ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

Kahan to Bring Alphametics to Word Ways

J. Farrell

No. XXXII.—ANAGRAM ARITHMETIC

First form a short sentence with the ten letters that are above the line in this diagram:

S B
R E
Y D
O T
U O
O E E

From A. Cyral Pearson
Picture Puzzles &
Word Play, 1908,
Routledge

Number the letters consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, and then work a sum in addition, substituting these numbers for the letter with which they correspond.

NOOT
AAP
MIES

8553
664
9217

one of several solutions

The number puzzle but not the word diagram is from Wallis, W.D. Magic Graphs, 2001, Birkhauser. Each ring sums to 11 thusly:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
P E Y I C O L M B
Doubling Up

(A) HUMUS (15) HUMMUS
(B) TAXING (8) TAXIING
(C) RENTER (12) REENTER
(D) SMOOTHER (3) SMOOTHER
(E) DOGIE (1) DOGGIE
(F) RIFLE (10) RIFFLE
(G) MOPED (7) MOPPED
(H) DESERT (13) DESSERT
(I) CORAL (2) CORAL
(J) RUDE (9) RUDE
(K) FIBER (14) FIBBER
(L) CANON (5) CANNON
(M) TITLE (4) TITTLE
(N) RAZED (11) RAZED
(O) STOLEN (6) STOLEN

Paragraphically Speaking (KICKSHAW'S)

Here is a paragraph that goes across the page and then heads down the right side and turns again and goes all the way back across the page until the next word is in sight. Now from here we find ourselves caught in a box with no way to get out of here so let's just continue on and see where this leads. Reading sentences this way surely isn't for the fainthearted. It definitely gets a little scary in here as I don't see if there may be a way out. I am at the end of the line and trapped!
Magic "Palindromes"  

J. Farrell
1. Each word begins with a letter sound. 2. Each word ends with a letter sound. 3. Each word begins and ends with the same sound differently spelled. 4. Each word begins and ends with the same letter differently sounded. 5. Each word is a homophone of a pronoun.

6. Each word is a homophone of a pronoun that is part of a contraction. 7. Each word is a heteronym of a pronoun that is part of a contraction; that is, each word changes pronunciation when an apostrophe is appropriately inserted. 8. Each word is a homophone of a number. 9. These words feature five different pronunciations of -ough.
10. Each word is a homophone of an animal.

11. Each word is a capitonym, a word that changes pronunciation when capitalized. 12. Each word is a heteronym, a word that yields two different pronunciations and two different meanings

“M” Bellishments

S. Kahan

| (A) | STORY | (2) | STORMY |
| (B) | CORNEAL | (6) | CORNMEAL |
| (C) | REEDY | (12) | REMEDY |
| (D) | SENTIENT | (17) | SENTIMENT |
| (E) | FILED | (1) | FILMED |
| (F) | TRANSIT | (10) | TRANSMIT |
| (G) | CRAPS | (15) | CRAMPS |
| (H) | UNTIED | (4) | UNTIMED |
| (I) | RUINATION | (18) | RUMINATION |
| (J) | GAINS | (3) | GAIMINS |
| (K) | SQUIRING | (16) | SQUIRMING |
| (L) | SALON | (19) | SALMON |
| (M) | HERETIC | (8) | HERMETIC |
| (N) | CREATE | (13) | CREMATE |
| (O) | COMAS | (5) | COMMAS |
| (P) | REARED | (20) | REARMED |
| (Q) | TREBLE | (14) | TREMBLE |
| (R) | ARREST | (9) | ARMREST |
| (S) | PAPER | (11) | PAMPER |
| (T) | PASTIES | (7) | PASTIMES |
Multiply is the word I couldn’t solve. Maybe if you multiply all possible combinations, etc.
abacus (1x2)−1−3+21 = 19
calculus −3+1+12−3 = 21−12−21+19 [=7]
easy 5+1+19 = 25
gyrate 7+25−18+1 = 20−5 [=15]
incus 9−14+3+21 = 19
kangaroo 11+1+14 = 7+1+18+15−15 [=26]
multiply ??
open 15+16−5 = 14−9+14+7 [=26]
quarrel 17+ (21x9)(18−18) = 5+12 [=17]
sixteen 19+9−24+20 = 5+5+14 [=24]
unless 21−14−12+5 = 19−19 [=0]
Word Ways 23+15−18+4−23 = 1[25−19] [=1] (#1 of course!)
xenophobia 24+5−14−15+16 = 8+15+2−(9x1) [=16]
yacht (25x1)+3−8 = 20

beagle (2x5x1)+7 = 12+5 [=17]
divide −4−9+22 = −9x(4−5) [=9]
forty 6x15/18 +20 = 25
hundred 8+21−14+4 = 18+5−4 [=19]
joint 10+15+9 = 14+20 [=34]
love 12+15 = 22+5 (a balanced word — how apt!)
nineteen 14+9−14−5+20 = 5+5+14 [=24]
painstaking 16+1+9+14−19 = 20+1[11−9+14−7] [=21]
rabbi −18(1−2) = 2x9 [=18]
three 20+8−18 = 5+5 [=10]
vertex 22+5−18+20 = 5+24 [=29]

zebra 26 = 5+2+18+1