

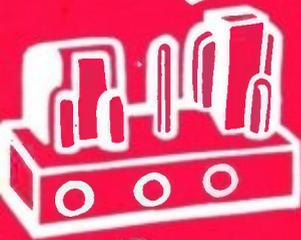
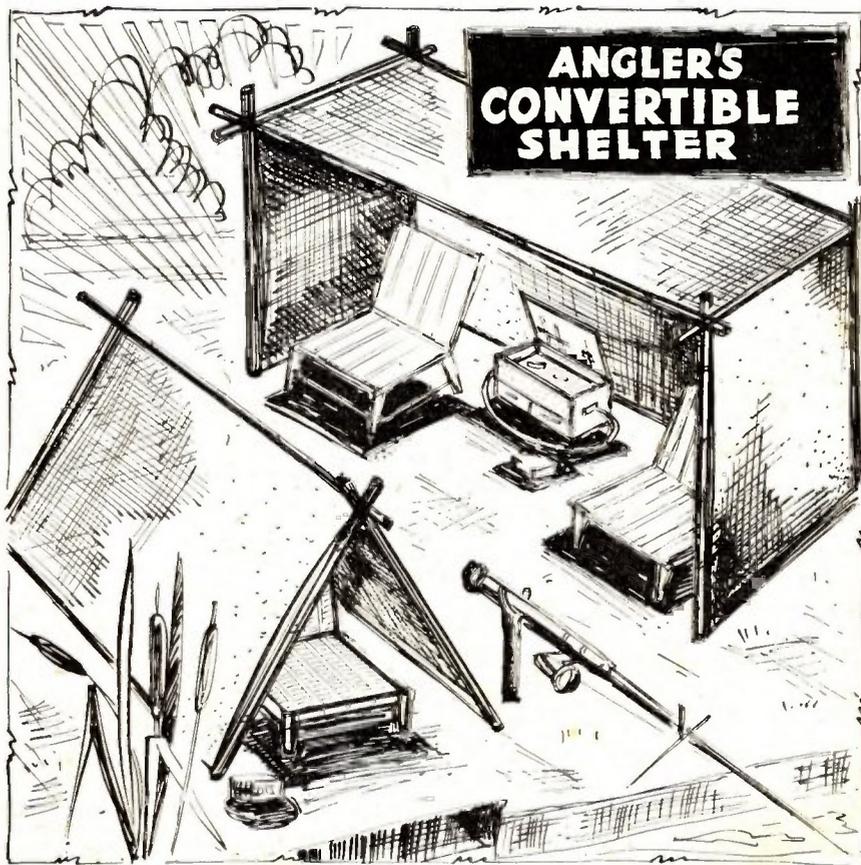
# HOBBIES

## *weekly*

18th NOVEMBER 1964

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NUMBER 3597



**FOR CRAFTSMEN OF ALL AGES**

**6<sup>p</sup>**



**I**N answer to many requests here is a glossary of terms used by match-cover collectors.

**Back:** That surface of an assembled book match — opposite the striker in most match covers.

**Caddy:** A pasteboard box in which 50 book matches are packed.

## GLOSSARY FOR PHILLUMENISTS

**Contour:** A book match manufactured by the Lion Match Co., and die cut in the shape of the advertised product.

**Features:** Book matches manufactured by the Lion Match Co., and called 'Feature Stick Matches'. These have a picture or advertisement printed on the match stick themselves.

**Flats:** Factory samples of match covers not folded and without staples — these are not considered a collector's item.

**Front:** That surface of a book match

on the opening side of an assembled book match.

**Giant Feature:** A special large feature match book measuring 3½ by 4½ in.

**Jewelite:** A die cut match cover manufactured by Universal Match Co. Shapes may pertain to product. Is often governed by designs which are appropriate to name.

**30 Stick:** A book match one half again as wide as a regular size and containing 30 sticks.

**Regular size:** The standard and most common size book match containing 20 matches.

**Royal Flash:** A match book twice the size of a regular size containing 40 matches.

**Striker:** The striking material on a book match. Usually placed in a band across the front, although a lot of the newer covers have the band on the back.

**Saddle:** That surface on the top of an assembled book match between the front and back.

**Spot Striker:** A book match in which the striking material is worked into the pattern on the cover rather than in the standard striking position.

**Stripping or Shucking:** The removing

of staples and match sticks from a book match cover.

**Swapping:** The trading of duplicate match covers between collectors.

**Mint:** An unused match cover.

**Obsolete:** A match cover withdrawn from use.

**Soiled:** A match cover which has become torn, damaged or marked by constant handling — such items are of no value and should never be included in a collection. This type of material is sometimes sent by overseas collectors for exchange and I always return same with a polite note of explanation. Many collectors are not aware that such labels are worthless.

### SHORT STRIKES

The famous 'Captain Webb' design was first registered in February 1876 by Collard Kendall and Co. The oldest shows the Captain swimming and being escorted by a boat. There is a band of medals on the reverse side. In 1895 the design was revised by the Diamond Match Co., who issued a red print on cardboard. The types still on issue today vary very little from the Puck and Webb brands registered in 1888. Bryant and May issued their version in 1901.

\* \* \*

Besides the Japanese Jesus Christ label there is an Italian version which must be even scarcer than the Japanese issue. The design shows Jesus leaving the Sepulchre and facing the Roman soldiers who were set to guard the tomb by Pontius Pilate. There is no wording on the label but it is without doubt a portrayal of the Resurrection. The label is a very fine glazed specimen.

\* \* \*

A complete set of Dutch Royalty issues would number nearly 350 labels. Most of these show Queen Wilhelmina and other members of the Dutch Royal Family.

\* \* \*

The South African Voortrekker series which was issued in 1952 are the all-round-the-box type made up of 6 different to the set. There were three different sets. They show Piet Retief, Louis Luchardt, Andros Pretorious, Gerrit Marity, Andros Hendrik Potgeiter and Erasmus Smit, all of whom were leaders of South African treks over 100 years ago. The reverse sides of the labels carry the report of each one.

\* \* \*

Our pride of place for recent new issues goes to Czechoslovakia for the Prague Zoo Commemorative Sets. I say sets because there are several versions of the same set — the only difference being the colours. These are a 'must' for 'animal' collectors.



Prague Zoo commemorative labels

# A Photographic Christmas Card

HERE we explain how you can make a novel photographic Christmas card and which requires only a minimum of preparation.

As you will see from the illustration in Fig. 1 we have a basic photograph of a number of old greetings cards received from friends and this is our first requirement. Assemble a collection of old cards on the floor so that they cover a reasonably large area. They can be arranged as you desire, each overlapping the other to make a pleasing pattern.

To photograph the cards in this position you will require a tripod with a ball and socket head which permits the camera to be directed at right angles to the floor. A light is then directed on to the cards so that the tripod legs do not cast shadows, and an exposure is made.

If you have neither a tripod nor a ball and socket head you can still manage to take the same photograph although it may involve a little extra trouble. You should use drawing pins pushed through the backs of the cards to fasten either to a wall or board of some description. The camera may then be set on a stool and firmly held while the exposure is made. In view of the fact that nearly all greetings cards are coloured it is essential that a panchromatic film is used, for example Selochrome or Verichrome.

The production of this basic negative will be sufficient to give an all-over effect for both the back and front of your card,



Fig. 1—Showing the basic negative for the all-over effect

so we now have to consider the method of adding your own greeting.

We must first decide on the size of the finished card while bearing in mind that we are confined to the standard sizes of photographic paper. It is suggested that your finished card should be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. and for which you will require to

use whole plate paper — although the size can be modified as you desire.

We now prepare a plan to the size required. If we decide on the aforementioned size rule an oblong  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. on to a sheet of white paper, dividing down the centre by a pencil line. In the righthand half we now plan our greeting which may be 'Merry Christmas', 'Christmas Greetings', etc. and this message is now drafted in pencil. Such messages are often written at an angle at the top or bottom and the exact position will have to be decided by yourself. Moreover, you will see that many are in a pseudo hand-written style which should not present any difficulties.

When the plan has been prepared you should obtain a piece of clear acetate or celluloid cut to the same size, i.e.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., lay on top of the plan and trace the message in Indian ink. Note that the dividing line shown in Fig. 2 is only to show the divisions of back and front and should *not* be included in your card. We would also draw your attention to the fact that the front of the card is on the right while the back is on the left.

Sometimes the celluloid may be a little greasy and in order to ensure that the ink will 'take' give a preliminary cleaning with a rag damped with methylated spirits.

With the basic negative and greeting negative thus prepared the remaining processing is simplicity itself. All you have to do is to focus the card negative

● Continued on page 101



Fig. 2—Here we show how the greeting has been added as described in the text. The dividing line should not be included in the finished card

**M**ANY short wave listeners supply reception reports to stations all over the world. These reports are occasionally sent to distant broadcasting stations, but are more usually for Amateur stations. They show the station owner how his signals may be received in other parts of the world.

## 5— REPORTS AND QSL CARDS

By 'Radio Amateur'

The serious SW listener also keeps a record of times and stations heard, for his own guidance. A notebook, ruled in columns for Date, Time, Frequency or Wavelength, Readability, and Signal Strength, with a further column for notes, is useful.

### Entries

Times should be in GMT. This is simply 00.00 at midnight, and runs to 24.00. As example, 5 a.m. would be 05.00, while noon is 12.00 and 5.30 p.m. would be 17.30.

The actual frequency or wavelength can be noted, if known. If not, dial readings, and frequency band, for future guidance in listening.



For Readability, there is a standard code, from 1 to 5:

1. Unreadable.
2. Occasional words distinguished.
3. Readable with much difficulty.
4. Readable with practically no difficulty.
5. Perfectly readable.

Signal strengths are given in a code which runs from 1 to 9:

1. Barely perceptible signals.
2. Very weak signals.
3. Weak signals.
4. Fair signals.
5. Fairly good signals.
6. Good signals.

7. Quite strong signals.

8. Strong signals.

9. Very strong signals.

A strong, clear transmission would thus be 5 and 9, or 5/9. Quite strong signals, readable with difficulty from interference, could be C/7, and so on.

The call sign of the station is entered, and details of the receiver and aerial used, and anything else of help or interest.

### Amateurs

Some SW enthusiasts listen exclusively to Amateur stations. The bands used by Amateurs, with a very brief indication of their purpose, are below.

1.8–2mc. 160m. band. 25–50 miles range by day. More at night.

3.5–3.8mc. 80m. Range generally 200–300 miles.

7–7.1mc. 40m. Similar to 80 metre band.

14–14.35. 20m. Long distance and extreme distance.

21–21.45. 15m. Similar to 20 metre band but usually less heard.

28–29.7mc. 10m. Variable, often poor.

For example, listening by day on the 160 or 80 metre bands will provide British Isles stations. All Amateur stations have a call sign. G is England; GI Jersey, Guernsey, G D Isle of Man; G I N. Ireland; GM Scotland, and GW Wales.

The 20m band, at the right times of day, would usually give some remote stations. A few of the countries likely to be heard are CT Portugal; DJ, DL, DM Germany; EA Spain; F France; HB Switzerland; I1, IT1 Italy; K and W USA; OE Austria; OH Finland; OK Czechoslovakia; ON4 Belgium; SP



Types of QSL cards

Poland; and occasionally remote stations such as VK Australia and ZL New Zealand.

Many Amateurs in all countries use English, and have to repeat their call signs at the beginning and end of each transmission, so a considerable number of countries heard can be listed. Many stations spell out their QTH (town or location) for the benefit of the person with whom they are in contact.

#### QSL cards

A QSL card is an acknowledgement from the station. They are sent by transmitting Amateurs to each other, as proof of contact. They are also sent in return for useful listeners' reports. The illustration shows a few QSL cards obtained by an Amateur transmitting station after 2-way radio contact. Similar cards

are sent to listeners.

The SW listener who wants to get a good return of QSL cards for a collection should make reports as useful as possible, so that the transmitting stations welcome them.

If a powerful G station were heard contacting other stations all over England, the operator would not be very interested in a listener's report from a few miles away. On the other hand, if a G station were using low power, or a portable transmitter, he might welcome a report that he had been heard.

#### Morse

Morse Code is also used by many Amateur stations, and in this country anyone who wants a transmitting licence must pass a GPO test in receiving and sending Morse at 12 words per minute.

If Morse is already known, from Scout or other activities, practice in listening to transmissions will increase the reading speed. On the whole, Amateurs using Morse are less likely to get listeners' reports, so are more likely to welcome them. Morse can also be read in bad conditions, when speech would be useless.

It is helpful if two or more people can learn Morse together, taking turns to send and receive. Morse can also be learnt from gramophone and tape recordings, and by practising with a buzzer or oscillator and key. Transmitting Amateurs, or more experienced SW listeners, are usually ready to give beginners any help they can.

The next article in this series will describe how to make an oscillator for morse practice.

● Continued from page 99

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS CARDS

to the size required and before printing place the prepared acetate on top of the printing paper, placing in a frame or on the enlarger baseboard. If you have no frame for holding the two firmly in contact the celluloid can be cut a little larger, say with a border of one inch all the way round, when you will be able to hold down with a weight. After development it will be found that the message is in white lettering as shown in Fig. 2.

You are advised to use white, matt surfaced double weight printing paper for these cards and after making a first test exposure it is possible to print a batch, leaving in a lightproof envelope or box for later development. By following this method the hands are kept quite dry for handling the paper and there is no danger of contamination with consequent staining.

Try to calculate how many cards are required and when the printing and development have been completed the cards should be dried and then kept under pressure for some time to make them perfectly flat. Before folding down the centre you will find it a decided advantage to score with a blunt tool on the backs of the cards. This will then make folding a simple matter and they should again be subjected to pressure to keep flat.

Any other message and your signature can be written on the inside of the card when ready to despatch.

You will realise that the same method

can be adopted for making any style or size of card and all that is required is a slight amendment to the measurements quoted. The idea of producing an all over effect also gives some interest to the back of the card which is usually plain. In other words the recipients are almost getting a kind of 'bumper bargain' card and certainly an original novelty.

(S.H.L.)

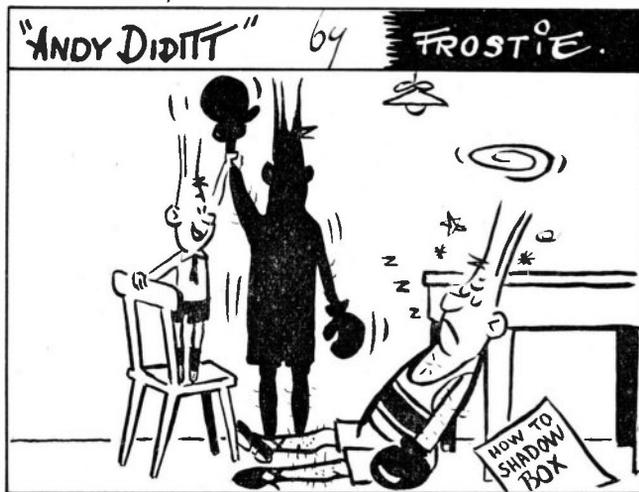
## Mosaic Handicraft

By Frederick T. Day

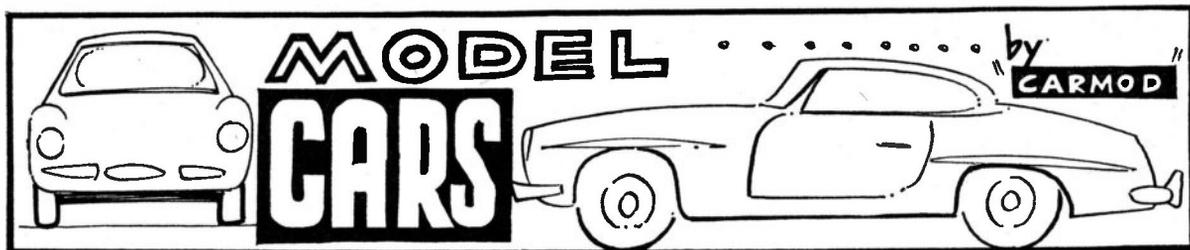
THIS book deals with the subject of coloured paper mosaics. It may be described as the latest and most fascinating approach to making up patterns and designs via the medium of coloured paper. The work ranges from simple designs for the beginner to free hand work for the more advanced worker. The results are reminiscent of the ancient craft carried out in metal and stone.

The beauty of the handicraft is its simplicity, and is becoming very popular all over the world.

Published by Kolt Publishing Co., 243 High Holborn, London, WC1. Price 10s.



"THE WINNAH!"



**M**ANY model car enthusiasts who enjoy the modification of production miniatures find a great deal of pleasure in chopping commercial vehicles.

There is scope here for imagination, and observant choppers can find a multitude of subjects on roads and lay-bys up and down the country. But even in commercial vehicles there is a chance to build exotic examples of heavy transport.

Such is the oil-field test drill rig based on a Lesney King Size model of the Foden Dump Truck. This is an example of radical chopping and it is difficult to see the resemblance between the original basic and the finished modification. I used a fairly large number of parts from Airfix kits which happened to be wasting away in the scrap parts box. Although these parts will be mentioned, it is of course not necessary to use them exactly as stated and choppers will be able to find suitable components from available bits and pieces of kits and die-cast models.

First of all the dumper bucket is removed from the Lesney model by cutting through the metal bar which forms its hinge. The bucket part is set aside and will be referred to later. Next the cab of the Foden must be removed so as to leave only the windscreen and small side pieces in place. To do this a hacksaw blade can be inserted through the two quarter light windows to cut through the roof just behind the windscreen. Next cut through the pillars of the doors, and using the pillars as a guide cut vertically down the line of the door hinge. The back of the cab can now be removed, although some little force is required as the rear is buttoned to the chassis.

The bucket can now be cut to form the parts needed to make the body of the Oil Test Drill Rig, and the illustration should be consulted at this stage. After the cutting of these items from the bucket, parts Y should be cemented in place as upward extensions of the chassis members. Part X can now be used for the body after providing two sides for this section and cementing in place. These sides can be cut from plastic sheet or even cardboard.

The gap behind the engine cover should be filled in with cardboard and a

bench type seat provided in position A. On this bench can be cemented a driver's seat. I used a seat from a Lesney Mercer Raceabout but an adequate fitting can be formed from Plastone.

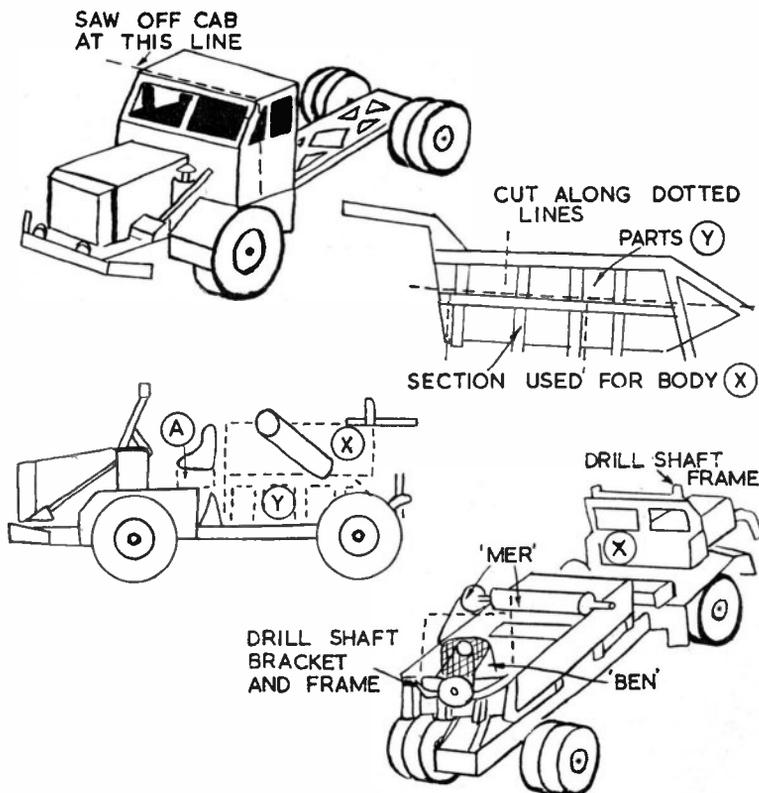
The body can now be furnished. For the winch and chain drives I chose parts from the Airfix Mercedes G.P. kit, the winch being the transmission shaft and gear from the kit (these parts are marked 'MER' in the illustration). The drill gear box is a half petrol tank from an Airfix

Bentley kit (marked 'BEN' in the illustration).

Brackets to support the overhanging drill-drive shafts are formed from wire as are the frames to carry the drilling shafts over the vehicle. Some ten or so drilling shafts are cut from wire and placed on their frames.

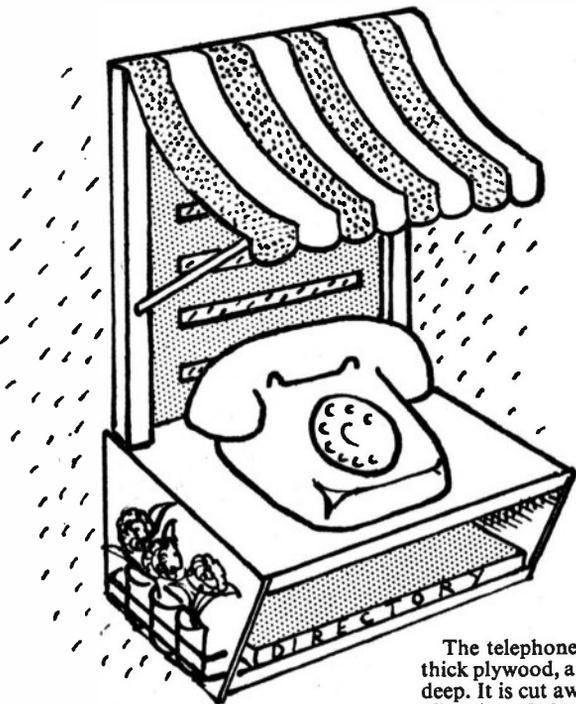
Finally 'raw' and bared metal parts are painted red, and red and white vertical stripes are painted on the front bumper.

## FODEN TEST OIL RIG



# SHELF FOR A TELEPHONE

By  
*A. Liston*



The telephone shelf itself F is of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick plywood, and is 12 in. wide and 9 in. deep. It is cut away at the rear corners to allow it to fit between the side members. It should be positioned 6 in. up from the bottom of the plywood back. The lower

shelf G is similar to the one above, but is only 8 in. deep. The shelves are glued and screwed in place, and a shallow box formed by adding the sides H which are made of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick plywood.

The flower-box effect on each side is made by gluing three semi-circular sections of 1 in. diameter dowel rod or broomstick in place as flower pots, I, and drilling a small hole at an angle above each one to take the stem of a small plastic flower.

With the wide range of plastic flowers now available, the fitting can become a permanent holiday souvenir by choosing the national flower of the country visited — the lily of France, the corn-

flower of Germany or the Swiss gentian, for example. A decorative rail can be added round the flower pots, if desired. This is made from two 8 in. lengths of lampshade frame wire bent round at right angles at each end and fitted into holes in the sides, J.

The fitting is best painted in white enamel, with a striped canopy. Yellow and white stripes look well, unless, of course, this does not harmonise with existing furnishings. The plant pots should be finished in a terracotta shade, and for an added bright touch, the wire rails and shelf edges can be painted with gold lacquer.

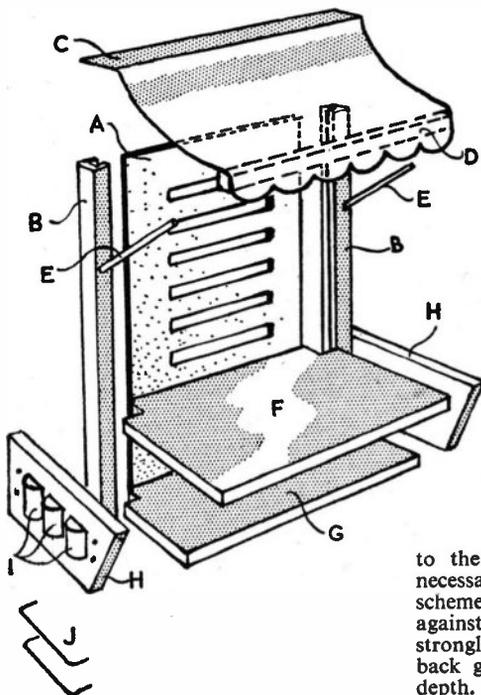
The fitting is screwed to the wall, using wall plugs where necessary. The advantage of this colour scheme is that the shelf shows up well against a wall of any colour, plain or strongly patterned, the slots in the shutter back giving it an attractive feeling of depth.

**A** SMART telephone shelf to harmonise with the gay contemporary furnishings of today is an attractive fitting which is easy to make. The one shown, with its 'shutter' back, canopy and decorative flower boxes, has a distinctly continental air.

The back A is a piece of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick plywood, 12 in. wide and 21 in. high. Six  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide slots, each 6 in. long, are cut in the plywood. These are at 2 in. centres, starting 2 in. down from the top of the sheet.

The backing is pinned and glued between two 21 in. lengths of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. square grooved stripwood B, or alternatively, a 21 in. length of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. square wood is screwed down each front edge of the backing sheet.

The canopy is a 12 in. by 9 in. piece of aluminium sheeting C, or tinplate with the edges turned over. It is shaped as shown, using a rounded surface as a former. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. flange along the top enables it to be screwed to the uprights, and at the front a 1 in. deep valance is formed. This is given a scalloped edge, and a 12 in. length of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. square stripwood D is pinned behind this. The supports for the canopy E are made from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter dowel rod. After laying the canopy in place to determine the angle of the holes, these are drilled in the stripwood and the dowel rods glued in place.



# A SHELTER FOR ANGLERS

**I**N this crazy British climate, the angler's lot can be a hard one at times. The sudden shower always seems to catch you far away from any shelter. Even if experience has taught you always to carry waterproof clothing of some sort with you, it is not the ideal answer, as tackle and bait still has to be kept dry; and baiting a hook with paste or flake in the rain can be very trying, to say the least.

The real answer, then, is an Angler's Shelter as described here. This consists of a very simple cane framework with polythene covering, which can be made

over with a pair of pliers and cut off (See Fig. 2 C). The spikes (Fig. 3) which are attached to the other end of the canes, should be about 8 in. long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter. They can be made from any metal rod available (the old type stair carpet rods are ideal). They are held in place with 2 — 6 BA screws and nuts or rivets.

The crosspieces (Fig. 1B), have a simple wire ring 3 in. from each end made from the same wire as the hinge-pins (See Fig. 2 D). The ring should be large enough to pass freely over the top of the thickest cane.

## Polythene covering

Polythene sheeting is used as a covering. Although any gauge can be used, it is suggested that you use the heavy 500 gauge black polythene, as sold for agricultural purposes. This is very strong and will give years of service with reasonable care. Although more costly than the lighter gauges, it is still very reasonably priced.

Two pieces of polythene will be required, each piece measuring 9 ft. by 4 ft. Cords are attached at each corner as shown in Fig. 4. The method of fixing these cords may seem unnecessarily elaborate, but is designed to prevent the polythene tearing away at the corners. The fabric washers can be made from any sort of material, such as heavy cloth or canvas, and are intended to prevent the metal washers from chafing the polythene. The wire loop can be made from thin piano wire. An 18 in. length of cord is attached to each loop by knotting its centre to the wire. Nylon cord is a little more costly, but is worth buying as it does not rot and fray with use like ordinary cord, neither does it tighten up at the knots when wet.

## Erecting the shelters

Very little labour is involved in erecting the shelters. To erect the small ones, simply take two pairs of uprights and one crosspiece. The uprights are opened out like inverted V's, and the spikes are pushed into the ground. The crosspiece is laid across the top in the V's formed by the cane ends, the wire rings going over one of the projecting ends. One piece of polythene is draped over the crosspiece, the four corners being securely tied to the uprights close to the ground. A bow is preferable to a knot for easier untying when wet. If wanted, a triangular piece of polythene can be cut to fit the back opening of the shelter. It

should be cut slightly oversize to allow for wrapping the edges round the uprights. It is then held in place with a few ordinary spring clothes pegs. This has been found the simplest, yet most effective, fastening. The other small shelter is erected in exactly the same way, using the remaining canes and polythene.

The large shelter is erected by taking all four pairs of uprights, and inserting one leg of each pair into the ground as a corner post. The other legs are then lifted up at right angles, and lashed together with a short length of cord to form the front and back roof supports. An alternative to the cord is to make up two clamps as shown in Fig. 5, out of any odd pieces of metal. These clamps can quickly be slipped on and tightened with a few turns of the wing-nut. With one fitted to each side they will hold the canes securely. The crosspieces are fitted the same as for the small shelter.

Both sheets of polythene will be required for the large shelter, meeting in the centre of the roof. The most effective way of sealing the joint against the entry of rain, is as shown in Fig. 6. The shelter should be of such a size as to allow the polythene to over-lap at the centre of the roof; the two ends are then gripped together and turned over, and finally held together with two or three spring clothes pegs. The corner cords are tied as for the small shelters.

The back is formed from one large polythene sheet about 10 ft. by 5 ft. A lighter gauge of either black or transparent polythene, about 150 or 200 gauge, can be used. This has been found quite satisfactory, while being cheaper and lighter in weight than the heavy gauge. The same method of fastening is used as on the small shelters. After twisting the polythene round the canes it is held in place with spring clothes pegs, nine or ten being used. These clothes pegs are ideal, because their shape ensures that they will grip the canes securely without springing off again, they are easily and quickly slipped on or off, and if lost are easily replaced.

Guy-ropes are seldom needed with these shelters, but are handy to have in case of strong wind, or extra hard ground where the spikes cannot be pushed right home. They are simply 7 ft. lengths of cord. A small loop is made in one end, and the other end is attached to a 6 in. nail. A set of four guy-ropes should be made up. In use, the loop is slipped over

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## NOTE ALL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE ON OPPOSITE PAGE

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up into 2 small tent-shaped shelters, or 1 large open fronted shelter; the latter is adjustable in width from about 5 ft. to 9 ft. 6 in. Either type can be erected in a matter of minutes.

The large shelter is ideal for 2 or 3 people, having room for stools or low chairs and all the tackle. And, if you like a brew-up on the bank, there is room for a small stove to be set up.

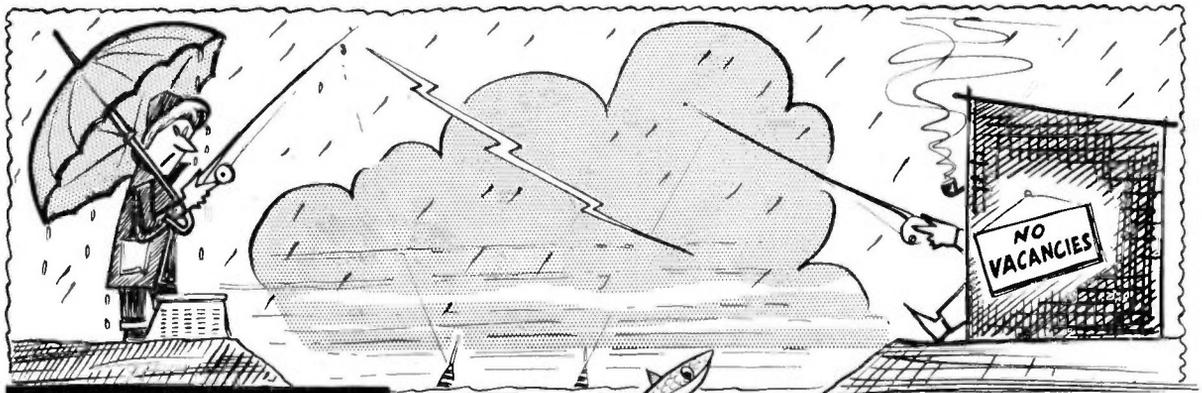
Each small shelter is intended for 1 person only, and while not large enough to stand up in, there is plenty of room for a low chair and all your tackle. Its smaller size usually enables it to be erected near the water's edge. You can then fish from just outside the entrance between showers, moving back under cover when it rains, and so carry on with your fishing.

## The framework

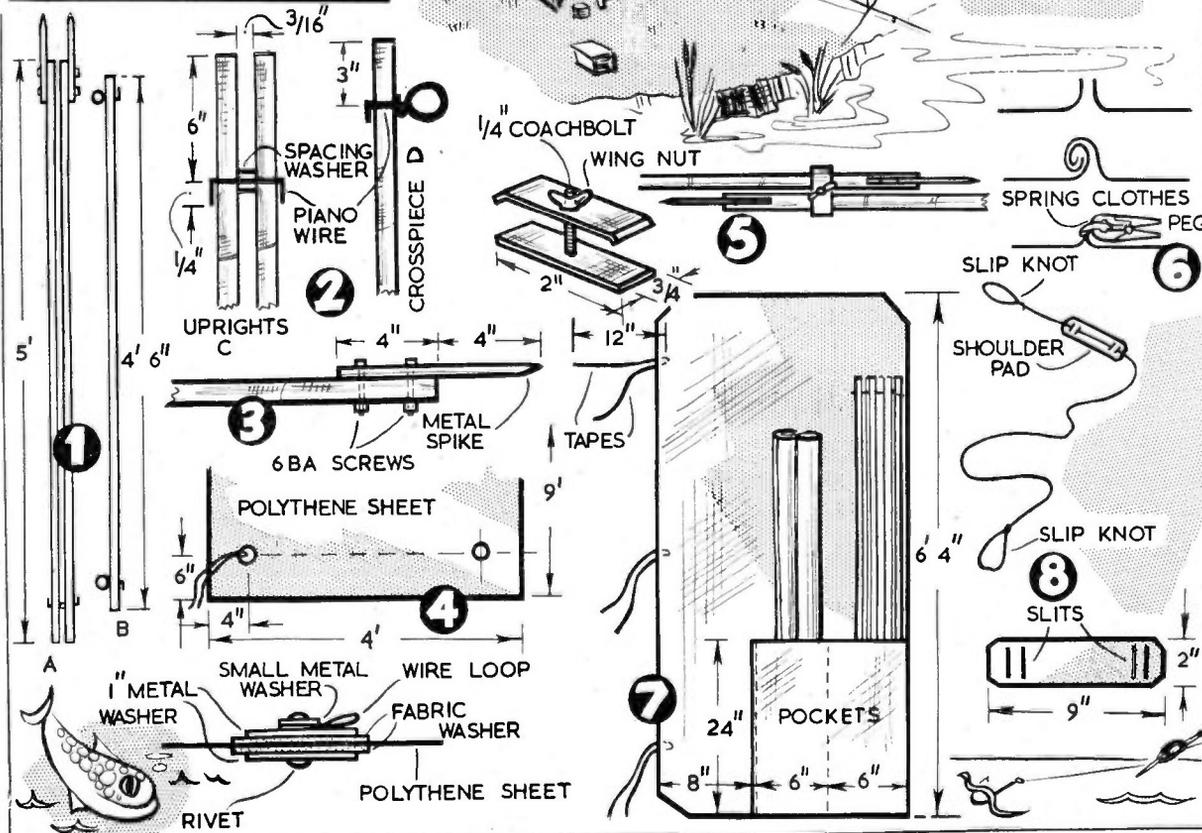
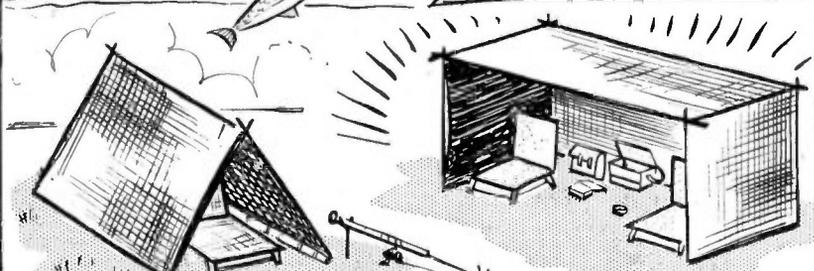
Ordinary garden canes are used for the framework. Sound, sturdy canes should be selected, eight 5 ft. ones for the uprights, and two 4 ft. 6 in. ones for the crosspieces.

The uprights are fitted together in pairs as shown in Fig. 1 (A). A small hole is drilled 6 in. from the thin end of each cane for the hinge-pins. These are simply short lengths of piano wire — a spring steel wire that is sold in most model shops in 3 ft. lengths. The gauge of wire is not critical but should be about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. thick. If too thick a wire is used, it is extremely difficult to bend in short lengths. A  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. spacing washer is placed between the canes before inserting the wire, the ends of which are then bent

● Continued on page 107



# ANGLERS Convertible SHELTER



# NOVEL CALENDARS IN BALSAM WOOD

CALENDARS always make acceptable gifts and our illustrations show how to prepare some novelties made from Balsa wood obtainable from Hobbies Ltd and branches. They are easily made and assembled while any number can be prepared if basic templates are made from the diagrams.

Little material is required for making the calendar shown in Fig. 1 and this is as follows:

1. One piece 12 in. by 3 in. by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. makes the hat, eyes, eyeballs, collar, tie and bow.
2. One piece 12 in. by 3 in. by  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. for the head.
3. One piece 12 in. by 2 in. by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. for the mouth and back.

It is best to prepare the template on thin card from the diagrams shown and which are enlarged on  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. squares. Rule out similar squares on to the card copying the outlines of the patterns. It is easiest to sketch one half of the head to a central line, tracing this on to transparent tracing paper then turning the latter over to mark out the other half. This ensures a perfectly balanced shape. Note that the dotted lines show the positions of the facial details on the head and should be inserted on your template.

We make the head by cutting in half

the panel measuring 12 in. by 3 in. by  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. and cementing together down the edges to make a square 6 in. by 6 in. When the glue has set mark out the shape of the head from your cardboard template and cut out.

Cut off a 9 in. length from the panel measuring 12 in. by 2 in. by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. and this will make the back panel for holding the various pieces together along with the calendar tab. Apart from this preparation and smoothing of the edges there is nothing further to do with this panel.

### Cutting the details

We are now left with a piece of 3 in. by 2 in. by  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. and from this panel we cut the mouth after marking out the pattern.

The remaining panel at our disposal measures 12 in. by 3 in. by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. — a little thinner than the other two so do not confuse. It is used for making the other items, i.e., the hat, two eyes, two eyeballs, the two portions for the collar, the bow and the knot for same.

All the curved parts may be easily cut out with the aid of a sharp craft tool, a mousetail file or a fretsaw. After cutting out, smooth off the edges with glasspaper. Note that balsa wood is very soft and



FIG 1

very quickly rubs away if too much pressure is used.

The neatest possible finish is obtained by colouring all parts before assembly. You may use poster paints or the specially prepared balsa paints while balsa cement must be used for sticking the parts together. The face should be painted entirely black with red mouth, white eyes and black eyeballs. The collar may be painted in white with a gay bow tie painted in yellow and red spots. If you consider it too difficult to paint perfectly round spots on the bow tie it is possible to cover this part with some gay printed

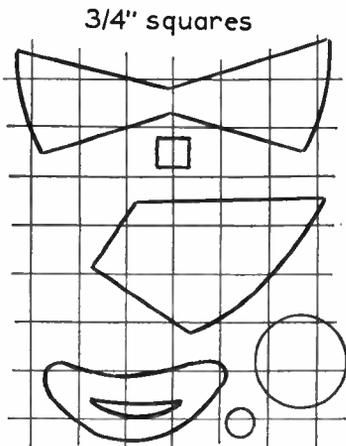
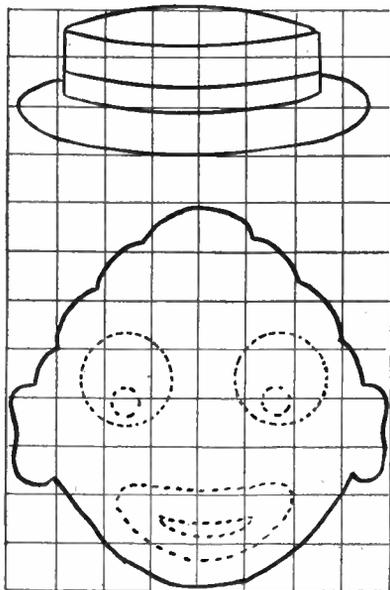


FIG 2



FIG 3

cotton material sticking to the back after folding over. The knot should be similarly treated. We suggest the hat-band should be painted blue and the rest of the hat yellow, giving the top rim of same a thin black line as shown. The lower half of the back panel should also be painted in black.

#### Assembly details

Now for the assembly. Attach a picture hanger — the linen variety used for passe partout pictures — to the top of the back panel so that the eye projects above the upper edge. Now cement the face to the back panel with the uppermost bump projecting above the top of the panel and the shoulders of the next bumps level with the top of the panel, which is thus completely hidden. We next affix the eyes and it is most important to ensure that these are in the correct positions. If you pierce the positions of the eyes on the cardboard template with a pin, apply to the head fixed on the panel then rub some chalk dust through the holes you will be able to locate the correct places. This same method can be adopted for fixing the eyeballs, although you will have to use a pencil here since the eyes are white.

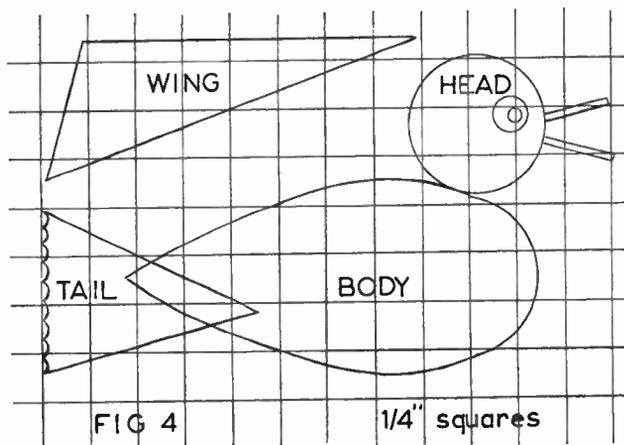
Having fixed the eyes in position we now stick the eyeballs on top, followed by the mouth. Fit the two sections of the collar beneath the chin with the bow tie across these and the knot on top. All that remains is the hat, which has to be fixed at a jaunty angle as shown in the sketch, and finally a suitable calendar tab.

#### 'Bird' Calendar

In Fig. 3 we show another type of calendar which is easy to make yet most attractive. We would mention that in this case you may either carve the bird or purchase an artificial one. There is now a supply of small artificial birds made in a variety of colourings and in all sizes and which are ideal for novelties of this description. If you like to try your hand at carving from balsa wood we give the directions below. Note that the diagram in Fig. 4 is prepared on  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. squares and as before it is wise to make templates.

The body of the bird is made from a 1 in. square block. You will need a sharp knife for the rough shaping, smoothing with glasspaper. The head is made from a separate block and may be cemented to the body, although it will be much firmer if a short dowel is used for fixing the two together.

The wings and tail are made from  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. balsa sheet cut to the sizes shown in the diagram. Remember to cut out a pair of wings, which are cemented to the sides, while the tail is let into the body. Scrap strip balsa is used for the beak,



which can be inserted and cemented.

The legs are made from soft wire, which may be either paper clips which have been straightened or two or three pipe cleaners twisted together. Drill small holes in the body, cementing the tops of the legs in position which are best wrapped round the top log and tightened to hold the bird firmly.

The base is a log which can be rough cut from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. sheet balsa. Leave in the rough carved state to represent a wooden log. The branches are made from balsa strip sanded to a rough, round shape. Make a hole in the base at an angle to accept the upright and cement the cross member in position after cutting a small half joint in both members. Pins may be temporarily inserted to hold in position, removed after the adhesive sets and the holes plugged with a little filler. The log and branches should be coloured

appropriately.

#### Add a ribbon tab

A calendar tab is fixed to the horizontal branch with the aid of two loops of ribbon affixed to the back and after fixing this the bird may be positioned. This should be left until assembly of all other parts and care taken to see that the bird, which should have been painted, does not overbalance the stand.

Both these novelties are easy to prepare yet make attractive seasonal gifts. We would give one word of warning. Most stationers will probably have obtained a supply of calendar tabs for 1965 and if you wish to make these novelties it is as well to obtain your stock for they are often quickly sold out. Remember that there is a great demand for calendar tabs for making simple calendars from photographs.

● Continued from page 104

## SHELTERS FOR ANGLERS

one of the projecting cane ends, the cord is stretched taut and the nail pushed into the ground.

A suitable hold-all to carry the canes and polythene is shown in Fig. 7. Any good quality material is suitable, such as a light canvas or heavy twill of the type sold for making rod-bags. The canes and rolled up polythene sheets are pushed into their respective pockets, the end flap is turned over, and the lot is then rolled up and secured with the tapes. A shoulder strap can be fitted if desired for easier carrying. A simple way of making a carrying strap is shown in Fig. 8. This

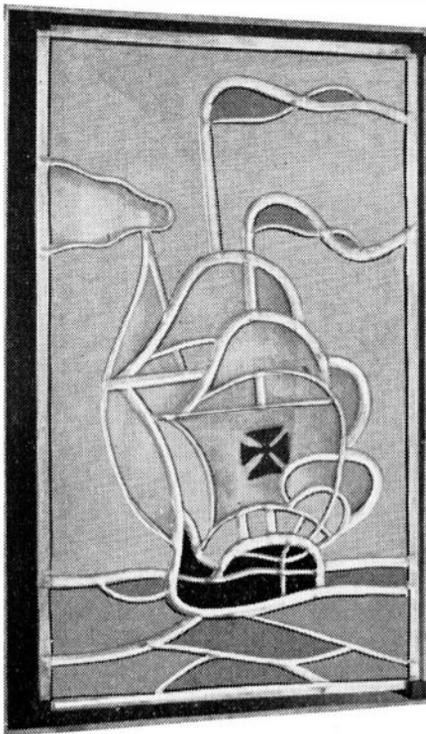
is simply a length of cord with a slip knot at both ends. This is threaded through a shoulder pad made from a piece of sheet rubber or leather. The loops are slipped over the ends of the rolled up hold-all, and the shoulder pad is adjusted to a comfortable position. You are then all set for the road.

These shelters are invaluable when used for night fishing, as all tackle is centralized and therefore less liable to be mislaid in the dark. On a cold dark night, they look (and feel) very cosy and homely especially with a kettle singing away on a small stove.

*A new hobby for all ages*

# STAINED GLASS LEADED PICTURES

*Reviewed by the Editor*



The principle involves outlining the picture chosen on to a sheet of glass with oval shaped strips of lead in two widths. Adhesion of the lead strips to the glass is quite simple and the material enables even intricate shapes to be undertaken quite satisfactorily.

With the picture thus outlined in lead the stained glass effect is added on the reverse side from a selection of paints provided in the kit.

It is not necessary to give full instructions for the application here as each step is fully covered in the instructions.

A 'reflecting board' serves to enhance the stained window effect when the picture is hung. An obvious improvement on this is to surround the base-board with suitable moulding to give a finished picture effect.

The kit is well presented in a colourful box and the materials inside are neatly set out on a plastic inset. These include the glass and backing, strips of lead in appropriate widths, adhesive for attaching to the glass, 9 tubes of intermixable paints, brushes and brush cleaner.

My picture of the galleon involved the use of a large quantity of light blue paint, which is formed from a base of white with the addition of the blue tint. In this particular picture I would have welcomed more of the white paint in order to mix the suggested colours

correctly. Another little complaint I found was the brush included to spread the adhesive. One end of the brush was intended as a boning instrument to flatten the lead on to the glass but I found this a messy business with adhesive on the other end. However, this is a small point as the boning can be done quite effectively with an odd piece of shaped wood or plastic.

**For all ages**

Here then is a hobby which will give much pleasure to young and old alike. I should say that an intelligent youngster of 10 could complete an excellent picture which would look well in any room in the house. A total of about five hours was taken from opening the kit to the finished picture, and an advantage was that the work could be extended over several evenings and could be picked up and put down at will.

This kit would make an excellent gift for youngster or adult. Its creative theme is to be particularly commended and the end product has a very satisfying appeal as a contemporary wall decoration.

Kits are available from do-it-yourself and handicraft shops, price 30/-. They can also be obtained by post (2/9 extra) from North Western Lead Co. (Dept. HW), Junction Street, Hyde, Cheshire.

**I** HAVE had an opportunity of sampling a Decra-led stained glass picture kit and it has proved a most profitable experience, resulting in quite an attractive project.

The North Western Lead Co. have for many years featured Decra-led kits for producing leaded windows for the home and these have proved very popular. These stained glass kits are more in the hobby line, calculated to create a great deal of interest in their making and producing a picture which can be hung with pride. When finished it measures 13 in. by 8 in. and can be one of any 6 different subjects. When one of the set patterns has been successfully completed there is no doubt that many people will consider making up a picture to their own design.

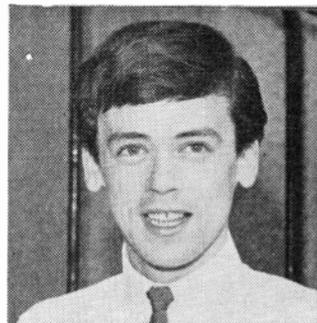
#### Choice of six subjects

Perhaps it was only natural that I should choose to do a picture of a galleon but the other alternatives, which I am sure would have turned out just as successfully, are entitled; Angel Fish, Night, Abstract, Cross and Fox in the Forest. You can see that there is something here to suit all tastes, ranging from the abstract to the actual. There are sufficient materials in the kit to complete any one of the six pictures and there was a surplus, allowing for experimentation.



**Y**OUNG Yorkshire-born Sammy King, with his group The Voltairs, make their record bid for a hit parade recognition with 'Rag Doll' (H.M.V. POP1330).

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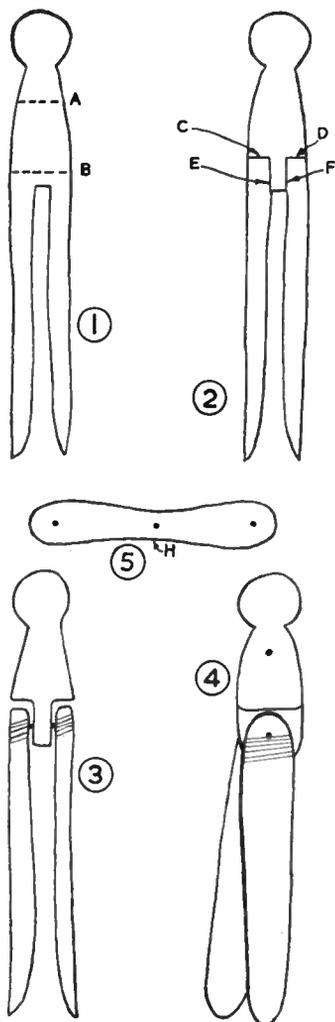
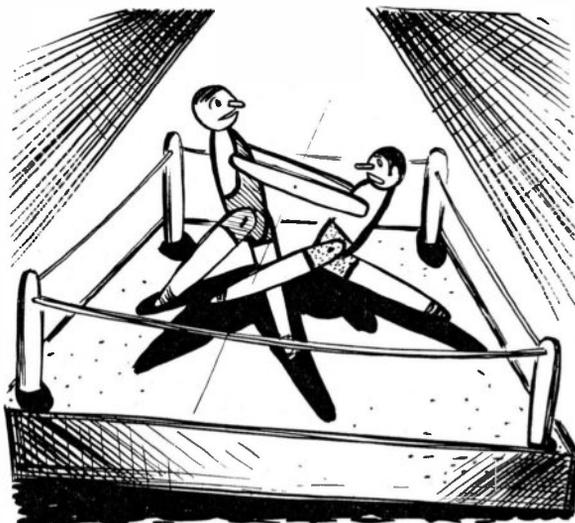
# Make a Set of Peg Wrestlers

**M**ANY years ago the peg wrestlers were common magic in the open markets of towns. By the flicker of the naphtha flares children would stand fascinated by the tiny figures as they twisted to and fro, without visible means of support!

And strange to say, the secret known and the small purchased bundle back home — though the mystery was gone — the fascination remained.

**A FASCINATING  
TOY OF BYGONE  
DAYS WHICH  
WILL STILL  
AMUSE  
YOUNGSTERS**

*Described by*  
**W. J. Smith**



Children of today are no less susceptible to such simple charms and construction of a set of peg wrestlers is quite simple.

Preferably the initial presentation to children should be in the light of a torch in a dark room, the figures going through their paces in a small imitation boxing ring. This can be made from an inverted cardboard box with small wooden posts stuck through the corners.

To make the wrestlers two dolly pegs must be treated identically. First make two small gauge holes through the pegs at points A and B Fig. 1. These will accommodate the attachment of the arms and legs.

Now working well above and clear of the hole B make fret saw cuts C and D from the sides of the pegs. Make the cuts E and F from below, Fig 2. This detaches the legs from the body of the peg, but leaves a piece to which they can be fastened.

The tops of the legs are well rounded, and a wire threaded through the holes to attach them to the body. Use thinnish pliable wire and wrap round each leg for anchorage Figs 3 and 4. The legs should swing as freely as possible

Cut two arm pieces from thin ply and drill as shown Fig. 5. (note the hole marked H). Place these either side of the pegs and secure as before with wire, threading the wire through hole A Fig. 1.

Through the holes H in the centre of the common arms thread a length of black cotton. Attach one end of the cotton to the leg of a piece of furniture, and hold the other end in the hand as far away as practicable. Small jerks and tensions on the cotton will produce all sorts of antics on the part of the figures.

If the operator is well in the shadow and makes no ostentatious movements the illusion of independent movement can be maintained for quite a while.

Naturally it is preferable to give the figures some sort of colouring, and this should be done before assembly. Small pots of quick drying enamels are admirable for this purpose.

## Miscellaneous Advertisements

**P**AINTING FLOWERS, NURSERY CHARACTERS, etc. can be an exciting, profitable and pleasurable all-year hobby. Fascinating, free brochure. **POPULARDESIGNS (H). CLUN, Shropshire.**

**I**NDIA's largest hobby club provides congenial penfriends in all countries. Send self details to: **FRIENDS' WORLD, postbox 708, Calcutta, India.**

**U**NDER 21? Penfriends anywhere — details free. — Teenage Club, Falcon House, Burnley.

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**S**TAMPS FREE — Empire Packet with Approvals (3d. postage). — John Peck, 143 Markham Road, Winton, Bournemouth.

**A**RE you thinking of building a receiver or amplifier, etc.? Send today for our price lists of valves, transistors and other components. — **KNOWLE RADIO SUPPLIES, shop premises, at 115 Ecclesall, Road, Sheffield. Callers welcomed.**

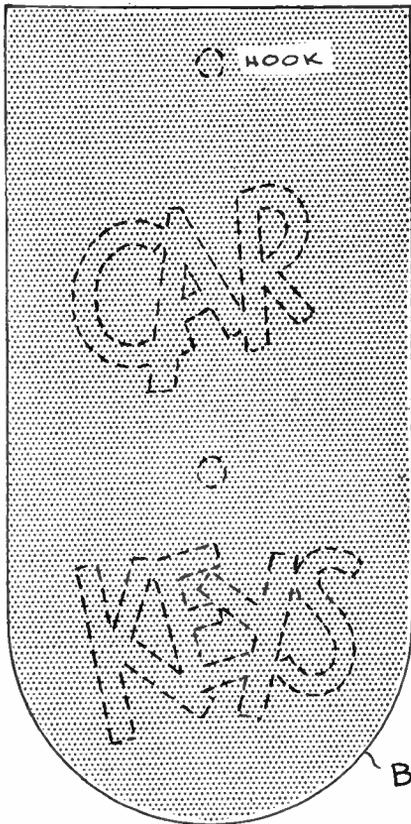
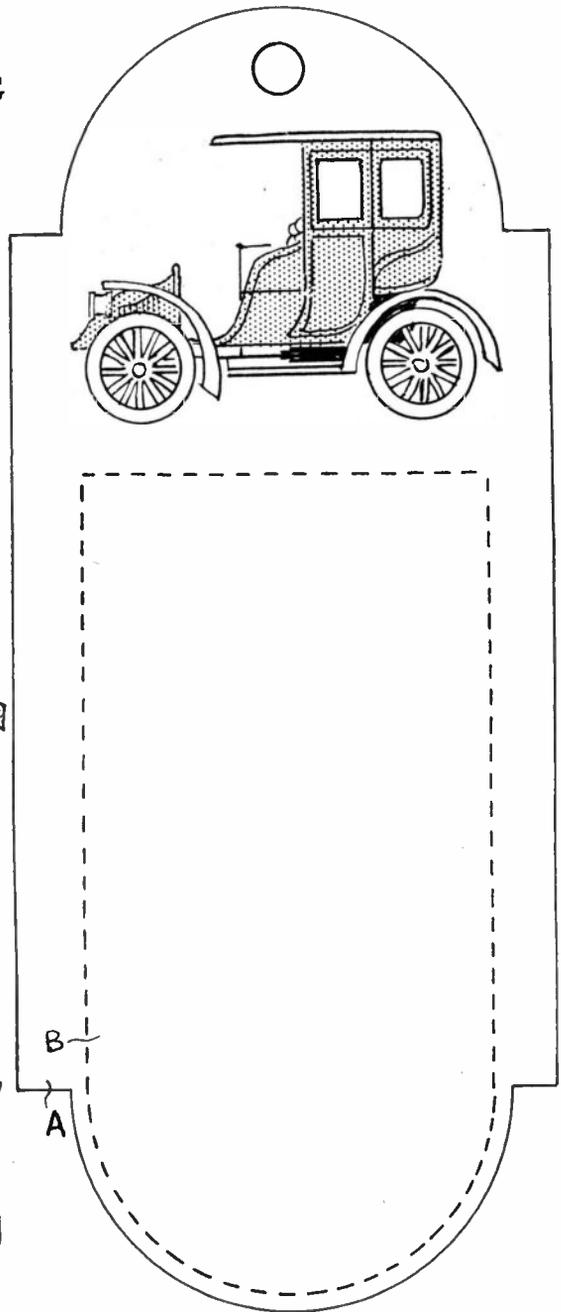
**T**HIS little rack will make an attractive gift for a car owner. In fact several could be made up in an evening and given away at Christmas.

Cut piece A from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wood and piece B from  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. Glue the two together, positioning B as shown by the dotted lines. The overlays **CAR KEYS** can be cut from thin wood, metal or plastic. A small off-cut of a suitably coloured piece of Waverite would do admirably. Glue the overlays in the position shown by the dotted lines.

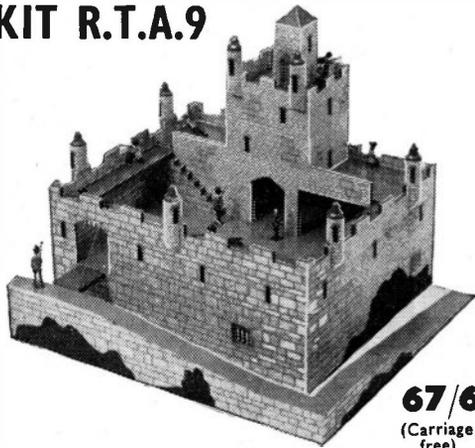
The decoration consists of a veteran car taken from the Decorette sheet No. 500 (eight on a sheet) which can be obtained from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk. (Price 2/3 per sheet. Post 3d.) Fix the transfer according to the maker's instructions and finish off by giving two coats of clear varnish all over. Two cup or dresser hooks are screwed to piece B to hold up the keys. (M.p.)

# CAR KEY RACK

**INTERESTING  
FRETWORK  
PROJECT  
FOR CAR  
OWNERS**



# KIT R.T.A.9



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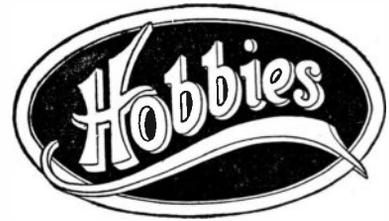
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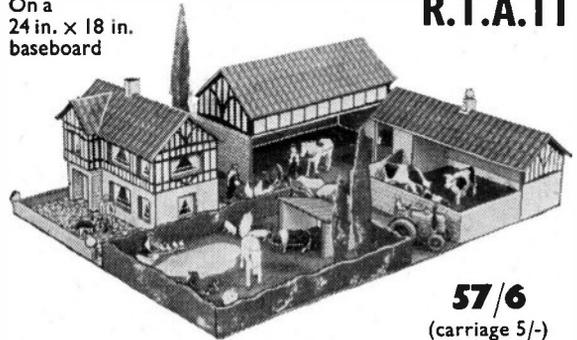
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## MAKE SUPERB GIFTS

### KIT R.T.A.11

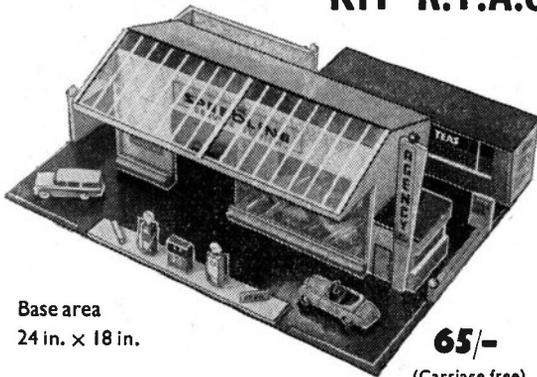
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