![Newton & Bywell Community Hall logo]

Newsletter

Issue 7. October 2021

Chairman's Report

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Newton and Bywell Community Trust is a charitable Incorporated organisation whose only voting members are its charity trustees. The aim of the trust is to benefit the residents of Newton and Bywell and the neighbourhood, and to provide facilities in the interests of social welfare for recreation and leisure and education. Our current trustees are as follows:

Chairman - Geoff Osborn
Vice Chair - Alan Beddis
Hall Manager - Linda Osborn
Bookings Manager - Linda Osborn
Treasurer -Alison Wilkinson
Secretary - Monica Anderton
Liz Kirsopp, Rob Palmer, Julie Harrison, Paul Gallagher John Thompson, Laura Stephens, James Brown

Hall activities this month include a new class with Freya Renison-Benn holding her Functional Fitness sessions starting on Wednesday 20th October at 17:20 - 18:20, and Saturday 23rd October at 08:45 - 09:45. These are all on the calendar at www.newtonandbywell.org and if you would like to take part, please come along and chat to Freya. If there are any other classes of interest we would love to welcome you to take part.

As always we would welcome some contributions to the newsletter from the Parish. If you have a story to tell, we would love to hear it. If you have some interesting history of the local area, let me know and we can include it in future issues.

Just contact me at info@newtonandbywell.org

Geoff Osborn

There has been notification from National Highways about nighttime closures from 1st November on the A69 between Styford roundabout and the junction at Mowden Hall to Satmfordham. This only relates to the eastbound carriageway at present but will include closures of the Shaw Farm gap and laybys etc. It is for horticultural work apparently, for at least 2 weeks. Further information will be given on the website as it is received and updated.

Mowden Hall School are having their private annual bonfire and fireworks evening on 5th November at 7pm, and would like to apologise in advance for any inconvenience caused.

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Riddles & Brain Teasers

A small number of cards has been lost from a complete pack. If I deal among four people, three cards remain. If I deal among three people, two remain and if I deal among five people, two cards remain. How many cards are there?

This one is pretty tricky, but the answer is: There are 47 cards. To get the answer, you need to know that there are 52 cards in a pack. Then, find the multiples of four, three, and five closest to that number, and see if any of them are the same. For example, you can deal 42, 44, and 48 cards amongst four people, which would mean 9, 5, or 1 cards is missing (with three remaining). However, the only one that works for multiples of three and five people is when five cards are missing, which gives us a total of 47 cards.

You are in a room that has three switches and a closed door. The switches control three light bulbs on the other side of the door. Once you open the door, you may never touch the switches again. How can you definitively tell which switch is connected to each of the light bulbs?

Answer: Turn on the first two switches. Leave them on for five minutes. Once five minutes has passed, turn off the second switch, leaving one switch on. Now go through the door. The light that is still on is connected to the first switch. Whichever of the other two is warm to the touch is connected to the second switch. The bulb that is cold is connected to the switch that was never turned on.

I left my campsite and hiked south for 3 miles. Then I turned east and hiked for 3 miles. I then turned north and hiked for 3 miles, at which time I came upon a bear inside my tent eating my food! What colour and species was the bear?

Answer: A white Polar Bear. The only place you can hike 3 miles south, then east for 3 miles, then north for 3 miles and end up back at your starting point is the North Pole. Polar bears are the only bears that live at the North Pole, and they are white.

More Riddles and Brainteasers

What word in the English language does the following: the first two letters signify a male, the first three letters signify a female, the first four l etters signify a great person, while the entire word signifies a great woman. What is the word?

1. A farmer needs to take a fox, a chicken, and a sack of grain across a river. The only way across the river is by a small boat, which can only hold the farmer and one of the three items. Left unsupervised, the chicken will eat the grain, and the fox will eat the chicken. However, the fox won't try to eat the grain, and neither the fox nor the chicken will wander off. How does the farmer get everything across the river?

2. You are walking down a road and come to a fork. One path leads to certain death; the other leads to eternal happiness. You don't know which is which. In the middle of the fork, you come across two brothers who know which road is which. One brother always tells the truth and the other always lies. You can only ask them one question. How would you determine which road to take?

3. Four people arrive at a river with a narrow bridge that can only hold two people at a time. It's nighttime and they have one torch that has to be used when crossing the bridge. Person A can cross the bridge in one minute, B in two minutes, C in five minutes, and D in eight minutes. When two people cross the bridge together, they must move at the slower person's pace. Can they all get across the bridge in 15 minutes or less?

4. During a recent census, a man told the census taker that he had three children. When asked their ages, he replied, "The product of their ages is 72. The sum of their ages is the same as my house number." The census taker ran to the man's front door and looked at the house number, which was No. 14. "I still can't tell," she complained. The man replied, "Oh that's right, I forgot to tell you that the oldest one likes chocolate pudding." The census taker then promptly wrote down the ages of the three children. How old are they?
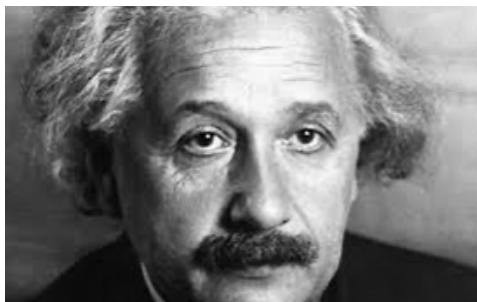
As always the answers will be given in next month's Newsletter.

Were you one of the 2 Percent of People who can Solve Einstein's Riddle?
The question is ....
Who owns the Fish?

The answer: The German owns the Fish.

If you worked this all out on your own, pat yourself on the back and apply for MENSA

This is a pure logic puzzle and with a bit of time and following all the clues given, can be worked out as follows:
Make a table and in the top row, list all the houses, 1-5 (where the numbers relate to position—i.e., 1 is to the left of 2, 3 is to the right of 2, etc.).
Then in each column, list the main attributes:
• nationality
• color of house
• cigar smoked by owner
• type of drink owner prefers
• type of pet owner keeps
Then fill in what you know. Let's start with the houses.
There are a few details we know right away:
• The owner of the middle house (#3) drinks milk.
• The Norwegian lives in the first house.
• The Norwegian lives next door to the blue house, which means house #2 is blue, since the Norwegian is on the far left.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian				
	blue			
		milk		

Now, with these in place, we can think more about what we know about position. There is one peculiar detail. Did you spot it? Here it is: The green house is on the immediate left of the white house.

This is important: The owner of the green house drinks coffee, so the green house can't be the middle house (since its owner drinks milk). And further, since the blue house is the second house, the green and white can't be the first or second (since green is immediately left of white), so they must be the fourth and fifth, respectively.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian				
	blue		green	white
		milk		

Knowing this, a few more pieces fall into place:
• The owner of the green house drinks coffee (house 4).
• The Brit lives in the red house, which means the remaining color (yellow), must be the Norwegian's house. This also means the Brit lives in the third (red) house.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian		Brit		
yellow	blue	red	green	white
		milk	coffee	

The second detail makes another piece fall into place:
• The owner of the yellow house (Norwegian, #1) smokes Dunhill.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian		Brit		
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill				
		milk	coffee	

Now, we know the man who keeps horses lives next to the man who smokes Dunhill, so since the Norwegian smokes Dunhill, that means house #2's owner must keep horses.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian		Brit		
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill				
	horses			
		milk	coffee	

It might look like we've hit a wall here. In a way, we have, because this is where the puzzle gets tricky (and why it's nicknamed "Einstein's Riddle").
To move forward, we will put all the remaining possibilities in the empty boxes.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian	German, Dane, Swede	Brit	German, Dane, Swede	German, Dane, Swede
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince
dogs, cats, birds, fish	horses	dogs, cats, birds, fish	dogs, cats, birds, fish	dogs, cats, birds, fish
water, tea, chocolate	water, tea, chocolate	milk	coffee	water, tea, chocolate

At this point, we can eliminate some of the possibilities based on what we know:
• The man who smokes Blue Master drinks chocolate (so the Norwegian can't drink chocolate because he smokes Dunhill).
• The Dane drinks tea (so the Norwegian can't drink tea either, which means the only possibility is that he drinks water).

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian	German, Dane, Swede	Brit	German, Dane, Swede	German, Dane, Swede
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blend, Blue Master, Prince
dogs, cats, birds, fish	horses	dogs, cats, birds, fish	dogs, cats, birds, fish	dogs, cats, birds, fish
water	tea, chocolate	milk	coffee	tea, chocolate

Next, we can eliminate some more:
• The Dane drinks tea (so he can't be in house #4).
• The Swede keeps dogs as pets (so house #1, the Norwegian, can't keep dogs, nor house #3, and house #2 can't be the Swede, since its owner keeps horses).
• The man who smokes Blend has a neighbor who drinks water (and since we know now the Norwegian drinks water, this means house #2, the only neighbor, must smoke Blend).

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian	German, Dane,	Brit	German, Swede	German, Dane, Swede
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill	Blend,	Pall Mall, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blue Master, Prince	Pall Mall, Blue Master, Prince
cats, birds, fish	horses	cats, birds, fish	dogs, cats, birds, fish	dogs, cats, birds, fish
water	tea, chocolate	milk	coffee	tea, chocolate

Now, knowing that house #2's owner smokes Blend opens another door:
• The owner who smokes Blue Master drinks chocolate (so this can't be house #2 and can only be house #5, which also means that house #5's owner smokes Blue Master).
• The German smokes Prince, so that means #2's owner must be the Dane.

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian	Dane	Brit	German, Swede	German, Dane, Swede
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill	Blend	Pall Mall, Prince	Pall Mall, Prince	Blue Master,
cats, birds, fish	horses	cats, birds, fish	dogs, birds, fish	dogs, birds, fish
water	tea	milk	coffee	chocolate

We're almost there!
• The German smokes Prince, which leaves only house #4 for him (and means house #5 has to be the Swede, which also means the Brit smokes Pall Mall).
• The owner who smokes Pall Mall (as we now know, the Brit) keeps birds.
• The owner who smokes Blend lives next door to the one who keeps cats (so this must be the Norwegian, #1, since we just found out the other neighbor, #3, keeps birds).

House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
Norwegian	Dane	Brit	German	Swede
yellow	blue	red	green	white
Dunhill	Blend	Pall Mall	Prince	Blue Master
cats	horses	birds	dogs, fish	dogs, fish
water	tea	milk	coffee	chocolate

And the linchpin:
• The Swede keeps dogs as pets, which means … the German keeps fish!
And there you have it. Pure logic leads the way.

Gardening Jobs for October

By October, autumn is in full swing, with colours changing, daylight shortening and the first frosts on the way. A crisp, bright, autumn day is the perfect time to begin tidying up in the flower beds, vegetable patch and greenhouse.

Continue cutting back herbaceous perennials that have finished, or, alternatively, leave dead foliage to encourage the overwintering of beneficial insects.

Lift and divide any herbaceous perennials that have become congested. This will keep them healthy and looking their best come next spring.

It is a good time to tidy, clean and disinfect the greenhouse to ensure that any pests and diseases are eliminated, and to maximise light levels.

Invest in some horticultural fleece and protect half-hardy plants when the overnight temperatures drop, or bring them into the greenhouse. Bring tender plants such as Cannas indoors.

Lift Dahlia and Begonia tubers and Gladioli corms and store in a dry, frost free place over winter. Wash the tubers and corms clear of soil and allow them to dry thoroughly before placing them in pots and covering them with dry compost. Don't forget to remove any dead foliage before storing.

Sweep up fallen leaves beneath trees as they can harbour fungal spores and also provide shelter for slugs and snails. Remove any diseased fruits from branches or the ground.

Mulch your herbaceous borders using manure, bark chips, leaf mould, spent compost or seaweed. Apply a layer between 5cm – 7.5 cm (2-3 inches), taking care not to touch the stems of trees or woody plants, which could cause them to soften and increase their vulnerability to disease. Mulching will protect the roots of plants during cold winter weather, tidy the appearance of beds and borders and improve the soil.

Plant garlic in the vegetable plot: as garlic requires a chilling period, late autumn or early winter is the best time to get it into the ground. Choose a sunny, well drained site and dig in plenty of organic matter before planting each clove 2.5cm (1 inch) below the ground. Allow 15cm (6 inches) between cloves and place rows 30cm (12 inches) apart.

When clearing bean and pea plants, cut the spent plants close to the ground, leaving the roots in the ground. Legume roots are beneficial nitrogen fixers and will increase nitrogen levels if left to rot in the soil.

Cut back the fruiting canes of summer raspberries and tie in new green canes which will fruit next year.
Harvest pumpkins before the frosts arrive or protect with horticultural fleece.

Job of the Month
Look after your Lawn

Improving

In many colder areas, this month is the last opportunity to scarify, aerate and top dress your lawn. Scarification removes layers of thatch and can be done with either a spring-tine rake or a powered scarifier.

Spiking is another job that should, if necessary, be done at this time of year as well as in March. Spiking will correct any compaction in the surface so that water can drain away properly and air can circulate right down to the roots.

Feeding

Afterwards apply an autumn lawn feed; these are low in nitrogen, so discouraging lush green growth that would only succumb to cold and diseases over the winter months. They are high in phosphates and potash which will help strong roots to develop, which will produce healthy leaves.

Top dressing reduces thatch and smooths the lawn surface. if growth is good you may have an opportunity for one last dressing in the early part of October.

Any well-worn patches can be top-dressed now – give the area a good fork over initially, and top dress using a fine sifted top soil or soil mixed with fine sand, lightly raked in and levelled across the area.

Sowing

This is definitely your last chance to sow grass seed in mild areas of the UK. Cover newly sown areas with clear polythene to protect them from cold or fierce rain, if these are forecast in your area. Light to moderate rain will aid germination.

Mowing

This is the last chance to mow recently sown grass areas, to neaten them up before the winter. Don't cut lower than 2.5cm (1in).

Troubleshooting

Rake fallen leaves off lawns before they block out light and air penetration to the grass. On large lawns a leaf-blower will make the job much easier.
Toadstools and fairy rings appearing in the lawn may be a sign that scarification and Autumn lawn care is necessary.