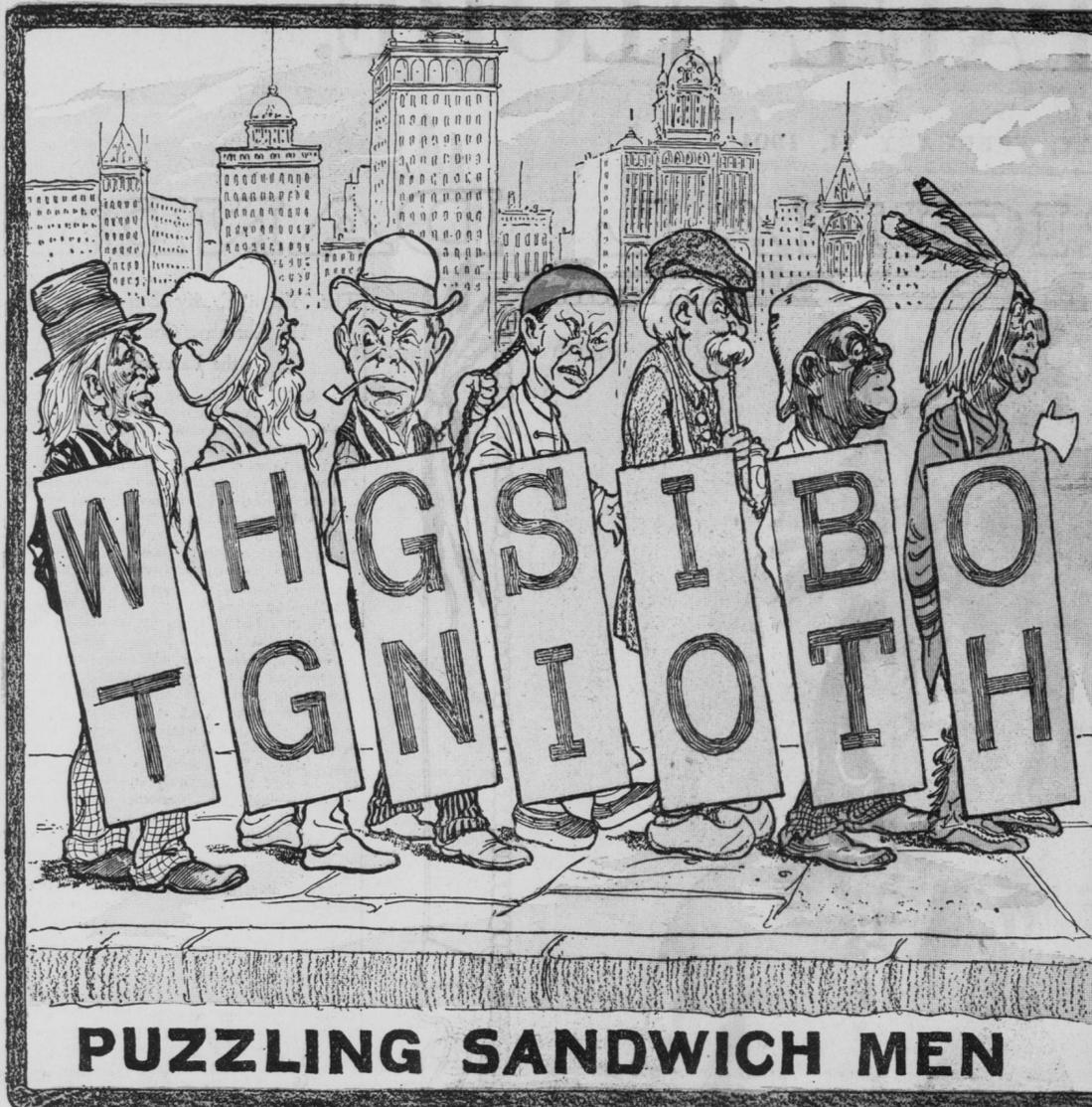


SAM LOYD'S PRIZE PUZZLES



PUZZLING SANDWICH MEN

WHAT ARE THESE SANDWICH MEN ADVERTISING? WHEN THEY WERE SENT OUT, THEY WERE WALKING IN PROPER ORDER AND THE LETTERS SPELLED A PLAIN ANNOUNCEMENT. BUT THEY GOT TO TALKING AND THIS IS THE MIXED-UP RESULT. IN THE PICTURE OF THE FUR-CLAD GENTLEMAN BEARING A BURDEN THROUGH THE ARCTIC NIGHT OVER A MOST INCONVENIENT SCENERY, THERE IS A SENTENCE, CLEAR TO READ. THE NAME OF A CITY IS HIDDEN IN IT. WHAT IS IT? FIVE PRIZES OF \$1 EACH AND 100 PUZZLE BOOKS WILL BE AWARDED AS PRIZES FOR THE BEST ANSWERS. ADDRESS LOYD, PUZZLE EDITOR, CARE OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

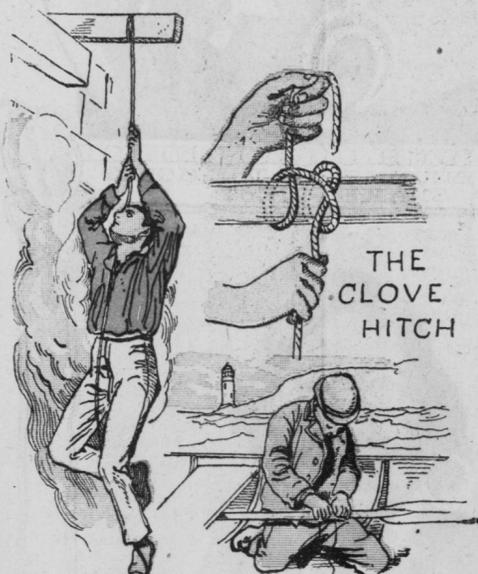
Fiala crossed the ice floes with his precious burden



THE EVER USEFUL KNOT

THERE isn't a human being who doesn't have to tie knots for one reason or another. And despite the centuries of knot tying, only a small proportion knows how to make one properly. Yet life may depend on a good knot in an emergency. The principle in knot tying is exceedingly simple. The knot must be made so that no amount of strain will make it slip the fraction of an inch; and still it must not be tied so that it "jams," that is, fails to untie readily when the proper end is pulled. The latter condition is as important as the former; for often it is as important to be able to cast off (untie) a knot as to tie it. There are long lists of technical knots with bewildering names—the really useful knots that are required in ordinary pursuits are comparatively few and simple. The best apprenticeship in knot tying is in learning how to tie up a bundle. Perhaps the best knot used in tying up packages is one where the end of a cord is doubled back and the knot tied near the end. This results in forming a loop of twine that will break before it loosens under strain. A great amount of string is wasted usually in doing up a parcel; and few persons really know the best manner of tying up a package. Begin by measuring off enough cord to go along the top of the parcel lengthwise and half way down the side. Double this length, and in a similar manner lay off four times the length of cord required to go across the package and allow several inches over. Carry the cord once around the package the long way and twice around it, once near each end, cross-ways. Secure the parts of the cord that cross by winding once around the other. Tie the cord with a loop knot where the longer piece of cord intersects the shorter near the right-hand end of the parcel as it lies before you. Secure any length of twine left unused by fastening it along the longer cord between the two crossings of the others. This thickens and tends to strengthen the part of the twine naturally used as a handle with which to convey the package. One of the extremely useful knots is the clove hitch, which is not a knot at all until it is put in position around a rod or some such support and pulled tight. Then no knot equals it for taking hold and holding on to the most slippery surfaces, even a glass tube. The cord must not be too hard in texture or too large in diameter. It is simply impossible to pull any object out of a clove hitch. This knot is the best fastening in

the world with which to tether an animal or a boat to a stake, and should be the only one used to fasten ropes for a swing or hammock, for it never pulls loose. It is a simple matter to make it. Two loops in the cord, one passed behind the other, are slipped over whatever it is intended to secure. Then the ends are pulled tight and that is all. Sometimes you will want to mend a broken fish rod, a bat, a handle to an axe, an oar, or some such matter. The most simple and the best way to do this is by using the long loop splice. It must be made with firm, well-twisted cord, or it can be made with copper or soft annealed iron or steel wire. If small articles are to be mended, stout linen thread may be used, but it should be well waxed. Fasten the ends of the broken article together temporarily with a bit of thread or with wax. Make a long loop and lay it along on top of the part to be mended, beginning below the fracture and ending beyond it. With the thumb of your left hand hold the loop where it is doubled over. Wind the cord at the open end of the loop two or three times around the article to be mended in such a way as not to pull open the loop; then wind the cord close and tight the rest of the way to within a short distance of the other end of the loop. Be careful to lay the cord neatly and firmly, so that no part of it lies on any other part. If you find difficulty in starting to wind your cord without pulling apart the loop, you may fasten the part of it where you have to begin winding with a pin or with a small curtain tack, which you can remove afterward. Having reached within a short distance of the doubled over end of the loop, thread the end of your cord through the loop and pull it until the loop disappears, being tucked well away under the wrapped layers of twine. This makes an extremely neat splice. If, however, the break is square across or too abrupt to admit this treatment, splints will first have to be laid along on each side of the fracture and the whole wrapped as described. **Birds That Fish for Men.** The Chinese of Amoy have a queer way of capturing fish. They tame a sea bird similar to the pelican, then fasten a string about his neck, making it impossible for him to swallow. The bird is then set loose, and following his natural instinct, he goes fishing, filling his pouch. But as he cannot swallow his catch, he is obliged to return to his Chinese master, who takes his fish from him, removes the string, and gives him two or three of the fish.



THE CLOVE HITCH

YOUR LIFE MAY DEPEND UPON KNOWING HOW TO TIE A KNOT

GETTING YOUR BOAT TO LAND MAY DEPEND ON SPLICING AN OAR

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WILL THERE BE "TRAVEL SCHOOLS"?

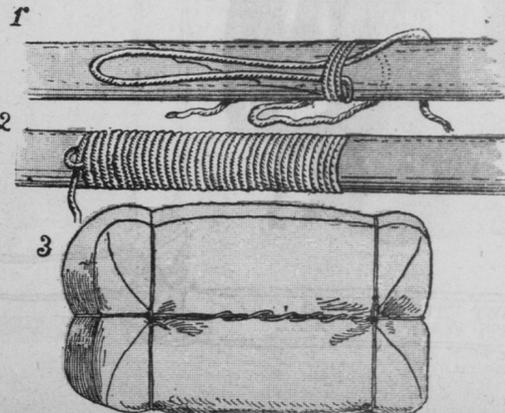
A striking suggestion has been made in Germany, and is being discussed earnestly by prominent authorities on the subject of education. It is to take the schools on voyages—not merely short trips to neighboring localities, but on journeys that shall cover all Europe and finally all the world. The idea behind the proposition is that this method will enforce the value of what is taught, because, after the pupils have had a course, say in the political geography of a certain territory, they will be taken over that section and thus will gain an immediate and unforgettable knowledge of it. The plan at present is to limit the traveling to journeys through Germany only, and the scheme for providing the traveling facilities is extremely simple. The control which the government exercises over railroads makes it feasible in Germany to get government aid for the plan by arranging for special trains with practically nominal rates of fare. Having arranged this, the plan is to start a number of schools from a number of cities at the same time; for instance, a school starts from Hamburg to Leipzig and at the same moment a school starts from Leipzig to Hamburg. A Berlin school sets out on a trip to Kiel at the same moment that the Kiel school starts for Berlin. Arrived in the city of their destination, each school repairs at once to the schoolhouse of the pupils who are on their way to the other city. This schoolhouse is thus converted into a temporary hotel for the visiting pupils. It will be seen that this simple plan would enable the pupils from each city to make the circuit of all the rest, finding a vacant schoolhouse in each city.

To Chase Earthquakes

In April of this year there will begin a curious international work which is to last twelve years. It is the work of watching the earthquakes of the world; and most of the nations will contribute earthquake detectives. The object is to learn something about earthquakes that may lead to a discovery of their causes; the hope is that something may develop which will enable scientists to warn persons in threatened districts in time so that they may escape, just as is done now in the case of storms. This international hunt for the earthquake was organized in Strasburg, Germany, during the last session of the International Seismic Congress. All the nations that joined in the work then have agreed to use all available government departments to gather statistics about earthquakes, and to forward them to the Central Bureau, which is the German Imperial Central station for Earthquake Study in Strasburg. Rules and regulations have been laid down for observation, and the members know just what facts should be gathered. Whatever money can be raised will be used for the establishment of observatories and experiment stations in lands that are sufferers from these disturbances. The reports that are sent in to the Central Station will be edited and published periodically. The delegates who voted for the organized earthquake chase represented the United States, Mexico, Chili, Argentina, the Congo Free State, Japan, and most of the governments of Europe.

ALL KINDS OF DADDIES

OPINIONS differ on bringing up children. Among the Seri Indians of the Gulf of California the boys are not expected to obey their father. In fact, he never presumes to admonish or correct them. The mother is the ruler of the children, and if she is not obeyed she appeals to one of her brothers, and the word of an uncle is the supreme law to a Seri child. If there is any chastising to be done the uncle does it, while the father looks on with indifference. Among the Navajo Indians a father must not correct his son after the boy has caught a rat by his own unaided efforts. Before the boy has accomplished this, the father may flog him as he thinks necessary, but after the rat has been caught he must not lay hands on him, however young the boy may be. In the Philippines, children are allowed to smoke as much as they please. A Filipino parent will watch with satisfaction his son of four or five years puffing away at a big cigar. The children of the Point Barrow Eskimo also are allowed to smoke as soon as they are able to hold a pipe. But they are also taught to be exceedingly polite, especially to strangers. If a traveler, trying to speak the Eskimo language, makes a mistake in pronunciation, the child to whom he is talking is expected to imitate the mispronunciation out of politeness. If he does not, his father may chastise him for being uncivil. The education of a boy among the Eskimo begins when he is six years old. At that age he is sent out daily with a bow and arrow to shoot small game and to hunt for birds' eggs. When he is twelve he gets a spear and goes with his father to the hunt. At fourteen or fifteen he is old enough to go whaling, and is considered one of the young men of his tribe. The Eskimo girls are taught to cook and sew and have dolls to play with. In this they are more fortunate than the little girls of Armenia, where children are not allowed to have dolls for fear they should worship them as idols. Among some of the tribes of Central Asia, girls are shut up in great houses, which they are only permitted to leave once a day for a walk. At that time they march two and two, guarded by fierce old women, who drive away with a big switch all the boys they may chance to meet. The girls stay in these "girl houses," as they are called, until they are old enough to be married, when their parents arrange a match for them. The Kaffir boys of South Africa have to obey all kinds of rules. They may not eat or drink certain things, and they are not even allowed to play games without observing certain stringent rules laid down by grown-ups. But the Kaffir child is permitted to take all the snuff it pleases, and can use enough to sneeze its little black head off if it so desires. The children of the Hindoos are taught to be extremely polite to strangers; and even the very smallest ones, just old enough to toddle, bow low, lay the backs of their right hands against their foreheads, and say "Salaam, Sahib" to a man, or "Salaam, Messahib" to a woman whom they meet. In the old wild days of the North American Indians, the babies were never allowed to cry. This wasn't so much a matter of discipline as of life and death; for a crying "papoose" might have betrayed the whereabouts of a camp to its enemies. As a consequence, the little beady-eyed Indians were supernaturally grave and solemn, and the habit learned in infancy remained with them through after life, and gave the Indian his typical characteristic of gravity and silence. There are extremely few races, however savage, who do not teach their children something. Among the few that fail, are the Terra del Fuegians, who neither try to clothe, support or teach their children after they are able to do the least toward their own support. Consequently, every new generation of this tribe is poorer than the preceding one.



1—Beginning of long loop splice; 2—Long loop splice, wound with end of cord threaded through loop; 3—Package properly tied up.