

Its only purpose, to the onlooker, is to verify the number of cards. With the handling suggested, no tangible change in the order of the cards will be apparent to the audience, but the performer has rearranged the cards in preparation for what follows.

The cards are spread and the top six cards separated from the bottom six, forming two packets of apparently contrasting colors, which are then placed on the table side by side. Each packet is picked up in turn, turned face up, and the bottom card removed (letting it be seen indirectly that the new bottom card is of the same color) and placed face up at a position in front of the packet it was taken from. This, it is explained, is to avoid confusion as to where the respective colors are.

The analogy of birds of a feather flocking together is suggested by the performer. So it is with the colors of the cards, he explains. The indicator cards are transposed. Then the top card of each face-down packet is turned over, and it is seen that the colors match the cards which have been transposed! The turned-over cards are placed with the indicator cards.

Each packet of face-down cards is now taken and counted, to show four cards remaining, as follows: The top card is counted off (from left hand to right hand, by using the right thumb), counting, "One." The next card is slipped off the top of the first card, counting, "Two." The remaining two cards are spread apart slightly, counted as "Three Four" without any change in their order, and placed below the two cards previously counted off. Each packet is then replaced in its respective position on the table.

The indicator cards (which are now two red and two black) are transposed en masse, after which the top card of each pack is again shown to be of a matching color. These are placed on the indicator cards, which have now expanded to three reds and three blacks.

Again the indicator cards change position. Again the topmost card of each packet is turned over, shown to be alike in color with the indicator cards that are face up in front of the packets, and added to them, so that there are now four red and four black indicator cards.

The final transposition of indicator cards is made, and the two cards remaining in each packet are turned over. They, too, have followed the colors of the indicator cards.

The utter simplicity of operation for such an immensely astonishing effect should make this a real favorite with many.

80. THE GREAT POKER DEMONSTRATION

This terrific Poker deal has lots of surprises and builds up its effect as it continues. The entire routine runs about five minutes, as performed by magicians Harry Lorayne of Brooklyn, Clayton Rawson, Norman Jensen, and many others.

PRESENTATION AND EFFECT

The performer tells a story something like this. "On one of my trips to Reno, Nevada, I ran into a big fellow who was demonstrating a trick to a little fellow. The big fellow was bragging about his cheating skill at cards." The performer then says to the spectator, "I will take the part of the big fellow, and you take the part of the little fellow."

The performer starts dealing two Poker hands, one to himself and One to the spectator, but stops dealing after each has been dealt three cards. The performer upon dealing himself the last (sixth) card places it very obviously underneath the two cards that have already been dealt to

himself. Then he puts the three cards he has been dealt back On top of the deck without looking at them.

“The performer then turns over the spectator's three cards and says, Look, the little fellow was dealt three kings.” The performer places the three kings back on top of the deck and deals another hand in the same manner as described above, and the spectator again is dealt three kings.

The performer always places the last card dealt under the two already dealt to himself, and places all three cards back on top of the deck.

While dealing these hands, the performer states that the big fellow was showing off for the little fellow. But after two or three deals, as described above, the little fellow piped up and said, "That's fine, but remember, when you play Poker you play with five cards not three." So the big fellow said, "That's right, and I can do the same thing with five cards."

At this point the performer deals two hands, five cards in each. This time the performer slides his last card (tenth card dealt) underneath his four previously dealt cards, and places all five back on top of the deck. The performer now turns up the spectator's hand, and it is a Full House.

Putting these cards back on top of the deck, the performer relates how the little fellow said, "Let's see you do it again." The big fellow did it again, and to convince the little fellow, he did it once more, dealing the little fellow a Full House each time, always sliding his own fifth card under his previously dealt four cards, and putting them back on top of the deck each time he repeated the performance.

After the performer has dealt a Full House three times to the spectator, the spectator says to him, "I think I know how it's done. Let me try it."

The performer hands the deck to the spectator, as did the big fellow to the little fellow, and requests the spectator to do exactly as he did before: deal out two Poker hands. And this time the spectator slides his last dealt card under his own four previously dealt cards and places the entire five back on top of the deck. But when the spectator turns over the performer's hand, it is not a Full House, but a hand containing an odd card.

The performer relates that the little fellow said, "How do you get rid of that odd card?" And the big fellow said, "That's easy." (The performer emulates the big fellow and takes the deck.) "All you have to do is deal the cards slowly and place your last dealt card underneath the previously dealt four and place all five back on top of the deck. Then you turn over the other hand, and sure enough, here's the Full House." The performer demonstrates this as he tells it.

The performer hands the deck back to the spectator, saying, "Oh, the little fellow said he wanted to try it again."

The spectator tries once more, and again instead of a Full House the odd card appears. He says, "Let me try it again." And when the spectator deals, once again the odd card appears.

"Let me try it once more, and if I don't get rid of the odd card this time, I quit."

Again, (for the third time) the spectator deals out the two hands, and again the odd card appears. In each deal the performer instructs the spectator to slide his last dealt card underneath his previously dealt four cards and place them on top of the deck (spectator's hand).

Now the spectator says, "Now, tell me, how do you get rid of that odd card."

The performer takes the deck from the spectator. "Well, you don't have to get rid of the odd card. In other words, if you do it correctly, like this"-here the performer deals out two hands of five cards each, leaving both on the table-"you'll find you have a pat hand even though I haven't gotten rid of the odd card." The performer turns over the spectator's hand, and it is found to contain the four kings, plus the odd card.

The spectator says, "If you deal a hand like that to your opponent, that's not so good, is it?"

"Well," says the performer, "if you think that four kings beat four aces, you're crazy!"

At this point the performer turns over the second dealt hand (his own), and sure enough, it contains four aces.

THE SECRET

The setup for this sensational Poker trick is quite simple and can be done in a minute's notice.

The setup from the top of the deck is as follows: three kings, any odd card, the fourth king, and finally the four aces.

The entire routine is mathematical and is self-working. The performer must be careful not to disturb the position of the cards in the Poker hand when returning the hand to the top of the deck. The performer must remember the order in which the performer and the spectator deal. Then you can't go wrong. Here, in short, is the dealing order.

Three kings. Performer deals as often as desired (preferably two or three times).

Full House. Performer deals three times. Odd card. Spectator deals once.

Full House. Performer deals once.

Odd card. Spectator deals three times.

Four kings in one hand, four aces in the other. Performer deals once.

81. UP AND DOWN

When Dai Vernon, one of the really great card manipulators of our time, is requested to teach someone a self-working trick, the chances are this will be the one.

PRESENTATION AND EFFECT

The performer removes a joker from the pack and places it face up on the table. Handing the deck of fifty-two cards to a spectator, he requests him to shuffle them and deal twenty cards face down onto the table. The twenty cards are now shuffled by the spectator. The remainder of the deck is taken by the performer, who looks through this remainder, takes out two cards, and places the two cards face down on the table. (One card is placed face down in front of each of two spectators.) One of the spectators is now told to insert the joker anywhere in the packet of twenty cards.