

The Game of Chess

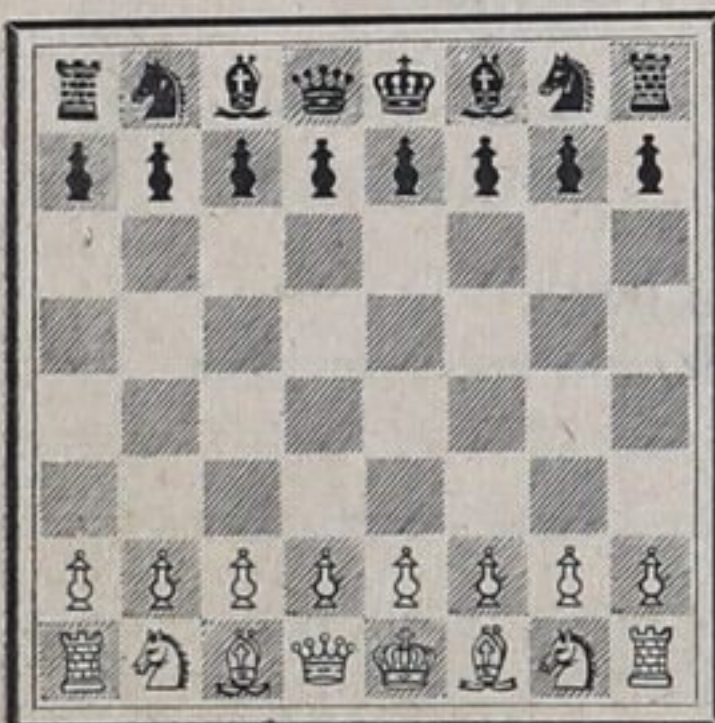
In this and subsequent articles, an attempt will be made to interest and explain to the reader the Game of Chess. It is suggested that these articles be preserved for reference. The game is popularly supposed to be too complicated for study, belief being led to this theory by the comparatively few people who play. On the other hand, it is without doubt the most absorbing indoor pastime, affording many hours of pleasure in the long winter evenings. Indeed, it is safe to say that once the principles and ideas of the game are mastered, that infinite enjoyment will be found in the play of the pieces, and the ultimate object, i.e., to checkmate the King.

The student must be patient; you cannot expect to play a good game of chess in a month or two. If he has the opportunity he will save himself months of time and an unspeakable amount of trouble by inducing some one acquainted with the game to teach him the names, the movements, and the powers for capture and defence of the chess-men. Any member of the Haileybury Chess Club is ready with assistance for the student.

It is essential, of course, that a chess board and pieces be purchased. A good set of men can be bought for \$2.50 or so, and they may be obtained through Mr. A. MacLean. The board is exactly the same as a checker board, and should be 18" square. It is played on this board of sixty-four squares by two people. (Consultation games between two or more players opposed to an equal number are also played, but it is unnecessary to explain this here.)

The Board

With these preliminary remarks, let us get down to business. Set the board up as follows:



The board and chess men are now arranged for the opening of the battle. Observe that it must be so placed that each of the two contending players has a white square on the right hand. The horizontal lines of the board are known as "ranks", the vertical lines as "files". Thus, White's King "file", and Black's "fourth" rank.

The men, for distinction sake, are of different color on the one side to those on the other, and in describing their movements it is customary to speak of the combatants as "White" and "Black", even though some "Black" men may be "red" in color.

The Pieces

As the board appears above, beginning at the bottom left hand corner, and proceeding along white's first rank, the names of the pieces are:

Rook, Knight, Bishop, Queen, King, Bishop, Knight, Rook; and on White's second rank are the eight pawns. The pieces to the right of the King are designated as King's Bishop, King's Knight and King's Rook. Those to the left of the Queen, the Queen's Bishop, Queen's Knight and Queen's Rook.

Similarly with Black's men. At the top left hand corner, along the first rank, the pieces are named exactly as for the White men and in the same order. On the second Black rank (White's 7th rank) are the eight Pawns.

The Pawns are further identified as King's or Queen's, the Pawn in front of the King being the King's Pawn, that in front of the King's Bishop being the King's Bishop's Pawn, that in front of the King's Knight, being the King's Knight's Pawn, and that in front of the King's Rook being the King's Rook's Pawn. In this same way, the Pawns in front of the pieces on the Queen's side are similarly described.

Note that in setting up the men that the White Queen ALWAYS occupies the white square to the LEFT of the King, and the Black Queen the black square to the RIGHT of the King, as each player sets the pieces up in front of him. In other words, place the Queen on her own color. The Queens and Kings therefore, face



Health Service

OF THE
Canadian Medical Association

Edited by
GRANT FLEMING, M.D. - ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

YOU SHOULD KNOW

You should know certain things so that you may be able to act in such a manner as to protect your own health and that of your family. The success which has been achieved in controlling certain diseases is not the result of chance. It has come about as the result of our having acquired enough knowledge about these particular diseases to enable us to overcome them to some extent.

In the same way, personal health and freedom from disease come to us when we make use of the knowledge which we now possess. Smallpox is non-existent when vaccination is practised. Rickets disappear as the result of proper feeding. Pure water and safe milk prevent the occurrence of typhoid fever.

You should know that each year, in Canada, over eight thousand persons die from tuberculosis. You should know that when it is discovered early and properly treated, tuberculosis is one of the most curable diseases.

Knowing these two statements to be correct, you are then in a position to say that the large number of deaths must be due to failure in discovering the disease in its early stages, or that the cases are not being properly treated.

Those of our readers who follow our advice and have health examinations each year give their family physician an opportunity

to discover tuberculosis, cancer and other diseases in their earliest and most curable stage.

It is not possible to teach the public how to detect disease early. It is much more difficult to make a diagnosis in the early stage of a disease than it is later on. The general idea of a tuberculous person is one who is thin, looks ill and has a cough. This is the usual condition when the disease is advanced, but in the early stages, the patient appears to be well, and nothing in his general appearance arouses suspicion.

Not everyone with the following symptoms has tuberculosis, but the presence of one or more of them is sufficient to arouse suspicion, and to send the individual to his doctor to find out the cause.

A feeling of fatigue from work which did not previously cause fatigue. Loss of strength or weight, which may be accompanied by a general feeling of not being well.

Ang cough which persists for a month or more. Continued upset of digestion, which may be associated with a cough. Spitting of blood.

It is better to be on the safe side. Prompt attention to early symptoms means early treatment if it is needed, and early treatment means cure.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

each other on the same files. The game cannot be played properly if the pieces are not set up on their proper squares.

(to be continued.)

South Porcupine Officer Qualifies for Rank of Major

A note this week from Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Cole, officer com-

manding the Algonquin Regiment states that militia orders of October 21st, advise that Capt. H. A. McDougall, of South Porcupine, officer commanding "D" Company, was granted a certificate qualifying him for the rank of Major, effective from June 6th, 1931. Major McDougall completed the qualifying course at Niagara earlier in the year.



HOUSEHOLDER: "Look here, this isn't the room where I wanted you to fit the bath."
PLUMBER: "There now! Me and my mate was only just saying to each other 'ow funny it was we couldn't find no pipes anywhere!"
—The Humorist, London



ACTOR: "Woman—woman—what have you done?"
CRITICAL BOY: "He caller 'er woman twice."
SECOND BOY: "Well, look at the size of 'er!"
—The London Opinion.

**-and
add this to
your profits**

NO ONE can deny a man the right to spend his dollar where he chooses. It is his privilege to make his dollar produce the utmost in value. The decision as to where that value is to be found is, whether right or wrong, his to make. A tip on how to make a dollar go farther is permissible, however, and we suggest that you think about this:

The lowest price does not always mean the best buy; in fact in most cases it does not. Comparative quality and many other things enter into the transaction. But let us take two identical articles—one here—at home—the other out of town. Let us suppose the out of town price is lower delivered to your door, by 5c or 75c, than the purchase you can make at home. But it is not the most economical buy. That money is gone for good; it will never return to you, whereas if spent at home—well, here's an illustration:

A Shoeman owes a Baker \$2.00 and gives him \$1.00, discharging fifty per cent. of his debt. The baker owes a farmer \$2.00 for potatoes, so he pays the farmer half his debt with the dollar. The farmer purchases a pair of \$2.00 shoes, paying \$1.00 down. The shoeman uses the dollar to cancel his debt to the baker, the baker to the farmer, and the farmer pays for his shoes. The shoeman has paid his debt, made a sale and still has his original capital. So have the baker and farmer. That's community business. Three persons have made a profit on \$1.00 and it's still in the community to make more. The dollar that goes farthest is the one that stays at home.

We are fully equipped mechanically and otherwise to give your printing needs every attention. Make it a point to consult us on all your printing. Come into the office or

Telephone 24