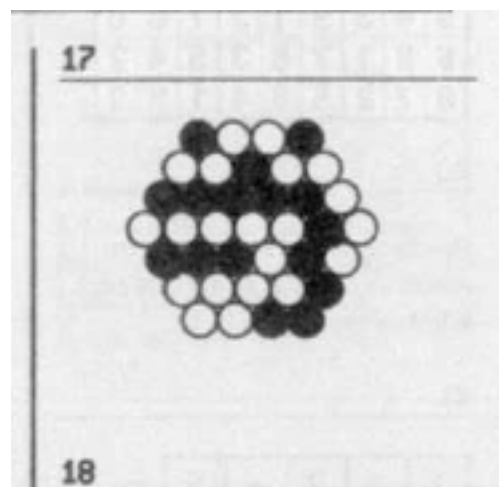
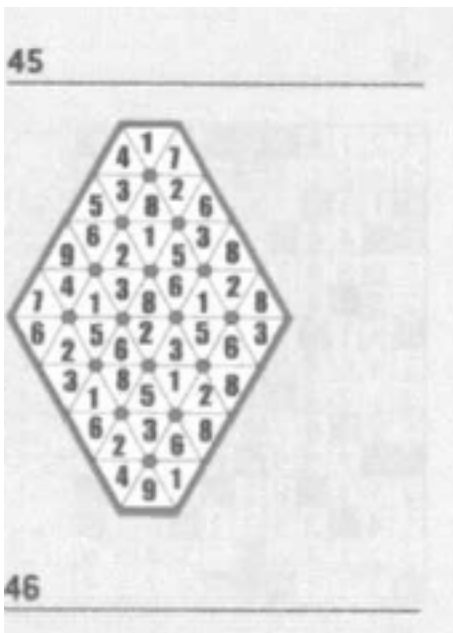
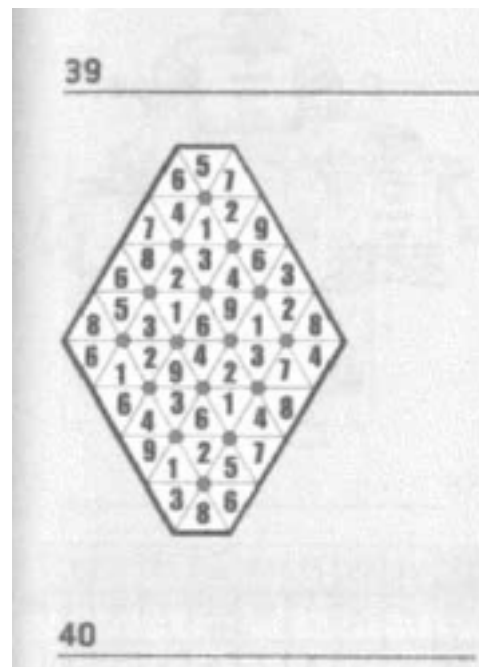
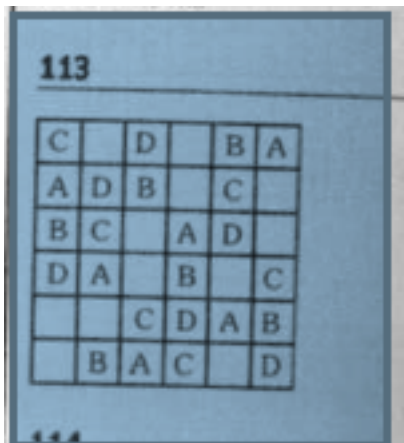


9	8	7	1	3	4	5	2	6
3	1	6	2	5	7	8	9	4
5	4	2	9	8	6	7	3	1
7	6	4	8	2	5	3	1	9
2	9	8	3	7	1	4	6	5
1	3	5	6	4	9	2	7	8
6	2	3	5	9	8	1	4	7
4	5	1	7	6	3	9	8	2
8	7	9	4	1	2	6	5	3

<sup>2÷</sup> <b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<sup>24×</sup> <b>3</b>	<sup>1</sup> <b>1</b>
<sup>6+</sup> <b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<sup>3</sup> <b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<sup>3−</sup> <b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<sup>3−</sup> <b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<sup>1−</sup> <b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

Easy as ABC



26

J	Q	J	T	9
C	S	H	S	S
Q	8	J	T	9
C	C	D	D	D
K	9	Q	Q	9
H	H	D	H	C
T	K	8	A	K
C	S	D	H	C
T	8	J	8	K
H	H	S	S	D

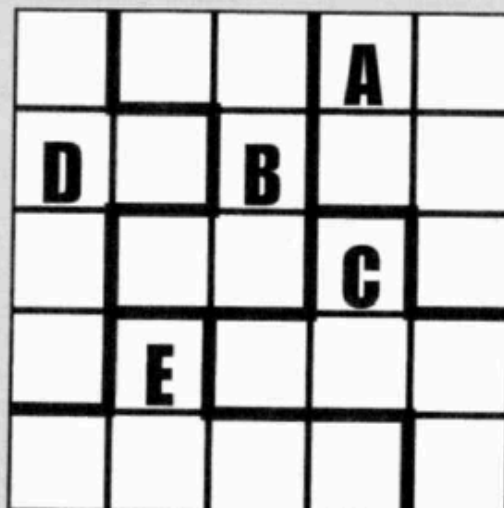
27

56

	14	29	23	16		25	4	11
26	6	4	7	9	<del>10</del> 14	2	3	5
43	8	3	4	7	9	5	1	6
	11	9	2	8	5	3	11	8
30	7	8	9	6	10	6	3	1
12	4	5	1	2	24	9	8	7

# 14 • LOGI-5

Each line, across and down, should contain each of the letters A, B, C, D, and E, appearing once each. Also, every shape — shown by the thick lines — must also have each of the letters in it. Can you fill in the grid?



Answer on page 461

## 56 · ARROW NUMBERS

Each number already in the grid shows the sum of the digits in the line whose direction is shown by the arrow. Only one digit can be placed in each square. There are no zeros. For each sum, each digit can only appear once—e.g., 8 cannot be completed with 44. A sequence of digits forming a sum can only appear once in the grid. If 8 is 53 somewhere, then another 8 cannot also be 53. Nor could it be 35, but must contain a different set of digits, such as 71/17, or 62/26. Can you put logic, rather than higher math, to work and find the unique solution?

	14	29	23	16		25	4	11
26	▶	▶	▶	▶	10 14	▶	▶	▶
43	▶		4		▶			
	11	▶		8	▶		11	8
30	▶	8			10	▶		
12	▶				24	▶	9	

### Logi-5 Puzzle

Blue    Yellow   Red    Violet   Green  
 Red    Green   Violet   Blue    Yellow  
 Green   Violet   Blue    Yellow   Red  
 Violet   Red    Yellow   Green   Blue  
 Yellow   Blue    Green   Red    Violet