PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

Let's Go Around the World

N	C	J	K	S	O	L	L
A	E	H	A	V	H	N	A
D	R	L	I	T	U	D	I
F	Y	O	B	R	K	S	F
H	A	R	E	A	S	E	R
G	U	P	N	I	R	Y	P
N	S	M	A	L	G	E	T

THE touring season is on, so let's take a trip. Start with a pencil on a certain letter. Spell out the names, in order, of at least 34 countries and geographical subdivisions. The names begin with U, H, F, C, C, L, T, F, U, R, B, E, B, L, H, A, J, I, R, S, S, A, N, P, P, S, H, H, A, I, T, E, P, P. You can move in any direction, always to an adjacent box, however. Start each new country's name in a box adjoining the last one used. The same square can be used twice in a single word provided you've moved into another box before using it the second time.

(Persia is the ancient name for Iran.) Solution: Uruguay, Hungary, France, Finland, Liberia, Chile, Cuba, Canada, Bolivia, Korea, Haiti, Alaska, Java, Italy, Rumania, Panama, Nigeria, Algeria, Siam, Spain, Holland, Peru, Sudan, Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Honduras, Persia in the ancient name for Iran.

WHO SAID SO?

FROM clues given below, can you guess who said this:

"Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have war, let it begin here!"

1. The men given this command were fired upon, and one of the United States' most decisive wars did begin "here."

2. The command was given to militia hastily summoned to oppose foreign troops.

3. The foreign troops were, (a) Spanish, (b) British, (c) Confederates, (d) Sioux Indians?

4. The war was, (a) Revolutionary, (b) Civil, (c) War of 1812, (d) Spanish-American?

5. The officer was, (a) John Pershing, (b) Joseph Warren, (c) John Parker, (d) Paul Revere?

Answer: John Parker, at Lexington Common, April 19, 1775, in the Revolutionary War.

This Is Tricky

PLACE ten pennies, dimes or any other coins of the same size in a circle, as above. Have all of them heads up.

Now start on any coin, count off four, and turn this coin over to show tails. Continue this process until all coins show tails. Each time you count four, you must also count any coins in between that show tails. You can, however, start on any coin each time; that is, after the first turnover, you can skip any number of coins in the circle before starting to count off four again. However, whatever number of coins you skip at first, you must continue to skip this same number each time before counting off four.

It is possible to conform to these conditions and turn over all coins to tails. Can you find the method of insuring it?

Solution: The trick is to skip three coins after the first turnover. Then no matter where you start it will work out.

MYSTIC FIGURES

FIND the figures which must replace the X's to complete this problem in multiplication:

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    2 x x
    x 3 x
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    x x 6 x
    8 x x
  x x x 6
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 x x x x 7 7
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Hint: The last digit of the multiplier and the multiplicand must be 7 and 1 or 9 and 3 to produce a 7.

Answer: Two six seven multiplied by eight three one gives two one eight seven seven.

"PAINT" YOURSELF A LANDSCAPE

YOU can take a lesson in landscape "paintings" by this easy method. Using a light pencil, start at intersection 13-D. Draw a line to 11-F and on to 9-I, 1-I, 1-H, 2-G, 3-G, 3-F, 5-E, 9-G, 8-I, 10-F, 13-C, 17-F, 18-I, 29-I, 26-F, 22-D, 25-F, 24-F, 24-H, 20-H, 19-G, 19-F, 19-G, 20-H, 20-F, 22-D, 20-F, 18-F, 21-D. 22-D, 13-C, 16-C, 16-A, 18-A, 18-C.

Start again from 10-K to 14-K, 12-J, 10-K, 10-S, 11-U, 14-V, 14-U, 15-T, 16-T, 17-U, 17-Z.

Now from 9-Z to 3-W, 3-V, 14-Z, 14-V, 14-X, 3-T, 3-S, 11-U, 4-S, 4-R, 3-Q, 2-Q, 1-R, 1-Z.

Draw a short line from 4-U to 4-V, another from 4-X to 4-Z.

Now from 9-I to 5-K, 9-K, 9-I, 9-P, 12-P, 13-O, 13-K, 14-K, 14-P, 13-P, 13-O, 11-O, 10-P, 11-O, 11-K.

Now from 6-K to 6-O to 9-P.

Now from 10-Q to 12-Q, 12-P, 12-Q, 13-P, 19-P, 19-I, 19-P, 23-P, 23-Q, 26-Q, 30-O, 29-L, 28-L, 28-I, 28-L, 27-K, 25-L, 25-M, 27-N, 25-M, 23-N, 23-O, 22-P.

Now from 26-F to 27-E, 31-G, 35-D, 37-F, 38-F, 40-H, 28-H.

Draw a line from 12-Q to 31-W.

Now from 34-K to 34-L, 33-L, 34-M, 32-M, 33-L, 33-K, 35-K, 36-L, 36-M, 37-O, 35-O, 36-P, 35-Q, 34-P, 35-Q, 36-P, 35-R, 39-T, 38-V, 40-X, 39-Y, 38-Y, 39-X, 37-W, 38-V, 37-W, 33-W, 32-V, 33-W, 30-Z, 28-Y, 30-Y, 32-V, 31-V, 30-U, 34-R, 34-Q, 33-R, 29-Q, 30-P, 31-Q, 33-Q, 34-P, 33-O, 35-O, 34-O, 34-N, 33-M, 33-N, 34-N.

Finally from 15-K to 18-K, 18-N, 15-N, 15-K, 15-L, 18-L, 18-M, 15-M, 15-N, 16-N, 16-K, 17-K, 17-N, 21-M, 21-K, 20-K, 20-M, 23-K, 22-K, 22-M.

WHOSE IS BIGGEST?

AYE and Bee, who live in adjacent houses, have just planted flower beds. Aye has a square bed, 20 feet around its border. Bee has a bed the circumference of which is 20 feet. Which man's bed is larger?

Solution: Mr. Bee's flower bed is larger in area.

YOU Be the Detective

By Charles Stolberg

IN Echo Dell's rocky woodland brook, the body of tenant farmer Tod Martin was found on an early April morning. His wife, Angie, had made anxious inquiries of neighbors when he had failed to return home the previous night. She got word that his jalopy had been found, sided off the road a mile away. Its engine apparently had quit on the driver.

Discovery of his body in the brook, face down, by a farm hand, confirmed Angie's worst fears. The county detective thought at first that Tod, taking a short cut home through the woods, might have stumbled and, in falling, hit his head on a jagged stone in the brook, then collapsed into the water.

The coroner's finding, however, was "murder." Death, he held, had been caused, not by drowning or the head wound, but by manual strangulation. Skin lacerations on the dead man's sockless ankles suggested contact with brambles or perhaps some thin fence wire.

Closer scrutiny by the detective of the area around the brook's planked bridge-over showed:

1—Signs that the body had been dragged down the bank into the brook;

2—Freshly indented cuts into the green bark of two saplings standing at opposites beside the path near the brook;

3—That Tod Martin's flashlight contained a burned out bulb and batteries.

Quiet, but intensive, follow-up work by the law officer resulted in a charge of murder against the dead man's half-brother, Jed Stroud, a wheel-chair invalid and not too welcome lodger in the Martin home.

From the medical findings and the detective's leading clues, can you surmise how this crime was committed?

Solution: Jed Stroud could hardly walk, but with his powerful arms and shoulders he could swing gorilla-like from limb to limb of trees. In the lane later found in the brook, Being unable to get the body at the water level. When it is unhooped, he dropped down from a tree limb on the victim, be strung a wire across it to trip him pathway after his doped engine stalled. Feeling sure that Tod would be cutting back via the thicket pathway after his doped engine stalled. Tod's flashlight, having been killed, and had put lead and batteries in the jalopy's engine, he sure he had "fixed" the jalopy's engine so he could not remove Tod, whom he got back to the wheel-chair without being copied by Angie.

FIGURE THIS OUT

MENTALLY—that is, without actually using a pencil to fill in the figures—insert whole numbers in the outer circles so that the total in each straight line of five figures becomes the same. Try for the lowest possible total.

If you can do this correctly within two minutes, you are exceptional.

Solution: Lowest common total that can be obtained is seventy. Starting at top (in line with the figure "1"), and going clockwise, insert 9, 5, 8, 7, 6, 4, 3, 2.