

A Lip-Reading Puzzle BY SAM LOYD.

PROPOSITION—Guess the names of the twelve boys!

SO MUCH HAS BEEN said about the wonderful powers of teaching the deaf and dumb to carry on a wordless conversation by reading or interpreting the motions of the lips, that I propose to introduce a startling puzzle, which will at first appear almost incredible.

Here is a class of a dozen boys, who, being called up to give their names were photographed by the instantaneous process just as each one was commencing to pronounce his own name.

The twelve names were Oom, Alden, Eastman, Alfred, Arthur, Luke, Fletcher, Matthew, Theodore, Richard, Shirmer and Hisswald. Now it would not seem possible to be able to give the correct name to each of the twelve boys, but if you will practice the list over to each one, you will find it not a difficult task to locate the proper name for every one of the boys. The puzzle, of course, is to guess the names of the twelve boys correctly.

Speak only two letters and thus name the destiny of all earthly things? D. K.

Why is the north pole like an illicit whisky manufactory? Because it is a secret still.

Why is a very discontented man easily satisfied? Because nothing satisfies him.

Why is a short negro like a white man? Because he is not a tall black.

What does a blind dog become in the water? Wet.

In what way do women ruin their husbands? In buy-ways.

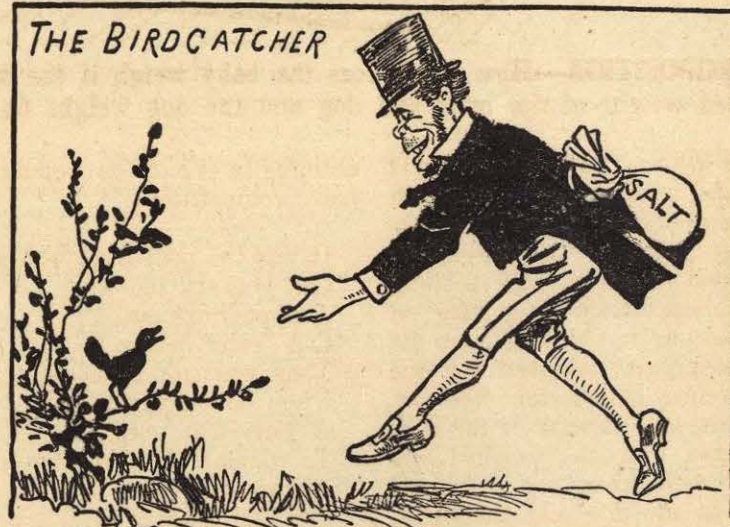
Why is a lady embraced like a pocketbook? Because she is clasped.

Now, if you saw a peach with a bird on it, and you wished to get the peach without disturbing the bird, what would you do? Do? why—wait till he flew off.

Why is an orange different from a church bell? The orange is never peeled but once.

Why is a person bathing in the river at Paris like a madman? Because he's in Seine (insane).

THE BIRDCATCHER



"Sweet warbler, I never would harm you."

To give the young folks a chance to exercise their cleverness we present the accompanying illustration of the Birdcatcher, and ask them to discover his nationality concealed in the description of the picture.



PROPOSITION—How much does the baby weigh if the mother weighs 100 pounds more than the combined weight of the baby and dog and the dog weighs 60 per cent. less than the baby.

MRS. O'TOOLE, WHO is of an economical turn of mind, wishes to ascertain the weight of the baby, but recalling the children's trick of getting on the scales one at a time so as to get the whole party weighed for one cent, decides to ascertain her own weight as well as that of the dog. She found that she weighed 100 pounds more than the combined weight of the dog and the baby, and that the dog weighs 60 per cent. less than the baby. Our puzzlists are asked to assist the good lady in determining the weight of the little cherub which she contemplates

entering in one of the popular prize baby competitions.

It was the poet Saxe who asked:
Can you tell me why
A hypocrite's eye
Can better descry
Than you can, or I
Upon how many toes
A pussy-cat goes?
To which the clever answer is:
A man of deceit
Can best counterfeit;
So, as everything goes,
He can best count her toes!

How many sides has a pitcher?
Two, inside and outside.

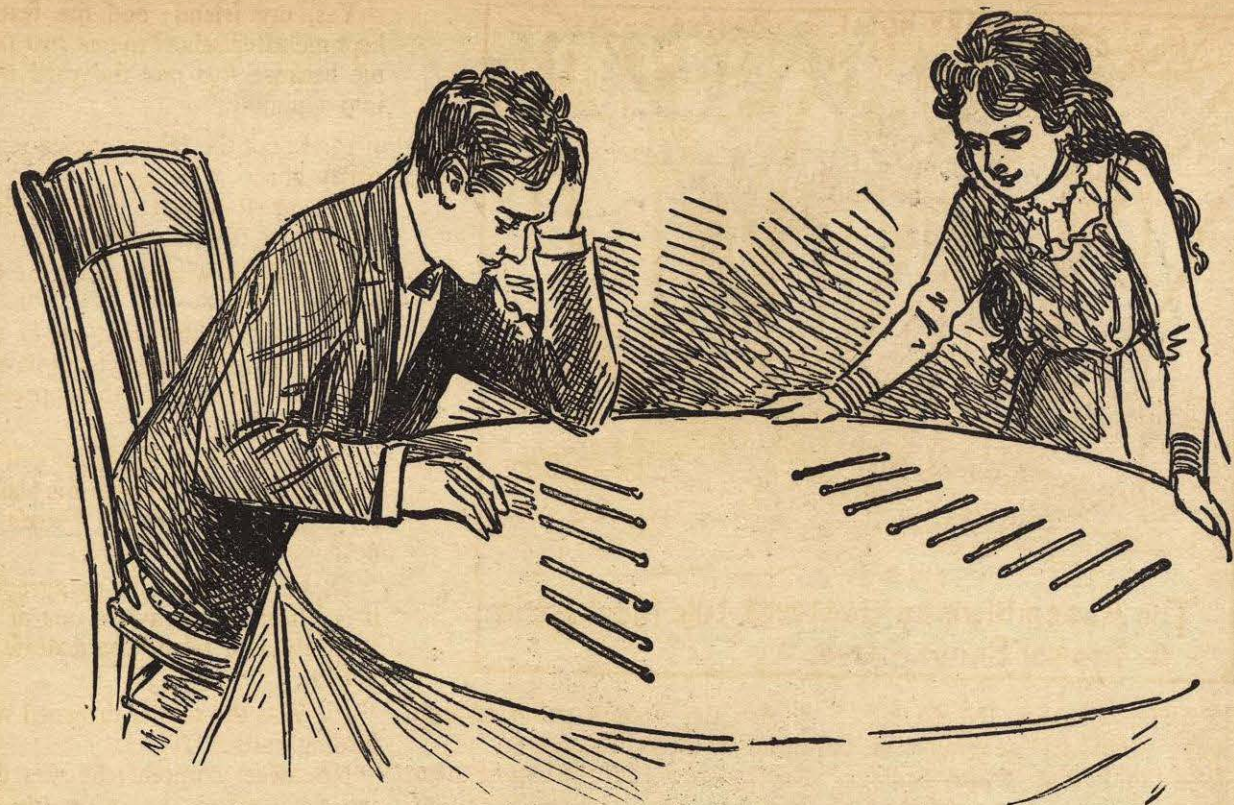
What is that which no one wishes to have, yet no one wishes to lose?
A bald head.

What is the difference between a young maiden of sixteen, and an old maid of sixty? One is happy and careless, the other cappy and hairless.

Who was the fastest runner in the world? Adam. How so? Because he was first in the human race.

What one word will name the common parent of both beast and man? A-dam.

Take away one letter from me, and I murder; take away two and I probably shall die, if my whole does not save me? Kill—ill—skill.



HERE is a pretty trick with matches, which will amuse the young folks who may not be familiar with the principle involved. Harry has given his sister ten matches, which he challenges her to arrange so that they will look like ten; she in turn has given him a poser in the shape of six matches, which he is to make look like nothing at all. See if you can guess these two simple tricks.

A REBUS.

My second is a useful appendage to my first, and my whole is to abridge.

Cypher Ans. 3, 21, 18, 20, 1, 9, 12.

What is the difference between a mother and a barber? The latter has razors to shave, and the former has shavers to raise.

Why is a politician like a grand piano? Because he is neither square nor upright.

What was the first bet ever made? The alphabet.

Why does it demoralize one to sit in a free seat at church? Because you get good for nothing (good-for nothing).

What is the lightest of all garments? A shift of wind.

What is the difference between an organist and his influenza? One knows his stops, and the other stops his knows.

CNOCEALED GEOGRAPHY.

54. They have nice sweet potatoes at Parker's.

55. She looked very trim in India rubber boots.

56. The Major, seizing a can of kerosene, gallantly dashed forward. (Country.)

57. Some men would lag at heaven's gate.

58. December lingering chills the lap of May."

59. Do you keep your clothes in the attic or in the cellar?

60. He ran down the street with the mob at his heels.

61. If you would make your lawns symmetrical, cut tall trees off, and lave the short ones.

62. He rode a camel bare-back through the city, to the consternation of the people. (An island.)

63. In Milan singers of note love to congregate.

64. The animal taken was all cut and bruised. (An island.)

65. A Tartar rag on a Russian flag is the Cossack signal of revolt.

66. An ape ruined my rose-bush. (Country.)

67. Was it a lynx, are you sure of it? (Country.)

68. I never sail lest I should upset.

69. Ten to one I dare do it. (Lake.)

Spell one word with the letters: "O, Stranger, I pine." (Peregrinations.)

A REBUS.

My first is found on a ship; my second is an exclamation; my third is a title, and my whole is an animal. Cypher Ans. 13, 1, 19, 20, 15, 4, 15, 14.

Why is a bald head like heaven? Because it is a bright and shining spot where there's no parting.

When is a man thinner than a lath? When he's a shaving.

If a man saw his sister fall into a well, why could he not rescue her? Because he could not be a brother and assist her too.

Why do knapsacks resemble handcuffs? Because both are made for tourists (two wrists).

When is a wall like a fish? When it is scaled.

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

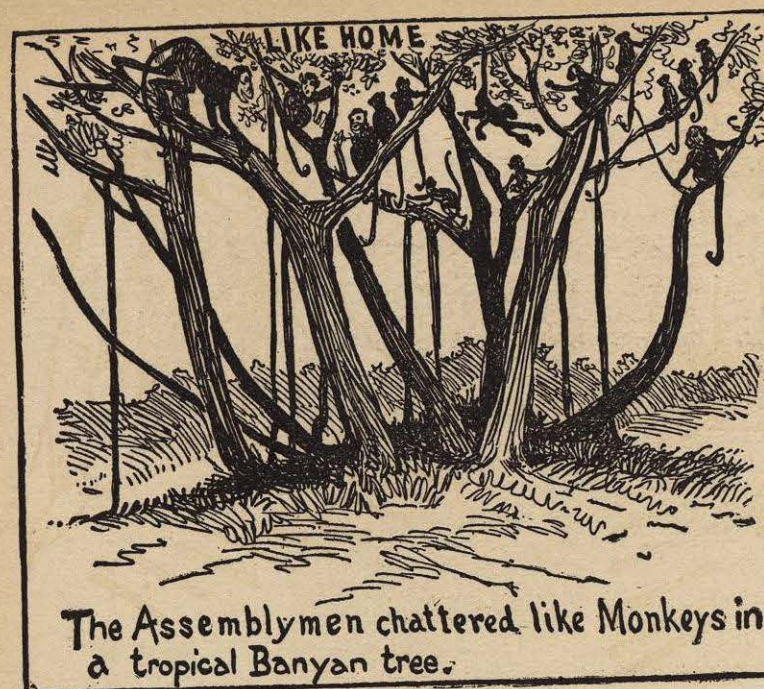
Why does an onion resemble a ringing bell? Because peel follows peel in an onion, and peal follows peal in a ring ng bell.

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like distant relatives? Because they are but slightly connected.

How do young ladies show their dislike to moustaches? By setting their faces against them.

Why are religious communities like bees? Because they are insects.

Why is a widower like a house in a state of di'apidation? Because he wants re-pairing.



HE CLASS IN CONCEALED geography is told that when Bulle Whyo, the African prince, was shown into the State Senate, the exiled savage chieftan burst into tears, saying that "it reminded him so of his distant home."

Thinking that it, in some way, brought up painful realizations of his lost sway, he was asked for an explanation, and replied "the talking of the Assemblymen so recalls the chattering of monkeys in our banyan trees, that I am sorry I cannot shoot arrows at them."

Puzzling Charades.

A Frenchman who was studying English on the Ollendorf method became so imbued with the system that he perpetuated the following series of clever puzzles:

1. Did the butcher's monkey eat oysters on the half ladder?

No, my friend; but your two-headed uncle ate one on a whole warhorse.

2. Was the tailor's mistletoe amputated last Christmas.

Yes, madam; and his bashful two, one, underwent the severe operation of being kissed by the cobbler's all.

3. Were the æsthetic costumes all destroyed?

No, monsieur; all of them were hung in the one to two.

4. How far is it from the tailor's knee to the tailor's elbow?

The distance varies, fair damozel, but a whole reads that there should be a foot to the two of each one.

5. Are the French polite enough to grant woman-suffrage?

No, my sister; but the best of them believe that if two be not three to all he will sooner or later be reduced to one.

6. Is the young widow of two husbands as sensible as her sister, the miller's bride?

More so, my gentle sophomore; though she affects all, as when she threw the second after the newly wedded, she has set her first for the groom's-man.

7. Do toppers without thumbs drink beer through a straw?

No, your reverence; they are like one, each puts his two into the whole.

8. Did the ambassador eat a chicken's wing at the archbishop's banquet?

Yes, my lord; and the papal whole two the one of a turkey.

9. Did not the falling porticullis transfix the knight?

No, brave marshal of France; the two of the arch escaped the one but killed the whole his squire sat on.

10. Are not many of the gypsies crazy from change of scene?

One, my little one; on the contrary, there are but few of them two, and they are all called because they wander.

11. Did the lady with the eyes dark and the air sad sell all her drawings of the halfbreeds with the dark skins?

Yes, madam; and the fop with the red one gave her daughter so two a both of roses that he drew at the fair.

12. Was not your comrade punished from unhinging the door?

Yes, my friend; and the teacher kept me after school to one two three me because two one the yard three into a puddle.

13. Is not the frisky engine-tender partly blue?

Yes, great traveler, and the sleeping one of two is painted all.

14. Did the witches catch the venturesome Tam?

No, my daughter; that one he rode a fleet old two. Do not credit such idle tales. It was but the oppression of a one two.

15. Does the ledge-man call his horse "Magnet" because his daughter Maggie knitted the horse's fly-net?

O, no, my juvenile paragrapher; it is because he draws a one of two as easily as a whole could draw her needle.

16. Was the soldier drowned while fording cattle?

No, sweet corporal; he was driving a horse and one on the two of a hill when the both together exploded.

17. Was the Mill on the Floss by John H. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan what injured the morals of the village?

No, my innocent; more all was done when the one decayed with two.

18. Does æstheticism pay?

Yes, my Cæsar of the future; it pays the dealers one twos and one threes, for the extravagance of the buyers is great as often as their taste is all.

19. The sailor bringeth hither fleece and peltry. Doth he not strange things to graze sheep and follow the bounding stag?

He doth not these, fond fool; and yet strange things doth he.

Prithee, master, what?

What the one windeth he drinketh; what the other bloweth he smoketh, and he danceth both at once.

Answers to the charades will be found in the following potpourri of words:

Dam-age, Wo-man-kind, Nightmare, In-fan-tile, Cap-rice, Load-stone, Horn-pipe, Hog's-head, Cart-ridge, Nose-gay, Pie-bald, Leg-ate, Cast-i-gate, Tom-boy, Don-key, Carmine, Sun-dry, No-mad, Leg-end.

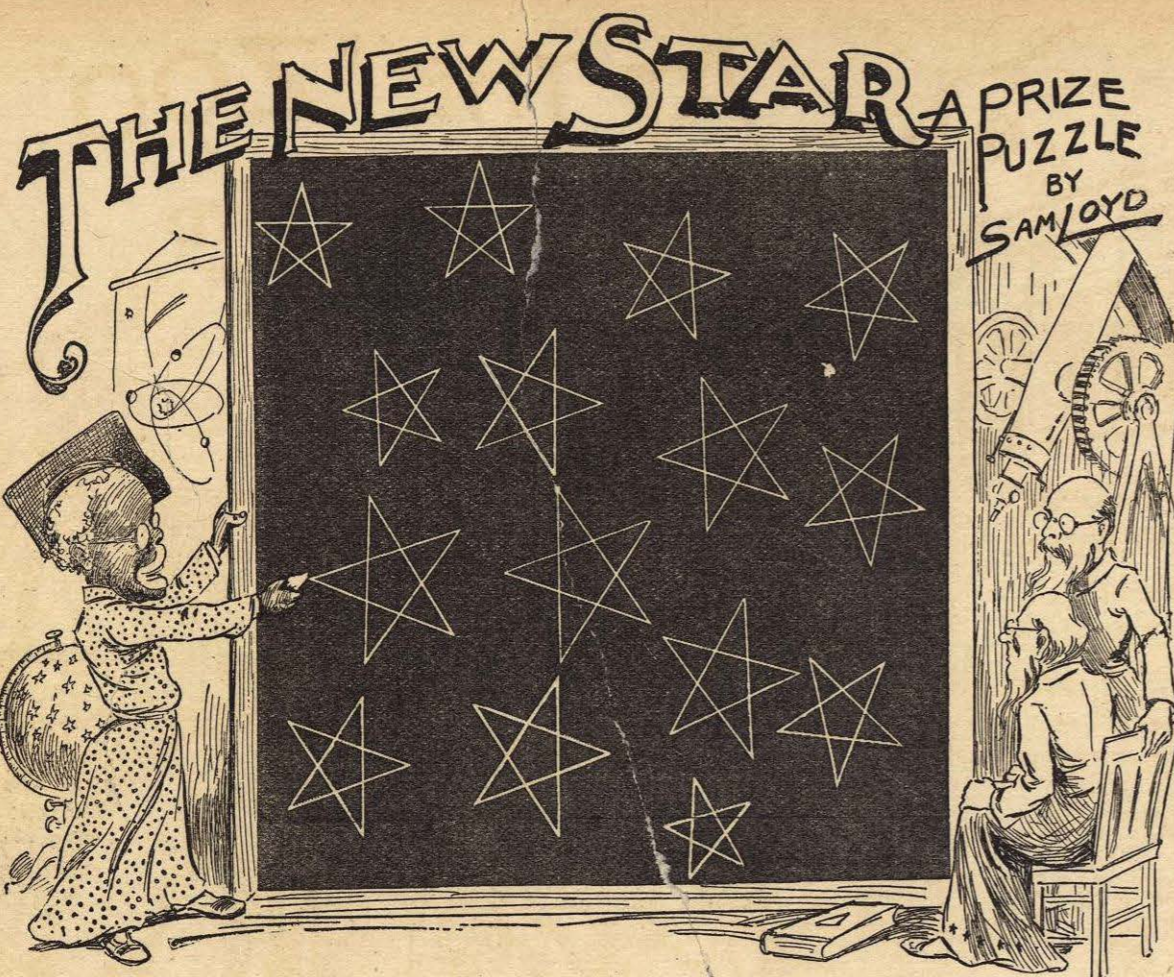
AN ENIGMA.

I'm just like the nose on your face,

Be it Roman, or Grecian, or pug;

By using one optic you'll notice with ease,

Just why I'm quartered so snug.



PROPOSITION—The problem is to show how and where to place another star of the first magnitude

THIS ODD PUZZLE is built upon the recent claim of a French astronomer to have located a new star of the first magnitude. He says that the popular impression held by scientists of there being no more stars is based entirely upon the discovery by a clever little puzzlist that the letters A-S-T-R-O-N-O-M-E-R-S form the pretty anagram "no more stars." We may mention that a still more appropriate anagram can be made with the same eleven letters.

The sketch shows the learned professor describing his new discovery to his brother astronomers. He has drawn the location of fifteen stars of different magnitudes, and is now going to show the position in the firmament of his new discovery.

See if you can draw the form of a five-pointed star which shall be as large as any of the others, and yet not touch one of them!

Why is O the only vowel we hear? Because all the others are in audible.

A Clever Coin Trick.

Harry and his sister are trying to solve one of those fascinating coin tricks which are so popular with the young folks. Ten coins are placed on the table as shown, so that we can count three rows of four-in-a-line, and the problem is

to discover how to change the positions of only two of the coins so that there will then be five rows of four-in-a-line. It is a very simple puzzle. Just think of it! Only move two of the coins somewhere else so as to make it possible to count five rows instead of only three!



HERE IS A SIMPLE but pretty puzzle picture, full of funny figures which go to show how the unknown quantities of things may be proven by induction, without peeping under the tent or resorting to algebra.

It appears that Harry went to the circus, but being of a cautious disposition, however, Harry wished to be sure of seeing his money's worth before parting with his quarter, and therefore interrogated the doorkeeper regarding the number of horses, riders and animals.

The doorkeeper, who was really somewhat ashamed of the meagre display of wonders within the tent as compared with the glowing pictures on the posters outside, feigned ignorance of the exact number of marvelous attractions, but explained that in addition to the horses, ladies and gentlemen riders, who, with the clowns, had 100 feet and 36

heads, there was a collection of curiosities from the African jungle which would bring the sum total up to 56 heads and 156 feet!

The picture shows the character of the exhibition, but as we are dealing more with the unknown quantities of the puzzle, we will ask our young friends to tell the number of horses, riders and clowns perform-

ing in the ring in an adjoining tent, which cannot be seen at all; and also by way of a clever test of ingenuity, to tell what is the attraction in the cage to the left, which appears to be the drawing card of the show? A correct answer to this last question will prove that you were at the circus and were interested in the other features as described.



PROPOSITION—Find the weight of the turkey in troy and avoirdupois weight.

THERE IS A PRETTY problem borrowed from a Thanksgiving day transaction, which shows how Dr. Shylock was beaten at his own game. It appears that the butcher in a neighboring town received an order from the druggist for a turkey for the Thanksgiving day dinner, and in delivering the same the butcher accompanied it with the bill, and a few remarks regarding the reasonable price, which he pointed out as amounting to exactly 1 cent an ounce.

Upon the doctor's questioning the weight of the turkey the butcher challenged him to weigh it and pay according to his own scales. That was exactly what Dr. Shylock was aiming at, for he promptly weighed the turkey and showed the discomfited butcher that it weighed a certain number of ounces less than he had claimed for it.

The butcher was an honest, ingenuous sort of a fellow, so he stood by his offer to accept the other's scales, but as he wished to make some purchases from the doctor, who kept what was much in the nature of a general store, he asked, "What do you ask for rock salt?"

"Three cents a pound," replied the doctor, "weigh me as many

pounds of salt as I sold you ounces of turkey, but as I don't like your scales altogether we will weigh it over again at my place and I will pay you the difference on our bills over there."

The doctor thinking that if the scales worked in his favor the first time they should do so again, accepted the proposition and went over with his salt, but to his surprise found that the butcher's scales recorded an even number of pounds less than he had weighed at his own store.

It would appear at the first blush that very little—not to say ambiguous—data has been furnished for this problem, but after witnessing the expertness at a recent turkey raffle, where the birds were awarded to such as would guess the nearest to the correct weight, I am satisfied that our puzzlists can guess the correct weight of that turkey, which will prove to be the key to the whole situation as giving the price, as well as liberal portion of salt required to prove the veracity of this truthful story.

Why does a goose go into the water? For diver's reasons.

Why does a goose come out of the water? For sundry reasons.

Why is a stick of candy like a

race horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.

When may an army be said to be totally destroyed? When its soldiers are all in quarters.

Which is swifter, heat or cold? Heat because you can catch cold.

Why is a young lady like a letter? Because if she isn't well stamped the mails (males) won't take her.

Why are dudes no longer imported into this country from England? Because a Yankee dude 'll do (Yankee doodle doo).

What flowers can be found between the nose and chin? Tulips (two lips).

Why is a dude's hat like swearing? Because it is something to avoid.

How many wives is a man lawfully entitled to by the English prayer-book? Sixteen: Four richer, four poorer, four better, four worse.

Why is a bright young lady like a spoon in a cup of tea? Because she is interesting (in tea resting).

Why does a young man think his sweetheart is like a door knob? Because she is something to adore (a door).

What is the shape of a kiss? Elliptical.

Why is a kiss like gossip? Because it goes from moush to mouth.



PROPOSITION—How would the year 1906 be written in the octamal system, which counts from 1 to 8, with the 9 and 10 eliminated?

SHOWING HOW difficult it is for the average person to leave the beaten track when thinking out some simple problem, let us take a look at the system of numeration with which we are all familiar. It is safe to say that most people have never given a thought to the subject beyond a knowledge of the self-evident fact that if 7, 20 and 100 are added together it becomes 127, which being analyzed, reads, one hundred, two tens and seven units. They see that any column can be built up to 9, but that as soon as it gets above 9, it is carried over to the column to the left. They think it is so because it must be so, and can't help itself any more than 1 and 2 can help being 3. Primitive man originally learned to calculate upon the fingers of both hands, just

as we see many people to-day utilizing their fingers in the illustration of some every-day transaction. Hence the introduction of the decimal system. If the human race, as has been claimed, sprang from the Angwaribo family of monkeys, who have but four fingers, and we had not taken on that extra finger, we would have continued to calculate in what is known as the octamal system.

From a mathematical standpoint, it can be shown that the decimal system is not so perfect as some of the others, and that for some purposes the septamal, which only runs up to 7, is better. In that notation 66 would mean 6 sevens and six units, so the addition of 1 more would change it to 100, which would be equal to only 49 in the decimal notation.

You see 1 added to the 6 in the

unit column would change it to 7, so we would have to place an 0 and carry 1 on to the other 6 which in turn becomes a 7, so we place another 0 and carry the 1 to the third column, making it 100, which stands for 49. In this same way 222 represents two units, two sevens and two 49's=114.

Assuming the octamal system to be the popular notation in the Angwaribo days of our four-fingered ancestors, when they counted up to eight, and knew nothing about 9's or 10's, how would you write down the year 1906 so as to show the number of years which have elapsed since the Christian era? It is a pretty problem which will clear the cobwebs from the brain, and make one familiar with the principle of numbers.