takes Q	P takes Q
14 Q to Q 2	Q to Q Kt 3	39 K to Q 3 (<i>o</i>)	K to B 2
15 P to Q B 3	Castles	40 Kt to K 3	K to K 3
16 B to Q 3	P to K B 3	41 Kt to Q sq	P to K R 5
17 Q to K 3	B to B 4 (<i>h</i>)	42 Kt to K 3	B to Q Kt 7
18 Q to R 3	P to K Kt 3	43 Kt to Q B 2 (<i>p</i>)	K to K 4
19 Q to Kt 3	R to B 2 (<i>i</i>)	44 K to K 3	B to Q B 8 ch
20 R to K B sq	P takes P	45 K to Q 3	P to K Kt 4
21 P takes P	R takes R ch	46 K to Q B 3	K to K 5
22 B takes R	R to K B sq	47 Kt to K sq	B takes P
23 B to Q 3	B to Kt 4	48 Kt to Q 3	K to K 6
24 R to B sq (<i>j</i>)	B takes B	49 Kt to Q B 5	P to Q R 4
25 Q takes B	R to B 4	50 Resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This mode of attack, followed, however, by P to K 5 at once, and then B takes B, was first introduced at the Paris Tourney, but it is now considered inferior to the old move P takes P, as also is every form of advancing P to K 5 in this opening.

(*b*) We see no objection to the P being played to Q B 4 here, for White could gain nothing by checking at Kt 5.

(*c*) Q Kt to K 2, in order to connect the Pawns, was probably the best course, though for a time it shut in the K B.

(*d*) Q to Q 2, followed by Q Kt to Q sq, was no doubt stronger, but in any case we do not like White's game.

- (e) He should rather have played here Q to Kt 3.
- (f) If White now Castled on either side his centre would be destroyed immediately by P takes P ; for if after Castles K R he retook with Kt, he would lose a piece, and if after Castling on the Q side, the Kt retakes, Black can with impunity capture the K P.
- (g) Black has now a decided superiority of position.
- (h) He would have saved himself a good deal of trouble here by accepting the challenge to exchange Queens, and then playing P takes P, B to Kt 4, and B to B 5, winning the K P.
- (i) This is a better way of averting the threatened perpetual check than by K to Kt 2, for in that case White could still have teased with P to K R 4, &c.
- (j) If B takes P now, the R of course checks at B 8, and then P takes B.
- (k) Evidently the Pawn cannot be saved.
- (l) With the object of confining the Kt if the P be taken, but we question if the advance is not premature. B to K 2, followed by B to Kt 4 and K to B 2 looks sounder play.
- (m) It was better perhaps to shut the enemy's Queen out of his game by Q to Q 4.
- (n) Mr. Judd remarks here that Black is too eager to exchange Queens, and that he should have first brought his K to B 2, as White could not then check at Kt 7 and win the R P, without losing his own Kt by B to Kt 4 ch.
- (o) It seems also undoubtedly true, as Mr. Judd also points out, that White had some chance of a draw now by Kt to B 2, *e.g.*, 39 Kt to B 2, B to K 4 best, 40 Kt to Q 3, B to Q 3, 41 K to B 3, K to B 2, 42 K to Q 4, K to K 3. Mr. Judd here continues with 43 P to Kt 4, which ends in discomfiture for White ; but White may also play 43 P to K R 4, or simply K to K 3, and we are not at all sure that Black can then force the game.
- (p) And now it is a mere question of time.

GAME XXII.

THE LIVERPOOL AND CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH MATCH.

In our February number we gave the score of the first game in this contest, which it will be remembered terminated in a somewhat unsatisfactory manner, after running a course of only 16 moves. The second game is now also at an end, both sides having agreed to a draw, and we therefore publish it. We must, however, make the remark that in a match which has involved so much trouble and expense, and from which, owing to the reputation of the two clubs, so much was expected, it seems a pity that more care was

not exhibited on the side of Calcutta in the first game, and that in both games more interesting openings were not adopted. The second game, as will be seen, was much better contested than the other, yet even this appears to have been abandoned (we suppose for economy's sake) when there still remained much scope for attack and defence, and when it seemed by no means certain that with the best play the result must have necessarily been a draw. We hope this match will give an impetus to telegraphic Chess contests between distant places, and that, as we suppose Mr. Rutherford has not taken out a patent for his code, it may be utilised for many other matches of a like nature both in the old and new hemispheres. We beg to acknowledge here the many courteous communications we have been favoured with during the progress of the match from Mr. Wright, the obliging Secretary of the Liverpool Club.

(French Defence.)

WHITE. (Calcutta.)	BLACK. (Liverpool.)	WHITE. (Calcutta.)	BLACK. (Liverpool.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	20 B to K R 6	R to K 2 (<i>h</i>)
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	21 R to K 5	P to K B 3 (<i>i</i>)
3 Kt to Q B 3	B to Q Kt 5 (<i>a</i>)	22 R takes P (<i>j</i>)	B takes R
4 P takes P	P takes P	23 Kt takes B	R to K 4 (<i>k</i>)
5 B to Q 3 (<i>b</i>)	P to Q B 4	24 B to K 4	Q to K 3 (<i>l</i>)
6 B to Q 2	Kt to Q B 3 (<i>c</i>)	25 Kt to Q B 3	K to R sq
7 P takes P	B takes P	26 P to K Kt 4	P to K B 4 (<i>m</i>)
8 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3	27 B to Q 5	Q to K B 3
9 Castles	B to K 3	28 P takes Kt	P to K Kt 4
10 P to Q R 3	Castles	29 Q to K Kt 3	P to B 5
11 B to K B 4 (<i>d</i>)	P to Q R 3	30 Q to K Kt 4	Q R to K sq
12 Q to Q 2	Q to Q 2	31 Kt to K 4	B tks P ch (<i>n</i>)
13 P to K R 3	P to Q Kt 4	32 K takes B	Q takes B
14 Kt to K 5 (<i>e</i>)	Q to Q Kt 2	33 P to Q Kt 4 (<i>o</i>)	Q to Q Kt 3 ch
15 Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q B sq	34 Kt to Q B 5	Q to K B 3
16 Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	35 B to K 4	R takes B
17 Q to K 2	K R to K sq (<i>f</i>)	36 Kt takes R	
18 Q to K B 3	P to K Kt 3 (<i>g</i>)	Calcutta here offered to draw and Liverpool accepted. (<i>p</i>)	
19 K R to K sq	Kt to K R 4		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Kt to K B 3 is considered stronger, and we see nothing in this game to upset that opinion.

(*b*) They would have done better, we think, to bring out the K Kt first. Black could not then with any advantage play P to Q B 4.

(c) P takes P appears to us to retard more the development of White's game, though the P must ultimately be won back, *e.g.*, 6 P takes P, 7 Q Kt to K 2, B to Q B 4, 8 Kt to K B 3, B to K Kt 5. If now 9 B to Kt 5 ch, Black can safely reply with Kt to Q 2, and if 9 or 10 White play Kt to K 5, the B retires to K 3.

(d) A good move; we now much prefer White's position.

(e) We like better bringing the Q R into action either at K sq or Q sq before making this move of the Kt.

(f) They would have gained nothing by B takes Q R P, for White would have replied with Kt takes Kt P.

(g) This looks dangerous, but as Black can retreat their B to B sq if necessary, the appearance is perhaps worse than the reality.

(h) To make room for the Kt at K sq in case of its being driven back.

(i) This again has a decidedly risky appearance. Black, however, no doubt thought they had carefully calculated all the contingencies.

(j) Very finely played. At first sight it certainly looks stronger to take the Kt, if the exchange be given up at all, but the text move involves in every variation, as far as we can see, either the recovery of the exchange, together with a Pawn, or the winning of two Pawns for the exchange, or, as in the actual game, the winning of a piece.

(k) R to R 2 was possibly the best retreat for the Rook.

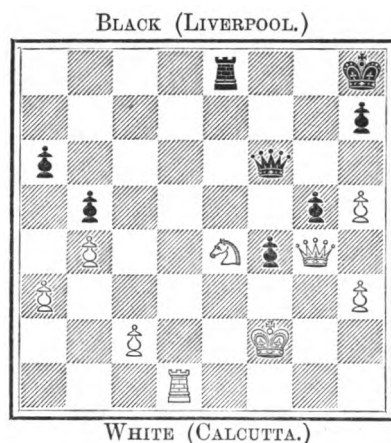
(l) Q to Q 3 seems to offer better chances for Black, perilous as it appears, *e.g.*, 24 Q to Q 3, 25 P to K Kt 4, R takes B. If now 26 Q takes R, Black draws by 26 Q to Kt 6 ch, 27 Q to Kt 2, B takes P ch, 28 K moves, Q takes Q ch, 29 K takes Q, R takes P, &c. Or if 26 P takes Kt, R to Q 5, 27 Kt takes P ch, K to R sq, and White has little, if any, advantage.

(m) As Black have already won the exchange, they prefer the loss of a minor piece to that of a Pawn with a bad position.

(n) R takes Kt would clearly be immediately fatal, on account of 32 B takes P, 33 R to K 8 ch, R takes R, 34 R takes R ch, K to Kt 2, and wins.

(o) Again finely played. If now Black attempt to win two pieces for the Rook, the subsequent checks of the Q at B 8 and R at Q 7 would be conclusive.

(p) Because after R takes Kt, White can advance the P to R 6, and as Black cannot take the P, the superiority of White's position would be a full equivalent to the advantage of the passed Pawn. We confess, however, that we should like to have seen the game played out. Here is the final situation.



* * In the diagram on p. 89 of our last number the White King was accidentally omitted from K R sq. Note (o) on same page was written under a misapprehension.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. W. J., Liverpool.—Your mode of progression in the Elephant's Walk has too much of the "go as you please" about it to score a success. In future please send reviews and solutions *direct* to the Problem Editor. (See notice on wrapper of this magazine.)

H. B., Lancaster.—You are quite right and we credit your score accordingly.

W. F. W., Houghton-le-Spring.—Our best thanks are yours for the proffered prize. We will try to make room for the problem shortly, but the supply of sui-mates is just now far in excess of the demand.

G. H., Hastings.—Clever, and highly acceptable.

F. V. P., Manchester.—No. 15 has again deluded you! Your Keys to 19, 20 and 22 only reveal minor variations. Others correct, as far as they go.

H. W. B., Brighton.—Many thanks for the problems and papers. We have replied to you about other matters per post.

W. McA.—Much obliged for copy of *Chichester Parochial Magazine*.

J. V., Demerara.—P. O. O. for additional copy duly received and back numbers forwarded.

E. O., Leghorn.—Much obliged for problems. We will reply on other matters through the post.

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J. White, <i>Leeds Mercury</i>	1	1	0
W. R. Bland, <i>Design and Work</i>	0	6	0
J. Crake, <i>Hull Church Gazette</i>	0	6	0
H. W. Butler, <i>Brighton Guardian</i>	0	6	0
J. P. Lea, Bath.....	0	6	0
"Toz," Manchester	0	5	0
C. Callander, London	0	2	6
	£10	13	6

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

AFTER various premature announcements the publication of the American Congress Book was officially fixed for the 20th ulto., so that its appearance in this country may be fairly anticipated during the present month. Whether the causes which determined the award of the judges will be more fully explained remains to be seen. Meanwhile the remarks of German and English critics upon the rejection of Herr Berger's set "Welcome?" have called forth a review of those Problems from Mr. Carpenter. From this we gather that not merely duals but other and higher reasons have weighed against the success of this particular set in the mind of at least one of the judges. Comparative barrenness and incomplete carrying out of the idea and insufficient economy of force are alleged to be among the existing drawbacks in "Welcome?" and Mr. Carpenter still pronounces it inferior to the prize sets.

In a paragraph—see February number, page 51—on the result of the late Italian Tourney* we stated upon the authority of *La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, that the prize for the best three-mover had been awarded to the composer of the set *Sanctus Sylvester* and that for the best four-mover to the author of *Es gedeihe das Schach allüberall*. The reverse was the case, but a correct account of the final award will be found on page 93 of our last number. No less than four piratical sets were sent in to this

* We quote two prize sets from this tourney and four prize problems from that of the *Detroit Free Press* in the present number.

tourney, the constituent problems having been nearly all abstracted from the *Illustrated London News* of 1868. We are far from convinced that this proceeding is to be viewed merely as a stupid hoax although the fraudulent concoctor shielded himself from unpleasant consequences by sending in fictitious names. Supposing that one of these *bogus* sets had not only passed muster as original but had been awarded a prize, we think it likely enough a claimant would have been forthcoming under cover of some more definite entity or the pretext of wishing to remain unknown. This latter course *has* been permitted to one competitor in the Italian Tourney, but notwithstanding such a precedent we hold that primary rules of competition should provide for the rejection of any candidate who attempts to preserve an *incognito*. The real names of all competitors should invariably be enclosed in the sealed envelope and afterwards published, not only as a safeguard against dishonesty but also in fairness both to the victors and vanquished. The former especially have a right to know over whom they have been successful, and we hope the time is far distant when our mimic jousts will degenerate into a species of masquerade, either to smooth the path of possible defeat or from any other consideration however plausible.

A tourney is announced in connection with the second Congress of the German Chess Association to be held in August next, at Berlin. Competitors are to send in three unconditional problems, viz., one 2, one 3, and one 4-mover, on or before the 30th of June—addressed to the President of the Committee, Herr E. Schalopp, Reichstag, Berlin. The usual sealed envelope plan will be dispensed with but each candidate must forward a distinguishing motto, together with his full name and address. Prizes, minimum, £5 for the best problem of each class, and £2 10s. for the second best. Judges: Herren Dufresne, Alexi, and Specht. The names of competitors will be known only to Herr Schalopp until after the award.

Mr. Edward Marks has in preparation under the title of "Chess Tactics" a collection of end-games chiefly from Kling and Horwitz's "Chess Player" (now many years out of print), the whole arranged in progressive order according to the number and power of the pieces employed, with an appendix containing a few useful end-games of ordinary occurrence. The book will comprise about 250 large size diagrams with solutions. Subscription price, 2s. 6d. Intending subscribers should address Mr. E. Marks, Broadway Chambers, London, S.W.

Mr. J. Crake, Chess editor of the *Hull Church Gazette*, announces an end-game Competition under the following conditions. For the best original end-game contributed to his column during 1881, and providing that six compositions are received, Mr. Crake will

award an illustrated Volume of Poetry, with additional Prizes for those which rank next, in proportion to the number received. Should less than six compete, he will not be bound by this offer, but will, if three enter, award a Prize or Prizes to the most deserving. 1. The sole condition of the position to be "White to move and win." (Note—The win must be clearly apparent on, or previous to, the eighth move.) 2. The ordinary rules of Problem Tournaments as to duals, construction, beauty of idea, difficulty, variety and novelty to apply generally. 3. Positions obviously founded on any published end-game to be absolutely disqualified. 4. The Laws of the Chess Congress of 1862, to govern the competition. 5. Joint Compositions are not allowed. But this Rule will not prevent the winner of an actual end-game from sending the position (with such alterations as he may think proper to make) for competition. 6. Only one composition may be entered by each Competitor.

The above regulations will not be deviated from in any particular, but the Editor reserves the right to make such additions thereto as may afterwards appear necessary. All positions intended for this contest to be sent to the Chess Editor, *Hull Church Gazette* Office, Hull, on or before 31st December, 1881, marked "for Competition," and bearing a motto, together with the name and address of the Author. They will be published as they are received with the motto only.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of March 13th gives the award in its first problem tourney, in which 33 problems were entered. 1st Prize, Mr. D. T. Brock, Chicago; 2nd Prize, Mr. G. E. Carpenter; 3rd Prize, Mr. R. Koerper, St. Louis.

To Two-move Composers.—A correspondent offers to the composer of the best two-mover published before January, 1882, in the *Weekly Irish Times*, a copy of Mr. J. P. Taylor's *Elementary Chess Problems*. The problems must be original and not previously published. Address, Chess Editor, *Weekly Irish Times*, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

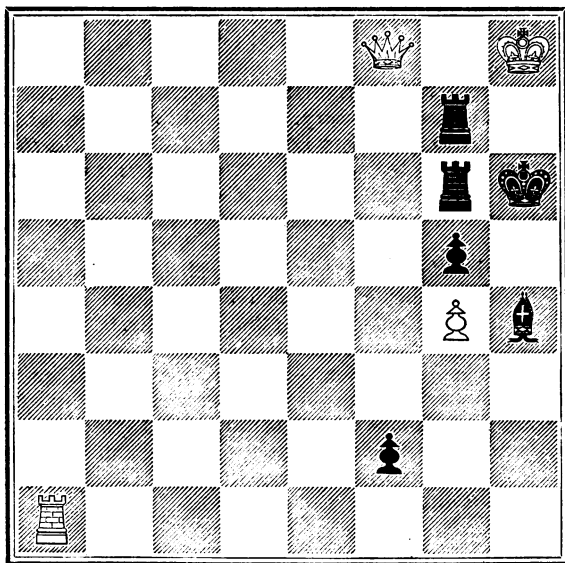
REICHHELM'S "ELEPHANT'S WALK."

THE following is Author's solution. 1 R to K R, P to B 5, 2 R to Q B, B to Kt 6, 3 R to B, B to R 5, 4 R to K R, P to B 6. In this way the move is gained until the advanced Q B P and Q R P reach their 7th, then, 22 R to K R, P to B 8 queens, 23 R takes Q, B to Kt 6, 24 R to Q B, B to B 7, 25 R to Q R, B to Kt 6, 26 R to K B, B to R 5, 27 R to K R, P to R 3. It now takes 4 moves to gain a move, therefore it takes till move 63 to force the rear Q R P and Q B P down as far as they can go, then, 67 R to K R,

P to B 8 queens, 68 R takes Q, B to B 7, 69 R to Q R, P to B 7, 70 R to Q B, B to Kt 6, 71 R to K B, B to R 5, 72 R to K R, P to Q B 6, and so on till but one Q B P and Q R P remain, then, 86 R to K R, P to K B 6, 90 R to K R, P to K B 7, 93 R to K R, P to Q B 8 queens, 96 R to K R, P to Q R 8 queens, 97 R takes Q, P queens, 98 R takes Q, menacing R to B 6, B to B 7, 99 R takes B, R moves, 100 Q takes R mate.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. W. H. S. Monck, correctly points out that in the foregoing solution Black has a defence on his 97th move enabling him to delay the mate until the 102nd move. We append diagram of the position at the point named, and also Mr. Monck's demonstration.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 97th move.

Instead of Black playing 97 P queens, he should now continue with 97 B to Kt 6, then, 98 R to Q, Q Kt or Q B sq. (a) B to R 7, 99 R to K R, P Knights, 100 R takes Kt, B moves, 101 R to K R ch, B interposes, 102 R takes B mate. (a) Also, 98 R to K B sq, (b) B to R 7, (In this case he can also play 98 B to R 5) 99 R takes P, B to B 5 or K 4, (White can also play 99 R to K R, &c., as before) 100 R to B 3, B to Kt 6, 101 R takes B or R to K B 6, &c. (b) If 98 R to R 6, B to K 4, and the mate will be delayed beyond move 102.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

Problem 9, by Dr. Gold.—1 Q to Q 2, &c.

Not difficult but pleasing and well constructed. H. Blanchard.—Neat. J. Bryning.—Rather simple but contains some very neat mates. H. W. Butler.—You might as well tickle the dome of St. Paul's to please the Dean and Chapter! Gamma.—An average 2-er. W. Jay.—Very simple. R. W. Johnson.—Nicely constructed, idea rather worn. B. G. Laws.—Fair. J. P. Lea.—Good and well worthy of the author. C. H. C. Richardson.—Very pretty. Winter.—Neat but not difficult. J. Keeble.

No. 10, by M. Lamouroux.—1 K to B 8, &c.

Rather deceptive, and exhibits great care and skill in its composition. H. B.—Contains good Chess. H. W. B.—One of the common herd. Gamma.—A regular dead block. H. Gearing.—A good "block" problem. W. J.—Better than No. 9. R. W. J., R. W., Canterbury.—Excellent of its kind. J. P. L.—Ingenious, free from duals. B. G. L.—A fair specimen of the waiting class. C. H. C. R.—Very easy; construction very good. Winter.—A very fine problem, and took me some time to solve. I did not suspect that the K should move. J. K.—J. Bryning is wrong. 1 R takes B will not answer.

No. 11, by N. Sardotsch.—1 Q to Q Kt sq, K takes Kt, 2 Q to K 4 ch, K takes Q or K to Q 3, 3 R takes Kt or Q to Q 5, mate accordingly. With several variations.

Good and interesting, though not very difficult nor free from duals. H. B.—Beautiful. J. B.—Not easy, mainplay very neat. H. W. B.—The discovered mate is neat enough, but evidently Q must move first. Gamma.—Interesting but unfortunate in duals. H. G.—Very fair, but the initial move and subsequent sacrifice of the Q are at once suggested. W. J.—First move easy, fair in variety. A dual if R P moves. R. W. J.—Some pretty variations but spoiled by duals. B. G. L.—Mating position in mainplay pure and pleasing. J. P. L.—Very pretty. C. H. C. R.—Mainplay very pretty; rather difficult. Winter.—Not easy, but spoiled by duals. Sacrifice of Q and after-play rather pretty. P. Le Page, Jun.

No. 12, by J. G. Nix.—1 Q to R 7, P to B 5 (a), 2 Q to Q 7 ch, K moves, 3 R or Kt mates. (a) 1 K to B 5 (b), 2 Q takes P, K moves, 3 Q mates. (b) 1 K to K 4, 2 Q to K 4 ch, K to Q 3, 3 Kt mates.

Carefully constructed, pleasing to solve, and contains some pretty play. H. B.—Nice but somewhat easy. J. B.—The threatened mate is objectionable. H. W. B.—We might go farther but could hardly fare worse. Gamma.—Very neat. H. G.—Key move too obvious, but after part in mainplay very pretty. If 1 K

to K 4 there is a bad dual. W. J.—Wants finish, as variations contain duals, mainplay correct; first move easy. R. W. J.—Charming, but not difficult. B. G. L.—But for the dual, thoroughly good. J. P. L.—Rather difficult. C. H. C. R., Winter.—The mates with Q are particularly good. A regrettable dual. P. Le P.—H. W. B., C. H. C. R., and Winter have omitted to notice the mainplay.

No. 13, by E. Pradignat.—1 Kt to Q R 6, K to K sq, 2 Kt to K B 5, K to Q sq, 3 B to K 7 ch, Any, 4 Kt mates.

Neat and elegant; the Knight play being very pretty though not difficult. H. B.—Difficult. J. B.—Very good considering paucity of Black's forces. H. W. B.—A pleasing position. P. Le P.—Beauty of form is here present, but none of mind. Gamma.—Very neat. H. G.—Neat and novel, but easy and without variety. W. J.—Where is the problem? R. W. J.—Particularly pretty but easy. B. G. L.—Very neat. J. P. L.—Easy. C. H. C. R.—Simplest of all but interesting. Winter.—Very pretty. J. K.

No. 14.—By J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 Kt to Q B 5, P to K 5, 2 Kt takes R, P to K 6, 3 Kt to Q 2, P takes Kt, 4 P to K 4 mate. 1 P takes Kt, 2 R takes K P ch, K takes R, 3 R to K 6 ch, &c. 1 R to Kt 5 ch, 2 K takes R, P takes Kt ch (*a*), 3 R takes P ch, &c. 1 R to R 6 ch, 2 K takes R, P takes Kt (*b*), 3 Q R to K 6, &c. 1 R takes P, 2 R takes Q P, K takes R, 3 R to Q 7 ch, &c. (*a*) (*b*) 2 P to K 5, 3 Kt to Kt 7, &c.

Very good and rather difficult. Construction admirable. The play of the rejected Knight is very pretty. H. B.—Very fair. J. B.—The *accepted* suitor must have been a fine fellow. Gamma.—Fine, and not so easy as Black's constrained position seems to imply. H. G.—Splendid and difficult. P. Le P.—An able composition. Some variations are very nice. W. J.—The best in the number. Mainplay difficult and clever, and all variations excellent. R. W. J.—An amusing problem. The Kt adopts strong measures on his second tender to ensure after acceptance. B. G. L.—A gem, uniformly brilliant. J. P. L.

No. 15, by W. Greenwood.—1 Q to Q Kt 6, B to Q R 5, 2 R to Q B sq, K to Q 4 or anything, 3 Mates accordingly.

Well constructed, ingenious, subtle and very difficult. H. B.—A fine problem. Key-move suggestive, but second move very subtle. H. W. B.—Capital! Its great merit consists in the number of promising but false attacks. Difficult. Gamma.—A good two-mover with a move added. W. J.—A capital problem with many near escapes and very dark 2nd move. It gave me more trouble than all the rest. R. W. J.—The 2nd move is very pretty and ingenious. B. G. L.—Difficult, with good mates. C. H. C. R.—The entire difficulty lies in the 2nd move. Winter.—J. Bryning proposes 1 P to R 4, &c., and J. P. Lea 1 R to Q 6, &c., but neither method will solve this problem.

No. 16, by Serg-Major Mc Arthur.—1 B to K 3, K takes B (a), 2 Q takes P, K to K 7, 3 Q mates. (a) 1 K to Q 4, 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c.

Neat, pleasing, and easy. H. B.—Very good indeed! J. B.—Very neat. H. W. B., C. H. C. R.—Difficulty, good looks, and simplicity in construction are not often found combined, but here we have all three. Gamma.—Mediocre. W. J.—Neatly constructed but not very difficult. R. W. J.—Not easy, but not up to the author's best standard. B. G. L.—Easy and without scope. P. Le P.—Lacks variety, otherwise very good. J. P. L.—An open position giving scope for some good tries. Winter.—R. W., Canterbury, has solved the 8 foregoing problems.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, p. 55.

No. 235.—1 B to R 5, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

No. 236.—1 B to B 2, K to B 5 (a), 2 Q to Q 3 ch, K to Kt 5, 3 Q to Kt 3 mate. (a) 1 K to Q 5 (b), 2 Q to Q 3 ch, K to K 4, 3 Q to K 4 or Q 6 mate. (b) 1 Kt to B 3, 2 Q to Q 3 ch, K to K 4, 3 Q to Q 6 mate.

No. 237.—1 P to B 8 a Knight, Any move, 2 B mates accordingly.

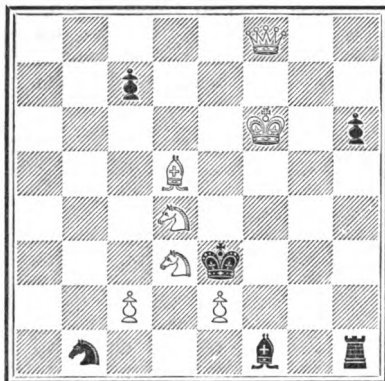
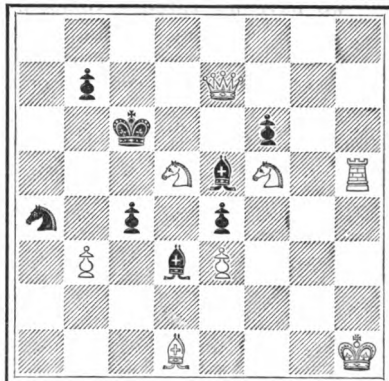
No. 238.—1 Kt takes P, B takes Q (a), 2 Kt takes R, Any move, 3 R or Kt mates accordingly. (Or 2 R takes P ch, R takes R, 3 R to B 6 mate.) (a) 1 R to Q B 2 (b), 2 Kt takes R at B 2, Any move, 3 R or Kt mates accordingly, (or R takes P ch, &c., as above.) (b) 1 R to K 3 (c), 2 R takes P ch, R takes R, 3 R to B 6 or Q takes R mate. (c) 1 B takes B or P, 2 R takes Kt, Any move, 3 Mates accordingly.

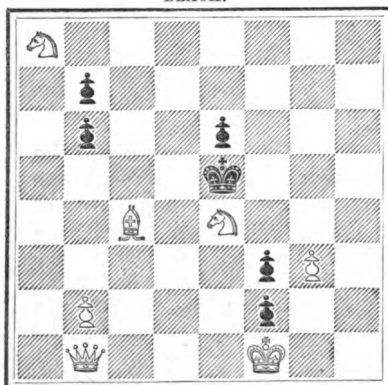
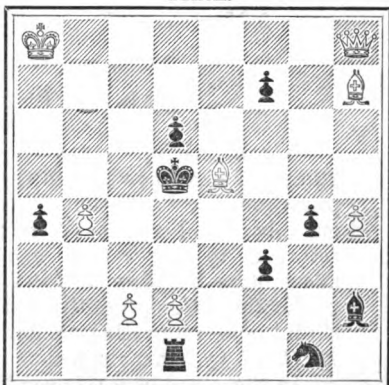
CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. 2.

Not having received a single solution of the above up to the 20th ultimo, we now extend the time of competition for Mr. Laws' prize from the 1st to the 15th of this month. We hope some of our solvers will come to the rescue and not allow the prize to be returned to the owner unclaimed. In consequence of the adamant hardness of No. 2, we deem it advisable to defer the publication of No. 3 until our next, when we purpose publishing a skilful and interesting long-ranger specially composed for the *B. C. M.* by Mr. Reichhelm.

In the event of a tie over No. 2, the same will be settled by priority of solution of No. 3, under the postal regulation noted on page 96, March number.

LA NUOVA RIVISTA 3RD PROBLEM TOURNEY.

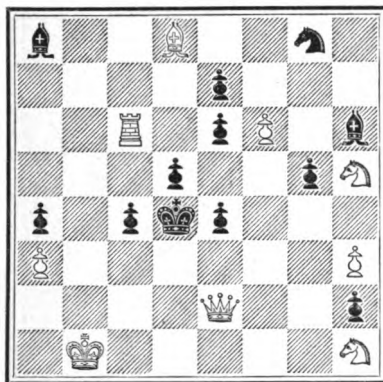
FIRST PRIZE SET, BY DR. ALBERT KAUDERS, VIENNA.
Also Prize for best four-mover.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

SECOND PRIZE SET, BY G. B. VALLE, SPEZIA.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

DETROIT FREE PRESS 5TH TOURNEY PRIZE PROBLEMS.

Best Four-mover.
By EMILE PRADIGNAT.

BLACK.

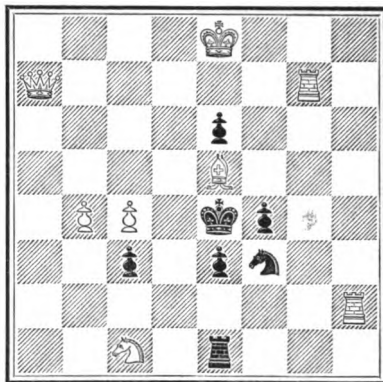


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Best Three-mover.
By DR. S. GOLD.

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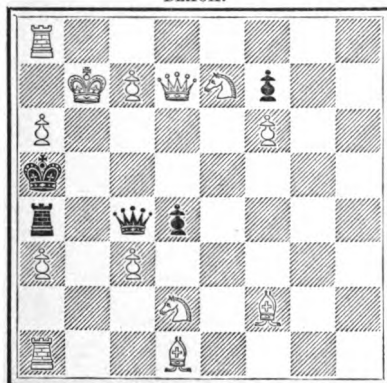


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Best Two-mover.
By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

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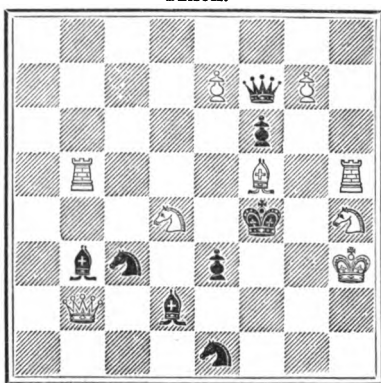


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Special Prize for best Two-mover
by a Foreign Composer.
By E. PRADIGNAT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

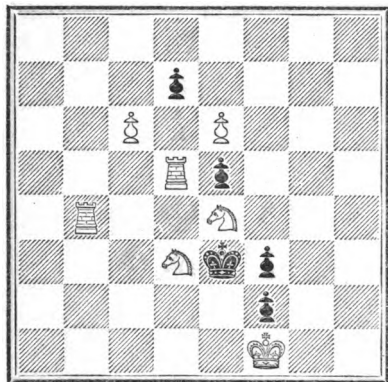
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 25.—By R. BRAUNE.

No. 26.—By W. BRIDGWATER.

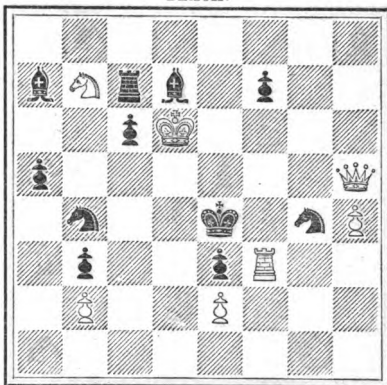
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



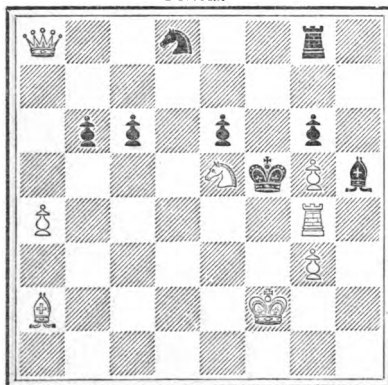
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 27.—By J. CRAKE.

No. 28.—By DR. S. GOLD.

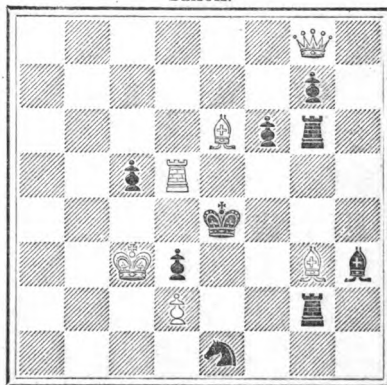
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

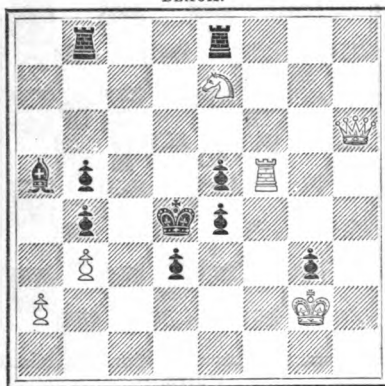
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 29.—By C. W. OF SUNBURY.

No. 30.—By E. PRADIGNAT.

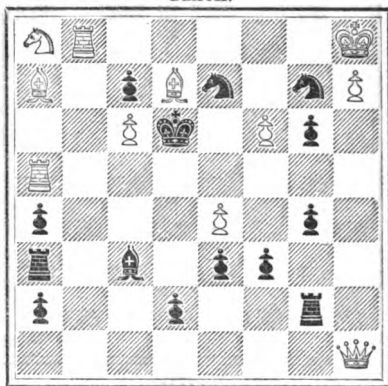
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WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



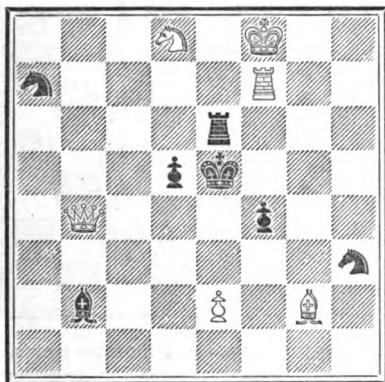
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 31.—By WM. GREENWOOD.

No. 32.—By J. G. NIX.

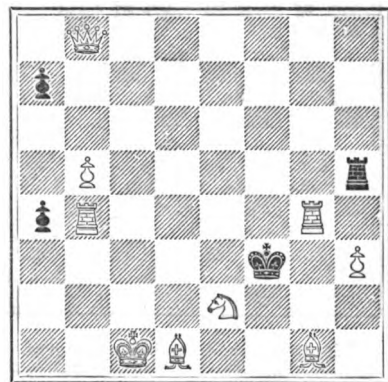
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

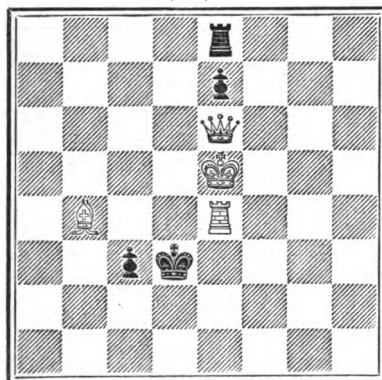
White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. IV.

SET No. XIII.

PROBLEM 243.

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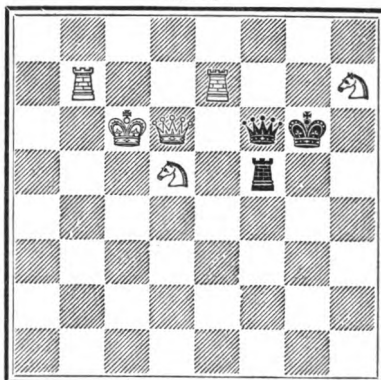


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 244.*

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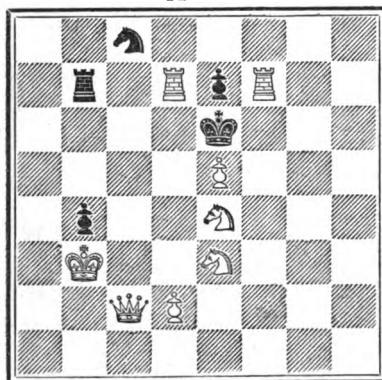
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SET No. XIV.

PROBLEM 245.

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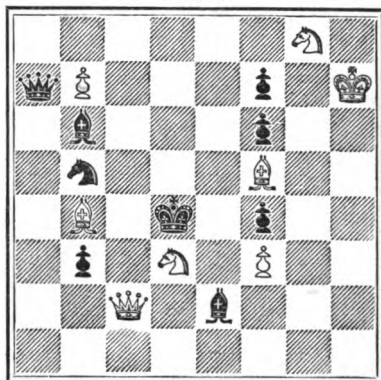


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 246.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

* The author's solution begins with 1 Kt at Q 5 takes Q, but if Black play in reply R to B 6, we see no mate. We print the position, however, for the sake of uniformity.

The British Chess Magazine.

MAY, 1881.

A RETRIBUTIVE GAME OF CHESS.

HE was a stout man, with a spreading brown beard, and as he sat in a cosy arm-chair, in the centre of the hearth, on a winter's night, in a commercial room in Nottingham, he appeared to absorb all the warmth that came from the glowing fire. Near him, on chairs or leaning against the mantelpiece, were five other "commercial," and a sixth was seated at a table, writing.

"It's terrible weather," remarked Commercial No. 1, "I should not like to travel the coach-road by Shap Fell to-night."

"Ah!" exclaimed Brown Beard, "it's somewhat keen, but nothing to the cold I experienced when crossing the Balkans."

Commercial No. 1, a mild-mannered man, acknowledged his defeat by retiring to a distant seat and taking up a newspaper.

"Well," observed Commercial No. 2, "I like hot weather, and I had enough of it, too, last year in the South of France."

"Then," said Brown Beard, "you would not care to do as I used to do—go past the Government House in Calcutta for an afternoon's stroll."

Commercial No. 2, a languid individual, slowly turned to an insurance office sheet almanac that hung on the wall, and apparently perused it intently.

"We had a rough voyage last week from Glasgow to Liverpool," said Commercial No. 3, "and I rather enjoyed it."

"You should have been with me on my last voyage," rejoined the stout man, "we were eight days in doubling the Cape."

Commercial No. 3, a brisk little man, gave a half convulsive gasp, kicked a footstool out of his way, and flung himself on the sofa.

"Some queer corners in Nottingham," casually observed Commercial No. 4.

"Not so queer as I've seen in New York—the Bowery for instance," burst from Brown Beard authoritatively.

Commercial No. 4, a tall thinnish fellow, cocked his eye comically and subsided into silence.

"Did well to-day," asserted Commercial No. 5, evidently desirous of giving a turn to this depressing state of affairs, "I got several capital lines."

E

"When I was last in Chicago," coolly responded Brown Beard, "I got so many orders in three hours that our place, 80 men you know, was kept going by them for seven months."

Commercial No. 5, stout and plethoric, grew fiery-red as, with stern face and tightly-compressed lips, he gazed steadfastly at the opposite wall for a few moments; then suddenly stooping he seized the poker, smashed viciously a large lump of coal that was on the fire, set down the poker, glanced towards the bed-room candle-sticks that stood on a sideboard, and began to root amongst a lot of slippers.

At that moment Commercial No. 6 approached and placed in the rack a letter for ultimate conveyance to the post by "boots."

"Will you play a game at Chess?" queried Brown Beard, in a tone that indicated that those who could not play Chess belonged to the dregs of creation.

Commercial No. 6, a quiet middle-aged man, who had accurately noted what had been passing, considered for a brief period, but seeing a look of triumph settling on Brown Beard's face—and fully expecting that a negative reply would be followed by the stout man asserting that he, singly, had once beaten Anderssen, Staunton, and Morphy in consultation—he answered, "Yes."

Brown Beard arose, took down a board that hung against the wall, and from a drawer, produced a set of Chessmen.

The game began. Five depressed commercials in various parts of the room looked languidly towards the combatants, but they shewed a little less depression when a snorting growl from Brown Beard followed the forking of Knight and Bishop by his adversary's well-supported Pawn. They manifested animation as Brown Beard, failing to win the exchange, sprang upright in his chair and glared at the Chessmen; and when the great traveller, losing a Rook after the check of a Knight, smote the table heavily, they gathered round the board smiling. Then began the torture of Brown Beard. He lost a Knight for a Pawn, and Commercial No. 1, when he heard the sigh that succeeded, forgave him for crossing the Balkans. A Bishop disappeared from amongst Brown Beard's army without any compensation, and his state of excitement thereat made Commercial No. 2 look charitably on the Calcutta stroll. Three Pawns captured by his adversary, with Rook to follow, caused Brown Beard to sink back in his chair in such a doubled up way that Commercial No. 3 felt there were difficulties greater than doubling the Cape. The production of a handkerchief and its repeated application to Brown Beard's perspiring forehead after the loss of his Queen, satisfied Commercial No. 4 that other things were queer as well as the Bowery. And when Commercial No. 6 quietly and complacently cleared away, purposely, the remaining pieces and Pawns and then administered "mate," the way in which Brown Beard slam-

med the Chessmen into the drawer led Commercial No. 5 to view with equanimity the extremely large order obtained at Chicago. No one spoke, but pleasant smiles and mirthful glances passed around; albeit some agitation was witnessed—in the left eyelids of three or four of the company—as Brown Beard departed from the room. Then six cheerful men gathered around the glowing fire for an hour's pleasant converse made happy by a RETRIBUTIVE GAME OF CHESS.

T. S. Y.

USEFUL END-GAMES, No. VI.

KING AND PAWN AGAINST KING AND PAWN.

IN the present series of End-Games, which was commenced in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* for 1880, we confine ourselves strictly to positions likely to occur in practical play; omitting all such artificial refinements as the End-Games, masterly as they are, of Kling and Horwitz. For the sake of many of our readers it may be convenient to repeat the rules given in *C. P. C.*, Sept., 1880, p. 195, as applicable to the management of King and Pawn against the single King.

Rule I. If the Pawn on reaching the seventh square gives check, the game is drawn.

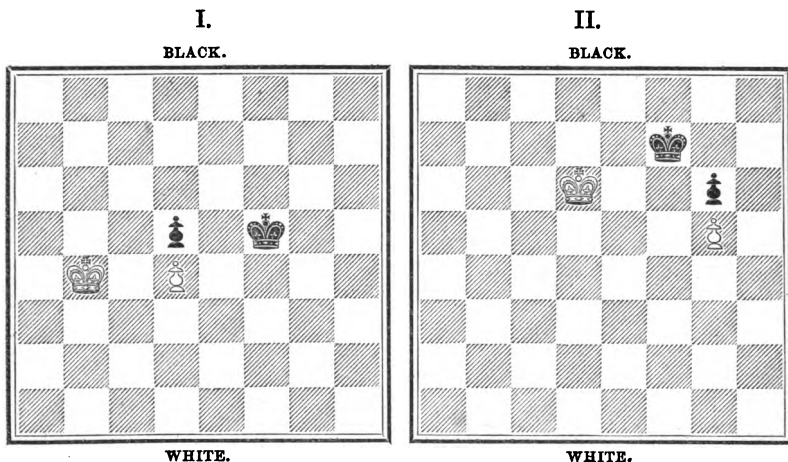
Rule II. If the Pawn can reach the seventh square of any but a Rook's file, not giving check, it will win.

Rule III. If the King with the Pawn can occupy the sixth square of the file in front of his Pawn, he will win with or without the opposition. It is, of course, understood that the Pawn must be near enough not to require the King to retreat in order to protect it.

Rule IV. Except on the sixth rank, the King with the Pawn can only win with *both* the following conditions in his favour: (1) being in front of the Pawn, (2) with the opposition. If only one of these two conditions is fulfilled the game is drawn.

Rule V. As the converse to this, the single King invariably draws if he can place himself on the same file with the Pawn, close to it or with only one square intervening, so as to prevent the adverse King from getting in front of his Pawn. Even if he cannot keep off the King from the square in front of the Pawn, he may yet draw with the opposition.

When there is a Pawn on each side, the first case to be considered is that where the Pawns oppose one another on the same file.



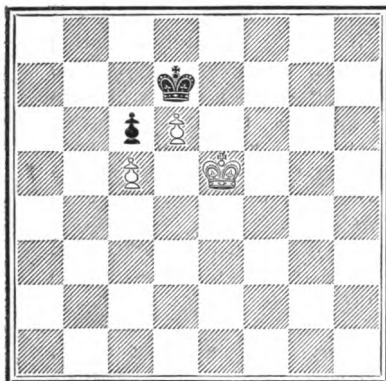
In Diagram No. I. the Kings are equidistant from the Pawns. The player who has the move can insure the gain of the adverse Pawn ; but if the opponent play correctly, he cannot win the game. It is obvious that if White play 1 K to B 5, Black replies with 1 K to K 5, and wins : White's first move is therefore 1 K to Kt 5. Now if Black play 1 K to K 5, 2 K to B 5 wins for White ; but by 1 K to K 3, 2 K to B 5, 2 K to K 2, 3 K takes P, 3 K to Q 2, Black takes up the opposition, and draws (Rule IV.) From this it is evident that the player who first attacks the adverse Pawn sideways, will lose his own Pawn and the game : while he who first attacks the Pawn in the rear will win it. The winning or drawing of the game will then depend upon the opposition. In No. II. the game would be drawn if Black had no Pawn ; as it is, the Black King's movements are hampered by his own Pawn, and White must win the Pawn in a few moves and, being then at the sixth square, the game with it (Rule III.) The move here makes no difference ; if White play first, he moves K to Q 7 ; if Black have the move, then follows 1 K to B sq, 1 K to K 6, 2 K to Kt 2, 2 K to K 7, &c. This position furnishes the key to the two following, in which White has two Pawns to one, but can only win by sacrificing one of them.

Diagram III., is given by the *Handbuch* from Allgaier ; White wins by 1 K to B 6, 1 K to Q sq, 2 P to Q 7, 2 K takes P, 3 K to B 7 and wins as in No. II.

No. IV. occurred to the writer in play : the only way to win is by 1 P to B 6, 1 K to B sq (best), 2 P to B 7, 2 P to Kt 3, 3 K to Q 6, 3 K takes P, 4 K to Q 7 and wins.

III.

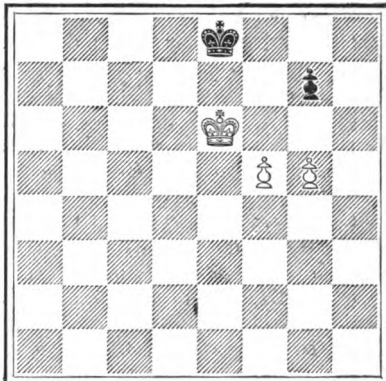
BLACK.



WHITE.

IV.

BLACK.

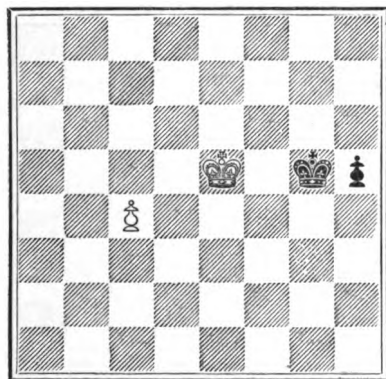


WHITE.

If the Pawns are free, the simplest case, not requiring to be illustrated by a diagram, is the fact that the Rook's Pawns mutually stop one another at their queening squares. Place a White P on Q R 7, a Black one on K R 7; whichever has the move queens and stops the other from queening. But if the White K be on the long diagonal, say at K B 3 or Q B 6, Black will queen with a check, and win the adverse Queen.

V.

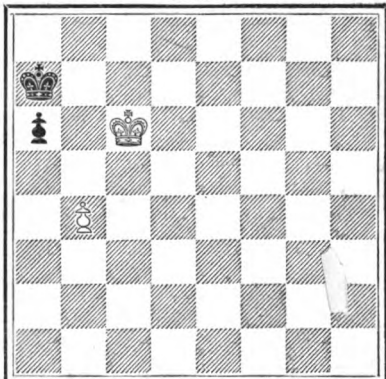
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WHITE.

VI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Diagram V. is from Damiano : we quote George Walker's remarks on it from *C. P. C.*, 1844, p. 358. "White having to play advances Pawn to Queen ; and Black doing the same, both queen together ; but White then checks at K Kt 8 and wins Queen the following move by a second check. We say deliberately that this is the only style of Chess Problem useful to the beginner. One real principle acquired, and firmly fixed upon his mind, is worth a hundred brilliant examples, which he has not yet acquired the capacity to retain." In this Diagram we follow Sanson's Damiano and the *Handbuch* in placing the White Pawn at B 4 instead of Kt 4, as is done by G. Walker : it will be seen at once that it cannot be stopped by the Black King.

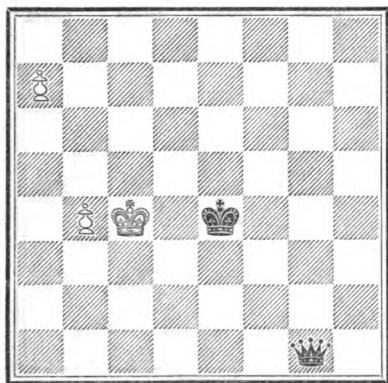
When the Pawns are on adjacent files, and have not passed each other, the game is, as a rule, obviously drawn. But when one of the Kings is in a confined position, the correct play may become a matter of some nicety.

In Diagram VI. the game is properly drawn, whoever moves, but Black might easily lose it. With the move, he must begin by 1 P to R 4, 1 P to Kt 5, 2 K to Kt sq, 2 K to B 5, 3 K to Kt 2, &c. If White play first, then 1 K to B 7, 1 K to R sq (1 P to R 4 loses, the White P going on), 2 K to Kt 6, 2 P to R 4 (the only move to draw), 3 K takes P, 3 K to R 2, taking up the opposition.

The End-Games of two Pawns against one, of Queen and Pawn against Queen, and of Queen against one or more far advanced Pawns, will each require separate consideration. We conclude for the present with two more Diagrams of a character which may be conveniently referred to the present group.

VII.

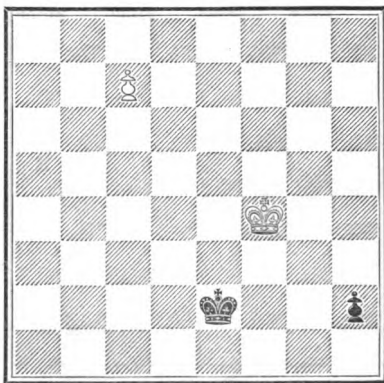
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WHITE.

VIII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In No. VII. White wins, after queening, by forcing the exchange of Queens: 1 P queens ch, 1 K to B 5 (if 1 K to B 4, 2 Q to Q 5 ch, followed by 3 Q to Q 4 ch or K Kt 8 ch accordingly), 2 Q to K B 8 ch, 2 K to K 5, 3 Q to K 7 ch, 3 K to B 6 (3 K to B 5 would lose sooner, by 4 Q to B 7 ch and 5 Q to Q 5 ch), 4 Q to B 6 ch, 4 K to K 5, 5 Q to K 6 ch, 5 K to B 6, 6 Q to B 5 ch, 6 K to K 7, 7 Q to K 4 ch and forces the exchange next move.

No. VIII. will serve as introductory to the class of positions in which the Queen manoeuvres against a Rook's or Bishop's Pawn at its seventh: these files, it is well known, yielding a drawn game in most instances. In the present case White wins, because his King is within one square of Kt 3, where he takes up a mating position: 1 P queens, 1 P queens, 2 Q to B 2 ch, 2 K to B 8, 3 Q to Q sq ch, 3 K to Kt 7, 4 Q to K 2 ch, 4 K to Kt 8 (if to R 6 he is mated in two), 5 K to Kt 3 and wins. W. W.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

A match was played on Saturday, March 26th, between 11 members of the Stourport Club and district, and an equal number from the Stourbridge Chess Club, resulting in favour of the Stourbridge men by one game. The score was Stourport, 12½; Stourbridge, 13½.

On Monday evening, March 28th, an interesting ceremony took place at the rooms of the Hereford Chess Club, when the prizes won in the recent Tournament were presented by the President of the Club to the winners, Messrs. Lee, Collins, and Wootton. After the dinner, Mr. Chas. Anthony, Jun., the President, delivered an admirable address on the advantages of the game as a recreation, which we should have had pleasure in reproducing had space permitted.

On Monday, March 28th, Mr. Ranken paid a visit to the Bournemouth Club, and played simultaneously with five of its members, the result being that he won three games, and lost two. This club, though recently formed, contains several amateurs of very fair strength, but we regret to hear that it is about to lose, at any rate for some time, its strongest player, Mr. Brewer, who, we understand, is going to China. The next day Mr. Ranken encountered simultaneously four other players of Christ Church and Bournemouth in two games each, of which he won six, lost one, and one was drawn.

The match between the Derby Midland Railway and Duffield Clubs, commenced on the 23rd Feb. last, has just been completed, the delay occurring in order to allow of the undecided games being played out. The score ultimately proved to be Derby M. R., 4 ; Duffield, 3 ; drawn, 4. The companion match resulted in favour of Duffield by $7\frac{1}{2}$ games to $5\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 30th of March, the Derby Midland Railway Institute C. C. visited Burton, the metropolis of "the best liquor since nectar passed out of fashion," for the return match. Nine players were engaged as against fifteen in the former match—a concession on the part of Derby—and the result showed a win for the visitors by 7 games to 3 and 6 draws. The totals of the previous match were Derby, 17, Burton, 7, Drawn, 5.

The return match between the Derby Mid. Rly. and the Derby Christ Church teams was played at the Christ Church Schoolroom, on the 5th of April. The C. C. team were on their mettle for they had been somewhat heavily thrashed in their previous encounter with this club, having scored but four games to nine with two draws. (See *B. C. M.* for April, p. 112.) The issue of the present match left them more decidedly hopeful and less conclusively defeated, as the figures showed seven games for them as against ten for their opponents, and two drawn.

The annual handicap tournament at the Duffield Chess Club has just been completed. The players were divided into two sections (to avoid the giving of greater odds than the Rook) and each contested two games with every other in the same section. The following is the score :—

Section I. 1st Prize, J. S. West (Class I.) 2nd, W. R. Bland (Class I.) 3rd, W. F. Meakin (Class II.)

Section II.—1st Prize, H. J. Redfern (Class II.) 2nd, H. S. Bland (Class I.) 3rd, J. Taylor (Class I.)

The first of what it is hoped will prove a series of matches between the clubs of North Staffordshire and South Derbyshire took place at the White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter, on Saturday, the 23rd of April. The idea of the match originated with Mr. Hurley, the secretary of the Newcastle (Staff.) Club, and, with the co-operation of Mr. Sale, of Derby, was speedily put into working order. Uttoxeter was chosen as the meeting place as being the most convenient of access to the Derbyshire players—a concession on the part of Staffordshire. Play commenced at 3-15 p.m., and continued until 6-30, when the unfinished games were adjudicated upon by the captains, Messrs. Askew and Phillips. Tea was next discussed with satisfaction to all concerned. The return match will probably take place at Derby on Whit-Saturday. The score was South Derbyshire, $16\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$, showing a substantial victory for the former combination.

By invitation of the Rev. F. J. Eld, the Rev. C. E. Ranken undertook to play eight simultaneous games against eight members of the Worcester Chess Club. The match came off on Wednesday evening, March 30th, in the fine hall of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. Play commenced at 7-30. A short adjournment for refreshment took place at 9-30, after which play was resumed, terminating about 11. The games were for the most part stiffly contested, but Mr. Ranken's skill triumphed to the extent of scoring $5\frac{1}{2}$ won games against $2\frac{1}{2}$ lost. The successful games were to the Rev. W. E. Bolland and Mr. G. Newman, the drawn game to Mr. O. Grainger.

The Leeds Club suffered a severe defeat in their return match with the Manchester Athenæum. The contest came off at Manchester on the 2nd of April, when Manchester scored 16 games to 3, 5 games being drawn. Fourteen players represented each club.

On Monday evening, April 4th, Mr. J. G. Cunningham, of the Leeds Club, paid a visit to the Cross Stamford-street Institute, Leeds, and engaged the players there at six boards simultaneously. Mr. Cunningham's style is rather rapid, and very suitable to such a performance. The following result was produced between the hours of eight and half-past ten :—Mr. C. won 3, drew 2, and lost 1. Mr. Jas. Rayner accepted the Queen's Gambit, and playing very carefully and correctly all through, won his game in good style. It would tend to the improvement of the younger players if other members of the Leeds Club would undertake a similar performance occasionally.

On Monday, April 4th, the Oxford University Chess Club spent a very pleasant evening at the rooms of the City of London Club. Owing to the kind thoughtfulness of this club, Oxford had the advantage of a night's practice with good players before their match with Cambridge. As some of the University team had to leave early, it was settled that only one game should be played on each board. The final score at the close of the evening was found to be Oxford University, $2\frac{1}{2}$; City of London, $3\frac{1}{2}$, Messrs. Gattie and Wainwright winning their games and Mr. Beebé drawing his. In the room were many well-known Chess-players, and Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Mason, and Mr. MacDonnell kindly gave some of the University team the benefit of a little coaching in one or two openings.

Mr. B. R. Foster, who has edited the Chess column in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* with such marked ability, has been compelled by the pressure of professional engagements to retire from his post. His successor is Capt. Mackenzie, from whom we expect great things in the future of the column.

A new Chess column was started April 9th in *Society*, a three-penny journal of "Fact, Fiction, and Fashion." The column will

be conducted on similar lines to the one in the late lamented *Walter Pelham*, the same editor being in charge. We advise our readers to invest a threepenny bit in this exceedingly lively periodical, from whose weekly visits we expect to receive much amusement and pleasure.

The *Nordisk Skaktidende* for April contains a translation of "A New-Year's Reflection" from our February number. The head-line reads "thusly":—"Hvorledes man Kan Komme til at spille Skak ad Reflexionens Vej." The rest of the magazine contains an admirable selection of games, problems, and Chess news.

The American Congress book is now definitely promised to reach England in about a fortnight. We have made arrangements with the publishers which will enable us to furnish it at the subscription price with postage added. This will bring it up to 11s., and we shall be glad to supply copies to our subscribers.

Brentano's Monthly expires with the March number, and in its stead will appear, on the 1st of this month, *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, an illustrated magazine of the same size as *Scribner*, entirely devoted to the game. It is needless to say we wish the publication, the initials of which correspond with our own, every success. A card from Mr. Barbe informs us that Brentano's have "annexed" the *American Chess Journal*, which now, therefore, disappears in the limbo of so many of our predecessors.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting in connection with the above organisation was held on Saturday, April 23rd, at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield. In order that the proceedings might be rendered more than ordinarily interesting, Herr Zukertort, the victor of the 1878 Paris Tournament, had been engaged to play against the strongest members of the Association; and, further, it had been arranged as an additional attraction that Herr Zukertort should, on the previous evening, play eight simultaneous games blindfold. The following were his opponents:—Mr. J. White, the Chess editor of the *Leeds Mercury*; Mr. J. G. Cunningham and Mr. J. Rayner, from the Leeds club; Mr. J. Woodhead and Mr. M. Rhodes, of the Dewsbury club; Mr. J. C. Walker, Mirfield; Mr. E. C. Hobson, Huddersfield; and Mr. G. Charlesworth, Hepworth. The players were seated at a long table down the centre of the room, and Herr Zukertort occupied a seat with his back to the players. To the last four players he gave the move, and in the other games he had the move. Play commenced at half-past seven, and progressed very steadily. When play ceased at eleven o'clock Herr Zukertort had won three games, and five games remained to be played out on the following

day. On Saturday, the room was opened for play at 12 o'clock, and the following is a list of the members present :—Barnsley—J. Perry, I. Haigh, and A. Rowley ; Bradford—R. Whittaker ; Dewsbury—W. W. Yates, W. J. Eggleston, W. Wilson Fox, M. Paterson, J. Woodhead, M. Rhodes, and the Rev. M. E. Thorold ; Halifax—R. P. Whitley ; Hepworth—J. Charlesworth ; Newmill—T. K. Mellor ; Holmfirth—J. Moorhouse and W. Preston ; Huddersfield—J. Watkinson, T. S. Yates, E. Dyson, J. P. Robertson, T. S. Wallis, T. Mallinson, G. C. Orrah, A. Noble, J. Hoyle, D. Brearley, J. S. Chrispin, and W. H. Wolstenholme ; Leeds—J. Craven, D. Parry, E. B. Hussey, J. White, T. Eddison, and J. Rayner ; Manchester—Von Zabern and T. B. Wilson ; Sheffield—J. Jordan ; Wakefield—G. H. Bays, jun. The first matter which had to be disposed of was the blindfold play ; the final result being that Herr Zukertort won all the eight games in a masterly manner. We hope to give a specimen or two of these in our next number. It had been announced that twenty simultaneous games would be played by Herr Zukertort, and also that arrangements had been made for tourneys. With regard to the latter there were only eight candidates—namely, E. Dyson (Huddersfield), A. Rowley (Barnsley), R. Whittaker (Bradford), T. Eddison (Leeds), R. P. Whitley (Halifax), J. P. Robertson (Huddersfield), J. Jordan (Sheffield), and J. Woodhead (Dewsbury). The result of this was that Mr. Eddison carried off the first prize, and Mr. Woodhead the second. The following members took part in the simultaneous play :—Messrs. White, Bays, jun., Hussey, Wilson, Rhodes, T. S. Yates, Mellor, Moorhouse, Preston, Whitley, Eddison, Walker, W. W. Yates, Charlesworth, Paterson, Eggleston, Fox, Wallis, Von Zabern, and Rev. M. E. Thorold. The play began in the course of the afternoon, but had to be broken off at six o'clock for tea, which was served in the commercial room. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Watkinson ; and Mr. D. Parry, the vice-president of the Leeds club, was the vice-chairman. After tea the Chairman said this was the 26th annual gathering of the Association, and he believed he was the only person present who was at the opening meeting in 1856. During those twenty-five years very many old friends had departed, and doubtless in the next quarter of a century many of those in the room would also have gone. After paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Shepherd, an old member of the West Yorkshire Association, he remarked that that day would be a memorable one from the fact that they had present so distinguished a visitor as Dr. Zukertort, the victor of the Paris tourney, and those who knew anything of Chess knew something of him. He believed that this was the first visit of Dr. Zukertort to Yorkshire, but he felt sure that it would not be his last. He did not confine his attention to Chess, but possessed a fund of information

on all sorts of subjects—including politics—(laughter)—and he was altogether a man of accomplishments. The Huddersfield Club were also very glad to see visitors present from the Manchester Club. (Applause.) He announced, in conclusion, that they would have to determine where the next meeting should be held and he invited a motion on the subject.

Mr. W. W. YATES, the president of the Dewsbury Club, said he had been authorised to invite the Association to hold its next meeting at Dewsbury. The club in that town hoped to give their friends a warm reception, and to provide a good bill of fare for them in every way. (Applause.) He moved that the meeting be held at Dewsbury.

Mr. G. H. BAYS, jun., seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad that the Dewsbury Club had decided to invite the Association to Dewsbury, and hoped that much good might result to Chess-playing in that district.

Herr ZUKERTORT, who was loudly applauded on rising, said that was not a time for speech-making, for they were there to fight (laughter), but at the same time he thought it only proper that he should say a word or two of thanks after the references of the Chairman to him. The Chairman had observed that this was the 26th annual meeting of the Association, and he was reminded by that circumstance of an incident in the life of Napoleon, when he said to his men, "Twenty centuries are looking at you from the tops of the pyramids." (Loud applause.) Let them not look upon the past, but with hope to the future. He sincerely hoped that the Association would continue to prosper—so that they might not merely have to record a 26th annual meeting, but a 126th. (Cheers.) He advised them never to allow a break in their meetings, for it nearly always happened that in Associations of that kind a break meant the end. Never let a year pass without holding a meeting, for it gave players an opportunity of social intercourse which otherwise would not be obtained. He wished to express his thanks for the very kind way in which he had been received, and he could assure them that Huddersfield and Yorkshire would long live in his memory. (Applause.)

Mr. W. W. YATES said he had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Huddersfield Chess Club for the kind reception they had given to the members, and for the handsome manner in which they had entertained them. This was his first visit to a meeting of the Association, although he was a very old Chess-player. He paid a compliment to Mr. Watkinson's efforts in upholding Chess literature, and concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. M. PATERSON, of Dewsbury, cordially seconded the resolution, and spoke of the meetings being a bond of union among Chess-players.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The PRESIDENT briefly replied.

Some conversation took place with regard to the proposed match between Lancashire and Yorkshire, and after discussion it was thought that under the circumstances it would be unadvisable to take any steps in the matter.

The players then returned to the playing room, and the simultaneous and other games were proceeded with. Most of the players resigned their games, and the only one who won was Mr. Hussey, of Leeds, who was heartily congratulated on his achievement. It should be said that Mr. Preston had to leave his game unfinished slightly in his favour. In Von Zabern's game, also left unfinished, there was no material advantage on either side.

The meeting, to which special interest attached through Herr Zukertort's visit, and was most agreeable throughout, then terminated shortly before eleven, at which hour the last game in the tourney was concluded.

It may be interesting to Chess-players, as showing the power of memory, to state that the secretary, having misplaced the score of one of the blindfold games, applied to Herr Zukertort to supply him with it, and although some 14 or 15 hours had elapsed since the game was played, he immediately dictated the required moves—20 on each side. Not the less wonderful was his remembrance on Saturday of the exact position in which each game was left on the Friday, and his power of taking up the thread of the play; indeed in two or three of the games, in order to save the players the trouble of going through the score, he placed the pieces in their proper positions on the boards, and the games then proceeded. Subsequently he entertained the members who were not playing, by relating a number of racy Chess and other anecdotes which were highly amusing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The great annual handicap tourney at the Café de la Régence ended with the following result:—Eight games had to be played by each competitor, and of these M. Najotte won $6\frac{1}{2}$, M. Clerc $4\frac{1}{2}$, M. Boukoffsky 4, and M. Gribois $3\frac{1}{2}$. These gentlemen are therefore the prize winners in the order named. M. Najotte, being now the champion of the amateurs of the Café de la Régence, will have to accept any challenges that may be addressed to him.

ITALY.—From the last number of the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* we learn that the grand tourney which was to have commenced this month at Milan in connection with the Exhibition is now

postponed until September, as being a more suitable season for serious Chess play in Italy than during the heat of early summer, and the excitement connected with the opening of the first Italian World's Show. The tourney, however, is not, as we were led to expect, to be an international one, but will be confined to native players and to strangers resident in the country. There will be a principal tourney, regulated by the general laws of Chess; and also a handicap tourney, the latter being guided by the Italian rules unless a majority of the competitors shall decide to the contrary. In Italy Chess by correspondence has of late found much favour. Two games by this mode of play are being carried on between Leghorn and Patras in Greece; and two others between Bologna and Cagliari in Sardinia. Of the two lately in progress between Rome and Padua each club has won one. The fifth tourney of the Academy of Chess at Florence is ended. There were fourteen competitors divided into four classes, and the result was that the first prize was gained by Sig. Fossati, the second by Count D'Altemps, and the third by Sig. Junge. The handicap tourney at Venice, alluded to in our March number, resulted in the first prize being gained by Sig. Carlo (first class), with 38 won games out of 44.

GERMANY.—Schools of Chess are, as we anticipated, rapidly increasing in the Fatherland. Hitherto they have generally been connected with already existing Chess clubs; but at Hamburg, during the winter, a new Society entitled the Stazir Club has been established, setting itself the task of teaching the game to those who know nothing of it, as well as of promoting the improvement of those who only know a little. This Club is already in possession of a small Chess library, organises tourneys, and stirs up its members to a diligent study of the theory of the game.

A new club numbering 28 members has also been founded at Offenbach, near Frankfort, with a Chess school in connection with it.

It is the custom in Germany to observe the birthdays of their clubs with joyous festivals. The April issue of the *Schachzeitung* reviews more than one of these anniversaries, and notably that of the Stettin club, at which the prizes were presented to the last year's winners by Herr Schmidt, who stood before an altar dressed in the costume of an Indian priest, and, after pronouncing an appropriate oration, handed to the victors the various treasures of Indian workmanship which they were destined to receive as the rewards of their prowess. Great enthusiasm for the game exists among the German students at Prague. Their club contains no less than 85 members, they have just concluded a handicap tourney, and are now playing two correspondence games with the Academical Reading-room club at Vienna.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME XXIII.

Played recently at Philadelphia, Mr. Geo. Reichhelm giving Q Kt to Mr. Barbour.

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Mr. Reichhelm.)	BLACK. (Mr. Barbour.)	WHITE. (Mr. Reichhelm.)	BLACK. (Mr. Barbour.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P to Q 5	P takes Q P
2 P to K B 4	P to Q 4 (<i>a</i>)	13 P takes Kt P Q to Q 2 (<i>d</i>)	
3 Kt to K B 3 (<i>b</i>)	Q P takes P	14 B to Q B 5	P to B 5 (<i>e</i>)
4 Kt takes P	B to Q 3	15 B to Q 6 (<i>f</i>)	P to B 6
5 P to Q 4	B takes Kt	16 P takes P	P takes P
6 B P takes B	P to K B 4	17 B takes P	P to Q 5
7 B to K 2	B to K 3	18 B to Q 5	R takes R ch (<i>g</i>)
8 P to Q B 4	P to Q B 3	19 R takes R	B takes B
9 Castles	Kt to K 2	20 Q takes B ch Kt takes Q	
10 B to K 3	Castles	21 R mates.	
11 Q to Q Kt 3	P to Q Kt 4 (<i>c</i>)		

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) Generally a good move for the odds-receiver, and doubly so in the present instance where there is no Q Kt to attack the Q if she retakes P.

(*b*) Under the circumstances, better than the usual move 3 K P takes P.

(*c*) 11 P to Q Kt 3 strikes us as preferable, but we have little fault to find with Black's development thus far.

(*d*) The first stride, and that a long one, on the downward slope. He plays thus in order to threaten the utterly useless P to Q 5, and hopelessly shuts up his Kt and R.

(*e*) 14 P to Q 5 would lose a P, even if the White B had remained at K 3, by the reply 15 B to Q B 4. Black accordingly prepares another form of premature counter-attack. His best chance of undoing his last move was here R to B 2, then to withdraw the Queen and bring out Q Kt and Q R—if White will only give him time.

(*f*) White plays as though he divined by intuition what his opponent is driving at: and this, be it observed, is of the essence of successful odds-giving.

(*g*) "Alas! regardless of their doom
The little victims play."

GAME XXIV.

A specimen of odds play at the St. George's Chess Club which has occurred twice over within the last few months.

(Bishop's Opening.)

(Remove White's Queen's Knight.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Wayte.) { (Mr. A. B. Dec. 1880.)	{ (Mr. H. C. M. Mar. 1881.)	(Mr. Wayte.) { (Mr. A. B. Dec. 1880.)	{ (Mr. H. C. M. Mar. 1881.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 Q takes Kt	R to K sq
2 B to B 4	Kt to K B 3	11 B to K 5	P takes B
3 Q to K 2	Kt to B 3	12 Castles K R	P takes P (d)
4 P to Q B 3	B to B 4	13 B takes P ch	K to R sq (e)
5 P to B 4 (a)	P to Q 3 (b)	14 B takes R	P tks P dis ch
6 Kt to B 3	Castles	15 K to R sq	Kt to K 2 (f)
7 B to Kt 3 (c)	P takes P	16 Kt to Kt 5	B to K B 4 (g)
8 P to Q 4	B to Kt 3	17 R takes B	
9 Q B takes P	K Kt takes P		Black resigns.

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) Offering the Lopez Gambit is somewhat risky when Black, as in the present instance, has played all the best moves; but it is one of those risks which have to be faced, if large odds are to be given.

(b) 5 B takes Kt, followed by Castling or P takes P, yields Black a good game irrespective of the odds, as was pointed out more than once in the last series of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

(c) The timely retreat of the Bishop is often an important feature in this opening, especially in games at odds. The B is now secure from forced exchanges, and White threatens P to B 5, to be supported, in answer to P to Q 4, by P to Q 3.

(d) Promising a pleasing surplus of Pawns through the discovered check—and performing something quite different. B to K 3 is here a strong move.

(e) There is a similar but not identical position in one of Staunton's games (*Companion*, p. 35). Staunton's opponent now took the B, and was mated in two moves; the Knight players of the present day are less accommodating. 13 K to B sq, it is evident, would not enable him to retake B with Q.

(f) If 15 P takes Kt P, White would have a choice of moves: 16 Kt to Kt 5, which wins the Q, but yields Black a considerable equivalent; or 16 Q R to Q sq, which is in reality more conclusive (16 Q R to Q sq, Q to K 2, 17 B takes Kt!).

(g) Mr. M. resigned here: Mr. B played one more move. After 17 R takes B, Black clearly cannot take either R or B without being mated immediately.

GAME XXV.

Played lately at Berlin (*Schachzeitung.*)

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Dufresne.)	(a) (Herr von G.)	(Herr Dufresne.)	(Herr von G.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 Kt to Q 5 (d)	Kt tks Kt (e)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	13 B takes Kt	P to Kt 4
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	14 P to K 6 (f)	B P takes P
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	15 B takes Kt	P takes B
5 P to B 3	B to R 4	16 Kt to K 5	Q to K 5
6 P to Q 4	P takes P	17 Q to K Kt 3	P to Kt 3 (g)
7 Castles	P takes P	18 Q to Kt 5	P to Kt 5
8 Q to Kt 3	Q to B 3	19 Q to B 6	R to B sq
9 P to K 5	Q to Kt 3	20 Q to Kt 7	P takes B
10 Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2	21 Q R to Q sq	R to Kt 4 (h)
11 B to R 3 (b)	Q R to Kt sq (c)	White mates in two moves.	

NOTES BY J. DUFRESNE AND W. WAYTE.

(The additions in brackets.)

(a) [We are glad to see Herr Dufresne once more in the field: it is some time since any of his games appeared in the *Schachzeitung.*]

(b) It is not yet proved whether this or 11 Kt to K 2 is the better move. [Compare *C. P. C.* 1880, pp. 172-3.]

(c) Preferred latterly by Anderssen: but the more usual move 11 Castles seems more to be relied upon [?].

(d) Anderssen gives 12 Kt to Q Kt 5: but the text move seems far stronger. [Recommended by Steinitz, *Field*, 10th Jan. 1880, whose analysis will be found in *C. P. C.*]

(e) If 12 P to Q Kt 4, 13 Kt takes Kt follows, to the advantage of White. [This is doubtful: we repeat Steinitz's main variation in order to correct a misprint which had crept into the *C. P. C.* 12 P to Q Kt 4, 13 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt (best), 14 B takes Kt, K takes B, 15 Q to R 3 ch, K to K sq [15 K to Q sq, 16 B takes K B P], 16 Q takes B, P takes B, 17 Q takes B P (c 7), Q to Q Kt 3, 18 Q takes B P (c 4), "with the much superior game," says Steinitz. We suggested in reply 18 B to R 3, winning the exchange; and on further examination, cannot see how White is to avoid loss. 18 B to R 3, 19 Q to K Kt 4, B takes R, 20 Q takes Kt P, R to K B sq: now if 21 R takes B or Kt to Kt 5, Black in either case replies 21 Q to K Kt 3, forcing the exchange of Queens.]

(f) Decisive. Much stronger than 14 B to B 5, examined by Riemann and Steinitz. [Not by Steinitz in the game in question, and we do not know where else.]

(g) If 17 K R to Kt sq, 18 Q to Kt 5, P to Kt 5, 19 Q R to Q sq and wins.

(h) A blunder. The defence is, however, difficult, though Black has a piece more. [The only alternatives are to sacrifice the Q at Q 4, or—to resign.]

MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUBS.—

The next four games were played in the above Match, at Willis's Rooms, March 24th, 1881.

GAME XXVI.

(Fianchetto.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Owen.)	(Mr. Potter.)	(Mr. Owen.)	(Mr. Potter.)
1 P to Q Kt 3	Kt to K B 3 (a)	16 Kt to K 5	P to Q Kt 4 (h)
2 B to Kt 2	P to K 3	17 P to K B 4 (i)	Q Kt takes P
3 P to K 3	P to Q Kt 3	18 Q Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
4 Kt to K B 3	B to Kt 2	19 R to Q B 3 (j)	Q to Q 4
5 B to K 2 (b)	P to Q 4	20 Kt to K B 3	K R to Q sq
6 P to Q 4	B to Q 3	21 R to K sq	Q to Q Kt 4
7 Q Kt to Q 2 (c)	Castles	22 Q to B 2	P to K Kt 3
8 Castles	P to Q B 4	23 R to K 5 (k)	Kt to Q 4
9 P to Q B 4	Kt to Q B 3	24 P to Q R 4 (l)	Q to Q B 3
10 R to Q B sq	B P tks P (d)	25 R to Q R 3	P to B 6
11 K P takes P	R to Q B sq	26 B to Q B sq	Kt to Kt 5
12 B to Q 3 (e)	B to B 5 (f)	27 Q to K 4	P to Q B 7 (m)
13 P to K Kt 3	P takes P	28 B takes P	Kt takes B
14 P takes P	B to K R 3	White resigns.	
15 B to Q Ktsq (g)	Q Kt to R 4		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) We have always held the opinion that exposing the K P to attack by playing P to K 4 here was a mistake, and this seems now to be endorsed by the best modern practice.

(b) We agree with Mr. Potter that P to Q 4, followed by B to Q 3, is more advisable.

(c) White plays in too defensive a style for one who has the attack; the Kt is wanted at Q B 3, he should therefore Castle,

and then advance P to Q B 4, bringing out the Kt afterwards to the square named.

(d) The policy of this exchange seems rather questionable, since White afterwards threatens with some advantage to play P to Q B 5.

(e) We are not at all sure that the move just mentioned might not be ventured now.

(f) An unusual and somewhat perplexing move. We do not, however, see that Black could get much from it if White had simply replied with P to Q R 3 or P to B 5. By driving back the B he only weakens his own King's quarters.

(g) This is certainly not good, for the B is wanted to defend the B P, and should go, if anywhere, to K 2; but in any case Black has the best of it now.

(h) He ought rather to have played 16 B takes Kt, 17 Q takes B, Kt takes P, 18 Kt takes Kt, R takes Kt, 19 R takes R, Q to Q 4, winning a Pawn.

(i) Shutting out the obnoxious Bishop, but exposing still more his already too open K's flank; he would have done better to take the P, and then play P to B 3.

(j) He dared not, of course, take the P, on account of Q to Q 4, and he appears to have no other useful move. Perhaps K to B 2 is as good as anything else.

(k) P to Q R 4, followed by B to R 2, looks more hopeful.

(l) This drives the Q where she wants to go, but what can he do? If he play Q to B sq, Black answers with B to Kt 2, and if R to R 3, the B Q retires to Kt 3, and White's Q P must fall presently.

(m) A regular settler, winning a clear piece.

GAME XXVII.

(Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Potter.)	(Mr. Owen.)	(Mr. Potter.)	(Mr. Owen.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q Kt 3	9 Kt to Q 2	B to Q sq
2 P to Q 4	B to Kt 2	10 P to Q R 3	K Kt to K 2
3 B to Q 3	P to K 3	11 P to K B 4	P to B 5
4 Kt to K 2 (a)	P to Q 4	12 B to Q B 2	P to Q Kt 4
5 P to K 5 (b)	P to Q B 4	13 P to K Kt 4 (d)	B to Kt 3
6 P to Q B 3	Q to Q 2 (c)	14 Kt to K Kt 3	P to K Kt 4
7 Castles	B to K 2	15 Kt to R 5	Castles Q R
8 B to K 3	Kt to Q B 3	16 P takes P	Kt tks K P (e)

17 Q to K 2	Kt to Q 6	24 P takes Kt	Q takes Kt
18 Kt to B 3 (<i>f</i>)	P to K 4	25 Kt takes K P	Q to Kt 2 (<i>i</i>)
19 Kt to B 6	Q to B 3	26 Q to B 5 ch	K to Kt sq
20 B takes Kt	P takes B	27 Kt takes B P	R to R 6
21 Q to K B 2	Kt to Kt 3	28 Kt takes R	R to Kt 6 ch (<i>k</i>)
22 P to K R 4	P to K R 3 (<i>g</i>)	29 K to B 2	B to B 2
23 P to R 5 (<i>h</i>)	P takes Kt P	30 Kt to K 6 and wins.	

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) Either this or R 3 is the right square for the Kt in this opening ; K B 3 should be avoided, as it is essential for White to be able, on occasion, to sustain the centre Pawns with K B P.

(*b*) If we compare this position with a kindred one in the Sicilian Game, in which P to K 5 is disadvantageous for White, we shall find two important differences : the Black Q B is worse placed than at home, where he has the prospect of deploying at Q 2 ; and the Q is also shut out from Q Kt 3.

(*c*) This move with the 9th, 12th, and 13th forms part of Mr. Owen's system in defending his favourite opening. Before the present game was played he thought the result favourable to the second player. Whether he thinks so still, we do not know ; it is at least a noteworthy manœuvre deserving of recollection.

(*d*) White evidently sees whither his opponent is tending, and cries " Who's afraid ? "

(*e*) The attack on this Pawn was clearly the object of Black's far-reaching scheme ; to us, we must confess, it appears not worth the candle.

(*f*) All sound and well calculated. He does not want to take the Pawn, foreseeing it must fall in the end.

(*g*) Nothing comes of the attack on the open R file. We should have preferred P to K 5 ; and whether White replied with Kt to K 5, Kt to R 2, or P to K R 5, Black's prospects would have been better than they now turn out.

(*h*) At this point time was called, and the game scored a draw, making the St. George's Club 12 to 9. The players afterwards finished it for their own satisfaction, Black fancying—we cannot imagine why—that he had the better game.

(*i*) Q takes Q was no better. Whether he tried to save the exchange or not, he could not afterwards protect his ragged Pawns.

(*k*) Mr. Potter observes, in the only note he has appended to the score, that if Black had played 28 R takes B he intended Kt to B 6 ch, forcing the exchange of Queens and proposing to win with the advanced Kt P. If 28 B takes Kt, it seems that White could equally win by Q to K 5 ch, letting the B go.

GAME XXVIII.

(Allgaier-Thorold.)

WHITE. (Mr. Gunzberg.)	BLACK. (Dr. Ballard.)	WHITE. (Mr. Gunzberg.)	BLACK. (Dr. Ballard.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P to R 5 ch (<i>d</i>)	Kt takes P
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	13 R takes Kt	Kt to Kt 5 (<i>e</i>)
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	14 Q to K 2	K takes R
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	15 P to R 3	Kt to B 3 (<i>f</i>)
5 Kt to Kt 5	P to K R 3	16 Castles (<i>g</i>)	K to Kt 3
6 Kt takes P	K takes Kt	17 Kt to Q 5	R to R 2 (<i>h</i>)
7 P to Q 4	P to Q 3 (<i>a</i>)	18 P to K 5	R to B 2
8 B to B 4 ch	K to Kt 3 (<i>b</i>)	19 B to Q 3 ch	K to Kt 2
9 B takes P	Kt to K B 3	20 Kt to B 6	Kt tks Q P (<i>i</i>)
10 Q to Q 3	Q to K sq (<i>c</i>)	21 Kt takes Q ch	Resigns.
11 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This is contrary to the opinions of "the authorities," who generally recommend P to Q 4 or B 6 ; but no analysis of the text move proving its unsoundness has ever been published.

(*b*) Though possessing, we believe, the sanction of Dr. Zukertort, we cannot think this square so good a post for the K as Kt 2.

(*c*) By his last move White threatened to win back his piece by 11 P to K 5 ch, 12 P to R 5 ch, 13 B to B 7 ch, 14 Q takes B, &c. It is not easy to say which was the best mode of obviating this, for neither P to Q 4 nor Kt to R 4 are very satisfactory, so that perhaps Q to K sq was as good as any, unless indeed he retreated the K.

(*d*) White prosecutes his attack very ably, for we do not think Black can safely take this Pawn.

(*e*) If K takes R at once, White replies, not with 14 P to K 5, on account of the rejoinders 14 Kt to Kt 5 and 15 Q to Kt 3, but with 14 Kt to Q 5. Black seems then obliged to let go the R, and to bring his K back to Kt 3, for if he play 14 Q to Q sq, White wins by 15 P to K 5, 15 B to K 2, 16 Castles, &c. If, instead of B to K 2, Black play 15 P takes P, then 16 P takes P, 16 Kt to Kt 5, 17 Q to K 4, 17 Kt takes Kt, 18 B takes Kt, 18 Q to K 2, 19 Castles, and wins.

(*f*) Kt to R 3, in order to guard the Q B P, was perhaps somewhat better, for of course White would lose his attack if he took the Kt.

(*g*) After this move we believe Black could have escaped by 16 B to K 2, which seems to render nugatory the advance of the Kt to Q 5, as the answer would be Q to Q sq. We therefore prefer Kt to Q 5 at once, for if the B Q then went to Q sq, White could at any rate continue, *faute de mieux*, with Kt to Kt 6.

(h) This is bad for him, and his next move still worse. We see no objection to Q to Q sq here.

(i) Overlooking that his Q could be taken with a check. The blunder, however, is of no importance, for at this point nothing can save the game. If R takes Kt, he of course loses his Q; if Q to K 3, White plays P to Q 5; if Q to K 2, the reply is B takes P ch, and then B takes B; and if Q to Q sq, White wins by Q to K 4.

GAME XXIX.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Lord.)	(Mr. Ranken.)	(Mr. Lord.)	(Mr. Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	31 R takes Kt P	K R tks B P (n)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	32 K takes P	Q R to K sq
3 B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	33 R to K 4	K R to K 4
4 Kt to B 3	Kt to Q 5 (a)	34 K to B 3	R to B sq ch
5 B to B 4	Kt takes K P	35 K to Kt 2	R tks R (o)
6 Q Kt tks Kt (b)	P to Q 4	36 P takes R	K to Q 2
7 Kt tks Kt (c)	K P takes Kt	37 B to Q 2	P to B 4
8 B takes P (d)	Q takes B	38 P to K R 4	P to B 5
9 P to Q 3	B to K B 4	39 B to B 4	K to K 3
10 Castles	Castles	40 K to B 3	P to Kt 4
11 Q to B 3	P to K R 3	41 K to K 2	P to R 4
12 B to B 4	P to K Kt 4 (e)	42 P to Q Kt 4 (p)	R P takes P
13 B to Kt 3	B to K 2	43 P takes P	R to Q R sq
14 Q to K 2 (f)	B to K 3	44 P to R 5	R to R 7 (q)
15 Q R to K sq	P to K R 4	45 K to Q sq	R to R 8 ch
16 Kt to Q 2	B to Q Kt 5 (g)	46 K to Q 2	R to K R 8
17 P to Q R 3 (h)	B takes Kt	47 P to R 6	R to R 7 ch
18 Q takes B	P to K B 3	48 K to B sq	K to B 2
19 P to K B 3	P to R 5	49 B to K 5 (r)	R takes R P
20 B to B 2	B to B 4	50 B takes P	K to K 3
21 R to K 2 (i)	P to R 6	51 K to Q 2	R to Kt 3
22 P to K Kt 3	P to Kt 5	52 P to B 3 (s)	R takes P
23 R to K 4 (j)	B takes R	53 K to K 2	K to B 2
24 B P takes B	Q to K 3	54 K to B 2	R to R 6
25 B to K sq	R to R 4	55 K to Kt 2	R to Q 6 (t)
26 Q to B 4	P to K B 4 (k)	56 K to B 2	K to Kt 3
27 P takes P	Q to K 7	57 K to K 2	K to Kt 4
28 Q to Q 2 (l)	Q to Kt 7 ch (m)	58 B to K 5 (u)	K to Kt 5
29 Q takes Q	P takes Q	59 K to B 2	R to Q 7 ch (v)
30 R to B 4	Q R to R sq	60 K to K 3	and the game was drawn.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Whether this be a sound defence or not it is certainly less dull than the customary double Ruy Lopez.

(b) If 6 Kt takes P, Black can reply with Kt to Q 3, getting rid of the adverse B, for of course he would not go to Q 3 or B sq. Perhaps 6 Q to Kt 4 would hardly be safe for Black, though if White answered in any other way than by castling, it would appear to yield him a strong attack.

(c) He would gain nothing by taking the K P now, *e.g.*, 7 Kt takes P, P takes B, 8 Kt takes P at B 4, Q to Q 4, 9 P to Q 3, P to K B 4, and if White now play Kt to K 3 he loses a piece.

(d) We much prefer either Q to K 2 or P to Q 3.

(e) Black has now obtained a decided advantage of position, but his next move, we think, should have been B to Kt 2, instead of to K 2.

(f) Q R to K sq was better, for in answer to Q to K 2 Black should have played one of his Rooks to K sq.

(g) To release his Bps from the weak position into which he had got them by his 13th and 14th moves. P to R 5 would evidently be useless, as the W B could safely go to K 5.

(h) B to K 5 was certainly the correct play here.

(i) If P to K R 3, Black might venture, we believe, to sacrifice the B for the two Pawns and the attack.

(j) Perhaps the most prudent course, for if B to K sq, his pieces would get hopelessly locked.

(k) A miscalculation, to which the stifling atmosphere of the room and loudness of conversation at this period greatly contributed. The simple move R to B sq was also the best.

(l) Q to K 4 was perhaps still stronger, preventing the B Q's retreat from a false position, for we hardly think she could venture to take the Q B P.

(m) This is making bad worse, and seriously compromising his game. He should have acknowledged his previous error by retiring the Q to K 4.

(n) Taking the R P instead would lose the game, as White would reply with R to K 4.

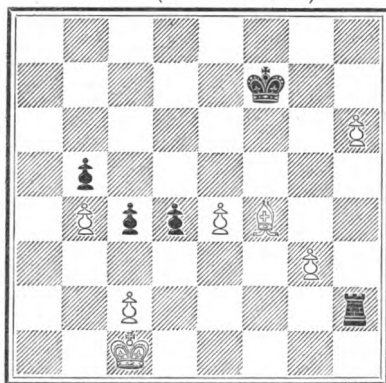
(o) Probably best, even though it gives White another passed Pawn.

(p) Black would no doubt shortly have forced an opening for his R, but this weak move gives him an open file at once.

(q) R to R 5 would be useless, as there would clearly be no time to take the Pawn.

(r) A grave mistake; White had an easy draw now, we believe, by either P to K 5 or K to Q sq, but we do not think more than a draw, on account of the shutting off of his King from the passed Pawns. Here is the position :—

BLACK (MR. RANKEN.)



WHITE (MR. LORD.)

(s) He must lose one of the Pawns, for if 52 B to B 2, K to K 4, 53 K to K 3, R to Kt 5, &c.

(t) Threatening to take off the Bishop.

(u) Well played.

(v) At this point, as the closing hour of midnight had almost arrived, and Black did not see his way to win, he consented to a draw. On looking at the position afterwards Mr. Steinitz at first thought it was won for Black, but further analysis has, we believe, shown that this is not the case.

GAME XXX.

THE following game is the third in the match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Max Judd. The score by the latest advices stood, Mackenzie, 4; Judd, 3; Drawn, 0. The moves are from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 P to Q B 3	Kt to K 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	7 B to Q Kt 5 (a)	Castles (b)
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	8 Castles	P to Q 3 (c)
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	9 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5 B to K 3	Q to K B 3	10 B takes B	P takes K B

11 B to Q 4	Q to Kt 3	36 R to R 5 (k)	R takes R
12 P to K B 4	B to K Kt 5 (d)	37 B takes R	K to B 2
13 Q to K sq	P to K B 4	38 B to Q 2	K to Kt 3
14 P to K 5	K R to K sq	39 B to R 5	Kt to Kt 6
15 Q to K Kt 3	P to Q B 4 (e)	40 B to Q B 7	K to K B 4
16 B to K B 2	P takes P	41 K to B 3	Kt to K R 4
17 P takes P	Kt to Q B 3	42 P to Kt 4 ch (l)	P tks P en pass
18 R to K sq	Q R to Q sq	43 B takes P	Kt to K B 5 (m)
19 Kt to Q R 3 (f)	Q R to Q 4 (g)	44 P to R 4	P to Kt 5 ch
20 Kt takes P	Q R takes P	45 K to K 3	Kt to Q 4 ch
21 P to K R 3 (h)	B to K 7	46 K to B 2	K to K 5 (n)
22 Q takes Q	P takes Q	47 B to Q 6	Kt to K 6
23 P to Q R 4	P to K B 5	48 P to R 5	Kt to K B 4
24 P to Q Kt 4	P takes P	49 B to K B 8 (o)	P to K Kt 6 ch
25 P takes P (i)	Kt takes P	50 K to Kt sq (p)	K to B 6
26 K R to Q Kt sq	P to Q R 4	51 B takes P	Kt takes B
27 B to Q Kt 6	B to Q 6	52 P to R 6	Kt to B 4
28 K R to Q sq	B takes Kt	53 P to R 7	Kt to Q 5
29 P takes B	R takes P	54 P queens	Kt to K 7 ch
30 B takes P	Kt to Q B 7 (j)	55 K to B sq	P to Kt 7 ch
31 R to R 2	Kt to K 6	56 K to K sq	P queens ch
32 K R to Q R sq	R to Q R sq	57 K to Q 2	Q to B 8 ch
33 K to B 2	P to K Kt 4	58 K to Q 3	Kt to B 4 ch
34 B to Q 2	R takes R	59 K to Q 4	Q to Q R 8 ch (q)
35 R takes R	Kt to B 4		Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Probably the best post for the Bishop in this opening.

(b) It is a question what is Black's correct play here ; we do not much like 7 Kt takes Kt and 8 B to Kt 5 ch, though it was adopted in a match game by Dr. Zukertort, nor do we favour driving back the B by P to Q R 3. Gunzberg's novelty, Kt to Q sq, certainly merits attention, but, pending analysis, the text move seems as good as any.

(c) Q to K 4, threatening to win a piece, seems a feasible move at this point. If then White play Kt to B 3, the Q goes to K R 4 ; and if 8 Kt takes Kt, Kt P takes Kt, 9 B takes B, Q takes B, 10 B to Q 3, P to Q 3, with an equal game.

(d) The Bishop is of no use here, and should rather go to Kt 2, after P to K B 4 being played first.

(e) This weakens still further his not over strong Queen's wing ; at any rate it should have been followed by Q to Q B 3 after exchanging Pawns.

(f) He would only gain a loss by capturing the P at once, e.g. 19 B takes P, R to Q 4, 20 B to Q 6, P to B 5 ! 21 Q to B 2 (taking the P would evidently cost a piece,) Kt takes P, 22 B

takes Kt, Q R takes B, 23 R takes R, R takes R, with a powerful attack ; for if now the Q take either P, the check of the R is speedily fatal.

(g) We see no objection to P to Kt 5.

(h) A weak move ; he could have won a Pawn here by 21 R takes R, R takes R, 22 Kt takes P, &c.

(i) White's last move was clearly a miscalculation, and his present one makes matters worse ; he should now have played 25 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt, 26 B takes Kt, P takes P, 27 B to Q 4, &c., and the game looks very like a draw.

(j) With a Kt against a B, and a Pawn more, Black ought now to win.

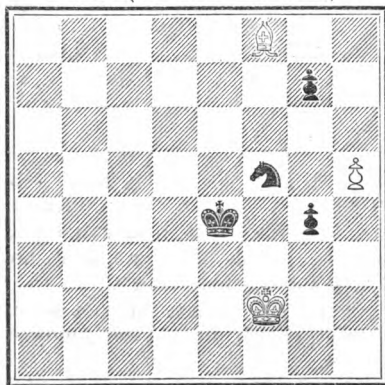
(k) This seems at first sight an imprudent step, for the Kt has usually more power against the B when the Rooks are off, yet in the present position, with Black's Pawns placed as they are, perhaps it was the best thing he could do.

(l) Giving Black a passed Pawn and leading to the ultimate loss of the game, which with the best play ought to have been drawn.

(m) He could not have won, as was supposed by some bystanders at this point, by taking the Bishop, *e.g.* 43 Kt takes B, 44 K takes Kt, P to Kt 5, 45 P takes P ch, K to Kt 4, 46 K to B 3, K to R 5, 47 K to B 4, P to Kt 3, 48 K to B 3, P to Kt 4, 49 K to B 2, K takes P, 50 K to Kt 2, and draws.

(n) It is impossible to find fault with this on account of the pretty play to which it gives rise ; we should have thought, however, that the safer way to try for a win was by bringing the K round to K R 4.

BLACK (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (MR. MAX JUDD.)

Position after White's 49th move.

(o) This well conceived combination was only frustrated by a still finer and deeper manœuvre on the part of Black. White now threatens to take P with B, and should the Kt retake, to win by P to R 6. We give a diagram of this remarkable position.

(p) Best; if 50 K to Kt 2, Black would be able to stop the P with his Kt after taking B.

(q) The accuracy, brilliancy, and depth of Capt. Mackenzie's calculations in this lovely finish are beyond all praise.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

THE Macfarlane Handicap Tourney at the Glasgow Chess Club came to a close on Saturday, the 16th April. Mr. Gilchrist, of the second class, and Messrs. Mills and Crum of the first, being the prize winners in the order named. The first prize was a handsome set of Staunton Chess-men in ivory—the gift of Mr. Macfarlane the Hon. President. In a third match for the West of Scotland Challenge Cup between Sheriff Spens and the holder, Mr. Jenkin, the former has been successful. The Sheriff, however, has not been allowed to remain long in peaceful enjoyment of the trophy for already Mr. Gilchrist has made his challenge and fought his match (the first score of four games), but without effecting the Sheriff's dispossession. Undaunted by the defeat of Mr. Gilchrist Mr. Mills entered the arena, and, after a smart battle, has carried off the Cup with a score of 4 games to 2. Mr. Court will probably now challenge the winner.

T.

DONATIONS TO THE B. C. M. ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	10	13	6
J. T. Palmer, <i>Preston Guardian</i>	0	6	0
	<hr/> £10 19 6		

This fund is exhausted with the extra pages in this month's issue, so that unless we are favoured with additional donations, we must for the future shrink into our modest shell of 28 pages.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi announces its fourth International Tourney with the following programme.

1st.—The Tourney will be for two-movers only, and every competing problem must contain at least 4 variations in which the White Q shall give mate on a different square in each case. Any extra variations over and above this minimum will make a stratagem proportionately richer. Dual defects will not disqualify a problem but will place it in a second class category.

2nd.—The usual sealed envelope system will be adopted. Competitors may send in a single problem or several at their

option but no more than one must be enclosed in one envelope and a separate motto must be used for each stratagem. Composers resident abroad must forward their sets not later than the 30th of September next, addressed thus, alla Direzione della *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, Via dei Floridi, No. 1, Livorno, Italy.

3rd.—The prizes offered will be :—For the best problem, 20 lire, also the revised edition of Valle's 100 problems, the collection of prize problems 1877-9, and the book of the Second Italian Congress and Tourney (1878). For the 2nd best, A copy of the prize print of the city of Venice, also Valle's Collection and the Congress Book above mentioned. For the 3rd best, One year's copies of *La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*. Judge, Signor G. B. Valle.

The following is from the *Leeds Mercury*.—A Sui-mate Problem Tourney.—A correspondent who takes considerable interest in our Chess Department has placed at our disposal three works on Chess long since out of print, viz, "Kling's Chess Euclid," "Walker's Art of Chess Play," and "Easy Introduction to the game of Chess" (dates of publication 1849, 1846, and 1809 respectively), to be competed for by our British contributors Blanchard, Bridgwater, Coates, Hume, Kidson, Laws, Rayner, Slater, Townsend, &c., in the following manner :—Each contributor to furnish one, two, three, or four sui-mate problems in from eight to ten moves. Positions to be sent in by the end of May, 1881, with the usual plan of mottoes, &c. After publication of all the competing problems, the award will be made, and the author of the problem receiving first place shall have his choice of the three volumes; the one taking second place to have his choice of the two remaining, while the third takes the other volume. Any competitor sending in two or three problems will stand a chance of winning all the prizes. For the best solutions of these problems, a prize, value 10s., consisting of a complete volume of the *Chess-Monthly*, will be given, and smaller prizes to less complete solutions. Judge, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

Design and Work Tourney No. 2 closes with 60 two-move problems, and 58 three-movers, entered by 49 composers. Each composer was allowed to send in two of each description. Over 40 solvers competed in the Solution Tourney commenced Jan. 1st, and about 25 now survive and are fighting keenly for honours.

The *Revue* has finished publishing the problems of its first tourney, but the decision has been delayed because three of the judges—Messrs. Bezakowny, Chamier, and Camille Morel—have had to be replaced. The first is in Russia, the second in America, and the third, who appears to have completely retired from Chess, has sent in his resignation. The examining committee of the tourney has now been completed by Messrs. Bertrand, Kondelik (the celebrated Austrian problemist), and Lequesne; and as soon as these three new judges have examined the tourney problems, the *Revue* will publish the mottoes of the prize compositions.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

Problem 17, by E. G. Hogg.—1 Q to R sq, &c.

Good though not difficult. H. Blanchard.—Not so easy. H. Gearing.—The old pattern. One minute to solve it. Gamma.—A waiting move problem of the simplest type. W. Jay.—The usual block. R. W. Johnson.—Amusing but easy. B. G. Laws.—Well constructed. P. Le Page, Jun.—Rather crowded but a fair problem. Toz.

No. 18, by F. af Geijerstam.—1 Kt to R 2, K takes Kt or P takes B, 2 B to B 2 or P to Kt 4 ch accordingly, &c.

Pretty and neatly constructed. Not very difficult. H. B.—Neat and correct but lacks variety. W. J.—Pretty but not difficult. R. W. J.—Pretty but not up to the author's high standard. B. G. L.—Good but not puzzling. P. Le P., Jr.—Neat and easy. H. G., Toz.—Solved by Gamma.

No. 19, by G. Chocholous.—1 Kt to K 4, K takes Kt, 2 B to B 3 ch, 3 Q mates. 1 K to B 3, 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c. 1 B to Kt 8, 2 Q to R 4, &c.

Interesting, well constructed, and not easily seen through. H. B.—The best in the number. Gamma.—Although it is pretty clear the Kt at Q 6 moves first its destination is not easily seen. Duals prevail. W. J.—Cooks neatly avoided. H. G.—Easy but contains a few pretty and unexpected mates. B. G. L.—Difficult on account of the number of delusive first moves. P. Le P., Jr.—A very elegant problem of the "C. W." style. The best of the lot. Toz.—R. W. J. and J. P. L. are wrong on the 2nd move of the mainplay, overlooking that Q cannot give mate at K B 3.

No. 20, by H. J. C. Andrews.—1 B to K 3, Q B P one, 2 B to Q 4, R takes B, 3 Q takes P, Any, 4 mates accordingly. 1 R to K Kt 8, 2 Kt to Kt 6 ch, B takes Kt, 3 B to Q 4 ch, K P one, 4 B takes P mate. 1 R takes B, 2 Q to Q sq, R to K B 6 or any, 3 Q to Q 4 or K R 5 ch, &c. 1 R to Q 8, 2 Q takes R, &c.

An interesting problem with a beautiful theme. Though not very difficult the main variation is very pleasing. H. B.—Afforded me twenty minutes amusement. Gamma.—Fine strategy but not hard. H. G.—Modus operandi soon seen. Duals prevail in two variations, but construction interesting and good. W. J.—Instructive and of considerable difficulty. R. W. J.—Not so difficult as one would expect from this author, but contains some ingenious play and has evidently cost some careful study in finishing. B. G. L.—Exceedingly ingenious and well arranged. Chiefly difficult on account of the plausible defences at hand.—Solved by P. Le P., Jr.

No. 21, by G. B. Valle.—1 Q to R 7, &c.

Elegant and ingenious. H. B.—An average block. W. J.—Excellent. To each of Black's 8 moves there is a different mate.

R. W. J.—Fine and difficult. H. G.—Has been worked to death lately. B. G. L.—Well blocked except in variation K takes R, where the White P at B 6 is useless. Toz.

No. 22, by W. T. Pierce.—1 B to K R 3, Kt to B 5, 2 Q to B 5, Any, 3 mates accordingly. 1 Kt to Q 4, 2 Q to Q B sq ch, &c. 1 P to K 6, 2 Q to Q sq, &c.

Not a great effort. Gamma.—Pretty, and rather subtle. H. G.—Altogether tame. Duals also abound. W. J.—Difficult, but rather pointless. B. G. L.—Not difficult. P. Le P., Jr.—An elegant problem. Toz.—H. B. and R. W. J. are wrong on 2nd move of mainplay. If 1 Kt to Q B 5, 2 Q to Q B sq ch, Kt to Q 7, no mate.

No. 23, by B. G. Laws.—1 Q to B 5, P takes Q, 2 Kt to Q 4, &c. 1 Aught else, 2 R to B 3 ch, &c.

Brilliant and skilfully constructed though not difficult. H. B.—Pretty. H. G.—Might have been made a good problem with a little more attention. Gamma.—Mainplay very good, but problem marred by dual in variation 1 Kt to B 6, which could have been avoided by adding a Black P at Q Kt 6, and without damaging the position. W. J.—The sacrifices and mate are pretty but not hard to discover, as White's overpowering force is suggestive. R. W. J.—The position is ingenious but Black is altogether over-matched. P. Le P., Jr.—Rather puzzling at first but soon seen through when carefully examined. Toz.

No. 24, by G. Liberali.—The author's key move is 1 Kt to K 4, but 1 Kt takes Kt, &c., will also answer.

This problem admits of two solutions as stated above. Gamma sends both, R. W. J. the "cook," and all other solvers author's key only.

R. Worters has solved all the foregoing, and J. P. L. all but the mainplay of No. 19.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, p. 100.

No. 239.—1 Kt to K R 5, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

No. 240.—B to K B 7, B takes R (a), 2 B takes P, Any move, 3 B takes R mate. (a) 1 B to K 8, 2 R to K R sq, Any move, 3 R to R 7 mate.

No. 241.—R to Kt 3, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

No. 242.—1 Kt to R 3, Kt takes R (a), 2 R to Q 2 ch, K to K 6, 3 Kt to Q B 4 mate. (a) 1 B to R 4 (b), 2 B to K 4 ch, K to B 6, 3 K Kt to Kt 5 mate. (b) 1 B to K 8 (c), 2 B takes Kt, Any move, 3 Kt discovers mate accordingly. (c) 1 P to Kt 7, 2 B takes Kt, Any move, 3 Kt or B mates accordingly.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. M. T., New York.—Game and problem received and handed over to departmental editors for their report.

T. A. W., Oxford.—We are exceedingly obliged for the lengthy account of the Inter-University match, and regret that we are unable to make use of it as the description given elsewhere was in type when your communication reached us.

W. N. P., London.—Many thanks for the match game which duly appears in the present number. We have written you privately respecting the points raised in your letter.

J. R., Leeds, and H. B., Derby.—We are obliged by your attention. As you will perceive, we have had to abbreviate your reports, for despite our "enlargement" fund, our space always runs short at the end of the month. We must solicit the forbearance of our correspondents in this respect.

W. R. T., Birmingham.—We are obliged for the report of the match, but as the totals of the score do not agree with the remarks in the accompanying text, we thought it best to omit both.

B. C. M. International Literary Tourney.—Contribution received from "*Aequam timeo dormientem.*"

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

C. W., Aden.—In two of the cases you have brought to our notice we are positively assured that the composers named never saw a line of the old periodicals referred to.

G. P.—Some of the remarks are equally devoid of courtesy and justice. Moreover although criticism may be humorous or adverse, it should never be degraded into a mere *reductio ad absurdum*.

P. Le P., Guernsey.—We had duly credited your score with solutions of Nos. 9 and 10. The omission to note as much before was purely accidental, and arose from your having reviewed all the problems you solved in February except those two.

W. M., Kingston on Thames, A. F. M., Jamaica, F. F. B., Plymouth.—Much obliged for problems and shall always be glad to hear from you.

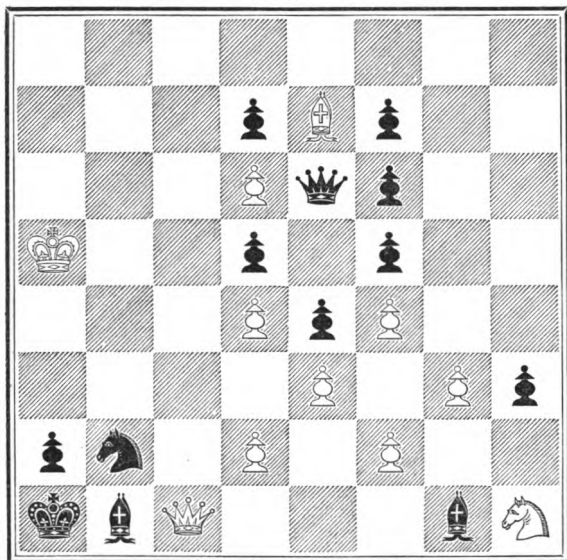
L. W. S., Wareham.—The four-mover is, we fear, amenable to 1 K P queens ch, Q takes Q (*a*), 2 Q P takes Q, queens, ch, K to B 3!, 3 P to B 8, queens, ch, &c. (*a*) 1 K to B 3, 2 P to B 8, queens, ch, R or Kt in, 3 B to K 7 ch or Q to K 5 ch, &c.

J. R., Leeds.—The three-mover seems unsound. Please try 1 K to Q 7, B ch!, 2 R takes B, &c.

CHALLENGE TO OUR SOLVERS. No. III.

*"All for a move."*Dedicated to **H. F. C. Andrews,**By **G. REICHHELM.**

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 45 moves.

A copy of Mr. F. C. Collins's forthcoming Collection will be awarded to the first solver. Solutions to be posted to the Problem Editor not later than the 15th instant.

SOLUTION OF CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. II.

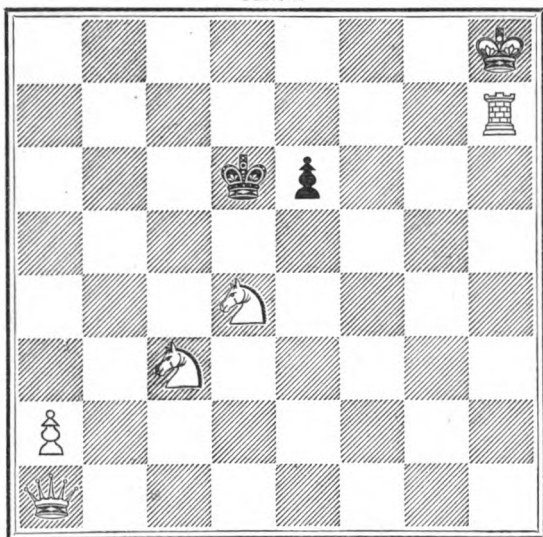
1 R to B sq ch, B interposes, 2 R to B 4 ch, R takes R, 3 P to Kt 4 ch, R takes P, 4 Kt to Kt 3 double ch, K to B 5, 5 Q to K 5 ch, K to B 6, 6 Q to K 3 ch, K to Kt 7, 7 R takes B ch, K to Kt 8, 8 Kt to K 2 ch, K to R 8, 9 Q to B sq ch, R interposes, 10 B to K 4 ch, Q takes B mate.

The prize offered in connection with the above problem is awarded to Mr. R. Worters, of Canterbury, who forwarded the correct solution on the 7th ulto., and who alone has succeeded in unravelling the plot of Mr. Laws' difficult stratagem.

PROBLEMS.

No. 33.—By C. E. TUCKETT.

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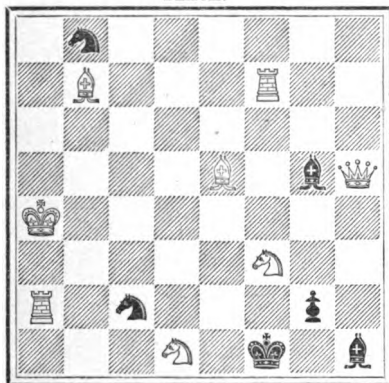


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 34.—By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

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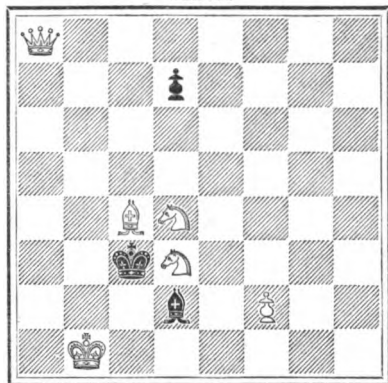


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 35.—By C. SALVIOLI.

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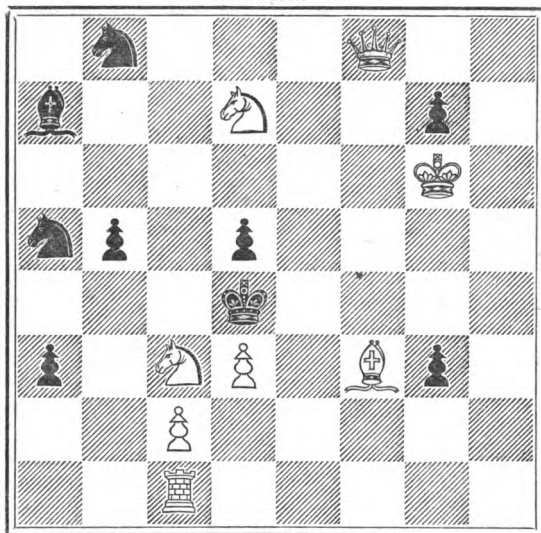
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 36.—By H. W. BUTLER.

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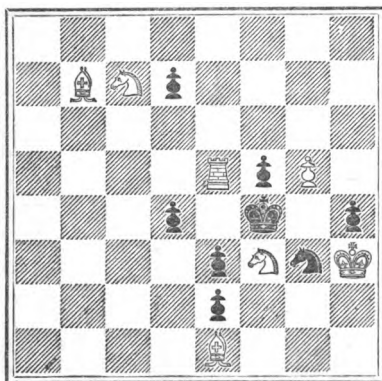


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 37.—By W. BRIDGWATER.

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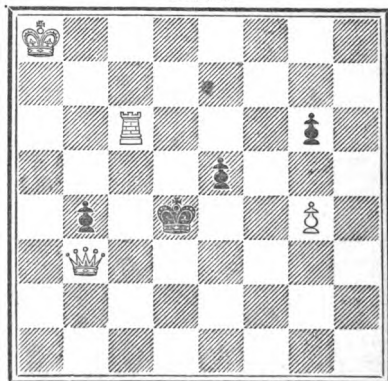


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 38.—By B. G. LAWS.

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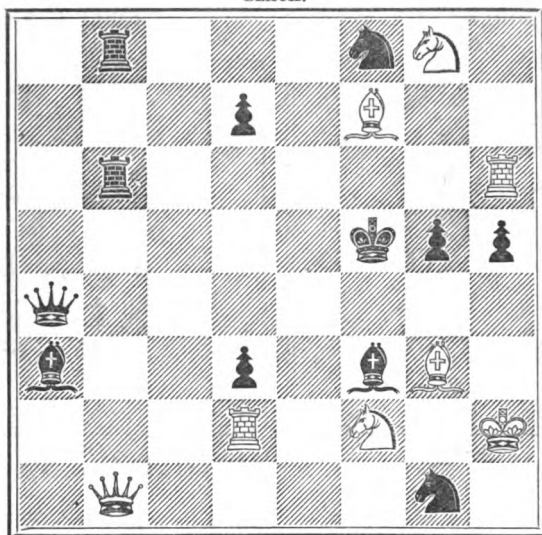
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 39.—By M. LAMOUROUX.

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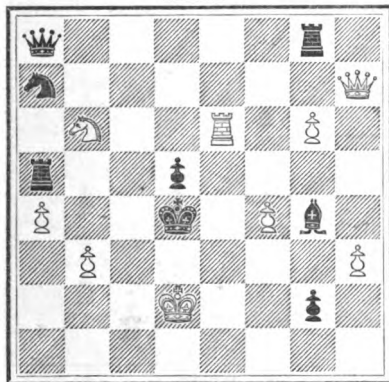


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 40.—By DR. S. GOLD.

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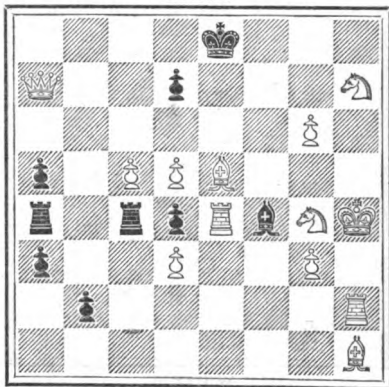


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 41.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

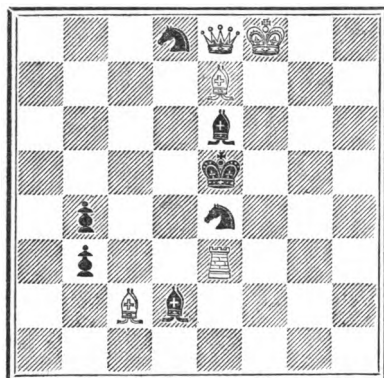
White to play and sui-mate in nine moves.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. IV.

SET No. XV.

PROBLEM 247.

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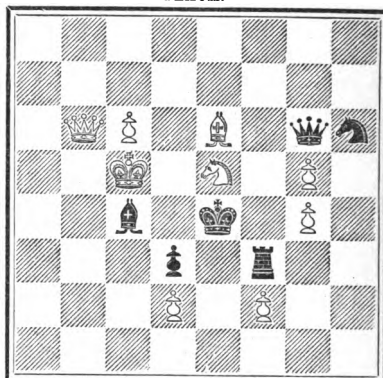


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 248.

BLACK.



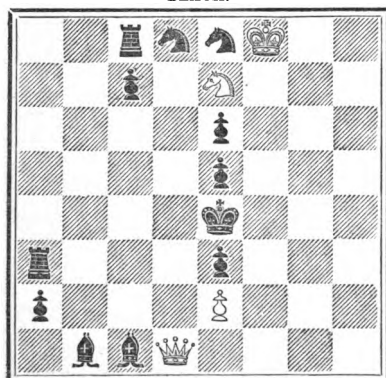
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SET No. XVI.

PROBLEM 249.

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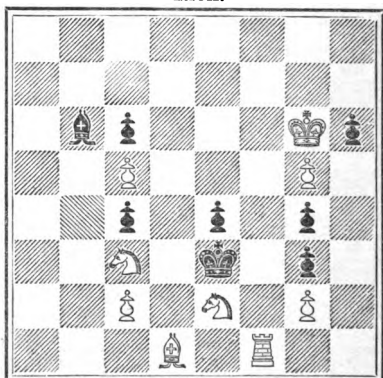


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 250.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITIES' CHESS MATCH.

THE ninth contest between the two Universities has ended, like the three preceding, in a victory for Cambridge, giving the Light Blue a lead of six matches to three out of the whole number played. We are glad to say, however, that the match was not, like last year's and some previous victories on either side, of a run-away character, but, as in 1879, was decided by a single game only.

The Boat-Race and the Sports having each being moved back a day this year, the Chess Match followed suit and accordingly came off on Wednesday, April 6th. The Oxford Team had enjoyed opportunities for practice which, so far as we are aware, had not fallen to the lot of their opponents. The latter had, indeed, played and lost to the Seniors' Club of their own University; while Oxford had had the advantage of playing two matches against so strong a provincial club as Birmingham, and one with their own Veterans, led (as usual) by Mr. Ranken. In one of these matches Mr. Welsh, the President, had succeeded in winning his game against Mr. Ranken himself; and Mr. Gattie, who now represented his University for the fifth and last time, had shown fine form in recent contests at the St. George's Club, and notably in the late match against the City of London. On the whole, therefore, the Dark Blue were rather fancied for this year's event; by which phrase, we beg to say, we do not mean to imply that there was any betting.

The recurrence of the match at the St. George's Club, and the subsequent entertainment, are now so much matters of course that little remained to be done, in the way of preliminary arrangements, beyond fixing the day. Oxford won the toss for first move at four out of the seven boards; play was commenced shortly after 2 p.m., and at 6-30 the result was declared as under:—

CAMBRIDGE.		OXFORD.	
1 J. F. Sugden, B.A. (Trin. Hall)	0	W. M. Gattie, B.A. (Ch. Ch.)	1
2 F. P. Carr (St. Cath.) ..	0 0	E. H. Kinder, B.A. (Bras.) ..	1 1
3 F. Morley (King's) ...	1 1	C. Taylor, B.A. (Ch. Ch.) ..	0 0
4 E. L. Raymond (Christ's)	D D	J. F. Welsh, Pres. (Ch. Ch.)	D D
5 W. A. Atmore (St. John's)	1	C. C. Lynam (Hertf.) ...	0
6 J. Thursby (Trinity) ..	1 D	G. E. Wainewright (Univ.) ..	0 D
7 W. H. Longsdon, Pres. (Trin.)	0 1	W. N. P. Beebe (Trinity) ..	1 0

Cambridge 5, Oxford 4, Drawn 3.

Oxford, it will be seen, sent into the field three graduates as against one on the part of Cambridge ; a point worth noticing as regards changes in the composition of the teams to be expected in future years. Messrs. Thursby and Wainewright, the opponents at board No. 6, were, we believe, the only freshmen engaged for their respective Universities, and, from the quality of their play, have each presumably a long career before them. The second game at this board (No. 6) was the only one left for adjudication by the umpire, Mr. Steinitz, when time was called ; Oxford was a P ahead, but the general character of the position was such as fully to justify the verdict of a draw. A few moves earlier, however, the Oxonian had missed a chance (though not a very obvious one) of securing the game for his party, the consequence of which would have been to render the match a tie. The result, indeed, seemed for a long time to tremble in the balance : the first victory was scored for Oxford by Mr. Kinder at board No. 2, and after that alternate wins were the order of the day till nearly the hour of adjournment.

The ablest and most solid piece of Chess produced by the match was, naturally, the single game (French Opening) at board No. 1, between Messrs. Gattie and Sugden. The Cantab lost a Pawn early by an oversight, but then defended himself for a long while with great ability under strong pressure, and indeed bid fair to recover all that he had lost ; but relaxing his efforts he allowed Mr. Gattie to step in with some excellent finishing strokes. The drawn games between Messrs. Welsh and Raymond also deserve notice for their sound and steady play. The play of Mr. Morley for Cambridge, in his two games, likewise deserves high commendation. As usual in these matches, the openings chosen showed a large proportion of close games ; the exceptions were two at Philidor's defence, a Hamppe opening, and a King's Gambit, which took a rather singular turn. At board No. 3, the Oxonian having led off with a King's Knight's Gambit, his opponent, wisely, we think, adopted the Cunningham defence, avoiding many complications in which thorough book-knowledge would have been required ; whereupon White gave away the advantage which the attack might have yielded by capturing the B when it checked at R 5. The most serious mistake we noticed was that by which, in the second game at board No. 7, Black lost his Queen ; after which the Cantab showed commendable vigour and promptitude by sacrificing the exchange in order to force the mate. Among the spectators, besides the usual muster of members (including honorary members) of the Club, were Messrs. Blackburne, Hoffer, Steel (of Liverpool and Calcutta fame), and the problemists Messrs. Laws and J. Paul Taylor.

The dinner came off at eight o'clock at the usual locality, the Criterion, and it was a gratifying circumstance that the chair was taken for the first time at these meetings by the Earl of Dartrey, President of the Club. The Secretary and Treasurer, Messrs. Minchin and Wayte, as joint "croupiers" (to use the Scotch phrase), took the two lower ends of the horseshoe table, the Chairman being supported by the two Presidents of the University Clubs, the winner on his right. The number of guests was above 40. After the usual loyal toasts, which included the mention of Prince Leopold as a member of the Club, the Chairman gave the University Chess Clubs, to which the Presidents responded. The next toasts were the Chess Press, proposed by Mr. Lindsay and coupled with the name of Mr. Steinitz, and the Honorary Members and Mr. Zukertort, given by Mr. Francis. The health of the noble Chairman was then proposed by Mr. R. C. Reade, last year's President of the Cambridge Club; and those of the Officers of the Club, Messrs. Minchin and Wayte, by Mr. C. Taylor, of Oxford. Both these toasts were received with musical honours. The last toast was the Army and Navy, proposed by Mr. Gattie, and acknowledged by Gen. Vials for the retired and Col. Sterling (Grenadier Guards) for the active list. Of the speeches we shall only say that the various University speakers acquitted themselves to admiration, and showed that they at least might be (we do not know whether they are) as distinguished at the Union debates as they are in the Chess Clubs of their respective Universities.

DISPLACEMENT TOURNEY AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

MR. F. H. LEWIS, who in 1879 presented a prize of the handsome value of five guineas for a Displacement Tourney at the St. George's, has this year repeated his act of liberality; and the match is now in progress. The displacement consists only in transposing the first player's K and Q; and we confidently pronounce this the best arrangement (or derangement?) ever invented of the kind, as it combines the least violation of fundamental principles with the most complete extinction of book knowledge. On the last occasion an entrance fee was charged, and second and third prizes were provided out of it. This time it was decided that entrance should be free; and the effect has been to tempt players of the third and fourth classes into the field. The entries are Messrs. Boursot, Gattie, L. W. Lewis, Lindsay, Minchin, Rosenbaum, Salmond, Salter, and Warner. Some startling results have been brought out by the opening games; but we fancy that as the first class players, Messrs. Lindsay, Minchin, and Salter, settle down to their work, the ultimate winner will be found among them.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Erskine Foster, a prominent member of the St. George's Club, which took place at Zanzibar on the 24th of March. He was the youngest son of Mr. Morgan Hugh Foster, C.B., of Brickhills, Beds; graduated at University College, Oxford; and was president of the O. U. Chess Club some eight or ten years ago, before the days of the Inter-University matches, in which we find no record of his taking part. For about four years he had been Legal Vice-Consul at Zanzibar; but his health necessitated frequent absences from his post, and at last, it would seem, he has fallen a victim to the climate.

At the St. George's Club he belonged to the first class of players, but rather to the second division (I. B.) than to the first. Like many Chess-players he was extremely fond of Whist, and we have heard that he played a first-rate rubber; at all events his allegiance was divided between the Junior Portland and the St. George's Clubs. As he disliked binding himself to play, he seldom entered a tourney, and never for the Löwenthal Cup. He took part, however, in the Lewis Displacement Tourney in the summer of 1879; and came off with the second prize (Mr. Minchin first), in the Hampe-Allgaier tourney, confined to that particular opening, in the spring of last year.

Mr. Foster had, we think, a natural aptitude for the game which with a stronger physique and more assiduous cultivation would have placed him unequivocally in the front rank. He had considerable grasp of the principles of play, acquired, we are told, under eminent professional teaching; a very sufficient, though not a profound knowledge of theory; a self-reliant and inventive style. What he chiefly lacked was steadiness and "continuity of execution;" hence his play was of rather an unequal character. He was decidedly popular among his brother-members of the Club, and his periodical returns to London Chess circles were always eagerly welcomed.

W. W.

THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND GUNZBERG.

THIS match terminated on Monday, April 11th, in the defeat of Mr. Gunzberg, Mr. Blackburne having scored 7 games to 6 (including the two given), 3 being drawn. The loser has increased his already high reputation by the gallant stand he has made against his accomplished antagonist. According to *Land and Water* the games will be published in pamphlet form with notes by Mr. Potter, at the price of one shilling.

The British Chess Magazine.

JUNE, 1881.

THE ARAB AND HIS SON.

(Versified and adapted from Walker's "*Chess and Chess Players.*")

YEMEN is chief in Araby the blest,
In Yemen's land Alhassan stands confest
Sagest in rede, boldest in battle's hour,
Richest in herds and mightiest in power ;
And blest with many sons by Valour nurst
Of whom Alhassan held his Kaleed first.
Yet Kaleed loved not to bestride his steed
And course the boundless sand with arrowy speed ;
To chase the ravening wolf, the shy gazelle,
Or wield the lance Alhassan loved so well.
His was the chequered board, the mimic fight,
To move the powerful Rook, the subtle Knight.
The Royal Game became his all in life ;
His sword, his steed, his sleep, his food, his wife.
With grief Alhassan saw his Kaleed's mind
Engrossed by study, to one Game confined ;
Often he urged him to the tented plain,
To play the Game of Life, to learn to reign
O'er man and mind, and not o'er lifeless things,
And give a real check to real kings.
To all these urgings Kaleed made reply—
Chess equals life, and by its aid am I
Prepared for all things. Nothing can arise
But Caissa full soundly will advise.
Alhassan next a wily plot designed,
To show his son the folly of his mind.
With weighty letters, and with store of gold,
He sent him off to Solyman the bold.
Then straight in strange attire he bade his train
Pursue his son and bring him back again
With bandaged eyes, to make him understand
Chess could not save him from his foeman's hand.
Forth rode the band, and soon they spied afar
Kaleed intent upon his mimic war.
They spurred their steeds to catch him by surprise,
But gracious Allah opened Kaleed's eyes,

F

Who scorning haste, oblivious of fear,
 Moved slowly onward though they close appear,
 Mused o'er his plan, and then with cunning wile
 Rode to a rocky and a steep defile,
 Whom following, his pursuers soon are left
 Entangled 'midst the boulders of the cleft,
 While Kaleed, leaving his now useless steed,
 Bore home the gold and letters with great speed.
 He gave them back unto his wondering sire
 And told his tale. With tremulous desire
 Alhassan questioned his triumphant son—
 What in this strait, for you can Chess have done?
 Chess? Everything. Through Chess and Chess alone
 Thy gold and news are thine, my life mine own.
 Hard-pressed by foemen, and with steed all tired,
 Chess even then the needful ruse inspired.
 With friends afar, with none to help or save,
 Chess even then the needful succour gave.
 Methought of hard-fought games, how my tired sheik
 Chased o'er the Board grew every step more weak.
 When nought it seemed could stop impending fate
 I sacrificed a piece and saved the Mate.
 This made me urge my swiftly-failing horse
 Into the rocky defile's devious course;
 Where leaving him (for such the time seemed rife)
 Among my foes to cause a deadly strife,
 I fled on foot and saved my Trust and life.

G. B.

BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY.

A RETAILER of brooms is reported to have said to a fellow vendor,
 "I cannot tell how you manage to sell your brooms cheaper than
 I, for I steal both handles and brushes." Said his companion—
 "I steal mine *ready made*!"

We know of a Chess Magazine as favourably situated as
 "Brentano" in possessing Editor and Co-operators who freely give
 their services for the love of the game, but which is a much smaller
 broom at the price than the American article. The obvious con-
 clusion must be that something has been stolen, or, to put it in
 another shape, that Messrs. Brentano do not intend to pay their
 printer—at any rate not out of the profits of the magazine.

Joking apart, however, the new monthly is a wonder, and has
 been justly received by the Chess columns of both hemispheres
 with unanimous shouts of approbation. For size, bulk, style of
 printing and all that goes to gladden the eye of a book collector,
 it is Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. We are quite certain that

we shall never see the like on this side the water, for English publishers are too careful of their interests to risk the great pecuniary loss which would most probably be their reward for a similar venture in this country.

The magazine opens with a modest introduction in which the editors throw themselves on the Chess public for support, promising on their side a "true devotion to the game of Chess and its best interests, and a faithful attention to the duties they have undertaken to perform." They also state that the magazine "will remain in the field for one year, under all circumstances." "Editorial Notes" then follow, in which various Chess events are pleasantly commented upon, and then comes the first part of a translation of "Sketches from the Chess World" by Ernest (not Ernst) Falkbeer, from the *Deutsche Illustrirte Zeitung*.

A short essay on "A marked characteristic of Chess," viz. its power of diverting the mind from external circumstances of a painful or harassing nature, leads up to the *pièce de resistance* of the number, a lengthy article by Mons. A. Delannoy containing sketches of celebrated masters who have frequented *La Régence*. The principal players dealt with are St. Amant, Boncourt, Kieseritsky, Calvi, Desloges, De Rivière, Morphy, and Anderssen. Portraits of St. Amant, Calvi, and Anderssen accompany this paper, which is written in its author's well-known imaginative style. We shall return to this later on. "Excerpts from our Exchanges" is the next feature. The Game department, under the management of Mr. A. P. Barnes, promises to sustain the high standard of the rest of the magazine. A good start is made with 10 games amply annotated. The Problem department, by Mr. G. E. Carpenter, is referred to at length by our Problem Editor in another part of the present number. The "Record of News," and "Correspondence," worthily wind up a grand total of 50 pages, the whole being under the general editorship of Mr. H. C. Allen. We must not omit to give a word of praise to the Artist, Mr. G. R. Halm, whose handiwork is apparent in every department of the magazine.

For particulars of subscription, &c., we refer our readers to an advertisement on our cover.

In the introduction the Editor says "we do not expect to escape criticism." Will he forgive us if we, in the best of good humour and in the interests of Chess, venture to draw his attention to a series of pure inventions on the part of M. Delannoy on page 15? We do not charge this author with any *intentional* misstatements. We merely say that he draws largely on his imagination for his facts. It was our duty in the opening number of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE to point out a similar instance of M. Delannoy's imaginative faculty in a paper contributed by him to the London *Chess-Monthly*.

We will first of all give an extract from the *Régence* article and then add a few remarks of our own. In his account of the celebrated match between Morphy and Anderssen, after describing the first game, which was won by Anderssen, M. Delannoy proceeds—"Five times running did Anderssen beat the American. No description of the passionate and frantic boastings of the Germans could be made. They doubled, tripled their bets in the proportion of two, three and five to one. At the sixth game, Morphy, on placing himself before the Chess-board, said to his adversary; 'You have five games won beforehand; very well, but, my dear sir, you shall win no more.' And this prediction was realized. The despair and astonishment which ensued after the battle of Jena are only *frous-frous* and meows of cats compared to the thundering noise, energetic oaths and the outbursts with which *La Régence* was then stunned."

This is tall talk and has all the appearance of *vraisemblance*. Will it be believed that it was MORPHY who beat Anderssen five times running!!! The score at the *end* of the match, even, was Morphy, 7; Anderssen, 2; drawn, 2; and outside the match Anderssen only managed to win a single game out of six!

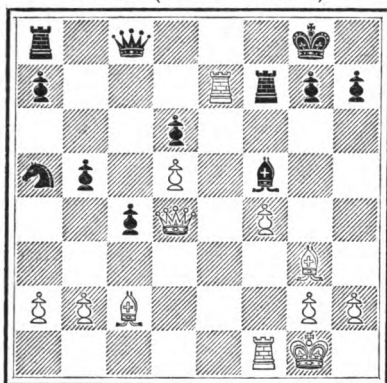
We can only express our surprise that a statement of this character should ever have been published in the country which gave birth to the great Morphy.

Yet another extract and we have done. M. Delannoy "ventured to play with this master." Morphy having asked whether he should give the Rook or lesser odds, M. Delannoy asks for the Pawn and two moves (*a*). "'Let us commence,' said I. Behold me, then, pushing out my King's and Queen's Pawns two squares (*b*), setting forth Bishops, Knights, Queen (*c*), backed up by my *Pions-pions*, unmasking my batteries, bombarding and blasting the enemy's positions, succeeding in forcing the White tyrant to quit his place and to seek a shelter against the missiles which rained from everywhere (*d*). My position, in appearance, was, indeed, magnificent (*e*). All at once I moved a piece attacking a Bishop (*f*), a hot-brained fellow, strutting like the frog before the bullock, and cried: 'Go away, you fool!' Morphy rested twenty-three minutes before he moved (*g*). I could not understand the hesitation of the master to preserve this Bishop. No, he lets me take the Bishop, and moves only and quietly a Rook. I seized this proud Bishop. I am rather satirical, and I cried out: 'It was really of no use crossing the Atlantic to show us such a move as that.' 'Well, you have taken my piece.' 'Of course, *Parbleu!* It lies there skinned, spitted, ready for the cook.' 'Now, I am going to give you another, a Castle you will be obliged to take, but nine moves after (*h*), I give you a Check-mate.' He said right. Many people pretended that I played wrong the last nine moves. I bet against

them and I won all bets. This game has not been preserved ; I regret it, for it was one of the most curious endings ever seen."

Unfortunately for M. Delannoy the Editor of "Brentano" gives the said position on a diagram to "gratify Mons. Delannoy and many of our readers." Here it is :—

BLACK (M. DELANNOY.)



WHITE (MORPHY.)

"In this position White played K R to K sq ; Black replied B takes B, and White then forced the game."

Let us now compare the statements of M. Delannoy with the actual position. (a) We challenge the publication of this game and we say it is no P and two moves opening at all. *White's K B P is on the board.* (b) Black's Q P has only moved *one* square. (c) We should say that the Queen has only moved once judging from the position, and the Q Kt twice. (d) We see no "bombarding" nor "blasting," and the White tyrant has sought "shelter against the missiles which rained from everywhere" by quietly Castling. (e) What a fine thing is imagination ! (f) A glance at the diagram shows that the Bishop cannot have moved last. The previous play must have been—White, R to K 7, to which Black has replied R to B 2. (g) Doubtful. Morphy only "rested" twelve minutes in his great combination against Paulsen when he gave up his Queen for a Bishop, forcing the sacrifice of the adverse Queen in eight moves afterwards with a winning position. (h) After the play indicated in the text White has an easy mate in *five* moves. The game proceeded K R to K sq, B takes B, R takes R, K takes R. Now the counting begins—1 R to K 7 ch, K takes R, 2 Q takes Kt P ch, K to K sq (best), 3 Q to Kt 8 ch, K to Q 2 (if K to K 2, B checks and Q mates) 4 Q to B 7 ch, K to Q sq, 5 B mates.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

No Chess Match in Scotland has excited so much interest as that which took place between the East and West at Edinburgh on the 30th April last. A fifth attempt on the part of the West to vanquish opponents who had been signally victorious on every previous occasion was itself well calculated to awaken curiosity; and naturally also the efforts made in all quarters by the West Committee to get together a large and efficient team contributed to the notoriety. Were the number of combatants the only criterion of importance then the match would certainly take rank as one of the most memorable in the Chess annals of the United Kingdom. The West were prepared with, and had on the ground, 37 players, drawn with few exceptions from the clubs in Glasgow. These 37 players were undoubtedly as fair a representative body as could well be got together. There are, of course, clubs in various towns in Western Scotland outside Glasgow; but apart from the obstacle occasioned by inconvenient distance, it was pretty well ascertained that the strength of the individual players was not superior to that of players in the principal city who were ready to take part in the contest. The East were less successful with their numbers, and were able to match the West with 32 only. The victory may be regarded as the fitting result of good management on the part of the West committee. They had a thorough personal knowledge of the strength and competency of each member of their team. This is a great advantage, and notable in a match, not between two clubs, but between two divisions of a country. We know the value of such knowledge in the more serious campaigns of which Chess is the mimic representation. The great Macpherson in his celebrated feud with the Mac Tavish had a following of bosom friends—albeit they were *sansculottes*. The fact is not specially recorded in history, but may safely be inferred from the circumstances. Cæsar also, it has been said, knew the name of every man in his army. If you supplement this useful knowledge by some reliable information regarding the strength of the enemy, and persuade the gods to take your side for the solid reason that you have got the strongest battalions, then the issue need not be doubtful. Of the match itself the only feature here worth noting is the successful stand made against the Dundee contingent, always the most powerful, and hitherto an invincible portion of the Eastern team. A few of the younger Glasgow players may be said also to have earned credit by their performances, particularly Messrs. Prevôt. Young and Bryden, whose opponents were players of considerable repute. The following is the detailed score :—

WEST.	EAST.	West wins.	East wins.	Draws.
Andrews, M., Helensburgh	Webster, D., Edinburgh.....	0	1	1
Berwick, A., Glasgow.. ..	Davis, J. D., Blairgowrie.....	1	1	0
Bryden, W., „	Thomson, J. G., Edinburgh...	1	0	1
Broom, A., „	Sheriff, Dr. W. H., „	1	0	0
Beckett, G., „	Baxter, J. D., Dundee	2	0	0
Court, J., „	Baxter, C. R., „	1	0	1
Crum, J., „	Fraser, J., Edinburgh	0	0	2
Chamberlain, G. W., Glasgow ...	Cumming, A., Forfar	1	1	0
Craig, J., Milngavie	Russell, A., Cupar	1	1	0
Cassel, H., Glasgow	Cazenove, Dr., Edinburgh ...	2	0	0
Duvoison, E., „	Martin, F. S., „	2	0	0
Gilchrist, J., „	Macfie, C., „	2	0	0
Gourlay, R., „	Shann, G., Leven	2	0	0
Gerletti, M., „	Lowson, W., Forfar	1	1	0
Jenkin, J., „	Walker, W. N., Dundee	0	0	2
Kennedy, N., „	Mellis, J., Edinburgh	2	0	0
Livingstone, R., „	Gloag, J. A. L., „	1	0	1
Mills, D. Y., „	Fraser, G. B., Dundee	1	1	0
Murray, W. F., „	Macfie, J., Edinburgh	1	0	1
Mavor, J., „	Meredith, Rev. W. M., „	1	1	0
Pagan, J. S., Crieff.....	Urquhart, A., „	1	1	0
Prevôt, A. L. M., Glasgow.....	Cappie, Dr., „	2	0	0
Robinson, E. H., „	Smith, Dr., „	0	1	1
Russell, J., „	Rattray, Dr., Blairgowrie ...	0	1	1
Robertson, A., „	Pringle, J., Edinburgh.....	2	0	0
Spens, Sheriff, „	Meikle, C., „	2	0	0
Steezman, J., „	Bremner, Capt., Cupar.....	2	0	0
Tait, W., „	Ballingall, G., Blairgowrie ...	2	0	0
Thomson, G. A., „	Broūn, A. M., Edinburgh.....	1	1	0
Tennant, A. A., „	Torrie, J., Blairgowrie	2	0	0
Whiteley, J. L., „	Matthew, C., Edinburgh	1	1	0
Young, J., „	Latta, D. M., „	2	0	0
Majority for the West, 28.		40	12	11

On the evening of Thursday, 5th May, the members of the Glasgow Chess Club dined together at Lang's, Queen Street, under the genial presidency of Sheriff Spens. Mr. Duguid and Mr. Thomson, the President and Secretary of the Club were present as guests—Mr. Berwick, the Treasurer, also invited, being unavoidably absent. The proceedings were freely interspersed with toasts, songs, and recitations, and passed off very happily. The song which I append was composed or adapted for the occasion by a well-known member, and sung by Mr. Fyfe with stirring chorus by the entire company. It may be regarded, I think, as the Western pæan of victory.

G. A. T.

 THE WEST VICTORY.

Tune—"Bonnie Dundee."

To the Chess Club in Council 'twas Thomson who spoke—
 "It's time for the crown of the East to be broke ;
 So each Chess cavalier who loves honour and me
 Let him challenge Edina and cannie Dundee."

Chorus—Come fill up your cup and come fill up your can,
 And drink to my toast, which is "Thomson's the Man!"
 And at this festal board let your plaudits ring free,
 For it's up with Edina and cannie Dundee.

So the gage was accepted, and Thomson with care
 Selected his men with their East foes to pair.
 "I think Mills (douce man) has the best chance," quoth he,
 "Of holding his own 'gainst that deil of Dundee."*—*Chorus*.

"There are braw lads in Perthshire, Edina, and Fife,
 But the men of the Clyde will not shrink from the strife,
 Crum and Jenkin and Gilchrist and Court you will see
 Are as good as the chieftains that hail from Dundee."—*Chorus*.

"What though in the past time the East beat the West,
 For now, I will wager, our warriors are best,
 And tremble, East players, in self-deceived glee,
 For 'tis odds 'gainst Edina and cannie Dundee."—*Chorus*.

The day came at last, and in battle array
 The East met the West but to vanish away,
 And the crown of the East is submerged in the sea,
 And no more crow Edina and cannie Dundee.—*Chorus*. W. C. S.

* The language of true compliment to the East's most distinguished champion—Fraser, of Dundee.

 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. CITY OF LONDON.

An interesting match between a representative team of Cambridge University and a representative team of the City of London Chess Club, came off on Saturday, May 7th, at Mouffet's Hotel, 24, Newgate street. It had been known for some time that this match was being arranged, and the event had been looked forward to with considerable interest. The hours of play were from half-past three p.m. to half-past six p.m. There were twelve players a side, making 24 combatants in all, and the players were distributed over two adjoining apartments, an arrangement which divided the spectators and prevented any inconvenient crowding. The City club won the first game, but the Cantabs were soon on a level with them, and the scoring then went on game and game with remarkable equality. The interest culminated at the close, when the score was announced

"six all," and one unfinished game remaining to be adjudicated. Mr. Blackburne, who acted as adjudicator, sat down to examine the position. An eager crowd hung over the board. On this game the result of the match depended. After a few minutes' careful examination, Mr. Blackburne announced that there was no decisive advantage on either side, and that the game must therefore be considered drawn. A hearty burst of applause followed this announcement. The cheer was a well-deserved compliment to the chivalrous young students who had come up from Cambridge to do battle for the honour of their university. Among the spectators were most of the leading Chess-players of the metropolis, including Mr. Steinitz, Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Potter, Mr. Mason, Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Hoffer, Mr. Collins, Mr. Marks, Mr. Gastineau, &c. The following is the score :—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.		CITY OF LONDON (4th class).	
Mr. F. Morley	1	Mr. C. G. Cutler	0
" F. P. Carr	1	" E. George	0
" E. L. Raymond	$\frac{1}{2}$	" J. R. Hunnex	$1\frac{1}{2}$
" W. H. Atmore	$\frac{1}{2}$	" M. D. Blunt	$\frac{1}{2}$
" J. Thursby	0	" C. G. Barber	1
" W. H. Longsdon (president),	0	" S. Israel	1
" W. J. Lloyd	1	" S. Foster	0
" E. A. Carver	1	" C. H. Coster	0
" W. P. Duncombe	1	" Henry Chitty	0
" W. H. Bennell	0	" H. D. Long	1
" C. E. Hillyear	$\frac{1}{2}$	" W. Meller	$\frac{1}{2}$
" A. Hopkins	0	" B. G. Laws	1
Total	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Total	$6\frac{1}{2}$

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

THE Handicap was decided just too late to be noticed in our last number ; but for delays on the part of one or two players it might have been brought to a conclusion some six weeks earlier. The first prize fell to Mr. Wayte, with a score of $20\frac{1}{2}$ games out of a possible 28 ; second, Mr. Gattie, who scored 18 with a game to spare (left unplayed as it would not affect the result) ; third, Mr. Lindsay, with $17\frac{1}{2}$. The other completed scores were Col. Law, $16\frac{1}{2}$; Mr. Boursot, 16 ; Mr. Minchin (who, as holder of the Löwenthal Cup, competed for the first time at "scratch" in the Handicap) 14 ; Major Salmond, 13. One of the best scores was also Mr. Malkin's, who with 15 games won and two (both probable wins for him) unplayed, bid fair to reach 17, or within a point of the third prize. The following analysis of the winner's score shows the proportion won against different strengths :—Even games, 3

(all played) ; Pawn and move $3\frac{1}{2}$ (3 lost, 1 drawn) ; Pawn and two, $5\frac{1}{2}$ (1 drawn) ; Kt, 7 (3 lost) ; Rook, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (1 drawn). Total, $20\frac{1}{2}$ won, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lost.

The Lewis Displacement Tourney is now in the same unsatisfactory state of block that the Handicap occupied two months ago. Our anticipation of the ultimate success of the best players, notwithstanding a somewhat eccentric start, has been fully justified. Mr. Minchin has completed the good score of $12\frac{1}{2}$ out of a maximum of 16. Mr. Salter still retains the possibility of heading Mr. Minchin by half a game, provided he can win the whole of his remaining games, having lost only 3 as yet ; but through no fault of his own (as he is constantly present at the Club) he is unable to make progress with his score. It were much to be wished that members would realise the fact, that the interest of a tourney is diminished, even to the ultimate prize-takers, when it is thus suffered to "drag its slow length along" like Pope's "wounded snake."

In refreshing contrast with these tedious encounters, the Löwenthal Cup matches were brought to a close in the space of ten days, May 9—19. The entries were Messrs. Ball, Boursot, Lindsay, Mackeson, Minchin, Salter and Wayte, of whom Messrs. Boursot and Mackeson were new combatants, while Mr. Ball had not played for the Cup since 1878, the first year of these matches. Mr. Minchin retains the trophy with the excellent score of 10 games out of 12 ; Mr. Wayte, with $8\frac{1}{2}$ games, takes the second prize. When the two prizes were decided, the remaining matches were not played out ; we do not think it necessary, therefore, to give the full scores. The deductions from Mr. Minchin's score were a lose and a draw with Mr. Wayte, a draw with Mr. Salter ; from Mr. Wayte's, the draw with Mr. Minchin, one lost to Mr. Lindsay, two to Mr. Salter. With regard to these three last games it is saying no more than was evident to all who witnessed them, that Mr. Wayte had obtained a winning advantage in two out of the three, and a considerable superiority of position in the remaining one. That he contrived, after all, to throw them away, was ascribed by good judges to the fact that for some time he has had scarcely any practice except in giving odds. Mr. Salter, on the other hand, who has been in the habit of accepting the Pawn and move from Mr. Wayte, on this occasion surpassed himself and played the latter part of both games with great skill and steadiness. Had there been a third prize, it would no doubt have fallen to him. It is due to Mr. Minchin also to mention that, when he lost to Mr. Wayte, the first place was already decided in his favour, and he was thus tempted to some carelessness in the opening. With this exception, his play was that of a man who wins because he has made up his mind to win. Mr. Minchin possesses, perhaps, in a larger

measure than any player of his order, the faculty of concentration, so useful in a short series of games, which enables a man to put more powder into a single charge.

Very general satisfaction will be felt at the announcement of a match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort. The challenge emanated from Mr. Blackburne who proposed to play for £50, £60, or £70 a side, seven games up, draws not counting, time limit 15 moves per hour, four games a week. In reply to this Dr. Zukertort declined, as he has consistently done for some years past, to play for any less stake than £100 a side, or more than three games a week; but in other respects was ready to meet Mr. Blackburne on his own terms. The negotiations were throughout of a very friendly character, and before long a compromise was effected, the stakes being fixed at £100 a side, and the four games weekly conceded to Mr. Blackburne with some modifications. On the proposal of Dr. Zukertort Mr. Boden was chosen umpire and has, we understand, accepted the office. The match will now begin on Monday, June 20; the stakes having been duly deposited some days before. The numerous and influential backers who now surround Mr. Blackburne preclude any danger of its being broken off like a former one between the same players in 1877, through a financial *contretemps*. As to the locality, it is agreed that it is to be a private room at the choice of the players alternately; Dr. Zukertort's choice will be the St. George's Club, Mr. Blackburne's is not yet known. If he should elect to play the whole of the games at the St. George's, we are sure that this arrangement will give great satisfaction to the members of the Club.

Whatever may be the result of this encounter, a point upon which we shall not hazard a prediction, it will at least excite still more interest than the Rosenthal and Zukertort match of last year, owing to the fact that the English champion is engaged in it. Since his brilliant performances at Vienna in 1873, and Paris in 1878—on both which occasions, it will be remembered, he defeated Rosenthal amongst others—this position belongs of right undoubtedly to Mr. Blackburne; and we regard as altogether preposterous the attempt recently made in certain quarters to dispute his preeminence on the score of the "Glowworm" and "Mongredien" tournaments of an earlier date. Mr. Blackburne is as clearly the foremost English player of the present day as Alexander Mac Donnell or Howard Staunton ever were in their time. Should he succeed in defeating Dr. Zukertort, he will be entitled, as *Land and Water* points out, to rank as the champion of the world, unless either Morphy or Steinitz comes forward to reclaim the position which they have held and abdicated.

W. W.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. The *Stratégie* contains the programme of the second French National Tourney, which will take place at the Cercle des Echecs, Paris, beginning on the 6th November next. The prizes will consist of articles of the national Sèvres manufacture, given by the President of the Republic, and estimated at the value of 2,000 francs, namely, First prize, An egg-shaped vase, blue ground, richly ornamented with gold. Second prize, A coffee service of twelve pieces, blue ground, and gold border. The tourney, for which the entrance fee is 60 fr., is open only to Frenchmen, and to those who have resided at least three years in France, and been admitted members of the Cercle. It will be conducted on the same principles as that of 1880, the play to be by rounds in a predetermined order, each competitor playing two games with every other, and drawn games counting half to each. Prize winners of the previous National Tourney can only compete for prizes of a superior rank to those which they have already obtained. It will thus be seen that M. Rosenthal, who gained the first prize last year, is excluded from the present competition, and that M. Clerc, who obtained the second prize in 1880, can now only try for the first. There will also be at the same date a Handicap Tourney, open to all members of the Cercle, whatever their nationality, the prizes for which are not yet fixed. The prize-winners of last year's handicap (Messrs. Goudjou and Vié) if they compete in this, will be placed in a higher class.

A match, which excites a lively interest in the Parisian Chess World, has just commenced between Messrs. De Rivière and Clerc. On account of the manifold occupations of the former, and the important duties of the latter, one game only can be played per week; so that the match will probably be a long one, as it will be decided by the winning of 7 games, and draws will not count. The games are played at the Cercle des Echecs, which has voted an *objet d'art* to the winner. The stakes are 300 frs. a side, and the time limit 20 moves an hour. The first game, an Evans gambit, offered by M. de Rivière, and refused by M. Clerc, after 6 hours' play, terminated at the 82nd move in a draw.

ITALY. From the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* we learn that the handicap tourney at the Academy of Chess at Rome ended with the following result:—First prize, Sig. Tomassi (Class 3). Second prize, Sig. Bellotti (Class 1). Third prize, Sig. Guasco (Class 3). Fourth prize, Sig. Cantoni (Class 1). Fifth prize, Sig. Costetti (Class 4). Sixth prize, Sig. Vannutelli (Class 3). Owing to unfortunate circumstances, Signori Sprega and Seni, who would both easily have obtained one of the first prizes, withdrew from the contest.

In the handicap tourney at the Philological Circle of Leghorn, in which there were 14 competitors, the first prize was gained by Sig. Ascoli, the second by Sig. Orsini, and the third by Sig. Moreno. A match between Signori Ascoli and Bronzini has ended in a draw.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

In the *British Chess Review* for 1853, the present writer, then scarcely out of his teens, was ambitious enough to contribute a short series of articles headed "Chess Extracts from various authors," in which he brought together sundry allusions to the game which from time to time came under his notice. The opening sentence reads thus: "If any proofs were required to show that the knowledge of Chess is gradually spreading through society at large, the fact of illustrations from our favourite game appearing in many of the most popular works of the day, would not be the least cogent and powerful." Illustrations were given from Edgar Allan Poe, "Frank Fairleigh," the Rev. Thomas Binney, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. Following out this idea we extract a graphic bit of description from a thoughtful paper on "Coffee-Rooms for the People," by Lady Hope of Cariden, which appeared in *Good Words* for December last. "My pupils, great stalwart working men sometimes, who have been condescending to learn Chess from me, have often given me great amusement by their knitted brows, strenuous efforts to learn the game, and remarks made in all innocence, the while. 'Just see here, please. This 'ere piece,' touching the King, 'didn't you say he couldn't move no more than a square at a time?' 'Yes!' I have acknowledged the charge. 'Well, then! it wouldn't hurt to lose him, would it? He ain't much good. Is he?' 'Oh, yes!' I have solemnly explained; 'you can't lose him. He's the most important person on the board. I told you that you must guard him the whole time, for he may not even be left in check;' and then endeavoured to demonstrate the various ways in which he might be exposed to danger, and ought to be defended. Whereupon, after deep thought, and close and penetrating consideration of the board, one of the antagonistic couple has replied, 'Well! I do think he is a bother. He can't take care of his self and he wants all the 'toters to be lookin' arter him. I never! now there's this one, the Queen, ain't she? Well! she can run for herself, she can; right across the board, anywhere. *She's* the one I like. It's my go, now. Where's that little crooked thing that goes jumpin' about all over the place. I

can't find him. Oh! here he is. Yes! the Knight. I remember now. He'll just do here.' And thus, slowly but surely, though you would hardly think it, the game has progressed; and when the men do understand it, they are remarkably fond of the 'chesses,' as they generally call them."*

During the past winter a handicap tourney on a somewhat novel principle has been in progress at the Worcester Chess Club. All the members were handicapped by a selected committee, and those of them who chose to enter the competition were left free to play with whom they liked, and when they liked, so long as they observed the following conditions:—1. All tourney games were to be played in the Club, and in accordance with the handicapping. 2. Ten attendances at least during the season, and 15 completed games were required from each competitor, but not more than three games between the same opponents could be reckoned in the competition. 3. A particular opening had to be adopted by players on even terms, viz. the Evans Gambit up to Christmas, the Scotch Gambit during January and February, and the Bishop's Gambit during March and April. At the end of the season it was found that, though there were originally 16 entrants, only five of them had been able to make up the required numbers of games and attendances; these were, 1. Mr. Newman, who won 12 games out of his 15 played, and obtained first prize; 2. Mr. Squire, whose score was 13 out of 17 played, thus entitling him to the second prize; 3. Mr. Wood (the Hon. Sec. of the club) with $16\frac{1}{2}$ won out of 24, which gave him the third prize; 4. the Rev. F. J. Eld with 11 out of 17, and 5. Mr. Grainger, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of 18. The first prize is of the value of £5, and is presented by the Rev. H. A. Lewis, a member of the club; the second and third prizes, presented by the Rev. C. E. Ranken, consist of an electro-plate mounted biscuit box, and a copy of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings."

On Saturday, April 30th, Mr. E. Thorold paid his fifth visit to the Hull Church Institute Chess Club, and engaged two teams of their strongest players in simultaneous combat. In the afternoon, at 2-15, he took the field against Messrs. Philips, Crake, Freeborough, Rust, North, Pulsford, Thompson, Clarke, and Farrow, winning all the games but Mr. Farrow's, which ended in a draw. In the evening a similar number presented themselves, and again eight players had to strike their colours, viz. Messrs. Bean, Simpson, Ramsey, Walker, Peck, Downs, North, and Hewitt, Mr. Thompson alone coming off victorious. A cordial vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the distinguished visitor for the rare treat he had afforded the members.

* This jotting has been in type some six months, but as we think its interest has not passed away we give it a place in this number.—EDITOR.

The Winter Tourney at the Institute has terminated in the victory of Mr. G. W. Farrow, Mr. W. G. North coming out of the fray a very good second.

Any Chess-player who has ninepence to invest in Chess literature, and the number of such is not many, cannot do better than send it to Mr. Hopwood for his *Household Chess Magazine*, as advertised on our cover. The perusal of the three numbers of this periodical, which came to a premature end after their publication, cannot but give pleasure to the purchaser.

Mr. A. T. Marriott, of Nottingham, forwards us the following as another illustration of the same moves occurring over the board to several players. He states that it has to his own knowledge been inflicted on no fewer than *seven* victims. 1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3, 3 B to B 4, B to B 4, 4 P to Q Kt 4, B takes P, 5 P to Q B 3, B to B 4, 6 Castles, P to Q 3, 7 P to Q 4, P takes P, 8 P takes P, B to Kt 3, 9 Kt to B 3, Kt to R 4, 10 B to K Kt 5, Kt to K 2, 11 Kt to Q 5, P to K B 3, 12 B takes B P, P takes B, 13 Kt takes P ch, K to B sq, 14 Kt to Kt 5, Kt takes B, 15 Q to R 5, Kt to Kt 3, 16 Q to R 6 ch, and mates next move. 15 K to Kt 2 for Black draws the game. The variation may be found in the notes to a game of Capt. Mackenzie's in the *Field*, 14th Dec., 1878, not in the game itself.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M. R., Calcutta, and L. B., Lyons.—P. O. Orders duly to hand, and back numbers forwarded as requested.

R. W. J., Liverpool.—Explanation satisfactory ; but what unnecessary correspondence and possible misconstruction would have been prevented had the matter been cleared up at the time !

P. T. D., London.—Thanks for your kind attention, which has eventuated in our obtaining another specimen of that sadly too scarce commodity, a new subscriber ! A very little similar effort on the part of our readers would, we feel sure, add fifty names to our list in a month.

E. F., Hull.—We thank you for favours past, present, and to come !

J. P. L., Bath.—We are sorry to lose you from our band of solvers, but we should be the last to advise anyone to neglect business for even the delights of problem solving. We have read your valedictory letter with much pleasure and trust that the B. C. M. will, as you say, "long continue to represent British Chess opinion and skill with that avoidance of controversy which is one of its great merits."

H. C. A., New York.—We have heard direct from Messrs. B. on the matter mentioned in your letter. Rest assured we shall do all in our power to carry out your wishes. Feb. *Brentano* to hand, for which accept our best thanks.

G. A., London.—We are obliged by the information so kindly sent.

T. R. D., Belper.—Next month, all being well.

C. S., Nottingham.—Though we give eight extra pages this month, your letter, with other matter in type, is unavoidably crowded out at the last moment. It shall appear in July without fail.

J. K. Z., Utah.—Dollar Bill received, and account credited.

J. W., Melbourne.—Your favour of April 9th is to hand. We fully agree with you in the opinion you have formed on the magazine in question. We forward the problems to the Problem Editor, but cannot you procure something original for us?

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

C. F. J., Swansea.—Thanks for the problem. 1 Q to Kt 7 will not solve No. 27. Your other solutions are correct.

H. G., Guernsey.—We have already credited your score with solution of the problem named.

L. W. S., Wareham.—We hope the correction is all sufficient but will have the position thoroughly sifted to make sure.

C. W., Aden.—We have replied through the post. The problems and suggestions are most welcome.

B. G. L.—The four-mover has proved impervious to all our culinary exertions and shall appear in July.

J. W. A.—Very much obliged. As you surmise, two versions of the three-mover did somehow get mixed! The pair shall have speedy insertion.

A. D., Marseilles.—Thanks for the problem. You have hit upon the author's idea and not a "cook" of the Challenge Problem.

DONATIONS TO THE B. C. M. ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	10	19	6
"Cousin Day"	0	6	0
	<u>£11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME XXXI.

Played at the Liverpool Chess Club, July, 1880.

(P and two moves.)

(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Rutherford.)	(Rev. J. Owen.)	(Mr. Rutherford.)	(Rev. J. Owen.)
1 P to K 4		14 P takes Q B	Q to Kt 2 ch
2 P to Q 4	Kt to Q B 3	15 B to K Kt 5 (f)	R takes P
3 P to K B 4 (a)	P to Q 4 (b)	16 P tks K P dis ch	K to Kt sq
4 P to K B 5 (c)	Kt to K B 3	17 Q to B 7 ch	K to R sq
5 P to K 5	Kt to K 5	18 P takes B (g)	Q takes P
6 Q to K R 5 ch	P to K Kt 3	19 B to B 6 ch	Kt takes B
7 P takes P	B to K Kt 2	20 Q takes Kt ch	R to Kt 2 ch
8 P tks P dis ch	K to B sq	21 K to R sq	Q to R 4
9 P to Q B 3	B to K 3 (d)	22 Kt to B 4	Q to Kt 5
10 B to Q 3	Q to Q 2	23 Kt to Kt 6 ch	K to Kt sq
11 Kt to K R 3	B to K B 4 (e)	24 Q to B 8 ch (h)	R takes Q
12 Castles	P to K 3	25 R takes R ch	K to R 2
13 P to K Kt 4	B takes K P	26 R to R 8 mate.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A loss of time if properly met. 3 Kt to Q B 3 is the accepted move.

(b) P to K 3 should have been played first, and afterwards P to Q 4. White would gain nothing by either 4 P to Q 5, or 4 P to B 5 in reply.

(c) After this move Black must always have a bad game.

(d) Q to K sq is surely better, releasing the K from his thralldom, and winning back the R P.

(e) B to B 2 would not now save the piece.

(f) We see no object in this interposition that could not be gained by K to R sq, for the B K would be no better off if allowed to go to K 2 upon the discovered check, besides which it enabled Black to reply, as he ought to have done, with Kt takes B.

(g) B takes Kt was at least equally efficacious, for if then 18 B takes Q P ch, 19 P takes B, Q takes P ch, 20 Q to B 2, Q takes B, 21 B to B 6 ch and wins.

(h) A pretty termination.

GAME XXXII.

Played at Cheltenham recently.

(Queen's Knight's Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. ———)	(Dr. Philson.)	(Mr. ———)	(Dr. Philson.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 P takes Kt	Q to Kt 7
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	12 B takes K P	P to Q B 3 (<i>f</i>)
3 P to K B 4	P to Q 4	13 B to K Kt 5 (<i>g</i>)	Kt to Q R 3
4 P to Q 3	P takes K P	14 P to K R 3	B to Q B 4 (<i>h</i>)
5 K B P tks P	Kt to Kt 5	15 P takes B	Q to K B 7 ch (<i>i</i>)
6 P to Q 4 (<i>a</i>)	P to K 6	16 K to Q 2	B to K 6 ch (<i>j</i>)
7 B to Q B 4 (<i>b</i>)	Kt takes K P	17 B takes B	Castles Q R ch
8 B to Q Kt 3 (<i>c</i>)	B to K Kt 5	18 K to Q B 3	Q takes B ch
9 Q Kt to K 2 (<i>d</i>)	Q to R 5 ch	19 K to Q B 4	P to Kt 4 mate.
10 P to Kt 3	Q to R 6 (<i>e</i>)		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This leads to a position analogous to the Philidor defence, favourable to Black. The correct move is Kt takes P.

(*b*) Whereby the second player gains an immediate advantage. He should have played Kt to R 3.

(*c*) The Bishop ought, of course, to retire to K 2.

(*d*) If 9 K Kt to K 2, Q to R 5 ch, winning the Q, or mating in two more moves.

(*e*) Very prettily played.

(*f*) Necessary, to prevent B to Q 5.

(*g*) A useless attack; his only chance was to force B to take Kt by P to K R 3; he would then retake with Q, and on the Q taking the R, he could move his Q to K B 2, with a very promising game.

(*h*) This again is excellently played by Black. Had he taken the Kt with B, there would probably have followed 15 Q takes Kt, Q takes R (if instead he takes P ch White covers with the Q, and on Q taking B, mates in a few moves), 16 Castles, B to B 4, 17 B takes P ch, K takes B, 18 Q to B 4 ch, K to Kt 3, and White mates in four moves.

(*i*) The soundest course was perhaps to take the R, but B to B 7 ch, followed by P to K B 3 was also very inviting.

(*j*) Once more very pretty, yet inferior, we think, to P to K B 3, for White should have now moved his K to B 3 to save his Q, which in the other case he could not do, on account of the check of the B at Kt 5.

THE TWO FOLLOWING GAMES WERE PLAYED IN THE ST. GEORGE'S
AND CITY OF LONDON CLUB MATCH.

GAME XXXIII.

(Four Kts' Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Heywood.)	(Mr. Ball.)	(Mr. Heywood.)	(Mr. Ball.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	30 R takes Kt	R to R 7
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	31 KR to Qsq (<i>m</i>)	B to B 4
3 Kt to B 3	Kt to B 3	32 Kt to Q 4	B to R 2
4 B to Kt 5	B to Kt 5	33 R to Q Kt 5 (<i>n</i>)	R to Q 2
5 Castles (<i>a</i>)	Castles	34 R to Q 2	B takes P (<i>o</i>)
6 P to Q 3	P to Q 3	35 R takes B	R takes Kt
7 B takes Kt (<i>b</i>)	P takes B	36 R takes B P	R to Q 7
8 Kt to K 2	P to KR 3 (<i>c</i>)	37 R tks Q Kt P	Q R tks Kt P
9 B to K 3	B to R 4	38 R takes R	R takes R
10 Kt to Kt 3	B to Kt 3	39 P to Kt 4	K to R 2
11 Q to R 2 (<i>d</i>)	Kt to Kt 5	40 K to Kt 2	R to Kt 4
12 Q R to Qsq (<i>e</i>)	P to K B 4 (<i>f</i>)	41 P to R 4	R to Kt 5
13 P takes P	B takes P	42 K to Kt 3	R to R 5
14 B takes B	R P takes B	43 P to R 5	R to Kt 5
15 Q to B 3 (<i>g</i>)	B to K 3	44 R to K 7	R to R 5
16 Q takes B P	R takes R P	45 P to B 3	R to Kt 5
17 P to KR 3	Kt to B 3	46 R to K 4	R to Q Kt 3
18 Kt to K 4	Kt to Q 4 (<i>h</i>)	47 K to R 4	R to K B 3
19 Kt to B 3 (<i>i</i>)	Kt to K 2	48 P to B 4	R to R 3
20 Q to K 4	R to Rsq (<i>j</i>)	49 P to Kt 5	P takes P ch
21 P to Q 4	B to B 4	50 K takes P (<i>p</i>)	K to Kt sq
22 Q to K 2	P takes P	51 P to B 5	K to B 2
23 Kt takes P	Q to Q 2	52 R to K 6 (<i>q</i>)	R to R 8
24 K R to Ksq	R to B 2	53 R to K 4	R to Kt 8 ch
25 Q to B 4 (<i>k</i>)	P to Q 4	54 R to Kt 4	R to Q R 8
26 Q to Kt 5	R to R 4 (<i>l</i>)	55 P to R 6	P takes P ch
27 Q takes Q	B takes Q	56 K takes P	K to B 3 and
28 Kt to Kt 3	R to Rsq	the game is drawn.	
29 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) Kt to Q 5 is the usual move here.(*b*) An inferior continuation ; B to Kt 5 or Kt to K 2 was the proper course.(*c*) This should be a source of weakness to the K's quarters. R to Ksq with a view to playing P to Q 4 was better.

- (*d*) We prefer P to Q 4, to avoid the exchange of Bishops.
- (*e*) As he cannot now preserve his Bishop, he should take B with B at once, and then drive back the Kt.
- (*f*) Our inclination would certainly have been to capture the B with Kt, retaining two Bishops against two Knights.
- (*g*) Before making this move he should have taken the B.
- (*h*) The stroke and counterstroke here are well conceived. White's last move was intended to enable him to take the K P with his Kt in case of R taking the P. Black now prevents this by threatening Kt to K 2.
- (*i*) An injudicious move. White had no way, we believe, of saving the loss of a Pawn except by R to Q Kt sq, in which case Black would have got a good attack by Kt to B 5.
- (*j*) We see no reason for his declining to take the Pawn, as the Rook could not be entrapped.
- (*k*) If 25 Q to B 3, Q R to K B sq, 26 Kt to Q 5, Black dare not then play B takes B P, on account of 27 Kt takes Kt ch, K to R 2 (if Q or R take Kt then Q to Q 5), 28 Q to Q B 3, B takes R, 29 Q to Q 3 ch, K to R sq, 30 Kt to Kt 6 ch, winning a piece. Black, however, could reply to 26 Kt to Q 5 by Kt to Kt 3.
- (*l*) This loses a Pawn. Q to Q 3 or R to Q sq was best.
- (*m*) R to Q Kt sq was the correct play if he wanted to win, for Black should have answered the present move by B to R 5.
- (*n*) This should incur the loss of the Pawn he had won, whereas by R to Q 8 ch, R takes R ch, and Kt to K 6 ch, he could still preserve it.
- (*o*) In too great a hurry. The right move was Q R to R sq, for if White then played P to Q B 3, Q R to Q sq would win the exchange or a piece.
- (*p*) An error which spoils his chance of winning; he should have retaken with the Pawn.
- (*q*) Well played, but Black is not to be caught in the trap.

GAME XXXIV.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Healey.)	(Mr. Lindsay.)	(Mr. Healey.)	(Mr. Lindsay.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 B to Kt 3	Kt to B 3 (<i>b</i>)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	7 P to Q 3	P to Q 3
3 B to Kt 5	P to Q R 3	8 P to K R 3	Q to K 2
4 B to R 4	B to B 4 (<i>a</i>)	9 Kt to B 3	B to K 3
5 Castles	P to Q Kt 4	10 Kt to K 2 (<i>c</i>)	P to R 3

11 P to B 3	B to Kt 3	27 Q takes R P	P to R 4 (<i>h</i>)
12 Kt to Kt 3 (<i>a</i>)	Q to Q 2	28 K to Kt sq	P to R 5
13 K to R 2 (<i>e</i>)	Kt to K 2	29 Kt to K 2	B takes P (<i>l</i>)
14 B to B 2 (<i>f</i>)	P to Kt 4	30 Q to R 8 ch	Q to B sq
15 P to Q 4	P takes P	31 Q takes Q ch	B takes Q
16 P takes P	P to B 3	32 Kt to Q 4	P to R 6
17 B to K 3 (<i>g</i>)	B to B 2	33 B to B 3	P to K Kt 5
18 P to Q 5	P takes P	34 B to K 2	P to Kt 6 (<i>m</i>)
19 B to Q 4	P takes P (<i>h</i>)	35 P takes P	B takes P (<i>n</i>)
20 B takes Kt	P takes Kt	36 K to R sq	P to R 7
21 B to K 4 (<i>i</i>)	P takes P	37 R takes P	B to K 4 (<i>o</i>)
22 Btks P on Kt 2	Castles Q R	38 Kt to B 3	B takes P
23 B takes R	R takes B	39 R to B 2	B to Q R 6 (<i>p</i>)
24 Q to Q 4	R to Kt sq	40 B takes P	Kt to B 4
25 Q to R 7	K to Q sq	41 R takes B ch and wins.	
26 Q R to B sq	P to Q 4 (<i>j</i>)		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This and the next move are condemned by nearly all the authorities at this stage of the opening.

(*b*) Inferior to P to Q 3, for White should have replied with Kt takes K P.

(*c*) Black's eighth move was not good, and White could now have caused him much embarrassment by playing B to Kt 5, threatening Kt to Q 5.

(*d*) P to Q 4 looks stronger, for of course neither then, nor after B takes B, Q takes B, could Black take the K P.

(*e*) This or exchanging Bishops seems to be necessary, otherwise B takes R P would give the enemy a fierce, and, we think, a perfectly sound attack.

(*f*) We greatly prefer P to Q 4 here. Mr. Lindsay now opens a dashing assault on his opponent's right wing, but we question whether he would not have been more prudent in Castling.

(*g*) By this and his next move White cleverly checks the threatened onset. In lieu of withdrawing his B to B 2 Black should, we believe, have supported it with the Q.

(*h*) This line of play ought to have led to the loss of a clear Rook. By retreating the Q Kt to Kt sq, Black would, of course, get a very disagreeable game, but we are unable to see that he would incur any immediate material loss.

(*i*) An over refinement. B takes R at once was the proper continuation.

(*j*) We see no particular objection to the B taking Q R P.

(*k*) P to B 4 appears more threatening, and R to Kt 3 was not bad.

(*l*) Under other circumstances this attack would probably be

successful, but White's power of forcing (practically) the exchange of Queens now renders it comparatively harmless.

(m) Too impetuous; the better course was either to play P to Q Kt 5 first, or, letting that Pawn go, to advance the K B P.

(n) He would gain nothing by B to Kt 3, *e.g.* 35 B to Kt 3, 36 R to K B 4, Kt to B 4, 37 B to Kt 4, &c.

(o) This and Black's preceding move were well conceived; if White now guards the Kt by R to Q sq, he of course loses a piece by the reply R to Kt 8 ch, &c.

(p) He should first have played B to K 3, compelling the Rook to go to K B 4, in which case the provoking slip by which at his next move he throws away the game could never have occurred.

GAME XXXV.

Fifth game in the match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Max Judd. This important contest terminated April 30th in the defeat of Mr. Judd. Final score—Capt. Mackenzie, 7; Mr. Judd, 5; Drawn, 1. The moves are from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)	WHITE. (Mr. Judd.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	24 Q R to Q B sq	B to Q 4
2 P to K 3	P to K B 4 (a)	25 Q to Q B 3 (i)	R to K B 3
3 P to Q R 3 (b)	Kt to K B 3	26 R to Q 2	B to K B 2 (j)
4 Kt to K B 3	P to Q Kt 3	27 R to Q Kt 2	R to Q R 3
5 B to K 2	B to Q Kt 2	28 P to Q Kt 4	K R to Q B 3 (k)
6 P to Q 4	B to K 2	29 P to Q Kt 5	R to Q Kt 3
7 Kt to Q B 3	Castles	30 P to Q R 4	P to Q R 3
8 Castles	Kt to K 5 (c)	31 Kt to Q 2 (l)	P takes P
9 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	32 R takes P	R takes R
10 Kt to Q 2	P to Q B 4	33 P takes R	P to Q B 5 (m)
11 P takes P (d)	P takes P	34 R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B 4
12 Q to Q B 2	P to Q 4	35 P to K Kt 4 (n)	R to Q Kt sq
13 P to Q Kt 3 (e)	B to K B 3	36 P tks K B P	R tks Kt P (o)
14 R to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q 2	37 R to Q R sq (p)	Q to Q B 3
15 B to Q Kt 2	R to Q B sq	38 Q to Q 4	R tks K B P (q)
16 B to K Kt 4 (f)	Q to K 2	39 Kt takes K P	Q to Q 4
17 P takes P	P takes P	40 Q takes Q (r)	B takes Q
18 B takes B	P takes B	41 Kt to Q B 3	B to K B 6
19 B takes Kt	Q takes B	42 K to B sq	P to Q 7
20 K R to Q sq	P to K B 4	43 R to Q R 4	R to Q 4
21 Kt to K B sq	P to Q 5 (g)	44 R to Q R sq	P Queens ch
22 Q to Q Kt 2	P to Q 6	45 Kt takes Q	R takes Kt ch
23 P to K Kt 3 (h)	Q to K 2		and Black wins.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Though it is frequently adopted by many leading practitioners, we do not like this move; for unless the Q P be left unplayed, which is often not feasible, it leaves the K P a weak spot from an early period in the game.

(b) Unnecessary now, and therefore lost time; we consider P to K Kt 3 and B to Kt 2 the strongest continuation.

(c) Certainly premature, but we doubt whether White acts wisely in taking the Kt. P to Q 5 seems a safe and good reply.

(d) This again is by no means good. The proper course was to play Kt to Kt 3, threatening P to Q 5, to which the answer would probably be P to Q 4; White could then advantageously proceed with either P to K B 3 or B to Q 2.

(e) We still prefer Kt to Kt 3. At his next move White loses time by not playing the B to Kt 2 at once.

(f) The line of action thus initiated shows a commendable impatience of his constrained position, but the exchanges only seem to land him in worse difficulties. He would have done better to play a waiting move, such as a R to Q sq.

(g) Well played, securing an unassailable passed Pawn.

(h) Useless, for Black could not with any advantage push on the B P. The Kt should have returned to Q 2.

(i) Here again Kt to Q 2 was better; White might afterwards proceed to double his Rooks on the Q B file.

(j) We fail to see the object of this move.

(k) Black has manœuvred excellently with his R to obtain another passed Pawn, and he is now rewarded with success.

(l) At last the Kt bestirs himself, better late than never, but we are not sure that exchanging Pawns, to get the open file, is not stronger first.

(m) Of questionable expediency, though we do not see how else he could release his Q and R from their attendance on the Q B P. White ought undoubtedly to have replied with Kt to Kt 3, in order to go to Q 4.

(n) A very good move; Black, however, has a sufficient answer.

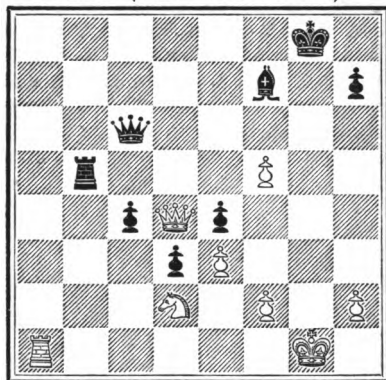
(o) If Q took the doubled Pawn, White could hardly have ventured to take Q B P with his Kt, on account of R to Q B sq followed by Q to Kt 5 ch, &c., but he might have played Q to Q 4 perhaps.

(p) Good again, and for the nonce not a little embarrassing to his opponent.

(q) He could also, we believe, have played as follows, 38 P to B 6, 39 Kt takes P, (this seems his best, for if 39 Q to Q 8 ch, Q to K sq, 40 Q to Kt 5 ch, B to Kt 3, &c., and if 39 Q takes K P,

Q takes Q, 40 Kt takes Q, P to B 7, 41 Kt to Q 2, B to R 7, &c.) P to B 7, 40 Kt to B 6 ch, K to Kt 2, 41 Kt to Kt 4 dis ch, (if Kt to any other square then K to R 3) K to B sq, 42 Q to Q 8 or R 8 ch, B covers, and wins. The position deserves a diagram, so we give one of it after White's 38th move.

BLACK (CAPT. MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (MR. MAX JUDD.)

(7) It is all over now ; if Kt to B 6 ch, of course R takes Kt, and then P to Q 7.

GAME XXXVI.

The following game occurred in the late match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg. It will be remembered that the former gave the odds of two games out of the seven required to win the match, and the final score was Blackburne 7, Gunzberg 6, Drawn 3.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Herr Gunzberg.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Herr Gunzberg.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 P to K 5	Q to Q Kt 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	11 P to Q R 4	P to Q R 4
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	12 R to B 2	P to K B 3 (c)
4 Kt takes P	B to Q B 4	13 P takes P	R takes P
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	14 Kt to Q 2	R to K 3 (d)
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	15 Kt to B sq	B takes Kt
7 B to Q Kt 5	Kt to Q sq (a)	16 B takes B	P to B 4
8 Castles	Castles	17 B to K 5	Kt to K B 2
9 P to K B 4 (b)	P to Q 4	18 Q to B 3	R to Kt 3 (e)

19 Kt to K 3	B to K 3	39 R to K 7	K to B 3
20 B to Q 3	R to K B sq (f)	40 R to K 3 (m)	P to Kt 4
21 B takes R	K Kt tks B (g)	41 K to Kt sq	P to Kt 5
22 Q to Kt 3	Kt from B 2 takes B	42 P takes P	P takes P
23 P takes Kt	R takes R	43 K to B 2	K to B 4
24 Q takes R	Kt takes P	44 P to K Kt 3	B to K 5
25 R to K B sq	P to R 3	45 K to K sq	K to K 4
26 Q to B 8 ch	K to R 2	46 K to Q 2	K to Q 5 (n)
27 Kt to B 5 (h)	P to B 5 dis ch	47 P to Kt 4	B to Q 6 (o)
28 K to R sq	Q to B 2	48 R takes B ch	P takes R
29 R to K sq (i)	Kt to Kt 3	49 P to R 4	K to K 5
30 Q takes P ch	Q takes Q	50 P to Kt 5	P takes P
31 Kt takes Q	B to Q 2	51 P takes P	K to B 4
32 Kt to R 5	B takes P (j)	52 K takes P	K takes P
33 Kt to B 6 ch	K to Kt 2	53 K to B 4	K to B 3
34 Kt takes P	B to B 3	54 K takes P	K to K 2
35 Kt to K 7 (k)	Kt takes Kt	55 K to Kt 5	K to Q sq
36 R takes Kt ch	K to B 3	56 K to Kt 6 (p)	K to B sq
37 R to R 7	K to Kt 3	57 P to Kt 4	K to Kt sq
38 R to Q B 7 (l)	K to B 4	58 P to Kt 5	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) An important novelty here first introduced by Mr. Gunzberg, upon the merits of which further analysis must decide. Castling is the usual move.

(b) In a subsequent game of the match Mr. Blackburne played Kt to Q 2 at this point, which Mr. Steinitz thinks superior.

(c) Always a good move for breaking the centre in similar positions, but not so effectual here as it might have been had Black retaken the P next time with his Queen.

(d) It would be much better to bring out one of the inactive pieces; our preference would have been for either Kt to K 3, or Kt to B 4.

(e) Black evidently dare not take the Bishop, and his position is now rather unpleasantly cramped.

(f) A serious error. As a *pis aller*, he should perhaps have captured the B first, and then played R to R 3, but his game in any case was not agreeable.

(g) Black, of course, made his last move with the intention of taking the other Bishop, but he forgot that in that case White would have replied by taking the R P ch with his K B, and then checking with Q at R 5, &c.

(h) He could not take the Q P, on account of 27 B takes Kt, 28 Q to B 5 ch, Q to Kt 3, threatening mate and winning a piece.

(i) Justly regarded as the decisive move, for Black must now surrender the Pawn he has won, and cannot safely avoid the exchange of Queens.

(j) If B to B 3, White could bring his K up to Q 4, and Black's Q P must fall eventually.

(k) Kt to Kt 6, winning another Pawn, was stronger, for if Black answered with Kt to B 5, then 36 Kt takes P, B takes P ch (Kt takes P would not do on account of R to K Kt sq) 37 K to Kt sq, P to R 5, 38 Kt to Kt 6, B to B 3, 39 R to Q R sq, Kt to Q 6, 40 Kt takes P, and now if B takes Kt, 41 R takes B, Kt takes P, 42 R to Q Kt 4, &c.

(l) R to R 8 was better, in order to get to Q 8, and then to Q 4.

(m) Here R to K 2, with the object of placing the R on the Q's file, was preferable.

(n) Black fights his uphill game most creditably, but now P to R 4, perhaps, would have given him more chance.

(o) An error of which his skilled opponent takes immediate and fatal advantage; he ought, as Mr. Steinitz has pointed out, to have played the K to K 4.

(p) Finis. With the King reaching this square, all hope of a draw is gone.

THE next two games were played by Herr Zukertort at the West Yorkshire Meeting held at Huddersfield, April 23rd, 1881. It will be recollected that six games were contested simultaneously on that occasion by Herr Zukertort, in the whole of which the blind-fold player was victorious.

GAME XXXVII.

(Queen's Knight's Game.)

WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Cunningham.)	WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Cunningham.)
(Blindfold.)		(Blindfold.)	
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	11 Castles	Castles
2 Kt to Q B 3	B to Q B 4	12 P to K R 3	P to Q R 3 (c)
3 P to K B 4	B takes Kt (a)	13 Q to K 2	P to Q B 3 (d)
4 R takes B	Kt to Q B 3 (b)	14 P to Q 5	P takes P
5 P takes P	Kt takes P	15 P takes P	B to Q 2
6 P to Q 4	Kt to K Kt 3	16 B takes R P	B to K sq
7 B to K 3	P to Q 3	17 B to Q B 4	Q to Q B 2
8 Q to Q 2	B to Q 2	18 R to Q 4	Kt to K 4
9 B to Q B 4	B to K 3	19 B to Kt 3	K to Kt sq
10 B to Q 3	Q to K 2	20 R to Q Kt 4	and wins. (e)

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) This does not improve Black's game. His proper play is undoubtedly P to Q 3, leading to a variation of the Gambit Refused.

(b) Here again P to Q 3 were better, avoiding the strong centre of Pawns which White now gets. Checking with Q and taking R P would be simply suicidal.

(c) Inviting the sacrifice which, as he afterwards sees, it would be too dangerous to accept.

(d) This now seems necessary. His best chance lies in opening communication between his Q and the endangered K.

(e) Black is threatened with B to Kt 6 and Q to R 6, and however he plays, the attack would soon be overpowering.

GAME XXXVIII.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) (Blindfold.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. Rayner.)	WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) (Blindfold.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. Rayner.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	25 K to B 3	P to Q 4
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	26 K to B 4	P takes P
3 B to B 4	Q to K R 5 ch	27 Kt takes P ch	Rtks Kt ch (d)
4 K to B sq	P to K Kt 4 (a)	28 R takes R	B to Q 4
5 Kt to Q B 3	P to Q B 3 (b)	29 R to R 7	B takes R
6 Kt to K B 3	Q to R 4	30 R takes Kt	B tks K B P
7 P to K R 4	P to K R 3	31 R takes P	B takes P
8 B takes P ch	Q takes B	32 R takes P	Kt to K 2
9 Kt to K 5	Q to Kt 2	33 P to R 4	Kt to Q 4 ch
10 Q to R 5 ch	K to K 2	34 K to B 3	K to K 3
11 Kt to Kt 6 ch	K to Q sq	35 K to K 2	K to Q 3
12 Kt takes R	Q takes Kt	36 K to Q 2	B to K 5
13 P takes P (c)	Q to K 4	37 P to R 5	Kt to B 2
14 Q to B 7	Q to Kt 2	38 R to Kt 7	K to Q 2
15 Q takes Q	B takes Q	39 R to Kt 6	Kt to Kt 4
16 P takes P	B takes P	40 P to R 6	K to B sq
17 P to Q 3	K to K 2	41 K to K 3	B to Q 4
18 P to K Kt 3	P to Q 3	42 K to B 4	Kt to B 2
19 P takes P	B to K 3	43 K to K 5	P to B 4 (e)
20 P to B 5	B takes B	44 P takes P	B to Kt 7
21 R takes B	B to B 2	45 P to Kt 4	Kt to R sq
22 P to Q 4	Kt to Q 2	46 R to K Kt 6	B to B 6
23 R to K sq	K to B 3	47 K to Q 6	K to Kt sq
24 K to B 2	R to K sq	48 P to Kt 5 and Black resigns.	

NOTES BY W. WATTE.

(a) Black should play P to Q 4 either now or better still before the check. It is useless to try to keep the surplus Pawn ; and giving up the Q P at once affords the best chance of coming out with an equal or superior position.

(b) B to Kt 2 is here necessary, anticipating the attack which follows by Kt to K 5. The fault becomes evident at the 7th move, where it is seen that Black cannot prevent the break-up of his Pawns.

(c) The Gambit Pawn cannot now be saved, and White gets rather the better game with Rook and two Pawns against the two minor pieces.

(d) Black defends himself ingeniously enough : but his opponent, in giving back the exchange, takes care to select the variation which gives him the strongest Pawns. From the moment that he obtained the superiority in the opening, White's play is marked by the simplicity of perfect art, and leaves little room for comment.

(e) It can hardly be said that this helps him. The advance of the R P is stopped for the moment : but it is only another way of losing. Black, however, deserves credit for the gallant struggle he sustains in his last thirty moves.

THE CITY OF LONDON HANDICAP.

At length the winter Handicap of the City of London Club has been fought out to the bitter end, and the winners are as follows : First prize, Mr. G. C. Heywood ; second prize, Herr Gunzberg ; third prize, Mr. Chappell ; fourth prize, Mr. Chitty. Mr. Heywood carried off the chief honours in good style, receiving the small odds of Pawn and move from his opponent.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS, p. 144.

No. 243.—1 Q to Q R 2, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

No. 244.—Impossible.

No. 245.—1 Kt to Q 6, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

No. 246.—1 Q to B sq, Q to Kt sq (a), 2 B to B 5 ch, B takes B or K to Q 4, 3 Q or Kt mates accordingly. (a) 1 B to Q sq (b), 2 Q takes P ch, K to Q 4, 3 Q to K 4 mate. (b) 1 B takes Kt or P (c), 2 Q takes P ch, K moves or B covers, 3 Mates accordingly. (c) 1 K to Q 4, 2 Kt to K 7 ch, K to Q 5, 3 Q takes P mate.

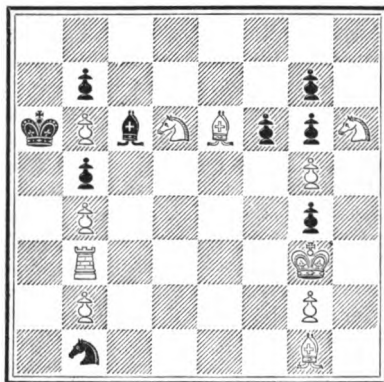
THE PROBLEM WORLD.

THE event of the past month is unquestionably the *début* of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*. In this periodical there is small doubt that not only will America at length possess a truly national magazine of the highest class, but the Chess world at large will also welcome a valuable addition to the literature of the royal game.

The contents of the first number comprise a perfect galaxy of good things, not the least of which is the problem department under the management of Mr. Carpenter. Besides a capital series of problems chiefly from foreign contributors, and numerous paragraphs of interest on matters problematic, news, &c., we find the following puzzle, which we leave to the ingenuity of our readers.

"CIPHER DISPATCH. The following artful device was sent to the New York Stock Exchange Chess Club several years ago and as there may be mischief in it we feel justified in publishing it."

A K NIGHT MESSAGE TO THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
CHESS CLUB, 1878, BY C. A. GILBERG.



I Y T M 8 8 V.

Brentano's also offers the following prizes in the problem department :—For the best Frontispiece Problem—original, direct, and in 4 moves—published in *Brentano* during the 12 months commencing with No. I., a prize of \$20 in gold or its equivalent in any form the winner may desire. Problems not accepted for that purpose will be used elsewhere in the *Monthly* or returned to the composers at the option of the editors.

Solution Prizes. For the best solutions and reviews of the problems in No. I. including Frontispiece, a prize of \$5. For 2nd

best, \$4, and for 3rd best, \$2. Foreign competitors must mail their letters on or before the 22nd of June.

Prize Knight's Tour. For the best solution and analysis of the following problem, one year's subscription to *Brentano's Chess Monthly* is offered. So construct a complete Knight's Tour of the Board that the moves being numbered consecutively from 1 to 64 the square numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49 and 64, will occupy one band or column of squares. All communications to be addressed to George E. Carpenter, Tarrytown, New York.

Mr. J. Willis, of Bogan, Australia, has made a discovery and by communicating it to the Chess world has added one more to the enormities chargeable upon those incorrigible sinners, the judges of problem tourneys. The following is the offence as recorded in and commented upon in Australian papers. "Messrs. Andrews and Carpenter have recently disrated a tourney problem on the ground that the White King took no part in the solution!" Observe the naked simplicity of this assertion! Innocent readers may be led to suppose that Messrs. Andrews and Carpenter, having been jointly appointed judges in a tourney, after due consultation threw out a competing problem solely because the White K was inactive in the fray. Now what are the real facts of the case so far as we are concerned? Very many months ago we received from a well-known Australian player (not Mr. Willis, by-the-bye) a couple of two-movers—with mottoes but no names attached—and a request that, as doubts were entertained respecting their relative merits, we would decide between them. In consequence we made for our own guidance an analysis of the various merits and defects in both compositions, and in the latter category appeared that inactive King, the hero of Mr. Willis's plaint. Now there is a wide difference between disqualifying or disrating a problem solely on account of what *if unavoidable* is but a minor blemish, and lowering it a peg or two below a rival position on a balance of the good and bad qualities present in both. All other things being equal a problem containing a useful white K would score slightly better than one burdened with a royal dummy. It is almost needless to add that if the K could be made to do any satisfactory duty and was nevertheless relegated to a slothful retreat, the minor blemish would become a marked defect. We were not aware that Mr. Carpenter's aid had been invoked in this matter, but as he seems to have come—quite independently—to about the same conclusion as ourselves, the natural deduction will be drawn by impartial observers and that deduction will scarcely be in favour of Mr. Willis and his somewhat *ex parte* statement.

Turf, Field and Farm contains further letters pro and con about Herr Berger's American Tourney set "Welcome" from Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn and Carpenter. In the course of this discussion the subject of duals comes to the front and, as

seems inevitable with that unpleasant topic, brings in its train the usual amount of misconception. Thus Mr. W. T. Pierce—who has always held a merciful opinion about duals—is credited with having strongly condemned on that score a problem by Herr Kohtz contributed to the “B. C. A.” Tourney of 1873. We learn from Mr. Pierce that to the best of his belief he never wrote a line either way on the subject of Herr Kohtz’s problems! As to the amount of harm done by the occasionally over severe critiques of half-a-dozen years ago, that is best measured by the truly insignificant figure played by duals in all the chief British Tourneys since 1874. So far from a “dual mania” having affected the results of these contests, we know of no problem that has missed a prize solely owing to the presence of double *coups* outside the mainplay, nor even of any one materially degraded in points, unless the existing duals were located in important variations. As we pointed out two years ago in reviewing Klett’s collection, the employment of a scale in adjudicating upon problems inculcates a fair method of appraising *all* the qualities, good or bad, that are to be found in those compositions, and should preclude the possibility of laying too much stress on any one particular merit or drawback. Not a few of the prize problems in the *Huddersfield College Magazine* Tourneys contained duals that were powerless to overthrow them, because other and higher qualities so strongly preponderated. Indeed, judging from a perusal of American Tourney reports, and from the remarks in the *Turf* itself—notably upon Mr. Loyd’s four-mover in “Honour to whom honour is due,”—we are under the impression that duals are more indulgently treated at the present time by British than by some American tourney managers and editors. Perhaps two-movers form a solitary exception to this rule, especially those belonging to the genus “block.” Such problems when largely honey-combed with duals are as unpopular now in England as heretofore, and so far as we can judge are likely to remain so.

La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi, referring to incidents, already noticed by us, in connection with its last tourney, announces that from henceforward the following regulations will be put in force. 1. Any competitor who, instead of enclosing his true name and address in the sealed envelope, substitutes a simple pseudonym or aught else, will be disqualified even if his set, after publication, be pronounced worthy of a prize by the judges. 2. No competitor after learning the result of a tourney shall, for any reason whatsoever, obtain the non-publication of his name as the author of any set or sets he may have contributed, and, should he refuse the prize that may have been awarded to him, the directors of *La Nuova Rivista* reserve to themselves the full right to dispose of the same in any way that may appear most opportune and convenient.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

Problem 25, by R. Braune.—1 R to Q 6, P takes P at K 6 (a), 2 R to Q Kt 5, K takes Kt, 3 R mates. (a) P takes P at Q B 6, 2 R takes P, K takes Kt, 3 R mates.

Pleasing, neat, of good construction, and not easily seen through. H. Blanchard.—A "lump of delight," construction beautiful. Gamma.—Neat and correct. W. Jay.—Pretty and good. Not so easy as it appears. R. W. Johnson.—An ingenious position. P. Le Page, Jun.—Symmetrical, very pretty, and characteristic of the composer. B. G. Laws.—H. Gearing is wrong in 2nd move of mainplay.

No. 26, by W. Bridgwater.—1 Q to Q B 5, B to K 3 or R takes Kt (a), 2 R takes P ch, K to B 5 (b), 3 Q to Kt 5 mate. (b) 2 Kt takes R, 3 Q to K 5 mate. (a) 1 P to K B 3 (c), 2 Q to B 4 ch, B to Q 5, 3 Kt to B 5 mate. (c) 1 Kt to Q 6 (d), 2 Q to B 4 ch, B to Q 5, 3 Q takes Kt mate. (d) 1 B takes Q ch, 2 Kt takes B ch, K to Q 4, 3 R to B 4 mate.

Very fair but not difficult. H. B.—Very indifferent. Gamma.—An easy example of the Queen's sacrifice. W. J.—Very commonplace. R. W. J.—Good but not difficult. P. Le P.—Ingenious. H. G.—Lackspoint, though some variations are rather neat. B. G. L.

No. 27, by J. Crake.—1 Q takes P, Kt takes Q (a), 2 Kt to B 7, Any, 3 Mates accordingly. (a) 1 B takes R (b), 2 Q to B sq, &c. (b) 1 K takes Kt, 2 Q to B 7 ch, &c.

Very carefully constructed. Mainplay exceedingly pretty and rather difficult. H. B.—Very nice indeed. The variation after 1 B takes R is rather difficult. B. G. L.—A bad first move. Gamma.—Again her Majesty is sacrificed, here, however, the after-play is very pretty, while duals are absent. W. J.—First move rather too obvious but after-play excellent throughout. R. W. J.—Not much to admire. Mates easy. P. Le P.—Pretty. H. G.

No. 28, by Dr. Gold, admits of a shorter solution by 1 R to K 5 ch, &c., as shown by H. B., Gamma, W. J., and R. W. J. All others send author's key only.

No. 29, by C. W. of Sunbury.—1 R to K B 2, P takes R (a), 2 Kt to K B 5 ch, Any, 3 Q mates. (a) 1 R takes Kt or K to B 4, or R to Q sq, 2 Q to Q 6 ch, or Q to B 6 ch, or Q to K 3 ch accordingly.

Chief variations very good and pleasing. Afflicted with duals. B. G. L.—Easy, brilliant, and well varied, but not free from duals. H. B.—Very easy. Gamma.—Straightforward. Minor duals excusable. W. J.—Well considered and elegant with plenty of variety. The best three-mover in the number. R. W. J.—Rather loosely constructed. P. Le P.—Solved by H. G.

No. 30, by E. Pradignat.—1 Q to Q R sq, B takes Q, 2 R to Q Kt 2, B takes R, 3 Kt to Kt 6, Any, 4 Mates accordingly.

A somewhat cramped position, concealing some subtle and rather difficult strategy. H. B.—Very likely to give it up after making first move and try another tack. A good problem. Gamma.—Excellent; the best sacrifice of the Q in this number. W. J.—Unusually good though without variation. Real solution well concealed while numerous plausible and straightforward attacks solve the problem except in some minor variation. R. W. J.—A fine piece of strategy though not exactly the thing in construction and variety. B. G. L.—P. Le P. and H. G. propose 1 R to Kt 4, Kt to K 3, 2 B to Q 4, &c., but if Black then play 2 Kt to Q B 4, there is no continuation.

No. 31, by W. Greenwood.—1 P to K 4, P takes P *en pass*, 2 B to K 4, B to Q 5 (a), 3 R to K B 5 ch, K takes B, 4 Q to Q Kt sq mate. (a) 2 P to Q 5 (b), 3 Q to Q B 5 ch, &c. (b) 2 R to K B 3 (c), 3 R takes R, &c. (c) 2 R to K sq ch, 3 K takes R, &c. If 1 R to K B 3, 2 Q takes B ch, K moves (d), 3 Kt to Q Kt 7 ch, &c. (d) 2 P to Q 5, 3 Q to Q Kt 8 ch, &c.

Clever, ingenious, very skilfully constructed and difficult. H. B.—Position good and all the play extremely pleasing. Gamma.—Most cleverly constructed and very interesting. W. J.—First class, combining beauty with difficulty. P. Le P.—Remarkably good play throughout. H. G.—Neat, pretty, and of average difficulty. R. W. J.—A beauty. Not difficult, but gives great pleasure to the solver. B. G. L.

No. 32, by J. G. Nix.—1 Q to Kt 7 ch, R to Q 4, 2 Q to K B 7 ch, R to K B 4, 3 Q R to B 4 ch, R takes R, 4 Q to Q 5 ch, R to K 5, 5 Q to Kt 3 ch, Any, 6 Kt to B 3 dis ch, R to K 7, 7 Kt to Kt sq, Moves, 8 B or P takes R P, P to Kt 7 mate.

Pleasing and interesting though the mating position is soon suggested. H. B.—R. Worters has solved this as well as the seven preceding problems but has not reviewed them.

* * No. 24, by G. Liberali.—The author informs us that—according to his original design—there should have been a Black Pawn at K R 7 to stop the second solution (1 Kt takes Kt, &c.) discovered by our correspondent, Gamma.

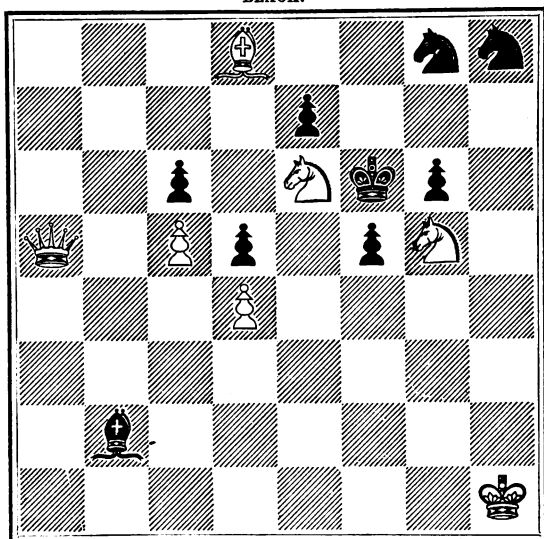
CHALLENGE PROBLEM No. 3.

WE have received solutions of the above from R. K. Leather of Liverpool in 42, from H. F. L. Meyer in 43, from H. Balson and W. H. S. Monck in 44, and from B. G. Laws and A. Demonchy, Marseilles, in 45 moves. Pending further examination, we defer publication of solution and award until our next.

PROBLEMS.

No. 42.—By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.

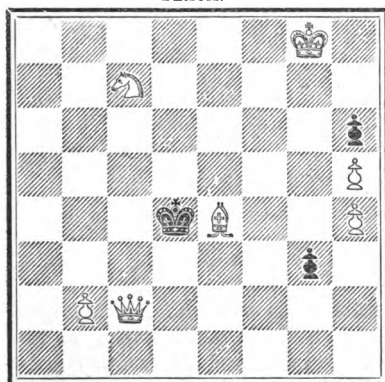


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 43.—By G. HUME.

BLACK.

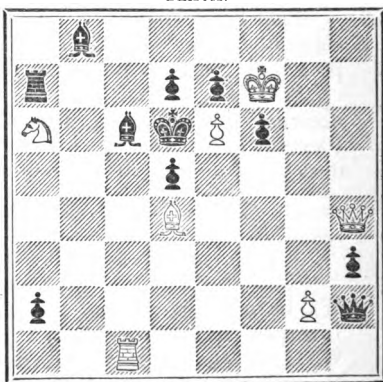


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 44.—By GEO. SHIEL.

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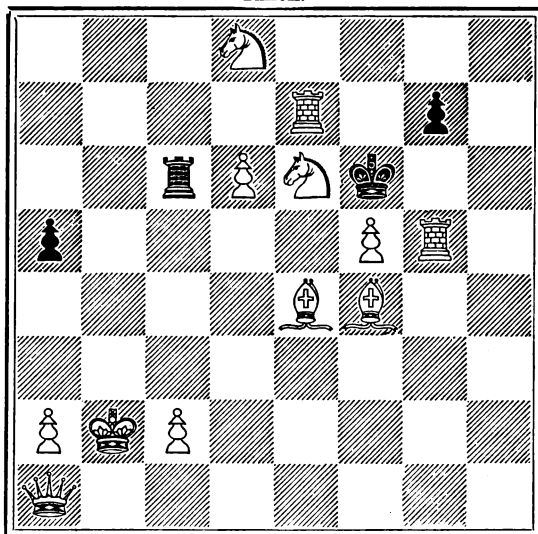


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 45.—Respectfully inscribed to the **Rev. A. Bennett, B.A.**,
By **W. F. WILLS.**

BLACK.



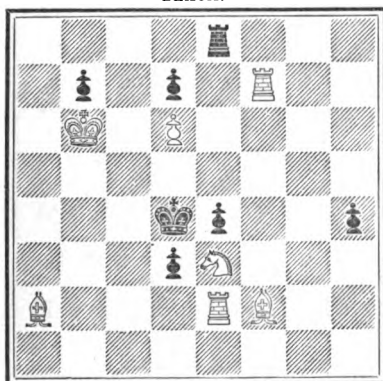
WHITE.

White to play and sui mate in eight moves.

Mr. Wills offers a copy of Mr. J. P. Taylor's *Elementary Chess Problems* for the first solution sent to the Problem Editor before June 15th.

No. 46.—By **R. BRAUNE.**

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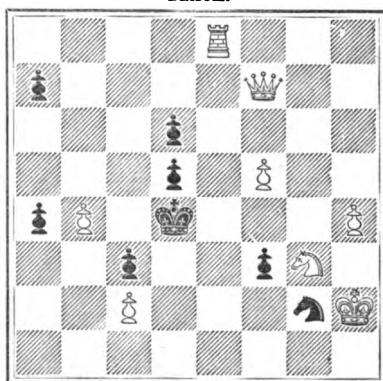


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 47.—By **H. W. BUTLER.**

BLACK.



WHITE.

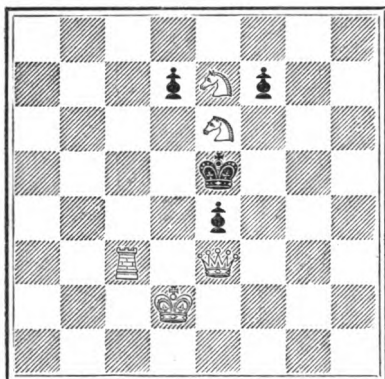
White to play and mate in three moves.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. IV.

SET No. XVII. AND LAST.

PROBLEM 251.

BLACK.

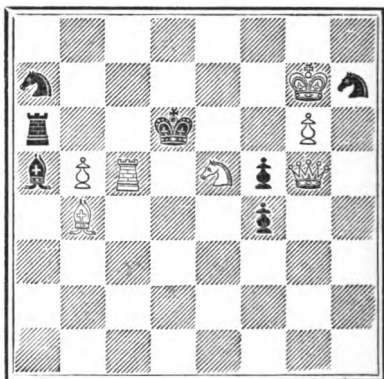


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 252.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PRIZE PROBLEMS

IN APRIL NUMBER (PAGES 140 AND 141.)

Four-mover by Dr. A. Kauders.—1 K to K 7, K takes Kt, 2 K to K 8, K takes B, 3 Q to B 5 ch, &c., with several variations.

Three-mover by Dr. Kauders.—1 B to Kt 4, Kt to B 4 or K takes Kt, 2 Q to Q 6 ch, &c.

Four-mover by G. B. Valle.—1 Q to B sq, K to Q 5, 2 B to Q 5, P takes B, 3 Kt to Kt 5, &c.

Three-mover by G. B. Valle.—1 Q to K B 8, P or B or K takes B, 2 B to B 5 or Q takes B P ch, or Q to K 7 ch accordingly, &c.

Four-mover by E. Pradignat.—1 Kt to B 4, B takes R, 2 Kt to Q 3, B P takes Kt, 3 Q to Kt 2 ch, &c., with variations.

Three-mover by Dr. Gold.—1 R to Kt 4, R to Q 8, 2 Q takes P ch, &c.

Two-mover by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 B to K 2, &c.

Two-mover by E. Pradignat.—1 R to Q 5, &c.

The British Chess Magazine.

JULY, 1881.

ENGAGED.

A summer's eve ; a pleasant wood ;
A stroll beneath the shade ;
A strong arm round a pretty waist,
A pleasant picture made.

He told her of the love he felt,
True love, deep and sincere,
His prospects too, he sweetly urged ;
With him what could she fear ?

He warmer grew and eager told
How long his love had raged.
Her gentle bosom heaved a sigh
Which said " I am engaged."

" Engaged ! " he cried, " Why fool me then ? "
He'd fondly hoped for Yes !
She smiled—" You donkey, I'm engaged
To play with Pa at Chess ! "

T. R. DERRY.

THE "SUPREME EFFORT."

" How goes the *Neogilos* ? " asks Giglamps as we sit round the fire after supper.

" Slowly," I reply. " I wait for inspiration."

" Allow me," says Giglamps, and with a lack of scrupulousness, not unusual with him, he takes up the manuscript of my great work which was lying on a side-table and begins to read aloud as follows :—

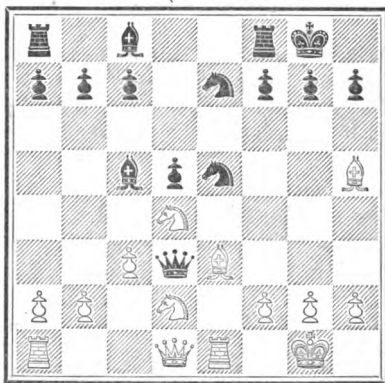
G

"A game of Chess between two players, not afraid of each other, is generally a gradual increase of complication, until a point is reached when thorough analysis of the resources of the position becomes practically impossible. Then experience and judgment come into action. The player who has the attack must make a move of which he cannot foresee every consequence. This move is the measure of his strength."

"I demur to your opening sentence," interposes Dryasdust, in his usual mild, deliberate accents. "There is no such thing as a position incapable of analysis. Time and patience will overcome every difficulty."

"I have an apt illustration at hand," I reply, "in a game from *Turf, Field and Farm*, played between Mr. Judd and Capt. Mackenzie. Here is the position after the first twelve moves are made by both players."

BLACK (MACKENZIE.)



WHITE (JUDD.)

"White is now called upon for a special effort to advance his game, and this, in Judd's case, is 13 Kt to K B 5. It is a singularly pretty move, but unfortunately its beauty is only skin deep, as it accomplishes nothing but exchanges, which are not favourable to White's attack. A similar state of things occurs after 13 Kt to K B 5, Q takes Kt; 14 B takes B, R to K sq; when White, again called upon for his very best play, replies by 15 Kt to K B 3."

"But," says Giglamps, taking possession of the newspaper, "You see what Mackenzie says, that 13 Kt to K B 5 is the best move under the circumstances. He is a good judge. If the poor fellow hadn't a better move on the board, how could he make it? J. C. himself couldn't play Whist with a bad hand."

"It is necessary for my argument," I say, "that I disbelieve in Mackenzie—"

"All the worse for the argument," interrupts Giglamps.

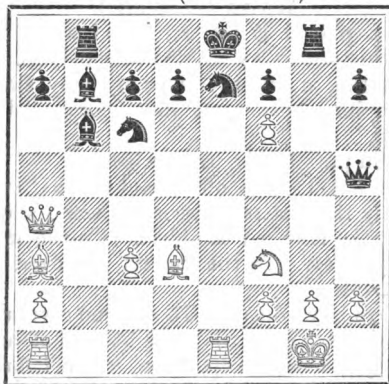
"And, in this case, I am supported by the *Field* and the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, or that the previous sacrifice of White's K P was unsound."

"That is more likely," says Dryasdust, who dearly loves a Pawn, "but I cannot see that your illustration explains your text. The position is difficult, and requires time and patience to understand it. That is all."

A smile, light as the shadow of a cloud, passes over the faces around. Time, with Dryasdust, means half an hour at least: patience, means great impatience on the part of the other fellow.

"I must call another witness," I say. I take down the *Praxis*, and set up the position from p. 162 in the well-known Evans played between Anderssen and Dufresne, in which White plays 19 Q R to Q sq.

BLACK (DUFRESNE.)



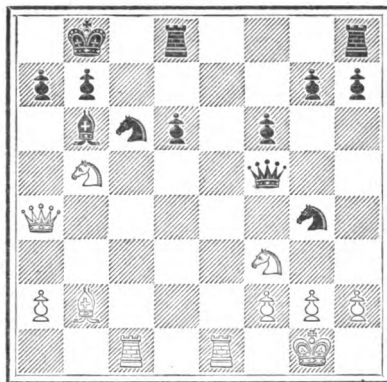
WHITE (ANDERSEN.)

"Listen to Staunton:—'It may be assumed that the *greater part* of the following variations were *unknown* to him (Anderssen) and that those which he did see were *analysed but imperfectly*. I shall prove, perhaps to the satisfaction and gratification of the *players themselves*, that, in every case, White obtains a winning game."

"Have you never heard, my dear Professor," says Dryasdust, "that assumption is not argument, nor assertion proof? I pin my faith on analysis, pure and simple. I take my time on principle, and I never go out of my depth on principle. Why should Anderssen?"

"I, on the other hand," says Zoedone, "agree with the Professor's point of view, and for this reason, that in my own play I have had a succession of experiences such as he describes. Let me show you a recent instance:—

BLACK.



WHITE (ZOEDONE.)

In this position I played R takes Kt and won. I must plead guilty to doing this after very insufficient analysis. It was simply my judgment, acting upon experience of many similar positions. I incline to the opinion that some like feeling led Anderssen to play Q R to Q sq."

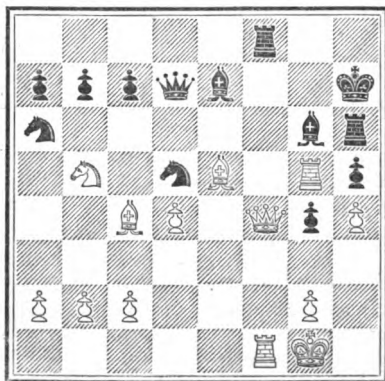
Here Langbein puts in his great voice.

"Is it not what I have often said? That such moves rest upon the harmony that exists between the small and the great, the near and the far, the real and the ideal. To the master is it all the same—always easy. To the student, however, is it hard, difficult, incomprehensible."

"Exactly," says Dryasdust. "There is no royal road to wisdom. The Pilgrim must enter in at the straight gate of analysis."

"I will show you one more position, which I find in *Land and Water*," I say.

BLACK.



WHITE.

"Analysis, in actual play, appears to me to be impossible in a position like this. White has the move and plays R takes B, which Mr. Potter says is quite sound."

Dryasdust shakes his head. He won't be convinced against his will.

"It is only a question of time and patience," he murmurs.

"It comes to this, as far as I can see," quoth Giglamps, "that everybody plays as well as he can. When he can take a Queen for nothing he does so. When he cannot he does not. When he does not see it he misses it. What more do your refinements lead to?"

"Ach!" cries Langbein, "that is not it! That is your beef-eating insularity. You win, you lose, you care not how, nor whether you blunder into victory or lose when you ought, by science and analysis, easily to win."

"Real play for me," responds Giglamps. "I have no faith in your scientific wins and losses founded upon endless tiresome variations."

"Variations!" says Langbein. "These are but the nose, the lips, the eyes. It is the whole charming face and form that I adore—what you call the general principle. That is what I like in the *Field*. Herr Steinitz tells you what he thinks—that is good. He also tells you why he thinks it—that is better. If you think as he does, So! there are his analyses—his reasons to support you. If you think otherwise then you have but to say to yourself 'I have stronger reasons than these. I have a higher standpoint. I am therefore right—Steinitz is wrong!'"

"Hear then," I say, "what this great master of analysis has to say on the subject. He is reviewing a game in the *Field* of Feb. 19th. 'More especially would the move at the present juncture require *either sound judgment or exact calculation (in our opinion the former shows the higher gift.)*'"

It is only a matter of time and patience," once more murmurs Dryasdust.

"A certain gentleman," adds Giglamps, "once indulged in a forbidden dinner, after which there happened a heavy thunderstorm. 'Bless me,' he cried, 'What a fuss about a little bit of pork!'"

THE STEINITZ GAMBIT.

IN Mr. Fraser's proposed defence to the above gambit given in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* (Vol. 3, page 97, 1879), namely, 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 P to B 4, P takes P; 4 P to Q 4, Q to R 5 ch; 5 K to K 2, P to Q Kt 3; he gives

6 Kt to Kt 5 as White's best continuation. It has occurred to me that 6 Q to Q 2 is at least as worthy of consideration and will lead to as good if not better results. The following is an attempt to prove this.

6 Q to Q 2

6 P to K Kt 4

This seems to be Black's best reply; if 6 —, B to R 3 ch; then 7 K to Q sq, B takes B; 8 Kt to B 3, Q to R 4; 9 R takes B, P to K Kt 4; 10 Kt to Q 5, Castles; 11 P to K Kt 3, P takes P; 12 Q takes P, Q takes Q; 13 Kt takes Q or B takes Q with a good game.

7 Kt to Q 5

7 K to Q sq

7 —, B checks is clearly bad here.

8 P to K Kt 3

This appears to be the best continuation; it is essential to break Black's advanced Pawns. White has, however, two other lines of play, well worthy of consideration, viz. Kt to K B 3 and K to Q sq. See variations 1 and 2.

8 P takes P

Or 8 —, B to R 3 ch; 9 K to Q sq, Q to R 4 ch; 10 K to K sq, B takes B; 11 K takes B, P takes P; 12 Q takes P ch, Q takes Q; 13 B takes Q ch, B to K 2; 14 B to B 4, &c.

9 Q takes P ch

9 Q takes Q

10 B takes Q ch

10 B to K 2

11 Kt to K B 3

and White has as good a game as Black at least.

VARIATION I.

8 Kt to K B 3

8 Q to R 4

9 K to K sq

9 P to K Kt 4 looks inviting but is not good, *e.g.* 9 —, Q to Kt 3; 10 K to B 2, Q takes P; 11 B to Kt 2, Q to Kt 3 (Q takes Kt is bad); and White has lost two Pawns without sufficient compensation in position.

9 K Kt to K 2

10 Kt to B 6

10 Q to Kt 3

11 P to K 5

11 Kt to B 4

12 B to Q 3

12 P to K R 4

13 P to K Kt 3, &c.

VARIATION II.

8 K to Q sq

This move was made in a correspondence game now in progress between the Chess Clubs of Glasgow (Black) and Brighton (White);

I therefore give the continuation of the play as far as it has gone to date, reserving further comment for a future occasion.

	8	B to K Kt 2	
9	Kt to K B 3	9	Q to R 4
10	B to K 2	10	Q to Kt 3
11	R to K sq	11	K Kt to K 2
12	P to K Kt 3	12	P takes P
13	Q takes P	13	P takes P
14	Q to R 4		

June 6th, 1881.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

THE BOOK OF THE FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.*

THIS long-delayed publication has at length appeared in the form of a well got up volume of 540 pages, bound in cloth and embellished with a frontispiece engraving containing full length likenesses, taken from photographs, of the ten competitors in the first class tourney of 1880. The book is edited by Mr. C. A. Gilberg, of Brooklyn, New York, who in a preface partaking, as he says himself, somewhat of the nature of an apology, explains the reasons which have caused a deviation from the original plan of the work, and which therefore partly account (but only partly) for the lateness of its appearance. It had been announced in the programme of the Fifth Congress that "an effort would be made to continue the interesting sketch, 'Incidents in the History of American Chess,' which appeared in the book of the first Congress, by bringing the subject down to the present date." To carry out this intention, it was designed, says Mr. Gilberg, to allot special subjects to various members of the Committee to prepare, but circumstances to which he does not further allude than to say that "they need no further recital here," frustrated the project, and caused the entire labour of preparing the book for publication to devolve upon himself. What those circumstances were is so well known to those who have followed the history of the Fifth American Congress, and are acquainted with the unfortunate disputes which arose between the promoters of the Congress, the Manhattan Club, and its opponents, that we need not at this distance of time re-open old sores, but will merely observe that, though we welcome the advent of this volume, and are glad to have it at last, we think it a great pity that some steps were not taken, independently

* Brentano, New York ; and may also be had of the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, for 11/-, post free.

of the disagreeing parties, to place it earlier in the hands of the subscribers, and to give it to the Chess World before the interest felt in the event had in great measure passed away.

As the matter now stands, we have here about 100 match games in an important contest, almost all of them published for the first time nearly eighteen months after the contest was over. As these games were the property of the Committee, and the rules of the Congress strictly forbade their publication elsewhere, this, perhaps, was unavoidable; but though it may in one sense enhance the value of the Congress book, it will scarcely encourage Chess editors afflicted with game hunger to say much in support of any future tournaments conducted in a similar manner. Nor do we see any valid reason for this retention of tournament games, which does not apply also to tournament problems. The latter, it is true, are allowed publication to test their soundness, and thus to assist the judges; but will any one say that the value of a good tourney game, any more than that of a good tourney problem, is at all diminished by its having appeared in other periodicals before it is seen permanently preserved for the study of future generations in the pages of the book of the Congress? We think not; but be this as it may, we welcome the stock of games here presented to us, and have no doubt that when we have had leisure to examine them, we shall find not a few worthy of being reproduced for the benefit of our readers. As far as we are able now to see, the notes which have been appended to them by Messrs. Mackenzie, Barnes, Teed, Möhle, De Visser, and other competent analysts, are ample, without being prolix and tedious, and here and there they are accompanied by a diagram illustrating some critical position.

Prefixed to the games, which, with the problems, of course constitute the main staple of the work, we have no less than 194 pages of letter-press. These contain, 1. A lengthy memoir of the First American Congress, together with 14 biographical sketches of the most prominent players who took part in it. Not possessing the book of the First Congress, we do not know whether at all, or how far, Mr. Gilberg was indebted to it for the narrative which he here gives, but it is certainly very ably written. As this section alone occupies 77 pages of his work, we feel (at least on this side of the Atlantic) that a good deal might have well been compressed or omitted. We can, however, pardon the natural indulgence of a national pride in dwelling upon that period which was the golden era of American Chess, the period when the great Morphy won his first triumphs, the period unclouded by any of those misfortunes which befel some future Congresses. Twenty more pages are devoted to properly succinct accounts of the second, third, and fourth of these national Chess gatherings, and then at last we come at the 110th page to the story of the Fifth Congress itself.

We have no space to give anything like a *resumé* of this part of the book : suffice it to say that the story is well and impartially told, the disgraceful Grundy-Ware incident not being omitted. The third chapter contains the sessional proceedings of the Congress, including the Constitution of the American Chess Association, and its Code of Laws, while the fourth narrates the concluding festivities, together with the three Chess poems composed for the occasion. Not the least valuable feature of the work is the insertion in Section VIII. of an ingenious table, the invention of Mr. Frère, by which the players in the grand tourney were paired off for the nine rounds of the contest. The table is accompanied by an explanatory key, and it is available for any number of combatants up to 16, so that it is likely to come into general use in other tourneys.

C. E. R.

BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY.

THE opening words of "Editorial Notes" in the June number of "Brentano" read thus :—"Mons. Delannoy's account of the first meeting between Morphy and Anderssen has excited much comment, it being at variance with the generally accepted narratives of that event.....Of course Mons. Delannoy, who was present at the Régence, knows whereof he writes, and we refuse to suppose that he has any reason to make misstatements, or that he would do so whatever the temptation might be.....Mons. Delannoy makes his statement unreservedly, and *he evidently does not refer to the great match which was afterwards played.** It will be interesting, and a valuable bit of Chess history as well, if Mons. Delannoy will take occasion to enter more fully into this matter, and to give us all the particulars."

We are compelled to say that this attempted defence of Mons. Delannoy has surprised us more than anything we have ever seen in connection with Chess literature. Mons. Delannoy's blunders we can excuse, but that the responsible editor of a leading Chess magazine should put into print words like those we have quoted, is almost incredible. If there is any meaning in language Mons. Delannoy referred to the "great match" and to nothing else. Indeed to suppose otherwise only makes matters worse. It can be *proved* from contemporary history that Anderssen and Morphy never met across the Chess-board before the commencement of the match. (See "Paul Morphy, the Chess champion, an account of

* The italics are ours.

his career in America and Europe ;” * London, 1859, page 171, commencing with “On Monday morning, I got Morphy out of bed for the first time since his illness, and, at noon, assisted him into the room where the match was to come off.”) But Mons. Delannoy does not justify himself on this ground. We have received a long letter from the French novelist in which he never even alludes to these games being played before the match, but states that he has written to Paris for information on the subject and when he receives a reply he will then know what to rely upon ! Accuracy does not seem to be in M. Delannoy’s dictionary. In reference to our correction of his error in the *London Chess-Monthly*, wherein he referred to the match between England and France instead of that between Paris and Pesth, he says “What does it matter to the reader whether the game was with England or Hungary ?” He says again in effect “Why make a fuss about the number of games Morphy won of Anderssen ? Morphy commenced by losing with Anderssen, afterwards winning, and *refused to pocket the stakes.*” Even here Mons. Delannoy is wrong in stating that the stakes were 2,400 francs. Every account of the match that we have read expressly says that nothing but honour depended on the result. Of course, if it is distinctly understood that the sketches under notice do not pretend to be historically correct but are intended merely to be amusing and taken “with a grain of salt,” Mons. Delannoy’s readers can at once order a few bushels of that condiment to assist digestion. We trust, however, that the editor of “*Brentano*” will have the courage and good sense to withdraw unreservedly all Mons. Delannoy’s lapses of memory and to submit all his articles in future to a rigid scrutiny. It has given us no little pain to have had to express ourselves in the manner we have done in this matter. It suits us far better to “make things pleasant all round,” but duty has in this case called us to the front, and its call we have obeyed.

Space now fails us to speak of “*Brentano*” for June as it deserves. In magnificence of appearance it again surpasses all previous Chess magazines. In its 52 pages will be found varied Chess pabulum to suit all tastes. Games and problems for the student—light and airy sketches for the lover of such things. Mr. Carpenter’s reviews, and his problem department, are in our estimation, however, by far the most valuable portion of the magazine, and we are extremely sorry to hear that he has intimated his intention of retiring from the Problem Editorship on account of the pressure of his professional occupations. His place will, indeed, be difficult to fill.

* This little work was published at 2/6, but is now very scarce, its market price being £1 1s. 0d.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA. The winter tourney of the Vienna Chess Club ended in the first prize being won by Herr Wittek, the second by Herr Max Weiss, the third by Herr Porges of Prague, and the fourth by Herr Strauss. In no chief city of Austria is there more enthusiasm for the royal game than in Prague, where the Chess club has lately awakened to new life, and now numbers 67 members. The club has established itself in a suitable locality at the Café Jackson, and possesses a by no means insignificant library.

GERMANY. The *Schachzeitung* in its May and June issues continues to give accounts of the annual meetings, prize distributions, and birthday festivals of several German Chess clubs. Among the latter, that of the Dresden Club, celebrated on May 7th, stands pre-eminent. The club has only been in existence five years, but it has a muster-roll of 90 members, and on this occasion there was a large gathering of them and their friends to hear a capital address from the President, Herr Schütz, a humorous resumé by Herr Schellenberg of the past transactions of the Club, together with extracts from the first number of the new Dresden Chess Lexicon. The *ménu* of the supper which followed was composed entirely of dishes surnamed of Caissa, such as, "Fish à la Giuoco Piano," "Compromised Evans Beef," with "Perpetual Check seasoning," "Sui-mate salad," "Passed Pawn butter," &c., &c., and the mirth and hilarity were kept up to a late hour. They appear, however, to have reached their highest point when a true imitation of the automaton Ajeeb was produced, who so far surpassed his original that he also played blindfold, and solved a four-move problem from the diagram.

FRANCE. In the National Tourney at the Cercle des Echecs eight games have been played between Messrs. Clerc and De Rivière, with the following result:—Clerc 4, De Rivière 3, Drawn 1. A grand banquet of 23 members of the Cercle took place on May 28th at the Café Véfour, when much hilarity prevailed, and a very pleasant evening appears to have been spent. A tourney in which 18 amateurs took part, has just been finished at the Cercle. The victor was the Count de Tamisier, who scored $26\frac{1}{2}$ games out of the 34 played. Messrs. Louvet and Lutscher tied for second and third prizes with $23\frac{1}{2}$ games each, and upon playing off, the former was successful.

DEMERARA.—Occasional notices in the Chess periodicals have disclosed the fact that our royal game has begun to take root in various parts of the South American Continent. At Lima, at Rio de Janeiro, and at Monte Video there are now flourishing Chess clubs, and at two of these places Chess magazines, all, we believe,

of very recent date. It is not, however, so generally known that a Chess Association has for many years existed in British Guiana. From a little pamphlet which has lately been sent us containing the history of this Association, together with its rules, library catalogue, and its very elaborate system of odds, we learn that the Association was founded on Nov. 1st, 1864, as the George Town Chess Club, under the presidency of Mr. J. Veacock. At this period the club had a muster roll of about 23 members, and an average attendance of 11. Tourneys were soon set on foot, correspondence matches with Berbice, &c., instituted, and there were also occasional matches between individual members. One interesting feature in connection with the club was the holding from time to time of Chess Conversaciones, whereat the President gave lectures on the history of the game, and exhibitions of blind-fold play, &c. These entertainments seem to have been largely appreciated, and might be, we think, more often adopted nearer home. After experiencing the usual vicissitudes of Chess clubs, and at one period being reduced to a very low condition, the Georgetown C. C. was at length merged into the Demerara Chess Association on Jan. 31st, 1874. Since that date it appears to have recovered its lost ground, for although the little pamphlet aforesaid only carries on its history up to Nov., 1875, we have more than once heard of it subsequently, and found that it was holding tourneys which appeared to show that it was in a prosperous state. For the better management of its tourneys the rules provide that an officer called a Recorder shall be appointed, whose duty it is to keep a chronological list of the games played, and a tabular view of the state of the score, a copy of which is to be exhibited on the club notice board. The system of odds for handicap tourneys is, as we said, most elaborate, comprising no less than ten different categories, each containing fourteen separate descriptions of odds, ranging from the P for the move up to mating with a particular original piece. Although we cannot suppose that such a great variety as this could ever be required by any Chess Association, we must applaud the care and ingenuity with which the table has been drawn up, and express our belief that a copy of it, to make selections from, would be most useful if it were in the possession of every club. We observe with pleasure that by the rules the dummy Pawn is not allowed to have any existence, and that the fifty-move law is made to apply to actual end-games only, it being enacted that it shall not come into force while any Pawns remain upon the board. Although such a restriction may operate hardly in some cases, it has at least the advantage of being definite, and of excluding all such unworthy attempts to profit by the present ill-defined law as that which recently occurred in a Canadian tourney. In the event of players

retiring from a tourney in progress, or of failing to complete all their games, the rules of the Demerara C. A. ordain that their whole scores shall be cancelled, which is at any rate the simplest, if not the fairest, way of settling this much vexed question. Dates are assigned by the Council of the Association for the commencement and close of every tourney—a most important precaution for ensuring punctuality, and for preventing, by the rigid enforcement of the *clôture*, tourneys being dragged out to a wearisome length.

CHESS IN THE TRAIN.

To the Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

Nottingham, May 10th, 1881.

SIR,—Travelling on the Continent a few weeks ago, the thought struck me that it would prove a boon to all lovers of Chess if some of the leading Railway Companies, both here and abroad, could be induced to have a Chess compartment set aside in their trains. Nothing would pass away the time more pleasantly than a game of Chess, especially on longer journeys, and nothing would conduce more towards the making of pleasant acquaintances. English Chess-players travelling abroad, whether acquainted with the language of the country or not, would by entering the Chess compartment be certain to meet—without any formal introduction—with some pleasant travelling companion, be it of their own or some other nationality. If you, Sir, would kindly allow the question to be ventilated in your columns, I have no doubt that some of our leading Railway Companies could easily be induced to take the matter up. To furnish a compartment with four sets of plain Chessmen, and four movable Chess tables (which could be screwed in the floor and if not required would fold up and be stored away in any part of the carriage) would cost no more than say £5, and suppose a shilling fee were charged to everyone entering the Chess compartment, the Company would recoup the outlay in less than a month. I have no doubt that Continental Railway Companies would follow their example, and in time we should probably have attached to every train a Chess saloon, constituting, as you might term it, a Cosmopolitan Chess Club, of which every lover of the game by paying a small fee would become a member for the time of the journey.

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,

C. SIPMAN.

[We have pleasure in inserting the above letter and hope our correspondent may live to see his idea carried into execution.—EDITOR.]

CHESS JOTTINGS.

We are in receipt of a funeral (post) card from Mr. Crake announcing the decease of the *Hull Church Gazette* at the early age of nine months. Mr. Crake adds that positions for the *Gazette* end-game tourney may still be forwarded, and arrangements will be made for their publication.

In our May number we gave particulars of a match between the clubs of North Staffordshire and South Derbyshire. The return match was contested at Derby, on Saturday, May 28th, when the result of the first match was reversed, the score giving to North Staffordshire 21 games and to South Derbyshire 13. The double encounter will, we have no doubt, be an annual occurrence.

A prize has been offered by Mr. H. T. Davenport, M.P. for North Staffordshire, to be competed for between the clubs of that district. The following towns are now in fierce conflict with each other, viz., Burslem, Hanley, Newcastle, Stoke, Tean, and Tunstall. In our next number we hope to announce the final result of this interesting struggle.

The match between Capt. Mackenzie and twelve of the strongest St. Louis amateurs, the latter receiving odds of Kt, and playing a couple of games each, terminated about a month ago in a complete victory for the champion. The score was as follows:—Capt. Mackenzie won 21, lost 1 (to Mr. Merrill), and drew 2 (1 with Mr. Foster and 1 with Mr. Merrill.) This is thought to be the Captain's greatest achievement.

The Philadelphia Chess Club has, under date of June 4th, sent a challenge to the London St George's Chess Club to play a match of two simultaneous games by Atlantic cable, and on the same lines as the late Liverpool-Calcutta contest. We sincerely trust that this spirited challenge will be accepted.

An important match was played on June 18th at the Railway Hotel, Crewe, between the Manchester Athenæum and the Birmingham Clubs. The former has had the reputation of being nearly (if not quite) the strongest provincial Chess Society, and, we believe, is able to make the proud boast that it has never lost a match. Its recent victory over the Nottingham Club tended greatly to confirm that reputation, so that it was with scarcely any hope of holding their own that the Birmingham men issued the challenge, and then journeyed to Crewe on Waterloo day to engage in the mimic battle. The result, however, was a well fought contest, ending most honourably for both sides in perfect equality of success, the score giving 12 games to each club. When the fight

was over, the good feeling which prevailed was not at all diminished by the intermixture of the two teams at the dinner-table, nor by the kindly toasts and sentiments in which they showed their hearty appreciation of each other's prowess. The return match will take place at Stafford some time in the autumn.

It is intended to hold a meeting of the Counties Chess Association in October next at Leamington, and, to judge from the enthusiasm with which the project has locally been received, a very successful gathering may be anticipated. The programme will shortly be issued.

A match between the Birmingham and St. George's local clubs took place March 19th and after a long and closely contested battle terminated at midnight in favour of the Birmingham club. Score:—Birmingham, 19; St. George's, 18; Drawn, 5. The present slight difference of strength between the two clubs may be judged by the fact that in the three last contests (including this) there have been played 113 games, Birmingham winning 50, St. George's 49, and 14 being drawn. This is the ninth match between these clubs, Birmingham having won 7 and St. George's 2.

A match came off on Saturday, June 18th, at Leamington between the St. George's (Birmingham) and Leamington clubs and resulted in a most decisive victory for the visitors. Score:—St. George's, $18\frac{1}{2}$; Leamington, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

IN Scotland the only Chess item of importance with which I am acquainted relates to the West of Scotland Cup. This Cup, it may be remembered, was won by Mr. Jenkin in a tourney finished last year. The holder may be challenged to a match for the Cup by any player resident in the West of Scotland for twelve months on paying 10/6 to the Cup fund—the match being decided in favour of the player who first scores four games. Sheriff Spens played three such matches with Mr. Jenkin, and won the Cup with the third match. Mr. Gilchrist then played with the Sheriff and lost. Immediately thereafter Mr. D. Y. Mills won from the Sheriff, and since then no less than nine matches have been fought between these two players. In the first seven Mr. Mills was successful. The Sheriff won the eighth; but in a ninth match recently concluded the Cup has been restored to Mr. Mills.

T.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND ZUKERTORT.

EARLY in the month it became probable that the match between Blackburne and Zukertort would not begin quite so soon as the 20th. The preliminaries, including the deposit of the stakes with the honorary treasurer of the St. George's Club, were not complete until about that date; and then both players tried change of air with a view to bringing their physical condition up to the highest mark. The question of publicity, as to which there was a good deal of amusing and not always logical controversy in the weekly Chess organs, has been settled in a way that ought to satisfy all rational expectations. The games are to be played alternately at the St. George's and in a private room at Simpson's, admission to each being by ticket initialled by both combatants. That each should have a veto on the admission of too ardent, not to say unscrupulous partisans, seems only reasonable after what we are told of the "satirical smiles" and "hostile glances" by which a player may be disconcerted, and of the "broad hints," "loud whispers" and "bits of paper" by which he may be illicitly helped. The hiring of a large and expensive public room (or of two such rooms, one for the players and one for the critics, as a doughty champion of publicity suggests!) being manifestly out of the question, some regard must be had to the probable over-crowding of innocent enthusiasts, as well as of enthusiasts less innocent, in this hot weather. The hint of a possible "boycotting" of the match by the press, in revenge for the insufficient measure of publicity accorded, has been covered with the ridicule it deserves by a correspondent of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, bearing the easily recognised initials "J. M." The announcement in the *Field* of June 25th, that the first game would probably be played that afternoon at Simpson's, turned out to be premature. The start was actually effected on Monday the 27th at the St. George's Club, and the game ended in a draw. Zukertort won the move, and Blackburne, as on the occasion when the players met as representatives of their respective Clubs, adopted the Sicilian Defence. In the Paris Tourney Blackburne as second player showed a marked and almost exclusive preference for the French Game. For those players who cannot be induced to face the risks of 1 P to K 4, we have always regarded the Sicilian opening as more interesting and varied than the French, and have regretted that a sense of its insecurity should have so long prevailed. That Blackburne has now a reliance, well-grounded thus far, on the soundness of the Sicilian defence, seems to us of good augury for the future of match play; and we trust that he will make further trials of it, enough to throw fresh light on the opening, but not to the extent of imparting a monotonous character to the present match. The opening game, as often happens in such encounters, was not fiercely or obstinately contested, both parties feeling their way, and acquiescing in an early draw. It lasted a little over three hours.

W. W.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME XXXIX.

Played some time ago in Paris, at the Café de la Régence.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE. (M. Bezkrówny.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gossip.)	WHITE. (M. Bezkrówny.)	BLACK. (Mr. Gossip.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	22 Kt to Kt 5 (i)	R to K sq
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	23 P to B 3	Kt to Q Kt 3
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	24 B to Q 4	Kt to Q 4
4 P to K R 4	P to Kt 5	25 Q to Q 2	Q to B 2
5 Kt to K 5	P to Q 4 (a)	26 Q to Q 3	K to R sq
6 Kt tks Kt P (b)	P takes P	27 Q R to K sq	B to K B 4 (j)
7 P to Q 4 (c)	P to K 6	28 Q to B 3	R takes R
8 P to K Kt 3	P to K R 4 (d)	29 R takes R	B takes B ch
9 Kt to K 5	B to K 2	30 P takes B	B to Kt 5
10 B to B 4	B to K 3	31 Q to Q 3	K Ktto B 3 (k)
11 P to Q 5	B to K B 4	32 K to R 2	Q Ktto Kt 5 (l)
12 P to Q 6	P takes P	33 Q to Q 2	Q Kt to Q 4
13 Kt tks B P (e)	Q to R 4 ch	34 Q to K B 2 (m)	K to Kt 2
14 Kt to B 3	B to K Kt 5	35 Q to Q 2	B to B 4
15 Q to Q 4	R to R 2	36 Kt to K 6 ch	B takes Kt
16 Q tks B P (f)	P to Q 4 (g)	37 R takes B	K Ktto Kt 5 ch
17 K B takes P	B to K B 3	38 K to R 3	K Kt to B 3
18 Castles (h)	R takes Kt	39 R to K 5	Q to Q 2 ch
19 B takes R ch	K takes B	40 K to Kt 2	Q to Q B 3
20 B takes P	Kt to Q 2	Drawn game.	
21 Kt to K 4	K to Kt 2		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) A defence to the Allgaier very little noticed in the books, but one which apparently may be safely ventured.

(b) If P takes P, Black can reply with either Q to K 2, B to K 2, or B to Kt 2; but instead of P takes P or Kt takes P, White may play 6 P to Q 4, or Kt to Q B 3.

(c) Should White now attack the K P by 7 Kt to B 2, Black dare not defend with 7 P to K B 4, on account of 8 Q to R 5 ch, K to K 2, 9 Kt takes P, &c.; nor can he do so with his other pieces, e.g. 7 Kt to K B 3, 8 Kt to B 3, B to K B 4, 9 Q to K 2, Q to K 2, 10 Q to Kt 5 ch, &c. His best move therefore seems to be 7 B to K 2.

(d) This looks like driving the Kt the way he would go ; we should prefer the following line of play, 8 Q to Q 4, 9 R to Kt sq, Kt to Q B 3, 10 P to B 3, P to K R 4, 11 Kt to R 2, B to Q 3, &c., with the superior position.

(e) White might also play with advantage 13 Q to Q 5, B to K 3, 14 Q takes Kt P, Kt to Q 2, 15 Kt to B 6, Q to B sq, 16 B to R 6, Kt to B 4, 17 Q takes Q ch, B takes Q, 18 B takes B, R takes B, 19 Kt takes P, &c.

(f) Kt takes P ch or Q to K 4 is at least equally good.

(g) *Oui bono* ? Surely it was better to bring out the K Kt.

(h) Getting out of harm's way, but he should certainly have checked with the Kt at Q 6 first, obtaining thereby a decided superiority, *e.g.* 18 Kt to K 6 ch, K to Q 2 (if 18 K to Q sq, 19 Castles, B takes Kt, 20 B takes Kt, R to Kt 2 best, 21 P takes B, Q takes P, 22 Q to B 8 ch, K to Q 2, 23 R to Q Kt sq, R takes B, 24 Q takes R, K takes Kt, 25 R to Kt 3 and wins), 19 Kt to K 4, B takes Kt ch, 20 Kt takes B and must win a piece.

(i) We should prefer taking off the Bishop, followed by B to Q 4.

(j) An ingenious, but palpably unsound, conception, for by 28 R takes B, R takes R ch, 29 K to B 2, White could now win two pieces for the R.

(k) This Cavalier has taken a long time to make his first move, but he has, nevertheless, been very useful at home.

(l) We do not see much good in this sally ; White should have replied with Q to Kt 6, compelling Black either to exchange Queens, or to play Q to Kt 2, with the following result : 33 Q to Kt 6, Q to B 7 ch, 34 Q takes Q, Kt takes Q, 35 R to K 7, Kt takes P, 36 R takes P, and ought to win. Or, if 33 Q to Kt 2, 34 Q takes Q ch, K takes Q, 35 R to K 7 ch, &c. In this latter variation White could very prettily win a piece in lieu of a Pawn, but it would not win the game, *e.g.* 33 Q to Kt 2, 34 R to K 8 ch, Kt takes R, 35 Q takes Kt ch, Q to Kt sq, 36 Q to K 5 ch, Q to Kt 2, 37 Q to Kt 8 ch, Q to Kt sq, 38 Q to Q 6, Q to K sq, and now, if Q takes Kt, Black draws by perpetual check.

(m) If Q to Q 3 again, Black would probably answer with K to Kt 2, and neither side being able to do anything, the game must be drawn.

GAME XL.

The following Game occurred in the late match between the East and West of Scotland. The score is taken from the *Glasgow Herald*.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. J. Court.)	BLACK. (Mr. C. R. Baxter.)	WHITE. (Mr. J. Court.)	BLACK. (Mr. C. R. Baxter.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	16 Kt to Kt 3	P to B 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	17 Kt to B 5 (c)	B takes Kt
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	18 P takes B	Kt to K 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes P	19 Kt to Q 4	B takes Kt
5 P to Q B 3	B to R 4	20 B takes B	P to Q Kt 4
6 P to Q 4	P takes P	21 P to K B 4	Kt to B 2
7 Castles	B to Kt 3 (a)	22 Q R to Ksq (d)	Kt to Kt 2
8 P takes P	P to Q 3	23 Q to B 2 (e)	Q to Q 2
9 P to Q 5	Kt to R 4	24 R to K 6	Q R to Ksq
10 B to Kt 2	Kt to K 2	25 K R to Ksq	Kt to R 3 (f)
11 B to Q 3	Castles	26 Q to K 2 (g)	R takes R
12 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Kt 3	27 K B P tks R	Q to K 2
13 Kt to K 2	P to Q B 4	28 P to K Kt 4	P to B 4 (h)
14 Q to Q 2	P to B 5 (b)	29 P to Kt 5	Kt to Kt 5
15 B to Q B 2	B to Q 2	30 P to K R 3 and Black resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) If Black wishes to avoid the compromised defence, he should do so by playing P to Q 3 here, for in answer to B to Kt 3 White may advantageously push the P to K 5.

(b) This is, to say the least, premature ; the correct course is B to B 2 and R to Kt sq, in order to advance the Q Kt P ; but P to K B 3 is necessary as soon as White brings his Kt to Kt 3, since he then threatens to take the K Kt P.

(c) Well played, for Black is morally obliged to take the Kt, and has therefore lost a move with his B. By this and his 19th move Mr. Court obtains the advantage of two Bishops against two Knights, with a strong attacking position.

(d) Another good move, taking forcible possession of the open file, as Black cannot oppose his R at K sq without losing a piece.

(e) This seems rather to make the attack hang fire, and we do not quite see the object of it. R to K 6 at once, or P to K Kt 4 were more vigorous.

(f) If Q Kt to Q sq, White evidently intended—and rightly—to give up the exchange by playing Q to R 4. Black, however, even though he had removed his Kt to R 3 first, would speedily have got a lost game by swallowing the bait.

(g) Excellent, compelling him to take the R, and providing for the oncoming of his own Kt P.

(h) An oversight which costs him the Kt, but we do not think that he could anyhow save the game at this point. K to R sq was probably his best resource, but White in that case could also play K to R sq, and R to K Kt sq with overpowering effect.

GAME XLI.

Played in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg.
We are indebted for the moves to *Land and Water*.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Gunzberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Gunzberg.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	19 Kt takes R ch	Q takes Kt
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	20 K R takes R	P to K R 4
3 Kt to B 3	P to K 3	21 Q R to B sq	Q to Kt 4
4 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 K to R sq (<i>i</i>)	Q to B 3
5 Kt takes P	B to Kt 5 (<i>a</i>)	23 P to Q B 4	Q takes Kt P
6 Kt to Kt 5	Kt to B 3	24 P to B 5	Q to Kt sq
7 P to Q R 3 (<i>b</i>)	B takes Kt ch	25 P to B 6	Q to B 2
8 Kt takes B	Castles (<i>c</i>)	26 P to Q R 4	P to Kt 3
9 B to K Kt 5	P to Q 4	27 P to R 5	K to Kt 2
10 P takes P	P takes P	28 P to R 6	B to B sq
11 B to K 2 (<i>d</i>)	R to K sq	29 P to R 3	B takes Q R P
12 B takes Kt	Q takes B	30 R to Q 7	Q to B 5
13 Castles (<i>e</i>)	P to Q 5	31 Q R to Q sq	B to Kt 4
14 Kt to Kt 5 (<i>f</i>)	R to K 2	32 K R to Q 6	Q takes P
15 B to B 3	B to K 3	33 P to B 7	Q to Q B 7
16 B takes Kt (<i>g</i>)	P takes B	34 K R to Q 5	P to R 3
17 Kt takes Q P	R to Q sq	35 Q R to K sq	Q takes P
18 Kt takes P (<i>h</i>)	R takes Q	White resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) We prefer bringing out the K Kt to B 3 first, for then 6 Kt takes Kt and 7 P to K 5 has not been found good for White, but in reply to the text move we agree with Messrs. Mason and Potter that White should take the Kt, and afterwards play Q to Q 4.

(*b*) If Kt to Q 6 ch, Black can, as he did in another game of this match, answer with K to K 2, thereby in our opinion obtaining at least perfect equality of position.

(*c*) Mr. Steinitz thinks Black ought to play P to Q 4 at once, and that White's reply to Castles should be P to K B 4.

(*d*) He would get a very bad game by taking the Kt and then the Q P. For his next move Black might also have played P to Q 5.

(*e*) If White attempt to win the exchange or a Pawn now, the following fine variation given by Mr. Blackburne shows that he must pay dearly for it, *e.g.* 13 Kt takes P, Q takes Kt P, 14 Kt to B 7, Q to B 6 ch, 15 K to B sq, R takes B! 16 K takes R (if Kt takes R, then B to Kt 5, &c.) Kt to Q 5 ch, 17 K to B sq.

[Q takes Kt seems better.—C. E. R.] B to B 4, and wins, for if 18 Kt takes R, then B takes P, 19 Q to K sq, B to Q 6 ch, 20 K to Kt sq, 21 Kt to K 7 ch, and wins the Q or mates in a few moves.

(f) It is remarkable that up to this point, with some transpositions, the opening is identical with that between Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne in the St. George's and City match. In that game Dr. Zukertort played here Kt to Q 5.

(g) This and his next move form a singular miscalculation which costs the game. Kt to Q 6, followed by Kt to K 4, was the correct play.

(h) About as good as anything else; obviously the piece cannot be saved.

(i) He was evidently obliged to move the K, for if 22 P to Q B 4, then B to Kt 5, 23 R to K sq, B to B 6, &c. White makes a gallant struggle in the rest of the game, but against such an antagonist it is of course unavailing, and needs no further comment.

GAME XLII.

Sixth game in the match between Messrs. Judd and Mackenzie.
The score is from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)
1 P to Q 4	P to K B 4	21 K to Q 2 (i)	B to Q Kt 3
2 B to K Kt 5	P to K R 3 (a)	22 P to Q B 3	P to Q 3
3 B to K R 4	P to Q B 4 (b)	23 Kt to B 3 to Q 4	Kt to K 4
4 P to K 3	Q to Q Kt 3	24 Kt to K B 4 (j)	B takes Kt (k)
5 B to Q 3 (c)	P takes P	25 P takes B	Kt to Q B 5 ch
6 Kt to Q 2 (d)	P takes P	26 B takes Kt	R takes B
7 Kt to Q B 4	Q to Q B 4 (e)	27 K to Q 3	P to K 4
8 Q to K R 5 ch	K to Q sq	28 Kt to K 2	R to K Kt 5
9 P takes P (f)	P to Q Kt 4	29 P to Q 5	Q R tks P (l)
10 Kt to Q 2	Kt to Q B 3 (g)	30 P to K R 3	R takes Kt
11 Kt to K 2	Kt to K B 3	31 K takes R	R takes P
12 B takes Kt (h)	Kt P takes B	32 R to K B 3	R to Kt 7 ch
13 Q takes B P	Q takes Q	33 R to B 2	R to K Kt 4
14 B takes Q	P to K 3	34 K to B 3	P to K B 4
15 B to Q 3	P to Q R 3	35 R to Q B 2	K to Q 2
16 Castles (Q R)	B to Q B 4	36 P to Q R 3	P to K R 4
17 P to K 4	R to K Kt sq	37 R to K B 2 (m)	P to K R 5
18 P to K Kt 3	B to Q Kt 2	38 K to K 3	R to Kt 6 ch
19 K R to K B sq	K to K 2	39 R to K B 3 (n)	R takes R ch
20 Kt to K B 3	Q R to Q B sq	40 K takes R	K to K 2

41 P to Q Kt 4	K to B 3	49 K to B 2	P to K 5
42 R to Q 2	P to K B 5	50 R to K Kt 4	P to K 6 ch
43 K to K 4	B to Q B sq	51 K to K sq	B to B 2
44 R to K R 2	B to K B 4 ch (o)	52 R takes R P	B takes P
45 K to B 3	B to Q 2	53 R to R 8	P to K B 6
46 K to K 4 (p)	B to K sq	54 R to K B 8 ch	K to Kt 4
47 R to K Kt 2	B to Kt 3 ch	And White resigns.	
48 K to B 3	K to B 4		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This form of opening, which was also adopted by the same players in their fourth match game, is certainly not to be commended. The best answer to White's *bizarre* second move seems to be, as pointed out by Mr. Judd, 2 P to Q B 4.

(b) Threatening, of course, to check with the Q, and win the B by P to K Kt 4. In the former game just referred to Black played here Kt to K B 3.

(c) This surely cannot be sound; White, on account of his second move, is already in difficulties, but we see no great harm that could happen to him now in his playing Kt to Q B 3, or even P to Q Kt 3.

(d) If P takes P, Black's best reply seems to be P to K Kt 3, protecting his own Pawn, and still attacking two others. White obviously would lose a piece if he took the K B P.

(e) It would be imprudent, perhaps, to capture another Pawn, but Q to K 3, with the object of going afterwards to B 2, and preventing his K from having to move, has its merits.

(f) Mr. Judd remarks here that he should prefer Castling on the Q side. If 9 Kt takes P, then 9 P to K Kt 3, and 10 Q to Kt 5 ch, &c.

(g) Black ought, we think, consistently to have followed up his last move with 10 Q takes P ch, for White might now play 11 P to K 4, with the better game.

(h) Q takes P at once was preferable, but the exchange of Queens seems anyhow to relieve Black of all pressure, and give him the best of the position.

(i) The K should rather have gone to Kt sq, he is too much exposed here.

(j) White now succeeds in compelling Black to unite his Pawns, but the advantage is only momentary, and the consequent exchanges give the Black Rooks a fatal entrance into his game.

(k) From this point onwards Black's play is excellent.

(l) He cannot win the Pawn without losing the exchange, whichever Rook he takes with, but he would have saved himself some trouble as regards the blocking of his advance by White's

Q P had he captured with the other Rook, *e.g.* 29 K R takes K P, 30 P to Kt 3 (if 30 Kt to B 3, K R to Q 5 ch, 31 K to K 3, R takes R, 32 R takes R, P to Kt 5, 33 Kt to K 4, P to B 4, 34 Kt to B 2, R to B 4, &c.) R to Q Kt 5, 31 P to Q R 3, Q R to Q 5 ch, 32 Kt takes R, R takes Kt ch, 33 K to K 3, R takes P, &c.

(m) Forcing an exchange of Rooks by R to Kt 2 would do him no good, for Black could afterwards shut out the K by P to R 5.

(n) K to K 2 seems to us better than interposing the Rook, since Black would hardly give up his B P for the R P, and if he advanced it, White could then play R to B 3 with greater advantage.

(o) Black manoeuvres capitally with his Bishop, but here we think B to Q 2 was better than the check, for White could only reply with R to R sq, whereupon the B would of course go to K sq, &c.

(p) R to K Kt 2, and if K to B 4, R to Kt 8, would have prolonged his powers of defence.

GAME XLIII.

Eleventh game in the match between Messrs. Judd and Mackenzie.
Score from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

(Ruy Lopez Kt's Game.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Judd.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	21 Kt to Q 4	P to K B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	22 P tks <i>Pen pass</i> R takes P	
3 B to Q Kt 5	P to Q R 3	23 P to K B 5 (g)	P takes P
4 B to Q R 4	Kt to K B 3	24 R takes Q B	Kt takes R
5 Castles	Kt takes K P	25 B takes K B P	R takes B (h)
6 P to Q 4	P to Q Kt 4	26 Kt takes R	B to K B 3
7 B to Q Kt 3 (a)	P to Q 4	27 Q to K Kt 4 ch	K to R sq
8 P takes K P	B to K 3	28 Kt to Q 4	Kt to Q B 4
9 P to Q R 4 (b)	P to Q Kt 5	29 Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
10 B to K 3	B to K 2 (c)	30 R to K sq	Kt to Q B 4
11 R to K sq (d)	Castles	31 P to Q R 5	Kt to Q 6
12 Q Kt to Q 2	K Kt to Q B 4	32 R to K 2	Kt takes B
13 Kt to Q 4	Kt tks Kt (e)	33 K takes Kt	B tks Kt ch (i)
14 B takes Kt	Kt to Q 2	34 P takes B	R to Q Kt sq
15 P to K B 4	P to Q B 4	35 K to K sq (j)	P to Q B 6
16 B to K B 2	P to Q B 5	36 K to Q sq	P to Q B 7 ch
17 B to Q R 2	Kt to Q B 4	37 K to Q B sq	R to K B sq
18 B to Q Kt sq	Q to Q 2	38 R to K sq	R to K B 7
19 P to Q B 3	P to Q Kt 6	39 R to K 8 ch	K to Kt 2
20 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 3 (f)	40 R to K sq	R takes Kt P

41 R to K B sq	R to K Kt 5 (<i>h</i>)	44 P to R 6 ch	K takes P
42 P to K R 4	R takes Q P	45 K to Q 2	R to Q 5 ch
43 P to R 5	R to K R 5	46 K to B sq	R to Q 8 ch and wins.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) White may also play here Kt takes P, in which case Black gets a bad game by taking the B, but preserves equality by 7 Kt takes Kt, and 8 B to Kt 2.

(b) P to B 3 appears to us a good move at this point, enabling the B to retreat to B 2 when attacked. We cannot see much use in P to Q R 4 in the present position.

(c) B to Q B 4 is likewise perfectly safe.

(d) *Oui bono?* It would surely be better to keep the R where it is, and to push on the Q R P, with the object of playing B to R 4, and afterwards Kt to Q 4 and P to K B 4.

(e) White has not conducted his opening to the best advantage, and his last move still further deteriorates his position. Black might, we think, safely capture the K P, but he states that he did not stop to consider this, seeing that the line of play he adopted would give him a strong attack on the Q side.

(f) Anticipating White's intention to play Kt to Q 4 and P to B 5, and threatening also now to take the Q R P.

(g) Well played; if B to R 4, Black could not safely have taken the P with R, but would have had to withdraw the R to B 2. The outcome makes it doubtful if 21 P to K B 4 was Black's best resource.

(h) He seems to have nothing better than to return the compliment of giving up the exchange.

(i) Capt. Mackenzie justly observes that these exchanges, owing to the advanced situation of Black's Pawns, are decisive in his favour.

(j) If R to K 3 or K sq, then R to Kt 4, &c.

(k) Had he taken the other Pawn, White could have drawn the game by perpetual check.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

Problem 33, by C. E. Tuckett.—1 Q to K Kt sq, K to Q B 4, 2 Kt to Q Kt 3 dou ch, K to Q B 3 or 5 or Q Kt 5, 3 Q mates. If 1 K to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3 ch, &c. If 1 P moves, 2 Kt from Q 4 to Kt 5 ch, &c.

Very neat, carefully constructed and rather difficult. H. Blanchard.—Variations all pretty but not difficult. Gamma.—An average 3-er. H. Gearing.—Very ingenious. Key-move fairly well hidden and after-play—though all checks—pleasing. W. Jay.—Not difficult but very nicely constructed and pleasant to solve. B. G. Laws.—Well put together and altogether pleasing. Mercurio.

No. 34, by J. C. J. Wainwright.—1 B to Q B 3, &c. NOTE. Add a White P at K R 3 to prevent 1 Kt takes B dis ch, &c.

Neat, elegant and easy. H. B.—The best two-mover I have seen for a long time. Gamma.—Contains some pretty moves. H. G.—Two solutions. W. J.—Very good. B. G. L.—Requires a slight modification to render it perfect (probably a W P has been omitted) and might then be labelled charming! Mercurio.

No. 35, by C. Salvioli.—1 Q to R 2, K takes Kt, 2 B to Q 5, Any, 3 Q mates.

Difficult but not pleasing. H. B.—The most difficult three-mover in the number, though without variations. Construction capital, and the sacrifice of the two Kts quite unexpected. Gamma.—Very poor. H. G.—Not bad but devoid of variations. W. J.—I almost fancy this a cook. Not one variation! B. G. L.—A clearly cut well expressed idea like this is none the worse for standing alone. Variety in many modern problems is more frequently the source of weakness than of strength. Here the author fires only one shot but hits the bull's-eye. Mercurio.

No. 36, by H. W. Butler.—1 B to Q sq, K takes Kt, K to K 3 or aught else, 2 Q to Kt 4 ch, Q to B 4 ch, or Kt to K 2 ch accordingly, &c.

The double sacrifice of the Q is skilfully arranged though not hard to discover. H. B.—First move nice enough; after-play of the easiest description. Gamma.—The double sacrifice is well managed. H. G.—Well constructed and pleasing. The sacrifice of the Q is well arranged and several hair-breadth escapes from a cook make it very interesting. W. J.—Excellent key-move. Prettily conceived and the double sacrifice of the Q nicely arranged. B. G. L.—Opens happily and presents some alluring but misleading paths to the exploring gaze of the solver, but after the first move is discovered, all doubt is laid at rest. Mercurio.

No. 37, by W. Bridgwater.—The author's key is 1 B to K 4, &c., but there is a second solution thus—1 B takes Kt ch, P takes B, 2 R to Q 5, &c., as pointed out by H. Blanchard only.

No. 38, by B. G. Laws.—1 R to Kt 6, P to Kt 4 (a), 2 R to Kt 5, Any, 3 R mates. (a) 1 P to K 5 (b), R to Q 6 ch, &c. (b) 1 K to B 4, 2 Q takes P ch, &c.

Neat, novel and pleasing. H. B.—Ought to please many solvers. You cannot possibly get fogged over it. Gamma.—Neat. H. G.—Neat and good. Considering the paucity of pieces

and of the moves at Black's command, this problem is well managed. W. J.—The point of this needs sharpening, so does not much tickle my fancy. Mercurio.

No. 39, by Lamouroux.—1 Q takes P ch, Q covers! 2 Q to Q Kt sq, Q takes Q (a), 3 Q R to Q 6, Any, 4 Mates accordingly. (a) 2 R to K sq, 3 R to Q 5 ch, &c.

The threatened check clearly points out the first move and the result is not altogether pleasing. H. B.—The opening check and capture are unpraiseworthy in principle, and the threat to the K by Black greatly facilitates the discovery of the first move. Despite many duals, however, the second and third moves in mainplay are very nice. W. J.—Exceedingly ingenious but easy. A great pity there is a threatened check by the Black Q. B. G. L.—The first move savours rather of an afterthought. Otherwise the strategy is subtle, while the plan of starting with a check and following suit with an artful *coup de repos* might be more frequently adopted with advantage for the sake of variety. Mercurio.

No. 40, by Dr. Gold.—1 Q to R 4, B takes R! 2 Kt to Q 7, B takes Kt (a), 3 Q to K 7, Any, 4 Q mates accordingly. (a) 2 K to K 5, 3 P dis ch, &c.

Good, carefully constructed, and pleasing to solve. H. B.—A fine problem; it is a puzzle even to find a defence to some of the false attacks. Gamma.—A capital stratagem. An attempt to cook it by 1 Q to K 7 is neatly frustrated by 1 Q to K B sq. W. J.—Quite a gem; its setting is all gold! Mercurio.—A very ingenious idea and rather difficult. B. G. L.—R. Worters is wrong; 1 Q to K 7 will not solve.

No. 41, by H. J. C. Andrews.—1 Q to R 8 ch, K to K 2, 2 B to Kt 7 or R 8 dis ch, B to K 4, 3 P to Q 6 ch, K to K 3, 4 Kt to B 8 ch, K to B 4, 5 R to B 4 ch, B takes R, 6 Q to B 3, R takes P, R to B 7 or 8, &c. (a), 7 Kt to K 3 ch, P takes Kt, 8 R to R 3, Any, 9 Q to R 5 ch, B to Kt 4 dou ch and mate. (a) 6 P queens, 7 Kt to K 3 ch, P takes Kt, 8 R to R 3, Q to Q 8 (b), 9 Q to Kt 4 ch, Q takes Q mate (which shows the necessity of having a White R (not P) on R file,) 8 Q takes B or P or any, Q to R 5, B in mate.

Skilfully constructed, difficult, ingenious and pleasing to solve. H. B.—Decidedly good but not very difficult. W. J.—Very fine, the idea most ingenious and the two quiet moves masterly. B. G. L.—Black has enough strength and liberty of action to render White's waiting moves a surprise to the solver. The trifling dual on move 2 could have been avoided only at the expense of that higher quality, economy of force, so the author has judiciously disregarded it. Mercurio.

R. Worters has solved Nos. 33 to 39 and No. 41, and P. Le Page, Jun., Nos. 33 to 38 without reviewing them.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

THE AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS BOOK.

THE last words of the judges on the Congress Tourney are before us accompanied with 128 of the competing problems. We propose to quote occasionally from the latter, apart from the prize and one or two other sets already sufficiently notorious.

On page 256 of the present number will be found four problems which are referred to in the extracts we proceed to make from the report. As the solutions of these positions have been already published, they cannot be included in the current tourney of the B. C. M., but we shall be glad to print short reviews from any solvers who will favour us with opinions upon their merits.

The editor of the Congress Book, in the course of some preliminary remarks upon the arduous work of the tourney judges, observes :

“ The fact that these gentlemen succeeded in detecting positive unsoundness in nearly two-thirds of the competing sets must surely be accepted as irrefutable evidence of the earnestness of their labours ; that they failed to discover vital defects in two sets that were provisionally awarded prizes, can not, under the circumstances, be marvelled at.”

To this generous defence no exception need be taken, especially as it seems that the judges did not enjoy access to the problems until the final closing of the list, and were therefore compelled to hurry their examination of over 200 problems to an extent that might and should have been avoided by more considerate arrangements. The editor adds :

“ Moreover, the wisdom which impelled the framers of the programme to insert the clause providing for the ordeal of a thirty days' public test of the prospective prize problems, before confirming the awards, clearly rejected the doctrine of human infallibility and should in itself serve to shield gentlemen of refined and sensitive consciences from the wanton slings and innuendoes that have been hurled at them by thoughtless censors.”

Now bearing in mind the *non* publication of the prize problems prior to the first award, and the time occupied *in transitu*, to and fro, between America and other distant countries, we must confess that the “ wisdom ” of the management in fixing so short a space of time as one month for the public test appears open to the gravest question. Practically, the effect of this inconsiderate

regulation was to disarm foreign criticism to a great extent. Thus an important discovery made by C. W. of Sunbury (then in Egypt) with respect to the non-originality of the four-mover in the first prize set was rendered totally ineffective, because communication with the judges was simply impossible within the time limit.

So seriously did C. W.'s *exposé* affect the value of *Sub hoc signo vinces* that could it have been made available, that fortunate set would in all probability never have figured in the prize list at all.

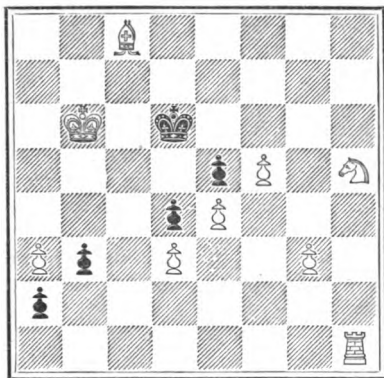
Referring to the large proportion of unsound problems, the judges and their editor agree in proposing as a remedy for the future, the announcement of a tourney at least six months before the lists are closed. We very much doubt whether, in this age of feverish over-production, such a regulation would effect any very marked improvement. Repeated instances have come to our knowledge where problems have been kept in reserve from one to three years, have passed through the hands of four or even more skilled examiners and finally have collapsed—generally owing to impossibility in some quite minor variation—under the Argus eyes of public scrutiny. The moral we draw from the net results of this American tourney is the impolicy and disastrous consequences of the set system.

A perusal of this final report leaves scarcely a doubt as to the inferiority of every problem in each prize set—Mr. Loyd's four-mover alone excepted—if weighed *individually* against rival problems of equal length; consequently mere *set* accuracy is exalted over the heads of all the higher qualities that can adorn a separate series of fine stratagems.

The terms of eulogy applied to No. 2 *Per aspera ad astra* by R. Sahlberg, No. 1 *Principes mortales* by G. Chocholous, and No. 1 *Woven of many threads* by F. W. Martindale, point to their supremacy in the three and two-move departments. On the other hand, Martindale's four-mover seems to have been placed below Loyd's solely on account of dualistic considerations, and would evidently have taken a second prize had another been offered for a single problem. We note also that the set *Con amore* by H. F. L. Meyer is classed next in standing to the prize sets, all others that were sound being grouped together as marred but not invalidated by duals. *Con amore* is described as the work of "a genuine artist amusing himself," No. 3 as being "very ingenious, a magnificent study," while No. 2 is stated to have been partly anticipated by the accompanying problem from *American Chess Nuts*, p. 314.

BY F. LEAKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

Our reviewers can compare the two positions (see p. 256) and form their own judgments.

The solution of Leake's stratagem is 1 P to B 6, P to Kt 7 (best); 2 R to Q Kt sq, P becomes B; 3 R takes P, B takes R; 4 Kt to Kt 7, &c., no variations. Observe that if a P were allowed to remain P, on reaching the 8th, Black could draw by 2 P takes R, forcing stalemate!

The list of the *Leeds Mercury* Sui-mate Tourney has closed with 23 entries, a large number considering the length of problem required by the terms of competition. As the Chess editor of the *L. M.* announces his intention to offer liberal prizes to the most successful solvers, perhaps some of those skilled hands who at present sternly taboo anything suicidal may be stirred into action on this occasion. It is rather curious that while the composition of sui-mates has become more and more popular of late among composers, the taste for such work has not advanced a step so far as solvers are concerned. The rule with many seems to be, when you see a sui-mate in print, skip it! We are in hopes that the *Leeds Mercury* venture may set an opposite fashion.

CHALLENGE PROBLEM, No. 3, BY G. REICHHELM.—We award the prize to Mr. R. K. Leather, of Grassendale, Liverpool, whose solution in 42 moves appears to be quite sound. It runs thus:—1 K to Kt 6, Kt to Q 6, 2 Q to B 3 ch, Kt to Kt 7, 3 K to B 7, B to Q 6, 4 Q to B sq ch, B covers, 5 K to Q 8, and so on in similar groups of moves, until the White K reaches K R 4 on

move 17 when Black plays as best 17 P to R 7, then follows 18 K to R 5, Kt to Q 6, &c., until the 34th move when K arrives at Q Kt 5, and the mainplay proceeds thus, 34 B takes P (a), 35 Kt takes B, P queens, 36 Kt takes Q, Q to K 4, 37 Q P takes Q, P takes P, 38 B to B 6, P to Q 5, 39 B takes P, P to B 3, 40 B takes P at B 3, Kt to Q 8, 41 B takes P ch and 42 B takes Kt mate. (a). There are several transpositions and variations but none are of any avail. The author's intended solution is similar to the above until the 34th move when White plays K to R 5, followed by Q to K 4, 35 B P takes Q, &c. We believe that at move 38 in the cook White might also continue with B to Q 8 instead of B to B 6 and mate on the 42nd move.

PROBLEM No. 45.—The prize offered by the author, Mr. W. F. Wills, has been won by Mr. Franklin Elson of High Street, Thorne, near Doncaster, whose solution bears the postmark of June 3rd. The two solvers next in order were M. A. Demonchy, of Marseilles, and "Felix," Marlborough Road, Chelsea.

THE HOLYOKE TRANSCRIPT TOURNEY has terminated in the success of Messrs. Shinkman, J. Crake, and J. Thursby, in the order named. Other conditional and special prizes were allotted to Messrs. G. B. Spencer, Wainwright, B. Berry, Boardman, F. Wood, C. E. Dennis, and Teed. Out of 31 competing sets, 12 proved unsound. Only two English composers entered the lists and although unhorsed by the redoubtable champion Shinkman were victorious over all other combatants in the set competition. The award will remain open to objection for five weeks commencing from May 28th.

Through the kindness of Miss F. F. Beechey we are enabled to offer a copy of Mr. Bland's Chess Directory, or any work of similar value, for the first solution of the sui-mate No. 51 in the present number which shall be received by the Problem Editor before July 15th.

Nordisk Skaktidende states that 14 sets of problems have been received in the Nationaltidende tourney, of which two have been demolished.

Problem and Solution Competitions are announced in connection with the *Boys' Newspaper*. They are to be confined to persons under 20. Each candidate is to contribute two hitherto unpublished two-movers on diagrams having name and address in front and solutions on the back thereof. The first problem must be received by August 1st, and the second by October 1st. 1st Prize, £1 1s. 2nd Prize, 10s. 6d. Similar prizes are offered in the Solution competition, besides a book prize in each tourney. For further particulars see the *Boys' Newspaper*, to the Chess Editor of which periodical all communications must be addressed. Office, 74, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Croydon Guardian is about to inaugurate a Problem and Solution Tourney. In the former, Prizes of £3, £2, and £1, and in the latter, a *statu quo* board value £2 and two book prizes are offered. The usual sealed envelope and motto system is to be adopted with the super addition to the former of the words, "Chess C. G." Any number of problems, not exceeding six, will be received from each competitor, either together or at intervals, but none later than August 16th from Europe, August 31st from North America, and October 15th from elsewhere, addressed to Henry Steele, Esq., J.P., Ashburton, Devon. Competing positions must be direct mates in either two, three, or four moves, original and unpublished. Minor prizes in both departments will be announced hereafter, but no competitor will take more than one prize for either. Judge, Mr. A. E. Studd.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS pp. 180 AND 220.

Problem 247.—1 Q to K Kt 6, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

Problem 248.—1 Q to Q 8, K takes Kt (a), 2 Q to Q 6 ch, K to K 5, 3 Q to Q 4 mate. (a) 1 K to B 5 (b), 2 Kt takes Q ch, K to K 5, 3 Q to Q 4 mate. (b) 1 B to Q 4 (c), 2 Q takes B ch, K to B 5, 3 Kt takes Q mate. (c) 1 Kt to B 4, 2 B takes Kt ch, K to B 5 (d), 3 Kt takes Q mate. (d) 2 Kt takes Kt, &c., 3 Q to Q 4 mate.

Problem 249.—1 Q to K sq, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

Problem 250.—1 Kt to Q R 4, B moves (a), 2 Kt to Kt 2, Any move, 3 Kt takes P mate. (a) 1 P to B 6 (b), 2 Kt takes B, Any move, 3 Kt takes P mate. (b) 1 K moves, 2 Kt to Kt 2 or takes B, Any move, 3 Kt takes P mate.

Problem 251.—1 Q takes P ch, Any move, 2 Mates accordingly.

Problem 252.—1 Q takes P at her B 5, B takes B (a), 2 Q to Q 3 ch, K takes R or moves, 3 Kt or Q mates accordingly. (a) 1 Kt to K B sq, 2 Q takes Kt ch, K to K 3, 3 Q to B 6 mate.

DONATIONS TO THE B. C. M. ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	11	5	6
T. Nobes, London	0	5	0
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TO OUR READERS.

The August and September numbers of the **BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE** will be published in one cover on the 15th of August. This number will contain a continuation of Mr. Wayte's review of the *Handbuch* (see *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 1880, pp. 121 and 169, for previous articles); "Hints to Young Solvers," by the Chess Editor of the *Canadian Spectator*; full report of the Blackburne and Zukertort match; the award in the *Huddersfield College Magazine* Problem Tourney, No. 4, with the prize positions; and other important matter.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Revista de Ajedrez, Montevideo.—The following numbers of your interesting journal have not reached us, and we should be much obliged if you would kindly forward them to complete our sets. 1880: Nos. 9, 12, 15, and 17 *to end of year*. 1881: Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Rev. J. W. H. L., Tasmania.—P.O.O. for 8s. duly to hand for which we thank you.

B. R. F., St. Louis.—Your handsome carte has reached us for which accept our best thanks. We will reply in kind when we replenish our stock, which is at present exhausted.

B. C. M. International Literary Tourney.—Contribution received from "The *much* lesser Hippias :—an anachronism."

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

H. B. and W. J.—The dual on 2nd move of No. 41 might as you point out have been avoided, but the proposed remedy would have been far worse in our opinion than the very mild disease. The two moves of the B being identical *in principle* it was not worth while to use the smallest extra force for the purpose of banishing one of them.

A. D., Marseilles.—Problems hampered with special conditions are not popular here. We are sorry therefore that your kind contributions are inadmissible.

R. K. L., Liverpool.—The problems are welcome. We congratulate you upon your success in discovering the shortest solution of Challenge Problem No. 3.

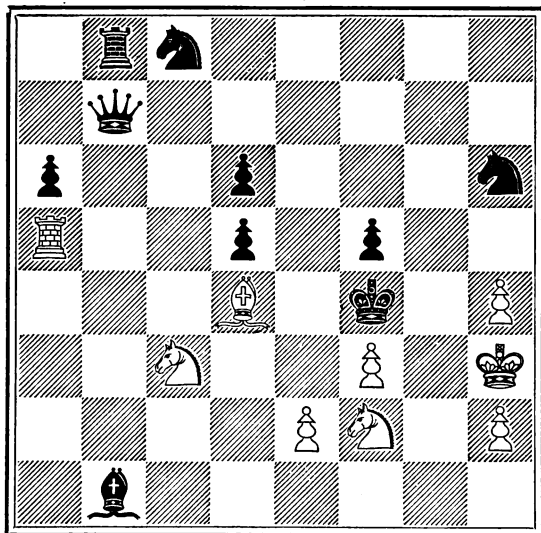
C. E. T., Clifton.—Very acceptable; but in No. 29 is not 1 Q to Q B 7, 2 Kt takes P, a "cook"?

C. F. J., Swansea.—On the 2nd move of mainplay and variations 1 and 4 of your three-er what prevents Q to Q Kt sq, &c.?

PROBLEMS.

No. 48.—By B. G. LAWS.

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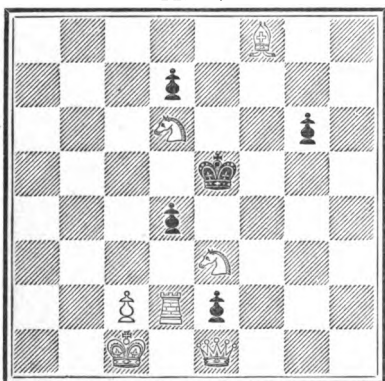


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 49.—By W. MEAD.

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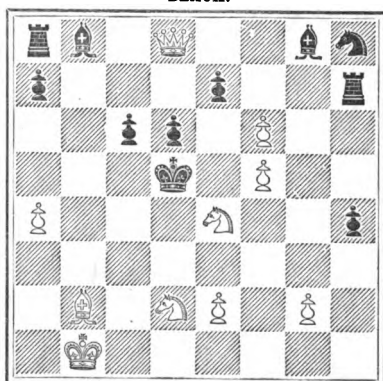


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 50.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

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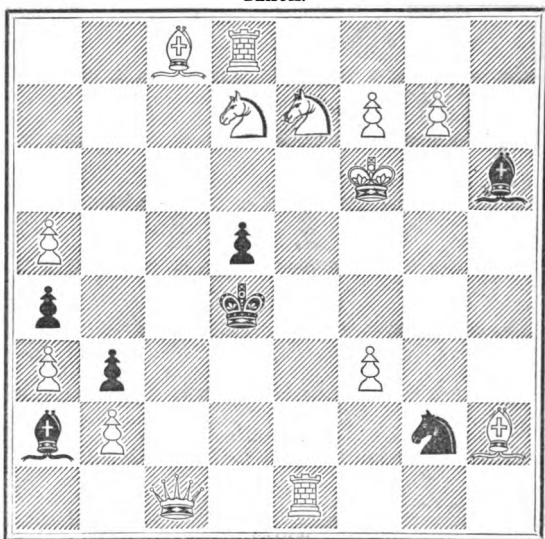


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 51.—DEDICATED WITH MUCH RESPECT TO
Miss F. F. Beechey, as one of the few lady composers,
 BY ARTHUR F. MACKENZIE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

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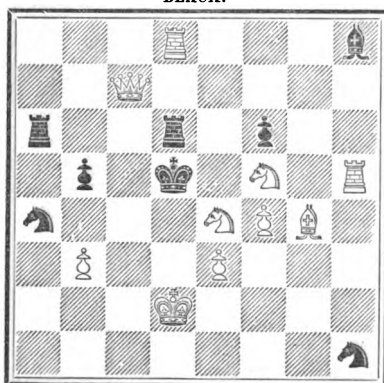


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

No. 52.—By Miss F. F. BEECHEY.

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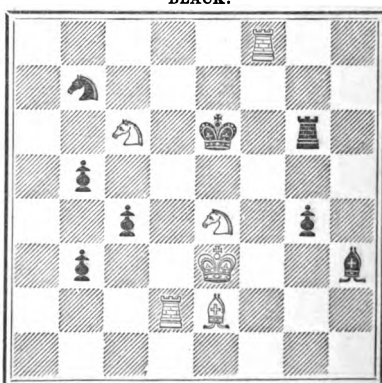


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 53.—By R. BRAUNE.

BLACK.

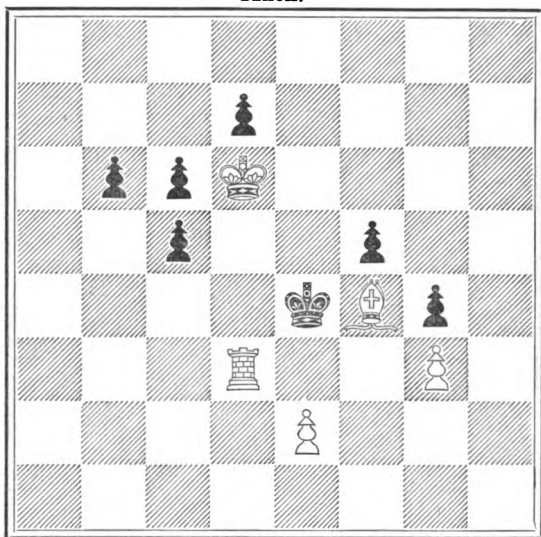


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 54.—By H. F. L. MEYER.

BLACK.

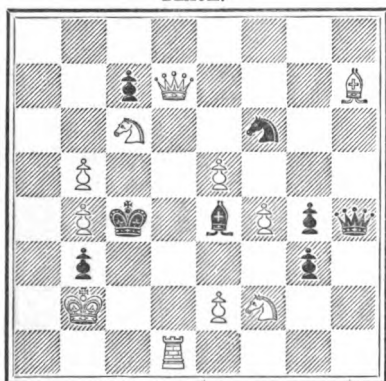


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 55.—By L. SPREGA.

BLACK.

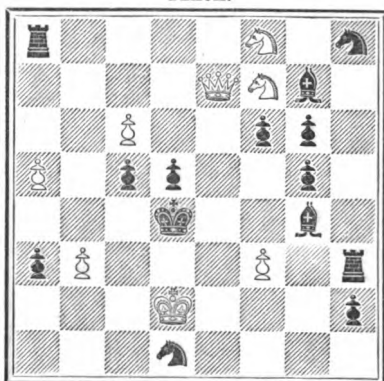


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 56.—By DR. S. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

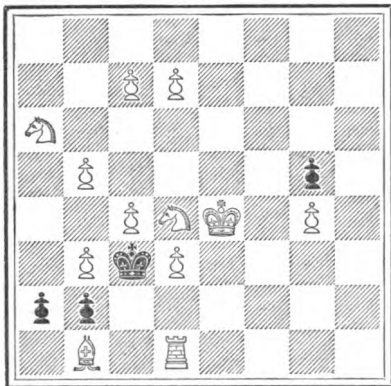
White to play and mate in four moves.

THE FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS TOURNEY.

No. 2 of SET BY H. F. L. MEYER. No. 3 of SET BY H. F. L. MEYER.

“Con Amore.”

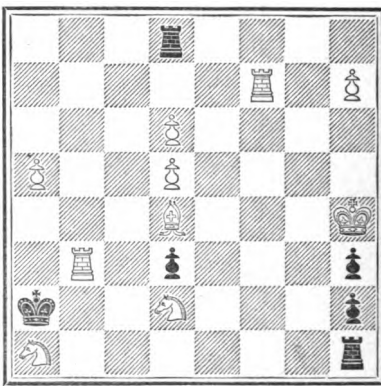
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



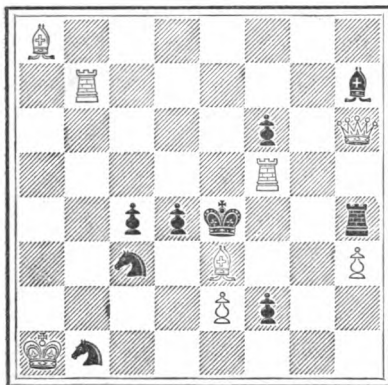
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1 of SET BY F. W. MARTINDALE. No. 4 of SET BY F. W. MARTINDALE.

“Woven of many threads.”

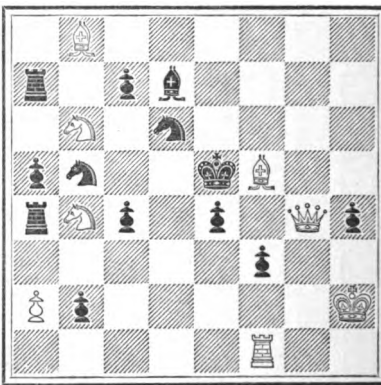
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1881.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND ZUKERTORT.

THE Match, begun on the 27th of June, came to an end on the 29th of July with the following result :—

ZUKERTORT, 7 ; BLACKBURNE, 2 ; DRAWN, 5.

As compared with last year's match between Zukertort and Rosenthal, Blackburne has won one more game than Rosenthal, and drawn six fewer. Playing for the draw is so little in Mr. Blackburne's way that this last point will hardly occasion any surprise, Rosenthal being avowedly, among the Chess Masters of the present day, the one who plays most persistently to draw the game, and whose style, somewhat lacking in the *élan* characteristic of his adopted country, naturally leads to the largest proportion of drawn games. An excellent critic in *Land and Water* remarked of last year's match, that the winner's superiority was not great, but that between really first-rate players a little superiority goes a long way. On this occasion we believe that the excess of skill on Dr. Zukertort's side is even less, for after all that has happened, we do not think M. Rosenthal capable of equalling, and in fact he certainly has not equalled, Mr. Blackburne's performances at Vienna, at Paris, and in the Wiesbaden Congress of last year. But granting, what can hardly be denied after the result of the present match, that some such superiority does exist on Dr. Zukertort's side, it is not to be wondered at that with a player so chivalrously pugnacious as Mr. Blackburne, ever ready "to put it to the touch, to win or lose it all," that superiority should make itself felt within a smaller number of games and without any excessive proportion of draws. After all, five drawn games in a match of seven games up is quite as many as, on the average, ought to be expected between first-rate players. We think that, with the possible exception of Herr Winawer, the three greatest players now in the field are those domiciled in England : and we are sure that, whether the spirited Parisian Cercle were once more to back M. Rosenthal, or Germany, after the claims of Englisch, L. Paulsen, Schwartz and Winawer have once more been tested at Berlin, were to select a representative national player and arm him for the fray, the various sections of

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the English Chess world would cordially unite in support of our native-born English champion. Considering how much English and French money is constantly forthcoming for every kind of sport, while either of the Viennese players, Schwartz or Englisch, would doubtless have Baron Albert von Rothschild at his back, the present time seems to us especially favourable for the promotion of international Chess matches on a scale which would make it worth the while of the knight errant who crossed the water to do battle for his country.

But our business is with the actual, not with anticipations. In reviewing the match just concluded, we do not think it requisite to comment separately upon every game, when all are to appear in the present number, and our readers will be able to judge for themselves. We prefer to regard the match from a more general point of view, inquiring into the causes which have made the result what it is, and calling attention to matters not included in the notes to the games, whether taken directly from the *Field*, or revised.

It is evident, in the first place, from the time-table recorded on the margin of the games, that the time limit of fifteen moves an hour pressed much more severely upon Blackburne than upon his opponent. It will be remembered that this rate of play was proposed in Mr. Blackburne's original challenge, and that Dr. Zukertort in his ready acceptance of it wrote, "Time limit 15 or 20 moves per hour, at your choice." When the terms came to be arranged, the longer allowance was naturally agreed upon. Zukertort's immense knowledge of the openings, guarded as it is by an alertness of mind which keeps him from ever sliding into mere routine, enables him always to save time in the early stages of the game, and to keep it in reserve for situations of real difficulty; and in actual analysis he is doubtless quicker than his opponent. Hence he was never hurried when long reflection was necessary; on one occasion, at least, he took as much as 38 minutes over a single move. Blackburne, on the other hand, never seemed to have any time to spare; he had seldom made more than fifteen moves even in his first hour, and a player who does this is apt to run short when the 30th or 45th move has been reached. Connected, no doubt, with this was a certain embarrassment as to his choice of openings which seems to have affected him, even when first player. At Paris, as we observed last month, he almost invariably adopted the French defence, and found it an eminently paying one: with the move, when the open game was accepted, his choice lay mostly between the Ruy Lopez and the Scotch Gambit. His game with Zukertort in the match between the City Club and St. George's, and his subsequent match with Gunzberg, had led him to think better of the Sicilian defence than formerly: and the latter match had shown that he was less

inclined to rely upon the Ruy Lopez attack. If he thought that, even against a confessedly inferior though learned opponent, the Ruy Lopez was not the best way of utilising the pull of the move, he was still less likely to resort to it on this occasion : at the same time, it did not suit him to allow that attack to be played upon him. Without denying the value and importance of several discoveries of Mr. Steinitz, it may be said that the long series of games between Anderssen and Zukertort did as much as anything to place the theory of the Ruy Lopez upon its present footing. To the vast experience thus gained, whether for attack or defence, Zukertort, who never forgets anything, has added the lessons of his last year's match with Rosenthal, where he played the opening five times as first, eight times as second player. It naturally followed that Blackburne felt at once obliged to confine himself to close defences and limited in his choice of attacks. These considerations seem to us to throw a good deal of light upon the course which the match actually took, as regards the openings on Blackburne's part.

Zukertort having won the move in the first game, Blackburne adopted the Sicilian defence in the first, third, and fifth games. Our notes to the first game show that recent discoveries have rendered very doubtful the soundness of the lately accepted defences springing from 5 B to Kt 5 or 5 Kt to K B 3. Accordingly, though that game had ended in a draw (Black, however, remaining all the time under some pressure), in the two later games a development by P to K Kt 3 and B to Kt 2 was substituted. Theoretically this seems the soundest defence in the Sicilian : but both games were lost by Blackburne, and in the seventh game he had recourse to his favourite French Game. Zukertort conducted the attack in this game after a plan which he had himself suggested some years ago in the *Westminster Papers*, and which seems at least to retain the pull of the move for a long time. Blackburne had no further opportunity of trying the French defence : for in the ninth and subsequent games Zukertort as first player again did as he had done in last year's match, and changed his plan of attack into a close opening, first 1 Kt to K B 3, in the two remaining games 1 P to Q B 4.

As second player Zukertort according to his invariable practice accepted the open game throughout the match ; and Blackburne's attacks may be classified as follows :—first, the Scotch Gambit, then three times running the Giuoco Piano, lastly three more Scotch Gambits. It will be seen by the notes to the second game that the defence adopted is one which has been for some time well known and highly esteemed in Germany. To us, we must confess, this form of the opening, in which the Queens are exchanged, looks like playing for a draw at a very early stage ; but the development of White's Queen's wing, being already somewhat retarded,

requires very careful management, and Blackburne ought to have lost a game which his opponent suffered him to draw. He accordingly dismissed this opening for a time, to return to it (perhaps after further study) at a later stage. The three specimens of the Giuoco Piano were conducted by both players upon the same model, with only slight differences indicated in the notes. The term "Giuoco Pianissimo," originally a nickname given by Anderssen, is applied to those branches of the Giuoco Piano in which the first player develops by P to Q 3 instead of trying to occupy the centre by P to Q 4, or sacrificing the Q P as in Max Lange's attack. These games will, we think, prove to be "leading cases" as regards the future theory of this opening. The most noticeable features are (1) extreme caution in the early moves (2) the abstinence, on White's side, from the advance of Q Kt P and Q R P (see the notes to the fourth game) and (3) the castling on the Queen's side, hitherto rarely practised in the Giuoco Piano. The three games yielded one to each player, and a draw: had the opening been continued further, the tendency towards a draw would perhaps, to judge from the eighth game, have been still more pronounced. In the tenth game, reverting to the Scotch Gambit, Blackburne adopted a suggestion of Steinitz in the *Field* by advancing P to K 5 at the sixth move; and a comparison of this, the twelfth and the fourteenth games will show the gradual progress of this new variation in the hands of two first-rate players. There can be no doubt, we think, that 6 Q to K 2, as played in the twelfth game, is inferior to Zukertort's first essay 6 Kt to K 5; his loss of the game through mismanagement later on, culminating in a ridiculous blunder, does not alter this fact: and in the fourteenth and final game the defence was upon its merits. We sum up what we have to say upon the openings of the match with the remark that the games in which Zukertort has the move do not appear to us, from the nature of the defences chosen, to have added anything to our knowledge of theory, but that the three Giuoco Pianos and the three last Scotch Gambits will be found fruitful in instruction.

The decisive victory of Zukertort does not, however, we think, turn merely upon the openings. In the Rosenthal match of last year it was held by the best judges that the winner was no more than equal to his opponent in mastery of the openings, clearly superior to him in the middle game, most of all superior in end-games. In the present match we have already said that we think the total superiority of the winner still slighter: but, such as it is, it appears to us to be distributed over every part of the game, and to be the cumulative result of greater knowledge (by which we do not mean merely book-work but knowledge of position acquired by experience), sounder judgment, greater power of combination, and more unflinching accuracy; the difference in each particular point

being, of course, very slight indeed. Neither player failed to show the highest qualities, moral and intellectual, of the true Chess Master. Resource under pressure, and the pulling of lost games out of the fire, will always command admiration, requiring as they do a serene intrepidity more akin to the courage of the general than to that of the mere soldier. Let us test this quality by an examination of the drawn games. In the first and eighth games both players seemed contented to draw without fighting to the bitter end ; and these games were among the shortest in point of time. But in the second game, and still more in the thirteenth, Blackburne showed to the full the *mens aequa in arduis*, drawing on the latter occasion against the odds of a piece. And the match has yielded no finer play than Zukertort's successful manœuvring, between the 48th and 53rd moves of the tenth game, to escape from a defeat to which he had doomed himself by a bad opening.

Of the games won by Blackburne, the sixth is the legitimate result of the weak advance of his opponent's Pawns on the Q side, leading to the loss of one of them, and worked out by the winner in consummate style. The twelfth game exhibits alternate blunders, and seems on the whole the worst played *partie* in the match. On the other side, the loss of the ninth game is distinctly to be attributed to the impetuosity of Blackburne's temperament, which forbids his playing for a draw in an even position ; and the fourth game, marked by several slight errors on the part of both players, shows also an unsound sacrifice followed up with a great deal of desperate ingenuity. But Zukertort owes most of his victories to his own strategy, rather than to his opponent's errors : and the third, fifth, seventh, eleventh and fourteenth games will all yield abundant pleasure to the student. In the thirteenth game Zukertort plays very finely till he has acquired a winning game, and then subsides into an easily-avoided draw. This and the absurd collapse in the twelfth game show, we think, conclusively that, at the beginning of the last week of the match, there was something amiss with his health. At the risk of a paradox we maintain that Zukertort has played both better and worse in the present match than in the last. His best play, stimulated no doubt by "a foeman worthy of his steel," has, we think, surpassed all that he had ever achieved, either in the Paris tourney or against Rosenthal. But the blunders on several occasions went quite beyond anything in the records of his play for some years past. The developed excellence we attribute to intellectual growth, the moments of obfuscation to a physique not quite up to its highest mark. At the same time, from circumstances which came to our knowledge during the progress of the match, we believe that Mr. Blackburne is quite as much entitled as Dr. Zukertort to plead ill-health in extenuation of defeat. The weather during the greater part of the time was most trying ; and both combatants showed that they had in them

enough of the salamander to continue their gallant struggle through a temperature far exceeding 77°, the limit indicated by Rosenthal last year as the utmost of a Chess-player's endurance.

We shall remark, in conclusion, upon one or two of Steinitz's notes in the *Field* which appear to be open to criticism. In the fourth game it is asserted in note (*n*) that 53 R to Kt 2 would have secured White the draw : but instead of 53 K to B 5, Zukertort gives in reply 53 K to B 4, and shows that Black had still a won game. In the fifth game Black's 36th move, Kt to K 2, is stigmatised as "almost unpardonable carelessness in a match game" : Rosenthal, on the contrary, who has already annotated this game in the *Revue des Jeux*, declares it to be the best move left for Black : since his game was any way lost against best play, while Kt to K 2 would have relieved him from his difficulties but for White's sacrifice of the exchange. And in the thirteenth game, note (*f*), White's move 21 Q to R 3 is by no means "an ill-favoured post for the Q" : it prevents Black from liberating the K B by P to Kt 3, and actually threatens to win that piece in several variations.

W. W.

THE BLACKBURNE AND ZUKERTORT MATCH.

(GAMES XLIV. TO LVII.)

For the moves we are indebted to the *Field* : the notes are mainly those of Mr. Steinitz, revised by the Editor and W. W.

GAME I. IN THE MATCH, PLAYED JUNE 27TH, 1881.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	15 B to Q B 4	Kt to Kt 4
2 Q Kt to B 3	P to K 3	16 P to B 3	K to K 2
3 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	17 R to Q 3 (<i>h</i>)	R to Q sq
4 P to Q 4	P takes P	18 Kt to R 4 (<i>i</i>)	P to Q 3
5 Kt takes P	B to Kt 5 (<i>a</i>)	19 R to Kt 3	B to R 4
6 Kt tks Kt (<i>b</i>)	Kt P tks Kt	20 B to B 2	Kt to K 3
7 Q to Q 4	B to B sq	21 P to Kt 3	B to B 2
8 B to K B 4 (<i>c</i>)	P to B 3	22 Kt to B 3 (<i>j</i>)	P to Q R 4
9 B to Kt 3 (<i>d</i>)	Q to Kt 3	23 Kt to R 4	B to R 3
10 Castles	Kt to R 3	24 B takes B	R takes B
11 B to K 2	Q takes Q (<i>e</i>)	25 R to Kt 7 (<i>k</i>)	R to Q Kt sq
12 R takes Q	P to K 4 (<i>f</i>)	26 R takes R	B takes R
13 R to Q 2	Kt to B 2	27 Kt to Kt 6	B to B 2
14 K R to Q sq	B to Kt 5 (<i>g</i>)	28 Kt to B 4	

Drawn game.

(a) It has hitherto been considered a matter of indifference whether Black played thus or 5 Kt to B 3 ; White in each case replied with 6 K Kt to Kt 5, and then Black played 6 Kt to B 3 or 6 B to Kt 5, arriving at the same position, and in answer to 7 Kt to Q 6 ch playing 7 K to K 2. The attack, however, has now been strengthened in both variations : after the text move, by White's continuation in the present game ; and after 5 Kt to B 3, by 6 Kt takes Kt, 6 Kt P takes Kt, 7 P to K 5, 7 Kt to Q 4, 8 Kt to K 4, whereupon Black ought to have great difficulty in obtaining an outlet for his Q B. This is illustrated by a consultation game elaborately noted by Zukertort in *Chess-Monthly* II. 333. The best defence to the Sicilian probably lies in an early advance of P to K Kt 3 and B to Kt 2, reserving the advance of the K P, as played lately with success by L. Paulsen in Germany, and Mons. Clerc in France, and adopted by Mr. Blackburne in the third and fifth games.

(b) This and the following move of White have been recommended by Messrs. Potter and Mason : see p. 240 of our July number. If Black replied by 6 B takes Kt ch, doubling the Pawns, White would get a fine opening for his Q B at R 3.

(c) 8 B to K 3 is probably better. Black makes an excellent rejoinder, which gains him important time.

(d) If P to K 5 now, Black would first oppose the Q at Kt 3 before exchanging Pawns.

(e) Had he played 11 B to B 4, the reply would have been 12 Q to Q 2, threatening Kt to R 4 and preventing B takes K B P.

(f) It was certainly wrong thus to leave his Q P in the rear. By Kt to B 2, afterwards bringing out K B and Castling he could not be prevented from soon clearing his game by P to Q 4.

(g) P to Q 3 might have been played now : it is useless to pin the Kt which he can never take without locking up his game still further.

(h) 17 B to B 2 gains important time, and might have led to the following pretty variation : 17 B to B 2, 17 R to Q sq, 18 P to Q R 3, 18 B takes Kt, (if 18 B to R 4, he is again driven, and the P advances to Kt 5, effecting a breach) 19 B to B 5 ch, 19 P to Q 3, 20 R takes P (!) and must win a Pawn, even if Black takes the Kt P ch before exchanging Rooks.

(i) Mr. Blackburne justly observed that he was more afraid of 18 B to K sq. White then either forces the exchange of B for Kt, or if B to R 4, would continue 19 P to Q R 3 and 20 P to Q Kt 4.

(j) Intending R to R 3 to compel the advance of Q R P, after which the Kt threatens to gain an entry at Kt 6. Black, who is reduced to make waiting moves, saves him the trouble by playing the P at once, before it is attacked.

(*k*) Here again White fails to gain time, as he might have done, by K R to Q 3, ready to attack the B at Kt 3 if Black carried out his plan of challenging an exchange of Rooks. As we remarked last month, the short duration of this opening game, and the occasional lack of energy on White's part, show that he has not yet settled seriously to his work.

GAME II. PLAYED JUNE 29TH.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	26 B to KB4 (<i>m</i>)	B to Q Kt 2
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	27 P takes P	R to Q 5
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	28 B tks Q B P	R to Q B sq
4 Kt takes P	Kt to B 3 (<i>a</i>)	29 B to K Kt 3	B takes B (<i>n</i>)
5 Kt takes Kt	Kt P tks Kt	30 K takes B (<i>o</i>)	B takes Kt
6 B to Q 3 (<i>b</i>)	P to Q 4	31 P takes B	R takes P
7 Q to K 2 (<i>c</i>)	P takes P (<i>d</i>)	32 Q R to K sq	R takes P
8 B takes P	Kt takes B	33 R to K 8 ch	R takes R
9 Q takes Kt ch	Q to K 2	34 R takes R ch	K to Kt 2
10 Q takes Q ch	B takes Q	35 R to Q R 8	R to Q 4
11 Castles (<i>e</i>)	Castles	36 R tks Q R P	R to Q 6 ch
12 R to K sq	B to K B 3 (<i>f</i>)	37 K to Kt 4	R to Q Kt 6
13 P to Q B 3	R to Q Kt sq	38 R to Q B 4	R takes P
14 KttoQR 3 (<i>g</i>)	B to K 3	39 R takes P	R takes K R P
15 Kt to B 2	P to Q B 4	40 P to Q R 4	K to Kt 3
16 Kt to K 3	KRtoKsq (<i>h</i>)	41 R to Q B 4 (<i>p</i>)	R to K R 8
17 P to KB 4 (<i>i</i>)	P to Q R 4	42 R to Q 4	P to KB 4 ch
18 K to B 2	P to R 5 (<i>j</i>)	43 K to B 4	R to KB 8 ch
19 P to Q R 3	P to K Kt 3	44 K to Kt 3	R to QB 8 (<i>q</i>)
20 R to K 2	K R to Q sq	45 K to B 4	R to KB 8 ch
21 P to K Kt 4	P to K R 3	46 K to Kt 3	K to B 3
22 P to KB 5	B to Q B sq	47 P to R 5 (<i>r</i>)	R to Q R 8
23 P to Q B 4	R to Q 6 (<i>k</i>)	48 K to B 4	R takes P
24 Kt to Q 5	B to R 5 ch (<i>l</i>)	49 R to Q 6 ch	K to Kt 2
25 K to Kt 2	P takes P	50 R to Q Kt 6 (<i>s</i>)	

Drawn game.

(*a*) First suggested and analysed by Dr. Eugene von Schmidt (now of Moscow) in *Schachzeitung*, 1865, p. 2. The defence remained for a long time very little known, and was treated as a novelty when it appeared in a fine consultation game won by

Blackburne and Zukertort of Potter and Steinitz. The game in question was published with two distinct sets of notes by the players, in the *Field* of July 3, 1875, and in *City of London C. M.* II. 185.

(b) All published games and analyses give this move, which we still think the best. Mr. Steinitz prefers 6 P to K 5: but after 6 Q to K 2, 7 Q to K 2, 7 Kt to Q 4, we do not particularly admire White's game.

(c) If the K P now advanced, the *Field* suggests 7 Kt to Q 2 as the reply. The *Handbuch* favours 7 Kt to Kt 5 and conducts that move to Black's advantage after 7 P to K 5, 7 Kt to Kt 5, 8 B to K B 4, 8 B to Q B 4, 9 Castles, 9 Castles (a), 10 P to K R 3, 10 Kt takes B P, &c. (a) A bold innovation at Black's ninth move was made by Dr. Schwede against Blackburne at Wiesbaden last year: 9 P to K Kt 4, 10 B to Kt 3, 10 P to K R 4, 11 B to K 2! (*Schachzeitung*, 1880, p. 240). The game ended in a draw, but Mr. Blackburne ought to have won. To sum up, the text move 7 Q to K 2 is generally regarded as best, 7 P to K 5 as inferior.

(d) Steinitz and Potter, in the consultation game above referred to, played here 7 B to K 2. The text variation was introduced with an analysis by Dr. v. Schmidt in *Schachzeitung*, 1877, p. 283, and he considered Black's broken Pawns more than compensated by the rapidity of his development.

(e) Mr. Steel afterwards proposed B to B 4, to be followed by B to Kt 3 should Black oppose the B at Q 3. Mr. Steinitz thinks the game would then be even, "provided that Black castles on Q side to protect his weak Pawns." We rather fancy that Black would have trusted to the strength of his Bishops for the defence of his Pawns and have castled on the other side as in the actual game.

(f) First divergence from the printed authorities. The *Handbuch*, following Dr. v. Schmidt, gives 12 B to Q B 4: Zukertort's move, we think, more effectually hinders the development of White's backward wing.

(g) Kt to Q 2 is doubtless a better mode of deploying the Kt, but it would not in our opinion have equalised the game. White must in any case have great difficulty in extricating his Queen's pieces without loss.

(h) As Black's 20th move shows, K R to Q sq at once would have been preferable.

(i) This square should have been kept for the Q B, and Kt to Q sq played to defend the Kt P. If Black reply with B takes R P, he loses his own R P in a move or two, as will easily be seen: and White gets a good opening for his Rook. But Black, we are convinced, would not have gone in for any such shallow device.

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(j) Threatening P to R 6 : but the *Field* points out that that advance might safely have been disregarded, and an exchange of pieces obtained much more favourable to White than the actual game :—e.g. 19 P to B 5, 19 P to R 6, 20 P takes B, 20 P takes P, 21 P takes P ch, 21 K takes P, 22 B takes P, 22 R takes B ch, 23 R to K 2, 23 B takes P (best), 24 R to K B sq. It appears to us that Black would still have had decidedly the better game : but no doubt at this point P to Kt 3 would have been stronger.

(k) At this, the turning point of the game, Black gives away a well-won victory. He afterwards saw that it was indispensably necessary to prevent the oncoming of the Kt. This might have been done by simply playing P to Q B 3, or still better by B to Q R 3. In the latter case, if White still ventured 24 Kt to Q 5, Black gets a splendid game by 25 B to Q 5 ch, followed by 25 B takes Q B P (R takes Kt, exchanging both pieces, seems to us less strong.)

(l) B to Q 5 ch would have been useless : White could safely interpose the B, and Black evidently could not then take Q Kt P with either R or B.

(m) It is not often that one sees a first-rate player unable to deploy his Q B and Q R until the 26th move : this decisively proves that the opening has been mismanaged. Now that it comes the move is ingenious enough, threatening R to K 8 ch and B to K 5, with an attack which enables him to disregard the loss of Pawns.

(n) If 29 B to Kt 4, 30 P to R 4, 30 B takes P, 31 B takes B, 31 R takes B, 32 K to Kt 3 winning the exchange : Black must therefore play B takes Kt ch before taking the Pawn, and after these exchanges the game would still be in a drawish condition.

(o) 30 P takes B would clearly lose a piece. Black would proceed with R takes P, and the pinned Kt could not afterwards be defended. After the text move White secures the draw without much difficulty.

(p) White might perhaps have given more trouble by advancing the P now and whenever opportunity offered : and we do not think he would have compromised his own game in doing so.

(q) If K to Kt 4 White would move the R to B 8, threatening a series of checks in the rear.

(r) He gives up his last P gratuitously, which caused much excitement among the spectators.

(s) One of the rare examples of a drawn position against two Pawns. Black cannot advance K R P without letting in the K at Kt 5 : nor the R from the fourth rank without losing the B P.

GAME III. PLAYED JULY 1ST.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	33 R to Q B sq (<i>h</i>)	K to B 2 (<i>i</i>)
2 Q Kt to B 3	P to K Kt 3 (<i>a</i>)	34 P to Kt 5	P takes P
3 P to B 4 (<i>b</i>)	Q Kt to B 3	35 P takes P	Kt to R 2
4 P to K Kt 3	B to Kt 2	36 P to Q R 4	P takes P (<i>j</i>)
5 B to Kt 2	P to Kt 3	37 P takes P	K to B 3 (<i>k</i>)
6 K Kt to K 2	B to Kt 2	38 R f Q 2 to B 2	R to Q Kt sq (<i>l</i>)
7 P to Q 3	Kt to R 3	39 R to B 7	R to Q R sq
8 Castles	P to B 4 (<i>c</i>)	40 Kt to Q 2 (<i>m</i>)	P to K 4 (<i>n</i>)
9 P to K 5	Kt to R 4	41 P takes P ch	K to K 3 *
10 B takes B	Kt takes B	42 R to K Kt sq (<i>o</i>)	R takes R
11 P to Q 4	P takes P	43 K takes R	Kt to B sq
12 Kt takes P	P to K 3	44 Kt to B 4	P to R 4
13 Q to B 3	Q to B sq	45 K to B 2	P to R 5
14 R to Q sq	Castles	46 K to B 3 (<i>p</i>)	Kt takes P (<i>q</i>)
15 P to K R 3	R to B 2 (<i>d</i>)	47 P takes Kt (<i>r</i>)	R takes P
16 B to K 3	B to B sq	48 Kt takes P	R to R 6 ch
17 R to Q 3 (<i>e</i>)	Kt to B 4	49 K to B 4	R takes P
18 R to Q 2	R to Kt sq	50 R takes P	R to Q Kt 6
19 Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 2	51 R to K 7 ch (<i>s</i>)	K takes P
20 Q takes Q	R takes Q	52 Kt to B 8 ch	K to B 4
21 Kt to B 3 (<i>f</i>)	R to Kt 2	53 R to K 5 ch	K to Q 5
22 B takes Kt (<i>g</i>)	B takes B ch	54 R takes P	P to R 6
23 K to B sq	K to B sq	55 P to Kt 6	P to R 7
24 P to R 3	K to K sq	56 R to K R 5	R to Kt 8 (<i>t</i>)
25 P to Q Kt 4	B to K 2	57 R takes P	K to B 4
26 Kt to Q Kt 5	Kt to B 2	58 R to R 7	R to Kt 5 ch
27 P to B 4	P to Kt 4	59 K to K 5	K to Kt 4 †
28 K to B 2	P to K R 3	60 K to Q 6	R to Kt 8
29 Kt to Q 6 ch	B takes Kt	61 K to B 7	K to R 3
30 P takes B	Kt to Q sq	62 K to Kt 8	R to Q 8
31 Kt to Q 4	Kt to B 3	63 P to Kt 7	Resigns.
32 Kt to Kt 3	P to R 3		

(*a*) First introduced by Paulsen in a game against Steinitz in the London International Tournament of 1862. It also occurs in a very fine consultation game played on the same occasion between Messrs Kling, St. Bon, and Steinitz (White), against Messrs Deacon, Medley, and Walker (Black). Both games are published in Löwenthal's book of the Chess Congress of 1862; but the move has since fallen into desuetude. [In the former of these games (Congress of 1862, p. 168), the opening moves were 1 P to K 4, 1 P

to Q B 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 2 P to K Kt 3, 3 Kt to B 3, 3 B to Kt 2, 4 B to B 4, 4 Kt to K B 3, 5 P to K 5 and now Paulsen, instead of Kt to Kt 5 which wins a Pawn, retreated Kt to Kt sq. The consultation game (p. 344) opened as a King's Fianchetto: 1 P to K 4, 1 P to K Kt 3, 2 P to K B 4 (why not preferably 2 P to Q 4?) 2 P to K 3, 3 Kt to K B 3, 3 P to Q B 4. As the notes to the first game of the present match have already shown, weak points have now been discovered in the ordinary defence to the Sicilian; and accordingly the greatest masters have again begun to adopt the Fianchetto at the second or third move. Thus in a game at Wiesbaden last year between Schallop and Paulsen we find 1 P to K 4 1 P to Q B 4, 2 Kt to Q B 3, 2 Kt to Q B 3, 3 P to K Kt 3, 3 P to K Kt 3, 4 B to Kt 2, 4 B to Kt 2 (*Schachzeitung*, 1880, p. 275): and at p. 372 of the same volume Winawer plays against Schottländer 1 P to K 4, 1 P to Q B 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 2 Kt to Q B 3, 3 Kt to B 3, 3 P to K Kt 3. Here the editor, Herr Minckwitz, remarks "We are inclined to give this defence the preference over 3 P to K 3." W.W.]

(b) We prefer reserving this move, as in the fifth game of the match. If adopted at once, it should be with the intention of developing the K Kt to B 3, and not to K 2.

(c) A good move, though it allows White to block in the K B, for Black ought to be able to effect its liberation by the advance of the Q P to the 3rd sooner or later.

(d) A most awkward development for the R. Kt to B 2 was the natural move, and he had nothing to fear from the reply P to K Kt 4, for he would then capture, and White would be bound to retake with the Q, or else he would lose a P by Kt takes K P, whereupon the Kt might return to R 3 with the view of occupying K B 4. This plan also gave him facilities for breaking through by P to Q 3 after due preparation.

(e) Finely played. Though he apparently loses a move and lets the adverse Kt in, he has gained more in position than if he had played R to Q 2 at once, to which Black might have answered B to Kt 5, while now the latter move would not be good, as White might answer P to Q R 3.

(f) The same Kt to K 2 was preferable. It would have obviated the necessity of exchanging pieces which liberated Black's B and made room for the K to come to the rescue. He also then threatened to attack the adverse Kt, which could not then enter at K 5 without a P being ultimately lost.

(g) Black now threatened Kt to K 5, followed by Kt to B 4, and afterwards by B to Q B 4, if White exchanged and then entered at Kt 5 with the Kt.

(h) Playing the other R would have left Q 2 square open for the immediate action of the Kt, which might have been wanted in case Black adopted a different and better defence.

(i) R to Q Kt sq was the correct move, and, if we mistake not, it would have been almost sufficient to deter White from the immediate advance of the Q Kt P, for Black might then bring the Kt to Q Kt 2 *via* Q sq; and whenever White's R entered at B 7, the answer K to Q sq would immediately threaten Kt takes P, while Black's R had also some good prospects of being made available at Q R sq.

(j) Right enough if done with the view of retreating the K R to Kt sq, and bringing the same to the Q side; for otherwise White would exchange the B P for Kt P, and then obtain a dangerous passed P on the K R file by P to K R 4.

(k) All with the object of supporting a very inferior defence.

(l) If there was any chance of retrieving the game it was only by R to K Kt sq, and then the same R to Q Kt sq. If White then pursued the plan of bringing his Kt to Q B 4, Black would ultimately defend by Kt to B sq, while otherwise Black, after returning with the K to K sq, would probably be able to relieve himself by R takes R. The defence actually adopted leaves him almost no hope.

(m) The winning coup.

(n) Desperate, but he had nothing better, as White threatened to occupy K 5 with the Kt, *via* Q B 4 or K B 3 accordingly.

* [Of course, if K takes P, 42 Kt to B 4 ch wins speedily. W. W.]

(o) Good enough, but he might have settled the affair more quickly by Kt to B 4, which would win a piece soon, while Black would not obtain a perpetual ch with his two Rooks, even if he sacrificed the Kt, for the White K would be able to make good his escape to the Q side.

(p) Mr. Zukertort afterwards pointed out that he ought to have played K to K 3, which brought him nearer to the Q side, with the same option of occupying B 4 if necessary.

(q) What else could he do? His position was too confined.

(r) Kt takes P, followed by Kt takes Q P, in reply to R to Kt sq, would have left him with an easier game to win; for Black's K R P would subsequently fall soon. [We venture to differ: after 47 Kt takes P, 47 R to Q Kt sq, 48 Kt takes Q P, the reply 48 Kt takes P would have made it by no means easy for White to win. W. W.]

(s) The initiation of an ingenious and surprising manœuvre.

(t) He could not save the P by R to Kt 7, for the answer K to Kt 3 would still prevent the K from crossing; while, whenever the Kt is attacked the Kt P would advance, followed by Kt to Q 6, and ultimately R to R 8, after getting rid of the P.

† [It was impossible to prevent the K from entering: if 59 K to B 3, 60 R to B 7 ch. W. W.]

GAME IV. PLAYED JULY 2ND.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	33 B takes P (<i>h</i>)	P takes B
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	34 Q takes P ch	Kt to Kt 3
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	35 P to Q R 4	Q to K sq
4 P to B 3	Kt to B 3	36 Q takes Q	R takes Q
5 P to Q 3	P to Q 3	37 P to R 5	Kt to B sq (<i>i</i>)
6 B to K 3 *	B to Kt 3	38 Kt to K 3	Kt to Q 3
7 Q Kt to Q 2	Kt to K 2	39 Kt to Q 5	Kt takes K P
8 Kt to B sq	P to B 3	40 P to R 6 ch	K to Kt sq
9 B to Kt 3	B to B 2	41 R to K sq	Kt to Kt 6
10 P to K R 3	P to K R 3	42 P to Kt 5	R to Q sq
11 Q to B 2 (<i>a</i>)	P to K Kt 4	43 Kt to K 7	R to Q 3 (<i>j</i>)
12 Castles	Kt to Kt 3	44 R to K 3	Kt to R 4
13 P to Q 4	Q to K 2	45 R to Q B 3 (<i>k</i>)	Kt to B 5
14 P takes P	P takes P	46 P to R 7 ch	K takes P
15 Kt to Kt 3	Kt to B 5	47 R takes B ch	K to Kt 3
16 Kt to K sq (<i>b</i>)	B to Q 2	48 R to B 2	K takes P
17 Kt to B 5	B takes Kt	49 Kt to Kt 8	P to K 5 (<i>l</i>)
18 P takes B	Q Kt to Q 4	50 P to Kt 3	Kt to Q 6 ch
19 Q to K 2	Kt takes B	51 K to Q sq (<i>m</i>)	P to R 4
20 P takes Kt	Kt to K 5	52 K to K 2	Kt to Kt 5
21 Q to B 3	Kt to B 4	53 R to B 8 (<i>n</i>)	Kt to Q 4
22 P to K 4	P to Q R 4	54 P to Kt 4	P takes P
23 Kt to B 2	R to Q sq	55 P takes P	R to B 3
24 R tks R ch (<i>c</i>)	K takes R	56 R to Q 8	K to B 4
25 B to B 4	P to B 3	57 R to R 8	K to Q 5
26 P to Q Kt 4	P to Kt 4 (<i>d</i>)	58 K to B 2	R to B 7 ch
27 B to K 2 (<i>e</i>)	Kt to Q 2	59 K to Kt 3	Kt to B 5
28 R to Q sq	K to B sq	60 R to R 4 ch	K to K 4
29 Q to B 2	K to Kt 2	61 R to R 5 ch	K to Q 3
30 P to R 3	Kt to Kt 3	62 R to R 6 ch	K to B 2
31 Q to B sq (<i>f</i>)	P takes P	Resigns. (<i>o</i>)	
32 B P takes P	Kt to R 5 (<i>g</i>)		

* [White conducts the opening cautiously, with strict reference not only to the chances of immediate attack, but to the end-game. 6 P to Q Kt 4, 6 B to Kt 3, 7 P to Q R 4 is here a favourite continuation: but Black as best advances Q R P to the third square only, not the fourth; and if the attack does not prove decisive in the middle game, White's Pawns are apt to show weak in the ending. P to Q Kt 4, *not* followed by P to Q R 4, is still less effective. W. W.]

(a) Not as good as Q to K 2, which Mr. Blackburne adopted in the 6th game. The present placement of the Q blocks up the B.

(b) If he took the Kt, followed by Kt to B 5, Black, after retaking with the K P and also exchanging the Kt, could have safely castled on the K side.

(c) This hasty exchange releases Black's game, who now brings his K into safety. The proper move was B to B 4 at once.

(d) Black defends himself with great skill and foresight. He could not at once retreat the Kt to Q 2 on account of the reply B to K 6, threatening R to Q sq.

(e) If P took Kt, the B would be taken, of course, and, though White could gain the far advanced Q B P with his Kt, he would maintain no advantage, for he had no means of defending his own front Q B P more than once with the Q, while Black would also bring his B to bear upon it at Q R 2 *via* Q Kt sq.

(f) White's two previous moves were weak, for he might have retained a slight pull by taking the R P, followed by P to Q B 4 instead. But the last move actually imperils his game seriously.

(g) Q to B 2 was much stronger; and we do not see how White could have parried its attacking force.

(h) While now he might have guarded himself against the effect of Q to B 2 by Q to B 3, followed if necessary by K to Kt sq. Of course the sacrifice was unsound.

(i) Superior to the obvious Kt to B 5. With due caution he provides against the entrance of the adverse R at Q 7, to which he would now reply by opposing the R at K 2.

(j) A feeble move, which nearly deprives him of an otherwise safe victory. R to Q 2 was the correct play.

(k) All this is very fine, considering that he is fighting against the odds of a piece.

(l) Premature. He should have first secured the advance of his R P as far as R 5, in order to keep the adverse B P isolated, as White could never advance the K Kt P without leaving his R P to be taken sooner or later at Black's option.

(m) Ingenious. He has now effected the passage for his K, and should have been quite safe.

(n) A routine move, for the purpose of cutting off the adverse K, which was inapplicable for the exigencies of the case, and loses him the game. R to Kt 2 was the move, for it was of more importance to prevent the Kt entering at Q 4 before White's K had reached K 3, and it would have secured a draw, e.g. 53 R to K 2, 53 K to B 5, if R to Q 6, with the object of taking off the Kt P and R P, White would have a chance of winning with the B P after capturing the hostile B P and K P, 54 K to K 3, 54 R to Q 6 ch, 55 K takes P, 55 Kt to Q 4, 56 R to B 2 ch, 56 Kt to B 6 ch, 57 R takes Kt ch, followed by Kt takes P, with an easy draw.

(o) We may remark, that even if White's Kt was off the board, there would be no absolute draw by best play on the other side, e.g., (assuming that White has no Kt left) : 63 R to R 7 ch, 63 K to Q 3 best ; if K to Kt 3, White checks at Kt 7, and then pursues the K all along on the same file : for the K dare not cross at once to the B file, or else the R would check at B 7, and either win the R, or be stalemated, 64 R to Q 7 ch, 64 K to K 4, 65 R to K 7 ch, 65 K to Q 5, 66 R takes P ch, if R to Q 7 ch the Kt interposes : 66 K to Q 4, and the stalemate position is dissolved.

GAME V. PLAYED JULY 4TH.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	26 B to K sq	R to K sq
2 Q Kt to B 3	P to K Kt 3	27 Q to Kt 2	Q to Q sq
3 P to K Kt 3 (a)	B to Kt 2	28 K to R sq	Kt to Q 2
4 B to Kt 2	Q Kt to B 3	29 B to B 2	Kt to B sq
5 P to Q 3	P to Q 3	30 B to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 3
6 K Kt to K 2	B to Q 2	31 B to R 2 (f)	B to K B sq
7 B to K 3	Kt to Q 5	32 B to Q sq	B to B sq
8 Q to Q 2	R to Kt sq (b)	33 B to B 2 (g)	B to Q Kt 2
9 P to K R 3	P to K R 4	34 R to B 5	B to Kt 2
10 Kt to Q sq	B to Q B 3	35 K to Kt sq (h)	P to R 3
11 P to Q B 3	Kt takes Kt	36 Q R to K B sq	Kt to K 2 (i)
12 Q takes Kt	Kt to B 3	37 R takes B P	B takes R
13 P to K B 4	Q to B 2	38 R takes B	Kt to B sq
14 Kt to B 2 (c)	P to Q Kt 4	39 R to R 6 (j)	R to B sq
15 Castles K R	Kt to Q 2	40 Kt to B 5	R to B 3
16 P to Q 4	P to B 5	41 R to R 5	R to Kt 3
17 Kt to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3	42 Q to B 2 (k)	Q to B sq (l)
18 B to Q 2	B to Q 2	43 P to K 5	Kt to Kt 3
19 Kt to K 3	Q to B sq	44 P takes P	Kt to Q 4
20 P to B 5	P to Kt 4	45 B to K 5 (m)	Kt to B 5
21 Kt to Q sq (d)	P to B 3	46 R to R 8 ch	K to B 2
22 B to B 3	P to R 5	47 R takes Q ch	R takes R
23 P to K Kt 4	Castles	48 B takes Kt	P takes B
24 Kt to K 3 (e)	P to K 4	49 Q takes R P	Resigns.
25 P tks P en pass	B takes P		

(a) Better than P to K B 4, adopted in the third game of the match.

(b) We do not like Black's last three moves ; he should have aimed at developing his K side. He was, however, wise in not attempting B to Kt 5, for Black might then have safely retreated

the K Kt to Kt sq, and would afterwards have gained time by P to K R 3.

(c) Loss of time. He should have endeavoured to post his Kt at K 3 after removing his B.

(d) For the third time this Kt is moved to the same square, but now with a more tangible object, for it forces his opponent to block in his K B with his own P, as he cannot defend the Kt P with the B, on account of the reply P to K 5, now prepared by the removal of the Kt.

(e) We should have decidedly preferred P to Q 5, which would have made Black's K B perfectly useless. White's pieces could be well placed in all directions, and he could well afford to leave a weak spot open at K 5 for the entrance of the adverse Kt, for he had plenty of scope for operation on the Q side.

(f) The movement of this B to this important post, where it attacks a weak adverse P, was beautifully worked out.

(g) By another clever manœuvre he has now posted his K B more favourably. Black could do nothing in the meanwhile.

(h) Also marked with great foresight. Evidently he will have to advance the K P sooner or later for the purpose of attack, and he removes the K at once from the pinning action of the adverse B, reserving an option of several places for the Q.

(i) Almost unpardonable carelessness in a match game. It was obvious that White aimed at breaking through in the K quarter, and he could, without great difficulty, have reckoned that the opponent would obtain a clearly won game after the sacrifice of the exchange. R to K B sq was the proper defence.

(j) Most probably this very fine move must have been overlooked by Black in his forecast of the position. It wins by force.

(k) Mr Zukertort pursues his attack with his usual vigour and energy.

(l) If Q to B 3, the K P would also have advanced, and as soon as the B entered at K 5 White would threaten Kt to K 7 ch, followed by R to R 8 mate.

(m) The finishing stroke.

GAME VI. PLAYED JULY 6TH AND 7TH.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	4 P to Q B 3	Kt to B 3
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	5 P to Q 3	P to Q 3
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	6 B to K 3	B to Kt 3

H 2

7 Q Kt to Q 2	Kt to K 2	33 Q takes Q	R takes Q
8 Kt to B sq	P to B 3	34 Kt to K 4	R takes R ch
9 P to K R 3	P to K R 3	35 R takes R	Kt to K sq (l)
10 Q to K 2 (a)	B to K 3 (b)	36 R to Q 5	K to B 2 †
11 B to Kt 3	P to Kt 4	37 R takes Kt P	Kt to Q 3
12 Castles	Kt to Kt 3	38 Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt
13 Kt to Kt 3	Q to K 2	39 B to K 4	R to Q Kt sq
14 Kt to B 5	B takes Kt	40 R to Q 5 ch	K to K 2
15 P takes B	Kt to B 5	41 P to B 3	P to B 3
16 Q to B sq	Castles Q R*	42 K to B 2	Kt to Kt 3
17 B takes B	P takes B	43 R to Kt 5	K to Q 3
18 P to Kt 3	Q Kt to Q 4	44 P to Q R 4 (m)	Kt to Q 2 (n)
19 P to B 4 (c)	Kt to B 2	45 R to Q 5 ch (o)	K to B 2
20 Q to K sq	Kt to Q 2	46 R to R 5	K to Q 3
21 Q to B 3	Q to B 3 (d)	47 R to R 6 ch	R to Kt 3
22 P to Kt 4	P to Kt 4	48 R to R 8	R to Kt sq
23 Kt to Q 2	Kt to B 4	49 P to R 5 (p)	R takes R
24 B to B 2 (e)	P takes P (f)	50 B takes R	K to B 4 (q)
25 P takes P	P to Q 4 (g)	51 B to Kt 7	K to Kt 4
26 P takes P	R takes P	52 P to R 6	K to Kt 3
27 Kt to B 4	Kt to Q 2	53 K to B 3	P to K 5
28 Q to Kt 4	P to B 4	54 P takes P	Kt to K 4
29 Q to Kt 3	R to Q 5	55 K to Q 4	K to R 2
30 K R to K sq	P to Kt 4 (h)	56 K to B 5	K to Kt sq
31 Kt to Q 2	P to B 5 (i)	57 B to Q 5	Resigns. (r)
32 Q to Kt 4 (j)	Q to Q 3 (k)		

(a) The Q is better placed here than at B 2 ; but the question is, whether she should be brought out at all at this stage, and whether with a move in advance he ought not to try Black's plan of advancing P to K Kt 4 and entering with his Kt at B 5 *via* Kt 3.

(b) This seems to entail loss of time ; and, though both parties can apparently afford delays in manœuvring, yet we think it might make some ultimate difference if the B were kept at home in order to proceed at once with P to Kt 4, Kt to Kt 3, &c.

* [By being enabled to castle Black has obtained a better opening than in the Fourth Game. On comparing the two openings, we observe that on the former occasion Black had retreated the B prematurely to B 2, and could not castle without losing the R P. W. W.]

(c) Which drives him where he wants to go. Q to K 2, followed by K R to K sq in order to advance the Q P, appears to us the better plan.

(d) Useless. The Q stood better where she was, and P to B 3 was preferable.

- (e) Best, as Black threatened P to Kt 5.
- (f) This premature exchange liberates White's B and Q R and rids the adversary of a weak P. Up to this we were inclined to take Black's game for choice, though the difference did not amount to much. The game is now about even.
- (g) Also too early. He should have prepared with Q to K 2 in order to be enabled to retake with the Kt.
- (h) Q to R 3 was the right play.
- (i) An error of judgment which compromises his position for the ending. [The higher the class of player, the more certain are Pawns prematurely thrust on to disclose their weakness, even if they attack an adverse piece and appear for the moment to be gaining time. Compare the fourth game, note.* W. W.]
- (j) Well played, in order to prevent Q to K 2.
- (k) Q to R 3 was of no use now, as White could afford to give up the R P and attack with the Kt at K 4.
- (l) If R to B sq, White would ch at Q 6, followed by P to Q R 4.
- † [The Pawn cannot be saved. Had Black attempted to defend it by 36 Kt to B 2, White could continue with 37 Kt to Q 6 ch, and 38 Kt takes K B P, whichever way the King went. W. W.]
- (m) He could have won here much quicker by B to Q 5. The B P could not be saved then, for in reply to K to B 2 White would still capture, followed by R to B 5 ch.
- (n) Black defends himself very ingeniously.
- (o) As afterwards pointed out by Mr. Zukertort, there was no more than a draw now if he exchanged Rooks, e.g. :—45 R takes R, 45 Kt takes R, 46 K to B 3, 46 K to B 4. [The remainder of the *Field* note is unintelligible. Black is made to play Kt to R 3, and on White moving B to Kt 7, Kt to B 2, whereas it is White's turn to play. White, we think, wins by 47 B to Kt 7, 47 Kt to Q 2 (only move), 48 P to R 5 (if 48 B to R 6, 48 Kt to Kt 3 appears to draw), 48 K to Kt 4, 49 P to R 6. The position, in fact, becomes identical with that of the actual game at a later stage, and exchanging Rooks at once would have saved time. W. W.]
- (p) He has gained an important move, and chosen the right position for allowing the exchange. The latter part of the ending is excellently played by Mr. Blackburne.
- (q) Kt to B 4 would no more save the game, for he could no more reach B 2 with the Kt, e.g.—50 Kt to B 4, 51 B to Kt 7, 51 K to B 2 best, if Kt takes B, the R P goes straight to Queen; 52 P to R 6, 52 K to Kt 3, 53 K to B 3, and after taking the B P the K walks over to the K side.
- (r) If the Kt checks at Q 6, the answer is K to Kt 6.

GAME VII. PLAYED JULY 11TH.

(French Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	18 P takes B	P takes Kt
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	19 P takes P ch	R takes P
3 Q Kt to B 3	K Kt to B 3	20 R takes P	R to Q 2 (i)
4 P takes P	P takes P	21 R to B 4 (j)	Kt to K 2
5 Kt to B 3	B to Q 3	22 Q to Q 3	B takes Kt
6 B to Q 3	Castles	23 P takes B	Kt to Q 4
7 Castles	Kt to B 3 (a)	24 R to B 3	K R to K 2 (h)
8 B to K Kt 5	B to K Kt 5	25 B to Q 2	Q to Q 3
9 K to R sq (b)	B to K 2	26 Q R to K B sq	Kt to B 3
10 B to K 3 (c)	Q to Q 2	27 B to B 4	Q to Q 4
11 Q to Q 2 (d)	B to Q 3 (e)	28 B to K 5	Kt to K 5
12 Kt to K R 4 (f)	Q R to K sq	29 R to B 4 (l)	Kt to K 4 (m)
13 P to B 3	B to K 3 (g)	30 R to B 5 (n)	Kt to K 3
14 P to B 4	Q to Q sq	31 B takes Kt P	Kt to Q B 4 (o)
15 Kt to B 3	B to Q Kt 5	32 Q to R 3 (p)	Kt to K 5 (q)
16 P to B 5	Kt to K 5 (h)	33 B to K 5	R takes B
17 B takes Kt	P takes B	White announced mate in 5 moves. (r)	

(a) The best theoretical authorities, including Herr Zukertort, consider this the strongest defensive development at this point.

(b) In order to capture the Q P without remaining subjected to the answer of B takes P ch. [The following variations were given some years ago by Herr Zukertort in *Westminster Papers*:—9 K to R sq, 9 K to R sq (A), 10 Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes P, 11 Kt takes Kt, 11 Kt takes Kt, 12 P takes Kt, 13 B to R 6, 13 B to R 6, 14 B takes R, 14 B takes R, 15 B takes B, 15 B takes B, 16 B takes B P and wins a Pawn. (A) 9 Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes Kt, 11 P takes Kt, 11 B to R 6, 12 B takes Kt, 12 P takes B, 13 Q to Q 2, &c.]

(c) White has obtained a change of post for his B, which, in the opinion of Herr Zukertort, is of some importance for his development.

(d) Questionable.

(e) For we think that Black's having developed the Q at Q 2 makes a material difference in enabling him now to capture the Kt with advantage. The game might then have proceeded thus:—11 B takes Kt, 12 P takes B, 12 Q to R 6, 13 B to K 2, 13 B to Q 3, 14 P to B 4, 14 Kt to K 2, 15 K R to K Kt sq, 15 Kt to B 4 with a good game.

(f) The Kt was bound to remove now, and this was the best plan, in order to avoid an offer of exchange by B to K B 4.

(g) Q to Q sq, though tempting, would have been bad.

(h) B to B sq was the proper play.

(i) Exchanging Rooks, followed by B takes Kt, and afterwards Q to Q 4, would have afforded him no compensation for the P lost, for White would retake the Kt with the Q, followed by B to Kt sq, and he would have ample time for advancing the Q R P, and then protecting his K B P with the R, if necessary, when doubly attacked.

(j) An awkward sort of defence, which should only have led to an even game, while we believe that the advantage gained could have been better secured by B to Kt sq.

(k) P to B 4 was now the correct move to equalise the game, for we cannot see how White could keep any advantage after that.

(l) R to B 5 at once would have compelled the advance of the P to Kt 3, which would have apparently weakened Black's position on the K side. But on the other hand it would give Black opportunities of reaching K Kt 2 with his Kt *via* K 3, after resorting to Kt to B 4, which he had always at his disposal. even if his own Q were in the meanwhile to be attacked by P to B 4.

(m) A flagrant error, which loses his most important P and disintegrates his position on the K side. Kt to B 4 would have enabled him make a good fight for a draw, whether White offered the exchange of Queens at B 3 or not.

(n) Promptly taking advantage. After this Black's game becomes hopeless.

(o) Much too late now. White was not likely to submit to the exchange of Queens.

(p) This wins, no doubt, but B to R 6 threatening mate with the doubled Rooks, and also Q to Kt 3 ch, was more precise, and finer style.

(q) Just on the chance that White would take the Q at once which led to mere exchange by the answer Kt to B 7 ch.

(r) Commencing with Q to Kt 4 ch. The Kt must then interpose, and the Q takes, followed by R to B 8 ch.

GAME VIII. PLAYED JULY 12TH.

(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	4 P to B 3	Kt to B 3
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	5 P to Q 3	P to Q 3
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	6 B to K 3	B to Kt 3

7 Q Kt to Q 2	Kt to K 2	16 Q R to K sq	Q takes Q
8 Kt to B sq	P to B 3	17 R takes Q ch	K to B sq
9 Kt to Kt 3	P to K R 3	18 K R to K sq	R to K sq (b)
10 Q to K 2	P to Kt 4	19 R tks R ch (c)	Kt takes R
11 Castles Q R	Kt to Kt 3	20 P to K Kt 4	P takes P <i>en</i>
12 P to Q 4	Q to K 2		<i>pass</i>
13 Kt to B 5 (a)	B takes Kt	21 B P takes P	P to Q 4
14 P takes B	Kt to B 5	22 B to Q 3	P to B 3
15 B takes Kt	K P takes B	Drawn game. (d)	

(a) This leads to an even game, though White gains first possession of the open K file with doubled Rooks. Probably Mr. Blackburne thought that the latter contingency, which is usually a favourable one, should have yielded him some retainable advantage. However, excepting perhaps P to K R 4, the consequences of which required great forethought, we see no other feasible line of continuation for White.

(b) The proper rejoinder, which completely neutralises the action of the opponent's doubled Rooks.

(c) If Kt to Q 2, Black's K will first move to Kt 2; and should White then attempt to enter at K 7, then Black would make himself safe by P to Q 4 followed by B to Q sq. It should be observed that it is necessary to bring the K out first, for if P to Q 4 at once, White, after retreating the B might cause some embarrassment to Black's position by returning with the Kt to B 3, and fixing himself at K 5 without allowing both Rooks to be exchanged.

(d) Black will bring his R to K 2 *via* R 2 to face that of the opponent, and neither side has any means of egress.

GAME IX. PLAYED JULY 16TH.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE. (Mr. Zukertort.)	BLACK. (Mr. Blackburne.)
1 K Kt to B 3	P to K 3	9 P to Q Kt 3	P to B 4
2 P to K 3	K Kt to B 3	10 B to Kt 2	P takes Q P
3 P to Q 4	P to Q Kt 3	11 K P takes P	R to B sq
4 P to Q R 3	B to Kt 2	12 R to B sq	B to Q 3
5 P to B 4	B to K 2	13 R to K sq	Q to K 2
6 Kt to B 3	Castles (a)	14 Kt to Q Kt 5	P to Q R 3 (d)
7 B to Q 3 (b)	P to Q 4	15 Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
8 Castles	Q Kt to Q 2 (c)	16 Kt to K 5	P takes P

17 Kt takes Kt (e)	Kt tks Kt (f)	42 K to B 3	P to Kt 4
18 P takes P	Q to B 5	43 P to R 5	Ktto Q 4 ch (g)
19 Q to K 2 (g)	Kt to B 3	44 K to B 4	P to R 4
20 Q to K 3	Q takes Q	45 P to R 6	Kt to B 2
21 R takes Q (h)	K R to Q sq	46 P to R 7	P to K 5
22 P to B 4 (i)	P to Q Kt 4 (j)	47 K to Q 4 (r)	Kt to Kt 4 ch
23 P takes P	R takes R ch	48 K to K 3	K to B 4
24 B takes R	P takes P	49 B to Q 4	Kt to B 2
25 B takes Kt P	R takes P	50 B to B 5	Kt to Kt 4 (s)
26 R to Q 3	R takes R	51 B to Q sq	P to Kt 5 (t)
27 B takes R	B to B 3	52 B to Kt 3	Kt to B 2
28 P to Kt 3	Kt to Q 4	53 B to B 7	Kt to Q 4 ch
29 K to B 2	P to B 3	54 K to Q 4	Kt to B 2
30 K to K 2	K to B 2	55 B to Q Kt 6 (u)	Kt to K 3 ch
31 K to Q 2 (k)	P to R 3	56 K to K 3	P to R 5 (v)
32 B to B 2	P to K 4	57 P takes P	Kt to B 5
33 K to Q 3 (l)	B to Kt 4 ch	58 B to K 8	Kt to Q 4 ch
34 K to Q 2	B to B 3 (m)	59 K to B 2	B to Kt 2
35 P takes P	P takes P	60 B to K 3	Kt to B 3
36 K to Q 3	Kt to Kt 3 (n)	61 B to B 7	Kt to Q 2
37 B to K 3	B to Kt 4 ch	62 P to R 5	Kt to K 4
38 K to B 3	Kt to Q 4 ch (o)	63 B to Kt 8 (w)	Kt to B 6
39 K to Q 2	K to K 3	64 P to R 6	K to Kt 3
40 P to Q R 4	B to B 3 (p)	65 P to R 7	K to Kt 2
41 B to Q B 5	Kt to B 3	66 B to B sq	Resigns.

(a) Too soon. We believe P to Q 4 to be necessary as soon as the adverse Q Kt was brought out.

(b) We prefer P to Q 5, thus blocking the adverse Q B, and also making it extremely difficult for the opponent to find a convenient development for his Q Kt.

(c) This Kt is generally better posted in this opening at Q B 3 after advancing the P to Q B 4.

(d) He could not well retreat the B to Kt sq, on account of the reply P to Q R 4 threatening B to R 3; but there was really no reason against attacking the adverse R, at B 5, followed by P to Q R 3.

(e) An injudicious exchange, which not only throws away a fine position, but might have given the superiority to the opponent. P takes P at once was the right play.

(f) Q takes Kt was superior, for it would have enabled him afterwards to break the adverse Q centre by P to Q Kt 4.

(g) With the view of offering the exchange of Queens, in reliance on the strength of his two Bishops for the ending. But we believe he would have made more of his superior position by keep-

ing his full forces and entering on an attack against the adverse K side with his R *via* K 3.

(h) Better than retaking with the P, in which case Black might have fixed his Kt in at K 5, protecting it afterwards by P to K B 4, producing a drawn position, as the Kt could not be got rid of without leaving Bishops of opposite colours.

(i) With the intention of advancing this P to the 5th, which could not be stopped by P to Kt 3, on account of the immediate reply P to Q 5.

(j) This was best now. He was bound to get rid of the adverse Q centre, in view of the dangerous advance pointed out in our last note.

(k) He could not take the R P, for obviously his B would have been shut in by P to Kt 3. But we see no object in this move, which blocks out the Q B. B to B 2 at once, in order to enter at Q 3 with his K, seems preferable.

(l) Waste of time. He ought to have exchanged Pawns at once.

(m) As a draw was the only possible result by best possible play on both sides, and he could only compromise himself by playing to win, it was his best plan to capture the P.

(n) A bad move. K to K 3 at once would have actually given him the same position as he obtains for his side on the 40th move, with the enormous difference that the adverse R P could not advance on account of Kt to Kt 5 ch and White's Q B was not in such good play.

(o) He could not allow the K to enter at Kt 4.

(p) Compare note (n).

(q) Kt to K 5 ch was, we believe, preferable on the whole, though he would lose if he afterwards exchanged for the B.

(r) Herr Zukertort rightly considers that he could have forced the game here by B to Kt 6. Wherever the Kt went to, the White K could come up to B 5, and then the other B could soon be brought to oppose at Q B 6, *via* Q R 4, which settled matters.

(s) It was obviously much stronger to oppose the K at K 4, with the view of driving the K still further back by Kt to Q 4 ch. We believe he had then a sure drawn game.

(t) Also provoking useless trouble. The R P becomes now weak, and it was obviously better to advance the other P.

(u) Which leaves the opponent some more chance, while B takes P would have won immediately.

(v) A gross blunder. It was easy to foresee that the extra passed P on the other wing would win.

(w) After this it is all over. Mr. Zukertort has played the greater part of this game in a masterly style.

GAME X. PLAYED JULY 18TH AND 19TH.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	40 Q to Q B sq	P to Q 5
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	41 P to B 5	Kt to K 6
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	42 R takes Kt (i)	P takes R
4 Kt takes P	Kt to B 3	43 Q takes P	P to Kt 4 (j)
5 Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	44 B to Q B 4	R to Q sq
6 P to K 5 (a)	Kt to K 5	45 R to Q 2 (k)	Q to Kt 2 ch
7 Q to B 3 (b)	Kt to Kt 4	46 K to Kt sq	R takes R
8 Q to K Kt 3	Kt to K 3	47 Q takes R	P takes P
9 B to Q 3	P to Q 4	48 P takes P	B to R 4 (l)
10 Castles	P to Q B 4	49 Q to Q 5	Q takes Q
11 R to Q sq (c)	P to Q B 3	50 B takes Q	B to B 6
12 P to Kt 3	B to K 2	51 K to B 2 (m)	R to R 3 (n)
13 P to K B 4	B to R 5	52 P to R 4	P to B 5
14 Q to B 3	Kt to Q 5	53 B takes P (o)	R to R 4 (p)
15 Q to K 3 (d)	B to K 2	54 K to B 3	B takes P
16 P to B 3	Kt to B 4	55 B to K sq	R to B 4
17 Q to B 2	P to K R 4	56 B to Kt 4	B to Q 3
18 Kt to Q 2	P to R 5 (e)	57 B takes R	B takes B
19 Kt to B 3	P to Kt 3	58 K to Kt 4	B to Q 3
20 R to Kt sq	R to Q Kt sq	59 K takes R P	K to Kt 2
21 R to Kt 2	P to R 6	60 K to Kt 4	K to B 3
22 P to Kt 3	Kt to R 3	61 B to R 6	B takes P
23 P to B 4	B to Kt 5	62 P to Kt 4	B to Q 3
24 R to K sq (f)	B to K 3	63 P to Kt 5	B to B 2
25 R to Q 2	Q to B sq	64 B to B 8	B to R 4
26 Q to B sq	B to Q sq	65 K to B 3	B to B 2
27 R to Q B 2	Kt to B 4	66 K to Kt 4	B to Q sq
28 B to Q 2	B to Kt 3	67 B to Kt 7	K to K 4
29 K to R sq	Q to Q sq	68 B to Kt 2	K to B 3
30 Kt to Kt 5	Q to K 2	69 B to R 3	K to K 4
31 B to B 3	R to R 3	70 K to R 5	K to B 3
32 Kt takes B	P takes Kt	71 K to Kt 4	K to K 4
33 P to K Kt 4	Kt to R 5	72 B to B sq	K to B 3
34 K R to K 2 (g)	K to Q 2	73 B to Kt 2	K to K 4
35 B to K sq	Q to B 2	74 B to R 3	K to B 3
36 P takes P (h)	B P takes P	75 K to B 3	K to K 4
37 B to Kt 5 ch	K to K 2	76 K to K 3	K to Q 4
38 B to Kt 3	K to B sq	77 B to Kt 4	K to K 4
39 B to Q 3	Kt to Kt 7		

Drawn Game.

(a) In the first note to the second game of the match the *Field* proposed this move in lieu of B to Q 3 then played.

(b) A very good move, and superior to B to Q 3, to which Black might have replied Kt to B 4.

(c) Loss of time. He violates for no purpose the elementary rule of development, holding good with very rare exceptions, especially in open games, viz., not to move one and the same piece twice before all the pieces are developed.

(d) An inconvenient post for the Q. Q to B sq was ever so much superior.

(e) He could have taken a stronger initiative for attacking purposes by Q to Q R 4.

(f) B to K 4 looks tempting, but we believe Black could have given up the Q safely in that case—*e.g.*, 24 B to K 4, 24 P takes B, 25 R takes Q ch, 25 R takes R, 26 Kt to K sq; (if Kt to Q 2, then follows Kt to B 4,) 26 R to Q 8, 27 R to B 2, 27 B to B 6, followed by Kt to Kt 5, and Castling, and we prefer Black's game.

(g) An ugly arrangement of Rooks, more suitable for the defence, while he had evidently the attack in hand.

(h) Very feeble. He only obtains a useless ch thereby, and has again to retreat with the B.

(i) Excellent play. He retains sufficient to win.

(j) This P cannot be taken, on pain of mate after Q to Q Kt 2 ch.

(k) Too early. The finessing move K to Kt sq would have compelled Black to protect the Kt P, and White could then oppose the R with greater advantage.

(l) A splendid move. The exchange of Queens is forced now; for if the Q does not oppose at Q 5, B to B 6 follows, threatening the fatal B to Q 5 ch.

(m) At this point the game was adjourned till Wednesday.

(n) Herr Zukertort deserves the highest credit for this very fine resource as regards actual play; but it is our duty to give our opinion that it would not succeed in saving the game against analysis. He had, however, nothing better.

(o) P takes P was the play. It is impossible to exhaust all the variations, but we are sure that the Pawns ought to have the best of the struggle against the exchange in any case.

(p) After this beautiful move the game is forced drawn, and White's subsequent attempts to win could make no impression by proper play on the other side.

GAME XI. PLAYED JULY 22ND.

(English Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	23 Q to Q sq (<i>n</i>)	P to K R 3 (<i>o</i>)
2 P to K 3	K Kt to B 3	24 P to R 3	R to Q sq (<i>p</i>)
3 K Kt to B 3	P to Q Kt 3	25 Q to B 2	B to B sq (<i>q</i>)
4 P to Q R 3	B to Kt 2	26 P takes P	B to B 2
5 Kt to B 3	P to Q 4	27 P to B 4	P to Q R 4
6 P to Q 4	Q Kt to Q 2	28 P to Q R 4	B to R 3
7 P to Q Kt 3 (<i>a</i>)	B to Q 3 (<i>b</i>)	29 B to R 3	P to Q Kt 4
8 B to Kt 2	Castles	30 P takes P	B takes Kt P
9 B to K 2 (<i>c</i>)	R to K sq (<i>d</i>)	31 B to Q 6	B to Kt 3 (<i>r</i>)
10 Castles	Kt to B sq (<i>e</i>)	32 Q to Kt 3	P to B 4 (<i>s</i>)
11 R to B sq	P to B 3 (<i>f</i>)	33 B takes P	P to R 5
12 P to Q Kt 4 (<i>g</i>)	P takes P	34 Q takes P ch	K to R sq
13 B takes P	Kt to Kt 3	35 Q takes Q ch	R takes Q
14 B to Q 3	Q to K 2 (<i>h</i>)	36 K to B 2	P to Kt 4
15 Kt to K 4	Kt takes Kt	37 P takes P	P to R 6
16 B takes Kt	Q R to B sq	38 P to B 7	B to R 3
17 Q to Kt 3 (<i>i</i>)	R to K B sq	39 P queens	B takes Q
18 Kt to K 5	Kt takes Kt (<i>j</i>)	40 B takes B (<i>t</i>)	P to R 7
19 P takes Kt	B to Kt sq	41 B to Kt 7	B to B 2 (<i>u</i>)
20 K R to Q sq	K R to Q sq (<i>k</i>)	42 R to Q R sq	R to Q Kt sq
21 R takes R ch	Q takes R (<i>l</i>)	43 B to Q 5	R to Kt 7 ch (<i>v</i>)
22 P to Kt 5	Q to K sq (<i>m</i>)	44 K to B 3	Resigns.

(*a*) P to Q Kt 4 would be premature, on account of the reply P to Q R 4.

(*b*) We think that the K B should in this opening be placed at Q 3 for the attack, and at K 2 for the defence.

(*c*) He might have gained a move here by P to Q Kt 4, which would have compelled the adversary to capture the B P.

(*d*) In conjunction with the pursuance of the plan of advancing the K P after exchanging B P for Q P, this would be feasible. But his subsequent hesitation to adopt that measure makes the move of the R useless.

(*e*) The manœuvring of this Kt to the K side has no object in this opening, where the battle is usually fought on the other wing. Consistent with his previous placement of the K R, he should have taken the Q B P with Q P, followed by P to K 4.

(*f*) Worse than unnecessary. We fail to see any object in blocking up the R.

(g) Promptly getting the best of the position. Black must now capture the B P which threatens to advance to B 5 with a powerful attack on the Q side.

(h) Even now we should have preferred an attempt to open the game by P to K 4. If White then took the Kt and drew the R into the centre by subsequent exchanges, it would only lead to an exchange of Queens; and Black would suffer no inconvenience from the withdrawal of the adverse Q Kt, though it unmasked the B. It also prevents P to K B 4, for the B could now take if that P advanced.

(i) This is high-class judgment, besides a clever finesse. He spots the weak point on the other side, and prevents the advance of the Q B P, against which he means to direct his attack. It is obvious that, if Black were now to push the Q B P, White would exchange Bishops first, followed by Kt P takes P, winning a clear P.

(j) Which causes him loss of important time. B takes Kt, followed by Q to B 2, was the proper play. If White then protected the K P, without capturing the Kt with the B, the Kt could be brought into good play immediately, *via* K 2. In the other alternative Bishops of opposite colours remained, with an even game.

(k) This costs a P under any circumstances.

(l) A gross miscalculation apparently. Retaking with the R would have given up the inevitably lost P in a much less dangerous way, and he would have had a fair prospect in playing subsequently for a draw by Q to Q 2, followed by Q to Q 7 in reply to the R retreating to the B sq. The move in the text enables White to fix a passed P at B 6.

(m) In all probability he had previously speculated on now capturing the Kt P followed by exchanging Rooks and Q to B 2. On discovering that White will in that case retain the piece by the ultimate answer Q to Q sq, he injudiciously desists from that course, which, in our opinion, was still the best under the circumstances.

(n) Correct and precise, to prevent Black from relieving himself by R to B 2, in which case White would still capture the P, and Black could not capture thrice on account of the impending mate by Q to Q 8.

(o) P to Kt 3 would have served his object better; for he would then obtain two passed Pawns for the piece by R to B 2, as will be explained in our next note.

(p) White's last move was, we believe, also best against P to Kt 3 proposed in our last note, and he could then obtain some compensation at this juncture by R to B 2, while as it stands, this plan is not available, as White would ultimately win another P, either on the K side or on the Q side.

(q) B to B 2 or B to R 3 would have gained a move, which might have been of some importance.

(*r*) Obviously he could not take twice, for White would advance the P to B 7, followed afterwards by B to Kt 7, in case the Q tried to stop the P at Q B sq.

(*s*) P to R 5 might have led to the following fine variation:— 32 P to R 5, 33 Q takes B, B takes P ch, 34 K to R sq, B takes R, 35 P to B 7, R to B sq, 36 B to B 6, and wins the Q.

(*t*) Black makes the most of his defence, though, owing to the nature of the game, this does not amount to much. It is obvious that White could not retake with the R, or Black would exchange, and queen his R P without obstacle.

(*u*) To prolong the fight by R to K 2, recovering the piece if White takes.

(*v*) Just on the last chance that the K might retreat to the last row, whereupon the R would ch at Kt 8.

GAME XII. PLAYED JULY 25TH.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P to B 4	P to Q 4 (<i>d</i>)
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	13 Kt to B 3	Q to Q 2
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	14 B to Q 2	P to Q 5
4 Kt takes P	Kt to B 3	15 Kt to R 4	Kt to Q 4
5 Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	16 Q to B 3	Kt to Kt 5
6 P to K 5	Q to K 2	17 Castles (<i>e</i>)	Q to B 4 (<i>f</i>)
7 Q to K 2	Kt to Q 4	18 B takes Kt	B takes B
8 P to Q B 4	B to R 3	19 B to Q 3 (<i>g</i>)	Q to Q 2
9 P to Q Kt 3	Castles (<i>a</i>)	20 P to Q B 5 (<i>h</i>)	B to Kt 4 (<i>i</i>)
10 Q to K 4 (<i>b</i>)	Kt to B 3	21 B takes B	Resigns.
11 Q to K 2 (<i>c</i>)	R to K sq		

(*a*) Herr Zukertort considers this defence, which has not been sufficiently tested in practice, sound.

(*b*) By this trap he only endangers himself. He probably intended to induce the answer Kt to Kt 5, whereupon he would attack with the Q R P; and if Black answered P to Q 4, he would check with the Q at B 5. Either B to Kt 2 or Q to K 2 would have given him a good game. But it may be observed that B to R 3 might, at Black's option, only lead to an exchange of Queens; for the Q might capture, followed by B to Kt 5 ch, whereupon White's Q would be bound to interpose at once, or a piece would be lost by Kt to B 6 ch.

(*c*) The Q could not retreat to K 3, or a P would be lost at once by the answer Kt to Kt 5.

(*d*) P to Q 3 must have ultimately gained a P for Black; for White could not capture the Kt, on account of the reply Q to Q sq, followed, if the B interposed, by Q takes P, winning the R.

(*e*) Bold. We should have preferred B takes Kt, followed by K to B 2 if B retook; for he threatened afterwards P to Q R 3, driving back the B, which was bound to guard against the entrance of the Kt at B 5.

(*f*) He comes out with the inferior game from this sally. We see no danger in capturing the R P, and, on the contrary, if White afterwards attempted an attack on the Q R file, he would most likely find it premature, and

involve himself in difficulties which we believe would have been to Black's advantage.

(g) Better than R takes P, in which case White would have obtained a fair attack by opposing Rooks at Q sq.

(h) He obtains a good game by this, but raises unnecessary complications. B to K 4, threatening to win the B P and the exchange, would have left him with a plain superiority.

(i) An extraordinary blunder to make in a match game. Of course B takes B was the only move. White, we believe, would by best play have still retained some superiority of position, but it was by no means an easy matter to make much of it.

GAME XIII. PLAYED JULY 27TH.

(English Opening.)

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	40 R to Kt 2	Q to B 4 ch
2 K Kt to B 3	K Kt to B 3	41 Q to B 2	Q takes Q ch
3 P to Q R 3	P to Q Kt 3	42 R takes Q	R takes P (k)
4 Kt to B 3	B to Kt 2	43 P takes R	B takes B
5 P to K 3	P to Q 4	44 R takes K P	B to Q 5
6 P to Q 4	B to K 2	45 P to Q 7	Kt to K 4 (l)
7 P to Q Kt 3	Castles	46 R takes Kt	B takes R
8 B to Kt 2	P takes P	47 R takes P	B to Q 5 ch
9 P takes P	P to B 4	48 K to B sq	R to Q sq
10 B to K 2	Kt to R 3 (a)	49 R to Q 5	B to Kt 3
11 Castles	Kt to K 5 (b)	50 Kt to B 3	K to Kt 2
12 Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	51 Kt to K 5	P to B 6
13 Kt to Q 2	B to Kt 2	52 K to K 2	B to B 2
14 Q to B 2	Q to B 2 (c)	53 Kt to B 6	R to K B sq
15 P to Q 5 (d)	Q R to Q sq	54 P queens	B takes Q
16 P to K 4	P to B 4 (e)	55 Kt takes B	P to B 7
17 Q to B 3	B to Kt 4	56 K to Q 2	R to B 7 ch
18 P to B 4	B to R 3	57 K to B sq	R takes P
19 P to K 5	Kt to Kt sq	58 Kt to K 6 ch	K to B 2
20 P to Q 6	Q to K B 2	59 Kt to B 4	K to K 2
21 Q to R 3 (f)	Kt to B 3	60 R to Q 2	R to R 8 ch
22 Q R to Q sq	K to R sq	61 K takes P	R to Q R 8
23 Kt to Kt 3	R to K Kt sq	62 K to Kt 3	R to R 4
24 B to K B 3	R to Q 2	63 R to Q 5	R takes R
25 P to Kt 3	Q to B sq	64 Kt takes R ch	K to K 3
26 R to Q 3	Kt to Q sq (g)	65 Kt to K 3 (m)	K to K 4
27 B takes B	Kt takes B	66 K to B 3	K to K 5
28 Q to Kt 2	P to Kt 3	67 K to Q 2 (n)	K to B 6
29 P to Q R 4	B to Kt 2	68 P to Kt 4 (o)	K to B 5
30 B to B 3	Q to Q B sq	69 P to Kt 6	P takes P
31 Kt to Q 2	Kt to Q sq	70 K to K 2	K to Kt 6 (p)
32 P to R 5	P to K Kt 4	71 K to K sq	K to B 6
33 B P takes P (h)	Kt to B 3 (i)	72 K to Q 2	K to B 5
34 P takes P	P takes P	73 K to Q 3	K to B 6
35 R to K sq (j)	Q to Kt 2	74 K to Q 4	K to B 5
36 Kt to B 3	R to K B sq	75 K to Q 3 (g)	K to B 6
37 Kt to R 4	P to Kt 4	76 K to Q 2	K to B 5
38 P takes P	Q takes P		
39 R to Q 2	P to Q B 5		

Drawn game.

- (a) We repeat that the natural post for the Q Kt is at Q B 3.
- (b) This causes him only loss of time, and gives the opponent the desired opportunity of liberating his K B P for the eventual advance.
- (c) It was now the highest time to exchange the B P for the Q P, in order to have a convenient square at B 4 for the Kt should the hostile Q P advance. Kt to B 2 was also better than the move in the text.
- (d) Excellent play, whereby he establishes the superiority of position for his side. Obviously Black cannot capture twice, as the Kt would be left *en prise* of the B.
- (e) Bad. P to K B 3 was the right defence, for White would gain nothing by taking the K P, as he could not subsequently support it sufficiently.
- (f) An ill-favoured post for the Q, which might have been made much more useful on the Q side.
- (g) This offer of exchange is ill-judged, as it only gives additional scope of action to the adverse Q, which naturally would try to get into play next at Kt 2. Q to Q B sq at once, was preferable.
- (h) We believe this capture compromises at least his advantage, if not his position altogether. K to R sq left his position on the K side unbroken, for obviously, after exchanging Pawns, Black could not capture the K P with the B, as it would be retaken with a ch.
- (i) An error of judgment, of which his opponent avails himself cleverly.
- (j) An important, fine move, and of course, much superior to Kt to B 3 at once, as Black has no time now to attack the Q B P with the Q, since his Kt remains undefended.
- (k) Most ingenious. Black conducts the defence admirably.
- (l) A gross error, which causes a serious relapse in his position.
- (m) Good enough still, but Kt to B 6 was immediately decisive; for if Black answered P to K R 3, White would capture it, followed by P to Kt 4 and P to Kt 5.
- (n) Even now he could have won by force, if he had retreated the Kt to B sq.
- (o) Neither Kt to B sq nor Kt to B 5 would have availed him anything now by best play.
- (p) Black's move was the only one to secure the draw, for if K to Kt 4, the White K would come near at B 3; and if K to K 5, the Kt would cut him off from future entrance by Kt to Kt 2.
- (q) It would be useless to try to win by abandoning the Kt, e.g. 75 K to Q 5, K takes Kt, 76 K to K 5, K to B 6, and of course K to B 6 draws, but if White now advances the P, he actually loses thus: 77 P to Kt 5, K to Kt 5, 78 K to B 6, K to R 4, and wins.

GAME XIV. PLAYED JULY 29TH.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 B to Kt 2 (b)	Q to Kt 4 (c)
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	11 Q to K 4 (d)	B to Kt 5 ch
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	12 K to Q sq	Kt to K 2
4 Kt takes P	Kt to B 3	13 P to K R 4	Q to Kt 3 (e)
5 Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	14 Q takes Q	R P takes Q
6 P to K 5	Q to K 2	15 K to B 2 (f)	Kt to B 4
7 Q to K 2	Kt to Q 4	16 Kt to Q 2 (g)	Kt takes P
8 P to Q B 4 (a)	B to R 3	17 Kt to K 4	B to K 2
9 P to Q Kt 3	Castles	18 R to Q sq	K to Kt sq (h)

19 R to R 3 (i)	B to Q B sq	37 R takes Q B	P takes R
20 K R to Q 3	P to Kt 4	38 R to Kt 3 ch	K to B 3
21 P to Q Kt 4 (j)	Kt to Kt 3	39 K to Q sq	R takes Kt ch
22 P to Kt 3	R to R 7	40 K takes R	K takes B
23 B to Q 4	P to Q 4	41 R to Kt 6 ch	K to K 4
24 P takes P <i>en pass</i>	P takes P	42 R takes P	K to Q 5
25 R to R 3	P to Q B 4	43 R to Q 6 ch	K takes P
26 P takes P	P takes P	44 K to K 3	Kt to K 2
27 R to Kt sq ch	K to R sq	45 K takes P	K to Kt 4
28 B to B 3	P to B 4	46 R to Q 7	P to B 5
29 Kt to Q 2	R takes P	47 R to Kt 7 ch	K to R 5
30 B to Q 3	B to Kt 2	48 R to B 7 (k)	P to B 6
31 B to R 5	R takes B	49 K to Q 3	Kt to Q 4
32 R takes R	B to K 5	50 R to Kt 7	K to R 6 (l)
33 B to B 7	P to R 3	51 K to B 2	Kt to Kt 5 ch
34 R to Kt 6	B to K B 3	52 K to Kt sq	P to B 7 ch
35 R to K 6	K to Kt 2	And White resigned the match.	
36 B to Q 6	R to K 7		

(a) It seems that White could gain a move here by P to Q Kt 3, but the answer Q to Kt 5 ch, followed, if B interposes, by Q to Kt 3, would prevent White from advancing the P to Q B 4 immediately, on account of the rejoinder Q to Q 5.

(b) We suggested this move in note (b) to the twelfth game.

(c) Best under the circumstances. We still question whether Black's defence is right on principle, but he evidently makes the most of the position in detail.

(d) Again too early, though one move later than on the previous occasion in the twelfth game. P to K R 4 at once was better, for in reply to the ch of the B, the K could move; and if then Black's Q retreated to Kt 3, White could oppose his Q with advantage at Q B 2.

(e) This seems to have been his best course. In order to avoid the exchange he must have retreated to R 3, where the Q would have stood badly. White would then gain time for development by K to B 2, since Black could not answer P to Q 4, on account of the reply P takes P in passing, followed, if R retakes, by P to B 5.

(f) There was no necessity for this, and he should have first attended to the danger of the adverse Kt entering at K B 4. B to Q 3 was safe enough, for if Black replied P to Q 4, he would take *en passant*, followed by K to B 2 and R to Q sq.

(g) It was now best to give up the R P, and any attempt at saving it by P to Kt 3 would have involved him in other difficulties and in the loss of the centre P.

(h) This was clearly a slip, which subjected him to the loss of the P gained, with inferiority of position. He should have first advanced P to Kt 4 to gain a retreat for the Kt at Kt 3.

(i) Strangely enough, White also overlooks that he could now recover his material force with advantage by P to Kt 3, followed by exchanging Rooks, and R takes P.

(j) P to B 5, with the object of blocking the adverse Q P still more, would not have given him a good game, if Black answered immediately B to R 3.

(k) He could gain nothing by keeping on checking.

(l) This wins without difficulty. Black has conducted the ending in the highest style.

The Week's News (late *Brief*) announces a Problem Tourney open to the world, to consist of A, three-move ordinary mates; B, two-move sui-mates; and C, two-move ordinary mates. One or two problems may be entered in each or any class at option, joint compositions being inadmissible. Each problem to bear a distinct motto, and to be forwarded with full solution to F. C. Collins, *The Week's News* Office, 11, Southampton Street, Strand, London, on or before 31st October, 1881, by composers resident in Europe. American composers by the 14th November, and composers resident elsewhere by the 14th December. The envelope to be marked "Problem Tournament," and to contain a second envelope containing composer's name and address. Competitors in Class C to enclose *carte de visite*. No competitors to take more than one prize in each class. Prizes—Class A: First prize £3, second £2. Class B: First prize £2 10s., second £1 10s. Class C: First prize £2, and an elegant album containing the portraits of the competitors in this class; second £1 10s. A solution tourney in connection with the above will commence on the 3rd December with the following prizes: (1) £1 10s., (2) £1, (3) *Chess-Monthly* for one year, (4) *British Chess Magazine* for one year, (5) F. C. Collins's forthcoming book of problems, and (6) *Elementary Chess Problems*. Judges: Class A, Mr. W. N. Potter; Class B, Mr. C. A. Gilberg; Class C, Mr. J. W. Abbott.

We think the novelty of plan brought to bear upon the competitors in Class C of the foregoing tourney a capital idea, one indeed, worthy of more general adoption. If it proves a success, Mr. Collins will have earned a testimonial from the photographers who really ought to hail this new scheme for extending their practice! It is also pleasant to note the almost unanimous accord, among experienced tourney judges in this country, in favour of competitions by separate classes of problems of equal length. Badly as the set system has worked of late, we should much prefer it to the notion, seriously put forward in some Chess columns, of pitting two against three and four-movers. Nothing in our opinion can be more unfair to the bi-move problem than to involve it in such an invidious comparison. No matter how good, there is no scope in such elegant trifles for aught but the most superficial strategy. A really first-class four-mover with a beautiful, richly varied and subtly disguised theme, is so incomparably more *valuable* as a piece of Chess-play than a round dozen of two-movers of the best quality, that we cannot conceive how a serious contest for honours could arise between single specimens of the two classes. We should as soon think of sending toy terriers to compete with mastiffs at a dog show, or daisies with roses at a flower show, and asking the judges to make the necessary allowances for discrep-

ancies in calibre, &c. Imagine the triumph of the best possible two-mover over the finest four-mover that brains can produce ! The process by which two such dissimilar stratagems could be fairly compared is difficult to comprehend, and after all why compare small things with great. Cui bono ?

Mr. Crake informs us that the positions in the late Hull Church Gazette end-game tourney will, through the kindness of Mr. Marks, appear in the Saturday Edition of *Society*.

Problem No. 51. The prize offered by Miss Beechey has been won by Mr. B. G. Laws, next to whom in order came Mr. G. Hume of Hastings.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the publication of Mr. Wayte's review of the *Handbuch*, and also "Hints to Young Solvers" till our next issue, owing to the large amount of space necessarily devoted to the Zukertort-Blackburne Match. We have done our best, with the kind co-operation of Mr. Wayte, to place before our readers as complete an account as possible of this important contest. We take this opportunity of acknowledging our great obligations to the *Field* Chess column, which always rises with the occasion, and shows great enterprise in placing all important match games before its readers at the earliest possible moment.

BIRMINGHAM v. NOTTINGHAM.—This important match was played at Birmingham on Saturday, July 2nd, the home team winning by eleven games to four. After the match the visitors were entertained at dinner by the Birmingham club, the company numbering nearly forty. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Clere, vice-president of the Birmingham club ; and the vice-chair by Mr. T. Cumberland. The dinner being over and the usual loyal toasts duly honoured, the Chairman proposed "The Prosperity of the Nottingham Club," which was replied to by Mr. Hamel, the president of the Nottingham club. The Chairman next proposed "The Progress of Chess," coupling therewith the names of Mr. Hamel and the Rev. W. Grundy, both of whom responded. "The Birmingham Club," and other toasts were subsequently proposed and responded to. The proceedings were most agreeably diversified by songs and duets, admirably rendered by Messrs. Cumberland and Walton, Mrs. Bridgwater, Mrs. Wildman, and Miss Arkwell.

The Leeds Club is very active at present and offers a good example for imitation by other neighbouring organisations. On Saturday, June 25th, the club encountered a strong Hull team of 15 players at the Church Institute of the seaport town, and came

out of the fray victorious with a score of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$. On Wednesday, July 6th, 12 of the members journeyed to Scarborough to contend against an equal number of the Scarborough club, aided by visitors staying in the town. Leeds again proved the winners with the respectable total of 17 games against Scarborough 6.

The return match between the Birmingham and St. George's local clubs came off July 23rd, when the Birmingham club achieved a decisive victory, the score at the finish being Birmingham 28, St. George's 10, drawn 3.

The Counties Chess Association programme has been issued, from which we gather that the meeting will be held at Leamington during the week commencing Monday, Oct. 24th. The usual tourneys will take place under the usual arrangements, and a praiseworthy novelty in the shape of a Chess Lecture is also promised. The rules, regulations, and stipulations are too voluminous for our limited space, and we must refer intending competitors to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford, Horncastle, or to Signor Aspa, Leamington, the local secretary, either of whom will be glad to furnish all necessary particulars.

We have been favoured with a copy of the "Games played in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunsberg, with Introduction and Notes by Mr. W. N. Potter." These games were well worthy of preservation in a more lasting form than the fugitive pages of weekly Chess columns, and the shilling "setting" they have received from the publisher, Mr. Heywood, High Road, Lee, S.E., renders them a valuable little addition to the library of the collector. The notes are characteristic of the annotator. Take for instance,—“The ear of the right pig.”—“This ought not to wash.”—“Which rudely shoves the Black egg off the wall.” We have already given a couple of specimens of the games in our pages, and we note that the second of the match, given in our June number, p. 208, is cut short in the reprint at the 36th move, our version extending to the 58th. It is a singular oversight that the date of the commencement or termination of the match is from back to back nowhere to be found.

Mr. Adamson, the courteous Hon. Sec. of the City of London Chess Club, informs us that at the last monthly meeting of the club it was decided that the half-yearly meeting should be held on Friday, Sept. 23rd, and that the annual handicap tourney should be commenced early in October. It was also resolved that a grant should be made from the Club funds so as to make up the prizes in the tourney to twenty guineas.

Brentano's Monthly for July is quite up to the standard of its predecessors. The K. and K. article on the "Dual Theory" is noticed in the "Problem World," and we will not further allude to it, preferring to quote the opinion of an outsider. The able and impartial editor of the *Canadian Spectator*, in his column of July

16th, says :—"The article (on the Dual Theory) is very readable, and is generally correct in the conclusions arrived at, but betrays a degree of conceit, both national and individual, which is unpleasant to the reader. Messrs. Carpenter and Andrews are alluded to in a somewhat offensive manner, and theories attributed to them which they do not entertain for a moment. So far as we have been able to learn from their expressed opinions on the subject, and from their decisions as judges in problem tournaments, the dual-theory has received but little encouragement from these gentlemen, who appear to entertain very nearly the same opinions on the "dual question" as those expressed in the article before us. Why they should be singled out for attack is a mystery, unless we attribute it to personal motives; and from the tone of the article, this would probably be near the truth."

In the Manhattan Club tourney Mr. F. M. Teed has carried off the honours with a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ games won, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lost. Mr. de Visser is a close second with 8 games won and 2 lost. Mr. Baird is third on the list.

The London St. George's has accepted the challenge from the Philadelphia Chess Club, on the understanding that the stakes are £100 a side.

The death of the great German player, Herr Neumann, is only just announced though the sad event occurred in February last. When in practice he was on an equality with the greatest European Masters, and he took high honours in several international tournaments. Herr Neumann was also a prolific contributor to Chess literature both as an author and editor, and the Chess world will deeply regret his loss.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY. We have received a copy of the Programme of the Second Congress of the German Chess Association, which will commence at the Germania Restaurant, 34, Taubenstrasse, Berlin, on the 29th inst. These will be, as usual, a Masters' Tourney, and three other game tournaments, besides the Tombola and Problem tournaments. Also the proceedings are intended to include blindfold play, consultation games, and a solution tourney, and they will be diversified with a banquet and two excursions. For the Masters' tourney the entrance fee is 30 marks, and there will be four prizes of 1,200, 600, 400, and 300 marks respectively. The time limit is 15 moves an hour. Some admirable rules, which we cannot notice in detail, with regard to "private agreements," "interruptions," and the appointment of a "Decision Court" for cases not contemplated by the rules, conclude the programme of this tourney. In the chief of the inferior tournaments, the entrance fee is 10

marks, and the play will be in groups, the winners of each group afterwards contending for the prizes, of which there will be four, valued at 200, 120, 80, and 50 marks. In this, as well as the two other minor tourneys, the time limit is 20 moves an hour. All entries must be sent in by Aug. 20th to Herr E. Schallop, Berlin W., Reichstag.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

THE West of Scotland Challenge Cup is still held by Mr. Mills in spite of several further attempts by Sheriff Spens to obtain possession. At the Glasgow Chess Club an old and excellent method of recording and improving the play of members has recently been revived. Any member on a list named the Club Record can advance his position by challenging and overcoming a player higher in the list in a match of three or five games—all in accordance with Rules framed for the purpose.

The Hon. President, Mr. Macfarlane, has presented a Set of Ivory Chessmen to this Club for competition in a handicap Tourney. As the first-class players in spite of the handicap usually take the prizes, Mr. Macfarlane has indicated his wish that the competition be confined to the younger players. Mr. Macfarlane is a generous patron. His last prize, won by Mr. Gilchrist in the handicap of last winter, was an Eight Guinea Set of Chessmen and Box.

The absurd arrangement on the part of two or three Chess writers in London to ignore the match between Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne necessitated Glasgow players getting news of the match by telegram. The result of the games was therefore known generally in Glasgow on the day following the finish of each. T.

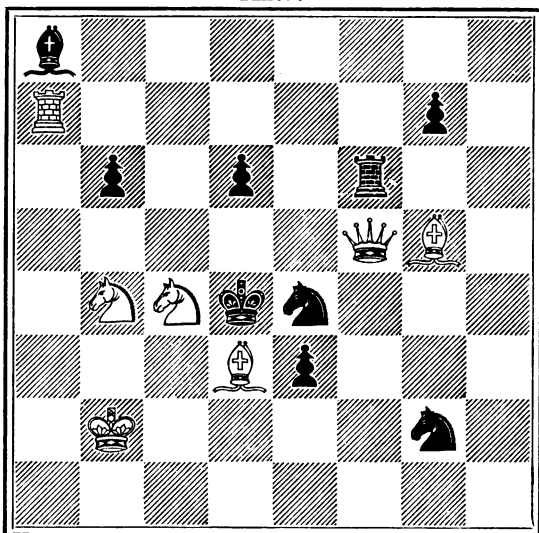
HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE MAGAZINE PROBLEM TOURNEY, No. IV.

We have received an elaborate report in this tourney from the judges, Messrs. A. E. Studd and J. P. Taylor, but regret to say we cannot possibly find room for it in this number. We only, therefore, publish the Set Numbers of the prize-takers at present; and the award in full, along with the names of the composers, &c., shall appear in our next issue. 1st Prize, Set No. IX. 2nd Prize, Set No. III. Hon. Mention, Sets No. VI. and XV. Prize for best available two-mover, No. 247, Set XV. Hon. Mention, No. 229, Set VI. Prize for best available three-mover, No. 230, Set VI. Hon. Mention, No. 250, Set XVI.

PROBLEMS.

No. 57.—By C. E. TUCKETT.

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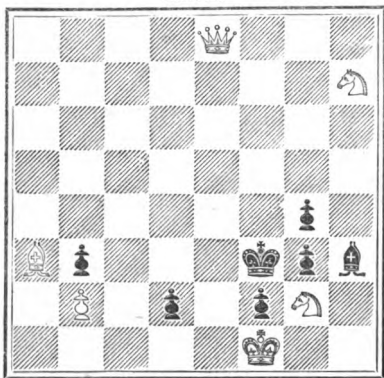


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 58.—By G. HUME.

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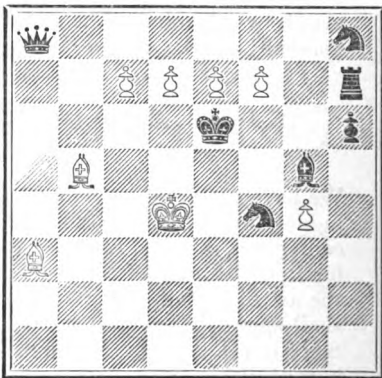


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in three moves.

No. 59.—By L. W. STANTON.

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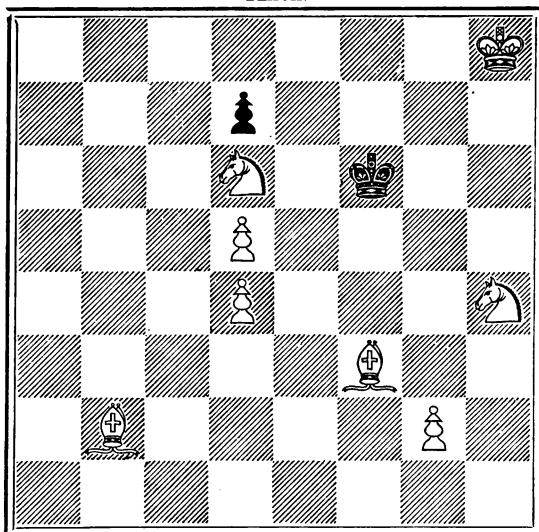


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 60.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

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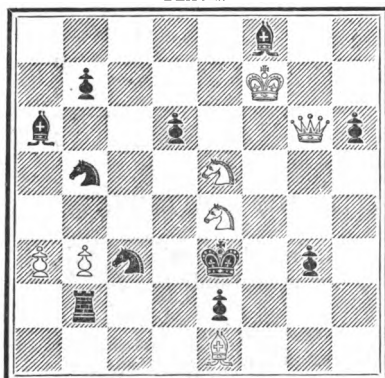


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 61.—By E. ORSINI.

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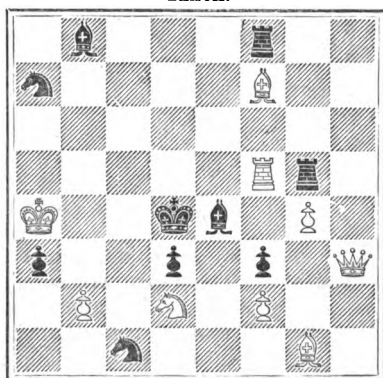


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 62.—By DR. S. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. Benbow, New Zealand.—Thanks for remittance, game, and good wishes. Back numbers are forwarded as requested.

D. E. Hervey, New Jersey.—We must ask you to take a similar answer to that given to B. R. F. in our last number.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

A. F. M., Jamaica.—You are quite right as regards the impossibility of the position named if viewed as the ending of an ordinary game, but such problems should be considered as exceptional and be therefore allowed more license than stratagems of the regulation pattern. Thanks for your own problems. Cannot the three-mover be solved by 1 Kt to R 5, 1 P to Kt 3 (*a*) 2 Kt ch &c. (*a*) 1 B P moves, 2 Q to R 8, &c.?

W. H. S. M., Dublin.—Very true. It is a pity the problem has so many holes in it, the idea being so ingenious.

J. B., Wisconsin, U. S. A.—The projected Annual has been unavoidably abandoned.

Mercutio.—We fear there is a partial cook in mainplay of your three-mover by 2 Q to Kt 4. The dual mate by Kt in variation C is venial and should not be stopped by adding an otherwise useless White piece.

R. K. L.—In No. 3, the mate after 1. K to B 6 would be purer if the B P stood at Q 2; otherwise good. In 4 the triple White Pawns are ugly and might have been avoided to some extent. Solution very pretty.

DONATIONS TO THE B. C. M. ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	11	10	6
J. W. Shaw, Montreal	0	6	0
A Lover of Chess	0	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£12	1	6

B. C. M. INTERNATIONAL LITERARY TOURNEY.

The following is a complete list of all the entries in this Tourney. The award will be given in our next number.

1. "Aequam timeo dormientem."
2. "The *much* lesser Hippias :—an anachronism."
3. "En toute chose il faut considérer la fin."
4. "Labor ipse voluptas."
5. "Amor ludumque cano."
6. "Wenig, aber mit Liebe."

The British Chess Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1881.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE LITERARY TOURNEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—I proceed to render my Judgment in this competition, but, as a preliminary, propose briefly to express my opinion concerning the six entries which have been submitted to me :—

1. "*Aequam timeo dormientem.*" A French essay purporting to be an analysis of the Two Knights' Attack. As such I find it to be at once dreadfully dull and seriously defective. I do not advise its publication.

2. "*The much lesser Hippias :—an anachronism*" is in its form a conversation between Socrates and his friend Phædrus, their text being a game of Chess played between Hippias and Alcibiades. The commentaries of the sage and his disciple afford the author an opportunity of setting forth his own notions concerning Chess. Though considering Socrates in his concluding observations to be more prosy than is at all conceivable ; yet, as a whole, this essay has pleased me. The author attaches much value to the principle of "development" and to a great extent I agree with him, but he goes too far. I should like to express my views hereupon, but must reserve them for a more suitable occasion.

3. "*En toute chose il faut considérer la fin.*" This is a story by a French author its scene being laid in England. A funny blunder as to the nature of English counties creates a prejudice at starting, but the unfavourable impression is soon removed. As a literary production this entry is of more than ordinary merit. Though of excessive length, about which more presently, I found myself reading the paper with unwearied interest from beginning to end. The author is fluent of language, and that to an extent implying verbosity were it not that he is also equally rich in ideas. The plot of the story is simple in the extreme. A retired naval captain gives his grandson "a first lesson in Chess," and in doing so the old salt, who is of an extremely philosophic turn of mind, manages to make the Chess-men illustrate pretty nearly everything—some of his images being decidedly felicitous. There are false

or inapt comparisons and other grounds for criticism; and particularly I object to the author dragging in, for no particular reason that I can see, a scriptural text having reference to Moses and the Israelites. The most serious defect is the length of the entry. It exceeds by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages the prescribed limits. I do not consider that it ought to be held disqualified upon that ground; and yet the disadvantage suffered by the other competitors who have kept within the limited eight pages could not be kept out of the reckoning. Finally I concluded to handicap No. 3 as follows: viz. that by reason of its length it should be held inferior to any other entry proving to be of equal, or nearly equal, merit.

4. "Labor ipse voluptas" is a Chess poem possessing some merits and many defects. There are numerous false rhymes and the versification is in some places uncommonly weak. For all that, I do not dislike the production and in judging have made allowances for the difficulties necessarily attaching to poetry as compared with prose.

5. "Amor ludumque cano" is another Chess poem—a very slight affair, and no serious competitor, though possibly just worth publishing.

6. "Wenig, aber mit Liebe," which is by a German author, attempts to give an idea of the pains and labour attending the composition of problems. The general rendering is fairly good; though the author, if sometimes rising to felicity, often descends to puerility. There is further deterioration in the introduction of an incident which is coarse without being particularly humorous.

JUDGMENT.

I award the prizes as follows:—

FIRST PRIZE, No. 3, "En toute chose il faut considérer la fin."

SECOND PRIZE, No. 2, "The *much* lesser Hippias:—an anachronism."

THIRD PRIZE, { No. 4, "Labor ipse voluptas," and
 { No. 6, "Wenig, aber mit Liebe."

I bracket these two entries inasmuch as in their several provinces they present themselves to my mind as equals. If absolutely bound to fix upon either it would be necessary for me to set up some special not to say arbitrary test of superiority and inferiority. Such a course would be far from satisfactory and scarcely equitable, seeing that the impression of a substantial equality would not be removed thereby. I therefore adjudge that the third prize be divided between these two entries.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

35, Beckenham Road,
Penge, S.E., 3rd Sept., 1881.

WM. NORWOOD POTTER.

NAMES OF COMPETITORS.

1. "Aequam timeo dormientem."—M. E. Laquière, Algiers.
2. "The *much* lesser Hippias :—an anachronism."—E. Freeborough, Hull.
3. "En toute chose il faut considérer la fin."—Alphonse Delannoy, Brussels.
4. "Labor ipse voluptas."—Rev. H. W. Hodgson, Baldock.
5. "Amor ludumque cano."—D. E. Hervey, Newark, U.S.A.
6. "Wenig, aber mit Liebe."—Reinhold Schmidt, Cöseln, Germany.

SUMMARY OF AWARD.

FIRST PRIZE, £5, given by Rev. C. E. Ranken, ALPHONSE DELANNOY.

SECOND PRIZE, £3, E. FREEBOROUGH.

THIRD PRIZE, { £1, REV. H. W. HODGSON.
£1, REINHOLD SCHMIDT.

* * A translation of the First Prize Essay will appear in the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE for *January*, 1882, to be followed monthly by the remaining contributions deemed worthy of publication.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE MAGAZINE TOURNEY, No. IV.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

OF the seventeen sets contributed to this competition five have been proved to be unsound during the progress of publication—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, and 13. To this list we must also add No. 11, the three-mover of which cannot be solved, there being no mate if Black defends with 1 P to K 7, followed by 2 B takes P ch.

To deal first with the prizes for sets, we will proceed to take in detail the claims of the eleven competitors whose problems have come safely through the test of examination.

Set III. No. 223. A fair problem but not difficult—all the pieces are necessary, though the use of the Pawn at R 5 is not at first obvious—the form of the letter is regular though not pleasing. No. 224. This is one of the best problems in the tourney in most respects. The first move is picturesque and not easy of discovery, the variations are numerous and the mates excellent, whilst all the pieces are required at different periods of the solution. It is a matter of regret that with all these good qualities the form of the letter should be so irregular, and, as verisimilitude of form obtains the highest marks in the scale, this must detract considerably from the value of the problem.

Set V. No. 227 is excellent in shape and not easy. The first move, however, is restrictive and duals are considerable. Besides the objection of an ugly position and useless pieces, No. 228 is sadly deficient in respect of beauty and difficulty.

Set VI. No. 229. An attractive position containing several pretty mates, and with much to commend itself generally. Unfortunately the first move is weak, and the Pawn at Q 2 appears useless. The form of its companion is accurate and quaint. The solution is neat and pleasing, though perhaps rather easy. The Pawns at K 2 and Kt 6 appear unnecessary. Taken on the whole this set must be pronounced a very good one, though slightly inferior to No. III.

Set VIII. Though scoring well under verisimilitude of form, the two-mover breaks down entirely in other respects. The three-mover is nearly perfect as regards form and utility of forces, but possesses no additional merit. In addition to the White Queen been *en prise* at the commencement, there is a complete absence of any beauty or idea in the after-play of the problem.

Set IX. The shape of the two-mover is perfect, and the effect of the first move upon the solution is admirable, leading as it does to several beautiful variations. In many cases the mates are pure and awaken an instinctive feeling of admiration. This problem may be pronounced the only one in the whole competition in which the composer has successfully contrived to fit a beautiful idea to the prescribed limit of form. The three-mover is a worthy companion to the predecessor in many respects, though deficient in others. Its shape is perfection, and every piece is necessary. The chief drawbacks are its want of originality and difficulty, and in these qualities, and that of beauty, it forms a contrast to the two-mover. Under the two former headings, however, the problem scores very high.

Set X. No. 237. Poor and easy. No. 238. This problem is ugly in form, and possesses little merit in other respects. The first move is poor, and the two principal variations of the solution admit of a double line of play on the second move.

Set XII. The two-mover though accurate in shape has no other merit. The first move is very weak and the absence of idea is only compensated by the presence of numerous duals. No. 242 is superior to its companion, as the first move, though it blocks one square to the Black King, is not easy to discover. The position is, however, somewhat ugly, and the idea lacks interest.

Set XIV. No. 245 has many good features. The solution is far from easy, and some of the mates are neat. Want of form is the principal drawback to the problem, the Black Rook and Knight giving it an irregular appearance. No. 246. The weakness of the opening move is not condoned by any interest in the solution,

whilst the shape of the problem, though perfectly accurate in a fashion of its own, is not pleasing.

Set XV. An excellent two-mover, accurate in form and containing some good variations, notably those resulting from the moves of the Black Bishop. In addition all the pieces may be called necessary, as were the apparently superfluous Black Pawn at Kt 5 removed White would have less choice of attack. The three-mover cannot be compared to its companion. The position is constrained and the first move weak, whilst the after-play lacks interest. The two problems taken together form nevertheless a set which is considerably superior to the rank and file.

Set XVI. No. 249 must be pronounced very poor. The position is awkward and abounds with unnecessary pieces. The opening move is seen at a glance, and in reply to several moves of Black the Queen can mate on two different squares. The three-mover is superior to many others in point of idea, but loses marks for unnecessary pieces, and is also somewhat constrained in form.

Set XVII. No. 251 is very neat in form, and every piece is required for the solution. Unfortunately the latter is not satisfactory, two checks in a two-er being really a little "*too too*." Like nearly all the problems in the tourney, No. 252 betrays the fact that idea and beauty have been sacrificed to obtain the necessary correctness of form. Scoring well under this head and that of utility of pieces, it has scarcely any claim upon other points.

Of the eleven sets whose claims we have now reviewed, four appear to us to stand out as clearly superior to the rest, Nos. 3, 6, 9, and 15. The first prize we award without hesitation to No. 9, a set which easily bears away the palm from its rivals. The second prize is given to No. 3, as being slightly superior to Nos. 6 and 15. The two-movers of No. 6 and No. 15 are better than that of No. 3, but this superiority is more than balanced when we come to consider the claims of the three-movers; for whilst neither of these scores full marks for form, upon a balance of other qualities No. 224 comes out many points to the good.

The set award therefore stands thus:—

	1st Prize, Set No. 9.
	2nd „ „ No. 3.
Honourable Mention :	„ No. 6.
	„ No. 15.

We have now to deal with the competition for the special prizes. As no competitor may take more than one prize the number of problems eligible for these honours is necessarily reduced by the elimination of those in the prize sets. Of those which remain, however, we have selected as the most worthy candidates Nos. 229 and 247 amongst the two-movers, and 230 and 250

amongst the three-movers. Of the latter, No. 230 strikes us as being superior to its rival notably in respect of utility of force whilst the solution is more varied and interesting. Having awarded the prize for the best available three-mover to No. 230, No. 229 being in the same set is no longer eligible for the remaining special prize, which is accordingly awarded to No. 247, a problem deserving it in every respect.

Award of Special Prizes.

Best available two-mover—No. 247, Set XV.

Honourable Mention—No. 229, Set VI.

Best available three-mover—No. 230, Set VI.

Honourable Mention—No. 250, Set XVI.

A. E. STUDD,

J. PAUL TAYLOR.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE COMPETITORS.

- Set 1.—R. W. Johnson, Liverpool.
 „ 2.—Adalbert Euchler, Gotha.
 „ 3.—F. C. Collins, London.
 „ 4.—A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.
 „ 5.—J. Stonehouse, Sunderland.
 „ 6.—Richd. Blümel, Schlegel.
 „ 7.—J. Crake, Hull.
 „ 8.—W. McArthur, Chichester.
 „ 9.—Jas. Scott, Do.
 „ 10.—Rev. L. W. Stanton, Wareham.
 „ 11.—W. E. Trumble, Hull.
 „ 12.—T. H. Hopwood, Manchester.
 „ 13.—John Pritchard, London.
 „ 14.—J. P. Lea, Bath.
 „ 15.—A. Townsend, Newport.
 „ 16.—L. Noack, Breslau.
 „ 17.—L. Von Bilow, Eschede.

SUMMARY OF THE JUDGES' AWARD.

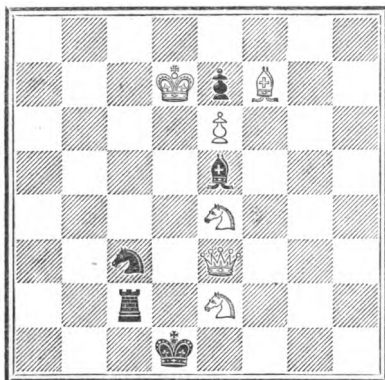
FIRST SET PRIZE, £3	...	...	...	JAMES SCOTT.
SECOND SET PRIZE, £2	...	...	...	F. C. COLLINS.
HONOURABLY MENTIONED	...	RICHD. BLUMEL ;	A. TOWNSEND.	
BEST AVAILABLE TWO-MOVER, £1	...	...	A. TOWNSEND.	
HONOURABLY MENTIONED	...	...	RICHD. BLUMEL.	
BEST AVAILABLE THREE-MOVER, £1	...	...	RICHD. BLUMEL.	
HONOURABLY MENTIONED	...	...	L. NOACK.	

N.B. All the prizes are the gift of A. E. Studd, Esq.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV.
PRIZE PROBLEMS.

I. (SET No. IX.) By JAS. SCOTT.

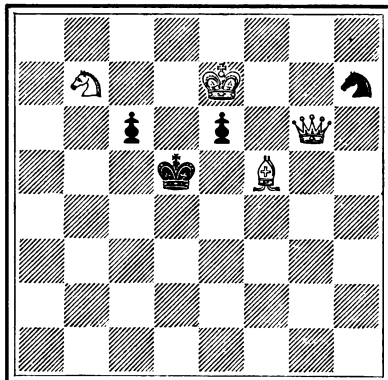
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.

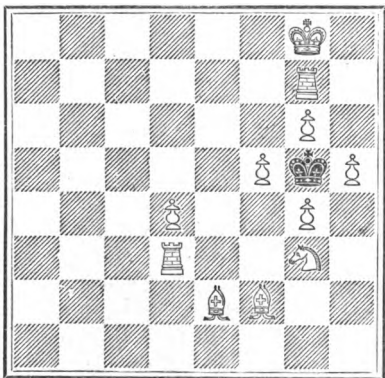


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

II. (SET No. III.) By F. C. COLLINS.

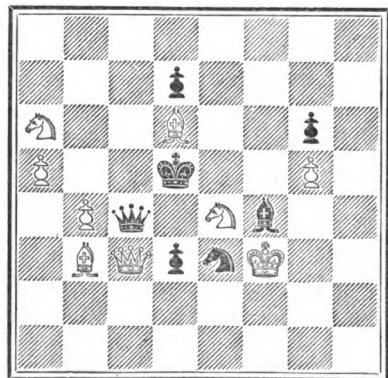
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

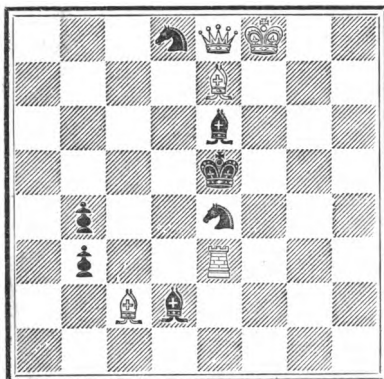
White to play and mate in three moves.

H. C. M. PROBLEM TOURNEY No. IV. PRIZE PROBLEMS.

BEST AVAILABLE TWO-MOVER.

By A. TOWNSEND.

BLACK.



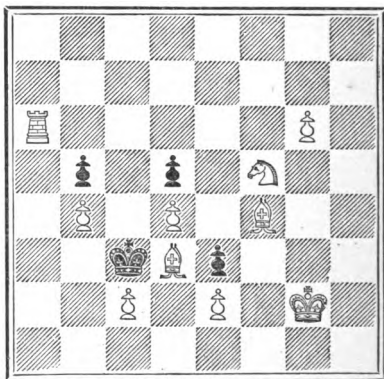
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BEST AVAILABLE THREE-MOVER.

By RICHD. BLUMEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

THE STEINITZ GAMBIT.

MR. W. T. PIERCE'S proposed variation in the attack 6 Q to Q 2 (B. C. M. page 225) was successfully adopted by Mr. B. Cragg, of Leeds, last year, in a game in connection with the *Leeds Mercury* correspondence tourney. The game was published in the *Mercury Supplement* for Jan. 15th, 1881, the opening moves being—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. B. Cragg.)	(Mr. J. Abrahams.)	(Mr. B. Cragg.)	(Mr. J. Abrahams.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 Q to Q 2	B to R 3 ch
2 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q B 3	7 K to Q sq	B takes B
3 P to B 4	P takes P	8 Kt to B 3	Q to R 4
4 P to Q 4	Q to R 5 ch	9 R takes B	P to K Kt 4
5 K to K 2	P to Q Kt 3	10 Kt to Q Kt 5	Castles

White's 10th move is not to be commended, as the Kt can be driven back in a move or two, leaving Black with some advantage in position. Mr. Pierce's continuation of 10 Kt to Q 5 is much stronger, and seems to give White the advantage. Most players will be glad if 6 Q to Q 2 should prove to be a permanent addition to the resources of the attack in this somewhat hazardous gambit.

COUSIN DAY.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

In common with the rest of the Chess community we were very much surprised at the sudden collapse of the widely known and popular Chess department of *Design and Work*. By his urbanity and tact, combined with hard work, Mr. Bland had attracted to himself a goodly number of Chess enthusiasts, and had stage by stage raised a superstructure which to the general gaze appeared likely to exist for many a long year, when, without any warning, off flies the roof, down go the walls, and the Editor appears outside shivering in the cold, and holding in his hand a problem tourney award! Two rival editors now appear on the scene, and swooping down on their houseless brother, one bears off in triumph the tourney award, while the other "runs in" its late holder. In plain English, the editor of the *Brighton Guardian* has kindly offered to insert the award of *Design and Work* Problem Tourney No. II. in his columns, and we have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Bland has accepted our invitation to join the staff of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

We this month publish the awards in two tourneys, the joint prizes amounting to no less than £17. The prizes in the Problem Tourney we shall forward to the winners on the 1st of November, and in the Literary Tourney, simultaneously with the appearance in print of the respective contributions. We congratulate M. Delannoy on his third victory in International Literary Tourneys. He has now won chief honours in America, France, and England. We return our best thanks to the very liberal donors, and also to the judges in both competitions. The conditions of our first Problem Tourney appear on another page, and before long we hope to announce a Game Tourney by correspondence in connection with the B. C. M.

Although our "enlargement fund" is exhausted we could not resist adding eight pages to our average this month, and even with this excess we have again to postpone several important contributions. We need scarcely say that this is a serious drain on our funds and if any benevolent individuals feel inclined to reimburse us for the outlay we can only say—"the smallest contribution thankfully received." We may be excused if we remind our subscribers that they have already been presented with 52 pages of matter more than they were led to expect by the announcement in our opening number.

We shall be obliged by our Antipodean subscribers renewing their subscriptions at once if they wish to patronise us for another year. We are glad to see a movement in favour of our Australian colonies joining the Postal Union. It is a serious anomaly that two oz. of printed matter should be charged *four* times as much to Australia as it is to America and Canada.

We hoped we had done with the Brentano-Delannoy inaccuracies but as the Editor of the American Monthly charges us with "garbling" quotations, and "distorting" language, we are compelled to return to the subject. It is difficult to know how to deal with a writer who still denies that M. Delannoy in his article in May *Brentano* referred to the Morphy-Anderssen match, and who, after all that has been said, allows a correspondent to state without contradiction that the "off-hand" contests were played *before* the match and not after it. In the August number of *Brentano*, page 156, the Editor asks us "to point out anything in M. Delannoy's language which refers to the match;" and further says, "he *nowhere* speaks of the match, as such." In reply, without any comment of our own, we simply refer the Editor of *Brentano* to his own magazine, page 14, where M. Delannoy says at the opening of his description: "The conditions of THE MATCH were 2,400 francs for the player who should first win seven games." The encounter is then "endeavoured to be recalled," and at the end are the words—"Morphy, with his usual greatness of soul, refused the money which he had so wonderfully won." Of course there was no money stake involved in the match, but then M. Delannoy was "without access to a single book," and therefore "is not to be held to a strict account when repeating well-known historical incidents, except by those who, for some not very evident reason, are determined to be hypercritical." Then on page 207 of August *Brentano* Mr. Reichhelm quotes Falkbeer's *Lange*, page 289, and jumps to the conclusion that the "off-hand games were played *before* the match." We thought we had sufficiently disposed of this matter in our July number, page 230, but Mr. Reichhelm is hard to convince. If, however, he had turned over two more leaves of his favourite "*Lange*" he would have found on page 293 the following heading to a couple of Anderssen and Morphy parties:—"OFF-HAND GAMES, PLAYED WITH ANDERSSSEN, AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE MATCH." We trust we have now heard the last of this *canard*. So far as we can understand it the charge brought against us by the Editor of *Brentano* is that we omitted to state that he was fully aware of the "discrepancies" in M. Delannoy's paper when it first appeared. "We asked M. Delannoy to explain," says he, "and if he did refer to any unwritten history to give us the particulars in detail. This qualifying fact is omitted in our contemporary's quotation, and we are thus placed in a false light before the readers of that Magazine." Why this is just what we did quote! Let our readers refer to page 229 of our July number and what will they find? The following, given as an extract from June *Brentano*:—"It will be interesting, and a valuable bit of Chess history as well, if Mons. Delannoy will take occasion to enter more fully into this matter, and to give us all the particulars." So much for the

charge of unfairness brought against us. But the facts still remain that M. Delannoy was permitted in May to publish, without any editorial comment, a totally inaccurate version of the Morphy and Anderssen match, and that up to this moment he has not "explained" it away, nor have the statements been withdrawn by the Editor. The Chess Editor of *Land and Water* takes the same view as ourselves, and on the 16th of July, in his review of *Brentano*, says—"The editor seems to hope that M. Delannoy's account of the Morphy and Anderssen match may yet prove to be correct. We advise him to drop that hot chestnut." He has, however, not yet done so and must take the consequences. A leading American Chess-player writes us under date of Aug. 15th: "The last number of *Brentano*, as you have seen by this time, contains a 'reply' to your remarks concerning M. Delannoy's article: but it seems to me to be a very lame and unsatisfactory one. I think an editorial note should have accompanied M. Delannoy's reference to the Morphy-Anderssen games; surely such fictions should not be allowed to be published without remark, and it seems to me that you are quite in the right in this matter." This is only one of many letters that we have received couched in similar style, which show us that the stand we have made in advocating truthfulness and accuracy in matters both small and great meets with the approval of right-thinking people in both hemispheres.

Even M. Delannoy himself is evincing signs of repentance, and in the introduction to his "Gallery of the Celebrities of the British Chess-Board" in September *Brentano*, he expresses himself politely as follows:—"In order not to lay myself open to the rude remarks of certain critics who choose to make literature the vehicle of unparliamentary language, I shall endeavour to confine my observations, in this gallery, to those players whom I know perfectly, whose acquaintance I have made, *and to avoid details of their struggles*, so as not to fall into error, which cannot be prevented when one has no access to a library of Chess books." This is a step in the right direction, M. Delannoy! We have only left ourselves space to remark that the September number of *Brentano* is another fine specimen of the printer's art, and is, on the whole, perhaps the most interesting number that has yet appeared.

The return match between the Manchester Athenæum and the Birmingham Clubs took place on the 24th ult., at the North Western Hotel, Stafford. The first match played at Crewe three months ago, after a tough struggle ended in a draw, but on this occasion Birmingham lost the services of three of their best players, Messrs. Cook, Yarranton, and Halford, who were unable to come, and Mr. Ranken was thoroughly out of form, and lost both his games of only 15 and 20 moves respectively in a very short time. Under these circumstances defeat was, of course,

inevitable, and Cottonopolis obtained the victory with a score of $12\frac{1}{2}$ won games against a total of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to the credit of Birmingham. The two clubs afterwards dined together at the hotel.

It is just worth a note that the *Times* of Sept. 20th contained a leader on the Berlin Chess Congress. It would have been as well, though, if the writer had known *something* of what he was talking about.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, August 1st, 1881.

According to arrangement this second letter anent Chess affairs at the Antipodes ought to have reached you long ago. The delay is to be attributed rather to the want of material than the lack of will. Here in Australia we have been intensely interested by the continued succession of great events—quite unparalleled as far as I can recollect—in the Old World ; and, seeing that your space has been scarcely equal to the task of recording important occurrences, I have been unwilling to take up any room with our own indifferent record. For it is useless to conceal the fact that Chess has suffered a relapse in Australia during the past six months. Such periods of depression have been known in all countries where the game is played. Let us hope that here we shall soon witness a revival. At present, however, I do not notice any signs of a change for the better. During the spring and summer an International Exhibition was open at Melbourne, and holiday events were unusually numerous even for a country where they make holiday on the smallest provocation ; but the winter is come and well-nigh gone, and yet no revival has set in. There is abundance of play in the colonies. As a Chess editor I notice an increase rather than a diminution of interest amongst my correspondents. What is lacking is important play—prominent events likely to attract attention and increase the popularity of the game.

The annual match by telegraph between Victoria and New South Wales did not take place this year. Victoria was ready ; but the Sydney players seem to have disbanded. In my first letter I made note of the Sydney Club being resuscitated ; unfortunately the reverse operation seems to have taken place. Chess in the capital of New South Wales is now divided : there is play at the School of Arts and in several of the suburbs. But there is no recognised centre of operations. Consequently the business makes no noise ; and in this world whatever fails to raise a din is likely to be passed over. This distribution of players may bring about as much Chess as the concentrated system, and the enjoyment of

the game is no doubt quite as great ; but its effects appear very different from a public point of view. The lapse of the annual telegraphic match was very unfortunate. For years this has been *the* Chess event of Australia.

In Melbourne the tendency of the game to become social rather than public is similar. The Melbourne Chess Club three or four years ago endeavoured to strengthen itself by an alliance with whist. It is scarcely necessary to state the result to English Chess-players, many of whom will have a lively remembrance of the Westminster Club. It is no imputation to a fine game or its votaries to say that whist is incompatible with Chess. Cricket is a fine game, but it is not on that account to be played in a Chess Club. When whist is introduced some of the best Chess-players go over to it. Those who remain faithful to their early love soon find it impossible to play. The incessant disputes as to leading up to this or through that, place good Chess out of the question. The Melbourne players urge that they were unable by themselves to support the expense of a club. They therefore committed suicide. The logic of the procedure is not clear. In Melbourne, as in Sydney, the noble game is now most practised in private houses, and the consequences in the one capital are the same as in the other. This private play has the advantage of conciliating the great woman interest (an advantage by no means to be despised) but it diminishes the chance of noteworthy contests.

Victoria is really very strong in Chess-players at the present time. It possesses half-a-dozen amateurs who, with a little London practice, would hold their own against any save the professionals. What position they occupy at present it is not easy to say. They never meet. A few months ago some consultation games were arranged at the Melbourne Club ; and Messrs. Goldsmith, Burns, Phillips and Wisker, variously divided, met on four occasions. The series was not continued ; and with these exceptions no game has been played between the Victorian first-rates during the past twelve months. There appears to be no help for this state of things, for Chess is an amusement, which will only be practised as it amuses. The abstention of the strong players, however, is an undeniable misfortune. One who is usually included in that category would be only too happy to engage if he could find an opponent. As it is my object plainly to describe the present state of affairs in the hope of bringing about a change for the better, I cannot forbear adding that I have observed in Victoria a solicitude about "reputation" which I have not seen in any other part of the world. The importance attached to the loss of an odd game is astonishing and putting it roughly, not a little ridiculous. At Sydney the case is very different. I visited that city in 1877 and in 1880, and on both occasions found the strong men very glad to

get a good game when they could. Adelaide I have not seen; but the leading player, Mr. Charlick, fights as freely, I believe, as his medical advisers will allow him.

Indeed the colony of South Australia maintains its pre-eminence for activity in Chess. At Port Adelaide the annual handicap secured sixteen entries—a very respectable number for so small a place. A match between the port and Moonta Mines resulted in favour of the former in the proportion of two to one—some games being left unfinished. At Victor Harbour the principal player is Mr. W. J. M'Arthur, a composer of excellent problems. This indefatigable amateur has started a Chess column in the *Southern Argus*, and set up a club at Victor Harbour. Though this society has been established only two months it has finished one tournament and has made good progress with another. In Tasmania there is a flourishing club at Hobart. A match between Messrs. Burn and Fawsitt ended in favour of the former by four games to three. In New Zealand the various clubs maintain considerable activity. At Wellington the annual handicap is in progress. There are sixteen players, Mr. Benbow, formerly of Birmingham, holding solitary state in the first class. At Canterbury, where the Chess club is very strong, Mr. Jacobsen won the handicap with a score of ten won against one lost. Returning to Melbourne I may add that a junior tournament was finished early in the year. The Rev. B. Reed and Mr. A'Beckett were the highest scorers and divided the prizes. The winter handicap at the Melbourne Club has commenced with nine entries. The first round is not yet finished.

JOHN WISKER.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The Gold Medal tourney at the Edinburgh Club is virtually a competition for the Championship. This year, the Medal has been won by Mr. John Fraser. In the tourney the scores of Mr. Macfie and Mr. Fraser were equal at 10—the tie match resulting in the victory of the latter. Mr. Meikle's score was 9½.

One of the two Correspondence games between the Brighton Club and the Glasgow Central Club has ended in a draw by perpetual check—a conclusion which will probably be regarded as somewhat lame and impotent.

I understand that Mr. Court of the Central visited Manchester in the early part of September and played a few games with Mr. Lewis and others with considerable success. *Apropos* of a match between Scotland and the North of England or between Glasgow and Manchester desired by some players in Scotland, Mr. Court's report as to the last-mentioned city does not encourage expectations of a fight. The battle-ground would necessarily be Carlisle, and the distance thither appears to be a serious obstacle.

T.

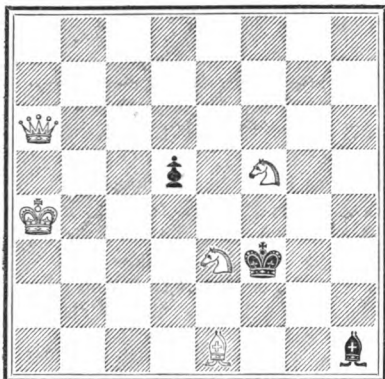
DESIGN AND WORK TOURNEY.

BEST THREE-MOVER.

By B. G. LAWS.

Motto, "Be(k)nighted."

BLACK.



WHITE.

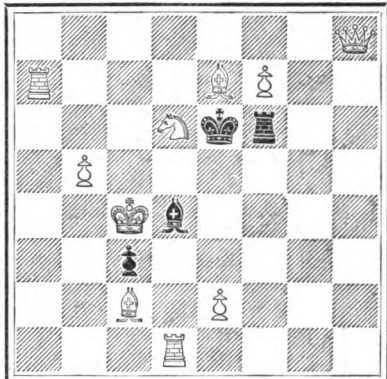
White to play and mate in three moves.

BEST TWO-MOVER.

By F. KIDSON.

Motto, "Lycurgus."

BLACK.



WHITE.

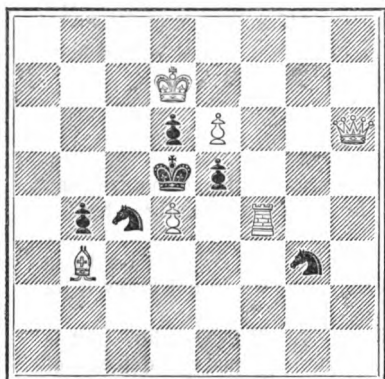
White to play and mate in two moves.

PRESTON GUARDIAN TOURNEY.

First Prize Problem.

By G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

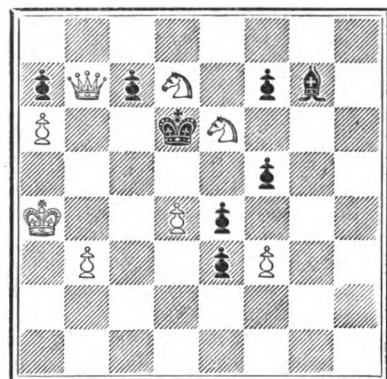
White to play and mate in three moves.

FROM LA NUOVA RIVISTA COLLECTION.

Prize Problem.

By J. PLACHUTTA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

The following three Games were played in the Master Tourney of the Berlin Congress. For the moves we are indebted to the *Field*.

GAME LVIII.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Zukertort.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	25 R to Q Kt 4	R to Q R 4
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	26 P to Q R 4	P to Q Kt 3
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	27 R to K B 4 (<i>j</i>)	R to Q B 4
4 B to B 4	P to Kt 5	28 R to R 4	R takes P
5 Castles (<i>a</i>)	P takes Kt	29 R takes P	R takes B P
6 Q takes P	Q to K 2 (<i>h</i>)	30 P to R 4	R to R 7
7 P to Q 3 (<i>c</i>)	P to Q 3 (<i>d</i>)	31 R to Kt 7 (<i>k</i>)	R takes P
8 Q B takes P	B to K 3 (<i>e</i>)	32 P to Kt 4	R to R 8 ch (<i>l</i>)
9 Q B to K Kt 5	P to K B 3	33 K to Kt 2	R to R 7 ch
10 P to K 5 (<i>f</i>)	Q Kt to Q 2	34 K to Kt 3	R to R 8
11 P takes B P	K Kt takes P	35 P to Kt 5	R to K R 8
12 B takes Kt (<i>g</i>)	Kt takes B	36 K to Kt 4 (<i>m</i>)	P to R 4
13 B takes B	Q takes B	37 R to B 7 (<i>n</i>)	P to R 5
14 Kt to B 3	Castles (<i>h</i>)	38 R to B 2	P to Kt 4
15 Q R to K sq	Q to Kt 5	39 P to Kt 6	P to Kt 5
16 Q takes Kt	B to Kt 2	40 R to K Kt 2 (<i>o</i>)	K to K 2
17 R to B 4 (<i>i</i>)	Q to Q 2	41 K to Kt 5	P to Kt 6
18 Q to K 7	B to K 4	42 P to R 5	P to R 6
19 Q takes Q ch	R takes Q	43 P to Kt 7	K to B 2
20 R from B 4 to K 4	B takes Kt	44 P to R 6	K to Kt sq (<i>p</i>)
21 R to K 8 ch	R to Q sq	45 R to K 2	R to Kt 8 ch
22 R takes R ch	K takes R	46 K to B 6	R to B 8 ch
23 P takes B	R to Kt sq	Drawn game.	
24 R to K 4	R to Kt 4		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) It is quite refreshing to find a gambit played in a tourney game of such importance between first-rates, especially when it develops into a veritable Muzio.

(*b*) This move, in connection with Kt to Q B 3 and Kt to Q sq was a defence favoured by Löwenthal, but we do not know if he was the inventor of it.

(*c*) It is more usual to play P to Q 4. P to Q 3, however, is coming into vogue as the best continuation against the defence of 6 Q to B 3, and Herr Winawer evidently considers it the strongest also here.

(d) We certainly prefer Kt to Q B 3 now. If then Q B takes P, Black can proceed with Kt to Q 5, and afterwards Kt to K 3.

(e) B to Kt 2, preventing White from playing B to K Kt 5, and attacking the Q Kt P, seems to us a better course. Black gets into more serious difficulties, however, by his next move, which ought to have been Q to Q 2.

(f) Very finely played. If now P takes B, or P takes K P, of course Q takes Q Kt P. Black's best reply to P to K 5 appears to be, as Mr. Steinitz has pointed out, P to Q 4, for White could not take the P on account of Q to B 4 ch, and if K P took P, Black would answer with Q to K B 2.

(g) Instead of these exchanges, which allow his opponent to Castle, and lead to a Rook and Pawn end-game very difficult to win, White would gain more advantage by either capturing the Q Kt P, or bringing out the Q Kt. R to K sq was useless on account of the rejoinder P to Q 4.

(h) It is obvious that neither Kt to Q 2 nor B to K 2 would be of any avail to save the piece.

(i) One of those minutæ of strategy which distinguish the master from the second-rate.

(j) We do not know whether M. Winawer was pressed here by the time limit, but certainly from this point he does not play so well as in the opening, whereas Dr. Zukertort's play seems to improve under difficulties. The present move is a loss of time, and at the next he should, we think, defend the attacked Pawn by R to B 4, for Black dare not exchange Rooks, though he trebled the Pawns by it.

(k) Again losing all important time. The following pretty variation taken from the *Field* shows how he could now have won :

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
31 P to R 5	R takes P	36 K to B 2	R takes P
32 P to R 6	R to K R 5	37 R to Kt 7,	and he must win
33 P to Kt 3	R to R 4 best;	the R,	for which Black's
if R to R 6, White attacks		pawns will form no com-	
with K to Kt 2		pen- sation, as they are not	
34 P to Kt 4	R to R 5	far advanced, and can be	
35 P to Kt 5	R to Kt 5 ch	easily stopped.	

(l) We believe that R to K B 5 is preferable to these checks.

(m) White had here, as Mr. Steinitz has also shown, one more chance of a win by playing R to R 7.

(n) It was surely better to push on the P than to adopt these defensive tactics.

(o) Insidiously threatening K to R 5; Black, however, is wide awake.

(*p*) But now Black in his turn misses his way, for by advancing P to R 7 he must have won thus:—44 P to R 7, 45 R to B 2 ch, K to K 2, 46 R to K 2 ch, K to Q 2, 47 P to R 7 (best), P queens, 48 P to Kt 8 (queening) Q to Kt 8 ch, 49 K to B 4 (best), R to R 5 ch, 50 K to B 3, Q to B 8 ch, 51 K to Kt 3, R to R 6 ch, and mates in four more moves.

GAME LIX.

(Scotch Opening.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Winawer.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Winawer.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	20 B takes Kt	R takes B
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	21 Q takes P (<i>h</i>)	R takes R ch
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 R takes R	R takes R ch
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	23 Kt takes R	Q to Kt 8
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	24 P to K R 3	Q takes R P
6 P to Q B 3	K Kt to K 2	25 Q takes Kt P	P to K R 3
7 K B to Q Kt 5	B takes Kt (<i>a</i>)	26 K to R 2	Q to R 4 (<i>i</i>)
8 P takes B	Q to Kt 3	27 Q to Kt 8 ch	K to R 2
9 Castles (<i>b</i>)	P to Q 4 (<i>c</i>)	28 B to K 4	B to B 4 (<i>j</i>)
10 Kt to B 3 (<i>d</i>)	P takes P	29 P to Q Kt 4	Q to R 8
11 Q to B 2 (<i>e</i>)	Castles	30 B takes B	Q takes Kt
12 Q takes P	B to B 4 (<i>f</i>)	31 Q takes P	Q to Q 4 (<i>h</i>)
13 Q to R 4 (<i>g</i>)	Q R to Q sq	32 Q to B 5	Q to Q 7
14 B to K 2	R to Q 2	33 P to Kt 5	P to R 4
15 Q R to Q B sq	B to K 3	34 P to Kt 6	P to R 5
16 K R to Q sq	K R to Q sq	35 P to Kt 7	Q to B 5 ch
17 B to K R 5	Q to B 4	36 K to Kt sq	P to B 3
18 B to B 3	Kt to Kt 3	37 Q to Q B 8	Q to Q 7 (<i>l</i>)
19 Q to Kt 3	Kt takes P	38 B takes Kt ch and wins.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) It is much disputed what Black's best move is here. We do not approve of strengthening the opponent's centre by taking the Kt with either piece, and thus giving his Q Kt a strong post at B 3, nor do we like P to to Q R 3, or Gunsberg's retreat of Kt to Q sq. There remain then Castles, Q to Kt 3, and P to Q 3, of which we are disposed to favour the second.

(*b*) If Q to B 3, Black can reply advantageously with Kt to Kt 5.

(*c*) It would hardly be safe to capture the K P on account of the strong attack White would then obtain by Kt to B 3 and P to Q 5.

(d) P takes P, followed by Q to B 3 and Kt to B 3, as Mr. Steinitz says, was certainly stronger. P to K 5, though it maintains the centre and avoids the isolation of the Q P, would not be so good.

(e) P to Q 5 would have led to some very interesting play, but we do not think that White could have safely ventured it, for suppose, 11 P to Q 5, B to R 6, 12 P to K Kt 3, Castles Q R (best, for if either B takes R, R to Q sq, or P to Q R 3, White answers with P takes Kt) 13 Q to R 4, (or 13 Q to Kt 3, B takes R, 14 P takes Kt, B takes B, 15 P takes P ch, K to Kt sq, 16 Kt takes B, Kt to B 3, and White's attack does not compensate him for his sacrifices) Kt takes P (either this or Kt to Q Kt sq seems necessary, as he dare not take the R), 14 Kt takes Kt, R takes Kt, 15 K R to Q B sq, Q to K R 4, and now if B takes Kt, Black wins by Q to B 6.

(f) We are unable to see that Black could gain anything by exchanging Queens, and advancing the K B P, as recommended in the *Field*, e.g. 12 Q takes Q, 13 Kt takes Q, P to B 4, 14 Kt to Kt 5, P to B 5, 15 B to Q 2, P to K R 3, [Kt takes P would be still worse for him on account of 16 B to B 4 ch, K to R sq, 17 Q R to K sq, K Kt to Q B 3 (best, for if Kt to Kt 3, White wins by B to Kt 4), 18 Kt to B 7 ch, K to Kt sq, 19 Kt to Q 8 ch, K to R sq, 20 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt, 21 B takes P, &c.] 16 Kt to B 7 ch, K to R 2, 17 Q R to K sq (the *Field* gives here B takes P, which loses a piece, *aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*), Kt to Kt 3, P to Q 5, and we much prefer White's game.

(g) Q to B 4 was better, for if Black defended by Q R to B sq, White would continue with P to Q 5.

(h) Instead of allowing his opponent to exchange both Rooks, he should have exchanged only one himself, and then by Q takes P, we believe he must have won at least a clear Pawn.

(i) Lost time; B to Kt 6, forcing the exchange of the Bishop for the Kt, was more to the point.

(j) The object of Black's 26th move now dawns upon us, and such a blunder after all his previous steady play seems incomprehensible, especially when he could obtain the exchange of Queens and an easy draw by P to B 4.

(k) He might at any rate have made a longer fight by Q to Q 3 ch, and taking the passed Pawn.

(l) This and his last move form a most ingenious artifice, by which Black would have drawn the game if White had at once queened his Pawn, for by checking at B 8 and then at B 5 he would get either perpetual check, or stalemate if White took the Queen.

GAME LX.

(English Opening).

WHITE.		BLACK.	
(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Herr Zukertort.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)
1 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	29 R to B 3	P to K 4
2 P to K 3	K Kt to B 3	30 K to B 2	K to K 3
3 K Kt to B 3	P to Q Kt 3	31 P to K R 4	P to Kt 3
4 P to Q R 3 (a)	B to Kt 2	32 R to B 2	P to K R 3
5 Kt to B 3	B to K 2	33 B to Q 2	P to Kt 4
6 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	34 B to K 3	P to Q R 3
7 P to Q Kt 3	Castles	35 P to Q R 4	K to B 4
8 B to Q Kt 2	P to B 4	36 P takes P	R P takes P
9 B to K 2	Kt to B 3	37 R to B 3	R to B 3
10 Castles	R to B sq	38 P to R 5	K to Kt 5
11 R to B sq (b)	Q P takes P	39 B to B sq	K to R 4
12 Kt P takes P	Kt to Q R 4	40 B to Q 2	R to Q 3
13 Kt to K 5	P takes P	41 B takes P	K takes B
14 P takes P	Kt to Q 2	42 R takes B	R to Q 4 (i)
15 Kt takes Kt (c)	Q takes Kt	43 R to Q R 4	R to Q 7 ch
16 Kt to Kt sq	B to K B 3	44 K to B sq	P to B 4
17 Q to Q 3	K R to Q sq	45 R to B 4	R to Q 4
18 K R to Q sq	B to R 3 (d)	46 R to Q R 4	P to K 5
19 Kt to Q 2	B takes Q P	47 R to R 2	K to Kt 5
20 Kt to Kt 3 (e)	B tks P ch (f)	48 R to R 4	K to Kt 6
21 K takes B	Q takes Q	49 R to R 3 ch	R to Q 6
22 R takes Q	R takes R	50 R to R sq	P to B 5
23 Kt tks Kt (g)	R to Q 7	51 R to B sq	P to B 6 (j)
24 B to Q B 3	R tks B ch (h)	52 P takes P	P takes P
25 K takes R	P takes Kt	53 R to R sq	R to Q 4
26 B takes R P	B takes P ch	54 K to Kt sq	R to Q 7
27 K to K 3	P to B 3	Resigns.	
28 B to Kt 4	K to B 2		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move was formerly thought to be necessary in all close games where the Q B P is advanced to B 4 ; it is now, however, beginning to be recognised that it often involves, as will be seen in the present game, loss of time, and subsequent weakness on the Q's side.

(b) The favourable moment for exchanging the Pawns in openings of this kind is not always very easy to determine ; by not doing so here Dr. Zukertort gets into trouble, for Mr. Blackburne now promptly sees his opportunity, and acts upon the belief that "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

(c) He would get no relief by Q to R 4, for then 15 Kt takes Kt, 16 P takes Kt, Q to Q 7, 17 R to B 2, Q to B 5, and one of the Pawns must fall presently, as White has to provide against the loss of a piece by B to B 3.

(d) The sledge-hammer directness of the strokes in each of Black's last few moves is admirable. White cannot now avoid the loss of a Pawn.

(e) An ingenious but unavailing resource.

(f) Black could have taken the Bishop with nearly equal advantage, e.g. 20 B takes B, 21 Q takes Q, R takes Q, 22 R takes R, B takes R, (this is much stronger than taking the Kt) 23 Kt takes B, B takes P, 24 R takes R P, B to Q 4, 25 Kt to Q 3, R to B 6, 26 R to R 6, Kt to B 5, &c.

(g) A most unaccountable error, which should have cost him the loss of more Pawns; he ought of course to take the Rook.

(h) Black fails to profit fully by his opponent's oversight; he should now play the Rook to R 7, as recommended in the *Field*, on which would follow, 25 Kt to Kt 3, B takes P (he might also take the B checking with R, and then the P with B), 26 Kt to Q 2, B takes B, 27 K takes B, 28 R takes P, with a decisive superiority of force.

(i) Black's conduct of this ending is excellent; he now restricts the movements of the adverse Rook, and by a repetition of attack on the Pawn presently he gains more time for his own Pawns to march on.

(j) R to Q 7 also wins, but not more speedily.

THE BERLIN CHESS CONGRESS.

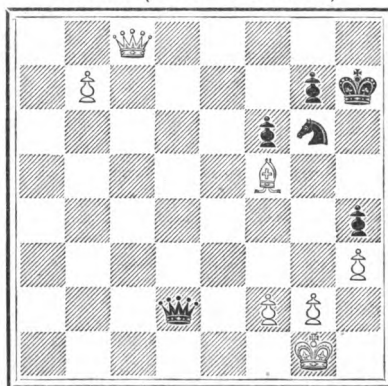
As we announced in our last issue, the second Congress of the German Chess Association was opened at Berlin on August 29th. This truly national Association, which was formed less than three years ago, held its first Congress at Leipsic in 1879. Since then it has gone on increasing so rapidly that upwards of 70 clubs in the Fatherland are now affiliated to it. It was therefore to be expected that the late meeting, taking place as it did in the capital city of the Empire, would be more largely attended than the first one, and this expectation has been fully justified by the result. On this occasion delegates from all parts of Germany were sent up by their respective clubs to compete in the various contests, and whereas two years ago twelve players, all Germans and Austrians, took part in the Masters' Tourney, this year there were originally no less than 21 entries for that important event, and they included the strongest representatives of England, Russia, and America, as

well as those of Austria and Germany. This number, however, was subsequently reduced to 17 by the withdrawal of Herren Max Lange, Schottländer, and Alexi before the contest, and by the retirement of Herr Pitschel after playing three games. The actual competitors then were as follows :—Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort of London, Mason of New York, Tschigorin of St. Petersburg, Winawer of Warsaw, Riemann and Schallop of Berlin, Minckwitz of Leipsic, Wemmers of Cologne, Von Schütz of Lüneburg, the brothers L. and W. Paulsen of Blomberg and Nassengrund, Dr. Schmid of Dresden, J. Schwarz of Vienna, and Dr. Noa, Herren Berger and Wittek of the Gratz Chess Club in Austria. Among these we miss the names of Herren Englisch and A. Schwarz of Vienna, who last year at Wiesbaden distinguished themselves by tying with Mr. Blackburne for first prize. We also wonder at not finding any of the strong Danish and Swedish players in the list of combatants, and we are decidedly of opinion that some of our best English amateurs, as Messrs. Macdonnell, Potter, Owen, Thorold, Wayte, Cook, and Ranken, would have had quite as good a chance as some of the German and Austrian representatives; we hope, therefore, that at the next International Congress, which is to take place in 1882 at Vienna, some of them at least will enter the lists.

The preliminary arrangements for the Berlin contest were made on Aug. 28th; they consisted of the pairing of the players, the appointment of a Court of decision for settling any disputed points not contemplated by the rules; and the provisions for the various minor tourneys; after which on the morning of the 29th the great fight began. Certainly it was a great improvement upon previous tourneys of importance that this one was held in the cooler weather of early autumn rather than in the heat of summer, that the time limit was 15 instead of 20 moves per hour, and that only one match game was required to be played each day. Instead of a single game between each pair of combatants, we should have preferred two, as in the Paris Congress, but the large number of entries of course rendered this impossible. As our space this month will not allow of a description in full of the grand tourney, we must refer our readers for that to the very interesting and excellent accounts of it to be found in the September Nos. of the *Field*, and can only give the final scores, together with a few other details. Owing to his recent successes in his matches with Messrs. Rosenthal and Blackburne, we believe we are correct in stating that the winner of the Paris tourney was first favourite also for this. But Dr. Zukertort is perhaps not so good a tourney player as he is in matches, and there is something discouraging in making a bad start by losing a game as he did to an inferior opponent only two hours after the play began. It is true something like

this also happened to him at Paris, but the marvellous success with which he afterwards so pluckily worked his way to the front there was not to come to him at Berlin, and though he fought bravely on, notwithstanding some subsequent reverses, he could not recover his lost ground, and had finally to be content with the second place. Thankful as we are to Dr. Zukertort for the able manner in which he has represented this country as a naturalised Englishman in several tourneys, we cannot of course disguise our satisfaction that an Englishman by birth has succeeded in wresting the first prize at Berlin from so many other doughty champions. Mr. Blackburne is essentially a good tourney player, and though he, like Dr. Zukertort, began by losing a game, with the exception of one draw his career was afterwards one continued success, and he came out at last the victor with the splendid score of 14 won games, or three ahead of the second prize man. A funny incident occurred in his game with Winawer, given in our present number. At the point in the game illustrated by the accompanying diagram, M. Winawer's position, as will be seen, was utterly desperate. As a last resource, however, he very cleverly manœuvred in such a manner that if Mr. Blackburne had incautiously advanced his Pawn to the eighth square and claimed a Queen, the game would have been drawn by stalemate or perpetual check.

BLACK (HERR WINAWER.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

Mr. Blackburne pretended at first not to see the dodge, and kept his fingers hovering over the Pawn with the apparent intention of queening it, during which feigned hesitation his opponent's feelings can be better imagined than described; but at length with a sudden movement, the cat made a speedy end of the mouse by capturing the Kt with his Bishop, upon which M. Winawer at

once resigned, joining himself heartily in the chorus of laughter which burst from the amused spectators. For the third and fourth prizes there was a tie between Messrs. Tschigorin and Winawer, who scored $10\frac{1}{2}$ games each, and for the fifth and sixth prizes, which were additionally presented by the Committee, there were also equal scores of $9\frac{1}{2}$ games each made by Messrs. Mason and Wittek. Subjoined are the full scores made by the competitors in the Masters' Tourney.

	Berger	Blackburne	Mason	Minckwitz	Dr. Noa	L. Paulsen	W. Paulsen	Riemann	Schallop	Dr. Schmid	Von Schütz	J. Schwarz	Tschigorin	Wemmers	Winawer	Wittek	Zukertort	Total
Berger	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8
Blackburne ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14
Mason	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Minckwitz	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8
Dr. Noa	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
L. Paulsen ...	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
W. Paulsen ...	1	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	7
Riemann	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Schallop	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
Dr. Schmid ...	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	3
Von Schütz ...	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J. Schwarz ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	8
Tschigorin ...	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Wemmers	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Winawer	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
Wittek	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	9
Zukertort	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$11\frac{1}{2}$

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

Brentano's Chess Monthly for July and August contains an article by Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn entitled "The Dual Theory and its Champions," in which Mr. Carpenter and—more especially—ourselves are attacked. The discourteous personalities indulged in by these writers, although carried in this instance to an almost outrageous extent, are apparently inseparable from their usual style of conducting a controversy. To oppose them on any disputable point, is, in their own estimation, the height of presumption, and they meet such opposition accordingly by angry invective and insinuations of incapacity rather than by calm and rational argu-

ment. In this style they have long been "champions" indeed; if not altogether unrivalled among their own countrymen. On the present occasion their object is vindictive rather than argumentative, the dual theory being used merely as a peg on which to hang a complaint of our critique upon their collection, written five years ago and published in the *Huddersfield College Magazine*. This review proved that in their lengthier problems, towards the end of the book, examples could be cited showing that even Kohtz and Kockelkorn are but mortal. It also contained—we do not pretend to infallibility!—a few oversights on our own part which did not, however, hinder us from doing full justice to the undeniable merits of the collection. Of such trivial slips our censors take full advantage in *Brentano*, thereby making a striking spectacle of their own thin-skinnedness! They also drag in an off-hand and summary condemnation of our own problems besides sneering at Mr. Carpenter's. The latter with characteristic fairness (?) are depreciated because these profound critics have only seen a few, "perhaps six," of the many hundreds of their author's compositions in *American Chess-Nuts* and elsewhere, and that half-dozen could not have been "of special importance" because K. and K.'s "usually excellent memory" cannot recall them! Given a critic sufficiently malign or unobservant, how few of the best composers might not be degraded by such an inadequate test? We are not at all concerned about Teutonic dislike of our problems. Let tourney records speak for us! These—including one verdict in our favour by Dr. Zukertort—are a sufficient compensation for any amount of outside abuse. Amid all these jarring elements there is one phase in this affair of a comparatively comic character. Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn confessedly do not favour English Chess Literature. Evidently with much groaning of spirit they managed to struggle through some old volumes of the *Westminster Papers*, besides that reprehensible review of their book in the *H. C. M.* After that they seem to have closed their eyes upon the doings in this benighted island, and—so to speak—fallen deeply asleep! Awaking, like Rip van Winkle, after a lapse of years, they cannot at once realise that the Problem World in Britain has not been calmly slumbering for a corresponding period. Hence we now, in 1881, find ourselves scolded as a "dual champion," when in reality, and for the last four years, no other tourney judge, outside Germany, has been more indulgent towards these defects. Again, with a mixture of arrogance and self-sufficiency even more ludicrous than offensive, K. and K. not only venture to decry the whole school of British Composers since J. B. of Bridport, but—regardless of the long interval between the death of that master and the first uprising of the "dual theory" as a subject of discussion—attribute the

national decadence (?) mainly to our teachings!! Very possibly this criticism on their part may be founded on as blissful an ignorance of the subject as they display respecting Mr. Carpenter's problems. We know but of two alternatives to this conclusion. These are 1st—The habit, possibly acquired through their disappointment in the "B. C. A." tourney of 1873, of looking at everything British through the smoked glass of inveterate prejudice. 2nd—That same critical incapacity which they are so benevolently eager to attribute to others. On one of the three horns of this dilemma we leave them impaled. That their attack has already recoiled upon their own heads may be seen by reference to Mr. Carpenter's rejoinder in *Brentano* for August, and the remarks in other contemporary columns.

Before taking leave of the subject it may be as well to draw attention to one other point. Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn, who are such severe sticklers for accuracy in other people, even to the most minute details, have, in their own collection, been guilty of far more serious oversights than any they have brought to our charge. The concluding section of the work contains a series of conditional and sui-mates ranging up to 14 moves in length. These positions had passed muster for many years as correct, and neither the skill nor the industry of this dual firm of composers, nor of their admirers, had succeeded in fathoming the double and in some cases even triple solutions to which *one half* of these stratagems are unquestionably amenable. It was in the *H. C. M.* review that attention was publicly drawn for the first time to their unsoundness, a fact which K. and K. while vindicating their No. 100, are careful to ignore. In all probability some, if not all, of these discoveries, would never have been made but for the trouble we took in sifting the positions. For such work most authors—with an eye to a second edition—would have been thankful, but to K. and K. no doubt they were a shock and an offence. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, perhaps!

NOVEL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

The kindness of our esteemed correspondent, C. W. of Sunbury, enables us to offer prizes for the two best problems complying with the following conditions.

1st.—The Tourney is open to the world.

2nd.—Each competitor to send in one direct and unconditional three-mover the mainplay of which shall, so far as White is concerned, be as follows: 1 Kt to Q R 5, 2 Kt to K Kt 5, 3 Q mates. The order of the first two moves may be reversed at pleasure and no restriction is placed upon the pieces and pawns employed except the usual one requiring the primary position to be such as would be possible in play, and allowing no more pieces to be used at starting than are employed at the beginning of a game.

3rd.—Problems, accompanied by names and addresses of the composers, to be mailed to JOHN WATKINSON, Fairfield, Huddersfield, not later than the 31st December next for home, and the 31st January, 1882, for foreign composers. No mottoes nor sealed envelopes required.

	£	s.	d.
1st Prize, offered by C. W. of Sunbury	1	11	6
2nd „ ditto ditto	10	6	
3rd „ offered by H. J. C. Andrews, The B. C. M. for 1882, value	6	0	
4th „ 1881 <i>Nuova Rivista</i> Problem Collection	2	6	
Judge, C. W. of Sunbury.			

DESIGN AND WORK TOURNEY, No. 2.

The following are the awards :

THREE-MOVERS.—Judge, Mr. W. T. Pierce.

1st Prize, B. G. Laws, London. 2nd, A. Lansquenet, France.
3rd, Dr. Melissinos, Greece. 4th, F. Kuntz, Germany. 5th, C. F. Jones, Swansea.

HONOURABLE MENTION. A. Lansquenet, G. Chocholous, Prague,
J. P. Lea, Bath, H. M. Butler, and W. Mead, Brighton.

TWO-MOVERS.—Judge, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

1st Prize, Frank Kidson, Leeds. 2nd, J. G. Nix, Tennessee.
3rd, R. H. Seymour, Holyoke, U.S.A. 4th, James Rayner, Leeds.
5th, G. R. Downer, Runcion, Chichester.

HONOURABLE MENTION. C. E. Dennis, Williamsport, U.S.A.,
E. Haigh, Huddersfield, G. Chocholous, Serjt. Major Scott, Chichester, and H. W. Butler.

PRESTON GUARDIAN TOURNEY. Judges, Messrs. H. F. L. Meyer and J. Crake. After reference to an umpire (Mr. Andrews) the following award has been agreed upon. 1st, G. J. Slater, 2nd, H. E. Kidson, 3rd, H. Blanchard. We have pleasure in quoting the first prize problems in these two tourneys. (See page 311.)

RACCOLTA DEI MIGLIORI PROBLEMI PREMIATI AI CONCORSI DAL 1879 A TUTTO IL 1880. In this publication Signor Orsini has continued the useful compilation of Tourney Prize problems of which the first part, referring to the period 1877-9, has previously appeared. We understand that the compiler has it in contemplation to extend his researches back to the very first problem tourney of all, an event that was decided 27 years ago. As prior to 1877 these contests were comparatively few and far between, the resulting collection, though highly valuable, will not be inconveniently voluminous. At the present time we often see as many tourneys announced in six months as were formerly brought to issue in as many years. Whether quantity keeps pace with quality, in contrasting the works of the past with those of recent birth, is a moot question. At any rate it will be interesting to see these

gems, so variously cut and set, brought together in one show-case. The present instalment includes the most precious products of 22 tourneys held in Australia, America, Canada, Germany, and Great Britain. It is a significant evidence of the influence exercised by the Chess press in the present day that out of these 22 jousts no less than 19 were conducted under the auspices of various magazines and newspapers. Many of the best problems thus contributed are familiar enough, owing to repeated extracts into many periodicals. We therefore prefer to quote a specimen by a renowned German master whose works but seldom find their way into English columns. (See page 311.)

We notice an unfortunate mistake in Problem 52 p. 11 by C. Callander, which is said to be the best in the B. C. P. Association Tourney No. II. The fact is that the position was found faulty and was the cause of its author losing the first set prize in that tourney. The *Schachzeitung* made the same blunder, which was pointed out in *H. C. M.* Vol. 8 p. 252. Mr. Callander's problem, which really carried off the first prize, will be found in *H. C. M.* Vol. 8 p. 190.

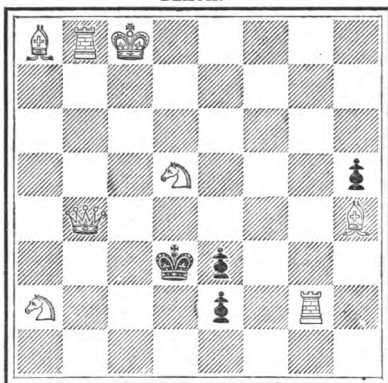
We have one fault to find with this little *brochure*, and that is with respect to the misspelling of proper names, and other similar defects which unpleasantly abound in its pages. Mr. Shinkman has been especially maltreated in both parts of the work. In the first he was described as *Skinkman*; now he figures as *Sinkman*. Kohtz is written *Kotz*, Brighton, *Brigton*, and Woods, *Noods*, &c., &c. A little extra care will be well bestowed in future with the view of avoiding such inaccuracies. We hope and believe that Signor Orsini will meet with cordial support amongst problemists in this country. His work, when completed, ought to be an indispensable appendage to every Chess library.

MR. ANDREWS' PRIZE TWO-MOVER.

In *Brentano's Chess Monthly* for June a very favourable notice of my review of Mr. Taylor's *Elementary Chess Problems* is given. Exception is, however, taken to my statement on Problem No. 7 in that collection, where the Black King has six moves out with five distinct mates. I said I knew of only one *previous* instance of such a feat, viz. in Mr. Andrews' Prize two-mover, in *Westminster Papers* Löwenthal Tourney. *Brentano's Chess Monthly* says "We modestly suggest the following position as another and still 'more previous' instance." The problem referred to is by Mr. G. E. Carpenter and in order to compare the two problems I append diagrams.

No. 1. By G. E. CARPENTER.

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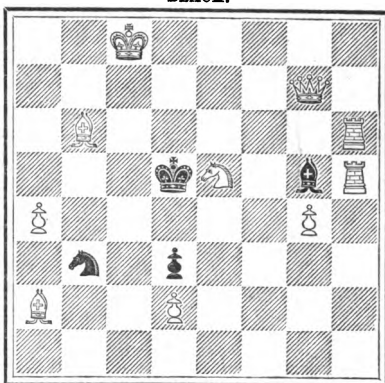


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 2. By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Without at all wishing to disparage the intrinsic beauty of Mr. Carpenter's Problem, which I fully recognise, I cannot think it can be said to rival that of Mr. Andrews in respect of the main motive of that composition, which is to give the Black King the greatest freedom and extra piece-power possible with the greatest number of distinct mates.

In No. 1 the number of mates are four only, viz. Kt to K 7, Kt to Kt 6, Kt to Kt 4, and Kt takes P.

In No. 2 there are five, viz. Kt to K 7, Q to Q 7, Kt to K B 4, Q to Kt 7, and Q to Q 4.

In No. 2, moreover, White works with a piece less than in No. 1, and Black has two pieces extra, one of which, the Bishop, is freed wherever Black moves, and in two of the variations threatens both the pieces which give mate by double check. It is this last fact which enhances the essential originality and difficulty of Mr. Andrews' problem. I have recently been shown a two-mover in which the Black King has 6 squares out with 7 distinct mates arising from moves of King and Pawns. I do not know the author of this composition as it is a Problem competing in a Tourney now in progress. But even this, which exceeds all others in freedom and number of mates, has only succeeded by depriving Black of any piece-power. The problem is to combine the greatest number of distinct mates with the greatest freedom of Black King *accompanied with a free piece or pieces either at starting or after*. In this combination I contend that Mr. Andrews' Prize two-mover stands alone as yet, and this fact is well worth recognition.

June 29th, 1881.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

No. 42, by B. G. Laws.—1 Q to R 8, P to B 5 (*a*), 2 Q to Kt 8, Any, 3 Q mates accordingly. (*a*) 1 Kt to B 2 (*b*), 2 Kt to R 7 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 Any other, 2 B takes P ch, &c.

Neat, pretty, and interesting. H. Blanchard.—First move good, the rest open as the day. Gamma.—Q to R 8 is not the first move one thinks of. H. Gearing.—Very fair; position rather cramped but key-move good and mates neat. W. Jay.—An ingenious position containing some very pretty play. P. Le Page, Jr.—Fairly good. Mercutio.

No. 43, by G. Hume.—1 B to B 6, K to K 4 (*a*), 2 Kt to K 8, Any move, 3 Q mates accordingly. (*a*) 1 K to K 6, 2 B to Kt 2, &c.

Neat and rather difficult. H. B.—Not up to honourable mention. Gamma.—Small and neat. H. G.—Clever, pretty, and interesting. Though moving B first seems compulsory, I found this by no means easy. B. G. Laws.—Exceedingly neat and clever. W. J.—The play of B is well conceived and makes the problem interesting. P. Le P.—Praiseworthy, because of the purity of the mating positions. Mercutio.

No. 44, by G. Shiel.—1 Q takes B P, P takes Q (*a*), 2 P to K 7, R takes Kt (*b*), 3 P Knights and mates. (*b*) 2 Q to K 5, 3 B to B 5 mate. (*a*) 1 R takes Kt, 2 Q takes P ch, &c.

Difficult and ingenious. Other solutions cleverly avoided. H. B.—Very easy. Gamma.—Another little one. H. G.—Very difficult and rather disappointing. One expects a more elaborate solution. B. G. L.—Accurate, original, and easy. W. J.—First move unlikely, after-play easy. P. Le P.—Rather difficult, but deficient in beauty apart from the purity of mate in mainplay. Mercutio.

No. 45, by W. F. Wills.—1 K to Kt sq dis ch, R to B 6, 2 Kt to Q B 5, P to R 5 (*a*), 3 Kt to Q 3, Either Ps move, 4 Kt to B sq, Either Ps move, 5 B to Q 3, Any, 6 R to K 4, P takes R, 7 B to K 3, P takes B, 8 B to Q 2, P takes P mate. (*a*) 2 P to Kt 3, 3 Kt to Kt 3, P takes P, 4 B to Q 3, P to R 5, 5 Kt to B sq, P moves, 6 As above.

Ingenious, difficult, and skilfully constructed. H. B.—A capital specimen of its class; initial move obvious, but after-play very pretty and interesting. W. J.—Easy but very pretty. The moves are well timed. B. G. L.—Far too easy considering its length. White is so strong and Black so helpless that little doubt remains as to the *modus operandi*, while the resulting play is antiquated and uninteresting. Mercutio.—Not such a hard nut as No. 41. R. Worters.

No. 46, by R. Braune.—1 R to K B 3, P takes either R, 2 Kt to Q B 2 or K B 5 *dou ch* accordingly, K moves, 3 B mates.

Pretty, novel, well constructed and difficult. H. B.—Extremely nice, best in the number. Gamma.—Unusually elegant. H. G.—Very ingenious and good. Duals quite excusable. W. J.—The knowledge who the author is at once indicates the key-move. A great pity the duals are so numerous, as two variations are very pretty. B. G. L.—Main idea good but somewhat hackneyed. P. Le P.—In its author's accustomed style but not up to his usual standard. The duals are but trifling blemishes. Mercutio.

No. 47, by H. W. Butler.—1 R to K 5, Kt to B 5 or K 6 (*a*), 2 Q takes P ch, &c. (*a*) If 1 K takes R, K to B 5, or P takes R, 2 Q to Kt 7, R to K 4 ch, or Q takes P ch, &c., accordingly.

Good, brilliant, and fairly difficult, though mate is threatened on the move. H. B.—Good, but idea not novel. H. G.—Very neat and pleasing, but rather easy. W. J.—Difficult, pleasing, and well varied. B. G. L.—Not difficult but pleasing. A well worn idea. P. Le P.—Easy yet pleasant to solve. Mercutio.—Gamma says "not equal to 46, a fair average problem," but has omitted to notice Black's main defence, *i.e.* 1 Kt to B 5 or K 6.

R. Worters has solved all the foregoing.

No. 48, by B. G. Laws.—1 R to R sq, Kt to K 2 (*a*), 2 Kt to Q 3 ch, B takes Kt, 3 R to K B sq, Any, 4 Mates accordingly. (*a*) 1 Kt to Kt 5, 2 K to Kt 2, Kt to K 6 ch, 3 K to R sq, Any, 4 Kt to R 3 mate.

Contains some pretty play, marred, however, by duals. H. Blanchard.—Good; somewhat spoiled by duals. H. Gearing.—A clever composition. Duals rather too prevalent. W. Jay.—This problem disappointed me. From so hidden a first move I expected other excellencies. P. Le P.—Mainplay good; remainder rather dualish. Mercutio.—Gamma has omitted to notice the main defence.

No. 49, by W. Mead.—1 R takes Q P, K takes R (*a*), 2 Q to Q B 3 ch, K takes Q, 3 Kt to Q Kt 5 mate. (*a*) 1 P one (*b*), 2 Q to R 5 ch, &c. (*b*) 1 K to K 3 or B 3, 2 Kt to Kt 4 or Q to B 2 ch accordingly, &c.

Brilliant, easy, interesting, and well constructed. H. B.—An old story badly told. Gamma.—Much variety for so few pieces. H. G.—Neat, pleasing, and perfect, but rather easy. W. J.—The Kt play is rather good but Black is overmatched. P. Le P.—*Mediocre* (no pun intended!) Mercutio.

No. 50, by J. W. Abbott.—1 Kt takes P, Kt to B 2 or K moves (*a*), 2 Kt to Kt 7 ch, &c. (*a*) 1 P takes Kt (*b*), 2 P ch, &c. (*b*) 1 P to B 4, 2 Kt to B 4 ch, K moves or B interposes, 3 Q or Kt mates accordingly.

The author writes us that the White K should stand at K Kt in lieu of Q Kt square, otherwise there is a solution by 1 Kt to B 2, &c. No solver has sent both methods, but all have hit one or the other solution.

No. 51, by A. F. Mackenzie.—1 Kt to Q B 6 ch, K to Q 6, 2 Q Kt to K 5 ch, K to Q 5, 3 R to Q sq ch, B to Q 7, 4 B to Kt sq ch, Kt to K 6, 5 Kt to K B 8, B to Q Kt 8, 6 Q to B 5 ch, K takes Q, 7 Kt to K 6 ch, K to Kt 4, 8 R takes P ch, Kt takes R mate.

Interesting but not difficult. The moves of the Black K are ingenious. H. B.—A fine composition well constructed, ingenious in idea and although principally checks not too easy, especially after move 4. W. J.—Above the average though not difficult. Mercurio.

No. 52, by F. F. Beechey. 1 Q to K R 7.

Skilfully constructed and very pretty. H. B.—Excellent, worthy of any composer. A problem to make a note of. Gamma.—A smart little problem. H. G.—A really good problem. I hope to see some more from the fair composer. W. J.—Not difficult, but pretty. P. Le P.—Very pretty. R. Worters.—A charming two-mover, elegantly lady-like, yet manfully skilful. Mercurio.

No. 53, by R. Braune.—1 B to Q sq, P to Q Kt 7, 2 B to Q B 2, Any, 3 R to K B 6 ch, R takes R, 4 Kt mates. If 1 P to K Kt 6, 2 B to K B 3, Any, 3 R to Q 6 ch, Kt takes R, 4 Kt mates.

Neat. A careful investigation soon discovers it. H. B.—Good. Attractive in appearance; solution very pleasing. Gamma.—Scarcely up to concert pitch considering the reputation of its composer. Mercurio.—Ingenious waiting play. H. G.—Very pretty and pleasing. W. J.—The play of the B is ingenious. P. Le P.

No. 54, by H. F. L. Meyer.—1 R to Q sq, P to B 5, 2 R to K B sq, P to B 6, 3 B to Q B sq, &c.

Neat but easy. H. B.—Neat and pretty. H. G.—Simplicity has many charms. Gamma.—Its chief merit is the 2nd move of mainplay which is nicely contrived. W. J.—Cleverly put together but not enough of it. P. Le P.—Lacks point, and unlike most of its author's compositions, is the reverse of a "poser."—Mercurio.

No. 55, by L. Sprega.—1 R to Q 5, Kt takes Q (a), 2 Kt to Q square, &c. (a) 1 Kt takes R, 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c.

Very neat and skilfully constructed, but by no means difficult. H. B.—Another sacrifice of R and Q but preferable to No. 49. Gamma.—Short and sweet. H. G.—Neat, pleasing, and pretty. W. J.—Weak and uninteresting. P. Le P.—A pretty trifle. Mercurio.

No. 56, by Dr. Gold.—1 Q to K 6, R takes B P (a), 2 Q takes B ch, R in, 3 Q to K 2, &c. (a) Q B P one (b), 2 Q takes B ch,

K to B 4. 3 Q to Q 4 ch, &c. (b) 1 Kt takes Kt (c), 2 Q takes B ch, K to K 4, 3 Kt takes P ch, &c. (c) 1 B takes P, 2 Q to K 5 ch, P takes Q, 3 Kt to K 6 ch, &c.

Not difficult but ingenious, the sacrifice of the Q being skilfully arranged and the problem altogether pleasing. H. B.—Good. It is uncommon in a four-mover for one piece in any variation to do all the work, yet we have it here. The variation following B takes P is very fine, White's three pieces having all to move. Gamma. (Gamma has, however, overlooked the main defence.)—The best of all. H. G.—Initial move soon seen, but construction able and accurate. W. J.—Good, but it is a pity that mate follows if Black B takes Q as this indicates the line of play. P. Le P.—By far the best four-mover in the number. The doctor is not always profound, but he is never dry. Mercutio.

B. G. Laws has solved all the foregoing except 56, and R. Worters all except 55 in which his proposed main defence 1 B to Q 2, 2 Q to K Kt 8, &c., is impracticable.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

C. W., Aden.—Mr. Palmer's address is 27, Christchurch Street, Preston, Lancashire. We are very pleased to learn there is some hope of welcoming you home again next year.

L. C., Malta.—Solutions to hand and correct. Glad to enrol you in our band of solvers and reviewers.

James Rayner, Leeds.—Could you kindly favour us with another copy of your three-mover? The original has been accidentally destroyed.

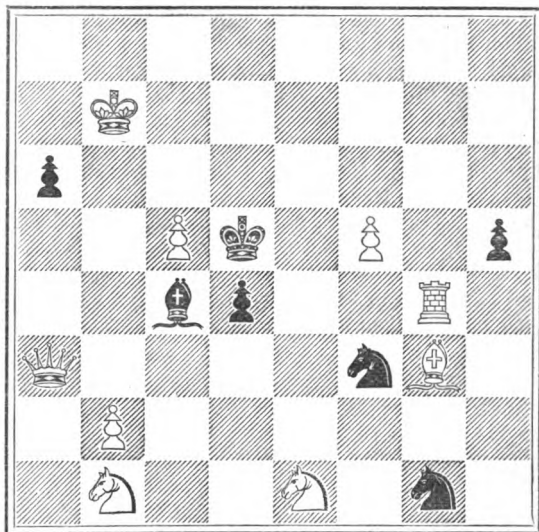
J. Pierce.—Much obliged for the revised edition which is now in the examiners' hands.

A. H., Old Trafford, Manchester.—Your two-mover is not without merit, but the opening move—the capture of a Black piece—is bad in style. We shall, however, be pleased to hear from you again.

Mercutio, H. F. L. M., and others. The block caused by the requirements of the B and Z match has rendered certain curtailments or postponements unavoidable in the Problem department.

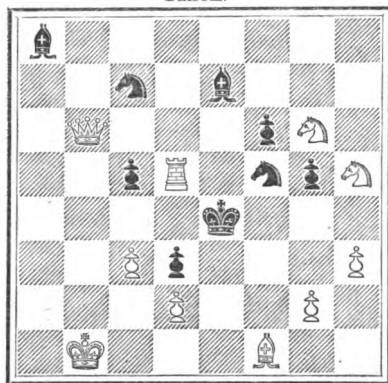
PROBLEMS.

No. 63.—By J. W. ABBOTT.
BLACK.



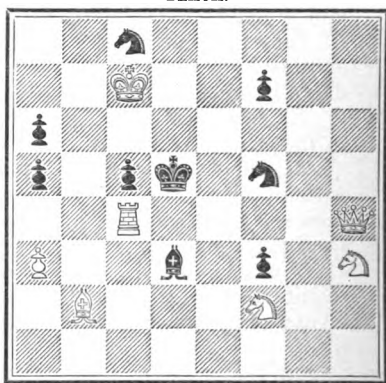
WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 64.—By C. F. JONES.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

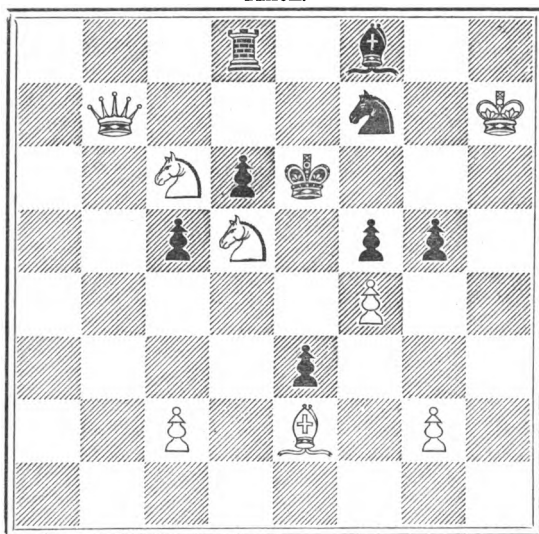
No. 65.—By Dr. S. GOLD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 66.—By F. M. TEED.

BLACK.

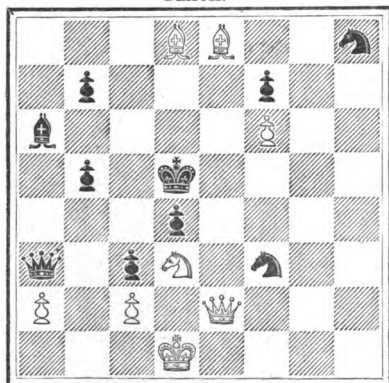


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 67.—By E. ORSINI.

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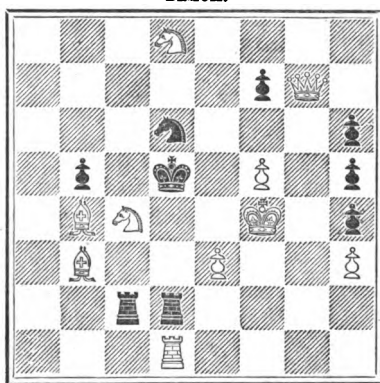


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 68.—By W. BRIDGWATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in six moves.

CHESS WORKS ON SALE.

The price, in all cases, includes postage. Application to be made to the Editor.

	£	s.	d.
1. Jaenisch's Chess Preceptor, 1847	0	7	9
2. New Treatise on Chess. G. Walker, 1833. With numerous original positions and 50 New Chess Problems	0	3	9
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4. Transactions of British Chess Association, 1868-9. (Second-hand)	0	2	6
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6. Morphy's Games. By Löwenthal. With steel portrait. Bohn, 1872. (Second-hand) ...	0	3	0
7. Chess Congress, 1862. Löwenthal. (Second- hand)... ..	0	3	6
8. Pierces' English Chess Problems (new) ...	0	12	6
9. Huddersfield College Magazine. One copy of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, unbound (very scarce) each	0	5	0
10. Single numbers of <i>H. C. M.</i> , consecutive where possible, each	0	0	2
11. Nuova Rivista Morphy End-games. 32 posi- tions on diagrams	0	1	0
12. Blank Diagrams in packets of 50	0	1	0
13. Book of the 5th American Congress	0	11	0
14. J. P. Taylor's Elementary Chess Problems ...	0	2	6
15. Nuova Rivista 2nd Problem Collection ...	0	2	6
* * English and American Newspaper Exchanges	0	0	1½

* * The sentence about the middle of page 260 in our last number should read thus:—"There can be no doubt, we think, that 6 Q to K 2, as played in the twelfth game, is *superior* (not *inferior*) to Zukertort's first essay 6 Kt to K 5; his loss of the game through mismanagement later on, culminating in a ridiculous blunder, does not alter this fact: and in the fourteenth and final game the defence *wins* (not *was*) upon its merits." In Game VII. p. 276, note (b), move 12 P takes Kt ought to be repeated for Black.

The British Chess Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

THE NEW HANDBUCH.—III.

(Continued from the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 1880).

KING'S KNIGHT'S OPENING, SECTION IX.—RUY LOPEZ.

THE Ruy Lopez is the last opening that has been entrusted to a sub-editor—in this instance Dr. Flechsig, who also contributed the Scotch Gambit and the irregular defences of the two first sections. In the “ups and downs” of theory, as the Editor of *Land and Water* has called them, this attack now stands somewhat higher in favour than it did a few years ago. After having been at one time thought to be “almost irresistible” it was next pronounced to “have a strong tendency to lead to a draw,” whether Black replied with 3 P to Q R 3 or 3 Kt to K B 3 ; at present, without denying that the game can be equalised, it is generally admitted that the advantage of the move is retained for a longer time, and with less risk, than by any other mode of play.

In the new edition Dr. Flechsig narrows the line of absolutely correct defence to the single move 3 Kt to K B 3 ; herein agreeing with the practice of Anderssen, who years ago stood almost alone in playing Kt to B 3, while other masters almost invariably “drove the Bishop” first—of both Rosenthal and Zukertort in their match—and of most of the leading German players in their serious games for the last year or two. After 3 P to Q R 3, 4 B to R 4, 4 Kt to B 3, the *Handbuch* observes that by 5 Kt to B 3 White must gain a slight advantage of position ; since Black cannot completely equalise by 5 B to Kt 5 on account of 6 Kt to Q 5, 6 B to B 4, 7 P to B 3 ; nor by 5 B to B 4 on account of 6 Kt takes K P [this point is doubtful, but we reserve all such questions for separate examination under the Four Knights' Game] ; nor by 6 B to K 2, which he pronounces best but does not give any further analysis. Another objection has certainly prevailed with the best players, especially since Winawer's practice at Paris in 1878 ; if White elect to double the Pawns by 4 B takes Kt, 4 Q P

K

takes B, it is clearly to Black's advantage to have brought out his Kt, and opportunities of driving the Bishop, if needed, usually occur later on.

On the defence 3 P to Q R 3 we find little to notice that has not already found its way into England, though the subsection devoted to it extends to 61 variations. We will first observe how the *Handbuch* deals with some points touched upon in the last series of the *C. P. C.* After the moves 1 P to K 4, 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 2 Kt to Q B 3, 3 B to Kt 5, 3 P to Q R 3, 4 B to R 4, 4 Kt to B 3, 5 Castles, 5 Kt takes P, a new move of Herr Knorre's, 6 Kt to B 3, was analysed by Schallop in the *Schachzeitung* 1877, p. 353, who thought that Black, whether he now exchanged Knights or not, could not possibly obtain equality. On the authority of Dr. Zukertort, 6 Kt to B 4 was given as evading the new attack and leading to a perfectly satisfactory defence in *C. P. C.* 1878, p. 147. The *Handbuch* also notices this move, and gives as the continuation 7 B takes Kt, 7 Q P takes B, 8 Kt takes P, 8 B to K 3, 9 P to Q 4, 9 Kt to Q 2, 10 P to B 4, 10 B to K 2, 11 P to B 5, 11 B to Q 4, 12 Kt takes Kt, 12 Q takes Kt, 13 P to Q Kt 3. This is pronounced an even game; but we think Black's next move ought to have been included. White threatens Kt to K 2 and P to B 4; and we doubt if any other move than 13 Castles K R serves completely to equalise Black's game. Castling Q R does not seem so advisable in the face of the threatened advance of White's Pawns, and 13 P to B 4 would certainly be premature. Dr. Flechsig, however, is further of opinion that Black may get a good game by 6 Kt takes Kt; and his analysis corrects that of Herr Schallop in some important particulars. Compare the following: 6 Kt to B 3, 6 Kt takes Kt, 7 Kt P takes Kt, 7 P to Q Kt 4, 8 B to Kt 3, 8 P to Q 4! 9 P to Q 4 (or A) 9 P to K 5, 10 Kt to K Kt 5, 10 P to B 3! 11 Kt to R 3, 11 B takes Kt, 12 Q to R 5 ch, 12 P to Kt 3, 13 Q takes B, 13 P to B 4, 14 P to Kt 4, 14 Q to Q 2, 15 P takes P, 15 Castles! and afterwards takes the P, as White's Q is unguarded. (A) 9 Kt takes K P, 9 Kt takes Kt, 10 R to K sq, 10 B to K 3! 11 P to K B 4 (if 11 R takes Kt, 11 B to Q 3, and White is losing time), 11 Kt to Kt 3, 12 P to B 5, 12 P to B 4, 13 P to Q R 4, 13 B to K 2, 14 P takes B, 14 Castles! and Black has clearly the better position. After the first five moves as above, if White make the more usual move 6 P to Q 4, Black must play 6 P to Q Kt 4, and if 7 B to Kt 3, 7 P to Q 4. But instead of retreating the B, White may play as suggested by Herr Friess, of Rothenburg, 7 Kt takes K P. Then follows 7 Kt takes Kt, 8 P takes Kt, and Black cannot take the B, but may play safely 8 Kt to B 4 (marked in the *Handbuch* as best) 8 B to Kt 2, or 8 P to Q 4. The latter move was given as best in *C. P. C.*, as above; the *Handbuch* after 9 P

takes P *en p.* makes Black retake with Kt, and conducts the variation to White's advantage. But 9 K B takes P, bringing out another piece and preparing to Castle, was there shown to be best; White can gain nothing by 10 Q to K 2, 10 Q to K 2, 11 R to K sq, 11 B to Kt 2.

Another variation was noticed in *C. P. C.* 1879, p. 198, as incorrectly followed up in the *Handbuch* and other works; and the new edition only partially corrects the mistakes of its predecessor. 1 P to K 4, 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 2 Kt to Q B 3, 3 B to Kt 5, 3 P to Q R 3, 4 B to R 4, 4 Kt to B 3, 5 P to Q 3, 5 B to B 4. We no longer uphold the soundness of Black's fifth move; after 6 Castles! 6 P to Q 3 (compulsory it would seem) 7 P to B 3, Black's B is, as the *Handbuch* remarks, not well placed. But after 6 P to B 3, it still gives 6 P to Q Kt 4, 7 B to Kt 3, 7 P to Q 4, as leading to an even game; 8 P takes P, 8 Kt takes P, 9 Kt takes P, 9 B takes P ch, 10 K takes B, 10 Kt takes Kt, 11 R to K sq, 11 Q to B 3 ch, 12 K to Kt sq! (not 12 Q to B 3, as formerly), and now after 12 Kt to K 2, it pronounces the game even. But White may continue with 13 P to Q 4, and 14 R to B sq, and demolish the variation completely. The only correct defence is 5 P to Q 3, and Black afterwards as best plays P to K Kt 3, and B to K Kt 2, instead of deploying the B at K 2. The variations after 5 P to Q 3, 5 P to Q 3 do not differ in principle from those consequent on 3 Kt to B 3, 4 P to Q 3, 4 P to Q 3; and the *Handbuch* does not repeat them under the latter head. Those after 5 P to Q 4, 5 P takes P! call for no particular remark.

We pass to the other main branch of the defence, 3 Kt to B 3. This subsection (§ 6) extends to 84 numbered variations exclusive of those in the notes, and is the longest in the entire work. By 4 Kt to Q B 3 we enter the Four Knights' Game, at present the most practised, the *Handbuch* says, and perhaps the best continuation. Our limits oblige us to defer all consideration of the Four Knights' Game, in its various branches, to a separate article. After 4 P to Q 3, the reply 4 P to Q 3 is alone correct; 4 B to B 4 must be open, in the long run, to the same objections as those just noticed, when the White B is at R 4. Upon 4 B to B 4 Anderssen used to Castle; but Dr. Zukertort has pointed out that 5 P to B 3 is preferable, in order to prevent 5 Kt to Q 5 forcing an exchange of Knights which helps to clear Black's game. On the other hand White must beware of certain premature attacks, by which he wins a Pawn at the cost of a bad position; these are illustrated by a brilliant game won by Anderssen of Neumann, and reprinted in *C. P. C.* 1877, p. 175. The other principal attacks are 4 P to Q 4, and 4 Castles: and it may assist the student to remember that they sometimes coincide, *e.g.*, 4 P to Q 4 or Castles, 4 Kt takes K P, 5 Castles, or P to Q 4, 5 B to K 2! After 4 P to Q 4,

4 Kt takes K P, 5 Q to K 2 or 5 P to Q 5 are both met by 5 Kt to Q 3. In all these variations the game may be equalised, but the defence is not easy; and Black must beware of too much routine, and of confusing similar but not identical positions; he must study when, after B takes Q Kt, Q P takes B may be ventured, and when it is necessary to retake with Kt P; when the Knight from Q 3 must go to Q Kt 2, and when he may be played to K B 4. In the following examples we supplement the *Handbuch* by other still more recent lights of 1880-1.

I. 4 Castles, 4 Kt takes P, 5 P to Q 4, 5 B to K 2, 6 Q to K 2, 6 Kt to Q 3, 7 B takes Kt, 7 Kt P takes B (if 7 Q P takes B, the rejoinder 8 P takes P, 8 Kt to B 4, 9 R to Q sq would be very cramping) 8 P takes P, 8 Kt to Kt 2! (or A). The *Handbuch* gives several continuations at this point: 10 P to B 4, played by Neumann against Anderssen, is now the favourite with the German school, preventing 10 P to Q 4. Black should reply with 10 Castles, and open up P to K B 3, preparatory to advancing the Q P. White may continue as best, with 11 Kt to B 3 (*Field*, April 30, 1881). (A) 8 Kt to B 4. This move was latterly often tried by Anderssen in experimental games, and the various criticisms of the *Schachzeitung* upon it show a curious oscillation of opinion; but the full analysis in the June number (1881, p. 182, Schallopp and Riemann) seems decisive against it. 9 Q to K 4, 9 P to Kt 3, 10 P to K Kt 4, 10 Kt to R 5, 11 Kt takes Kt, 11 B takes Kt, 12 B to R 6, 12 R to K Kt sq! 13 P to K B 4, with an excellent attack. If Black play P to Q 4 either at the 9th or 10th move, he loses a Pawn, or more than an equivalent in position: 9 P to Q 4, 10 P takes P *en p*. 10 Kt takes P (10 Q takes P, 11 R to K sq with an embarrassing attack), 11 Q takes P ch, 11 B to Q 2, 12 Q to Q 5, 12 Castles, 13 B to Kt 5 (!); or again 9 P to Kt 3, 10 P to K Kt 4, 10 P to Q 4, 11 Q to R 4! There are many other variations for which we have not space.

II. 4 Castles, 4 Kt takes P, 5 P to Q 4, 5 B to K 2, 6 R to K sq. We think this move hardly so strong as 6 Q to K 2, as it leads sooner to equality. The *Handbuch* gives two variations; (i.) 6 R to K sq, 6 Kt to Q 3, 7 B takes Kt, 7 Q P takes B, 8 P takes P, 8 Kt to B 4, 9 Q takes Q ch, 9 B takes Q, 10 Kt to B 3, and now instead of the book move, 10 Castles, Zukertort played in the sixth game of the Rosenthal match 10 P to K R 3, and in the eighth game 10 P to B 4, which he pronounces best. The *Handbuch* calls this an even game, but in reality the two Bishops and the four Pawns to three on the Queen's wing, give Black a slight advantage. (ii.) 6 R to K sq, 6 Kt to Q 3, 7 P takes P, 7 Kt takes B, 8 P to Q R 4, 8 P to Q 3, 9 P takes Kt, 9 Kt takes P, 10 Kt takes Kt, 10 P takes Kt, 11 Q takes Q ch, 11 B takes Q, 12 R takes P ch,

12 B to K 3, and again the game is declared equal. Black's last move is corrected by Zukertort in a note to the sixth match game; 12 B to K 3 allows White to force an exchange of one of the Bishops by 13 B to Kt 5, which would leave him with a Knight against a Bishop: 12 B to K 2! 13 Kt to B 3, 13 B to K 3 enables Black to preserve both Bishops, and his game may then be taken for choice.

III. 4 P to Q 4, 4 P takes P (this as well as 4 K Kt takes P leads to an even game; 4 Q Kt takes P is inferior), 5 Castles, 5 B to K 2, 6 P to K 5, 6 Kt to K 5, 7 Kt takes P! 7 Castles (or B), 8 Kt to B 5, 8 P to Q 4, 9 Kt takes B ch, 9 Kt takes Kt, 10 P to K B 3, 10 P to Q B 3, 11 P takes Kt, 11 Q to Kt 3 ch, 12 K to R sq, 12 Q takes B, 13 Kt to B 3, 13 Q to B 4, 14 B to Kt 5! and Black will hardly equalise the game. The complex variations from this point may be studied in the thirteenth game of the same match.

(B). On Black's (Rosenthal's) seventh move Zukertort observes: "Anderssen maintained that 7 Kt takes Kt, 8 Q takes Kt, 8 Kt to B 4, followed by.....9 Castles, gives an even game, while the text move permits the opponent to plant his Kt advantageously at K B 5." This, we are able to state, is likewise his own opinion; the variation in question was repeatedly tried between Anderssen and Zukertort, and found to have a decided tendency towards the draw. White's 9th move being here omitted, we supply 9 P to K B 4 as a likely, and probably the strongest move: Black, in return, must not be tempted into the "trappy" move, 9 P to Q Kt 3, threatening Kt to Kt 6, the consequences of which appear in two brilliant little games won by Bird of Steinitz and De Vere respectively, in *C. P. C.* 1868-9, p. 175, 1872-3, p. 268. Nor again must he play Kt to K 3 too soon; the proper defence is 9 Castles, followed by P to K B 3 on the first opportunity, and reserving the advance of Q P till after he has made a breach with K B P.

IV. A bold innovation of Herr Riemann's at the Brunswick Tourney (*Schachzeitung*, 1880, p. 306); 4 Castles, 4 Kt takes P, 5 P to Q 4, 5 Kt to Q 3 (instead of 5 B to K 2), 6 B takes Kt, 6 Q P takes B, 7 P takes P, 7 Kt to B 4, 8 Q takes Q ch, 8 K takes Q, 9 Kt to B 3, 9 P to K R 3, 10 B to B 4, 10 B to K 3, 11 Q R to Q sq ch. Black now played K to K sq and won ultimately; but Riemann notes, as Zukertort pointed out at the time, that the K should have gone to B sq, and after P to Q Kt 3, to Kt 2. He further observes that after several trials he finds this defence to be highly recommendable; the strength of the Pawns on the Queen's wing and the two Bishops soon make themselves felt.

We have reached our limits for the present, and must alto-

gether omit the less usual defences, such as 3 P to Q 3, 3 B to Q 3, 3 B to B 4, 3 P to K B 4, 3 Kt to Q 5, 3 K Kt to K 2, 3 Q to K B 3. We wish, however, just to point out the incorrectness of two historical statements in the *Handbuch*, relating to these defences. On the counter-gambit 3 P to K B 4, just revived, after a long oblivion, in the Judd-Mackenzie Match, it is observed (p. 242, note 10), that it was recommended by the late Dr. Schliemann. In reality it was first brought into notice by Jaenisch in the *Palamède* for 1847, whose articles are reproduced both in the English and German magazines of the following year; and it was not till twenty years afterwards that Dr. Schliemann proposed the counter-gambit at a later stage, by 3 B to B 4, 4 P to B 3, 4 P to B 4. Again at p. 270, note 4, it is remarked that "3 Kt to Q 5 was for a long time thought correct, and usually played in England." Surely too much is here made of Mr. Bird's idiosyncrasy. The only marked difference of late years between German and English practice is the more persistent adoption, in this country, of 3 P to Q R 3 before bringing out the Knight.

W. W.

HINTS TO YOUNG SOLVERS.

It is a curious fact that while we have so many books specially devoted to instruction in Chess, making the learner acquainted with the principles and laws of the game, the rules and regulations for playing, teaching him how to commence his attack and defence, how to continue the game through its middle stages, and finally how to make the best use of the remnants that are left after the board has been pretty well cleared of the superior pieces, yet there is not, as far as I am aware, a single book to which the student may look for instruction in solving problems, though he stands quite as much in need of assistance here as in learning the game proper.

There is in fact a great want of sympathy with the student in his early attempts to solve problems which is very discouraging to him. If he ask for information on the subject he is told that it is one of those things which cannot be taught, that no two solvers proceed in exactly the same way, that each forms a system of rules for himself, incomprehensible to any one else, and that in this, as in many other things, practice is the only way to learn. Though there may be some truth in this, yet I am convinced that there is more similarity in the methods of solving problems than is generally believed, for like difficulties suggest like expedients to overcome them. It is only when rules and methods fail, and each solver abandons the task to his imagination that differences in the

manner of proceeding will be found ; and then many indeed, and devious, are the roads that may be followed leading to the same destination. If the imagination fail to grasp the idea of the problem, there is nothing left but the dull and prosaic plan of a thorough analysis. The pieces must be moved here and there until we fairly stumble over the solution by chance. It is something like taking a complicated clock to pieces in order to find out how it is constructed.

As I have said, however, I believe that all solvers adopt nearly the same methods in solving problems, and I shall endeavour to formulate these methods for the benefit of young solvers, so that they may enter upon this delightful study with some knowledge of the ways and means by which the desired end can be attained.

Without further preface then, I begin my pleasant task by calling the student's attention to the following "mating positions," which occur so frequently that the young solver should be perfectly familiar with them before attempting to solve a problem. The Queen, being the most powerful piece, and having almost unlimited range over the board, is used to give the final mate in a large proportion of cases, and the student should be well acquainted with her powers. Place the Black King on his fourth square, the White Queen on her sixth square, support her with the White King at Q B 7. Now observe that the Q commands all the squares to which the Black K can move excepting the squares which would be guarded by a Kt placed where the Q stands ; so that the Black K would be mated if these squares were guarded by one or more White pieces ; as for instance, a Kt at K Kt 3, a Bishop at Q 3, or anywhere on the White diagonal running through the squares to be covered, so you have only to notice if these two squares are guarded instead of losing time in examining every square around the Black King. Again, place the Black K on his Q 4, and notice that the only two squares open to retreat are those which would be covered by a Kt placed where the Q stands. A Kt on White's Q 2 or a B or P on Q 3 will cover the unguarded squares, and the position is then one of checkmate. These mates are characteristic of the Q, and cannot be given by any other piece.

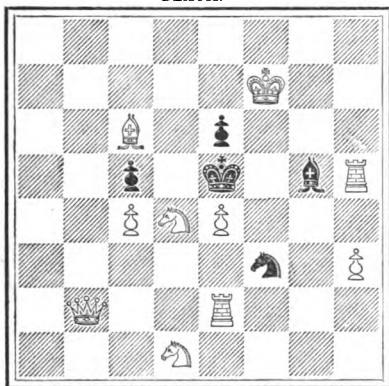
Next in power is the Rook. Replace the Black K on K 4, and put a White R in place of the Q—that is on Q 6. Observe that the R commands five of the squares to which the Black K has the power of moving ; and these form a figure like a carpenter's square. Now put a White B or Q on K Kt 3 or R 2. This would give mate if the two White squares K 4 and B 5 were covered by a B on this diagonal. Another mate given by the Rook in conjunction with a Kt is the following :—place White K or P on Q 3, Kt on K 4 and R on Q 6. Put Black K on his Q 4, and he has only one

square to escape from the check of the Rook. This square may be guarded by a White piece or Pawn, or blocked by a Black Pawn. All these mates and others analogous to them are frequently met with, and the student should be quite familiar with them.

I will now endeavour to give you some rules for solving two-move problems, which you will find useful in a very large number of cases.

No. I.

BLACK.

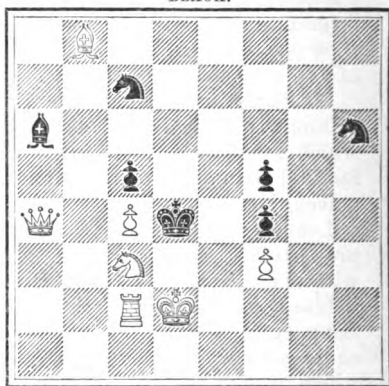


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. II.

BLACK.



WHITE.

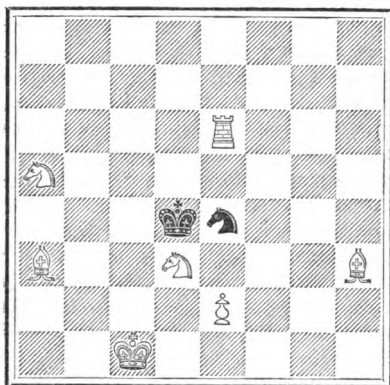
White to play and mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1, is a fair example of a very large number of two-movers. On such positions you will find that by simply supposing White to have made his first move, without trying to find what that was, and then moving each of Black's pieces you will soon find what White's first move should have been. For instance, you will notice that if Black moves K to Q 3, you mate by Q to Kt 8 ; if he moves instead P takes Kt, or Kt takes Kt, you mate in the same way ; but if K to B 5, you could only mate by Kt to K 2, where the Rook now stands ; therefore the R must be moved first, but where ? Suppose Black to move his Kt otherwise than taking Kt, how can you mate ? By Kt to K 2, discovering check and mate, and guarding your K B 4th square against his escape that way, if you had played as your first move R to Q 2, to guard Q 6 ; but if he took the R with Kt you could not mate in this way. Therefore you must move R so as to guard K B 4th sq, when his Kt is moved, and when you discover check move your Kt so as to guard Q 6, by playing it to Q Kt 5, or K B 5. As you can now give mate against all of Black's defences, R to K B 2 must be the key-move to the problem.

In problem No. 2 you will see at once that if the Black K be allowed to occupy his K's 4th square there is no mate possible ; therefore he must not be allowed to reach this square. There are only two ways to prevent his doing so, either by B takes Kt, or Q to K 8 ; now, for reasons which I shall mention presently, the first move should never be a capture, so the latter must be the correct move. If Kt takes Q the White Bishop is opened on the square you wish to guard, and the Kt can then mate at K 2. If Black K takes P, the Q returns to R 4 mating, and if B takes P, the Q mates at K R 8. If Black play otherwise, Kt to K 2 gives the required mate.

No. III.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 3 is a little more puzzling. If the Black K move to B 6, you mate easily enough by B to Q Kt 2 ; but if K to K 6, there is no possible mate except by R takes Kt, but the Rook would require some support, as for instance, the B moved to K Kt 2. Again, if Black King moves to Q 4, you could mate with Rook at Q 6, if the Black Kt were absent or muzzled. Now the B moved to K Kt 2 would effect the latter purpose, and also afford a support to the R when taking the Kt, as before said. Besides this if the Black Kt move, the B then commands the White square at Q 5, and allows you to mate with B to Q Kt 2, except when the Kt goes to Q B 6, when he blocks this square and enables you to mate at Q B 5. So that B to K Kt 2 is the required key-move to the problem.

These three examples will suffice to show you how to proceed in solving a two-move problem. It only remains to add a few

K 2

general remarks. In searching for the first move you may safely discard all checks ; all captures of pieces or even Pawns ; also all movement of pieces which can apparently be moved to several squares with equal effect, as these would lead to dual solutions. Likewise, if you find that there are many duals in answer to Black's moves, you are probably on the wrong track, as duals are avoided as much as possible in constructing problems. By a dual is meant the power to mate in some other way than the composer intended. When you can mate with more than one piece in the same variation, it is called a dual. Often in two-movers you will find that you could mate in one move but for some watchful piece of Black's ; in such cases try if you cannot coax him out of the way by the offer of a piece, even if it be your Queen. Young solvers are afraid of losing their Queens ; but you should never hesitate about this sacrifice if you think it leads to a mate next move. In some problems you will find that, without the necessity of making a first move, you can mate after any possible move of Black's. In such cases your first move is always a *coup de repos*, that is, a move which does not disturb the position of the essential pieces. Black is then compelled to move some of his protecting pieces, and you mate with some piece which has merely been awaiting the opportunity. It is usually the King which you first move in such cases ; though it may be the Q, a R, or a B, any of which can move a square or two nearer or further without losing command of some particular point. In others you will find it pays to abandon the defence of some piece and allow the Black K to capture it, thereby probably getting into a *cul-de-sac*, or as a Yankee would say—into “a tight fix.”

In most problems your first move tends to confine the Black K in closer quarters, but in others it gives him greater freedom ; these are more subtle and therefore more puzzling to the student.

In conclusion, I recommend you to look always for the least obvious and least promising first move, for the composer is careful to make his first move as unlikely and unpromising as possible.

W. A.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—As a sequel to our account of the Berlin Congress last month we have now to record one or two items which our limited space then forbade us to insert. In the Masters' tourney the ties between Herren Tschigorin and Winawer for the 3rd and 4th prizes were, with the consent of the Committee, not played out for want of time, and the prizes were divided. Messrs. Mason and Wittek had also tied for the 5th and 6th prizes, but as the latter could not remain in Berlin, he resigned the 5th prize to Mr. Mason.

In the principal tourney next to that of the Masters, the prizes fell to 1. Herr Bardeleben, of Leipsic, 2. Herr Specht, of Berlin, 3. Herr Kist, of Cologne, and 4. Dr. Reif, of Armstadt. For each of the lower tourneys there were 16 entries, and the winners of the first prizes in each were respectively Herr Münchhoff, and Dr. Holländer, both of Berlin. A blindfold performance by Herr Schallopp took place on August 31st. He had eight strong opponents, and the result was that he both won and lost four games. On September 3rd there was a festal banquet in the Zoological Gardens, at which various complimentary toasts and speeches were made, and on September 18th an excursion to the Wannsee and a general gathering in the Berlin Club ended the proceedings. During the Congress three highly interesting and well contested consultation games were played by the Masters present, and the competitors in the *Hauptturnier*, which we hope in due time to lay before our readers. There was also a Problem solving competition, the victor being Herr Salminger, of Berlin, who succeeded in unriddling the following original puzzle by Herr Schrüfer in 50 minutes :—White.—K at K Kt 5, Q at K R 4, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at Q B 5 and Q R 6, Kt at Q Kt 6, Ps at K 3, K B 5 and K Kt 6. Black.—K at K 4, R at Q sq, B at K 5, Kts at K 7 and K R 4, Ps at Q 2 and 6, Q Kt 4 and Q R 4. White to move and mate in four moves. The fourth annual Congress of the North of Elbe Chess Association was held at Heide from the 8th to the 11th of June last. The account of the meeting, which appeared only in the October number of the *Schachzeitung*, is somewhat amusing, as it states that the competitors from a distance, after being heartily welcomed by the players of Heide, spent the first evening together in sociable fashion over a cask of beer. How far this contributed to the excellence of the play which began next morning we are not informed, but the result of the contest in the principal tourney was, that Herr Brillow, of Altona, came out first with six won games, and Herren Brand and Kahicke, of Wesselburen, stood second and third. The victor in the lower tourney was Herr Durst, also of Wesselburen. On the last evening genial festivities were again indulged in, and toasts, speeches, and songs woke the echoes far into the night.

FRANCE.—On the 6th inst. will begin the second National Tourney at the Cercle des Echecs. According to the rules, M. Rosenthal, as winner of the first prize in the last tourney, cannot again compete and M. Clerc, as winner of the second, can now only enter for the first prize. Besides him there are six other competitors, of whom the last three are new ones, viz. Messrs. De Rivière, de Boistertre, Chaseray, Chamier, Gifford and Goudjou. The handicap tourney is open to all the world at an entrance fee of 25 frs.

CHESS JOTTINGS.

We shall be glad to receive subscriptions for our second volume at the early convenience of our friends so that the labour of making out the next year's list may be spread over as much time as possible. We have been recommended by several very influential members of the Chess community to increase the price of the magazine so as to be able to give an average of 40 pages per month. We have decided against this for the coming year, but if any subscribers care to add a shilling or so to their remittances, such overplus shall be placed to the credit of a separate fund for the enlargement of the magazine. We shall have more to say on this and cognate topics next month.

The latest addition to our Exchanges is a Russian comic journal entitled the "Zritel." The Chess editor, Mr. A. Maude, informs us that this is the first Chess column printed in Moscow. The Chess article is to appear once a week and will contain about 10 games each month, of which at least two-thirds will be original. The names of the players and problem composers will be given in Latin as well as Russian letters, and the notation is the German one. The illustrations in the body of the paper are in colours and are decidedly "spicy."

We have received a card containing the rules and list of officers of a new Chess club recently established at Newport, Mon., under the name of the "Isca" club. The President is Mr. A. Townsend, the well-known problem composer, under whose auspices the society cannot fail of becoming a success.

Mr. Mc Farlane, the Honorary President of the Glasgow Chess Club, has very kindly presented us with a copy of the "Rules and alphabetical list of the Members of the Glasgow Chess Club." This is the neatest thing of the kind we have ever seen. The cover is lettered in gilt and has on both sides mounted emblematic figures of the Bishop and Knight. The frontispiece is a remarkably well executed photograph of the Hon. President and Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Alex. Berwick) engaged in thoughtful antagonism across the Chess-board. Next come problems, on large diagrams, by the Hon. President and Sheriff Spens, the problem by the latter gentleman having appeared originally in *English Chess Problems*. The office bearers of the Club follow, and then a problem by Mr. Jenkin. The champions of the Club from 1863 to 1879 occupy a page, and are succeeded by a problem by Mr. J. Crum. The list of members takes up a couple of pages and the rules of the Club about four. A short article on "Chess Boards" fills up a total of sixteen pages. The whole will doubtless be treasured by members of the Glasgow Club as a pleasing memento of their worthy President and of the many happy hours spent in each other's company at their favourite game.

The *Natal Mercury* of the 9th September, sent us by an unknown friend, contains an account of the first meeting of the Berea Chess Society. The Society appears to have had an informal existence for some three months prior to this with the result that 38 gentlemen had given in their names as members and all the funds had given out in the purchase of six Chess tables and a dozen chairs, everything else being borrowed. At this hopeful juncture the Society held its first meeting and assumed a formal existence. Mr. Greenacre came to the rescue with the liberal offer of six sets of Staunton Chessmen, whereupon the Committee were authorised to arrange for a further supply of tables and chairs. Mr. Greenacre was appointed President, and Mr. S. R. Johnson, secretary, and a tournament was inaugurated with 18 entrants. We heartily echo the *Mercury's* wish that the "Berea Chess Society may have a long and strong life."

The Worcester Chess Club reopened for the season on Oct. 3rd, when there was a large attendance of members. The late President, the Rev. Sir G. Lewis, having resigned his Canonry, and left the city, it was resolved to invite the Dean of Worcester, Lord Alwyne Compton, who has become a member of the club, to take his place. Several other new members have been elected, and it was determined that Mr. Blackburne be invited to give a blindfold performance some time in November. The usual winter tourney will this season be omitted, and ordinary play, with occasional matches between the members, will be adopted instead. The Club is also open to receive challenges from neighbouring clubs.

A match between St. George's (Birmingham) v. Leicester took place at Leicester on Saturday, the 15th October, at the Municipal Buildings, and after a very close contest resulted in favour of the visitors by the narrow majority of a single game. St. George's was short of three leading players, Messrs. Walton, Stone, and Bevan, but two of the absentees were most ably represented by Messrs. W. Cook and A. Michael. The Mayor of Leicester was present during the contest. Score :—St. George's, 9 games ; Leicester, 8.

The Spring and Summer Handicap Tournament of St. George's (Birmingham) resulted as follows :—E. Bevan, 1st Prize ; W. R. Taylor, 2nd ; E. Deely, 3rd ; E. Wilson, 4th.

The Chess Editor of *Saturday Society* has recently commenced a column in the Wednesday edition, and announces his intention of making it the organ of the Metropolitan Clubs. As this lively paper can be purchased for a penny we trust it will now have an increased circulation among the Chess fraternity.

Mr. Blackburne is on the point of publishing all his games in the Berlin Tournament in a shilling pamphlet. The notes will be by Mr. Potter.

On the 13th of October an interesting meeting of the Cheadle Chess Club was held. Mr. Geo. Beach, the founder of the Club and its able Hon. Secretary, having resigned the secretaryship on account of pressure of other engagements, the opportunity was taken to present him with a beautiful lamp, and an electro silver and glass biscuit box as some recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Club. Mr. Beach expressed his heartiest thanks and gratitude for the present and also for the kindly feeling manifested towards him.

We learn from very good authority that Mr. Barnes has resigned his post as editor of the game department in *Brentano*, and may be expected to arrive in England about the time these lines see the light. He will first visit London where he will doubtless meet with a cordial reception, and we hope that eventually he will turn up in more northern regions.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN DERBYSHIRE.

A Chess Club has recently been started at Ripley, Derbyshire, mainly through the exertions of Messrs. Morley and Hutchinson, and now numbers about a dozen members. Weekly meetings are held on the Tuesday at the Cocoa rooms, Church street. A Belper team visited there shortly after its formation and scored four games against three. The night of the match was miserably wet, and for the visitors to face the necessary four miles walk with the almost certainty of greater discomfort in returning required more than Dutch courage. It is not surprising to find the members of the enterprising Leeds Club possessed of a similar spirit. "A dozen men," says the *Mercury Supplement* in recording the Leeds v. Rawdon Match of the 24th September, "wading through the mire for a mile and a half, with the rain coming down in torrents; now climbing a miniature Mont Blanc, and then threading their way through numerous passages in single file gives a faint idea of the obstacles to be overcome before meeting the enemy these braves are in search of." It seems but natural that victory should follow such an achievement as this, and Leeds set out on their homeward march, "one to be remembered," conquerors by 13 games to 7. These fine and wet examples of endurance for Chess might be noted by match-players more comfortably situated and so gladden the hearts and lighten the labours of their respective secretaries.

One is reminded of a somewhat similar experience of a year back when three players of a nameless village went forth to try conclusions with three doughty champions of an equally famous

place some three miles away, in acceptance of a standing and oft-repeated invitation. The night was very dark, but the travellers, confident in their knowledge of the country, chose the way by the fields rather than the road as saving about a mile. They did not at first realise how intensely dark it was. So long as the path lay alongside the hedge it was comparatively easy work, for the hedge could be found by feeling for it with sticks. The most pleasant friends though have to part, and by-and-by our players emerged into a field where the hedge no longer offered its friendly guidance. Chessplayer No. 1 undertook to lead to the next stile but got lost. After a while he found it but it was where they came in at. No. 2 lit a match to find the path. No. 3 found it and went boldly on. He suddenly discovered it was a drain. They decided to do without matches and made for a misty object in front which looked like a tree or a hedge. It was a cow. They then lit another match and saw a tree. The light went out and it was darker than ever. Matters looked serious. After due consultation it was resolved to go ahead, where, could not be so satisfactorily determined, and on reaching a hedge to follow it until the stile was found. No. 2 found the tree first with his head. The hedge came next but benefiting by experience its acquaintance was made gradually. After a while, a long while it seemed, the stile was found and the path once more lay alongside a hedge. So did a ditch but nobody fell in. Each player held out his stick, felt the hedge and was thankful. Not even the sharp reminder of a rampant briar or the sudden sting of an overgrown nettle elicited anything stronger than a deprecatory groan. The end was near, darkness was almost checkmated. By-and-by the village lights came into view and the Chess room was reached. The Chess-men were there but no players except our devoted three. Standing invitations are great inconveniences. The three had a game or two amongst themselves and departed for home. This time they chose the road, it was a mile further round and saved twenty minutes.

To turn now to Chess in a more serious aspect, that is, if the dark side of the foregoing is not serious enough, I have to record that on the 5th ult. an important meeting was held at Derby and a Derbyshire Chess Club decided upon. Col. Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. Prince, Mr. A. Laing and Mr. John Cooper, Vice-Presidents. Mr. F. E. Phillips was appointed Captain, and Mr. G. Hanson Sale, Secretary. The Committee consists of, in addition to the above, the Rev. W. S. Carter, Messrs. W. R. Bland, J. E. Cruickshank, W. Tanner and Fred Thompson. Wednesday was appointed as the meeting night and the rules those of 1862. It may be mentioned that the for-

mation of this club is due mainly to the prosperous Derby Christ Church Club, which, being deprived of its usual meeting place, decided, in searching for new accommodation, to sink its own identity in that of a Derbyshire Chess Club as being most conducive to the interests of the game.

The newly-formed Ripley Club engaged in a contest with the Duffield Club at Duffield, on the 4th ult., and totalled $3\frac{1}{2}$ games against $8\frac{1}{2}$. With practice, and the Ripley Club is an earnest one, better results will doubtless be obtained, though the present are far from discouraging.

The Burton on Trent Club is in high feather. Being blessed with one of the most energetic of secretaries in the person of Mr. J. Robinson they have now to bow to one of the most liberal of presidents. A ten guinea silver cup is ever a welcome addition to the prize list of a club and this Mr. W. H. Worthington has placed at their disposal.

This club also boasts a coat of arms consisting of an open Chess-board with a tower as a crest, and motto "Move on." Hence it possesses no very slow players.

W. R. B.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this provincial society commenced on the 24th ult. at the Manor House Hotel, Leamington, and has proved a great success. For Class I. there were ten entries, comprising Messrs. Owen, Wayte, Skipworth, Ranken, Cook, Coker, Rowley, Cutler, Aspa, and Dewar. Of these the highest scorers up to the time we write are Messrs. Ranken, 7 won, 0 lost, Wayte, 6 won, 1 lost, and Owen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ won, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lost. The Second Class had no less than 12 competitors, viz. Messrs. Newham, Young, Michael, Payne, Templar, Blake, Hooke, Mason, Walton, Bowley, Mason, and Wilkinson. In this division Mr. Walton, of Birmingham, was leading with a fine score of 8 won, 0 lost, Mr. Blake, of Southampton, coming next with 7 won and 2 lost. For the handicap tourney there were 16 entries, and the losers of the first round were allowed to compete in a displacement tourney arranged according to the suggestion of Signor Aspa, with the Kings and Queens interchanged on one side only. We shall give the final scores with fuller particulars next month.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME LXI.

The following Game, being the twelfth in the match, concludes our selection from the late encounter between Messrs. Mackenzie and Max Judd. The moves are from the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

(French Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)	(Mr. Mackenzie.)	(Mr. Judd.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	24 R to K Kt 3	P to Q B 5
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	25 K to Kt 2	B to Q B 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	26 Q R to Q sq	Q to Q 3
4 P takes P	P takes P	27 Q to K 2 (<i>i</i>)	Q tks K B P
5 Kt to K B 3	B to Q 3	28 R to K B sq	Q to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	Castles	29 Q takes Q B P	B to Q Kt 3 (<i>j</i>)
7 Castles	P to Q B 3 (<i>a</i>)	30 R to K sq	B to Q B 2
8 B to K Kt 5	P to K R 3	31 Q R to K 3 (<i>k</i>)	R to K 4 (<i>l</i>)
9 B to K R 4	B to K Kt 5	32 P to K R 4	R takes Q P
10 P to K R 3	B to K R 4 (<i>b</i>)	33 Q takes K P	R to Q 7 ch
11 P to K Kt 4	B to K Kt 3	34 K to R 3	R tks Kt P (<i>m</i>)
12 Kt to K 5 (<i>c</i>)	B takes B	35 Q to K 8 ch	K to Kt 2 (<i>n</i>)
13 Q takes B	Q Kt to Q 2 (<i>d</i>)	36 P to K Kt 5	B P takes P
14 Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	37 R P takes P	R P tks P (<i>o</i>)
15 B takes Kt	P takes B	38 R tks Kt P ch	K to R 3
16 P to K B 4	K R to K sq	39 R fr K 3 to Kt 3	Q to Q sq (<i>p</i>)
17 R to K B 3 (<i>e</i>)	R to K 2	40 R to Kt 6 ch	K to R 4
18 Kt to K 2	Q R to K sq	41 R fr Kt 3 to	
19 Kt to K Kt 3	R to K 5 (<i>f</i>)	Kt 5 ch (<i>q</i>)	Q takes R
20 Q to Q 2	P to Q B 4	42 R takes Q ch	K takes R
21 P to Q B 3 (<i>g</i>)	Q to K 3	43 Q to K 7 ch	K to Kt 3
22 Kt takes R	P takes Kt	44 Q takes B and wins.	
23 P to Q 5 (<i>h</i>)	Q to Q 2		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) We have often expressed our preference for Kt to B 3 here.

(*b*) Black gets into difficulties by this retreat; he should take the Kt, and follow with Q Kt to Q 2.

(c) He might also, as Mr. Mackenzie has pointed out, advantageously exchange Bishops, and then play Q to Q 3.

(d) Very imprudent, the correct course was to interpose B at K 2 by which he threatened to take the Kt P with Kt.

(e) We do not admire this or White's last move; his chief aim should be to force the exchange of the major pieces, in order to remain with the Kt against the Bishop in the end game; he ought therefore, we think, at his last move to have played Q R to K sq, and to prepare for doing so now by Q to Q 2.

(f) Black has now obtained a hold upon the position which White will find it difficult to shake off. He could not have taken the P with B here on account of 20 R takes B, R to K 6, 21 Kt to R 5, &c.

(g) We much question the soundness of Black's policy in giving up the exchange, and believe the Rook may safely be taken at once.

(h) As he has no time to support this Pawn afterwards, it was better simply to withdraw the Rook.

(i) If he attempt to save the Pawn by 27 P to B 5, then 27 P to K 6, 28 Q to K 2, Q to B 5, 29 R to B 3, Q to K 4, threatening B to Q 3, with a winning position.

(j) Mr. Judd plays all this part of the game exceedingly well, and can now make sure of at least getting back the exchange. In that case, however, he would be in a minority as to Pawns, so that we think he would have done better at his 27th move to support his own Q B P than to capture the P with his Queen.

(k) If 31 K R to K 3, then 31 Q to R 7 ch, 32 K to Kt sq, B to Kt 6, 33 R takes B, Q takes R, with the best game.

(l) Stronger than Q to Q Kt 3 or K 2, which would of course recover the exchange, but would leave the dangerous passed Pawn intact.

(m) It has been justly remarked that Black can secure a certain draw here by R to K 7, for if White replies with R to Kt 2, he is mated in two moves.

(n) His only chance now, and that a poor one, was to interpose the Queen.

(o) If P to K R 4, the answer P to Kt 6 is decisive.

(p) Forcing the exchange of Queens would not help him, *e.g.*, 39 Q to K 3 ch, 40 Q takes Q, P takes Q, 41 R to Kt 6 ch, and either mates or wins the Bishop.

(q) Certainly not an artistic finish, but he of course overlooked that he had a mate in two moves.

GAME LXII.

Fine game played June 18th, at Crewe, in the match between the Birmingham and Manchester Athenæum Clubs.

(French Game.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. W. Cook.)	(Mr. Von Zabern.)	(Mr. W. Cook.)	(Mr. Von Zabern.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	17 Q to K 3 (<i>h</i>)	P to Q Kt 3
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	18 Q to Kt 5	P to K Kt 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	19 Kt to B 6 ch	K to R sq (<i>i</i>)
4 Q B to Kt 5	P takes P (<i>a</i>)	20 R to K 3	Kt to Q 2
5 B takes Kt	Q takes B	21 Kt tks R P (<i>j</i>)	R to B 2 (<i>k</i>)
6 Kt takes P	Q to Kt 3 (<i>b</i>)	22 R to R 3	K to Kt sq (<i>l</i>)
7 B to Q 3 (<i>c</i>)	Q takes Kt P	23 Q to Q 8 ch	K to Kt 2
8 Kt to Kt 3	Q to B 3 (<i>d</i>)	24 Kt to B 6	Kt to B sq
9 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q 2	25 R to R 7 ch (<i>m</i>)	Kt takes R
10 Castles	B to Q 3 (<i>e</i>)	26 Q to Kt 8 ch	K to R 3
11 Q to K 2	Castles	27 Kt to Kt 4 ch	K to Kt 4
12 Kt to K 5	Q to Kt 3	28 Q takes R	K takes Kt
13 Q R to Q sq	B tks Kt (<i>f</i>)	29 Q takes P ch	Kt interposes
14 P takes B	Q takes Kt P	30 P to K R 4 (<i>n</i>)	K takes P
15 K R to K sq	Kt to B 4	31 B to K 2	Kt to R 6 ch
16 Kt to R 5 (<i>g</i>)	P to K B 4	32 K to B sq	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) B to K 2 is more advisable, perhaps, for then P to K 5 does not give White any real advantage.

(*b*) The Q is a mark for attack here ; she should therefore have gone home again.

(*c*) We cannot deem the boldness of this sacrifice justified by White's final success. He adopted it, he says, to get an early development, but this we think would be equally attained by retiring the Kt to Kt 3 at once.

(*d*) Evidently the Q must retreat, or she would be entrapped by P to K B 3, but Q to Q 4, giving the option of afterwards going to her own square seems preferable.

(*e*) And here we should have played Kt to B 3, guarding the two important squares K R 4 and K 5, and making room for B to Q 2. If then White continued with 11 Kt to K 5, Q to Kt 3, 12 Kt to R 5, Black could play 12 B to K 2, for if 13 Kt takes P ch, K to B sq, 14 Kt to R 5, Q takes Q P, &c.

(*f*) We regard this capture as a serious error ; the correct move seems to be either Kt to B 3 or P to Q B 3.

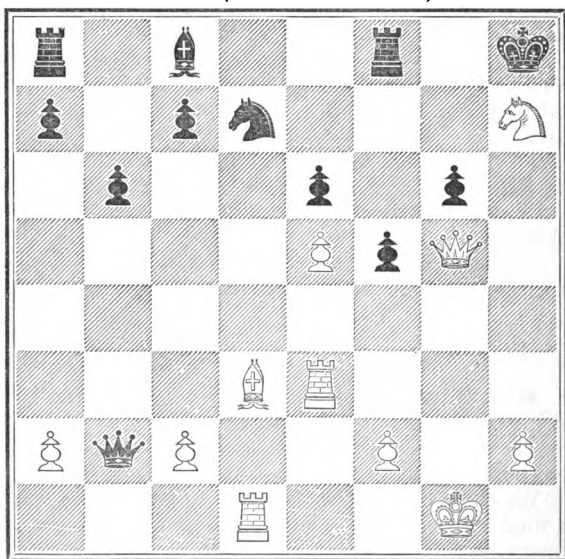
(g) Black's last move ought no doubt to have been P to K Kt 3, to keep out this Kt, but White prosecutes his attack all through with great vigour and ability.

(h) We see no objection to P takes P in passing, since Black could not retake with the Pawn on account of the Q's check at Kt 4. The text move, however, is quite good enough.

(i) K to Kt 2 offered much better chances of resisting the force of the attack.

(j) Finely played, and far stronger than either Q to R 6, or Kt takes Kt followed by B to K 4. We give a diagram of the position after White's 21st move.

BLACK (MR. VON ZABERN.)



WHITE (MR. COOK.)

(k) He appears to have nothing better, unless perhaps it were Q to Kt 5. If 21 K takes Kt, 22 R to R 3 ch, K to Kt 2, 23 Q to R 6 ch, K to B 2, 24 Q to R 7 ch, K to K sq, 25 Q takes P ch, R to B 2, [or A] 26 Q takes K P ch, R to K 2 (best), 27 R to R 8 ch, Kt to B sq, 28 Q to K B 6, and mates in two more moves. [A] 25 K to Q sq, 26 R to R 7, Q to Kt 5, or Q takes K P, 27 B to Kt 5 and wins. If Black play 26 P to B 3, White wins by 27 Q takes K P, K to B 2 (if R to K sq, or Q to Kt 5, 28 Q takes Q B P), 28 B to R 6, &c.

(*l*) Black had really no defence at this point ; if he had played R takes Kt, White would have mated in five moves by Q to Q 8 ch, &c., and if Q or Kt took K P, then followed 23 Kt to B 6 dis ch, 24 R to R 7 ch, 25 R to R 8 ch, &c.

(*m*) This again, taken in connection with the next move but one, is very well conceived.

(*n*) A beautiful finish ; Black has no means of avoiding the mate.

GAME LXIII.

A skirmish played at the St. George's Chess Club, April 4th, 1881.

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.)	BLACK. (Mr. W. M.)	WHITE. (Mr. Wayte.)	BLACK. (Mr. W. M.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 Kt takes P	R takes Kt
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	10 B takes R ch	K takes B
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	11 P takes P	Q Kt takes P
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes Kt P	12 Q to R 5 ch	K to K 3 (<i>b</i>)
5 P to B 3	B to R 4	13 Q to B 5 ch	K to Q 3
6 Castles	Kt to B 3	14 P to Q 4	Kt to B 5 (<i>c</i>)
7 Kt to Kt 5	Castles	White announced mate in five	
8 P to B 4	P to K R 3 (<i>a</i>)	moves. (<i>d</i>)	

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(*a*) A natural move, and therefore one against which the student should be early on his guard. The safe defences are 8 P to Q 3 and 8 P to Q 4. Of these, P to Q 4 is the stronger, but requires an accurate knowledge of the variations : P to Q 3 may be recommended to odds receivers.

(*b*) The moves thus far have occurred to the writer more than once both in playing even and at odds ; but on all these occasions Black has retreated K to Kt sq and put up with the loss of the exchange. The attempt to save the piece is directly fatal.

(*c*) If Kt to B 3, mate follows in four moves.

(*d*) By 15 B to R 3 ch, B to Kt 5 (best), 16 B takes B ch, P to B 4, 17 Q takes B P ch, K to K 3, 18 R takes Kt ch, K, Q, or P takes R, 19 Q to K B 5 or Q 5, Mates accordingly.

The following two Games occurred in the Berlin Congress. The moves are from the *Field*.

GAME LXIV.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Riemann.)	(Herr Winawer.)	(Herr Riemann.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	17 P to R 5	Kt to B sq
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	18 P to Q R 4	Q to K 2
3 Q takes P	Q Kt to B 3	19 P to Q Kt 4 (g)	P to K B 3
4 Q to K 3 (a)	B to Kt 5 ch	20 P to Kt 5	B to K sq
5 P to Q B 3	B to R 4	21 P to R 5	P takes P
6 Q to Kt 3 (b)	Q to B 3	22 R takes P	P to Q Kt 3 (h)
7 B to K B 4	P to Q 3	23 R to R 7	Kt from K 4
8 B to Q Kt 5	B to Q 2		to Q 2
9 Kt to Q 2	P to K R 3 (c)	24 Castles	Kt to K 3
10 Kt to B 4	B to Q Kt 3	25 K R to R sq	Kt from K 3
11 P to K R 4 (d)	K Kt to K 2		to B 4 (i)
12 Kt to B 3	Kt to Kt 3	26 B to Kt 4	Kt to K 3
13 Kt takes B	R P takes Kt	27 Kt to B 4 (j)	Q to B 2
14 B to K 3	Q Kt to K 4	28 Q takes Q P	P to K B 4 (k)
15 B to K 2	B to B 3 (e)	29 R to R 8 ch	Kt to Kt sq
16 Kt to Q 2	Castles Q side	30 Kt takes Kt P ch and mates	
	(f)	next move.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This move, which we see is claimed by Herr W. Paulsen, was played in Mr. Nash's correspondence tourney last year in a game published in the first number of B. C. M. In that game the continuation was :—4 B to Kt 5 ch, 5 B to Q 2, Q to K 2, 6 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to B 3, &c. But in two games of the Berlin Tourney the second players tried with success 4 P to K Kt 3, and 5 B to Kt 2.

(b) White's strong and rapid development in this and the next few moves gives him in our opinion much the best of the opening.

(c) To enable him, we suppose, to Castle on the Q's side, which he cannot now do without losing the exchange, but he would have done better in playing K Kt to K 2, or, as suggested in the *Field*, B to Kt 3, to avoid the exchange of the Bishop for the W. Kt.

(d) To prevent his B being dislodged by P to Kt 4; we should, however, have preferred capturing the K B with Kt at

once, for he could now escape by going to B 4, followed by P to Q R 3, as White could not at present play P to Q Kt 4.

(e) He ought certainly to exchange Knights here, and bring his other Knight into action at K 4.

(f) This is dangerous, but he really seems to have no good move; P to K R 4 is perhaps the best.

(g) White properly pursues his attack regardless of the bait held out to him in the K Kt P, to take which would cost his Queen by the reply K Kt to Kt 3.

(h) This is bad enough, but the position is so hopeless that we can suggest nothing better; by his next move White threatens to take the Q Kt P with his B.

(i) A lost move; if anything were of use, it was playing the other Knight here to make an air hole for his King.

(j) White deserves great credit for his masterly conduct of this game; after the present move there is really no defence, though Black's reply needlessly hastens the catastrophe, and leads to a very pretty termination.

(k) If P takes Q, mate follows in two moves, and the removal of the Kt from Q 2 gives a similar result.

GAME LXV.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Herr J. Schwarz.)	(Herr Schallopp.)	(Herr J. Schwarz.)	(Herr Schallopp.)
1 P to K 4	P to Q B 4	19 Q to R 5 ch	K to Kt sq
2 Q Kt to B 3	P to K 3	20 B takes P	P takes B
3 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	21 Q takes P ch	KBto Kt 2 (j)
4 P to Q 4	P takes P	22 B takes Q	B to R 3 (k)
5 Kt takes P	Kt to B 3	23 B to K 5	R to B 2
6 Kt tks Kt (a)	Kt P tks Kt	24 P to K R 4	K to B sq (l)
7 P to K 5	Kt to Q 4	25 B to Q 6 ch	K to K sq (m)
8 Kt tks Kt (b)	Pfr B3 tks Kt	26 P to R 5	B to K B sq
9 Q to Kt 4 (c)	Q to B 2	27 Q to Kt 8	R takes P (n)
10 Q to K 2	BtoKt5ch (d)	28 P to R 6	P to Q 5
11 K to Q sq (e)	Castles	29 Q to Kt 6 ch	K to Q sq
12 Q to Kt 4 (f)	B to B 4	30 Q to Kt 5 ch	K to K sq
13 B to K B 4	B to Q 5	31 Q to R 5 ch	R to B 2
14 B to Q 3	B tks Kt P (g)	32 P to R 7	B takes B
15 R to K sq	B takes R	33 P to R 8 queen-	
16 R to K 3	P to Kt 3 (h)	ing ch	K to K 2
17 R to R 3	B takes P (i)	34 Q to R 4 ch	Resigns.
18 R takes P	K takes R		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) This, we believe, is now thought to be the strongest continuation, the old attack by Kt to Kt 5 having got somewhat discredited.

(b) Kt to K 4 is preferred by some of the authorities, but we cannot approve of it, for if Black replies with Q to B 2, White is obliged to defend his K P apparently by P to K B 4, upon which Black brings his Q to Kt 3, with the best game.

(c) A lost move, he should have played B to K 3.

(d) P to Q R 4, threatening B to R 3, would also be very troublesome to White, and equally deprive him of the power of Castling.

(e) He cannot of course interpose the Pawn on account of B takes P ch, and if he interposed the Bishop, Black would take it, forcing the K to retake.

(f) The commencement of a brilliant and successful attack, whatever be its merits as to soundness.

(g) It would have been more prudent, as it turned out, to take the K P, obliging White to recover the Pawn by B takes R P ch, but Black evidently had no idea of the fine sacrifice his opponent was about to make.

(h) We do not see any better move.

(i) The *Field* mentions that Herr Winawer afterwards pointed out B to R 3 as Black's correct play here. If then 18 B takes B, Q to Kt 3, 19 B to Q 3, (if 19 Q to R 4, P to R 4, 20 Q to B 6, Q to Q sq, &c.), P to K B 4, and Black makes himself safe. If 18 R takes P, B takes B, &c., and if 18 Q to R 4, P to R 4, 19 B takes P, P takes B, (if White play 19 Q to B 6, then Q to Q sq.) 20 Q to Kt 5, R to B 2, or R takes B and wins.

(j) He should now, as Mr. Steinitz says, have submitted to the draw by playing his K to R sq, White had nothing better than the perpetual check, for if he tried to win by Q to R 5 ch, he would probably lose.

(k) He has not time, we think, to take the P with R, nor would he relieve himself much by R to B 3.

(l) Q R to K B sq, as suggested also by Mr. Steinitz, followed by K to R sq, if the R P came on, was now the proper course.

(m) This loses the game, whereas K to Kt sq might still have drawn it.

(n) It does not matter much what he does now, as he has no means of staying the advance of the Pawn.

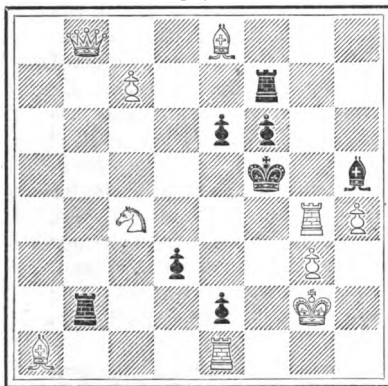
THE PROBLEM WORLD.

THE chief incident during the past month has been the appearance of Mr. F. C. Collins's collection of problems. The book reached us too late to admit of anything like a full examination of its contents. We have, however, gone through with much satisfaction the sixteen two-movers which form the opening of the work. They appear to be very judiciously selected, nearly every one being noticeable for well marked and pleasing ideas combined with elegant and accurate construction. The author, while duly respecting economy of force and purity in the mating positions, has managed his themes so adroitly as to avoid almost *in toto* those troublesome duals! Even Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn would find it difficult to strengthen the mainsprings of Mr. Collins's two-movers by the introduction of "harmless" duals into minor variations. With the exception of No. 16, which has two solutions, we might quote from this section of the book without fear of disappointing our readers. In transcribing Nos. 6 and 15, therefore, we do so without prejudice to the unquestionable merits of their companions. We hope to notice the further contents of this collection in a future number. They comprise 70 three and 14 four-movers besides a few *sui-mates* and puzzles. The book will no doubt be largely patronised by those who have already made acquaintance with the author in his own and many other Chess columns. It is unexceptionably got up, the typography, paper, &c., being excellent.

No. 6.—By F. C. COLLINS.

No. 15.—By F. C. COLLINS.

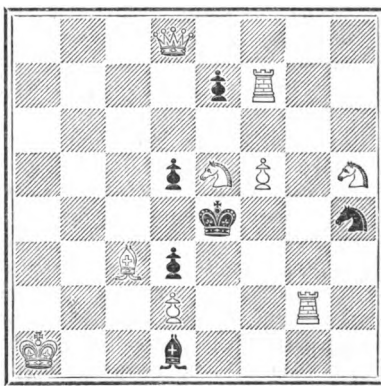
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SUI-MATES OF THE FUTURE.—*Apropos* of a two-move sui-mate by Mr. G. J. Slater, *Land and Water* prints the following remarks by our *colloborateur*, Mr. W. R. Bland. "A sui-mate in two moves is, I think, a step in the right direction. It is curious to observe that, although composers are agreed as to the comparative inutility of problems of the old school as compared with those of to-day, the sui-mates now composed are open to very similar objections. The resemblance, is, indeed, striking, for as many of the old problems are solved by apparently reckless sacrifices and murderous checks, leading possibly to some fine *coup de repos*, so sui-mates, generally from eight to twenty moves in length, involve a series of checks and sacrifices, brightened perhaps by some quiet finesse which constitutes the soul of the problem. The sui-mate is now, as the direct mate problem was then, in its infancy. It would seem that practice is required to enable composers—skilful as regards the direct mate—to express their ideas in sui-mates so as to combine difficulty and point with *conciseness*, otherwise it is not easy to understand why the present style of composition is maintained. It certainly does not meet the public taste. It is proverbial that solvers will not look at sui-mates, nor is it to be wondered at. When problems of this class, over four moves in length, come to be the exception instead of the rule this aversion will doubtless disappear, to be supplanted by a lively interest." While heartily coinciding with our friend's wishes for short yet strong sui-mates, we think very decided exception might be taken to the statement that this branch of the art is in its infancy. Possibly we may recur to this subject some day and endeavour to show by comparing problems of the old with choice specimens of the new school that, in point of strategy, the latter are to the former as giants to infants. Perhaps the greatest difficulty the sui-mate of the future—be it long or short—must continue to encounter may be summed up in the objection we have heard urged against the family by distinguished English composers, *i.e.* "it is not Chess." Although in *American Chess-Nuts* there are over 200 sui-mates, not one is to be found in Healey's or "J. B.'s" collection, amongst Messrs. Pierces' and Pearson's problems or in *English Chess Problems*. This marks the national distaste for these compositions very forcibly. We shall be glad, nevertheless, to find room for such epigrammatic specimens of the *genus* as our correspondents can construct to support Mr. Bland's theory and, if possible, break through old prejudices. A good example for our January number will be most welcome. Who will be the first to perpetrate this happy dispatch?

The Elmira Telegram has been the latest victim of the problematic kleptomaniacs. One of these thieves or practical jokers—he can take his choice of the epithets—has sent in a nice little

set for competition in our contemporary's tourney consisting of prize and other well-known problems by Loyd, Gilberg, Andrews, &c. He avoided, however, forwarding his real name, address, or *carte de visite* for publication in the E. T.'s column, and we much fear that, like the Flying Dutchman, he will be pursued in vain, and continue to delude editors of various countries so long as the Chess world lasts.

Brentano's Chess Magazine has further strengthened its staff by the powerful co-operation of Mr. J. N. Babson as problem editor.

The following is the award of the *Burnley Express* Two-move Problem Tourney:—1st Prize, the late J. G. Finch; 2nd, B. G. Laws; 3rd, A. F. Mackenzie; and 4th, G. Morsch; Miss F. F. Beechey, J. Crake, and R. Seymour, being honourably mentioned. The judge was Mr. J. Paul Taylor. We understand that seven of the competitors in this tourney having tied, the judge ultimately placed them in the above order by reference to the opinions of solvers of experience as to relative difficulty of solution.

The *Design and Work* Solution Tourney has resulted as follows:—1. W. Jay, London; 2. H. Balson, Derby; 3. H. W. Butler, Brighton; 4. Sergt.-Major McArthur, Chichester; 5. "Jacobus," Leeds. The winner omitted but one variation in the whole of the contest and is a "cook" ahead of any other competitor. G. Hume, of Nottingham, "Cousin Day," and W. Geary, London, receive honourable mention in the order given.

The Elmira Sunday Telegram announces its second Tourney consisting entirely of two-movers in every section. A variety of prizes is offered including—besides six for the best half dozen problems, value from 5 to 1 dollar each—a special *honorarium* in the following exceptional classes:—3 and 2 dollars respectively for first and second-best fourfold problem; the Games of Paul Morphy (value 2 dollars) and 1 dollar cash for ditto sui-mates. 2 dollars each either in money or Chess literature for the best problem containing the most variations, for that containing the most necessary pieces, for that containing the least number of pieces, for the best monogram—E T—problem, also for the best problem forming the monogram—E T—when the mate is effected, and for that containing a K, Q, R, B, Kt and four Ps of each colour. 3 dollars are offered for the best problem by an author who has never taken a prize in any Problem Tourney, *Brentano's Chess Monthly* for one year for second-best, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for third-best ditto, also *Brentano* for a like period to the best problem by a lady composer. In all about 50 dollars or their equivalent await successful candidates in the various departments, and as 20 dollars more are to be divided among the best solvers and reviewers in 6 prizes ranging

from 5 to 2 dollars it must be owned that this is indeed a liberal programme! Be it observed that foreign competitors are eligible and may mail as many problems as they please, without mottoes, not later than February 1st, 1882, addressed to E. E. Burlingame, *Telegram Office*, Elmira, New York, U. S. A. We sincerely trust this tourney may lead to an extensive exportation of two-movers to America from this side. Let us not omit to notice the appropriate consolation prize offered by our contemporary, viz. "For the poorest problem in all respects, a magnificent leather medal guaranteed to be worth at least one cent." The competition in this class will, we presume, be involuntary although, quite conceivably, it may be severe!

DETROIT FREE PRESS TOURNEY No. 6.—The following prizes are offered to the world:—Problem Tourney. For best original and direct four-mover, 10 dollars; for ditto three-mover, 8 dollars; for ditto two-mover, 6 dollars. Each problem must have a motto or device. Any number may be entered but must be *mailed* on or before December 31st. They will be judged by the following scale. Neatness of position, 6; difficulty, 6; beauty of idea, 6; merit of construction, 6; (giving to a perfect problem 24 points.) Solvers' Tourney. For greatest number of correct solutions: 1st Prize, 5 dollars; 2nd, 4 dollars; 3rd, 3 dollars; 4th, The *D. F. P.* for one year; 5th, ditto for six months. Any solver who proves a Tourney problem to be impossible will receive the *D. F. P.* for one year. Solutions from abroad must be mailed within six weeks from the date of publication.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

No. 57. by C. E. Tuckett.—1 Kt to Q 2, P takes Kt (*a*), 2 Kt to Q B 2 ch, K takes B, 3 Q mates. (*a*) 1 R takes Q, 2 Kt to Q Kt 3 ch, &c.

Neat, interesting and rather difficult: other solutions cleverly avoided. H. Blanchard.—A good composition. Black's own R blocking his way out on taking the Q, or his P doing the same if he takes the Kt, makes the solution difficult. Gamma.—One would expect more variety. H. Gearing.—Straightforward and lacks variety. W. Jay.—Easy and lacks variety. P. Le Page, Jr.—Skilfully worked out and interesting. L. Chapelle, Malta.

No. 58, by G. Hume.—1 Q to Q R 4, P Knights (*b*), 2 Kt to B 6, &c. (*b*) 1 P Bishops, 2 Q to Q 4, &c.

Pretty, pleasing, but not difficult. H. B.—Novel. H. G.—A charming composition. Idea and arrangement alike clever. W. J.—Very ingenious. P. Le P.

No. 59, by L. W. Stanton.—1 Q P Knights ch, Q takes Kt, 2 Q B P takes Q and Knights ch, 3 K P Knights ch, 4 K B P Knights mate.

A novelty easy to solve, but ingeniously constructed. H. B.—More curious than difficult. Gamma.—Quite a curiosity! H. G.—An ingenious and pleasing novelty. Of course simplicity and lack of variety are excusable in such compositions. W. J.—Novel, somewhat peculiar, but gave me no trouble to solve. P. Le P.

No. 60, by J. Pierce, M.A.—1 B to Q B 3, K to K 2 (a), 2 B to Q R 5, &c. (a) 1 K to Kt 4, 2 Kt to K 4 ch, &c.

Elegance combined with purity of mate render this a charming stratagem. H. B.—Very easy. Gamma.—Neat and pretty. H. G.—Not difficult though key-move took me some time to discover. L. C.—Neat, correct, but idea not entirely new. W. J.—Rather good, but not difficult. P. Le P.

No. 61, by E. Orsini.—1 Kt to K B 6, Kt to Q 5, K to Q 5 or B 5, 2 Q to K 4 or Q 3 ch or B takes P ch, &c.

Carefully constructed. Altogether pleasing. H. B.—An average three-mover. Gamma.—Easy. H. G. (H. G. has, however, omitted to notice mainplay.)—Neat in mainplay but easily seen through. W. J.—(P. Le P. has also left mainplay unnoticed.)

No. 62, by Dr. Gold.—1 Q to R 6, R takes R (a), 2 Kt takes P ch, R takes Kt, 3 Q to B 6 ch, &c. (a) 1 Kt to Q B 3 (b), 2 Q takes R at Kt 4, &c. (b) 1 B to Q B 3 ch, 2 Q takes B, &c.

Evidently the threatened check must be provided for, but the after-play is rather difficult. Construction very good. H. B.—Good and difficult. Gamma.—Pretty. H. G.—The threats of 1 B to B 3 ch and 1 P takes P give the key at a glance. After-play, however, ingeniously contrived and pleasing. W. J.—Best of the set. P. Le P.—R. Worters has solved all the foregoing.

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS PROBLEMS, SEE JULY NUMBER, p. 256.

No. 2 of H. F. L. Meyer's Set.—(1 P to Q 8 and becomes a B, &c.) Clever and difficult. The likeness to Mr. Leake's problem seems but faint and was probably accidental. Mercutio.—I should say it was founded on Mr. Leake's problem.* Gamma.

No. 3 by Meyer. (1 R to K B 4, &c.) Ingenious and pleasing although I prefer No. 2. Mercutio.—A pleasing production,

* On the subject of his set, Mr. Meyer remarks: "As regards No. 2, which I place far above No. 3, I may mention that I first saw F. Leake's problem in June last, and that, moreover, it is one of several mistakes by the judges to compare those quite different problems. No. 2 was composed in June 1874, and my No. 4 in September 1867."

but I should be surprised to find it had taken first prize in a large competition. Gamma.

No. 1 of F. W. Martindale's Set. (1 R to K Kt 5).—Scores well for beauty, fairly for difficulty, but the construction seems rather uneconomical. Mercutio.—If this was the best two-mover, the sooner prizes for such productions become things of the past the better. Gamma.—I looked at this because it was highly praised by the judges, but was disappointed, for although the solution is clever, the construction is bad. Four pieces can be entirely removed, namely the P at R 3, the B at R 2, the Ps at B 5 and B 7, provided the Kt at Kt 8 be placed at K B 7 and the White K at Q R 6. Also the B at K 3 might be a White P. H. F. L. Meyer.

No. 4, by Martindale. (1 R to K Kt sq. &c.)—A really beautiful problem deserving a better fate than to be left without solid reward for its many capital points. Mercutio.

NOTE.—Our remarks upon the solution of Mr. Leake's problem—see page 249—are incomplete. After the words "forcing stalemate" should have been added "or compel White to release the adverse K."

DONATIONS TO THE B. C. M. ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	12	1	6
Rev. W. Wayte (Second contribution of a like amount)	2	10	0
F. Downey, South Shields		2	6
	£14	14	0

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Revista de Ajedrez.—Many thanks for your compliance with our request; the back numbers came to hand in due course. Any services we can render at this end will be cheerfully given.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

Mercutio.—Very sorry to hear that—like Mr. Lea—you are forced to resign in consequence of following other "arts in foreign parts. Our solution tourney suffers severely in consequence, so—with a business eye to the future—we are bound to bid you not only *bon voyage*, but a far speedier return to these shores than you at present contemplate.

J. R., Leeds.—Many thanks for the problems. We have replied through the post.

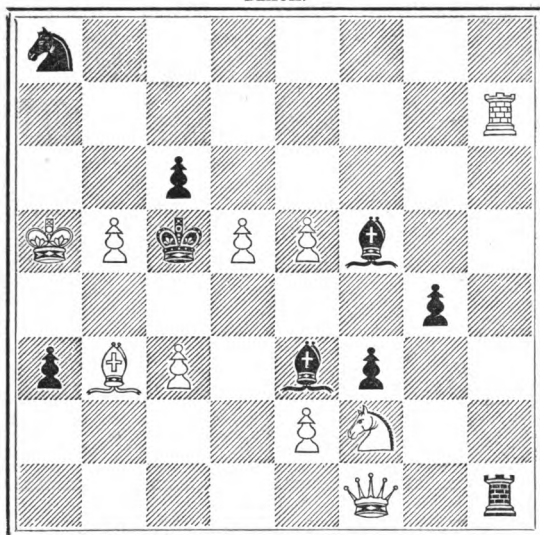
A. D., Marseilles.—Packet of cards and copies of *La Provence* duly received. Accept our thanks.

E. S.—1 Kt to Q 4 will not answer in that problem. You have overlooked that Black can discover check in reply.

PROBLEMS.

No. 69.—By F. M. TEED.

BLACK.

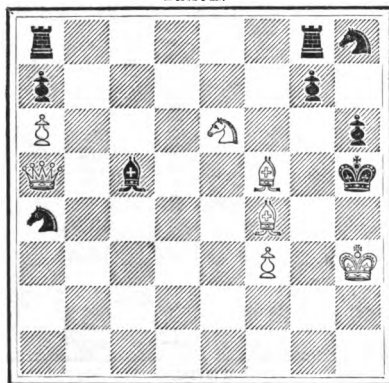


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 70.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.

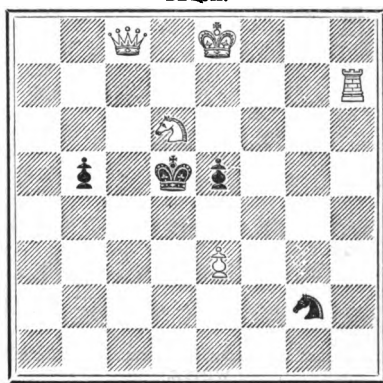


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 71.—By J. RAYNER.

BLACK.

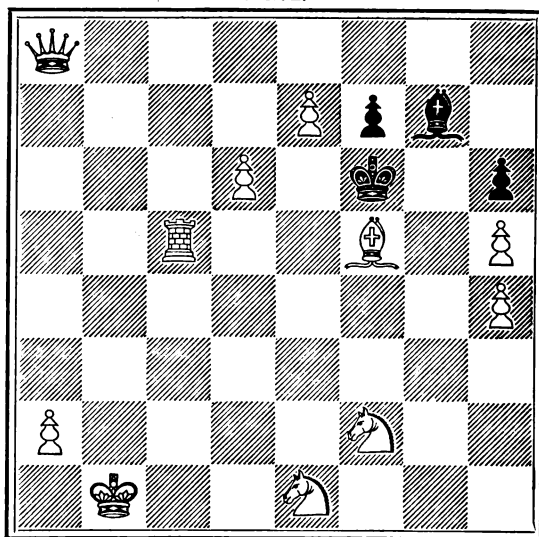


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 72.—By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.

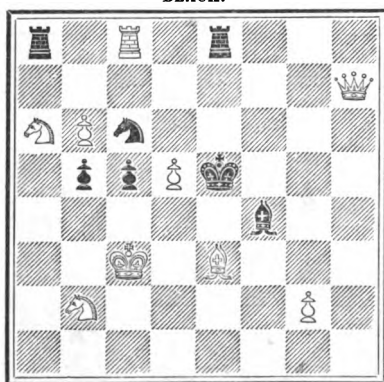


WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in eight moves.

No. 73.—By G. LIBERALI.

BLACK.

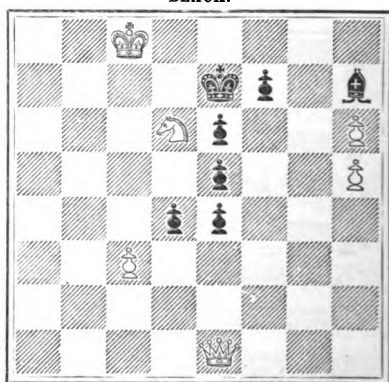


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 74.—By C. W. OF SUNBURY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The British Chess Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1881.

THE STEINITZ GAMBIT.

In the July number of this magazine (page 227), I was unable to complete the consideration of Variation II. (after 1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to Q B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 P to B 4, P takes P; 4 P to Q 4, Q to R 5 ch; 5 K to K 2, P to Q Kt 3; 6 Q to Q 2, P to K Kt 4; 7 Kt to Q 5, K to Q sq) commencing with 8 K to Q sq in consequence of this move being adopted in a correspondence game then in progress between the Chess clubs of Brighton and Glasgow. The game being now finished, and the moves on each side having been selected by the best players of each club in consultation, I cannot do better than adopt them as text moves in this variation, giving in notes the consequences of other modes of play.

8 K to Q sq

8 B to K Kt 2

Or 8 —, B to Q Kt 2; 9 Kt to K B 3, Q to R 4; 10 B to K 2, Q to Kt 3; 11 P to K R 4, Q takes K P; 12 Kt to B 3, Q to K 6; 13 Q takes Q, P takes Q; 14 Kt takes Kt P, Kt to R 3; 15 B takes K P, P to B 3; 16 Kt to K B 3, Kt to B 4; 17 B to K B 2, Kt to Q Kt 5; 18 P to Q R 3, Kt to Q 4; 19 Kt takes Kt, B takes Kt; 20 P to Q B 4, &c. If 8 —, P to Q 3; then 9 Q to B 3 threatening 10 Kt takes Q B P and 11 P to Q 5.

9 Kt to K B 3

9 P to B 3 also looks a good move.

9 Q to R 4

Better than 9 —, Q to R 3; which would invite 10 P to K R 4 forcing Black to play P to B 3 shutting in their Bishop.

10 B to K 2

Although this drives the Queen whither it would go, it was necessary for the proper development of White's game.

10 Q to Kt 3

11 R to K sq

Best. 11 P to K Kt 3 would be answered by P to Kt 5, &c.

11 K Kt to K 2

L

They cannot take K P for then would follow 12 B to Q B 4, Q to Kt 3; 13 Q to K 2, Kt to K B 3; 14 Kt to K 7, with a winning attack.

12 P to K Kt 3

It was essential to break up these Pawns, and this seems to be the opportune moment.

13 Q takes P

12 P takes P

13 P takes P

If 13 —, Q takes Q; 14 B takes Q, P takes P; 15 B to Q Kt 5 with a fine attack.

14 Q to R 4

14 P to K B 3

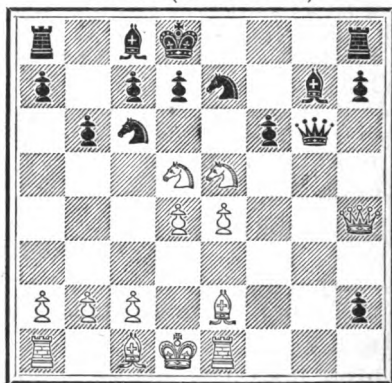
Unpleasant as this must have been, thus to shut in the K B, it was undoubtedly necessary in order to free the Kt.

15 Kt to K 5

"The supreme effort." The offered sacrifice will, I believe, be found to be perfectly sound, if indeed it cannot be proved to win in every case. The only other resource open to White at this important crisis was 15 Q takes P which would probably have led to 15 —, P to Q 3; 16 R to K Kt sq, Q to B 2; 17 B to K B 4, B to Q 2 and Black may be able to defend themselves.

The position being especially interesting and capable of much analysis I subjoin a diagram for the assistance of the student.

BLACK (G. C. C. C.)



WHITE (B. C. C.)

Black to play their 15th move.

15 Q Kt takes Kt

It may be well to show some of the consequences of capturing the Kt with P, e.g. 15 —, P takes Kt; 16 B to K Kt 5, B to B sq;

17 B to R 5, Q to Q 3 or (a); 18 R to K B sq, P Queens (best); 19 Q takes Q, P to K R 3 or (b); 20 R to B 6, P takes B; 21 R takes Q, P takes R; 22 Q to B 3, Kt takes P; 23 Q to B 6, &c.; (b) 19 —, B to K Kt 2 or (c); 20 R to B 7, R to K Kt sq (if 20 —, B to B sq; 21 R to B 6 wins), 21 R takes Kt, Kt takes R; 22 B takes Kt ch, Q takes B; 23 Kt takes Q, K takes Kt; 24 P to Q 5, &c., (c) 19 —, Kt takes P or (d); 20 R takes B ch, R takes R; 21 B takes Kt ch, Q takes B; 22 Kt takes Q, K takes Kt; 23 Q to R 4 ch, &c.; (d) 19 —, P takes P; 20 R to B 6, Q to B 4 (if 20 —, Q to Kt 6 or K 4; 21 B to B 4 wins); 21 Q to B 3, B to K Kt 2; 22 Q to B 4, P to Q 3; 23 R to B 7, &c. — (a) 17 —, Q to K 3; 18 R to K B sq, P Queens; 19 Q takes Q, P to K R 3 or (e); 20 B to B 6, R to K Kt sq; 21 B to B 7, Q takes B; 22 B takes Kt ch, Q takes B; 23 Kt takes Q, Kt takes Kt, &c. (this variation gives Black the best chance of any, and it is not easy to say how the game ought to end), (e) 19 —, P takes P or (f); 20 R to B 6, Q to Kt sq; 21 Q to R 2, P to Q 3; 22 R takes P ch, B to Q 2 (if 22 —, P takes R, White mates in two); 23 R takes B ch, K takes R; 24 Q takes P ch, K to K 3; 25 Kt to B 4 mate. (f) 19 —, P to Q 3 or (g); 20 R to B 6, Q to K Kt sq or (h); 21 Q to B 3, Q takes B or (i); 22 R takes B ch, R takes R; 23 Q takes R ch, K to Q 2; 24 B to K 8 ch, K to K 3; 25 Kt takes P mate. (i) 21 —, B to K 3; 22 R takes Q B, Q takes R; 23 B to B 7, Kt takes P (if 23 —, Q to Q 2; 24 Q to B 6 wins); 24 B takes Q, Kt takes Q; 25 B to B 6, &c., (h) 20 —, Q to Q 2; 21 K to Q 2, B to K Kt 2 (if 21 —, B to Q R 3; 22 Q to B 3, B to K Kt 2; 23 R to B 7, R to K Kt sq; 24 R takes B, &c.); 22 R to B 7, R to K Kt sq; 23 Q R to K B sq, &c., (g) 19 —, Q to K Kt sq; 20 B to B 6, B to Kt 2; 21 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 22 B takes Kt ch, K takes B; 23 Q to R 4 ch, K to Q 3 (if 23 —, K to K 3; 24 P to Q 5 ch, K to Q 3; 25 R to B 6 ch, &c.); 24 B to B 7, Q to B sq; 25 R to B 6 ch, K to K 2; and White can draw the game. The general conclusion of this analysis appears to be that Black might have ventured to capture the Kt, but that it would have required most careful play afterwards to have saved their game, and the most they could have hoped for was a draw.

16 P takes Kt

16 Kt takes Kt

17 B to R 5

Better than taking the Kt at once, to which Black could have retorted with 17 —, B to Q Kt 2; then if 18 B to R 5, Q to B 4; &c., or if 18 B to Q 3, Q to B 2, &c.

17 Q to Kt 7

The most natural looking move, but Q to Kt 8 is perhaps better. In that case the following sequence was likely, 17 —, Q to Kt 8;

18 P takes Kt, P Queens ; 19 Q takes Q, Q takes Q ; 20 R takes Q, B to Q Kt 2 ; 21 R to K Kt sq, B to K B sq ; 22 P to Q B 4 (better than P takes P, I think), P takes P ; 23 B to Kt 5 ch, B to K 2 ; 24 B to R 6, B to K B 3 ; 25 B to Kt 7, B takes B ; 26 R takes B, P to Q B 3 ; 27 B to Kt 4, B to B sq, best (if 27 —, K to B 2 ; 28 P to Q 6 ch ought to win) ; 28 P to Q 6, &c. I much prefer White's game, notwithstanding Black's preponderance in Pawns.

18 P takes Kt

19 B to Q 2

20 R takes Q

18 Q takes P ch

19 P to R 8 (Queening)

This odd looking move is certainly better than Q takes Q although by it White loses three Pawns. Still the position is so peculiarly strong it is very difficult to find any effectual defence for Black. If, however, White had played Q takes Q here, Black might, I think, have saved their game, thus 20 Q takes Q, B to Q Kt 2 best ; 21 Q to R 4, K to B sq best ; 22 P takes P, B to K R 3 with the better game.

20 Q takes K P

If 20 —, R to B sq ; then 21 K to B sq, P to B 3 or B to Kt 2 ; 22 R to K Kt sq, B to R sq ; 23 B to R 6, &c.

21 R to K sq

It was not easy for White to select the best line of play in this position. The other moves to be considered are R to R 3, K to B sq, P to B 3 and R to Kt sq. The last, which is the most natural mode of continuing the attack, would apparently have led to the following continuation, 21 R to K Kt sq, Q takes P best ; 22 R to Q B sq, B to B sq best ; 23 R to K sq, B to K 2 best ; 24 P to B 4, Q takes P ; 25 B to Q B 3 (there seems nothing better, 25 Q to K 4 is answered by Q to R 5 ch ; 26 R to B 2, Q to R 8 ch and then Q to K 4 with a safe defence). White now threatens to take B with R, therefore R to B sq best ; 26 B takes P, Q to Kt 6 ch, 27 R to B 2, Q to Kt 8 ch ; 28 K to Q 2, Q takes K R ch ; 29 K takes Q, R takes B and Black has more than an equivalent for the Queen. — 21 R to R 3 prevents Q takes P but is effectually answered by P to Q 3 ; 21 K to B sq can be met by P to Q 4 (the only safe reply), then ensues 22 R to K Kt sq, Q to K 2 ; 23 Q to Kt 3, R to K Kt sq with a safe game ; 21 P to B 3 has more points in its favour ; the best continuation for both sides appears to be 21 P to B 3, P to B 3 ; 22 B to B 4, Q to Q 4 ch ; 23 K to B sq, B to Q R 3 ; 24 R to Q sq, Q to K B 4 ; 25 Q to Kt 3 with a good position and an attack by no means exhausted.

21 Q takes P

21—, Q to K B 4 would probably allow of White playing 22 P

to R 4 and then 23 R to R 3 with a strong attack. 21 —, Q to Q 4 could be met by 22 R to K Kt sq, &c., and 21 —, Q to Q 3 by 22 Q to K 4, &c.

22 R to Q B sq

22 P to Q B 3

22 —, Q takes R P would have led to a forced win, thus, 23 Q to K 4, P to B 3; 24 Q to K 7 ch, K to B 2; 25 B to B 4 ch, K to Kt 2; 26 B to K B 7, Q to R 4 or (A); 27 Q to Q 6, P to Q Kt 4; 28 R to K 7, K to R 3 (if 28 —, Q to Q sq or R to Q sq; 29 B to K 6, and then in most cases 30 B takes P with a winning attack); 29 B to Q 5, B to B sq (if 29 —, B to Kt 2; 30 R takes P wins); 30 B takes P, B takes R; 31 B takes P double ch, K to Kt 2!; 32 B to B 6 ch, K to R 3; 33 B to Kt 7 ch, K takes B; 34 R to Kt sq ch and mates in a few more moves. — (A) 26 —, Q to R 5 or (B); 27 Q to Q 6, P to Q R 4 or (a); 28 Q to B 7 ch, K to R 3; 29 B to K 3, P to Q B 4 (if 29 —, Q to Kt 4 or 5; 30 B to Q B 4, &c., wins); 30 R to Q Kt sq, Q to Q B 3 (if 30 —, P to Kt 4; 31 B takes P, &c.); 31 R takes P ch, Q takes R; 32 B to B 4 ch, Q to Kt 4; 33 B takes Q B P, any move; 34 Q mates. (a) 27 —, P to Q Kt 4; 28 Q to B 7 ch, K to R 3; 29 K to K 2, Q to K 5 ch (if 29 —, P to K B 4; 30 P to B 3, &c.); 30 K to B 2, Q to Q 5 ch; 31 K to B 3, Q to B 6 ch; 32 B to K 3, &c. — (B) 26 —, Q to Kt 7; 27 Q to Q 6, P to Q R 4; 28 P to Q B 3, K to R 3; 29 B to B 4 ch, P to Kt 4; 30 R to K 2, B to B sq; 31 Q takes K B P, Q to R 6; 32 R to Q R 2, Q to K 2 (if 32 —, Q to B 4 White can give a neat mate in four); 33 B takes P ch, K to Kt 3; 34 Q R to Kt sq, Q takes Q; 35 B to B 4 ch, K to R 2; 36 R takes P ch, B to R 3; 37 R takes B mate. (The above variations are by Mr. F. Edmonds.) If 22 —, P to Q 3; then follows 23 Q to Kt 3, R to K Kt sq; 24 B to Q B 3 best (24 B to K B 7 is bad, for then the reply would be Q to Q 5 and if then 25 B takes R, B to Kt 5 ch; 26 R to K 2, B to K R 3 winning), Q takes R P; 25 Q to K B 3 winning. If 22 —, R to K B sq or B to Q Kt 2 the reply is 23 Q to Kt 3, &c., if 22 —, Q to Kt 4; 23 R to K Kt sq, and if 22 —, Q to R 6; 23 B to Q Kt 4 wins.

23 Q to Kt 3

23 Q to Kt 4

If 23 —, B to K R 3; 24 B takes B, Q to Q 5 ch; 25 B to Q 2, Q to Q 4; 26 B to K B 3, Q to K B 4; 27 B to B 4, B to R 3; 28 B to Kt 8, R takes B; 29 Q takes R ch, B to B sq; 30 Q to Kt 3, &c.

24 B to B 7

24 Q to K B 4

Or 24 —, B to Q R 3; 25 Q takes B, Q to K B 4 or (A); 26 P to B 4, &c.; (A) 25 —, K to B 2; 26 B to B 4 ch, K to Kt 2; 27 Q takes K B P, K R to Q sq; 28 P to Q R 4 and whether the P is taken or not White obtains a winning game.

25	Q takes B	25	Q to B 6 ch
26	R to K 2	26	B to R 3
27	P to B 4	27	K to B 2
28	R to B 3	28	Q to R 8 ch
29	R to K sq	29	Q to R 5
30	R to Q 3		

Threatening a mate in five commencing R takes P ch

30 Q R to Q sq

31 Q to Kt 2

Which is better, this or R to K 7?

31 P to Q 4

31 —, B takes P would ensure Black a longer and more reliable defence; *e.g.* 31 —, B takes P; 32 R to K 4, Q takes R; 33 Q takes Q, B takes B; and Black is well placed for a long and tenacious defence, although probably in the long run White's extra force must tell. Any other mode of play such as 31 —, K R to K B sq or P to K B 4 or B to Kt 2 would be of no avail.

32 R to K 7 ch

32 K to Kt sq

Best. If 32 —, R to Q 2 then follows 33 R takes R ch, K takes R; 34 B takes Q P and Black could but resign. Again if 32 —, K to B sq; White could play 33 R to Q R 3, for if P takes P in reply, 34 Q takes Q B P ch would prove fatal; but with the K on Kt sq, 33 R to Q R 3 can be met effectually by P takes P, followed by (if White take the B) P to B 6 with a winning position.

33 Q to Kt 7

A great error. White could here force the game by 33 R to K R 3; for example, 33 R to K R 3, Q to Q 5 (or Q takes P, see (A)); 34 Q to Kt 3 ch, K to R sq; 35 Q to B 7, Q to R 8 ch (if 35 —, Q to Kt 5 ch; 36 K to B 2, Q takes P ch; 37 K to Kt sq, Q to Kt 4 ch; 38 K to R sq, Q to B 8 ch; 39 B to K sq, &c.); 36 K to K 2, B takes P ch; 37 R to Q 3! B takes R ch; 38 K takes B, Q to B 8 ch (or 38 —, Q to Kt 8 ch; 39 K to K 2, Q to Kt 4 ch; 40 K to B 2, Q to B 4 ch; 41 K to B 3, Q to R 6 ch; 42 B to K 3, &c.); 39 K to B 2, Q to B 5 ch; 40 K to Kt 2, Q to Q 5 ch (or 40 —, Q to Kt 4 ch; 41 K to R sq, Q to B 8 ch; 42 B to K sq, &c.); 41 B to B 3, Q to B 7 ch; 42 K to Kt 3 winning. Variation (A) 33 —, Q takes P; 34 Q to Kt 3 ch, K to R sq; 35 Q to B 7, Q to R 5 ch! (35 —, Q to Kt 5 ch is of no use); 36 K to K sq, B to B sq!; 37 R to Q R 3 and Black can only prolong the game by a limited number of checks. After this error the game loses greatly its interest. The text move is powerful and admits of but one safe line of defence which Black

unerringly adopts; the legitimate conclusion appears to be a "draw" which may in this game be pronounced a "lame and impotent" conclusion with more justice than the draw effected in Game I.

The remaining moves played are

34	B takes P	33	P takes P !
35	Q to K Kt 3 ch	34	B to B sq !
36	R takes Q	35	Q takes Q
37	R to Kt 8	36	R to Q 5
38	B takes R	37	R takes R
		38	P to K R 4

Drawn game by mutual consent.

Brighton,

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

Oct. 25th, 1881.

The players on the White (Brighton) side were Messrs. L. Leuliette, F. Edmonds, A. A. Bowley, H. W. Butler, and W. T. Pierce. Those of the Glasgow Central Club were Messrs. J. Court, J. Russell, J. Young, W. Harrison, and E. A. Robinson.

P.S.—Mr. Court, the chief player on the side of the Glasgow Central Club in the Correspondence Match between Brighton and Glasgow has published some valuable notes on Game II. in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* of Nov. 19th. Those which affect my own conclusions are the following:—Black's 15th move.—Mr. Court says "Black can, I think, safely capture the Kt, immediately giving it up, as in the following variation: 15 —, P takes Kt; 16 B to K Kt 5 best, B to Kt 2 (a); 17 B takes Kt ch, Kt takes B; 18 Q takes Kt ch best, K to B sq; 19 P takes P?, Q to Kt 8. Or 16 —, Q to K 3; 17 B to Kt 4, Q to Q 3; 18 R to K B sq, B to Q R 3; 19 R to B 7, P Queens; 20 Q takes Q, Q to Kt 3 retaining the advantage."

In answer to 16 —, B to Kt 2; I prefer 27 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 18 B takes Kt ch, K to B sq; 19 P to Q 5. And in answer to 16 —, Q to K 3; 17 B to Q B 4, is, I think, stronger than B to Kt 4, then if Q to Q 3; 18 B to Kt 5, or R to B sq, &c.

To Black's 22nd move P to Q B 3 Mr. Court prefers B to Kt 2 and gives the following variation: "22 —, B to Kt 2; 23 Q to K Kt 4, P to K B 4; 24 Q takes P, Q to Q 5;" and adds, "I fail to see how White can now win," but surely 23 Q to Kt 3 is stronger than Q to Kt 4; followed by 24 P to B 3 if Black play P to B 4; then if 24 —, B to K B 3; 25 B to Kt 5, &c.

The above seem the principal notes requiring notice, and are needed to complete my own analysis.

W. T. P.

Nov. 21st, 1881.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME LXVI.

Played at the Berlin Congress. The moves are from the
Schachzeitung.

(Cochrane Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(M. Tschigorin.)	(M. Winawer.)	(M. Tschigorin.)	(M. Winawer.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 K to Kt sq	P to Q 4 (<i>d</i>)
2 P to K B 4	P takes P	11 B takes P	Kt takes B (<i>e</i>)
3 Kt to K B 3	P to K Kt 4	12 Kt takes Kt	B to Q 3
4 B to B 4	P to Kt 5	13 Q to K sq (<i>f</i>)	Kt to Q 2
5 Kt to K 5	Q to R 5 ch	14 Kt tks Kt (<i>g</i>)	B tks Kt (<i>h</i>)
6 K to B sq	P to B 6 (<i>a</i>)	15 P to K 5	Castles Q R (<i>i</i>)
7 P to Q 4	Kt to KB3 (<i>b</i>)	16 P takes B	Q R to K sq
8 Kt to Q B 3 (<i>c</i>)	P takes P ch	17 Q to R 5	Resigns. (<i>j</i>)
9 K takes P	Q to R 6 ch		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) This is considered the strongest way of prosecuting the attack, and superior to Salvio's method of bringing out the K Kt at once.

(*b*) The *Schachzeitung* believes it to be indifferent whether this or Kt to K R 3 be played now, though not indifferent at the 6th move. Staunton, Wormald, and Gossip give here 7 P takes P ch, 8 Q to R 6 ch, and 9 Kt to K R 3 as Black's best course.

(*c*) An obvious move mentioned by Staunton, but, strange to say, according to the *Schachzeitung*, left unconsidered in the German *Handbuch*.

(*d*) Herr Minckwitz, the editor of the *Schachzeitung*, remarks here that "Black is obviously afraid of the not dangerous B takes P ch, or Kt takes B P, which moves the more compelling P to Q 3 would leave open; therefore he comes from the rain into the gutter," or, as we should say, "out of the frying pan into the fire." We cannot but think, however, that Kt takes B P would be dangerous for Black, and that he was quite right in playing the P to Q 4.

(*e*) Mr. Minckwitz believes this exchange to be faulty, and that Black's correct play here was P to Kt 6.

(*f*) A very good move, preventing P to Kt 6, and threatening among other things Kt to K B 4.

(g) If 14 Kt to K B 4, Black answers with Kt takes Kt, &c.

(h) This loses a piece, and the game; he should of course have retaken with the King.

(i) Even here by 15 B to K 2, 16 Kt takes P ch, K to Q sq, 17 Kt takes R, B to Q B 3, Black had a very fair chance, which now he throws away.

(j) The following pretty finish is given by the *Schachzeitung* as a probable one, 17 K to Kt sq, 18 Q takes B P ch, K to R sq, 19 B to B 4, B to B 3, 20 Q to Kt 8 ch, K takes Q, 21 P to Q 7 ch, K to R sq, and White mates in three moves.

GAME LXVII.

Played at the Berlin Congress.

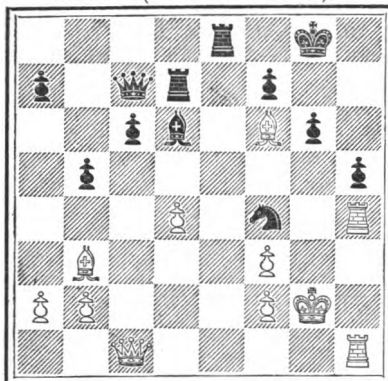
(French Defence.)

WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Herr Schwarz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK. (Herr Schwarz.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	15 R P takes Kt	B takes P
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	16 K to Kt 2	B to Q 3
3 Q Kt to B 3	K Kt to B 3	17 R to R sq	Kt to B sq
4 P takes P	P takes P	18 R to R 3	P to K Kt 3
5 Kt to B 3	B to Q 3	19 Q R to R sq	Q R to Q sq
6 B to Q 3	P to B 3	20 B to K Kt 5	R to Q 2
7 Castles	Castles	21 P to Q B 4	P takes P
8 Kt to K 2	B to K Kt 5	22 B tks Q B P	P to K R 4
9 Kt to Kt 3	Q to B 2	23 R to R 4	P to Kt 4
10 B to K 3	Q Kt to Q 2	24 B to Kt 3	Kt to K 3
11 Q to Q 2	K R to K sq	25 B to B 6	Kt to B 5 ch
12 Q R to K sq	Kt to K 5	26 Q takes Kt	B takes Q
13 Q to B sq	Q B takes Kt	27 R takes P	
14 P takes B	Kt takes Kt	And Black resigns.	

The *Field*, from which we take this game, says—"The design of Mr. Blackburne's attack, especially from the 21st move, in combination with the brilliant finish, belong to the finest efforts of Chess genius exhibited in match play." We give a diagram of the position prior to White's 26th move, and alongside it another brilliant end-game between Mr. Cunningham, of Leeds, and the late Mr. Charlton, of Newcastle, in which a similar idea is illustrated.

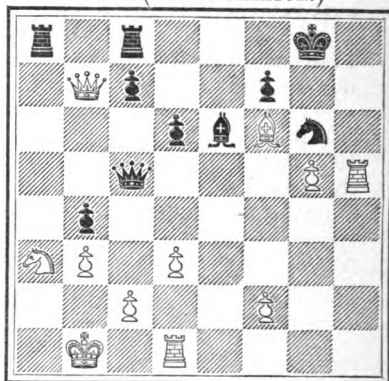
END-GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. CHARLTON
AND J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

BLACK (HERR SCHWARZ.)



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE.)

BLACK (MR. CHARLTON.)



WHITE (MR. CUNNINGHAM.)

Black played here B to Q 4, where-
upon Mr. Cunningham replied Q R
to R sq and won by force.

GAME LXVIII.

Played some time ago between Mr. E. Freeborough and the late
Mr. J. Walker, of Hull.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.)	BLACK. (Mr. Walker.)	WHITE. (Mr. Freeborough.)	BLACK. (Mr. Walker.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	14 Q to Q 2	P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	15 B to Q B 3 (a)	P to Q R 3 (b)
3 B to Q B 4	B to Q B 4	16 Kt to Kt 3	B to B 2
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes P	17 Kt to K B 5	P to Q Kt 4 (c)
5 P to Q B 3	B to B 4	18 Q R to Q B sq	Kt to Q Kt 2
6 Castles	P to Q 3	19 P to K Kt 4	Kt to K 4
7 P to Q 4	P takes P	20 Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt
8 P takes P	B to Kt 3	21 K to R sq	K to R sq
9 P to Q 5	Kt to R 4	22 R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q 3
10 B to Q Kt 2	Kt to K 2	23 R to K Kt 3	R to Q R 2
11 B to Q 3	Castles	24 R to K R 3	B takes Kt
12 Kt to B 3	P to K B 3	25 Kt P takes B	Kt to B 2
13 Kt to K 2	Kt to K Kt 3	26 Q R to K Kt sq	B to Q 3

27 Q to K 3	R to Q Kt 2	41 B to Q B 2	R to K B 3
28 Q to K Kt 3	Kt to K Kt 4	42 R tks Q ch (f)	R takes R
29 R to K R 4	P to B 5	43 Q to K B 3	P to Q R 4
30 B to Q Kt sq	P to Kt 5	44 K to B sq	B to B 4
31 B to Q 2	P to B 6	45 Q to K Kt 3	B to Q 5
32 B takes Kt	P takes B	46 B to Kt 3	K R to K R 3
33 R to R 5 (d)	P to K R 3	47 P to Q 6	R to K Kt 2
34 P to K R 4	P takes P	48 P to Q 7	B to Q Kt 3
35 R tks P at R 4	Q to K B 3	49 Q takes K P	K to R 2
36 Q to K R 3	R to Q B 2	50 P to B 6	R to R 8 ch
37 R to Kt 6	Q to K 2	51 K to K 2	Q R to Kt 8
38 K R tks P ch (e)	P takes R	52 Q to K 7 ch	K to R sq
39 R takes P ch	Q to R 2	53 P queens ch	B takes Q
40 K to Kt sq	K R to B 2	54 Q takes B ch and wins.	

NOTES BY THOMAS LONG.

(a) Mr. Gossip's *Chess Openings* (1879), p. 73, gives 15 K to R sq as *best* for White.

(b) Same author, p. 263, observes that "Bird's Variation" is superior for Black at this stage, viz. 15 B to Q 2, 16 Kt to Kt 3, R to K sq, 17 Kt to K B 5, B takes Kt, 18 P takes B, Kt to K 4, 19 Kt takes Kt, B P takes Kt, "and Black has the preferable game."

(c) Wormald (1875), p. 77, states that 17 B takes Kt for Black is "almost compulsory," as White threatens to take Queen's Pawn with Kt."

(d) Had White captured the Pawn he, obviously, would have lost the "Exchange."

(e) Well played. Should Black refuse the proffered Rook, he gets into hopeless difficulties.

(f) Gaining the Queen for the two Rooks. White must now win easily.

The next two games were played at the West Yorkshire Chess Association Meeting held at Huddersfield, April 23rd, 1881. *Eight* games were contested blindfold on that occasion by Herr Zukertort, not six only, as stated in error in our June number.

GAME LXIX.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Rhodes.)	BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.)	WHITE. (Mr. Rhodes.)	BLACK. (Herr Zukertort.)
	(Blindfold.)		(Blindfold.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	4 P to Q 3	P to Q 3
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	5 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	P to K Kt 3
3 B to Q Kt 5	Kt to B 3	6 B to K Kt 5	B to Kt 2

7 Castles	Castles	23 Q to Kt 5	Kt takes Kt
8 P to K R 3	Kt to K 2	24 Kt to R 5 ch (d)	K to R sq
9 Q to Q 2	P to Q B 3	25 R takes R ch	R takes R
10 B to Q B 4	K to R sq	26 Kt to B 6	Q to K B 2
11 B to K R 6	KKt to K Ktsq	27 K takes Kt	Q takes Kt
12 B takes B ch	K takes B	28 P to K R 4	Q takes Q
13 P to Q 4 (b)	P to Q 4	29 P takes Q	R to B 7
14 K P takes P	B P takes P	30 R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K 2
15 B to Q Kt 3	P to K 5	31 K to Kt 3	P to K 6
16 Kt to K R 2	P to K B 4	32 K to R 2	B to B 4
17 Q to K B 4	Kt to K B 3	33 R to K sq	B to K 5
18 P to K B 3	B to K 3	34 R takes P	R takes P ch
19 P takes P	B P takes P	35 K to R 3	Kt to B 4
20 Kt to K 2 (c)	Q to Q 2	36 R takes B (e)	R to Kt 6 ch
21 Q Kt to Kt 3	Kt to Q B 3	37 K to R 2	P takes R and wins.
22 P to B 3	Kt to K Kt 5		

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) This would be more effective a move sooner, leading to the Four Knights' Game; 5 P to B 3 is now preferable.

(b) He does not see the force of Black's reply, which gives him a good centre of Pawns whether White take or retreat next move.

(c) Q to K 5 would have been useless. Black would have answered probably with B to Kt sq.

(d) Too impetuous. White evidently finds it difficult to believe in seeing without eyes.

(e) Once more he sets a trap, and catches a Tartar.

GAME LXX.

(Evans Gambit declined.)

WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) (Blindfold.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. Woodhead.)	WHITE. (Herr Zukertort.) (Blindfold.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. Woodhead.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	9 B takes P	B to Q 2
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	10 Kt to B 3	Kt to K B 3
3 B to B 4	B to B 4	11 B takes Kt	B takes B
4 P to Q Kt 4	B to Kt 3	12 P to Q 4	Q to K 2 (b)
5 P to Q R 4	P to Q R 3	13 P takes P	P takes P
6 Castles	P to Q 3	14 Kt to Q 5	Kt tks Kt (c)
7 P to R 5	B to Q R 2	15 P takes Kt	B to Q 2
8 P to Kt 5 (a)	P takes P	16 Kt takes P	Castles (K R)

17 Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	23 B takes B	Q takes R
18 P to Q B 4	B to B 4	24 B takes R	K takes B
19 B to Kt 2	P to K B 3	25 Q takes P	Q to Q R 6
20 Q to Kt 3	P to Q Kt 3	26 P to B 5	R to Q R 3
21 P takes P	P takes P	27 Q to Q 8 ch	K to K B 2
22 B to R 3	Q to Q R 2 (d)	28 P to B 6 and	Black resigns.

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) A favourite move of Anderssen's, but it hurries the attack and leaves the White R P weak against the best play. Dr. Z., we fancy, would have manœuvred differently against a formidable opponent.

(b) Kt takes P is perhaps not quite free from danger, and would certainly have led to complications; but the text move enables White either to win a Pawn or greatly strengthen his attack.

(c) He should rather have taken with Bishop.

(d) Ingenious, and in the right style; but its effect is to lose a second Pawn. Play as he could, however, he had no chance against the blindfold master in a simple end-game and already a Pawn to the bad.

The two following games were played at the Leamington Meeting of the Counties Chess Association.

GAME LXXI.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. W. Cook.)	(Signor Aspa.)	(Mr. W. Cook.)	(Signor Aspa.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	19 R takes B	K to K 2 (i)
2 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	20 Q to R 3 ch	K to B 3
3 P to Q 4	P takes P	21 B to Q 4 ch (j)	K to K 3
4 Kt takes P	B to B 4	22 Q to Kt 3 ch (k)	K to K 2
5 B to K 3	Q to B 3	23 Q takes Kt P	P to B 3
6 P to B 3	K Kt to K 2	24 P to K 5	K to B 2
7 B to Q Kt 5	Kt tks Kt (a)	25 P takes P	P to K Kt 3
8 P takes Kt	B checks	26 R to K sq	B to K 3
9 Kt to B 3	P to Q B 3 (b)	27 R takes B	K takes R
10 B to Q 3	P to Q 3	28 Q to B 4 ch	K to Q 2
11 Castles	P to Q B 4 (c)	29 R to K 3 (l)	Q to Q 3
12 B checks	K to B sq (d)	30 B to B 3	K to B sq
13 P takes P	P to Q R 3	31 P to K R 3	R to Q sq
14 P takes P (e)	Q takes P	32 P to Q Kt 4	Q to Q 8 ch
15 Q to R 4 (f)	B takes Kt	33 R to K sq	Q to Q 4
16 K R to Q sq	Q to B 2	34 Q takes Q	R takes Q
17 Q R to B sq (g)	P takes B (h)	35 P to B 7 and	wins.
18 Q takes R	Kt to B 3		

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(a) Though we know we are opposing the opinion of Dr. Zukertort, we hold that Black ought to get the worst of it in this form of defence.

(b) If, as recommended by the authority just mentioned, 9 B takes Kt ch, 10 P takes B, Q to K Kt 3, White may Castle, and if Black then take the K P, White obtains by R to K sq a winning attack.

(c) This brings him into serious difficulties, he should either have Castled or played B to Q 2.

(d) If 12 Kt to B 3, 13 P to Q 5, P to Q R 3, 14 P takes Kt, P takes B, 15 Kt to Q 5, Q to Q sq, 16 P to B 7, &c.

(e) It was better, perhaps, simply to keep up the pressure by retiring the B to R 4.

(f) And here we should have exchanged Queens, followed by R to Q sq, and B to K B 4 if the B went to B 2; however the line of play adopted by Mr. Cook is a very able one.

(g) Good enough, but B to K B 4 looks still more inviting; if the Q then went to R 4, White would answer with P takes B.

(h) There was no necessity for giving up the exchange, B to K 3 seems quite safe.

(i) P to B 3 is preferable.

(j) R to K 6 ch must have led either to mate or winning the Queen.

(k) And now B to B 5 would be more decisive.

(l) White's last three moves have been excellent, and Black's position at this point is clearly hopeless.

GAME LXXII.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE. (Signor Aspa.)	BLACK. (Rev. C. E. Ranken.)	WHITE. (Signor Aspa.)	BLACK. (Rev. C. E. Ranken.)
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	12 P to K B 4	P to K Kt 3
2 P to Q 4	P takes P	13 P to Q 4 (f)	P takes P
3 B to Q B 4	Kt to Q B 3	14 Q takes P	B to K 3
4 Kt to K B 3	Kt to K B 3 (a)	15 Kt to Q B 3	P to Q B 4
5 P to K 5 (b)	P to Q 4 (c)	16 Q to K B 2	B to K 2
6 B to Q Kt 5	Kt to K 5	17 Kt to Q sq	Castles
7 Kt takes P	B to Q 2	18 P to Q Kt 3	P to K B 3
8 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	19 Q to K 2	Q to Q 2
9 B to Q 3 (d)	Kt to B 4	20 B to Kt 2	P to Q 5 (g)
10 Castles	Kt takes B	21 Kt to K B 2	P takes P
11 P takes Kt (e)	P to Q B 4	22 P takes P	P to Q R 4

23 Kt to K 4	K to Kt 2	31 P to K R 3	R to K 7
24 R to K B 6 (<i>h</i>)	B to Q 4	32 B to K R 6 ch	K to Kt sq
25 Q R to K B sq	B takes Kt	33 Q to K B 4	Q to K sq
26 Q takes B	Q R to K sq	34 Q to K B 3	R to K 4 (<i>j</i>)
27 B to Q B sq (<i>i</i>)	B takes R	35 P to K Kt 4	Q to K B 2
28 R takes B	R takes R	36 Q to Q R 8 ch (<i>k</i>)	R to K sq
29 P takes R ch	K takes P	37 Q takes P	Q to B 6
30 Q to K R 4 ch	K to Kt 2	And White resigns.	

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

(*a*) A safe defence, but B to B 4, transforming the game into a Scotch Opening, is probably stronger.

(*b*) If 5 B to Kt 5, Black replies with B to K 2, and if 5 Kt to Kt 5, then Black may either defend by Kt to K 4, or by P to Q 4, 6 P takes P, Kt to Q R 4, &c.

(*c*) Kt to K 5 is preferable, because White can then recover the P only by B to Q 5, upon which Black checks with B at Kt 5.

(*d*) B to K 2 is a better retreat.

(*e*) We should have retaken with the Queen.

(*f*) This is far from good, as it gives Black a passed Pawn at once with a commanding position.

(*g*) Black ought, we believe, to exchange Pawns first, obliging White to retake with his Bishop, for if he took with Pawn, he would lose time and position by R takes R ch, &c., and if Q took Pawn, then followed 21 B to B 3, 22 Q to K 2, B to Kt 5, 23 Q to Q 2 or K B 2, Q R to K sq, &c.

(*h*) Ingeniously played; if now 24 B takes R, 25 P takes B ch, K to B 2, 26 Kt takes P, Q to Q 4, 27 Q takes B ch, with at least a certain draw.

(*i*) But here the continued offer of the exchange becomes rashness, though it must be confessed that after the exchange of Rooks he would not have had much chance of drawing the game.

(*j*) Threatening R to B 4, and also P to Kt 4.

(*k*) This check and capture of the Pawn are fatal, but nothing could be of any avail.

DONATIONS TO THE B. C. M. ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	14	14	0
Thomas Avery, Birmingham	1	5	6
D. Cudmore, Dublin	0	4	0
"Anonymous"	0	1	6
Miss F. F. Beechey, Plymouth	0	1	0
	£16	6	0

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

In the Correspondence Match between the Brighton Club and the Glasgow Central Club the second game, like the first, has ended in a draw. The games, no doubt, will appear in the columns of this Magazine.* Judging from the account in the *Weekly Herald* the game now concluded appears to be one of considerable interest.

At the Central the annual Handicap, open to all-comers, begins on 2nd December. The rules have been published in the *Herald*, and certainly have the merit of originality. Should 25 entries be received there will be six prizes—three major and three minor. The first pairing will be determined by lot; the winners afterwards playing for the major prizes, and the losers for the minor. This method is interesting, and appears quite appropriate, and probably advantageous, where the entries are numerous. The rule on the time limit is of Draconian severity: "at the end of five minutes (if the move has not been previously made) time must be called in a distinct manner by the person appointed for the purpose, and if the move be not completed on the expiry of another minute, the game shall be adjudged as lost through improper delay." This sounds like the articles of combat between Sayers and Heenan. I should like to know what would be the opinion on such a rule of Herr Zukertort, who I understand did not consider half an hour too much for one of his moves in a game between him and Blackburne. I should add that the time limit is not compulsory, but is optional to either player before beginning a game. Surely the option if exercised by a strong player against a weaker would neutralise the odds. At the Glasgow Chess Club the Summer Handicap has recently been concluded. There were 18 entries. Mr. Mills took the first prize with a score of $34\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 39. The other prizes fell to Sheriff Spens, Mr. Crum, and Mr. Thomson in the order named. T.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The great event of the summer, the Blackburne and Zukertort match, extinguished all interest in minor matters and crowded out reports of them. We therefore gather up the threads of one or two such small events already noticed in the *B. C. M.* It is a far cry to the June number, and a farther still to the beginnings of the Lewis Displacement Tourney there mentioned as still unfinished (p. 194). Mr. Minchin, as was expected, won the prize; the next best, unconsolated by prizes, were Mr. Salter, and the Rev.

* See opening article in this number.—Ed.

L. W. Lewis. A match between Messrs. Salter and Wayte of seven games up, Mr. Wayte allowing his opponent to count the two games won in the Löwenthal Cup Tourney, ended in the resignation of Mr. Salter after he had lost four games and drawn one.

Early in November entries were begun for a Winter Handicap, in the hope that an early start would enable two such Handicaps to be got through before next Easter. There is, however, but little response; the Knight players have struck, and, tired of receiving odds, have asked to have a Tourney all to themselves. We hope that their achievements will rival those of the "Fighting Fourth" of the City of London Club, which, we believe, also consists of Knight players.

W. W.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS.

WE have received an interesting and neatly got-up little book of 32 pages by Captain Verney on *Four-Handed Chess*. Never having ourselves played it we are not in a position either to criticise, or explain very freely, but we see enough in Captain Verney's pretty manual to advise our readers to procure it, and themselves master the intricacies of the game, as it evidently will be a most delightful addition to our amusements.

The game is played, as its name indicates, by four people, two against two, sitting and playing alternately as at whist. There are 64 pieces, including the Pawns, in fact two sets of Chessmen of different colours. The Chess-board consists of 160 squares, and is of irregular shape, something like a cross.

Glancing rapidly through the pages, we observe many novelties and peculiarities which we are sure would produce interesting and complex positions, such as Pawns Queening diagonally, no castling, no Pawn taking *en passant*, Pawns in certain positions moving backward and leaping over friendly Pawns, releasing from check-mate, and many other varieties.

The Queen appears to be much more powerful than in the ordinary game of Chess.

THOS. LONG.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS, BY CAPT. GEO. VERNEY.

Routledge and Son, Ludgate Hill, London.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

"Here is a famous new game for the dark hours, very clearly explained to the player in this little book. It is a much brisker, more dashing game—a game of greater variety and infinitely cheerier than the ordinary game."—*Spectator*.

L 2

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of this Association for 1881 took place at the Manor House Hotel, Leamington, between October 24—29, consequently too late to be reported at length in our November number. It proved a still greater success as regards the number of combatants than last year's meeting at Boston ; and in some respects was fully up to the level of that highly successful assemblage, the first-fruits, it will be remembered, of Mr. Skipworth's return to his old post of Secretary and Treasurer. The entries this year were ten in the First Class, as against seven at Boston ; twelve in the Second Class on this, and only five on the former occasion. For the former, the Revs. J. Coker, J. Owen, C. E. Ranken, A. C. Rowley, A. B. Skipworth, and W. Wayte, and Messrs. Rosario Aspa, W. Cook, G. O. Cutler, and W. Dewar competed with the following result :—

CLASS I.

	Aspa	Coker	Cook	Cutler	Dewar	Owen	Ranken	Rowley	Skipworth	Wayte	Total
Aspa.....	—	1	0	*	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Coker	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Cook.....	1	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Cutler	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	†0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Dewar	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	2
Owen	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	†1	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ranken	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	8
Rowley.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Skipworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1
Wayte	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$

* Denotes an unplayed game, of which there were two, namely those between Messrs. Aspa and Cutler and Messrs. Dewar and Rowley ; † marks that the game between Messrs. Owen and Cutler was scored by forfeit, Mr. Cutler having unfortunately been indisposed on one or two days. The order of the prizes is therefore, 1st, Ranken ; 2nd, Owen ; 3rd, Wayte.

In the Second Class the entries were the Revs. W. L. Newham and E. Raven, Messrs. Blake, Bowley, Hook, Mason, Michael, Payne, Templar, Walton, Wilkinson, and Young.

In the result Messrs. Blake and Walton were equal for first prize with the good score of 9 games out of 11 ; Messrs. Bowley, Michael, and Newham divided the second prize, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ each.

The Handicap Tourney was arranged somewhat later in the week than usual, the entries and pairing not having been completed until Wednesday night ; and we believe scarcely any of the games were played before Thursday morning. Hence the two following days brought "imprisonment with hard labour" to those who had difficult match games to play besides the Handicap. The convenient number of 16 was made up, and, as will be seen, the First Class with some slight modifications were handicapped to give Pawn and two moves to the Second. The Rev. G. A. Mac Donnell, who had been invited by the Committee to compete in the First Class Tourney, arrived on the Thursday morning and took his place in the Handicap. Much to the general surprise, Mr. Mac Donnell was unsuccessful in the first round against a local amateur. In this round the pairs were as follows :—

Aspa (giving P and two moves) *v.* Young : Young won.

Blake (giving move) *v.* Newham : Blake won.

Coker (giving P and move) *v.* Michael : Coker won.

Mac Donnell (giving P and two moves) *v.* Mason : Mason won.

Ranken (giving P and two moves) *v.* Hooke : Ranken won.

Skipworth (even) *v.* Rowley : Skipworth won.

Templar (giving P and move) *v.* Wilkinson : Templar won.

Wayte (giving P and two moves) *v.* Payne : Wayte won.

The losers in the above round now formed the Second Division, and played for the Displacement Prize, value £2 2s., given by Mr. Cutler, one of the Local Secretaries and in other ways a most liberal supporter of the Association. The displacement adopted was that of the King and Queen on one side only, in accordance with a suggestion of Signor Aspa's, who was unaware that the same idea had been carried out in the last Displacement Tourney at the St. George's Club (see p. 183 of the May number). As might be expected, Mr. Mac Donnell now won all his games and secured the prize ; but the particulars of this contest have not reached us. The First Division (winners in the first round) continued with the following results :

Second Round. Coker *v.* Wayte (even). Wayte won after a drawn game had been played.

Ranken (giving P and move) *v.* Blake : Ranken won.

Skipworth (giving P and two) *v.* Young : Skipworth won.

Templar *v.* Mason (even) : Templar won.

Third Round. Ranken (giving P and two) *v.* Templar : Templar won.

Skipworth *v.* Wayte (even) : Skipworth won.

In the Final Round, Skipworth (giving P and two moves) drew with Templar, and the two prizes were divided by agreement.

A public lunch or early dinner is always an important feature in the meetings of the C. C. A., and takes place regularly on the

Friday afternoon. On this occasion both the hour, 5 o'clock, and the viands were suggestive of dinner rather than lunch. Under the genial presidency of the Rev. J. Coker, who through family connections represented both visitors and residents, both the dinner and the speeches which followed were highly successful. It need hardly be said that the business energy and organising skill of Mr. Skipworth, to whom the Association owes so much, were warmly acknowledged when his health was drunk.

A few remarks on the play in conclusion. Mr. Ranken's patient skill never showed to greater advantage, and was rewarded by an almost clean score. Considering the strength of many of his opponents we regard this as the most remarkable achievement in the annals of the Association, with the single exception of Mr. Thorold's unique performance at the London meeting in 1878, when he won $11\frac{1}{2}$ out of 12 games. The final result was helped, however, by the rather unlooked-for circumstance of Mr. Owen playing three drawn games against opponents who are only occasional visitors at these meetings. The hon. Secretary, as his score shows, was not only out of form but singularly unlucky in throwing away games where he had obtained an advantage. It was, therefore, a matter of general satisfaction when Mr. Skipworth so far improved towards the end of the week that he succeeded in dividing the Handicap. Messrs. Blake and Walton, the bracketed prizemen of the Second Class, will doubtless before long enter the lists in the First. Mr. Walton did not enter the Handicap: Mr. Blake when the pairing took place was already so far to the front in his class that he only received Pawn and move, at which odds Mr. Ranken proved too much for him. Mr. Templar likewise, we venture to predict, will soon occupy a prominent place among our provincial amateurs. His victory over Mr. Ranken at the odds of Pawn and two moves, and his subsequent drawn game with Mr. Skipworth on the same terms, clearly mark him out as a rising player.

W. W.

In order to dispose expeditiously of the remaining copies of *English Chess Problems* they are offered at the reduced price of Nine Shillings; also Messrs. Pierces' *Chess Problems* at five shillings, and the *Supplement* for 1/6. Application must be made to Messrs. Longmans and Co., London.

Mr. Pearson's book "100 Chess Problems" is now out of print, and will not be re-issued. A few copies remain in his hands, and he will send them, so far as they will go, on receipt of 2/8 in stamps for each copy. Apply to Rev. A. Cyril Pearson, Drayton Parslow Rectory, Bletchley Station, Bucks.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. G., N. S. W.—Your favour of Sept. 14th to hand. *Brentano* ordered as requested. Will advise you as to cost in due course. Problems forwarded to Problem Editor, but No. 2 seems to admit of a “cook” by 1 Q to Q 2 ch, &c.

A. M., Moscow.—Yours of Nov. 6/18 is to hand. Game very welcome. We shall be glad to receive the extra numbers of “Zritel” you speak of. Other contents noted.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

P. le P., Guernsey.—There was really no priority, competitors having generally tied, doubtless because the form of the problems reduced difficulty to a discount. Impossibility was also equally discerned. Hence silence as to the subject.

H. B., Lancaster.—Second thoughts are not always best! In No. 63 Black's reply of 1 K takes P is not provided for in your proposed cook. We think also that No. 64 cannot be DOUBLY demolished by 1 R to Q 7, but your other *coup de main* is undeniable.

L. W. S., Wareham.—We fear your two-move *sui-mate* is impossible of solution if Black play 1 R to R 7 ch, or Kt or R to B 6.

Gamma.—Your solutions for October arrived five days too late according to the published conditions of the tourney.

Problems thankfully acknowledged from J. W. Abbott, R. Blümel, C. Callander, M. Ehrenstein, J. J. Glynn, H. F. L. Meyer, J. Pierce, M.A., L. W. Stanton, C. E. Tuckett, and C. W. of Sunbury.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The second congress of the South-west German Chess Association was held at Stuttgart on the 18th of September and following days in the rooms of the Schützenhof. For the principal tourney there were 12 entries, and the players were divided into three groups of four in each, the winners of each group having afterwards to contend together. These proved to be Herren Löwenthal of Stuttgart, Bauer of Frankfort, and Barthmann of Mannheim, who in their triangular duel came out in the order named. The first prize of 100 marks was presented by the King of Württemberg. In the lower tourney, for which there were eight entries, the victors were Herren Baumeister of Stuttgart, Fleinert of Heilbronn, and Köpf of Stuttgart.

A prize of 30 marks was awarded to the winners of a consultation game, in which Herren Löwenthal, Barthmann, and Kurschner triumphed over Prof. Friess, and Herren Bauer and Nisle. A visit to the Agricultural Exhibition, and an excursion to the Hasenberg brought to its close a very successful meeting.

The Berg-Mark Chess Union held its second quarterly gathering on May 29th, at Barmen, but, according to the account given in the *Schachzeitung* for November, the play seems to have been quite as much with the bottle as with the Chess-men. There was, however, a tourney in two rounds, with the peculiar conditions that whoever won two games received a prize, but was disqualified by even a draw.

The last number of the *Schachzeitung* opens with a somewhat remarkable editorial article, entitled "Epilogue to the Chess Congress," in which the writer, while replying to the silly nonsense that has been published in some of the Berlin papers about the decadence of German Chess, asserts that those who, like Anderssen and the great German masters, only enter the lists for chivalry and honour, cannot in the long run, with their other avocations, be expected to hold their own against those proficient who give their whole time to Chess, and make their living by it. The article, in our opinion, distinctly points to the exclusion of professional players from future German Congresses.

On his way home from the Berlin Congress, Mr. Steinitz, who had gone there for editorial purposes, paid a visit to the Cologne Chess Club, and won a very fine game playing blindfold against Herren Kockelkorn and Wemmers in consultation. At the general meeting of the Cologne Club on Oct. 12th, the President, Herr Mehrtens, announced that, in spite of the loss by removal of several members during the last year, the club's muster roll was at present 70, with a prospect, owing to the lately established Chess school, of further increase.*

Mr. Zukertort also, at the conclusion of the Berlin tourney, took a Chess tour on the Continent, visiting Dresden, Leipsic, Cologne, and Rotterdam. At Leipsic he stayed a whole week, and in addition to encountering several of the leading players in consultation and in single combat, and all comers simultaneously at the Albertea Club, he gave a very successful proof of his blindfold powers in winning ten out of twelve games played *sans voir* with that number of pretty strong opponents. At Dresden Mr. Zukertort was victorious in the large majority of his games with Dr. Schmid, and also in a game played against Dr. Schmid and Herren Berber and Schellenberg in consultation.

HOLLAND. The Netherland Chess Association held a tourney in August, in which L. Benima of Winschoten, with a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ games, obtained the first prize, and R. J. Loman of Amsterdam, with 5 games, the second. The third and fourth prizes were divided between C. Messemaker of Jonda, and W. Siebenhaar of the Hague, who each scored a total of 4 games.

* This club has withdrawn from the West German Chess Association, which is now likely to become defunct.

TO OUR READERS.

OUR readers will, perhaps, expect a few words from us at the termination of our first volume. We wish to look upon our subscribers more in the light of a large family circle than as scattered units, indeed were it not so our work would not be the "labour of love" that it is. With the valued and never tiring support of our co-operators, without whose aid we confess we should not attempt to fill the responsible position of Editor of the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, we have, month after month, endeavoured to place before our friends Chess Literature in all departments of the game, and we think we may state without fear of contradiction that for variety, originality, reliability, and accuracy, our columns need not fear comparison with any of our contemporaries on either side the water.

As regards the financial results of our first year's venture, we shall, after allowing for prizes given editorially, be slightly on the wrong side, but we are not much concerned about this, as we trust the coming year will show an improvement in this respect. If our readers generally would make a vigorous effort to obtain new subscribers the success of the magazine would at once be placed beyond a doubt. We alluded last month to the "Enlargement Fund" and now leave the matter in the hands of our well-wishers. Including the index we add eight extra pages to our issue this month which exhausts the amount received as particularised on another page.* We hope to be enabled to add eight or twelve pages to our January number which, space permitting, will include among other contributions M. Delannoy's Prize Essay, an article by Mr. Wayte on "Useful End-games," and the conditions of a Correspondence Tourney in connection with the B. C. M., Mr. Ranken having generously offered a first prize of £5. We shall be obliged if subscribers will kindly remit in advance as thereby our labour is in various ways much diminished. It will save possible misunderstanding and consequent annoyance if we state here that our publishing arrangements will not allow us to send out our January number to those who have not fulfilled this condition.

In conclusion we wish all our friends "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year," promising on our own behalf and on that of all our staff, that nothing shall be left undone that may tend to their entertainment and instruction.

* Various articles having taken up much more space than we had calculated upon, we have added yet four additional pages. The expense of this we will defray ourselves, so all contributions to the "Enlargement Fund" from now will be carried to Vol. II.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

VISITORS to London, when passing along the Holborn Viaduct on their way to the City, usually stop to take a look at the black walls of Newgate Prison, the scene of so many events that have been made immortal in the pages of Ainsworth. A few doors east from that gloomy pile is Mouffet's Hotel, the established home of the City of London Chess Club. Chess clubs are not, as a rule, very long lived, but the City Club is now in its twenty-ninth year, and shows no signs of decay. It numbers at present about a hundred and fifty members, and still retains its old magnetic power of attracting to itself all the rising Chess talent of the metropolis. The most promising young players in the club at present are Messrs. Lord, Jackson, Gunzberg, and J. P. Taylor. Mr. Lord is one of the steadiest and soundest young players of the day. Mr. Jackson, who, about five years ago, was known in Chess circles as "Master Jackson—a boy of 12," is an exceedingly quick and brilliant player. Mr. Gunzberg is also a very fine player, and is credited, whether truly or not I cannot say, with being the inspiring spirit of that mysterious figure called "Mephisto." Mr. J. P. Taylor has already made his mark as an accomplished problem composer, and especially as a composer of elegant two-move problems. The oldest member of the club is Mr. Murton, a genial veteran, whose 90th birthday was celebrated about a year ago, by a dinner in the City Club rooms. A large proportion of the members have belonged to the club for many years, and a strong bond of friendship connects them together.

As is usual with most large clubs the members of the City Club are arranged in classes. The first class is formed of such players as Messrs. Blackburne, Macdonnell, Mason, Potter, and Gunzberg. The second class, who receive the pawn and move from the first-rates, is not numerous. The third class, who receive the pawn and two from the first-rates, includes many well-known players, such as Messrs. Bussy, Block, Blunt, Chappell, Down, Eschwege, Hirschfeld, Heywood, Jackson, Kindell, Klein, Piper, Stevens, Vyse, and Watts. The fourth class, who receive the Knight from the first-rates, is a very numerous body. The fifth class, who receive the Rook, is also a large body. The sixth class, who receive two minor pieces, is comparatively few in number.

When the City Club plays a match with any of the other metropolitan clubs the arrangements are peculiar. The three strongest classes of the City Club are almost invariably barred, while, on the other hand, the opposing club is allowed to bring up the strongest players it can muster. The fourth or Knight Class of the City Club is consequently the usual object of attack, but

occasionally that class is also barred, and the opposing club contents itself with a tilt at the fifth or Rook Class. No practical difficulty arises in making these peculiar matches because the printed lists of the City Club enable other clubs to tell beforehand what players are likely to be brought against them. Of course, in speaking generally of the metropolitan Chess Clubs I do not include the St. George's. That Club forms the gilded legion at the top of the hill. It contains some very strong players, but very seldom engages in matches with other clubs.

A special feature of the City Club is its pleasant little monthly suppers. These suppers were originally started for the members of the Managing Committee only, but were soon thrown open to all members of the club who felt socially inclined. These little suppers are very popular because they are less expensive and have more of a free and easy character than dinners. They also serve a useful purpose in promoting among the members a closer intimacy than is likely to be "evolved" by encounters over the Chess board. As a matter of course, formality is dispensed with at these meetings, and health-drinking and speech-making are, as a rule, prohibited. Lively conversation, music, singing, and recitations, fill up most of the time. It is allowable, however, to deviate from the ordinary rule when any special guest or "illustrious stranger" is present. For example when Mr. Rosenthal came over to play a match with Herr Zukertort, he was entertained at one of the *petits soupers*, and on that occasion, toasts, compliments, and speeches were the order of the day. The genial countenances of Messrs. Duffy, Macdonnell, and Manning, are familiar at these pleasant monthly gatherings.

Another attractive feature of the City Club is the monthly simultaneous matches played by its first-class members. These contests are found to have a strong attraction for the younger members. The more advanced players, although not formally barred, seem by tacit agreement to abandon the field to the juniors, who promptly occupy the twenty-four boards usually placed for the contest.

Messrs. Blackburne, Potter, Mason, and Macdonnell are the usual performers at these gatherings. Of course, there is seldom any high Chess exhibited on these occasions, few of the games being up to publication mark, but still the contests are agreeable and very exciting to the young players who engage in them. G. A.



CHESS JOTTINGS.

HULL CHURCH INSTITUTE CHESS CLUB.—The first Chess Match of the present session was played at the Institute on Tuesday, November 1st, between teams selected from the members by the President (Mr. J. Crake) and the Secretary (Mr. W. E. Trumble). 16 players put in an appearance, and the match resulted in a victory for the President's team, which won 9 games out of 15 played, one being drawn. This club has also two Tourneys in progress; one is for the first-class players who compete with each other on equal terms for the championship of the club and a prize. The second Tourney is confined to members not entitled to play in the first Tourney, and will be conducted on the Handicap principle, the players being divided into three classes; the winner will be presented with a prize. 23 players have entered for these Tourneys. This club is stronger than ever and comprises at the very least 70 or more playing members.

On the 9th ult., at the Bournemouth Chess Club, Mr. Ranken encountered eight of the members in simultaneous play, winning seven games and losing one. This club has much improved of late, so that the contests were nearly all very tough ones for the single player.

The *Burnley Express* offers the following prizes for a Correspondence Tourney open to anyone residing in the United Kingdom without entrance fee or subscription :—For the first prize, £2 (kindly offered by Col. Thursby); second prize, £1. The contest will be played in rounds, which will consist of the best of three games, and consolation prizes, value 10s. and 5s., will be given to be fought for by those who are defeated in the first round.

The Annual Match between the Manchester and Liverpool Clubs took place at Manchester, on Saturday, 12th November, when fourteen players on each side contested for victory, the result being a drawn battle, each side scoring 8 games. For some years the contests between these two clubs have been very close, though generally in Liverpool's favour, but the loss of several of their strongest players during the past year has materially affected the strength of the Liverpool Club, and the result of this match shows they will need their best exertions to maintain their position.

Mr. Blackburne paid his second visit to Luton on the 8th and 9th ulto. On the 8th he played 19 games simultaneously, winning them all, and on the 9th 10 games blindfold, winning 6, losing 1, to Mr. Nash, and drawing 1. Two games were also left unfinished.

On the 14th and 15th ult., Mr. Blackburne paid a visit to Worcester, for the purpose of blindfold and simultaneous play with the members of the local Chess club. The games took place by the kind permission of the Rev. F. J. Eld, who is a Vice-Presi-

dent of the club, in the spacious room of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, of which he is head master, and were witnessed by a large number of interested visitors, including several ladies. On the first evening Mr. Blackburne had the following ten opponents, with whom he contended blindfold :—1 Ald. Dingle, 2 Mr. H. Lacon Williams, 3 Mr. Nicol, 4 Rev. C. E. Ranken, 5 Rev. H. A. Lewis, 6 Rev. W. E. Bolland, 7 Mr. J. Wood, 8 Rev. F. J. Eld, 9 Mr. Hopkins, 10 Mr. Newman. Play began shortly after 7 p.m., and continued, with only a short intermission, until midnight. It was then found that the unseeing player had won two games, drawn four, and that four more must be left unfinished. Those who had the good fortune to draw were Messrs. Dingle, Eld, Hopkins, and Newman. Those unfinished were the games with Messrs. Williams, Ranken, Lewis, and Wood, and, with one exception, neither side appeared to have any advantage. On the second night Mr. Blackburne seemed to be in better form; and open games being as a rule adopted by his 19 simultaneous opponents instead of the close *débuts* of the previous night, he had a better chance of displaying his wondrous skill in attack. The result was that he lost only to Messrs. Parkinson and Ranken, drew with Mr. M. Michael, a visitor from Coventry, and won the remaining 16 games. Among the visitors at the second performance was the Mayor of Worcester, Mr. W. Cook of Birmingham, and Mr. Hoffer of London. The Dean of Worcester has accepted the office of President of the Chess club, and Mr. Ranken has been elected a Vice-President.

We have pleasure here in quoting the following from a recent issue of our much esteemed contemporary *Land and Water* :—“A member of the St. George's Chess Club writes to us as follows :—‘The news of Mr. Blackburne's election to the honorary membership of this club has already been made public, but owing perhaps to Mr. Blackburne's modesty, nothing has yet been said of another compliment designed him. At the same committee meeting it was further resolved that Mr. Blackburne be entertained at a public dinner to be arranged by the St. George's Club, but to be open to all who are willing to join. It may be remembered that the late British Chess Association succeeded in bringing together all sections of English players at a dinner held at the Albion Tavern in November, 1872, when Lord Lyttelton presided, and Mr. Wisker, who had just made the Association Challenge Cup his own, was the guest of the evening. It is hoped that the precedent thus set may be successfully followed on this occasion, and that a numerous and thoroughly representative company will assemble to do honour to the Berlin champion. The dinner cannot come off before the middle of December at the earliest, as Mr. Blackburne will be absent on a provincial tour during the next few weeks. Meanwhile

it seems right that the project should be ventilated and discussion of details invited.' The intelligence communicated to us by our correspondent, who is one that has himself preserved a full impartiality between contending Chess parties, will undoubtedly please as much as it will interest the Chess community. Differences must prevail where there are diverse interests and objects, but where a great national victory has been achieved it would argue an unjustifiable spirit of animosity between varying sections if they cannot unite for one evening to honour the champion to whom we owe that triumph."

The Correspondence Tourney set on foot by Mr. Ranken at the beginning of last year in connection with the late series of the *C. P. Chronicle* is now approaching a termination, one game only, viz. that between Messrs. Nash and Snelgrove, having yet to be finished. Upon the result of this game depends the award of the second and third prizes; the first prize, value £5, has been won by Mr. J. Halford, of Tipton, who, we greatly regret to hear, is in such a state of ill health that his life is despaired of.

We have received a prospectus of a new book on Chess by Mr. Meyer. From the list of contents the work promises to be of a very interesting character, and we hope before long to have an opportunity of expressing our opinion of its merits. The publishers are Griffith and Farran, London, and the price 7/6.

A New York correspondent informs us that the fourth annual handicap of the Manhattan Chess Club is under weigh and progressing satisfactorily. There are eleven competitors and the scores of the leaders on Nov. 8th were W. M. de Visser, F. M. Teed, and C. B. Isaacson, $3\frac{1}{2}$ games each. D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, and another were next with two games to their credit.

The second correspondence match between the Albion Corresponding Chess Club and the Chichester Chess Club has just terminated, like the former, in the defeat of the Chichester representatives. Nine players were engaged on each side and the Albion Club scored four games against Chichester one, four being drawn. The two encounters have been of the most pleasant description, the services of the referee, the Editor of this magazine, not having been called into requisition in either.

From a communication received at the moment of going to press we learn that Lancashire has challenged Yorkshire to a friendly contest over the Chess-board. This has already been accepted, and the match will probably be played at Leeds early in the New Year. We should suggest that the representatives of the towns forming the West Yorkshire Chess Association should be called together to settle the preliminaries of the encounter.

We have before us the first three numbers of "Knowledge, an illustrated magazine of Science, plainly worded—exactly described."

The periodical is published at the small price of twopence per week and is edited by the distinguished astronomer and scientist, Richard A. Proctor. We predict a great success for this latest addition to the scientific literature of the age, for already it has shown the vast range of the subjects on which it will treat and the marked ability of its contributors. We are very glad to note that an extensive Chess department is to be one of its many attractions. For the present the principal feature will be a series of short papers on the openings adapted specially to young players, but end-games, Chess queries, illustrative games, &c., will each and all from time to time have their proper share of attention. To scientific minds who are fond of Chess, and to Chess-players who are fond of Science we most cordially recommend this journal.

November *Brentano* reached us rather late this time (the 21st ulto.) so that we have no space left to review its many attractive features—the Problem department alone being worth far more than the cost of the number. The Editor again refers to the Morphy-Anderssen affair and in such a manner that a few words from us in reply are imperatively called for, and we promise our readers that so far as we are concerned they shall be “last words.” Our only object in this matter is to get at the truth. We have no other end in view, and are far more anxious to find out the real facts of the case than to obtain an easy victory over an opponent. Divested of the cloud of words which the Editor of *Brentano* has invested the matter what are the main points on which we differ? We affirm that the *only* occasions on which Morphy and Anderssen crossed swords were in the great match, in which the score was Morphy 7, Anderssen 2, drawn 2, and in an “off-hand” encounter *after* the match in which Morphy won 5 games and Anderssen 1. Regarding these the author of “Paul Morphy, the Chess Champion,” quoted in our July number, page 230, says, “*after the match was over*, the two antagonists played six off-hand games, all gambits, Anderssen winning one, and Morphy five. These also came off at the Hotel Breteuil, and were rattled away inside of three hours.” The Editor of *Brentano*, even in the last number, still argues in favour of certain games having been played *before* the match and quotes *Lange* in proof of this as follows:—“Besides these chief games, there were played a few off-hand contests. * * * They met for another distinct purpose, but the preparations were, through mistake, not finished; and just in order to pass the time, a few games were played in a skittling style.” Now how does the Editor of *Brentano* make this support his assertion? Six lines after he has printed this extract he pretends to quote it again, *but mark the interpolated words*, nowhere to be found in *Lange*, which we print in italics. “These games were played before the preparations for the match were finished.” What right has the Editor of *Brentano*

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

BRENTANO'S CHESS MONTHLY has issued the following programme for a problem competition : The problem composers of the world are respectfully invited, by the editors and proprietors of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, to join in two competitions under the auspices of that magazine, as follows : First. Four-move problems; first prize, \$20 ; second prize, \$15 ; third prize, \$10 ; fourth prize, \$5 ; fifth prize, vol. 1 of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, bound ; sixth prize, one year's subscription to any one of the following Chess publications at choice of the winner, viz.: *Brentano's*, *British Chess Magazine*, *Chess Player's Chronicle*, *Chess-Monthly*, *Schachzeitung*, *Nordisk Skaktidende*, *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, *Shakmatni Listok*. Second. Three-move problems; first prize, \$15 ; second prize, \$10 ; third prize, \$5 ; fourth prize, \$4 ; fifth and sixth prizes as for the four-move class. Each composer can compete in either or both classes ; only one problem of each kind may be entered by any one competitor, and the joint compositions of two or more persons will be excluded. The problems must be original and unpublished, and on diagrams ; each must have its distinct motto, written on the diagram and on the sealed envelope containing the full name and address of the author ; full solutions must accompany each problem. The time for receiving entries from America will expire Feb. 1, 1882, from Trans-oceanic countries, Feb. 15, 1882 ; in the latter case proper allowance will be made should any entry arrive on a delayed steamer due to arrive on or before the day fixed. The award will be made to the six best problems in each class in the following manner : The editors of *Brentano's Chess Monthly* will act as preliminary judges, and will, after careful and impartial examination, select twelve four-move and twelve three-move problems, which seem to them to be generally of superior merit to the others ; these will then be submitted simultaneously to three experts, who, without consultation, will appraise each problem according to his best judgment, on the following basis :

Difficulty.....	15	points
Originality of idea.....	15	„
Beauty.....	15	„
Economy.....	10	„
Correctness.....	5	„

The sum of the points allotted to each problem by the three judges will decide its standing in the award, which will be made by the editors immediately after the receipt of the reports of the judges ; it is hoped that it may be announced in the April number of *Brentano*. The names of the judges will be made known as soon

as they are selected. Especial care will be taken to conceal from them and all others the sources and nationalities of the entries. Address Editor *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, No. 5, Union Square, New York. The award will remain open for objections for sixty days in order to allow every competitor an opportunity of testing his prize problems. The sealed envelopes will be opened when the award is made, and each competitor will at once receive copies of the number of the magazine which contain the award and the sound problems.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1881.

H. C. ALLEN,
J. N. BABSON,
Editors *B. C. M.*

The Rev. A. C. Pearson kindly offers a copy of his Collection of Problems for the best four-line epigram or epitaph "on a cooked problem." The metre is left to the writer's discretion but the alternate lines must rhyme. Contributions, accompanied with names and addresses of competitors, to be forwarded to John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield, not later than the 31st inst.

Brighton Guardian Tourney. Prizes of £2 2s. 0d., £1 11s. 6d., and five books are offered. Home composers may send in from one to three two-movers not later than Feb. 1st, 1882, to the Chess Editor, Brighton. Five correspondents of the *B. G.* are to adjudicate independently on the merits of the problems and in the event of disagreeing, will be called upon to reconsider their decisions. The use of any scale agreed to beforehand, and the addition of points given by all the judges into a gross total for each problem, would perhaps improve this scheme by rendering ties much more improbable.

The *Week's News* of Nov. 26th publishes the award of its second Problem Tournament. The first prize, £1 1s. 0d., is won by T. Bennett, Jun., and the second, the *BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE* for one year, by H. F. L. Meyer. Both the problems are four-movers.

The tourney in connection with *Cassell's Family Magazine* has been brought to a conclusion. The £5 prize originally offered has to be divided between Messrs. W. S. Sell and J. W. Parsons, names certainly not familiar as household words to ears problematic! The original programme of this contest was entirely devoid of any of those wholesome conditions and restrictions calculated to warn off pirates and plagiarists. The responsible arbiters were unannounced and all the competing problems, without exception, have been, thus far, denied publicity. We hope Messrs. Cassell may yet see fit to amend this last named drawback. If not, it is much to be feared that the money they so liberally offered will neither benefit themselves nor the cause of Chess.

SOLUTION AND REVIEW COMPETITION.

Problem 63, by J. W. Abbott.—1 Kt to B 2, P takes R (best), 2 Q to K 3, P takes Q (*a*), 3 Kt ch, &c., (*a*) 2 other moves, 3 Q ch, &c.

Neat and well constructed. Sacrifices well arranged, though not difficult to discover. H. Blanchard.—Good and difficult. H. Gearing.—Neat and good, but I do not like the R being *en prise*. W. Jay.—Rather difficult, because so many first moves nearly do it, but lacking variety. P. Le Page, Jun.

No. 64, by C. F. Jones.—Besides author's intention (1 R takes Q P, &c.) this problem can be solved by 1 Q takes Q B P, &c. H. B. sends both ways, W. J. the author's, H. G., P. Le P. and R. Worters the "cook."

No. 65, by Dr. Gold.—1 Kt to K 4, K takes R (*a*), 2 Kt to Q 2 ch, &c., (*a*) 1 Kt takes Q (*b*), 2 R takes P ch, &c., (*b*) 1 B takes R, 2 Kt to B 6 ch, &c.

Interesting, skilfully constructed and not easily seen through. H. B.—In Dr. Gold's usual elegant style. H. G.—A very good problem; some of the variations are very nice. W. J.—Very good. P. Le P.—A capital problem. Some of the variations are by no means easy. L. Chapelle, Malta.

No. 66, by F. M. Teed.—1 B to Q Kt 5, P takes P, &c. (*a*), 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c., (*a*) 1 R moves (*b*), 2 Kt to Q 4 ch, &c., (*b*) 1 B moves (*c*), 2 Q to K 7 ch, &c., (*c*) 1 K takes Kt, 2 Q takes Kt ch, &c.

Neat, interesting and rather difficult. H. B.—Good first move but all checks after. H. G.—Decidedly good. Key and variations well managed and pleasing. W. J.—An ingenious position, bringing the White B into active service. P. Le P.—Pleasing but rather easy, especially when examined after No. 65. L. C.

No. 67, by E. Orsini.—1 B to K 7, Q takes B (*a*), 2 Q takes Q, P to Kt 3 (*c*), 3 B to B 6 ch, K takes B, 4 Kt to Kt 4 mate, (*c*) 2 P to Kt 5 (*d*), 3 Kt to B 4 ch, &c., (*d*) 2 Kt to Kt 3 (*e*), 3 Kt to Kt 4 ch, &c., (*e*) 2 Kt on B 6 moves, 3 Q to K 5 ch, &c., (*a*) 1 Q to B 8 ch (*b*), 2 K takes Q, K to B 5, 3 Kt to Kt 4 or B 4 ch, &c., (*b*) 1 Any other, 2 Q takes Kt ch or Kt to B 4 ch, &c.

Not difficult, but very interesting and carefully constructed. H. B.—Well varied and moderately difficult. H. G.—A very fair composition, but not so good as some preceding it. W. J.—Very fine. The sacrifice of the Bishops is particularly good. P. Le P.

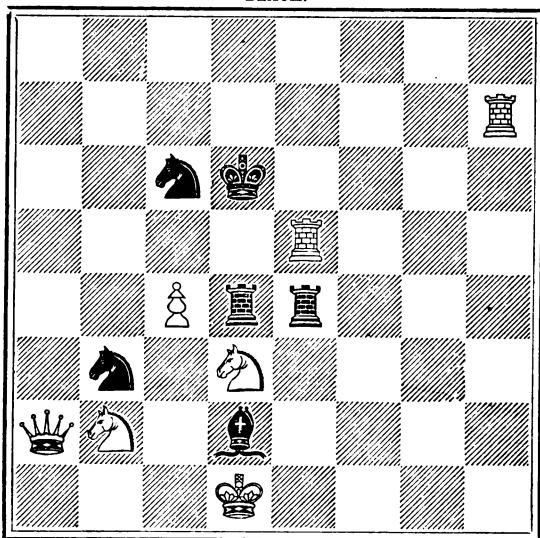
No. 68, by W. Bridgwater.—This admits of two solutions, the author's (1 Q to Kt 2 ch, &c.) and the following, 1 P to K 4 ch, 2 Kt takes R ch, 3 Kt takes R dis ch, 4 Q to Q 4 ch (*a*), 5 Kt to K 5, 6 B to R 2, 6 P takes Kt mate, (*a*) also 4 Q to Q 4 ch, 5 Kt to K 5 ch, 6 B to R 2, 6 P takes Kt mate.

H. B. and East Marden send author's key, W. J. the cook, R. Worters both. R. W. has also solved the five previous problems.

PROBLEMS.

No. 75.—By C. BAYER.

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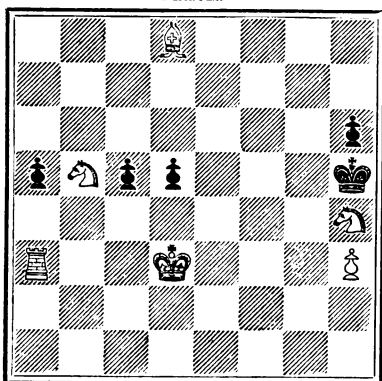


WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 76.—By P. ECONOMOPOULOS.

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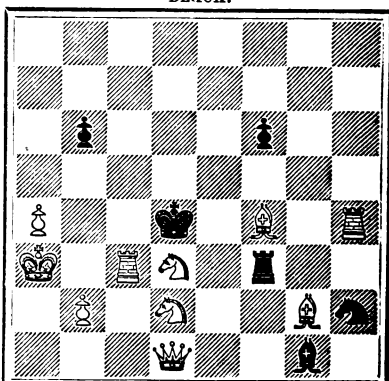


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 77.—By J. P. TAYLOR.

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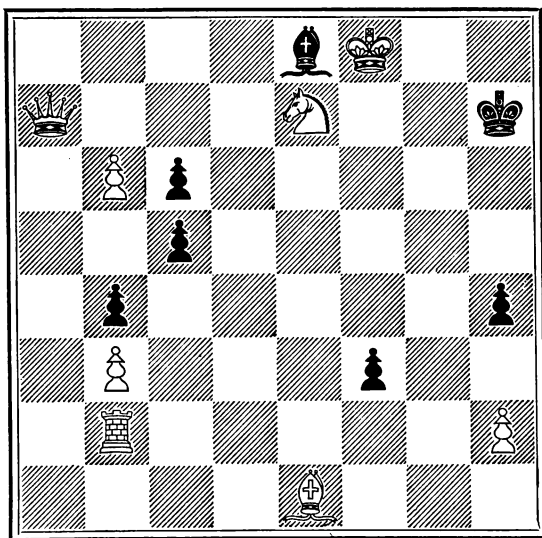


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 78.—By J. FAYSSE PERE.

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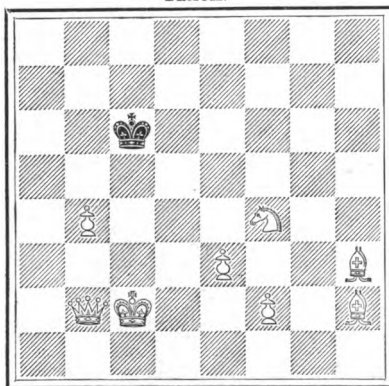


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 79.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

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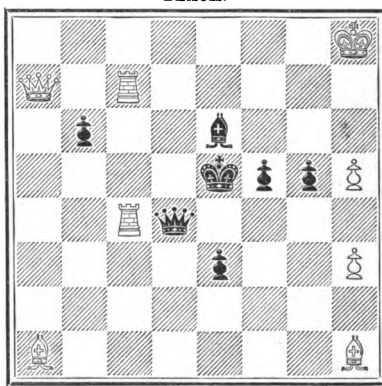


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 80.—By J. RAYNER.

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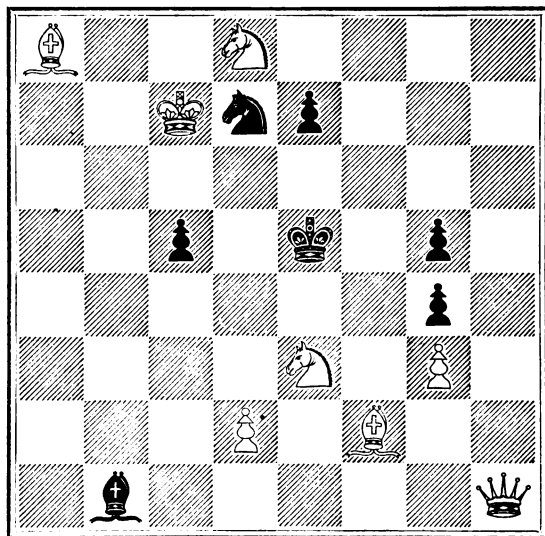


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

First Prize in "Boys' Newspaper" Tourney.—By J. RAYNER.

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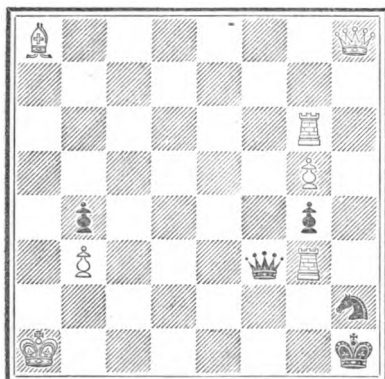
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

First Prize in the *Burnley Express*
Problem Tourney.

By THE LATE J. G. FINCH.

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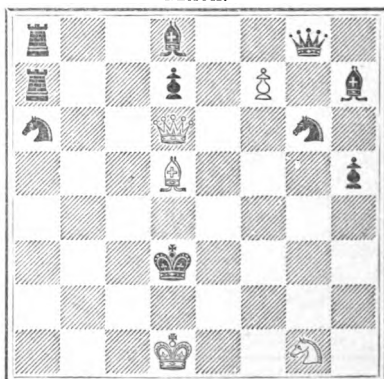
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

From the Fifth American Congress
Tourney.

By H. F. L. MEYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

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