

PROPOSITION—Show how the men should divide their money.

WE GIVE OUR PUZZLISTS one of these natural problems based upon the accidental development of ordinary affairs, which are periodically springing upon the public, and which go the rounds of the press challenging a reasonable explanation or solution. It is safe to say that the problem, in one form or another, has reached me from a score of noted puzzlists and mathematicians, all of whom question its correctness for the reason that they are led to look for a deeper proposition than pertains to the problem, whereas it is a simple little incident in "hire mathematics," which the laborers could readily solve for themselves:

A gentleman engaged two workmen to dig a driveway from a new house he was building to the road, distant from his door just one hundred yards. He agreed to pay one hundred dollars for the job, so it made no difference to him how the men divided the money. The men did not work continuously so as to charge for their time. They worked from opposite ends of the road and estimated according to work done per running yard. The man who worked from the house end had a larger distance to wheel the dirt, but did not have to remove so much as did the man working at

the other end, so he agreed to take 90 cents per running yard for what he did. The man working in from the road had more earth to remove, so it was agreed that he should have \$1.10 per running yard for his work.

When the road was finished, they estimated their work according to agreement and found that each man was entitled to fifty dollars, so they divided the hundred dollars evenly, and went on their way rejoicing. They saw no difficulty in the settlement, and did not even suspect that there was opportunity for dispute, or introduction of a complex problem.

The owner of the house, however, who was a noted professor of mathematics, called them back and showed that the money should not be divided in that way. He explained the impossibility of figuring out how much work each man had done at the price agreed upon, to earn an equal amount of money, and evolved therefrom a complicated state of affairs which made both of the men dissatisfied. The carpenters, masons and plumbers struck out of sympathy, so that the house was not completed in two years.

Can you show how much work each man did to receive the same amount of money?

Why is a blush like a young lady? Because it becomes a young woman.

PUZZLE
-BY-
SAM LOYD.

A CHARADE.

My first is seen in every line,
And may be found of course in mine;
My second howsoever near,
You cannot see, but often hear;
While by my whole the man of trade,
Has information well conveyed.

Cypher Ans. 9, 14, 12, 15, 9, 3, 5.

A REBUS.

My whole, kind puzzlers you will find,
Designates the female kind;
Behold, and then you'll plainly see
The sex entirely changed will be;
Decapitate once more, and then
The female sex appears again.

Cypher Ans. 13, 1, 4, 1, 13.

ENIGMA.

Though they catch me with a hook,
I'm more allied to bird than beast,
In form more like a snake I look,
Though having sixteen feet at least!

Cypher Ans. 16, 5, 18, 3, 8.

A CHARADE.

My second takes my first
As first she leaves her nest.
My whole a holy name you'll find
Among the martyrs blest,
Cypher Ans. 19, 20, 5, 1, 8, 5, 14, 6

Which tree commands the most respect from its fellows? The elder.



PROPOSITION—Show how to change the fifteen stripes into thirteen.



THERE IS A PRETTY puzzle, built upon an incident of the late Spanish-American war, wherein a blockade-runner was captured, which had displayed an American flag containing fifteen stripes.

It is not generally known that our flag originally had thirteen stripes, but, according to the "Congressional Journal," January 7, 1794, a resolution was introduced to add two stripes and two stars, because Vermont and Kentucky had come into the Union. Mr. Goodhue, of Massachusetts, thought it "a trifling business which ought not to engross the attention of the house."

Mr. Lyman, also of Massachusetts, retorted that it was "of the greatest importance not to offend the new states."

Mr. Thatcher, of Massachusetts, branded it as "a consummate specimen of frivolity."

Mr. Greenup, of Kentucky, considered it "of very great importance to inform the rest of the world that we now have two additional States."

At the suggestion, however, of Mr. Boudinot, of New Jersey, who thought Vermont and Kentucky ought to be kept in good humor, the bill was passed. On January

13, 1794, it was ordered that from and after May 1, 1795, the flag should have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars.

Twenty-three years later, in December, 1817, Mr. Wendover, of New York, had the following resolution passed:

"Be it enacted, that from and after the 4th of July next, the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be twenty stars—white in a blue field, and that, on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union, of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission."

The puzzle to which attention is called, turns upon the converting of a fifteen-striped flag into one of thirteen, without any waste of material. Show how to divide the flag into the fewest possible number of pieces which will fit together so as to make a flag of thirteen stripes.

Why is a cock-eye like a note of interrogation? Because it is a queer eye.

What is enough for one, too much for two, and nothing at all for three? A Secret.

What bird might be called a chicken thief? A cock robin.

What did Job's wardrobe consist of? Three wretched comforters.

When is a sailor not a sailor? When he is aboard.

Why is a farmer like a potatoe? He depends on the plough.

What word deprived of a letter makes you sick? M-usick.

In which month do ladies gossip the least? February.

What are the most seasonable clothes? Pepper and salt.

Which are the most peppery letters of the alphabet? KN (Cayenne.)

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

When is the pudding inhabited? When it has a little Indian in it.

What kind of leather would a naked Moor remind you of? No! not undressed kids, but undressed morocco.

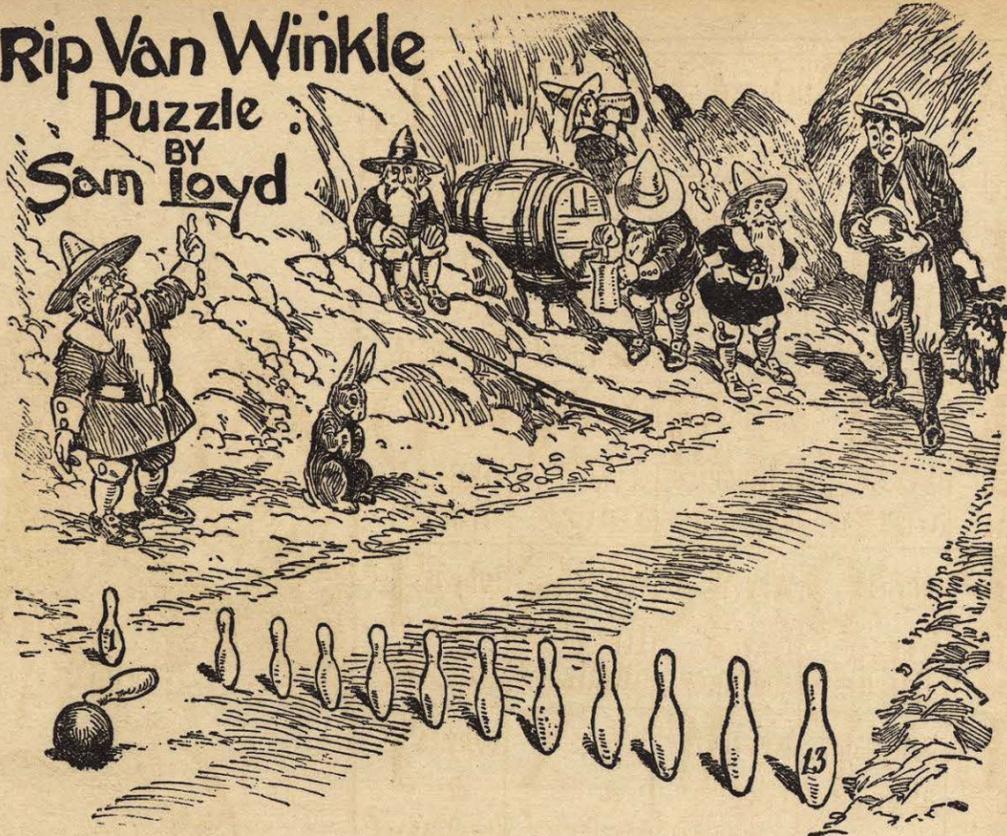
Why is a French franc of no value compared with the American dollar? Because it is worth-less.

Why are people with short memories covetous? Because they are always for-getting something.

Why are pigs more intelligent than human beings? They nose (knows) more.

Rip Van Winkle Puzzle

BY
Sam Loyd



Rip Van Winkle Puzzle.

The old Dutch game of Kugelspiel, from which the modern ten pin alley was derived, used to be played with thirteen pins placed in a row, so that only one or two pins could be knocked out at one shot. The bowlers stood so close to the pins that it did not call for much skill to hit any single pin, or two adjacent ones, which the player desired to knock down. At first it would look as if it made no difference whether one or two pins got knocked down, for the players bowled alternately, one ball at a time, and the point of the game was to see who could knock down the last pin.

It is assumed that they played with such skill that any desired pin could be hit at will, for, according to the old rules, a player loses if he scores a single miss. Supposing, therefore, that a player can hit any single pin or any two adjacent ones he wishes and that they play turn about, one ball at a time, who can solve the problem that now confronts Rip Van Winkle?

The little Man-of-the-Mountain with whom he is playing has just rolled a ball and knocked out pin No. 2. Rip has the choice of twenty-two

different plays, any one of the twelve single pins, or any one of the ten middle spots which will bring down two pins. Which is his best shot to win the game? It is assumed that the game is continued to the end, with the best possible play on both sides.

It will be found to be a very pretty problem in ten pins.

Twenty-two Birds Expressed Enigmatically

(1) A bird full of frolic and fun, (2) the standard old Romans adored; (3) the bird that sad judges put on, and (4) the bird that from Eden hath soared. (5) A bird that must help you to dine, and (6) a bird that is useful in chess; (7) a bird made of paper and twine, and (8) a bird in mourning dress. (9) The bird that must be in a fleet, and (10) one raising a ponderous load; (11) the bird that supplies us with meat, and (12) the name of an iron road. (13) A bird that mimics and apes, and (14) a food the Chinese eat. (15) A bird that helps to make clothes for men, (16) the bird that oft sells from door to door; (17) the bird that can write with a pen, and (18) the name of a foreign shore. (19) The bird that in

ages past was the scourge of imperious Spain, (20) the bird that should travel fast, and (21) one with a shallow brain. (22) The readers may often have heard of many a wonderful nest, but tell me the name of the bird that built of our churches the best.

A Study in Palmistry.

Inform a young man that you will tell him the name of his future wife by reading the lines of his palm.

Ask him the name of his father and mother, and also his full name, so that you may count the number of letters. (He says John Henry Smith.) Then, after asking him numerous embarrassing questions regarding how many times he has been in love, whether he could support a wife, how many times he has been rejected, etc., tell him that the name of his future wife will be Mrs. John Henry Smith.

A Rebus.

An animal tired of his kind,
Being just inclined to go astray;
One slightly changed came up behind,
And surely then it flew away

Why is A like Honeysuckle?	Why is B placed before C?	Why is C like a School ma'am?	Why is D like a Squalling child?	Why is E like London?
Why is F like a Fish hook?	Why is G like a Hot day?	Why is H good for Deafness?	Why is I the lucky Vowel?	Why is J like Your nose?
Why is K like a Pig's tail?	Why is L like a Queen?	Why is M a favorite with miners?	Why is N like a pig?	Why is O like a Horse?
Why is P a false Friend?	Why is Q like a Guide?	Why is R like a Winner?	Why is S like a fiddled lady?	Why is T like an Island?
Why is U not so Queer as I?	Why is V always Spoony?	Why is W like a scandal?	Why is X a Mystery?	Why is Y a Great Day?



Let the young folks exercise their minds with conundrums and riddle if you would have them grow bright and companionable. Nothing sharpens the wits and teaches one the hidden meaning of words like guessing conundrums. The process of composing or answering conundrums develops the imagination and strengthens the mental powers. Harry has prepared a set of conundrums upon the letters of the alphabet for the benefit of his young friends; see how many of the questions you can answer correctly.

I received the following communication the other day from a young puzzlist:

Missed her—trees being at the king of terrors, 10 mills for his quakers, and who, which and what. They odor for Dr. Juvenile Humanity (who)=2 Dr. Haypreservers, and little devil behold scarlet his assistance; but B4 he arrived the not legally good changed color.

Here is the intended translation: Mr. Dashwood, being at the point of death, sent for his friends and relatives. They sent for Dr. Childs,

who inclosed a few lines to Dr. Barnes and imp-lo-red his assistance. But before he arrived the invalid died.

Arithmetical Paradox.

I am a word of five letters. Multiply my fifth by two and you have my first. Divide my first by twenty and you have my third. Divide my third by five and you have my second and fourth.

Cipher Answer.—3, 9, 22, 9, 12.

A Rebus.

I'm an honored lady in the land,
And though I'm dignified and grand,
I'm sure ten thousand times a year
As many people call me dear;
Behead me and bowed down with years

Your oldest relative appears,
Behead again, and till her death
A fonder mother ne'er drew breath,
Behead again, but leave a leg,
For cockneys like me with an egg,
Behead once more, and strange to see
A thousand things are found in me,
Now reconstruct you'll find my name,
Backward and forward reads the same.

Cipher Answer.—13, 1, 4, 1, 13.

Alphabetical Addition.

To substitute numbers for letters.

B O W
A P P L E
C H O P S
H A S H E S
C H E E S E
A P P L E S
"E H W"

P A L E A L E

Alphabetical Addition.

B
L A Y
T E N
D O Z
D N L L

Evolution Puzzle.

Convert *fade* into *silk* in five changes, substituting one letter at a time and always forming correct words.

A Charade.

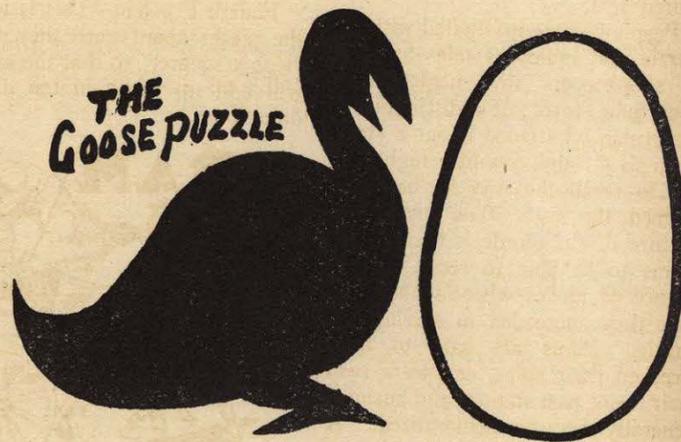
The first of equal value,
The second to decay
The whole a very noisy bird
From South America.



PROPOSITION—How many words end with cion?

IN RESPONSE TO A highly complimentary letter from a lady who says that her children take such interest in my puzzles, and who suggests that a few good word-puzzles would be instructive, if built upon a plan which would induce the scholars to study their books, we will inaugurate a little chase through the dictionary. If space was not somewhat limited I should like to tell about the disappointing experience of a party of prospecting miners who staked out a town and christened it "Dictionary," because, as they believed, that the dictionary was "the only place where peace, prosperity and happiness could be found." But they discovered by bitter experience that anything and everything can also be found in that same dictionary, so it was the things that they were not looking for which turned up. Just to show how elusive some things which we want may be even in the dictionary, no matter how

simple they are, try to help Henry out of a little quandary which befell him the other night in a dream. He thought he was passing through some woods on his way to school, when he met a wise owl, who took his dictionary, and to give him something easy, said: "Just name me a few words ending with cion."



Harry was completely nonplussed, and asks our young puzzlists to help him out by suggesting a few words.

What is the difference between a photographer and the whooping-cough? The one makes fac-similes, the other sick families.

What is the difference between 100 and 1,000? O (naught).

Why should a ship's officer never put his chronometer under his pillow? Because he should never sleep upon his watch.

Which are the most contented birds? Crows, because they never complain without caws.

What author would eye-glasses and spectacles mention to the world if they could only speak? You see by us (Eusebius).

What is the difference between a hen and an idle musician? One lays at pleasure, the other plays at leisure.

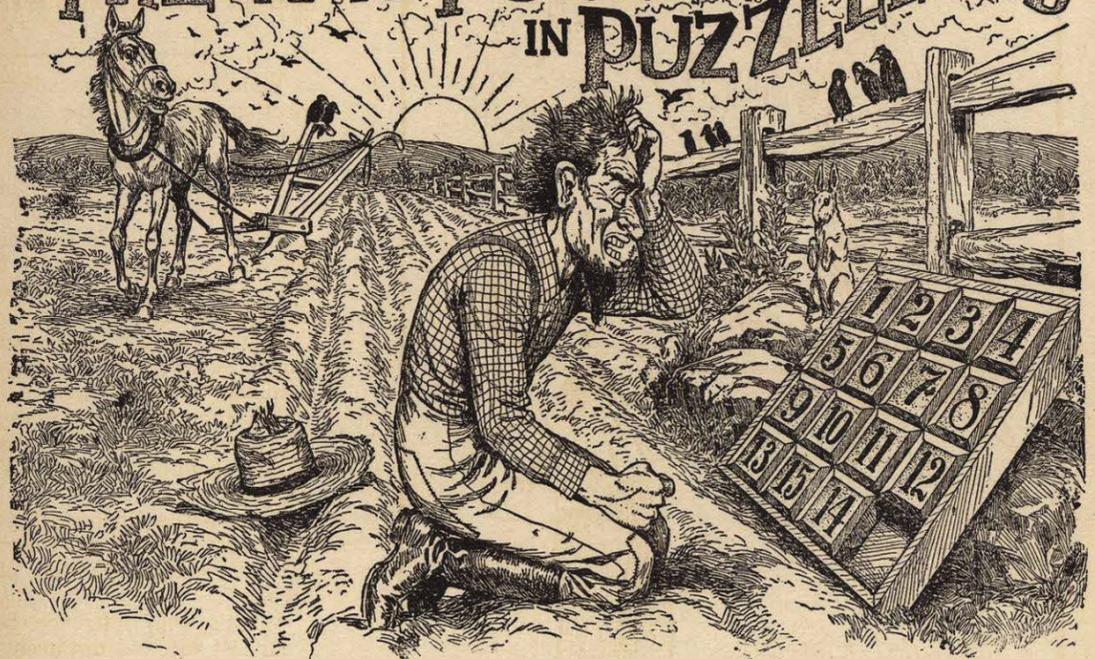
What's the difference between your last will and testament and a man who has eaten as much as he can? One is signed and dated, the other dined and sated.

Why is a mouse like hay? Because the cat'll (cattle) eat it.

THE GOOSE PUZZLE.

Of course you have heard of the philosophical goose who worried herself until she grew black in the face in trying to solve the evolutionary problem as to whether the original egg came from a goose or the goose from an egg. Well, in this case you are to show that the goose can be cut into just three pieces which will fill the egg, and as the egg cannot be divided so as to make a goose of anybody, it is supposed to throw some light upon the vexed question.

THE 14-15 PUZZLE IN PUZZLELAND



The older inhabitants of Puzzleland will remember how in the early seventies I drove the entire world crazy over a little box of movable blocks which became known as the "14-15 Puzzle." The fifteen blocks were arranged in the square box in regular order, only with the 14 and 15 reversed, as shown in the above illustration. The puzzle consisted in moving the blocks about, one at a time, so as to bring them back to the present position in every respect except that the error in the 14 and 15 must be corrected.

A prize of \$1,000, which was offered for the first correct solution to the problem, has never been claimed, although there are thousands of persons who say they performed the required feat.

People became infatuated with the puzzle and ludicrous tales are told of shopkeepers who neglected to open their stores; of a distinguished clergyman who stood under a street lamp all through a wintry night trying to recall the way he had performed the feat. The mysterious feature of the puzzle is that no one seems to be able to recall the sequence of moves whereby they feel sure they succeeded in solving the puzzle. Pilots are said to have wrecked their ships, engineers rush their trains past stations and business generally became demoralized. A famous Baltimore editor tells how

he went for his noon lunch and was discovered by his frantic staff long past midnight pushing little pieces of pie around on a plate! Farmers are known to have deserted their plows and I have taken one of such instances as an illustration for the sketch.

Several new problems developed from the original puzzle which are worth giving:

Second Problem—Start again with the blocks as in Fig. 1 and move them so as to get the numbers in regular order, but with the vacant square at upper left-hand corner instead of lower right-hand corner; see Fig. 2.

Third Problem—Start with Fig. 1, turn the box a quarter way round and so move the blocks that they will rest as in Fig. 3.

Fourth Problem—This is to move the pieces about until they form a "magic square," so that the numbers will add up thirty in ten different directions.

Fig 2.

	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15

Fig 3.

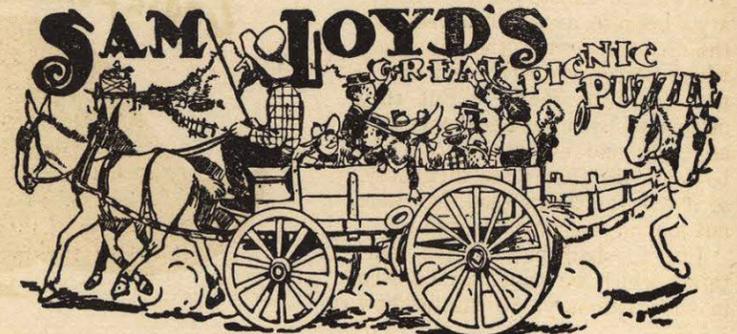
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

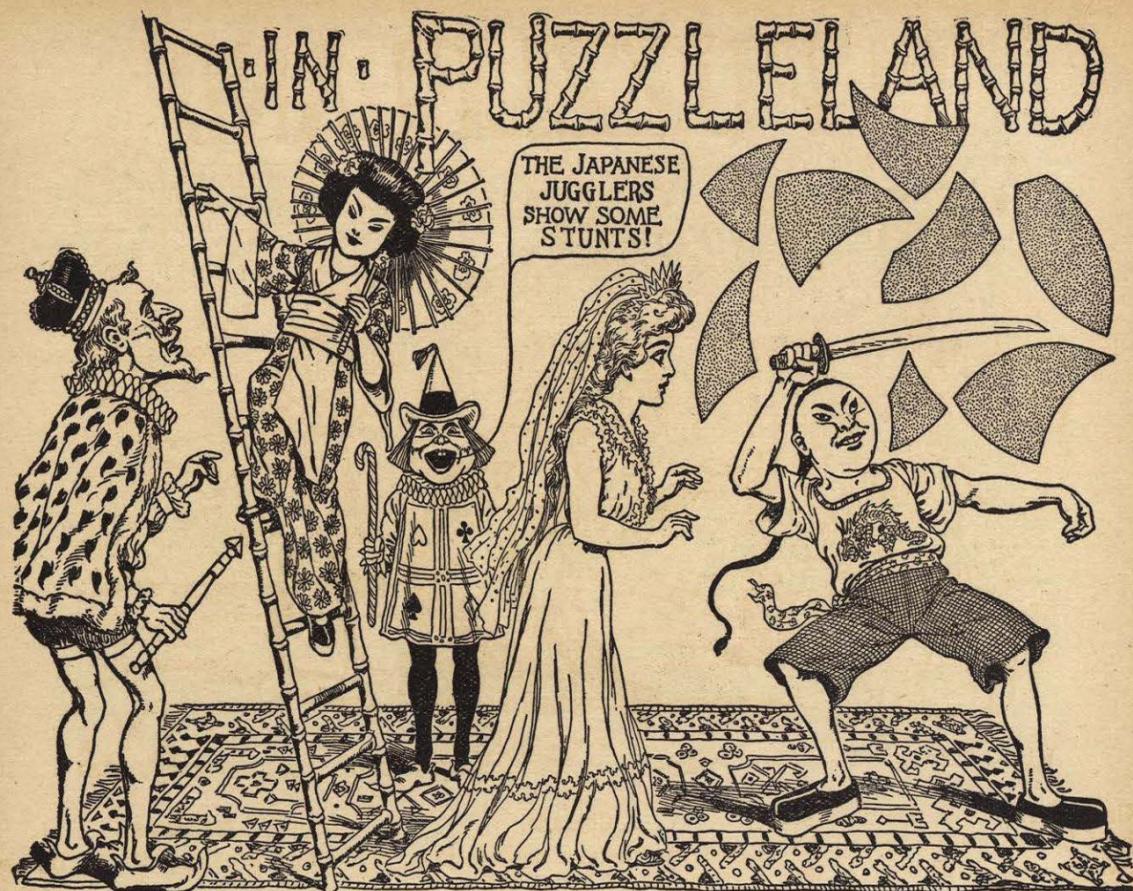
The Picnic Puzzle.

When they started off on the great annual picnic every wagon in town was pressed into service. Half way to the grounds ten wagons broke down, so it was necessary for each of the remaining wagons to carry one more person.

When they started for home it was discovered that fifteen more wagons were out of commission, so on the return trip there were three persons more in each wagon than when they started out in the morning.

Now who can tell how many people attended the great annual picnic?





The Japanese jugglers do some stunts which puzzlists are invited to guess. Little Miss Tokio performs her balancing feat upon a ladder, and you are asked to guess how many steps must be taken to go up and down and up, so as to go twice to the top and once again to the ground (as the puzzle starts from the ground) using every step the same number of times. Tommy Riddles says: "Their ain't no catch about this puzzle, it's straight goods, but it's a safe guess that you will go up and down that ladder some before you hit the correct answer!"

In the second act Hiki, the famous swordsman, performs the feat of throwing a watermelon up in the air and cutting it into eight pieces with one stroke of his sword. Tommy says: "Cut out the eight pieces and fit them together before practicing the trick with a live water melon." Of course the puzzle is merely to fit those eight pieces into a perfect circle.

A Charade.

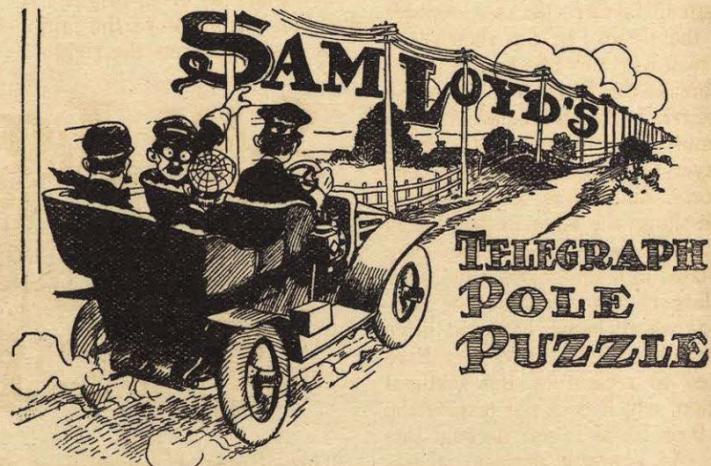
My first is the Supreme Being, my second a resemblance, and my whole, the highest epithet that can be bestowed upon a hero.

A Charade.

My first is a prayer, or a service divine,
By my next, is a portion of land understood,
My total, alas! you may truly define,
A horrid effusion of innocent blood.

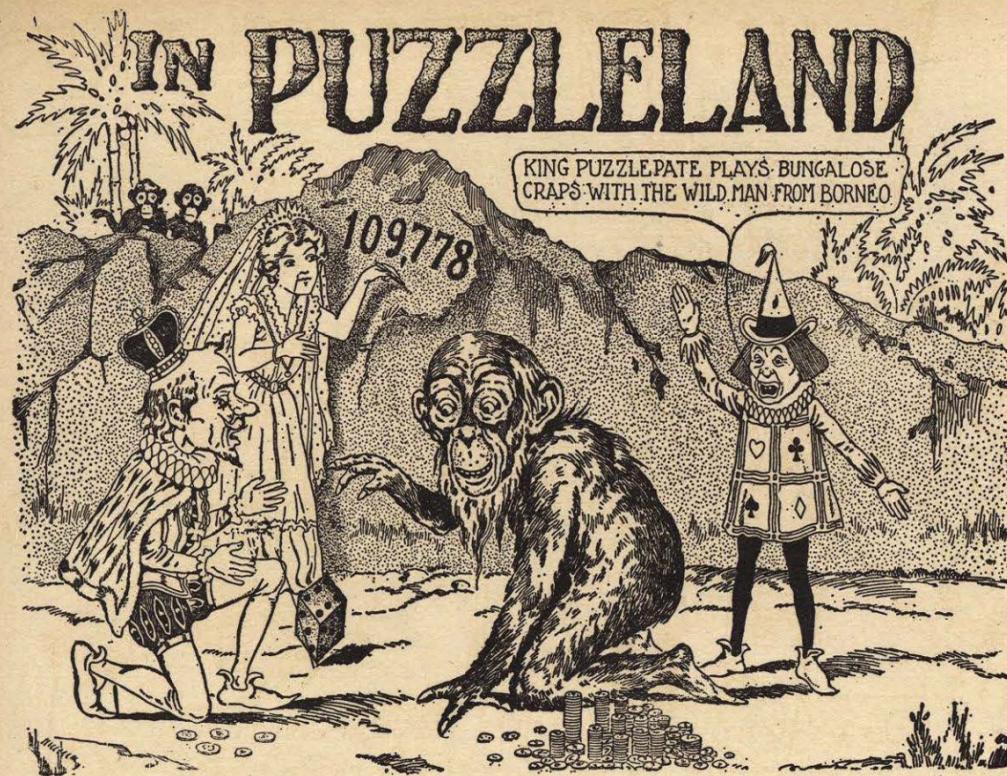
A Charade.

Your heart is heavy, when my first is light;
My second, fools as well as wits can write;
'Twere vain, at first, within my third to try,
For secrets it will tell you by and by.



We were coming in the other day from an automobile trip, when we came to a short signal line of three and five-eighths miles of telegraph poles. With the aid of a stop watch I discovered that the average poles

passed per minute, multiplied by the three and five-eighths miles, would give the number of miles per hour that the car was going, and now ask if you can tell how far apart were the poles?



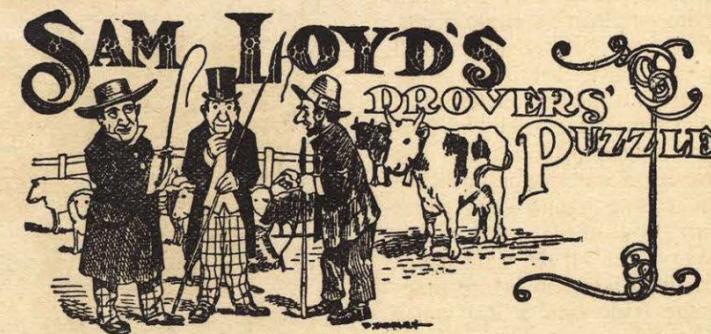
King Puzzlepate is shown to be in hard luck in playing craps with the wild man from Borneo. In the game of Bungalose craps a dice is tossed in the air and the other fellow takes the number which turns up and the choice of any one of the four sides. His opponent takes the total of the other three sides, as the under number is never counted. The game is very simple, although mathematicians differ regarding the exact advantage in favor of the two numbers over the three. In the sketch, the wild man wins this toss by five points and breaks the King's exchequer, so the puzzle is to tell just what number must have turned up to enable a player to score five points! The Princess Enigma is keeping tally, which shows the King to be a heavy loser, but when you see the score translated into Bungalose it will look still larger. The wild men of Borneo, as we all know, have but three fingers on each hand, so they have learned to reckon by the sextimal notation, which does not employ the 7, 8, 9 or 10, as in our decimal system. As a pretty problem, therefore, in elementary arithmetic, we ask our puzzlists to translate 109,778 into the Bungalose notation, so that the wild man who does not know the meaning of the 7, 8, 9 or 10 will know just how many gold pieces he has won.

A Charade.

Ladies, my first you ought to shun,
If you would beauty prize;
And those poor ladies who have none,
May yet be very wise.
My second then I recommend,
Which you may jointly find:
My second's happy to attend
The beauty of the mind.
To you, then, ladies, I compare
My whole as being bright,
For like the beauty of the fair,
It always charms the sight.

A Charade.

My first is as senseless as iron or steel,
But my second is very acute.
The highest sensations it often can feel,
And yet 'tis a part of a brute.
My whole no idea that's brilliant can know,
And from the first hour of its birth,
He scarcely can tell e'en a friend from a foe,
In short, 'tis a mere lump of earth.



Three Texas drovers met on the highway and proceeded to dicker as follows: Says Hank to Jim: "I'll give you six pigs for a hoss; then you'll have twice as many critters in your drove as I will have in mine." Says Duke to Hank: "I'll give you

fourteen sheep for a hoss; then you'll have three times as many critters as I." Says Jim to Duke: "I'll give you four cows for a hoss; then you'll have six times as many critters as I." From these interesting facts can you tell just how many animals there were in the three droves?