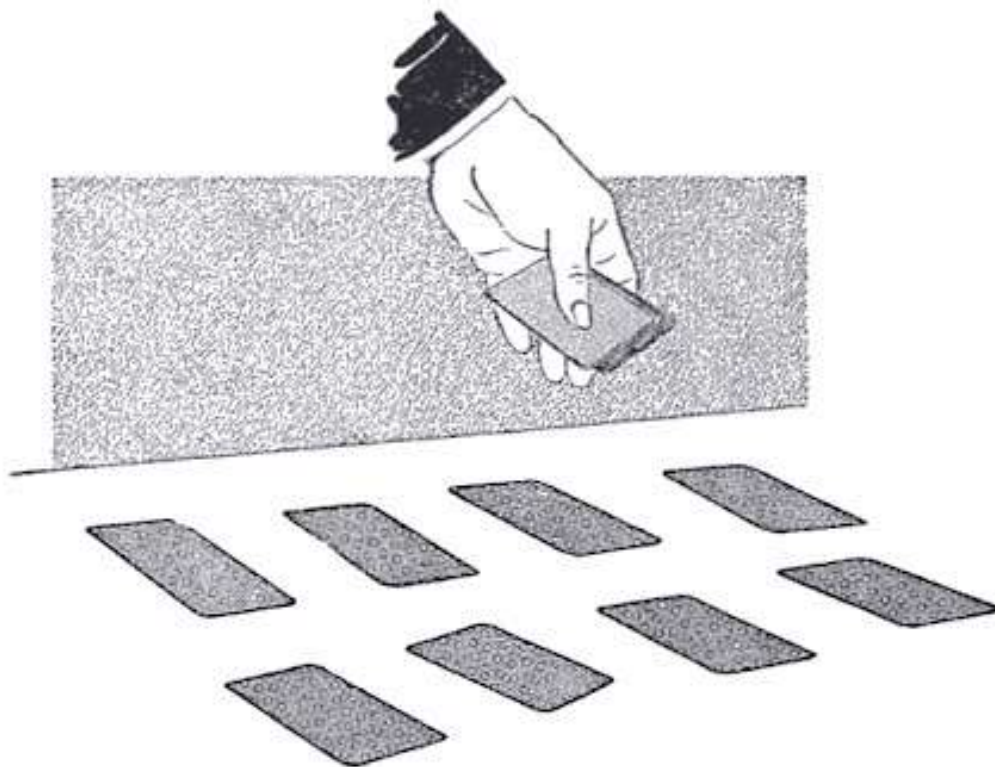


33. LYLE'S FOUR OF A KIND

This trick in which the performer matches the spectator's selected card with three cards of the same rank comes from Art Lyle, the magician.

PRESENTATION AND EFFECT

The performer riffle shuffles the deck and says to the spectator, "I am going to make two rows of cards and give you your choice of either row." With this remark the performer deals four cards off the top of the deck face down in a row on the table. Then he deals the next four



cards, in the same manner, below the top row, thereby forming two rows of four cards each.

The performer requests the spectator to point to a row he likes. The performer scoops up the other row of face-down cards, places them back into the deck, and remarks that the spectator didn't care for that row. The performer shuffles the deck one or more times after having replaced the undesired four cards.

The performer then says, "We have four cards left. Would you please point to one of those four cards." The performer pushes the card pointed

at toward the spectator, and replaces the three remaining cards on the bottom of the deck.

The spectator is told to note his selected card and to remember it, not letting the performer see its face value.

The performer riffle shuffles the deck one or more times, places the deck face down on the table, and says to the spectator, "Now, would you be kind enough to cut the deck, and from your cut portion I am going to make three piles of cards." While making these remarks, the performer picks up the bottom portion of the cut deck and proceeds to deal off the top of this group three cards in a row face down on the table. This method of dealing one card on top of each pile continues until the cards in the performer's hand have been exhausted.

Upon turning face up the top card of each pile, we find that each card is of identical rank, and these three cards match the spectator's selected card.

THE SECRET

The performer removes two sets of four of a kind from the deck, preferably the four aces and the four kings. The four kings are placed face down on top of the deck, and the four aces are put on top of the four kings.

The performer gives the deck a riffle shuffle, making sure that he does not disturb the position of the eight arranged cards on top of the deck.

He then deals the four aces in one row, and the four kings in another row. When the spectator is requested to point to a pile, it doesn't matter which one he points to because each pile has four of a kind. The performer picks up the other four cards, replaces them in the deck, and shuffles the deck several times. This shuffle is done for two reasons. One, to separate the four of a kind the performer just returned to the deck; the other reason is psychological, because later the spectator remembers that shuffle and believes the performer shuffled the deck very thoroughly at the start of the trick and toward the ending. It is suggested that the performer shuffle the deck more than once at this particular time to help impress the above on the spectator's mind.

Now, when the spectator points to one of the four remaining cards, the performer pushes that card toward the spectator for him to look at and memorize, and assembles the three other face-down cards together and drops the remainder of the deck on top of these three cards. This procedure is more favored than that of picking up the three cards and putting them on the bottom of the deck. It seems to be more casual and eliminates any suspicion of placing cards.

The performer riffle shuffles the cards but makes sure not to disturb the bottom three cards in the deck. Then the spectator is requested to cut the deck, and the performer picks the bottom cut group and deals

the cards into three piles. Naturally, the bottom three of a kind will appear on top of each pile, and thereby will match the spectator's selected card.