

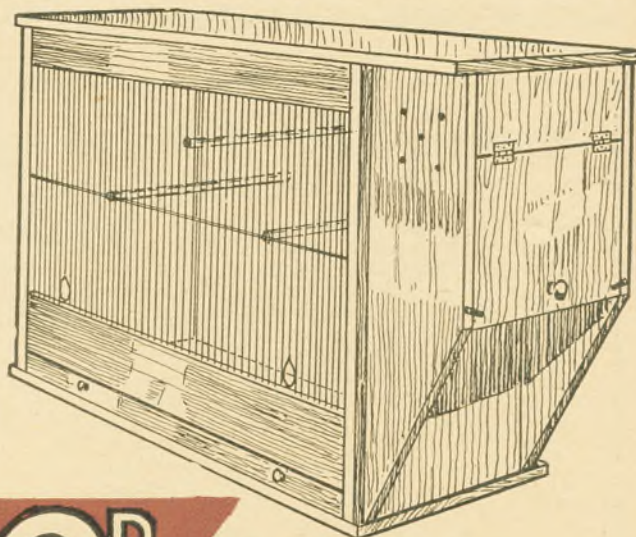
Hobbies

WEEKLY



**BREEDING CAGE
FOR BUDGERS**

**CORONATION
MEDAL STAND**



Model Ships
OO Gauge Models
A Vase Stand
Scout Notes
Cycling Tips
Philately

May 1st. 1937

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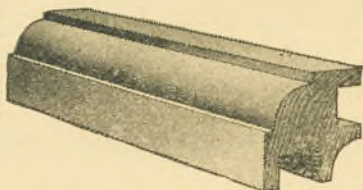
Vol. 84. No. 2167

**THE FRETWORKER'S AND
HOME CRAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL**

Box making made easy !

Have you ever tried to make an ordinary box? A bit of a job isn't it? Well, just try it with the Hobbies Corner Moulding. Half the time and absolutely no trouble. You see, the sides go into grooves in the moulding (you can see them in the picture) and you can't go wrong. The moulding is supplied with grooves for $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood, and being in hazel, pine and oak is easy to cut and stain to any desired shade.

No. 45.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. GROOVE
PINE
1d. Per Foot.
OAK
1½d. Per Foot.



No. 46.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. GROOVE
PINE
1½d. Per Foot.
OAK
2d. Per Foot.

The moulding is obtainable in any length and is quite easy to cut and trim. In ordering by post keep the lengths as short as possible. It is also obtainable in mahogany with a square back, particulars and prices given on application. Make a box now and see how easy it is.

Note
The
GROOVE

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. GROOVE
PINE
2d. Per Foot.
OAK
2½d. Per Foot.

Obtainable through the usual Hobbies agencies and branches. By post direct from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

Postage is extra to about prices.

Index to Vol. 83 Hobbies Weekly

Think how easy it is to refer to your copies merely by looking in the index for what you want to do. It contains hundreds of subjects each in alphabetical order so you can turn it up at a minute's notice. A real time-saver!

Oct. 1936
to
Mar. 1937

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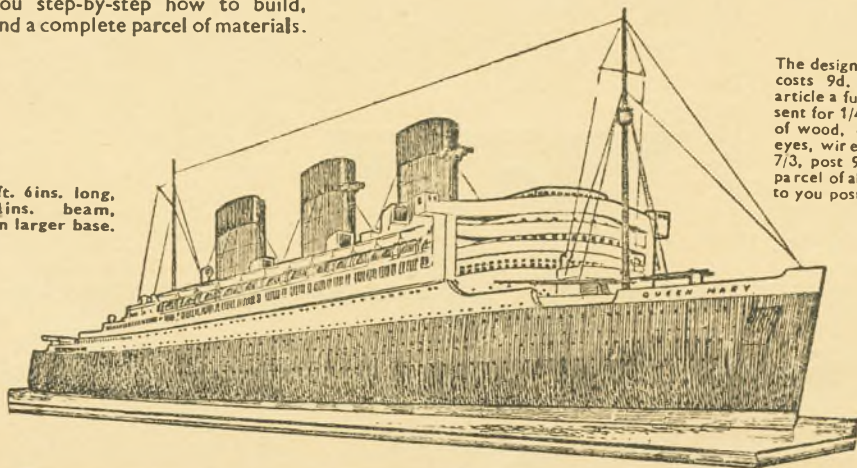


Build This Model of the "QUEEN MARY"

Here is a model you will treasure for the years to come. Not a midget—but 2ft. 6ins. long from stem to stern, mounted on a larger base. Hobbies supply everything you need:—Design chart, instruction article telling you step-by-step how to build, and a complete parcel of materials.

Every real Son of Britain will have the thrill of his life building this splendid waterline model of the "Queen Mary." Start NOW!

2ft. 6ins. long,
3½ins. beam,
on larger base.



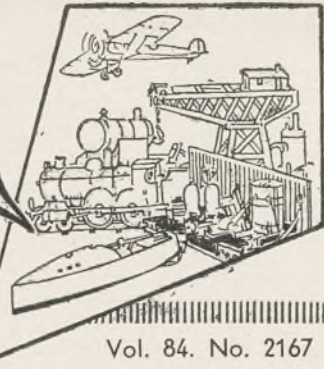
The design Chart No. 198 Special costs 9d. and the instruction article a further 6d. Both will be sent for 1/4 post free. The parcel of wood, dowels, 3 doz. brass eyes, wire and chain costs only 7/3, post 9d. Send 8/9 and a parcel of all the above will come to you post free by return.

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Hobbies

WEEKLY



May 1st. 1937

Vol. 84. No. 2167

I WANT everyone to turn to page 105, if they have not already done so, to read about the splendid little Coronation Medal Stand, and the Competition I am running in connection with it. Everyone will want to have a medal holder for a souvenir of the great event, and in addition to making one just "for keeps" there is the added possibility of getting a prize for doing it. Maybe you are not an expert cutter and imagine your work is not good enough. But don't let that worry you, please, because there will be lots of consolation prizes in addition to the principle ones. So get on with it now.

AS you know, I always like to call your attention to special offers of books, designs, etc. and I want you to take note of a special Coronation offer made in our Miscellaneous Advertisements. An announcement there is for books, notepaper, etc. really worth 4/- being offered at half price. This is a special offer to Hobbies Readers only, and is a bargain everyone should snap up at once.

A LARGE number of readers, as I expected, entered our Coronation Crossword Competition and there were surprisingly few "spoiled papers." All the same there were five who got the correct solution so, in accordance with the rules, the first prize, a Gem Pretmachine, went to the neatest. This was Vivian Stead of 37, Ventor Street, Manchester, who only just managed to beat the man for second place. The Guinea Swan Pen thus went to H. Mercer of Church Street, Dufftown, Banff. Three others who received consolation prizes were R. Cheesman of Wisborough Green, Essex, G. F. Thornton of Victor Road, College Park, London and J. Johnstone, Saltcoats, Ayrshire. Several entries were received which were certainly unique, and readers

had taken a great deal of trouble over them. But unfortunately none of them was correct, so far as the Crossword was concerned. I cannot yet print the correct puzzle, of course, because the Overseas Section has not closed.

I HAVE also just received word from South Africa about the great Empire Exhibition Competition awards. No doubt some of my readers have seen the actual models in Henwoods window at Johannesburg and like us, congratulated the makers on their work. The judging was undertaken by Mr. Grenville and Mr. Perridge of Witwatersrand Technical College and prizes were awarded only after much labour in judging fine points. The 1st prize was awarded to F. A. Vonelio, of Malvern, the 2nd prize D. A. Fortuin of Plumstead, Cape Province, and the 3rd went to G. Bailey of Kimberley.

AS everyone knows, this is Cup Final Week, and I want to remind you of a special Footballer's Design on the subject. This is Sheet No. 2113 which has a replica of the Cup surmounting a frame for the two teams with a ball and the date below. Although published last year you can easily cut it out for this year by altering the date suitably to 1937. It would form a delightful souvenir for all those fans who want to keep a picture of the teams of Sunderland and Preston North End who are fighting on Saturday for the

Cup. The design by the way is obtainable for 4½d post free.

WHO says fretwork cannot pay? Listen to D. Stanley of Walsall who has only been at the game 12 months. "I began" he says, "at the age of 17 and have made £27 profit already. Of course I use Hobbies First Quality Saws because they cannot be beaten."

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Next Week's Design—First Aid Cabinet

Correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and a stamp enclosed with the reply Coupon from Cover iii if a reply is required. Particulars of Subscription rates, Publishing, Advertising, etc. are on cover iii.

The Editor



THE FUN AND PUZZLE PAGE



NOT GOING!

"Is that right you are not going to Monte Carlo after all?"
 "Now listen, you've got it all wrong. It's Cairo we are not going to this year. It was Monte Carlo we didn't go to last year."

MONKEYING!

Vegetarian—"Ever since I have given up meat, I have had a desire to climb to greater heights."
 Friend—"And look for nuts, I suppose?"



BOOKS YOU MUST READ

- Put these on your library list :-
Cutting it Fine, by Moses Lawn.
The Corn, by Honor Foote.
Expelled from School, by Millicent Holme.
The Sovereign, by Iona Dudden.
The Antiques, by Fay Kingham.
The Bus Conductor, by Miles Standing.
The Cliff Tragedy, by Eileen Dover.
Knighted, by Watts E. Dunn.
Wine and Women, by Rex Holmes.
Stand and Deliver, by Ann Dovei.

When is a tooth not a tooth?

When it's aching (a king).

Which letter could we not do without?

The letter O, because we couldn't get "on" without it.

THE OBEDIENT CORK

Push pin or needle into a cork so the pin is hidden. Now get a steel knitting needle and magnetize one end of it by rubbing it on a magnet. Place the cork in a basin of water and tell your chum you can control its movements. Hold the magnetized end of the knitting needle near the cork, which, because of the pin inside it, will follow the knitting needle as you move it about.

When your pal asks to have a shot at it, be sure you hand him the needle so that he will grip the magnetized end in his hand, and he'll be puzzled because the cork won't "obey" him.

What runs, yet can't walk?

A river.

What is the noblest musical instrument?

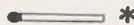
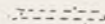
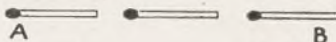
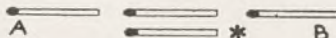
An upright piano.

Why are ears like regimental bands?

Because they both have drums.

JUDGING THE DISTANCE

This is a tricky optical illusion, and one that usually proves most deceiving. Arrange four matchsticks upon the table in the form shown. The matchstick marked has now to be



moved down to a distance equal to the length of the three top ones, i.e. the distance from A to B. It will be found that the average person will only move the matchstick marked down to the position shown by the dotted outline below. The correct distance, however, is indicated by the position of the actual matchstick marked. Try it yourself and see.

TRAGEDY!

He (sitting beside his adored one):
 "And who was the fathead who said you couldn't drive?"
 She: "The coroner."

WHO SAID THAT?

Professor (during an exam.)—
 "How would you discover a fool?"
 Student—"By the questions he would ask."

MISPRINTS

"All eyes were turned to the door as the Duchess sailed majestically in, wearing a gown of rich purple brocade, with the famous pearls round her neck."

"It was a brilliant wedding, and instead of the usual carnation, the Bridegroom wore a deep red nose."

"She was a typical business girl, slim, alert and very nearly dressed."

"We can supply any make of motor cycle, and hold large stocks of spare pants."

Why is a watch like a river?

It never runs far without winding.

What is the difference between a railway guard and a schoolmaster?

One minds the train and the other trains the mind.

MORE CARE!

Father—"Why were you kept late at school?"

Sam—"I didn't know where the Azores were."

Father—"Then you just remember where you put things in future."

CLIMBING WATER

Ask your pals if they can put water into a glass when it is upside down.

To show them, pour some water into a plate. Stick a match into a cork, and place the cork on the water. Light the match then place an inverted tumbler over it. The water will immediately run up into the tumbler.

TREACLY!

"Tuppence worth of treacle, please."

The grocer filled up the jug.

"Where's your money?"

"In the bottom of the jug!"



STILL LOST!

American in Scotland—"Say, tell me where I am. I'm lost."

Scotty—"Is there a reward for ye?"

American—"No!"

Scotty—"Then ye're still lost."

The FRETWORKER

A DOUBLE VASE STAND

THIS week's gift design chart is for a typical piece of fretwork, and one which deserves a place on any table or sideboard. The handsome holder for a pair of vases is just the type of article to delight any housewife. It can be made in almost any type of fretwood, but will look particularly well in mahogany.

The patterns are clearly printed and ready to paste down to the boards of the thickness stated against each design. The cutting is straightforward, and there is not too much constructional work even for the beginner. At the same time, there are certain mortise and tenon joints which will prove his ability to do good work, and help to make a strong as well as an attractive article. As can be seen from the drawing of the finished Stand, the holder has two vases and a handle at each end so the whole thing can be lifted conveniently and easily. Between the vases is a drop piece of work, and the whole thing stands on a base lifted on four small feet to prevent scratching a table or other polished surface.

The vases suitable for the Stand are of the special glazed green ware supplied by Hobbies, whilst the handles are also obtainable with the other fittings mentioned. The wood supplied is Mahogany, with the special shaped Moulding (No. 306) which forms the main base.

Pattern Details

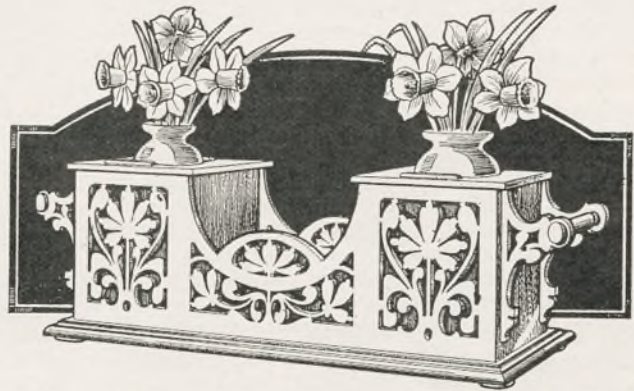
Study the general layout of the patterns on the sheet first, and notice where the lettered tenons fit into the corresponding mortises of other parts. In the case of the floor, half only is shown so this portion must be carefully transposed as a duplicate the other side of the centre line. In doing this, make sure to carry the edges straight through, and to have the tenons in line with each other.

If one has a plain straight edge to the board, then, of course, the pattern can be pasted down with the outer line on this edge. This will save cutting and also ensure a dead straight edge. All the mortises and tenons must be tested carefully as they are cut. The parts should not strain on each other unduly, and no tenons should have to be hammered into the mortises. They should bed

home by hand pressure only, for if they are forced there is a likelihood of the narrow neck of wood breaking away. For this reason, the thickness of the tenon should be tested out before actually cutting the mortise.

Remember, too, to cut the mortise the right size, and not too large. If it is large you cannot reduce it, whereas if the tenon fits too tightly you can glasspaper that down until a good fit has been secured.

All the parts should be cut carefully, then the paper remains cleaned away. Where the mortises and tenons are lettered a good plan is to letter



them on the inside of the wood where it will not be seen, and where it can be cleaned off after the parts are fitted.

Remember, too, that when you test a joint and have got a satisfactory one, make some light pencil mark on both pieces so that when finally glued together later on, they will return to the same position. You can see how imperative this is because the sides can be turned round and made to fit other ways, so that although you may have got the tenons right in the first instance, merely by turning the wood the reverse way, will have thrown one of them out.

Clean up the back of the work as well as the front, and use a fine grade of glasspaper finally so the surface of the wood does not get scratched.

The Construction

Having completed the work of cutting and cleaning, the construction can be proceeded with.

The base is made up of the floor, below which is glued the base moulding. This is specially shaped to take the floor into a recess, as shown in the detail at Fig. 1. Cut two lengths of moulding 15½ ins. long and two pieces 6 ins. long at an angle of 45 degrees at each end. Fit these together as a

MATERIAL REQUIRED

Fretwood.—For making this Vase Stand we supply Mahogany with sufficient base moulding for 3/3 post free 3/9.
Fittings.—Linen backing cloth 4d., two Handles (No. 5395) 8d., two green ware vases (No. 6016) 1/6 pair.
Postage on fittings 6d.
Complete parcel wood and fittings for 6/- post paid.

frame, then glue solidly and flat. Into this framework the floor itself is laid, and can later be glued in position.

The two long sides fit into the floor at the tenons A A, and between the sides at the intervals shown come the ends and the inner ends.

These four pieces are all exactly the same size, but the two outer ends each contain the mortises at C to hold the handle support. Notice that all these four pieces bed between the sides nicely, and if necessary arrange for screws to be driven to hold

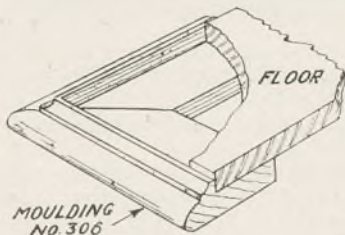


Fig. 1—The Floor Construction

the inner ends in position. If, however, the edges are glued, and small blocking pieces run along inside, there should be no need for these outside screws at all. The position of the inner sides is indicated by the dotted lines on the patterns and should be marked off in pencil in order to be visible when the paper is cleaned off.

Before putting in the ends, it is advisable to add the handles which are tenoned into each end at C. Four of these are required, and when they have been tested and found satisfactory, they can be glued in place. The handle itself consists of a central rod covered by a fancy composition which is just the length of the distance between the projecting pieces on the end. Run the piece of rod through one piece of wood, then through the handle piece, then into the opposite piece of wood.

The dowelling is cut off flush with the handle pieces, then covered by little circular discs as shown at Fig. 2. The top to each end is a plain rectangular piece with rounded corners, two mortises and a large circular opening. Cut the mortises (B) to fit over the projections on the

sides, and test the parts out so they lie flat to all the four pieces of wood.

The circular opening in the centre is for the vase, and is just large enough to allow it to rest snugly. Be sure to cut a true circle or the vase will wobble. Those, too, who have a tilting table or a machine will be able to cut this circle slightly on the bevel in order to allow the vase to bed in more satisfactorily.

The completed top should not be glued on to the sides, however, until the interior frets of these end compartments have been backed up with linen cloth or some similar fancy material. If preferred, you can get veneer paper, leatherette cloth, linen cloth or even thin wood. This background to the frets should be made a distinctive colour from the rest of the work, and a good plan is to use wood and to treat it with Eggshell Black to get a striking finish. Glue it behind the fretted sides, then fix on the top of the ends previously cut.

The only work yet remaining is the addition of the four circular feet which are cut from waste material in the patterns where they are shown on the sheet. These circular discs are added in the corners set back a little way in order they can just be seen when the work is viewed at an angle.

The whole of the wood should be stained down so the material is the same shade, then if you wish, a coat of polish can be added. If this is going to be undertaken, it is advisable to complete it before the backing pieces are put in the ends. If the interior backboards are put in first, it may be a little difficult to get the polish into the frets without going on to the backboard.

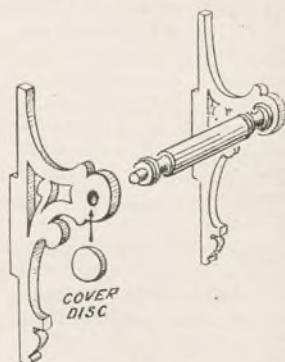


Fig. 2—How the handle is made

NATURE NOTES

The "Green Snakes" Uncoil

ONE of the most weird of Springtime awakenings is that of the common fern, or bracken. During the last weeks of their yearly display, the fern leaves turn a rich rusty colour, become very brittle and just crumble away. Their fount of life is a bleak peaty mass of fibre and earth, and from this emerge the new sprays of the season. Firstly as a light green coil, the frond grows taller and taller by unrolling. (The sketches drawn from life, demonstrate the function). So rapidly does the fern grow—throwing off its occasional shoots—that in a very short time, the woodland carpet looks as though it is infested with a multitude of green snakes, with curled up heads, ready to strike. To give an idea of the bracken's rapid growth, although it practically starts from nothing, as autumn comes, the writer's usual tracks through the woods are difficult to make progress on,

owing to bracken well over shoulder-high. This must be counteracted by making regular tracks by treading the bracken down. Bracken is so fertile in seed (those little brown spots on the under side of the leaves) that it is becoming an urgent problem to arrest its domineering way.



MAKE YOURSELF A PERISCOPE

THE Jubilee events of King George V awoke many people to the usefulness of that simple optical gadget—the periscope. Why not make one for this year's Coronation events? Apart from this topical use, a periscope is always useful for scouting, games, etc.

As nearly everyone knows, a periscope is a device enabling one to see far above the normal eye level. The principle is extremely simple, and should be thoroughly understood as this will enable one to make all sorts of these instruments.

Fig. 1 shows how two mirrors are fitted inside a long box which has apertures facing the mirrors. Note that the two mirrors which face each other, and are both at the same angle (45 degrees). This is important. The size of the box, and its length, are quite immaterial. One can utilise a gutter-pipe 20-30 ft. high and look over the roof of a house, or one can use a periscope about 2 ft. tall to see over the heads of a crowd.

A Rigid Model

Fig. 2 shows a rigid periscope made of plywood. Suitable pieces of mirror are often picked up quite cheaply at glaziers' shops, being remnants left from some big job. Hobbies have also a number of circular mirrors which are suitable.

The box can either have square ends or sloping. The mirrors are held by means of strips of wood glued to the sides. Definition is greatly improved by making a hood (like that of a reflex—or press-man's—camera). This shuts out unwanted light from the viewing end. The box periscope is so easy

to make that no detailed instructions are required.

The trouble with such a periscope is that it is rather bulky for carrying about (though ideal for a fixed position). Two ingenious clip-on mirrors are therefore shown. The first (Fig. 3) enables one to clip slanting mirrors on a Scout stave, walking stick, umbrella, or even on a tightly rolled newspaper. Hobbies tool clips are used, and to these is soldered a strip of tin-plate (cut from a tin can).

One end of this strip is bent over to hold the mirror firmly, whilst the other is bent into a lug to be soldered on the clip. If soldering is not convenient, an alternative arrangement is shown—whereby a small block of close-grained hardwood is first screwed to the spring clip, and then the mirror holder screwed to the sloping face of the block. Ready-made cycle reflectors may be used, but these are not so easy to clip on or off.

Fig. 4 shows an original arrangement wherein the mirrors are fixed to a small "lazy tongs" so the whole may be carried in the pocket. Although such tongs can be bought in toy shops, the reader is recommended to make a really strong, though light, pair.

Metal clips are made as before, for the mirrors, and these are soldered one end to a "glass movement" (used on swing mirrors, etc.). The other half of the movement is screwed to one arm of the tongs.

It is the work of a moment to shoot up the tongs, clip on the mirrors and adjust them. A wire hook may be made to hold the "scissors" ends of the tongs together, thus relieving the hand of possible strain.

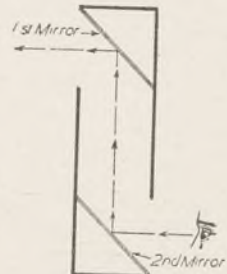
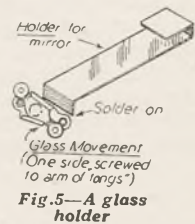
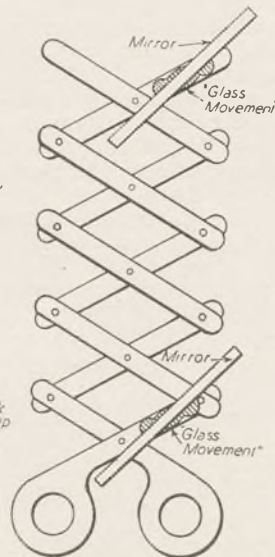
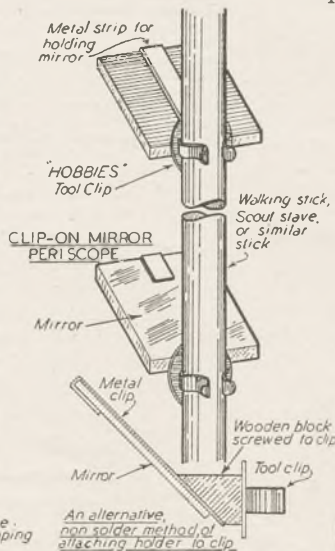
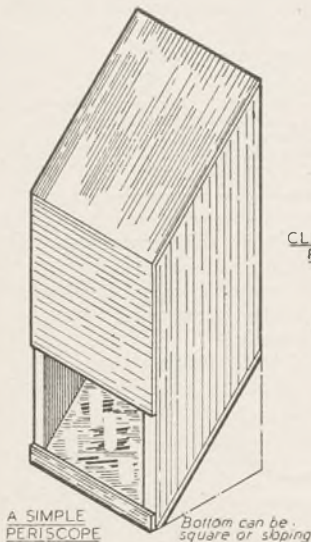


Fig. 2—The box type

Fig. 3—Mirrors clipped on to a pole

Fig. 4—The "lazy-tongs" type

Fig. 5—How it acts

BUDGERIGAR BREEDING CAGE

The keeping of "Love birds" is a popular hobby and here is a practical but easily made cage for your pets. Price of a parcel of wood can be had on request.

PROBABLY of all birds, the budgerigar is the most popular for breeding. The birds are quite hardy and can be bred in a variety of colours, also they are most fascinating pets.

The design of cage shown is useful both for indoor and outdoor breeding, as the nest box is of generous size and provides an attached form of apartment in which the birds can take shelter when they wish.

Figs. 1 and 2 show front and side views of the cage and all necessary dimensions. Fig. 3 shows the general construction from which it will be seen that the cage is quite easy to make and inexpensive.

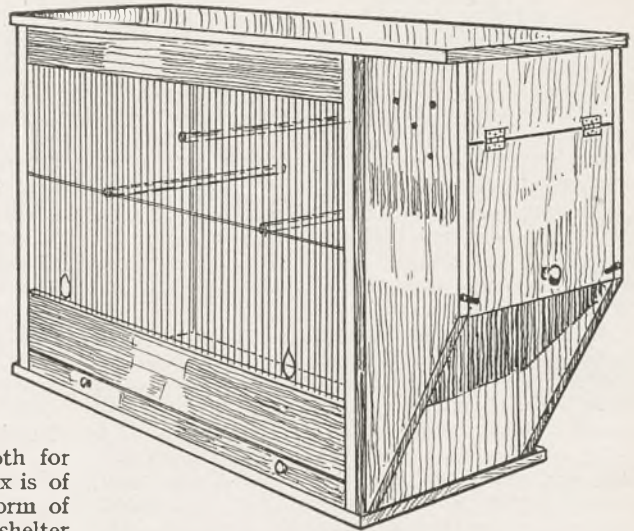
In making, use wood planed to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thickness, red deal or pine being suitable. The depth of the cage will allow of 1 in. wide boards being used when available. Special wood of this width for cage making can be bought or two boards, glued edge to edge, to make up the width. The former is preferable.

The Box Frame

First cut the two sides and in one bore the hole for the birds to enter the nest box. This hole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia., and the centre for it is marked $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. down from the top.

At a distance of 2 ins. below the hole bore a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. hole for a resting perch to be glued in. This is a 3 in. piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. dowel rod.

Now cut the side pieces of the nest box, then the bottom. The piece A is then cut and sawn across, the two being hinged together. Make up the nest box by gluing and nailing the bottom between the



side pieces and fixing the upper part of piece A between.

The two cage ends are now connected together by the cross rails B and C, the latter being 1 in. up from the bottom edge. The whole will now appear as in Fig. 3, except the plywood back.

The top and bottom boards of the cage can then be nailed or screwed across, and the back of plywood, screwed on. Now for the perches, for which dowel rod $\frac{3}{8}$ in. dia. will do.

One is usually fixed across parallel with rail C and about 1 in. away from it. The birds perch on

CUTTING LIST

	Length	Width	
Top	2ft. 7ins.	11ins.	
Bottom	2ft. 1in.	11ins.	
Ends (2)	1ft. 6ins.	11ins.	
Nest box, sides (2)	1ft. 6ins.	6ins.	
Nest box, bottom	9ins.	5ins.	
Piece A	9ins.	9ins.	
Rail B	2ft. 0ins.	2ins.	
Rail C	2ft. 0ins.	3ins.	
Sand tray, front	2ft. 0ins.	1in.	
Sand tray, bottom	2ft. 0ins.	10ins.	Plywood.
Back	2ft. 0ins.	18ins.	Plywood.
6ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. dia. dowel rod for perches.			
3 knobs. 1 pair 1 in. brass hinges.			
2 small buttons.			

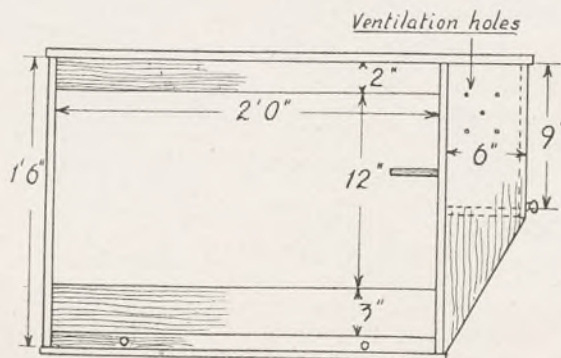


Fig. 1—A front view with helpful dimensions

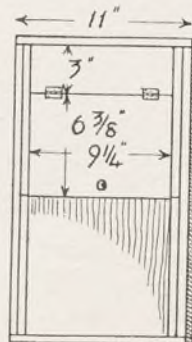


Fig. 2—An end view

this for easy access to the seed and water vessels. Perches can also be fixed to stretch across between the wire front and plywood back.

Mentioning the wire front, this is a standard

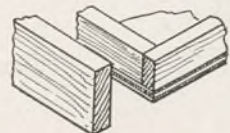


Fig. 4—A detail of the joints in the sand tray portion

size 24ins. by 12ins., and is better bought than made. Any bird shop will supply, or addresses of makers can be obtained from any journal devoted to bird life. The wire front is fixed in place by screw eyes so as to be easily lifted out as required.

A sand tray should be provided. This is a rectangle of plywood, nailed to a front piece and with side pieces glued each end, as in detail sketch, Fig. 4. Fix a pair of knobs to facilitate withdrawal, also a knob to the door of the nest box and small buttons each side to keep the door closed.

For Outdoor Use

If the cage is intended for outdoor use, it should be creosoted externally and the top covered with roofing felt.

It is a good idea to fix a second top, an inch or two above the first one and slightly sloping, to which the roofing felt can be nailed. The air space between will add to the comfort of the birds by preventing the cage getting too warm in hot weather.

The inside of the cage can be enamelled white or palest blue, but enamel of the non-poisonous kind should be used. Alternatively, the interior can be

coated with a distemper made up of whitening, mixed to a working consistency with size, and tinted with washing blue.

For inside use, either of the given interior treatments will be satisfactory, but it is usual to paint or enamel the outside of the cage black.

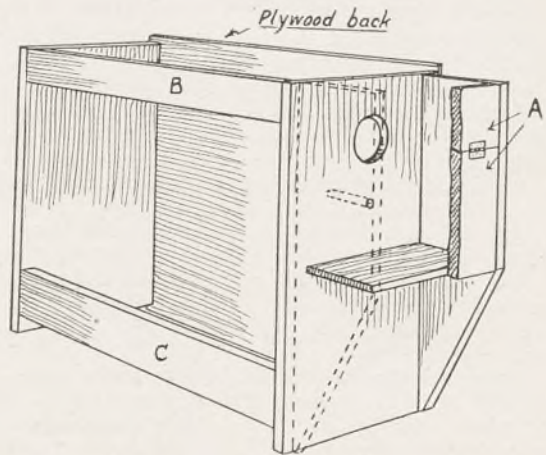
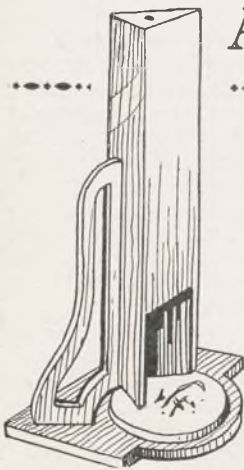


Fig. 3—The general framework with top removed



A SIMPLE KALEIDOSCOPE

HERE is a simply made kaleidoscope. The pattern is original and very effective and the toy gives great pleasure to young people. It is fitted with revolving table to enhance its usefulness and value.

Paint two strips of glass with black enamel. Thin glass is best and $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate negative glass is excellent. Its size is

6ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. When tacky press a piece of stout black cloth on to the enamel to form a hinge, making sure the glass is separated enough to fold it to the angle that will hold the $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. triangular piece.

Then glue on top of this the two backing pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. fretwood. They must come up to front of glass but it does not matter if they do not reach the hinge.

When dry, bend, glue and insert triangular piece in top and glue piece on front. If backing pieces have been bevelled correctly this will lie flat but in any case a rub with glasspaper will serve.

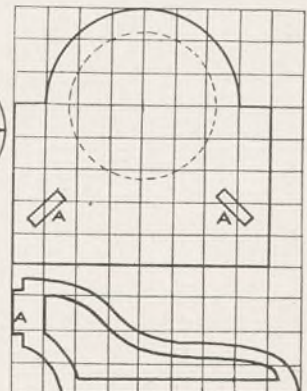
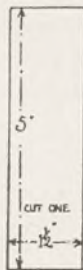
The base is cut out with a fretsaw to the shape shown here. Enlarge the squares to three times the size and

draw in the shape of the base and the upright supports.

The Stand

Before gluing the brackets into the base, bevel so the optical part will lie snug. Then glue into mortises in base and on to wood backing pieces of optical part. Screw table to base and allow to turn freely and instrument is complete. Crumpled paper, coloured tinfoil, etc. make splendid objects and are a never failing interest.

This model has been made by a reader in Australia, who has sold many of them at considerable profit and to the great delight of their purchasers.



The parts for the triangular tube and base

The base and supports

A PLANT STAND AND HOLDER

OUR illustration shows a Stand which will be found simple to make.

The completed article stands 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high and the box is 10 ins. square. The set of cabriole legs No. 513 D., obtainable from Hobbies, are in beech.

A side view is given in Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows the Stand completed and a cut-away view.

The legs are framed to four rails 9 ins. long, 2 ins. wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and for cutting out the "ears" of the legs, a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. stuff is wanted 12 ins. long by 2 ins. wide. Two sides of the box are 10 ins. square, and two sides 10 ins. by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. and all $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.

The two rails shown at the bottom of the box—(in the sectional diagram Fig. 2), are 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, while about 4 feet of corner moulding No. 300 ($\frac{3}{4}$ in. sided) is wanted as a finish for the four corners to hide the joints of the sides and the fixing nails.

Dowel Construction

For the actual base of the box, four pieces of No. 41 base moulding, with all ends mitred will be required, and as an edging for the top of the box Moulding No. 42, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. will be used.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view showing the method of dowelling and how the "ears" are shaped and glued in the angles formed between the rails and the legs.

The dowels fit tightly in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. holes bored $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep in each piece. The dowels should first be glued in the ends of the rails and then driven into the holes in the legs. They should be dealt

with in pairs for simplicity in handling. The "ear" pieces must have their top edges bevelled to fit under the rails and stand out beyond the shaped legs to allow cleaning off and final shaping to the curve.

The shape for outlining the "ears" can be got from Fig. 1.

Making the Box

The four sides are nailed or screwed together (Fig. 2) and the angles then covered with the moulding glued on.

The base of the box is formed from four 12 in. pieces of the No. 41 moulding. Cut the ends to an angle of 45° and glue the mitres together. Set the box upon this frame with an even margin all round before finally gluing and putting in the screws. The two pieces forming the floor will be screwed as the detail Fig. 2 shows.

The top edge of the box is finished with a square frame of No. 42 moulding, made in exactly the same manner as the base.

The fretted ornaments No. 811 are put on with glue and pins.

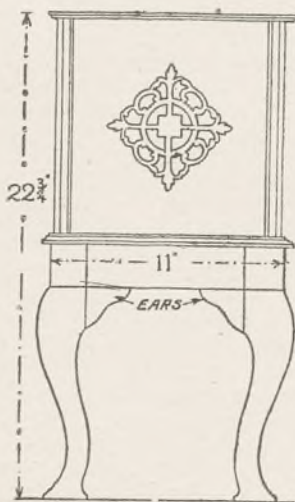
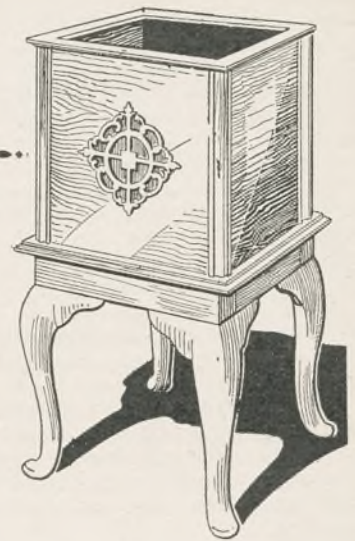


Fig. 1—Side view with dimensions

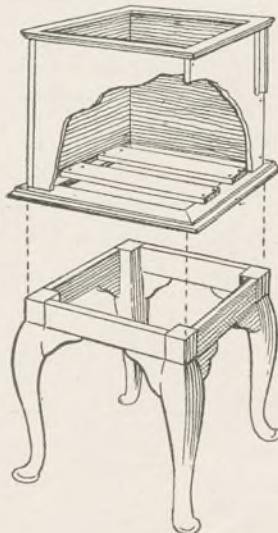


Fig. 2—Details of construction

CUTTING LIST	
4 pieces,	9 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
1 piece,	12 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2 pieces,	10 ins. by 10 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 pieces,	10 ins. by 9 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
2 pieces,	9 ins. by 2 ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
4 pieces,	No. 41 moulding, 12 ins. long.
4 pieces,	No. 42 moulding, 12 ins. long.
4 pieces,	No. 300 moulding ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.), 12 ins.
4	ornamental frets, No. 811.
4	Cabriole legs No. 513 D.

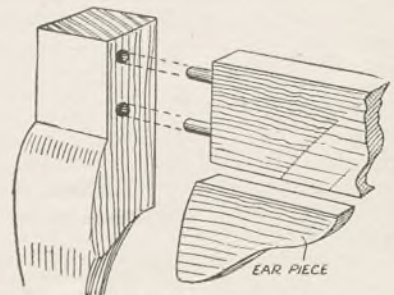


Fig. 3—Dowel joints and corner pieces

CORONATION MEDAL STAND



A LARGE number of our readers will like to keep some little memento of the Coronation, and to have a small piece of work which they can show in their window or put on their side table before and during the festivities. Moreover, they may like to spend a short while with the fretsaw when they have a little spare time on their hands.

An excellent model which covers these points is illustrated herewith, and it is made up in any ordinary fretwood from patterns printed full size in the centre pages. The parcel of wood necessary can be obtained from Hobbies Ltd., and this has all the boards cut the right size for the various parts, and planed to a smooth and semi-glossy surface.

Not only is the wood supplied, but we have obtained a special medal for Hobbies readers which is quite suitable for this model. The medal is handsomely embossed with a picture in relief of the King and Queen on one side, and commemorative wording on the reverse. The whole is hung by means of a safety pin and red, white and blue ribbon. The medal is far superior to the cheap ones found on the market, and will be worth keeping as a lasting souvenir. It costs only 6d. and is obtainable from Hobbies Ltd. in the usual way.



A picture of the Special Medal supplied

Moreover, in connection with this model, we are running a special competition with prizes for the best cut piece of work sent in. Particulars of it are given in a separate panel herewith, and should be read carefully because we want every reader to take advantage of the offer and to enter the simple contest.

Patterns and Wood

The patterns, if studied in conjunction with the picture herewith, should be almost self explanatory, but before pasting them down to the wood, it is necessary to link up the two halves of the main base. A centre line is given, and the two parts should be put together on the wood with a perfectly square edge.

Any ordinary wood can be used, but mahogany or satin walnut are most suitable. All the parts

are $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick and the direction of the grain is indicated by the arrow. All the parts are cut out with the fretsaw, then cleaned up carefully afterwards with glasspaper.

Be sure to get the wording of "God Save the King" sharp and clear. All edges, too, must be perfectly straight in order the parts may butt up against each other nicely.

The Medal Holder

Having completed the parts, take the two upright sides to the medal rest and fix them into the base at the mortise A. Between these two sides comes the upright front piece which should just come level with the front edges and reach to the bottom end of the sloping portion.

Over the whole of this sloping part the medal rest is glued. It projects equally over the sides and front, and if necessary, blocking pieces can be added inside to hold it more firmly.

The two side parts containing the words "God Save the King" are glued close up to the sides and in. back from the front. See they are parallel with the back of the base and at the end of each, glue on the little wooden block to the base. This block is of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and its ends should be cut with a tenon saw to ensure them being flat. A screw can also be driven into this block from under the base, whilst on top of it comes a little square capping piece, then a small circular disc.

A Shaped Capping

Above the wording "God Save the King," too, is a long capping strip which adds a finish to these parts. These capping strips must have all four long edges rounded off to make a shapely

Prizes for cutting

A special Coronation Competition for you, with a handsome silver medal as first prize and fountain pens as consolation prizes. Just cut out the Medal Stand now and get it ready to send in. No entrance fee. No hard rules. The Stand will be sent back to you after judging. Do not send in your entry yet but look out for further particulars in a later issue. Make your Stand Now and wait.

moulding. This shape is seen by the sectional drawing on the pattern of the capping piece.

In connection with this, we are offering a special medal and its position is indicated by the dotted lines on the medal rest. It would, however, be better to provide a suitable cloth background for the medal to lie upon, as can be seen in the picture of the finished article.

A piece of baize, velvet, or similar thick material, 3½ ins. long and 2 ins. wide should be glued down to the centre of the medal rest so the point of the medal ribbon can be fixed in.

The ends of the Stand are further decorated with two small flags and these also are supplied

by Hobbies Ltd. as set out in the material list herewith.

The whole thing can be painted or stained a suitable shade. The wording would look very well if gilded, and silver paper pasted behind to form a background.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED

For making this Medal Stand, we supply a special parcel of Satin Walnut, with handsome Medal, ribbon and pin and two miniature Union Jack Flags, all for 1/6, complete.

The parcel will be sent anywhere for 1/9 post free.

Please order Parcel No. T.M. 353.

BOOKS WORTH READING AND HAVING

Engineering

SEVERAL books of particular interest to readers have recently been added to our library shelves and we are mentioning them here because they may appeal to a large proportion interested in the subjects concerned.

For instance, many are now actively engaged in engineering factories or drawing offices. For them there are a particularly helpful series published by Percival Marshall & Co. Ltd., of Fisher Street, London, W.C.1., what is more they are quite reasonable in price—from 9d. to 3/6 only. There is one, for instance, on "Screw Cutting," another on "Workshop Facts and Figures," whilst a third covers "Engineering Mathematics Simply Explained."

Anyone who is at all ambitious will not be content with just doing the job but must surely try and find out how and why. Here are the very books to help him—descriptions always being clearly written and amply illustrated. Any reader interested should write to the address given for a leaflet of details, mentioning Hobbies.

Cabinet Work

THERE is much that comes under the heading of cabinet making which many are apt to overlook. Dying veneers, polishing ivory, buhl work, mosaic, marqueterie, etc., are all fascinating subjects essential to the real cabinet maker.

A book on the subject called "The Cabinet Makers' Guide" has just been published at 3/6 by The Technical Press Ltd., of 3 Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. It has 168 pages, an excellent index, recipes on dyes, polishing, etc., descriptive list of wood, etc., in addition to practical chapters on every phase of work either the beginner or the expert is likely to need.

Model House Building

WE have often made the suggestion in these pages that readers should be able to make a lucrative business of building model houses

to sell to builders and estate agents for advertising purposes. With the housing estates growing everywhere, agents like to have an actual model to show prospective customers and most readers will have seen the very realistic ones on view.

The making of model houses is thoroughly explained in a new book on "House Modelling," by Edward W. Hobbs, and also published by the Technical Press Ltd., as mentioned before.

As the author remarks, the modelling of small buildings is peculiarly fascinating, but with this book at hand and care, patience, and the necessary materials, a very practical and pleasing pastime. Those who follow out the really helpful advice of the various chapters and the many photographs, can build a profitable business as well as some beautiful pieces of work.

Woodcarving

READERS are frequently writing for knowledge on Woodcarving, and we have pleasure in drawing to their notice a new book called "Woodcarving and Design" by Lynn Miller. This handsome and practical manual has over 200 pages packed with information and illustrations. It shows the tools and materials needed, how, when and where to use them, as well as giving examples of designs which can be utilised.

The suggestions cover an amazing range of work which can be undertaken, including Honours Shields, Stool Tops, Book Ends, Scroll Work, etc. Carving Tools to the number of 57 varieties are illustrated, and every one of them must have been needed in the really beautiful examples of professional work illustrated at the end of the book.

The Manual is published by Pitmans of Parker Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, who will be pleased to give readers more particulars if they write mentioning Hobbies Weekly.



Satisfaction

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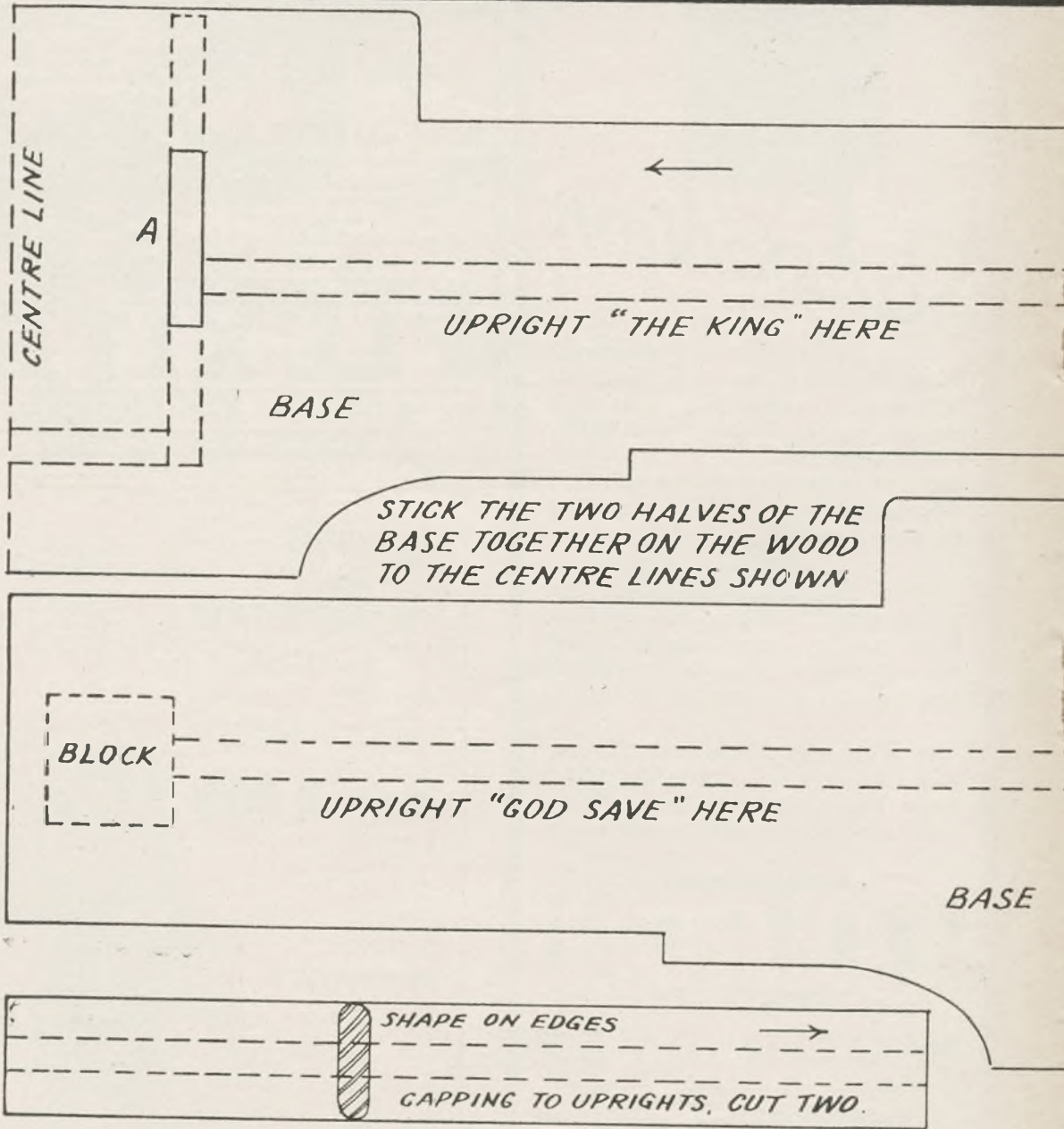
MONEY for You

Why not make several chairs and sell them to your friends? They go like “hot-cakes.” But you must start NOW. Send for your parcel of material without delay.



CORONATION MEDAL STAND

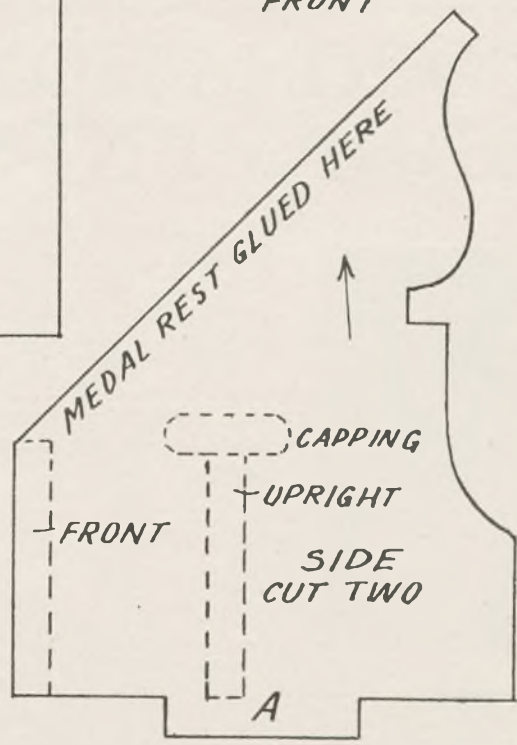
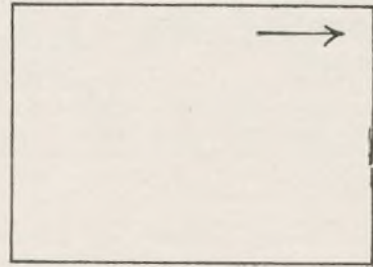
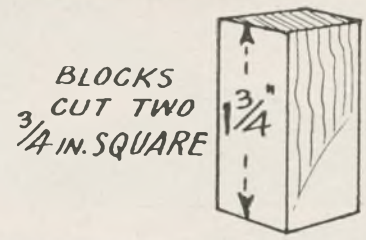
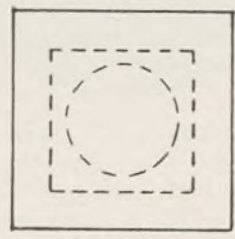
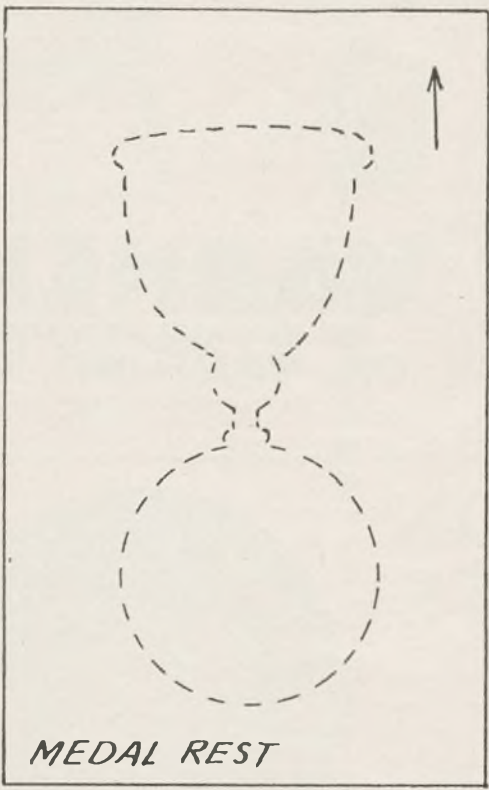
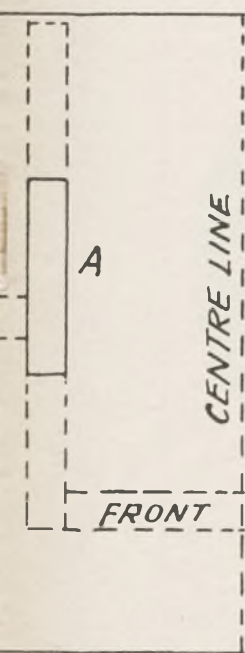
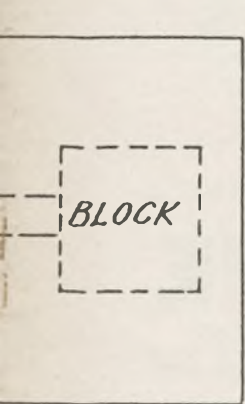
See details on page 105





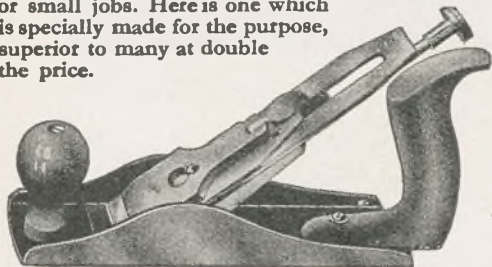
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Model Railway Accessories



IN the first portion of this article (March 13th) we gave particulars and illustrations for making a variety of simple loads and wagons for goods traffic.

The drawing (Fig. 2) shows the detailed parts for a number of the implements already mentioned. Briefly enumerated, they are as follows: (1) an L.M.C. O-gauge brake wheel, (2) an axle and (3) an underbearer for a reaping machine, (4) a driver's seat for the same vehicle or for a binder, (5) the support of wire for the seat, (6) the control lever for binder or reaper, soldered on at the side, (7) a prepared wagon wheel as used on one side of the binder, (8) the arms of the rotators for a binder. Of these there should be a couple of sets, and they are made from a gig wheel, certain of the spokes being removed.

In (9) we have the hitching pole for reaper or binder, made from busbar, in (10) the cutter of the reaping machine, made by soldering a strip of flat brass, very fine, to a row of pins, while the latter are in their paper, in (11) the hitching tree or swivel-tree for either implement, made by cutting a piece from rustic fences.

Wheel Uses

In (12) we see one of the arms for the rotator of the binder, brass strip; while (13) shows the method of forming the fifth wheel of a farm wagon, lorry, threshing machine or removal van. Here a carpet press-button is utilized, one portion being soldered to the body, the other having the dummy springs attached, and the socket for the hitching pole. The latter is of O-gauge point-rod wire, which is threaded at one end, and it screws into a tapped portion taken from an O-gauge point rod fork, soldered on the button.

In (14) we have the exact size and shape of the main tinsplate body of the binder, which should be

bent over as indicated, in consultation with the sketch in Fig. 1. The irregular axle of the binder is shown in (15), and in (16) we have the side of a farm wagon, cut from tinsplate. Two of these, and two ends, will be required, and the ends are bent up from the tinsplate floor of the vehicle. The sides are then soldered on the inside. The size of the floor of the farm wagon is given in (17).

When finished, these various loads may be

OO GAUGE MODEL GOODS TRAFFIC

painted to taste. For the farm wagon, binder and other farm implements, a blue body with yellow wheels looks well. The binder will also require one or two watch wheels to be soldered judiciously at various points.

The various wagons used in transporting these loads are very interesting. The G.W.R. van is essentially a motor-car wagon. It can be made exactly as illustrated by using litho papers and a van wooden block, ready shaped. The axleguards are of the coach type.

Doors to Fit

The vehicle is fitted with end doors, and is generally loaded and unloaded by running the load over hinged plates fitted to the end of the platform above the buffer-stop. Well-wagons have already been described in this journal, and can be most realistically made up from brass running rail.

A tarpaulined implement load looks exceedingly well, as the diagram will show. For this purpose, an



The author's steam shovel model mounted on a well wagon as described

eccentrically shaped form of wire may be carefully covered with a piece of cellophane, very thin, and painted with dull black paint.

The dummy tarpaulin is tied down with thin black thread, and may first be lettered in white if desired, with a suitable number included.

A suggested design for an implement factory is given in Fig. 3. This is intended to be created on the back-sheet of the scenery, and thus takes up no

space on the layout. The front walls are of smoky brick paper. The windows are of sash paper, stuck on the brick surface, a window sill of concrete-coloured paper being added below each. The upright lines in the drawing on the front walls are simply white lines (very thin paper strip) on the model.

The roof work is done in some kind of dark paper—a bluey-stone brown paper (as for parcels)

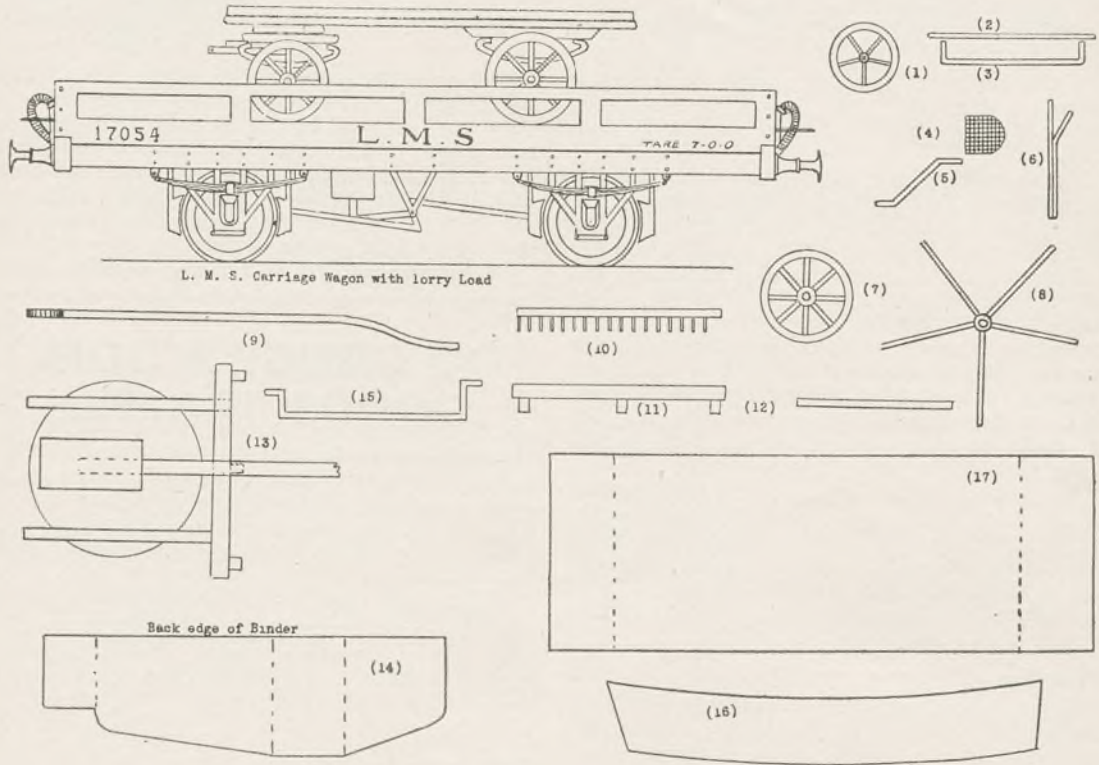
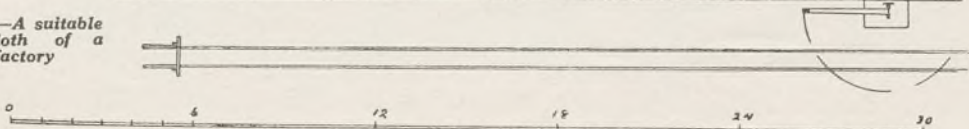


Fig. 2—Full size details for implement loads



Fig. 3—A suitable backcloth of a factory



will serve, or the dark border from certain railway posters. The chimney stack is of brick paper, suitably shaded.

All that is necessary is a single siding, with a little ground space for storing and arranging the implements to be despatched. The dummy doors of the roller shutter type are done in lined grey paper.

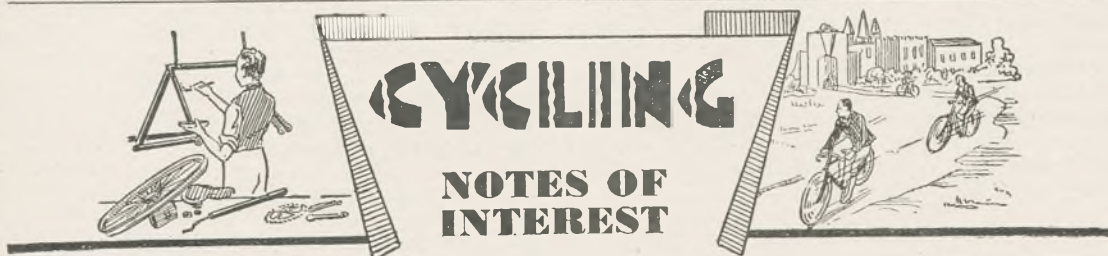
It is often possible to use a cheap commercial model for an implement load, and if the proportions are not exactly to strict scale appearance, the load may be sheeted over with a model 'tarpaulin' consisting of thin cellophane painted dull black. The sheet is tied on the load with the painted side outwards, with the aid of black

thread, and the load is then fixed in place on the vehicle with chains.

Fixing Chains

The best chain to use is 20-link model ship's chain, which costs very little. The chain is cut to the length desired, with an allowance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to pass under the sides of the wagon. To these two ends there may then be soldered a fine wire ring, and a very small elastic band may be attached to the rings.

This will provide a chain with a flexible adjustment in it, which can be looped around the load and the wagon as desired, the elastic, of course, being concealed under the floor.



Making it Smart

SHOULD you be re-enamelling your bicycle, why not complete the job properly by lining the frame with gold lines, similar to those which decorated it originally? These lines are not painted by hand, but are produced with transfers, and for that reason they are as easily made by the novice as by the expert.

A sheet of lining transfers costs about 1/-, and they are obtainable in various colours. There are, to form a complete sheet, transfers for each bar of the frame, the front and rear forks, and the mudguards. The liners are printed on transparent paper, and the first step is to cut from the sheet the part needed for the component of the bicycle you are lining. Peel away the backing from the paper, place the exposed lining on the cycle in the exact spot required, and then press into contact with a soft duster. Five or ten minutes later, the transfer paper can be peeled away, leaving the lines on the cycle. It is wise to use a wet rag to ease away the paper, soaking the latter before it is peeled off.

To finish off, varnish the bicycle with a hard-drying varnish.

Lightweight Machines

HAS the limit in light bicycles yet been reached? Many experts believe that it has—at least, so far as machines for everyday use are concerned. During the last ten years, manufacturers have catered well for the discerning rider, who knows that every ounce above a certain weight is simply so much more weight to be propelled.

Lightness has been achieved, first, by reducing the frame-size and wheel-size. It became realised that a low-built frame and 26in. wheels were not only lighter, but safer too, for the rider could place his feet on the ground when halted in traffic.

Modern methods of manufacture have also enabled frames with lighter (yet equally strong) lugs to be produced—again reducing the weight of the entire machine. Now, however, lightness has probably reached its limit. A cycle frame must necessarily be quite rigid, and further reduction in the diameter of the frame members would allow "giving," and consequent loss of pedalling power between the rider and the rear wheel.

Lighter frames could doubtless be produced if lighter metals (such as duralumin) were employed, but the cost question precludes their use for the everyday bicycle.

Riding in Wind

WINDY weather is without doubt the greatest of all handicaps to enjoyable cycling. A strong headwind can make cycling a toil instead of a pleasure—to the undiscerning rider. The expert wheelman, however, knows certain "tricks of the trade" which greatly reduce the discomfort.

First, he will ride out with the wind behind him, if his outing is a pleasure jaunt and he can choose his direction. After all, the wind may change before he turns round to come home again!

If it does not, he will determine to begin the homeward journey at an earlier hour than usual, thus enabling him to return at a steady pace. He knows that it is useless attempting to fight the wind—it can be conquered only by attacking it gently. If he can lower the gear of his machine, so much the better.

An even more beneficial idea is to return by a route which follows lanes rather than main roads. The amount of shelter provided by hedges is astonishing, and it is often possible to plan a return route that avoids a large part of the wind, on even the most boisterous day.



The Coronation

ORGANISATION should now be complete for the selling of Coronation programmes and it is up to us Scouts to see that every person who would like a programme is given the opportunity to buy one. I would remind readers that the programmes should be sold only at Coronation festivities on or after May 12th. No house-to-house canvassing is allowed, as that would interfere with legitimate trade channels. We might well adapt the Cub motto for this activity and DO OUR BEST.

Scout Colours

IT is essential that correct procedure be followed where colours are concerned, especially as many overseas Scouts will be in the Country this month. So here are a few points for your guidance.

Union Jack should only be lowered in the presence of H.M. the King, members of the Royal Family, Foreign Royalties of Dominion representatives.

Each colour should be followed by a Guard or you may have one on either side.

Salute by bringing colours from "Slope" to "Carry" and then to "Slope" again, when base is passed.

In Church the colours follow the choir and thence to the altar.

Union Jack should be carried on the right.

Dedicated colours should receive special care.

Competition Results

AS I had to get these notes through early last month in view of the Easter holidays, I could not include the result of the Scout word "Hobbies" competition.

The entries were phenomenal and it was easily the most popular competition we have had, so it will therefore be repeated at a later date. The winner was Robert H. Bisset, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who gave the following entry. Hassock 1. Olive 1. Burbot 2. Bromptonstock 2. Invicta 1. Ebony 1. Socrates 2. Total 10.

Louis Redmore of Devon also gained 10 points and receives a prize. Consolation prizes have been sent to Jack McClure of Ballymoney, M. J. Crowther of Mirfield, L. Denten of Epsom, William McAvey of Crieff.

These competitions appear in this page each month, and I want every reader who is a Scout to enter and tell his pals about them too. They are good fun as well as worth while trying for the prizes.

Our Travelling Ambassador

ONCE more the Chief is touring on behalf of Scouting with India as his destination this time. He has visited many other Scout Associations, etc. on his way. Several excellent photographs were sent me by a Scout reader at Aden where the Chief inspected the Cubs and Scouts of the District.

The strong personality of the Chief is a fine tonic to Overseas Scouts.

For Overseas Scouts

THANK you for a fine entry to the drawing competition of our December page. Some of the entries were very artistic especially that of Ong Heng Khiong to whom a consolation prize has been sent. Many Scouts did not abide by the rules and drew one subject only and so were disqualified.

The winner was Noshir K. Irani of Bombay and his prize has been forwarded.

Whitsun

CAMPING for most Scouts will begin with the Whitsun holidays and I have already made arrangements to spend the holiday under canvas. Try out this new type of fireplace. It is the old trench type but is formed in the shape of a cross †.

The fire is fed into the main trench as usual, while the glowing embers are pushed into the side trenches, representing the arms of the cross. Dixies, etc. may be heated in the main trench and foodstuff so cooked may be kept hot over the embers in the side trenches.

This type of fire will be found very useful for a large camp but would be equally suitable for a patrol.

An Observation Test

IDENTIFY the following advertisements.

1. Watt gave us Steam.
2. The Nations Diet.
3. In the most unexpected places.
4. Your Good Night Beverage.
5. A Joy to drive with.
6. Full Strength—Fine Flavour.

Entries on a postcard (penny stamp please) to Scout Observation Competition, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, by May 8th, 1937. Many fine prizes.

The Skipper

HOW TO COLOUR PERIOD SHIP MODELS

WHEN the ship model enthusiast has made and rigged a model of an old English warship, he usually comes up against the difficult problem of colour. The writer has seen many otherwise beautiful models spoilt by wrong period colouring. Even Elizabethan ships have been seen decorated with carved work or wreathed ports.

The lack of concise information on this subject is due chiefly to the latitude allowed to captains in painting their ships. There were many small differences, but one can be fairly accurate as to general tendencies within a year or two.

In Tudor Times

Tudor ships differed widely from any subsequent period in that they were painted in bright geometrical designs above the gunwale, frequently in heraldic patterns. Green and white, which were the royal colours, were very popular, also blue, red, or black and white. Shields were sometimes hung on the fore and aft castles.

The only alteration during the period 1703 to 1800 was the fashion for blue paint instead of black on the upperworks. This came in about 1745, but had again been replaced by black by 1775.

The masts were usually treated in the same way as the hull, a varnished finish. The top-gallants, yards, and booms were treated with lamp-black.

One interesting exception to the general rules appeared in the 1790's. Several frigates and smaller ships were painted black with red streaks along the gun-ports, but this did not become popular with the line-of-war ships. Incidentally a model frigate of this period in these colours is very striking.

We now come to the ships painted Nelson-fashion. Prior to the battle of the Nile the wales had marked the division of ship decoration. The new style however, disregarded this, and used the line of gun-ports for governing the colour scheme.

These ports ran level from stem to stern and crossed the wales where necessary. The gun-ports often cut into the wales, and previously the colour line had cut across the port lid.

Another innovation was the change in internal colouring. Prior to this period all ships had been painted red inside for a very practical reason. Nelson discarded this in favour of stone colour

which was much more pleasing.

The following table shows briefly the important changes and dates in hull colouring.

HULL		UPPERWORKS	
1500-1610	Varnished, with black wales		Geometric patterns in colours mentioned
1610-1703	as above	1610-1745	Black with gilded carving
1703-1798	Yellow or varnished, black wales	1745-1775	Blue with gilded carving
1798-1812	Black. Yellow band along ports Black port-lids	1775-1812	Black with gilded or yellow carving
1812-1820	As above, but white edges to yellow bands	1812-1860	Black
1820-1860	Black. White bands. Black port-lids		Black

This fashion lasted for approximately a century, from 1500 to 1610, when carved work first appeared on the "Prince Royal." This gilded "gingerbread" work prevailed for roughly two hundred years, although it disappeared for a short time on several occasions. The chief occasion was during the Commonwealth, when the passion for plainness was felt even at sea. With the Restoration however, it came back in all its glory, complete with the golden wreaths round the gun-ports, which were such a striking characteristic of 17th century ships.

During the 16th and 17th centuries the hull, from the lower wales to the gunwale, was not painted, but varnished with a mixture of oils and turpentine, and it was not until 1703 that paint was first used. Even then this was not always done, for only one coat of yellow paint was allowed each year, and this was often sparingly mixed with the oils and turpentine.

The Nelson Fashion

After Trafalgar, Nelson-fashion was universal throughout the Navy. One important point should be noted. From 1812 to 1820 a narrow white line appeared on each side of the yellow streaks, and by the latter date the white had completely replaced the yellow, and we now get the familiar black and white hulls which lasted until iron replaced wooden hulls for our warships.

There are several small but important points to remember. When the gun-port lid is open it shows the colour of the interior, either red or stone. The black of the lowest wale was continued to the waterline at the stern. Prior to 1775 the bottoms had been painted white, but during the twenty five years from 1775 to 1800 this was gradually discarded in favour of copper bottoms which lasted until the end of the "wooden walls."

FRETWORK TOOL RACKS

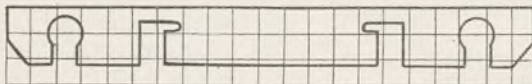
It is a pity so many workers are untidy with their tools and leave them lying about in a haphazard manner when it is quite simple and much more efficient to keep them neatly and tidily when not in use.

The idea will probably have occurred to workers about fitting little tool racks, and here are some suggestions for those who have the carded fretwork outfits of Hobbies Ltd., and who want to turn the actual cards into a permanent holder.

The illustrations herewith show the idea quite simply and even those who do not have this particular type of card, will do well to study the details so they may be able to fit up similar racks and shelves for themselves. Each fretwork card, of course, varies slightly because of the additional tools, but the general layout can be followed similarly to the illustration.

Here we see how odd pieces of waste wood can be cut, shaped and fixed to hold all the necessary tools. The fretframe can be hung into a long narrow shelf in which special shaped slots are cut with the fretsaw itself.

The wood for this rack should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ in.



A suitable rack marked in $\frac{1}{16}$ in. squares

thick in order to allow for strength when it is glued to the card, and for the further fixing of screws into the edge from the back. For the glasspaper block a little shelf is provided with two straightforward brackets beneath.

The shelf is made a little greater than the width of the glasspaper block itself, and in order to prevent it slipping off, and also to give it a neater finish, a narrow rim is put round the front edge and two ends.

A Table Bracket

The shelf and bracket pieces are again in $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood, glued and screwed to the back. The little edging strip is $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, being mitred at the corners or butted up to make a neat joint. The cutting table again is fixed by a triangular piece of wood over the front of which is glued and nailed a very narrow strip.

The V-opening of the table itself will thus bed snugly down on to the larger piece of wood ($\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick again), whilst the little cross strip holds it upright and prevents it from falling forward and out of place.

Additional shelves can, of course, be made for the other tools, whilst the long rack holding the fretsaw can also be made to accommodate the hammer and fretwork drill. These two are easily hung by means of little slots cut outside where the frame hangs. The slots must be just large

enough to take the handle of the hammer and shank of the drill, but not large enough to allow the head of either of the tools to fall through.

Again, the shelf accommodating the glasspaper block should not be made large enough for that article only. It should be longer in order that the fretsaws may lie upon it also.

On the other hand, a special small shelf can be fixed to the card elsewhere only for the saw-blades. If this is done, remember to get a little edging piece as in the case of the glasspaper block—in order to prevent the tiny blades falling off. These little suggestions will provide the nucleus for fretworkers to get out their own racks according to their individual requirements.

A Plywood Rack

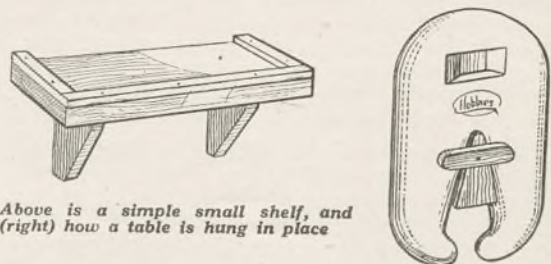
If they have not the fretwork card on which their tools were received, it is an easy matter to use a piece of plywood. This can be $\frac{3}{16}$ in. or $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and should measure about 12 ins. wide and 15 ins. high. The actual height, of course, will vary according to the length of the handframe. This should not hang below the back-board.

The whole card is hung by means of the cords provided, but if you are making your own back-board you will have to drill a couple of small holes at the top, and thread through some strong string.

It is best to hang a tool rack like this, firmly to the wall, and a better idea is probably to fix the whole thing with tacks or large headed nails permanently in position. This will allow the tools to be taken off and replaced quite easily, whereas if you have the card hanging by the top only, it may pull off the nail or the cord come away



How Tools can be Hung



Above is a simple small shelf, and (right) how a table is hung in place

from the wall when you take the larger tools out of the racks.

OUR MONTHLY CALENDAR PANEL

ANOTHER of our popular little monthly calendar panels is given below full size, and it is quite typical of the month of May, with the bird singing in the May tree and heralding the brighter and warmer days which should now be at hand.

Readers will already have cut out the backboard and can now replace the April picture by the one shown below. As mentioned before, it can be taken out in wood or ivory or other similar composition, and just screwed down to a board large enough to carry the panel itself and one of the calendar date pads from Hobbies Ltd. (No. 6154).

The board can be 7ins. wide and 9½ins. deep, although, of course, there is no reason why, if preferred, it should not be long and narrow. In this instance, the picture of May and the word itself would appear by the side of the calendar on a board 4¾ins. wide and 12ins. long.

Another suggestion also is to back up the picture of the month with some material which will make it stand out in stronger relief. The

board can be hung by means of little brass wall hangers as supplied by Hobbies Ltd., or, of course, by a piece of cord threaded through two holes.



Even apart from the picture as a calendar subject, it would form quite a novel little subject for a birthday card, and if any of your friends happen to have this event during the month, why not cut out the picture in thin plywood, paste it on to another piece the size of a postcard, and send it off to them with your best wishes?

Suggestions for colouring the panel have already appeared in our previous months, and it should be no trouble to any ingenious reader to finish off the whole thing satisfactorily.



MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Order and Stamps must accompany the order. They will be inserted in the earliest issue. To sell anything except fretwork goods or those shown in Hobbies Handbook. Orders can be sent either to Hobbies Weekly, Advertisement Dept. 30/32 Ludgate Hill, London E.C.4. or Dereham, Norfolk.

MONEY-MAKING Opportunities constantly occurring; highly recommended; particulars free. Send postage—Messrs. Green, 17, Church Lane, Hull.

"MENDINE."

MENDS Everything. A liquid glue cement in tubes, 2d., 4½d., 8d., from all Stores. If unobtainable, write Mendine, 123, Borough, S.E.1.

GALLEONS. Send for our list of ships, aeroplanes and other models which can be made from Hobbies designs and materials.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

INVENTIONS PROTECTED. Booklets gratis.—Reginald W. Barker & Co., Patent Agents, 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

MAKING A COT? Here's what you need. Drop side fittings 3/6. Castors 9d. set. Mattress with frame 12/- carriage forward.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

LONELY? Then write Scy., U.C.C., 16BB., Cambridge St., London, S.W.1. Genuine. Estab'd. 1905.

BALSA WOOD for building model aeroplanes. Lowest prices for sound quality. Send for list.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

GRAMOPHONE ATTACHMENTS for Radio. Electric Motors, 25/-; Pick-ups, 9/6; Portable Gramophones, 12/-; Spring Motors, 4/6, dozen 36/-; 100, £12/10/0; 1,000, £100; Walnut Pedestal Anexagram, £5; Sound-boxes, 1/6. Tonearms, Horns, Cabinets, Needles, Gears, Springs, Accessories. Cheapest. Quantity buyers obtain lower prices. Catalogue free.—Regent Hob, 120 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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SIAMESE-CHINESE Cigarette Cards. Sale or Exchange. Write for Catalogue.—T. Reangnetra, 1068Kh, Prachathipok Road, Dhonburi, Siam.

A.C./D.C. 1 & 3 PHASE MOTORS. All voltages, from 14/9. Lists free. Repair Specialists, Easco. 18h, Brixton Road, S.W.9.

GENUINE BARGAIN—Three 127-page True Life Stories value 1/6; View Postcards value 1/-; Corona Writing Set of Paper, Envelopes, Post Cards, etc. value 1/6. Sent complete for 2/6 post free.—Phelps, 122, Roseberry Gardens, Green Lanes, Harringay, London, N.4.

DO YOU KNOW WOOD? Eight specimen pieces each about 3ins. square, marked for reference, 8d. post free.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

1,000 STAMPS 1/8. Stamps Bought.—Burley, 21, Jardine Road, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

IVORINE (white) about 1/32in. thick. Just the stuff for fretwork overlays. In sheets 12 by 6ins. 1/6; post 2d. Also Xylonite (black) 1/3.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

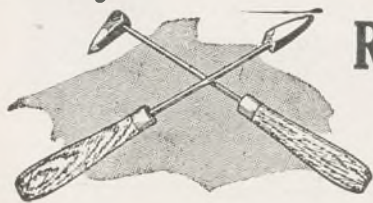
CASTING MOULDS for lead soldiers, animals, etc. Sample Mould 2/9. Catalogue—Stamp Industries, 13, Gordon Avenue, Twickenham.

DOLL'S HOUSE Papers, Fittings. Bathroom set, fireside set, door knocker, etc. Write for list.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

MOVIES AT HOME. How to make your own Cinema Projector. Particulars free.—Moviscope (H) Pear Tree Green, Doddinghurst, Essex.

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9in. 9d. 10in. 10d. 12in. 1/-
Hatchet or Straight
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Make and save money with these handy soldering irons. Just the thing for the radio fan. In three sizes, hatchet or straight.

Hobbies Ltd.,
Dereham.

Get this Metal Square for 1/8

Post 4d.

This is the square you find in the better-class tool sets. A strong accurate tool built for a lifetime of useful service.



Buy from your nearest Hobbies branch, or order direct from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

SHIPS OF WAR

VERY shortly after the Coronation of their Majesties there is to be a review of the fleet off Portsmouth. Unfortunately all of us will not be able to make the journey to see this magnificent spectacle—so what about making a review of our own ships of War? A review which we can hold sitting in an easy chair over the fireside; though it ought to be warm enough to dispense with the fire.

If you were asked to name the most famous British Admiral it is almost certain that the name of Nelson would come to your lips. So let us start with the first

Protectorate which appear at the bottom of the stamps need no explanation.

THE Estonian stamp next shown gives us a picture of the old Viking Galley. The Vikings were the predatory northmen who invaded Britain. So far as the crew they would want for this is concerned a galley had about fifty oars, each being manned by as many as six men.

In the Classical times these were slaves, but in mediæval times they were prisoners of war or criminals.

It should not be very difficult to

specimen promiscuously or do the review in one of two ways. That is to keep strictly to an alphabetical arrangement of the countries which depict such stamps.

However that is probably the way in which the reader will find his easiest means, so we had better choose another. Let us take a certain class of boat, and enumerate and describe the stamps on which these are to be found.

SOME of the ships of war of the earlier days are recalled by the ships which are to be seen on the three low value stamps of



A Nelson Statue at Barbados



H.M.S. Nelson at Papua



A Viking Galley



The ex-Kaiser's Yacht Hohenzollern

statue which was ever erected to his memory.

This will be found in Barbados, recalling the fact that in the battle of Trafalgar he chased the enemy to the West Indies and back. Which accounts for the fact that his statue will be found at Barbados, and the picture of it on the 1906 set ¼d. to 1/-. There are seven values altogether and the design is the same on each.

The name of Nelson is also associated with the next illustration. This shows a scene on board H.M.S. Nelson at Port Moresby, which is found in Papua. Using a glass one is able to make out part of Nelson's famous message—the part of the signal which is visible being 'Every man will do his duty!'

Actually, there are only two stamps with this design. They are part of a set of four, the 2d. and the 5d. being this design and the 1d. and the 3d. show the hoisting of the Union Jack at Port Moresby.

The dates, 1884 and 1934, are shown so that the words Jubilee of the Declaration of British

find a picture of a Viking ship, for in addition to the Estonian stamp of 1919 (four different mark values) Iceland has an example in the 1930 set, Egypt shows an Egyptian galley as one of the set of three issued in connection with the International Navigation Congress, and the United States of America also have one which was issued in 1925 in connection with the Norse American Centennial.

The fourth illustration is one of those which are known as standard types. This is the standard type of the German Colonials, which served for all her colonies. The only difference between stamps for use in, say, German East Africa would be that instead of the word Togo as shown here, there would be Deutsch-Ostafrika, which is German for German East Africa. The boat depicted is the Ex-Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern.

IT is rather a difficult matter to decide quite which is the best way of tackling the arrangement of those stamps which show pictures of ships of war. One can either pick out an interesting

the set issued by French Guiana in 1935. Take the one—'Cayenne' recaptured by D'Estrees 1676. Here we see four or five ships, presumably those from which the force in the foreground has just landed. Yet if this is the case it does not seem quite correct for those boats have all their sails set.

It is impossible in such a short account for us to include anything about the tremendous number of the native war canoes and such like boats, so we must confine ourselves to boats of the New World.

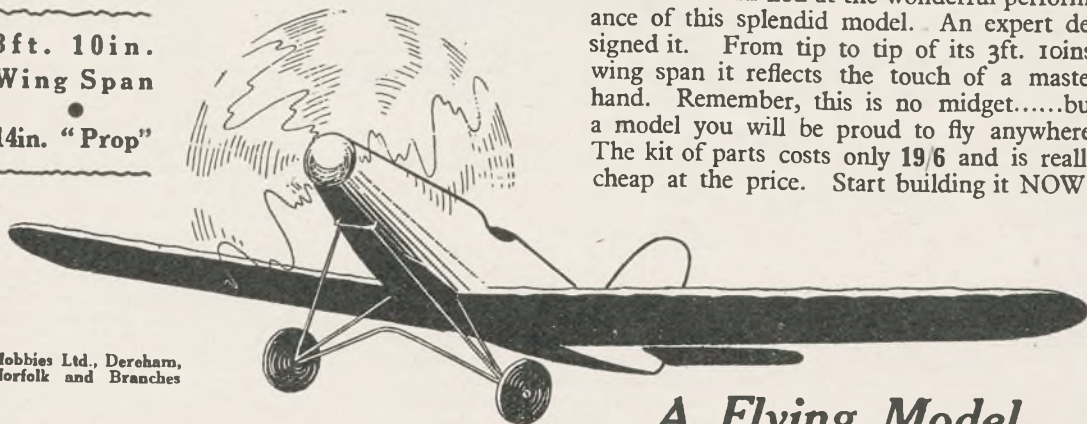
Two Hospital Ships are mentioned on stamps. One is from Holland—showing the Hospital Ship 'Hope'—the 1933 set issued to assist Seamen's Charities. The premium of this varied with each stamp, that in question carrying a premium of 3c. on a 5c. postal value.

The other hospital stamp comes from France, for in 1918 she issued a stamp showing a bombed hospital in one panel and in the other a sinking Hospital Ship. The postal value in this case was 15 centimes and a premium of 5c.

(To be Concluded)

An Expert Designed It . . .

3ft. 10in.
Wing Span
14in. "Prop"



Hobbies Ltd., Dereham,
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Build it from this Kit

The Kit includes 14in. Aircrow, balsa, spruce, birch, gears, piano wire, 1½ yds. Jap Silk, "Durofix," 20yds. strip rubber, etc. and costs only 19/6; postage 6d. The design chart and instructions cost a further 6d.

A Flying Model

LOW-WING MONOPLANE

TRANSFERS

Transfers cost little but add lots to the appearance of a job. A tray, cabinet door, or panel is often beautified by the addition of a suitable transfer. They are easily applied with Hobbies Special Transfer Fixer which costs only 6d. and 9d. per bottle. Postage is extra to all prices.



No. 5195. 1½ in. × 1 in. Price ½d.



No. 5270. 4½ in. × 3½ in. Price 2d.



No. 5617. 3 in. high. Price 1d.



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½d. each.



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No. 5234.
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No. 5238.
Box only, 1d.

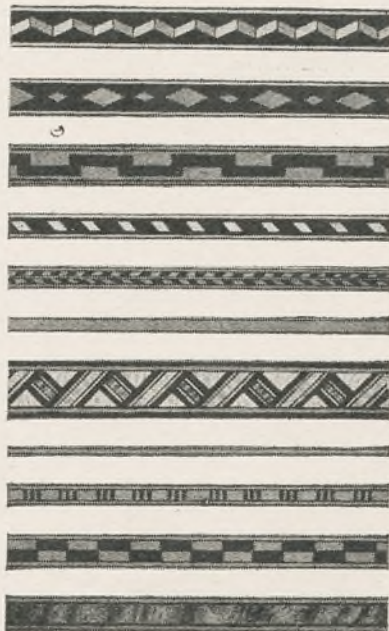
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No. 5241.
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Price 1½d.

No. 5242.
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Price 2d.



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Below are the addresses where Hobbies goods can be purchased. In addition, all leading stores and ironmongers stock or can obtain your requirements in fretwork and woodwork, designs, wood, turned legs, moulding, polish, etc.

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LONDON - - - 16 NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.
 LONDON - - - 147 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
 LONDON - - - 83 NEWINGTON BUTTS, S.E.11.
 GLASGOW - - - 326 ARGYLE STREET.
 MANCHESTER - - - 10 PICCADILLY.
 BIRMINGHAM - - - 9a HIGH STREET.
 SHEFFIELD - - - 4 ST. PAUL'S PARADE.
 LEEDS - - - 10 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET.
 SOUTHAMPTON - - - 25 BERNARD STREET.
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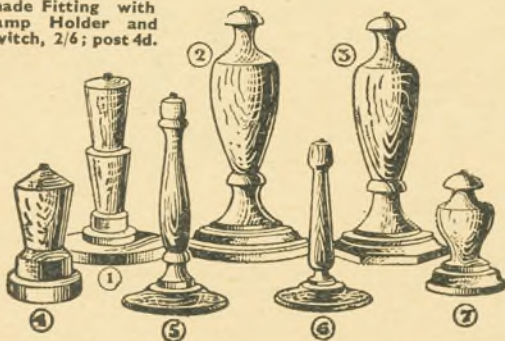
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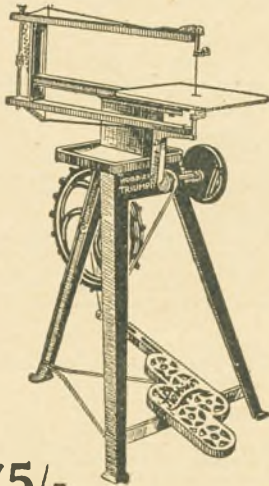
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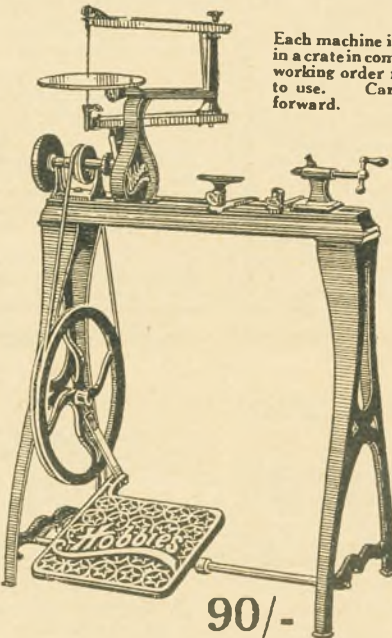
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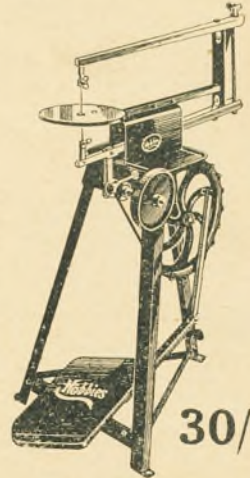
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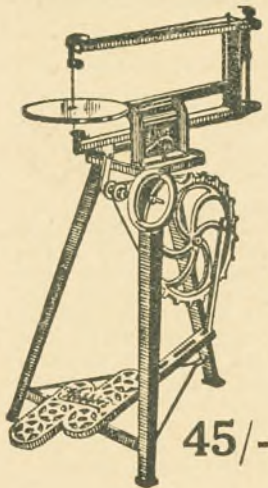
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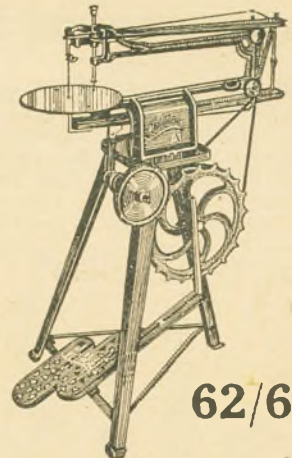
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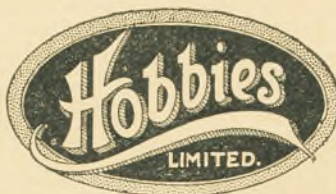
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