PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

Golf With Figures

ONE of the most ingenious of modern day puzzle constructors, William J. Baumgartner, produced this mathematical golf puzzle with a "course" of four sections, or, in golf language, four holes. Notice that the course (below) is divided into an upper, lower, right and left section. To play, select a group of five adjacent numbers in any section which form the shape of the letter TEE. First try to form a TEE with as large a total as possible. TEE's may be in any position but must be similar in shape to the stippled area shown in the upper section of the "course."

Should the difference between the maximum and minimum TEE's formed be equal to the key number, which is 10, the puzzle is solved and your score is a "hole-in-one." As par is 3, three trials are allowed in which to score the key number.

As soon as one section is solved continue in another section until the entire "course" is traversed. Once started it holds the interest until the "course" is completed. Try your hand and become a proficient mathematical golfer.

You can also play this mathematical golf with a partner by using checkers, counters or dice. Each player takes his turn and tosses his counter, checker or die on an enlarged diagram of the puzzle and the number it lands on (or the nearest number) becomes the center figure of the crossarm of the TEE formed. If more than one TEE is possible the player makes a choice. The TEE's are totaled and the player with the highest total wins the round and scores 30 and 27 and so wins three points; his opponent scores 31 and 27 or four points. The second player therefore wins the round by one point. The total points won must equal the key number.

If dice are used, the number turned up with each toss becomes a bonus and is to be added to the total of the TEE formed.

If more than two players are in the game, a player scores the difference between his own score and the lowest score made.

Solution: Highest total upper section, 31; lowest total, 21. Highest total right section, 31; lowest total, 21. Highest total lower section, 32; lowest total, 22. Highest total left section, 31; lowest total, 21.

HEAD AND TAIL

PLACE the same two letters at the beginning and ending, or head and tail, of each of the following groups of letters and you complete a common word. The two letters are different for each of the words. What are the letters in each case?

1. —UCAT—.
2. —LUVI—.
3. —GIB—.
4. —EEPI—.
5. —URIO—.
6. —ANTI—.
7. —R—.
8. —RMINA—.
9. —GRA—.
10. —DERGROU—.

Answers: 1. Educated. 2. alluvial. 3. legible. 4. sheepish. 5. usurious. 6. meantime. 7. verve. 8. terminate. 9. degrade. 10. underground. Other correct answers are possible. Note that the first three and last three letters of underground are the same.

FIND THE FIGURE

WHAT number is as much greater than 36 as it is less than 94? Don't jump to the conclusion that you can find out by dividing the difference between 36 and 94.

Answer: The number is sixty-five.

Who Said So?

FROM the clues below it, can you identify who made this historic remark:

"When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property."

1. It was a statement of a man who assumed a public trust as Governor of Virginia, Secretary of State, Vice President and President. He was President 1801-9.

2. He was the author of the United States' most famous single document.

3. However, he took equal pride in the authorship of the statute providing religious freedom in Virginia.

4. Besides being a politician and statesman, he was a lawyer, farmer, architect and inventor.

5. His own home, "Monticello," which he designed, is an architectural gem.

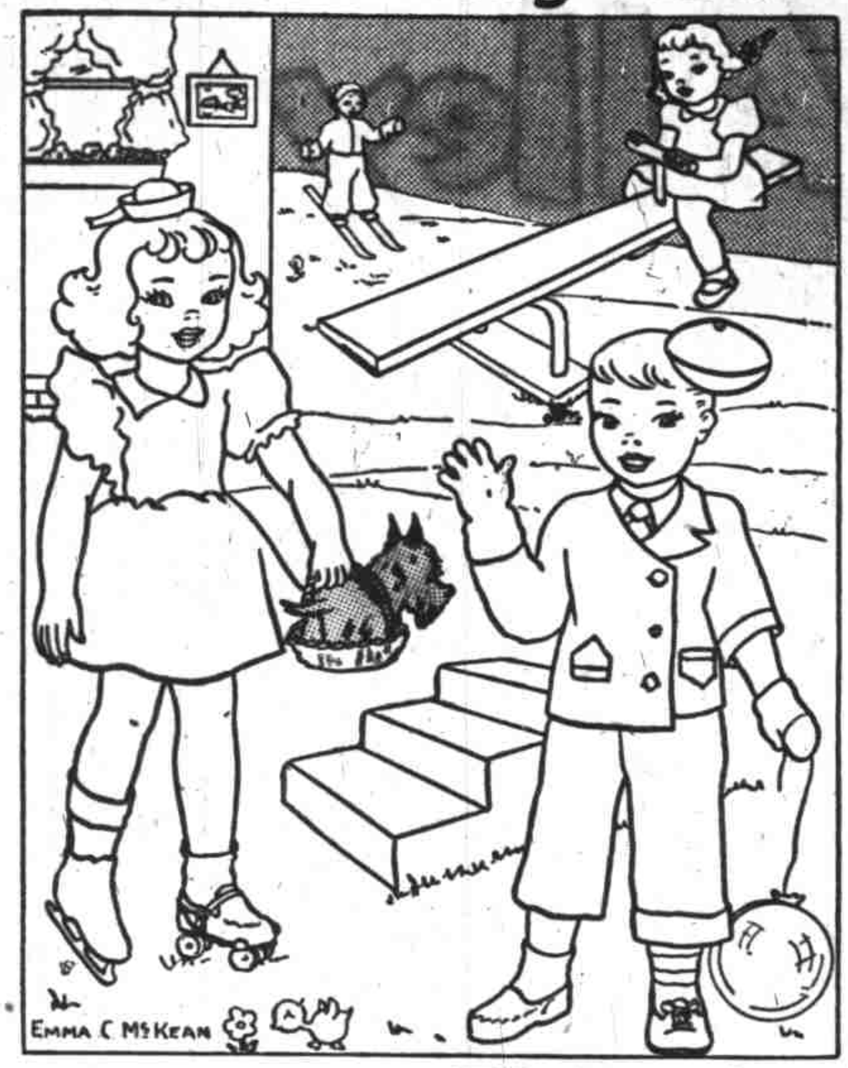
6. His name was (a) James Madison; (b) James Monroe; (c) Thomas Jefferson; (d) Alexander Hamilton?

Answer: He was Thomas Jefferson, the third President, author of Declaration of Independence.

AS a party "ice-breaker," produce a glass of water with an ice cube and a string. Challenge someone to get the cube from the glass with the string.

When the effort has been futile, show how the trick can be done, as illustrated above from Magic Made Easy, by Bob Dunn (Citadel Press).

What's Wrong Here?



THE artist purposely made at least 30 errors in drawing this picture, as a test of your attention to details. Can you find all of them within 12 minutes?

Answer: Among the errors are—1. curtain on outside of house; 2. picture on outside of house; 3. one child wears snowsuit; others, lighter clothing; 4. child skiing on grassy hill; 5. heavy end of see-saw is up high; 6. near end of see-saw is too short; 7. it has no handle; 8. base of see-saw rests on slant instead of flat surface; 9. sides of hair on girl on see-saw do not match; 10. boy's hat misplaced. Also, 11. boy wears one mitten and one glove; 12. boy's jacket has collar only on one side; 13. jacket buttons on wrong side; 14. buttons do not match; 15. one side of jacket is longer; 16. one pocket is upside down; 17. balloon should rise; 18. boy's shoes do not match; 19. neither do his pants legs; 20. nor his socks. Also, 21. steps unnecessary in picture; 22. girl's hat too small; 23. sides of her sleeves do not match; 24. neither do sides of her collar; 25. nor her socks; 26. basket too small for dog; 27. girl wears one ice skate and one roller skate; 28. no lace is shown on shoe of ice skate; 29. roller skate fastens on inside; 30. skates out of place on grass.

FILLING THE TANK

VOLUNTEER fire department members were testing its pumps and emergency water supply tanks. Three pipes were led into the tank. The first pipe alone could fill the tank in 18 hours. The second in 24 hours. The third pipe could empty it in 12 hours. If the tank were empty and all three pipes were working together, how many hours would it take to fill the tank?

Solution: The tank would be filled in seventy-two hours.

CRYPTOGRAM

MARK TWAIN is himself the author of a book now commonly called a classic which belies something he once said on the subject of classics. It is presented as a simple substitution cipher for you to solve:

O DVOKKYD XK KGUTLZXFB TNTJR-OGER POFLK LG ZUNT JTOE UFE FG-OGER POFLK LG JTOE.

The one-letter word and the repetitions should enable you to identify certain letters quickly and solve the whole crypt without difficulty. From the introduction you should also be able to decipher a seven-letter word immediately.

Solution: "A classic is something everybody wants to have read and nobody wants to read," is the crypt. But that's certainly not true of Twain's classic, *Huckleberry Finn.*

TIME ENOUGH?

THE clock on the city hall requires five seconds to strike 5 p. m. So how long does it require to strike 10 p. m.? Chances are you'll give the wrong answer. Will you?

Answer: Eleven and one-fourth seconds. In striking five p. m., there would be four intervals, so each interval must be one and one-fourth seconds. In striking ten there would be nine such intervals.