

HOBBIES WEEKLY

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You can make it from our **FREE** Design Sheet—

A DUTCH WINDMILL EGG-TIMER



A PLEASING novelty which will give the fretworker a good deal of satisfaction in cutting, and at the same time provide a practical aid to mother in the kitchen, is this egg-timer.

Set against a Dutch motif, the egg-timer 'works' on the sails of the windmill, the half containing the sand being

set at the top, and when this has all passed through to the bottom half, the egg is 'done to a turn'.

This being Bank Holiday week when thousands of our readers will probably be enjoying themselves in the sun at the seaside, it is probably a bit too early to talk of Christmas, but it would be as well

to bear this design in mind when thinking about Christmas presents. A novelty such as this would be a very acceptable gift with a definite 'personal' touch, and the reasonable cost makes it an attractive proposition.

Simple Construction

By looking at the design it will be appreciated that construction is very simple. Trace all parts on to the wood, which in all cases is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, and cut out with a fretsaw. Take care with the cutting, particularly when coming to the sails, which should be perfectly symmetrical.

After cleaning up the pieces with glasspaper, glue the Dutch figure on to the main piece as indicated by the broken lines on the design sheet. Then glue on the backing piece provided in the kit, which accentuates the wording 'Time for an Egg'.

The assembly thus far should now be
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All correspondence should be addressed to The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk

**For Modellers, Fretworkers
and Home Craftsmen**



You Can Make a Tailless Kite

A KITE with long tails flying high is a common sight, but shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is a kite that will fly very successfully without a tail at all. It is called a Malay kite. There is nothing very difficult about making it, but the sizes are important, so do not depart from them. Properly made it will give a pull on the string of about 10lbs. in a moderate wind, and this is quite good for a kite of this size.

For a kite 2ft. 6ins. by 2ft. 6ins., you will require two sticks of hickory birch or ash $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square and 2ft. 6ins. long.

end of the vertical stick as shown in Fig. 3 and a double hook (Fig. 4) is required on each end of the cross-stick. These hooks may be fixed with small screws, care being taken not to split the wood. The completed sticks should be given two good coats of shellac to preserve them against the weather.

The cloth may be of 'lining' or parachute silk, although almost any thin light material will do. It should be strong as it has to withstand fairly heavy strains. When cutting to shape an allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. all round must be made for a hem, which is stitched over a

till the cross-stick is bellied out by exactly 3ins., the string being tied securely (Fig. 2).

A buttonhole must be made in the cloth to allow the hook on the vertical rib to pass through. The belly-band is fastened to the hooks at the bottom and centre of the vertical stick. The band must be long enough to stretch over to one corner of the cross-stick as shown in Fig. 2. The flying string is tied firmly to a solid brass ring at this point. The two sections of the belly-band string must be 29ins. and 15ins. long, to make the kite fly at the correct angle to the flying string.

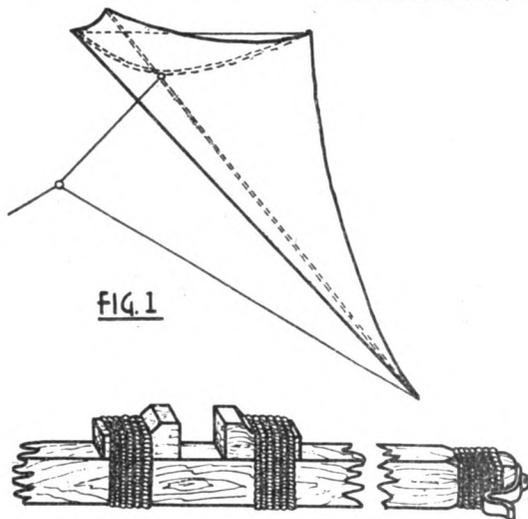


FIG. 1

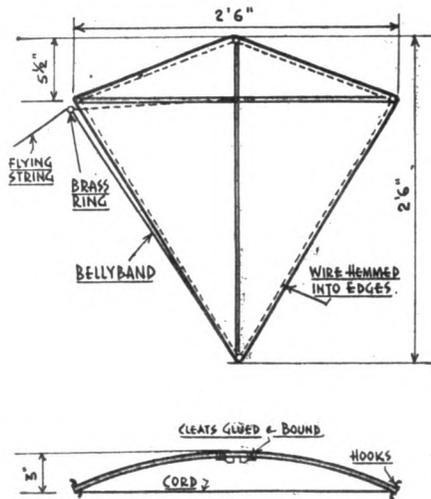


FIG. 2



FIG. 3



FIG. 4

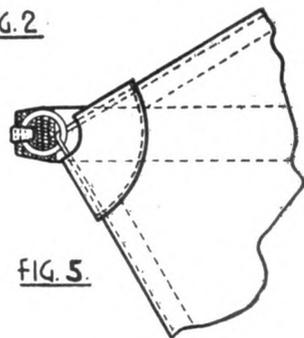


FIG. 5

The two sticks are laid across each other at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. down from the top. The sticks must not be nailed. Cleats of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. square stock should be glued and bound with cord as shown in Fig. 3. A hook is required on the vertical rib and should be bound into place along with the cleats.

The ends of the sticks must be bound or fitted with brass ferrules to prevent the wood splitting. A single hook made from thin brass sheet is required on each

picture wire or thin flexible electric cable fixed to a brass ring at each end as shown in Fig. 5. The corners of the kite cloth must be reinforced with pieces of the same cloth as shown. The cloth is fixed to the frame by simply slipping the rings over the hooks.

The frame must be bowed by stretching a string between the other two side hooks on the cross-bar and stretching

All is now ready for flying. The kite can be taken to pieces and rolled up into a very small space for transport and re-erected on the flying site. Properly made the Malay kite will fly well and will be the envy of all boys in the district, who have only kites with long and ugly tails. (T.M.)



SOME INTERESTING COMMEMORATIVES

By L. P. Veale

A GREAT deal of the interest in stamp collecting comes from the many commemorative stamps that are issued. Although we can glean quite a lot of information from pictorial stamps, we should remember to use considerable judgment when viewing this type for instruction.

As an example, take the very attractive set of stamps issued in 1917 by the Mozambique Company. On this set we see pictures showing ivory, maize, indiarubber, sugar, tobacco, coffee,



Canada, 1867-1927

orange-trees, cotton, sisal, coco-palms, mango-groves and cattle breeding—a really formidable array, yet the whole of the Portuguese East Africa with an area of nearly 300,000 square miles has exports to the value of only £20 million. Compare this with the first pictorial set issued by the Gold Coast. Although there are twelve pictorial designs, only three show products, two the main product, cocoa, and the third a manganese mine. Now the Gold Coast has an area only one-twelfth of the Portuguese East Africa, yet it exports four-and-a-half times as much, and the cocoa exports of the Gold Coast are alone worth twice the total value of all the exports of P.E.A. This, then, should show how necessary it is to use care when studying pictorial stamps.

The above remarks, however, should not apply when considering commemorative stamps, as these will have been prepared so as to bring one certain and definite point to the fore. July is a month which has had many happenings of sufficient importance to be commemorated on stamps and we will now consider some of these, and it should be noticed how well the designer has managed to combine a pleasing effect with a suitable design.

July 1st is commemorated as Dominion Day in Canada, because it was

on July 1st, 1867, that Canada came into being. Under the British North America Act the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united under the title of 'The Dominion of Canada'. The act was so framed that the other territories could at a later date join and come in,



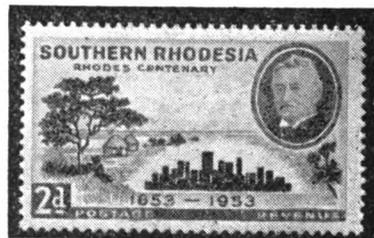
France—Robespierre, 1794



U.S.A. Liberty Bell, 1776-1926

and, of course, the other states have since joined. The last to join was Newfoundland, on April 1st, 1949. In 1927 a set of five stamps was issued to commemorate the Confederation, the values and designs being:—1c. Sir J. A. Macdonald; 2c. A reproduction of a painting by Robert Harris 'The Fathers of the Confederation'; 3c. A view of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa—a very similar design to that of the one dollar of the 1928 set. The 5c. shows a portrait of Sir W. Laurier and the 12c. is illustrated in this article. This map shows the area of land which comprised Canada in 1867, coloured black, then the area containing practically the whole of Canada labelled 1927. Notice that Newfoundland Island and that part of the mainland belonging to Newfoundland is coloured white.

The 4th of July is kept as Independence Day in the United States of America and this was commemorated in 1926, for that year the U.S.A. issued a stamp showing the Liberty Bell. This bell which appeared in the design of the stamp is the bell which hangs in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, for it was in Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. The picture shown on the 24c. stamp of 1869 is from a painting by Trumbull which hangs in the Capitol.



Rhodes Centenary, 1853-1953



Louis Bleriot flies the Channel,
25th July 1909

Cecil John Rhodes was born on July 15th, 1853, and there was a commemorative issue from Southern Rhodesia 100 years later. There were five stamps in this issue, they are quite low values ½d., 1d., 2d., 4½d. and 1/-, and each stamp brings to light by means of some little picture an aspect of the value of Rhodes' work for Rhodesia. The ½d. stamp, for instance, pictures the early and primitive way of doctoring, while in the background is a modern hospital. The 1d. value cleverly shows the difference in agriculture then and now, and the 2d. shows a silhouette of a modern town in the foreground and a picture of primitive huts of 100 years ago in the background. The 4½d. indicates the advance in the water

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Three Simple Jobs for the Home Handyman

By Victor Sutton

THE handyman can always be busy and happy if he keeps a stock of beadings, mouldings and dowel rods, and looks around the local second-hand shop for possible items to make into useful articles for the home. The interest is in stripping down these items and preparing to get the first coat of stain or paint on.

Vegetable Holder

What a blessing the small vegetable holder can be to the housewife when she has a large number to store. The holder

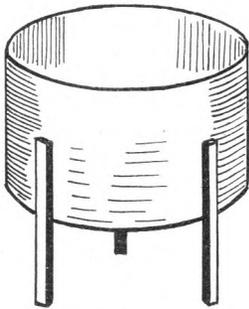


Fig. 1

illustrated in Fig. 1 was made from a cheap cheese drum, but often the greengrocer has a similarly shaped article. All the construction necessary is to fit on three or four short legs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. stripwood to give it

reasonable clearance from the ground. The wood is rather rough, but a strip of a linoleum oddment can be fitted round and tacked in position. Drill a few holes in the base and an old circular tin tray will be handy to catch the dirt from potatoes.

Portable Food Safe

Not every house has a refrigerator, and in any case during the summer

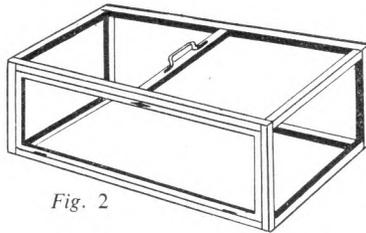


Fig. 2

months we often have far more food in the pantry than we can cover. Shown in the sketch Fig. 2 is a neat and light frame made from 1 in. by 1 in. stripwood. It is 24 ins. long by 9 ins. high and 15 ins. deep, with the front panel made to open. The centre cross-bar holds the

handle so that it is easy to move around. The whole framework is covered with the light perforated zinc or wire sheeting as sold at ironmongers' shops for this purpose.

The Old Hall-Stand

It is really surprising what we can do with the old and wobbly hall-stand which nobody seems to want today. Some second-hand dealers have them lined up just waiting for the handyman. Quite a sound one can be had for 10/- made in the very best wood, although probably covered by many coats of stain which must be removed.

What can be made of it depends on the style, but most of these stands had three very good mirrors, and as these are already in complete frames, they only need to be cut out as shown in Fig. 3. One of the main uprights can be cut and shaped as shown, and the larger and centre mirror can be fitted first.

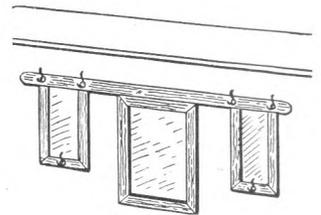


Fig. 3

● Continued from page 273

Dutch Windmill Egg-Timer

painted, appropriate colours for the whole article being indicated on the design sheet.

It will be noted that two washers have been cut and these are to provide easy movement of the sails in order to adjust the egg timer. One of these washers is glued to the back of the sails in the centre, and the other on the body

of the mill. A hole, where indicated, is drilled through the sails and washer sufficiently to allow easy movement of the sails when screwed to the mill through the other washer. The sails should be painted (white is suggested) before being screwed on to the mill.

Now the glass 'timer' can be thonged in position on the sails. Take the thonging under diagonally and then over and under at (A) as shown on the design sheet; then under diagonally again and over and under at (B); coming under diagonally again at (A), finally tying the two ends in a bow. This will hold the 'timer' securely.

With the strut glued in position in the centre of the back, the egg-timer is now ready to stand on the kitchen shelf and serve its useful purpose.

The two smaller side mirrors can then be fitted just about 6 ins. from the end of the main upper bar. This arrangement gives ample room for at least six of the bronze-coloured coat hooks.

On such a job as this the flat and quite cheap angle brackets are handy, and in any case the two narrow mirrors, having lost one bar of their frame, will need a little support to keep them in shape.

The fitment will be improved by a coat of stain, and, if it was intended to have this only for holiday occasions or when there are many more things to hang up than usual, it can be made portable by adding two strong screw-in hooks to the top edge of the battens. With two fairly stout curtain rings it can be looped on to two picture hooks of the curl-up type.

YOU CAN BUY A KIT

For making this article, you can obtain Kit No. 3118, containing wood, egg-timer, thonging, backing material and screws, from any Hobbies branch, or post free from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk, price 3/2.

Summer Fishing for Tench

By Arthur Sharp

THE tench is somewhat distinctive from other fish sought by the angler in summer. There's no mistaking it. Handsome, in its olive-green sides and dark-green back, and its big inky-hued fins. Its powerful tail, rounded on the edges, is coloured as though stained with blue-black ink. Its scales are small and smooth, and its eyes rimmed with orange. In general, plump and well-fed-looking, as befits a fish living easy and comfy.

Here's a grand fish to try for during your summer holidays, for the tench is primarily a creature that enjoys hot weather, and feeds better during July, August and September than later on in the year.

Where shall we find tench? Well, they are widely distributed, and we have not far to travel to seek them. Slow-flowing, deepish rivers; weedy canals; lakes; ponds; old brick pits; clay pits; gravel holes; moats, and reservoirs. Weedy and muddy waters suit these fish. The weedier the water, the better they like it.

In some waters, tench attain out-size proportions. Specimens of up to 5lbs. and over are occasionally recorded. The record rod-caught tench for English waters is one of 8lbs. 8ozs. from a Leicester canal, caught by M. Foode in 1950. The average size seems to be between 2lbs. and 3lbs. Even tench of 1lb. give pretty sport.

Equipment

Seeing that tench often lurk among weeds your tackle must be strong. Nothing finer than 3x gut or Nylon for the hook length should be entertained, with a plaited silk line of not less than 6lbs. breaking strain. Or you can use Nylon of similar strength. Hooks should be Nos. 9 and 10 'crystal' or 'Model Perfect' patterns.

Use a fairly small float, preferably of the self-cocking type. A small goose quill with red tip, carrying one, or at most two, split-shot to weight it will answer as well. Remember the fewer the number of shots when fishing quiet waters like ponds and canals the better, as they make less splash and disturbance when you drop in the baited hook.

Your general rod of from 10ft. to 12ft. of light cane, with a similar reel to the types used for roach and bream fishing, will be found suitable for tench fishing. A longer rod is recommended



A likely haunt of tench

where there is a wide margin of weeds to cope with.

Don't omit your landing-net as used in general float-fishing. A basket that also fulfils the object of a seat is handy. If you intend to bring home some of the fish you catch, carry a home-made linen or similar bag to put the fish in before consigning them to the creel—an old pillow-slip will do. This advice will be appreciated when you come to handle tench, for these fish are covered with a coat of mucous, which can be scraped off in handfuls. Another tip, take an old towel with you to wipe your hands after unhooking a fish. Indeed, we might go further and suggest you wear an old apron whilst fishing for tench, as many anglers do when bream-fishing; it will save your clothes!

How to Set About Your Job

When after tench, set your stage wisely before you begin your job. Clear a space among the weeds, if necessary, tearing out the tough-stemmed vegetation by means of a drag or long-handled rake (a few yards of barbed wire, roughly rolled up and secured to a cord, and thrown into the weedy spot, will also be useful). Draw the spiky bundle across to shift the tangled bottom weeds, with which most tench ponds are carpeted. Clearing should be carried out the day before you start fishing. You may ground-bait the cleared places with soaked bread mixed

with a bit of clay, to which a few maggots or worms are added. Actually, there is little need for a lot of ground-baiting when tench-fishing.

Wide Choice of Baits

For hook-baits you have a wide choice. We may suggest, among others, slugs, snails, red worms, maiden lobs, brandlings, wasp grubs, maggots, various pupae dug up from the garden, paste made from bread and sweetened with honey, caterpillars, etc.; but a small red worm, toughened by keeping a few days in damp, clean moss, is a bait for tench that takes some beating.

Tench bite best from dawn in high summer to around 9 o'clock, and again from sunset to dark and after, on a warm night. But this does not mean that you need be idle all the afternoon, for at times tench will feed on and off right through the day. For that matter, we have known tench to be bashful at breakfast-time; with these fish you can never be sure—they are apt to be uncertain in their feeding times. You may get a run of good sport one day, and the next day register a blank.

Patience and perseverance are virtues to be practised by the beginner seeking the lazy tench drowsing in their weedy lairs. But once you find them in really hungry mood the experience is worth waiting a few blank outings for.

● **Continued on page 282**



Chemical Query

THERE is a substance, compound or otherwise, which if held in a flow of coal gas (unlighted) will glow and so ignite the gas. Can you please tell me what the substance is, and, if it is a compound, how it is made? (E.G.—Kingston-on-Thames.)

THE most usual substance is spongy platinum. This can be made in several ways. One is to fuse chloroplatinic acid with excess sodium nitrate in a crucible. Allow to cool, wash out soluble matter with water and filter off the spongy platinum. Dry and gently compress into pellets. Chloroplatinic acid may be had from laboratory furnishers at about £1 per gram. Platinised asbestos may also be used for this catalytic lighting of coal gas, and costs about 5/- per gram from similar sources.

Cleaning a Car Hood

HOW can I clean the canvas hood of my car, which is off-white and beginning to look very dirty? (L.G.—Stondon.)

WITHOUT full knowledge of the condition of the canvas and the method by which it has been waterproofed, it is not possible to do more than generalise. In most cases the hood can be cleaned by washing with warm

water and a detergent, and follow by washing off with clean warm water. Do not use more water than is absolutely necessary. Another method is to use a wallpaper cleanser, which is sold in the form of a rubber-like block and is used dry; it removes most of the dirt and stains, and is probably the safest course to follow. Most garages and motor accessory shops sell various special preparations for hood renovating, available in various colours. Use these in accordance with the maker's instructions.

Sealing Medicine Bottles

PLEASE give me the formula for the liquid solution usually used in sealing medicine bottles—usual colour, white. (R.C.—Biggar.)

SOLUTIONS of various plastics can be used for bottle capping. Collodion mixed with whiting can be used. For thinning, use a mixture of 3 volumes of ether and 1 volume meths. Industrial meths. should be used, as this is uncoloured, but as a licence is required for this, ordinary meths. will have to be employed, the colour of which should not unduly affect the white. An alternative is a celluloid solution which can be produced pure white. Mix equal volumes of acetone and amyl acetate (both inflammable) and dissolve scrap cellu-

loid in this until a fairly syrupy solution is obtained. This is best done by leaving the mixture aside in a well-corked bottle and giving an occasional shake. Stir in enough whiting to give adequate opacity. Any thinning needed can be done by adding a mixture of equal volumes of the above solvents. Collodion and the thinning solution, by the way, are also inflammable.

Polishing Rubber Floors

WILL you please advise me the best way to remove old polish and water stains from rubber flooring? Perhaps you could also suggest the best type of polish to use, as I find great difficulty in getting a decent surface on this flooring. (F.B.—St. Albans.)

AS the polish stains are likely to be of wax basis, a layer of blotting paper plus pressure from a not too hot iron will remove most. A scrub over the floor with hot soap and soda water will clean up the rubber. This type of floor covering does not take kindly to the general run of polishes, but if covered with a coat of elastic varnish, it may be possible to use a floor polish over it. Try lino paint.

Painting Over Creosote

I HAVE a bungalow, the wooden exterior of which has been coated with creosote. I wish to paint over these surfaces and understand I may have difficulty in doing this. Can you advise me as to type of paint I should use? (D.R.—N.1.)

THE whole of the creosoted surface of the bungalow should be well dusted down, then painted with painter's knotting, leave until thoroughly dry then paint as usual.

● Continued from page 275

Stamp Collector's Corner

supply—dipping water from a water hole and a modern waterworks compared, while the 1/- stamp compares transport—the old ox team, the modern railway, and the still more modern aeroplane. Although not actually issued for the Rhodes Centenary the 1½d. stamp of the 1940 Golden Jubilee of the British South Africa Company shows an excellent portrait of C. J. Rhodes. It is, in fact, a better design for a commemorative stamp than any of those that appeared in 1953.

In 1944, on the 9th of July, Caen was captured, and if we look on the 2fr. 40c. value of the 1945 set commemorating the destruction of the French towns, we find a picture of Caen. Four towns are shown—or rather the ruins of four—they are Dunkirk on the 1fr. 50c.,

Rouen on the 2fr., Caen, as mentioned, on the 2fr. 40c. and St. Malo on the 4fr. stamp. These are rather awesome reminders of what some of the French towns had to endure.

On the 25th July occurred what must surely be termed the first milestone in air travel, for it was on that date, in 1909, that Bleriot first crossed the English Channel in an aeroplane that certainly would not get a first-class certificate of air worthiness today. The stamp, as you can see if you look carefully at the bottom left-hand corner, has the date, 25th Juillet 1909.

An interesting stamp, although it is not really a commemorative, is the 1931 air stamp from Newfoundland, the \$1 value. On that, there is a map of the Atlantic Ocean with the seven routes of

the pioneers; the first, that of Hawker, ends abruptly in the ocean, then there is clearly marked the route of Sir J. Alcock and Brown, as well as the first east to west flights. This is rather a valuable stamp, but a good illustration can be found in any catalogue.

For the last of the July commemoratives let us take some of the stamps of France, the set showing the portraits of some of the revolutionaries. On the 15fr. stamp is found a portrait of Robespierre who died on the 28th of July, 1794. He was a lawyer, and his speech advocating the death of the king without any trial gained him the support of Danton (whose portrait also appears in this set). His power did not last very long and he was himself guillotined without any trial.

These notes have shown how stamps provide the medium by which we can recognise many commemorations. It is up to us to look out for these and to profit by them.

Take Care of Your Piano

Says *E. M. Blackman*

LIKE human beings, pianos are very much subject to atmospherical changes, temperature, and treatment. They, too, need to be well looked after if they are to be expected to give of their best. They prefer a dry atmosphere with a moderate temperature. They need a tonic in the form of regular tuning—say, quarterly—and occasional 'action' regulation.

When something is wrong with one of our 'parts' we obtain the best available medical advice and attention. The average pianoforte possesses some ten thousand separate parts! If any of these become faulty, as they sometimes do through usage and wear, only an expert should undertake the required mechanical attention, or you will probably find yourself incurring additional expenditure through damage caused by an inexperienced mechanic.

The tone quality of a pianoforte will suffer, and sound harsh or 'tinny' if the hammer feltings become worn or hardened. The touch of a pianoforte will become heavy and stiff through the effects of damp, a bad state of 'regulation', or the need for reburnishing of frictional contacts. Keys may become too deeply discoloured for home treatment. These troubles can all be remedied by a highly skilled piano craftsman.

Moths, mice and woodworm can cause damage to pianos. Keep the instrument clear of these at all costs if you want to preserve it in good condition.

A piano will lose some of its resonance if it is placed on a thick carpet. This is well worth remembering if you find it necessary to eliminate a certain amount of sound, for instance, where the music room is in a flat.

'Sympathetic Vibration'

Always keep the key-fall open, i.e., the lid which covers the keys, and keep the piano top clear. Some people seem to take a delight in covering the piano top with generations of photos in metal and other types of frames, not to mention the accumulation of vases and various trinkets. Little do they realise how much they are thus spoiling the effect of the music, and inducing unintended vibrations to mingle with it; for 'sympathetic vibration' can occur between a particular note played on the piano and an article, such as a vase, even at the other end of the room.

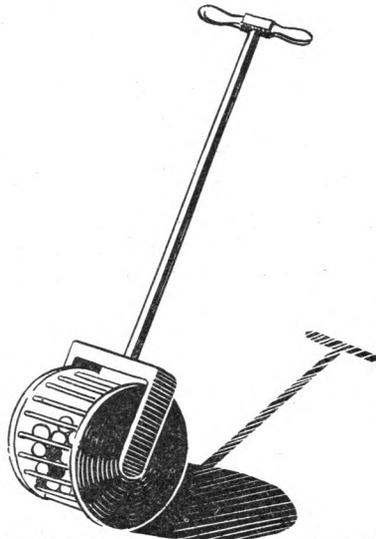
During very cold or damp weather, the interior can be 'aired' by opening back the half-top after the room has been warmed, and leaving it open for two or three hours.

For cleanliness, and especially from the health point of view where several people use the instrument (as in the case of private music teachers with numerous pupils), the keys should be cleaned regularly. This should be done in addition to the normal dusting which is required so much oftener when a coal fire is in use in the room. A clean water-damped cloth is the only essential, although a little methylated spirits can be used if the soiling is bad.

Avoid using a 'fluffy' type of cloth, as the bits are liable to rub off and get between the keys. Rub carefully over each one separately, and then rub dry with another clean cloth. The casework can always be revived by the use of a good non-greasy 'piano-polish reviver'.

Finally, every player can do much to help maintain the good condition of this worthy instrument by treating it like a true musician, i.e., not thumping the keys and not forcing down the pedals, and, perhaps, even more important—by not leaving cigarette ends anywhere at all on the piano, and certainly not on the keys.

Patterns are on page 287 for making A Novel Push-Along Toy



pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood, and one cross-piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. Bore holes to take two screws which should revolve freely. The handle is let into the cross-

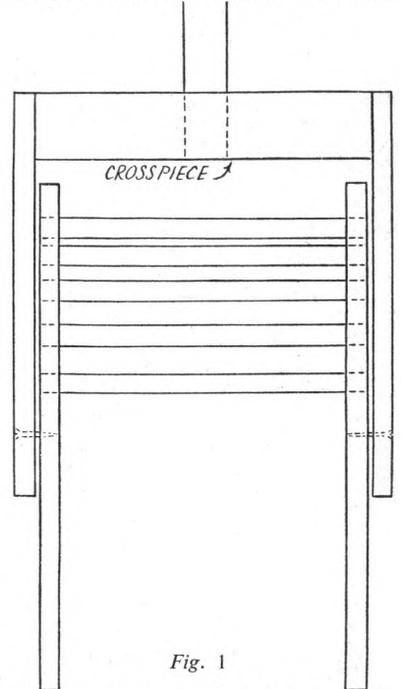


Fig. 1

IN this toy the revolving drum is partly filled with coloured beads, which are tumbled about when the toy is pushed along. It proves fascinating to young children, who are always attracted by colours and movement.

The drum is made up from two $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick circles of wood and these are held together by a number of 4 ins. lengths of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter round rod as shown in Fig. 1. The circles are shown full-size on the pattern page. A dozen or so beads may be inserted before final assembly. They must, of course, be painted first. The wooden beads can be obtained from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk, price 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen (No. 81).

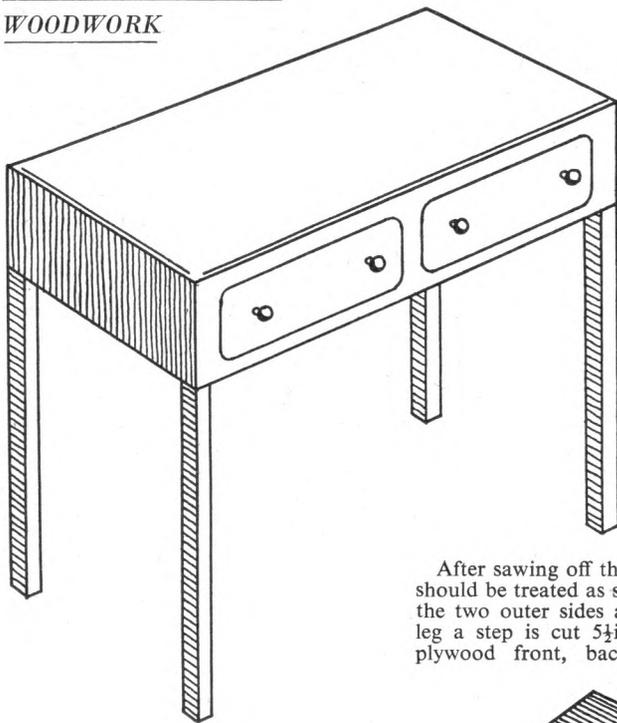
The bracket is made up of two side

pieces as shown in the picture of the finished toy. The handlebar is made from a piece of 1 in. by 1 in. stripwood to the measurements shown on the pattern page. Apply paint in bright colours after cleaning up with glasspaper.

(M.P.)

An Easily Made Work Table

By
A. Fraser



After sawing off the lengths, each leg should be treated as shown in Fig. 1. In the two outer sides at the top of each leg a step is cut $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (The plywood front, back and sides are

square wood. The front and the back should be 36 ins. long, and the sides and the cross-piece 18 ins.

The members of the frame are joined by simple halved joints as shown in Fig. 2(a). The cross-member, however, has about two-thirds of its depth cut away, while the back and front frame members (into which the cross-piece fits) have only one-third of their depth taken out, Fig. 2(b).

Holes are bored in the joining parts of the above, preparatory for screws in the final assembly.

Cut out the plywood sides next. These should be $17\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $6\frac{13}{16}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick. Use the square to get the angles true.

The back and front can now be made. The back is easily done, being

THERE is, it seems, always a great need, whether in the house or the workroom, for a light general-purpose table. An additional boon are drawers, where things can be stored tidily away, instead of making the whole room untidy.

Here is a table that can be put to many uses and which will be a useful acquisition for anyone. It is primarily designed for use in a hobbies workroom, but would be found of great service in the kitchen, as well.

No special variety wood is necessary, and it does not need any particular skill to produce. Even a newcomer to carpentry could experience no difficulty in its construction. All jointing liable to deter the average person has been avoided, and only the simplest forms of construction are used.

Yet, despite this, the table when finished is quite presentable and not unattractive.

The dimensions are given, but they can be altered to suit one's own needs. This is easily done, once the constructional methods are grasped.

Start with the legs. These should be cut from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. square wood. The length of each leg is 29 ins., which will eventually raise the table to a height of something over 30 ins. This will be found to be a satisfactory working height.

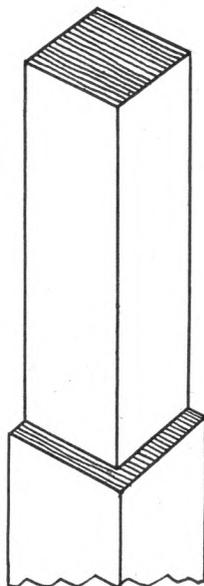


Fig. 1

accommodated in this recess, so it is a good idea to test with a piece of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. ply at this stage to see if it lies flush and level with the outer face of the leg.)

When sawing back the leg top, as above, make full use of the square to get the cut straight and true.

Next, the frame of the top of the table can be made. This should be of $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins.

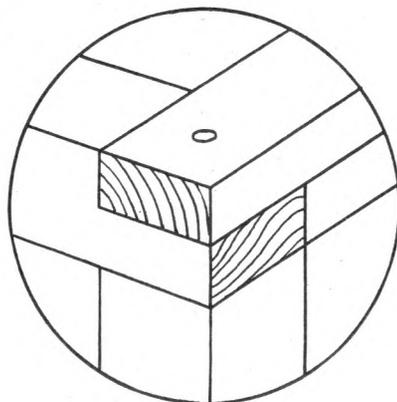


Fig. 2(a)

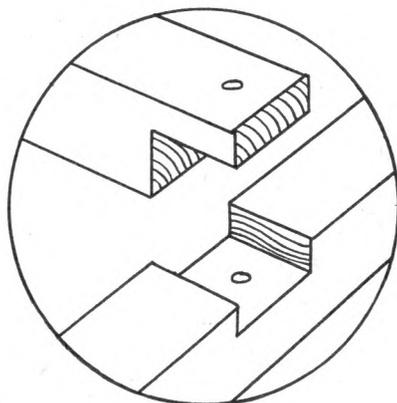


Fig. 2(b)

merely a plain oblong 36ins. by $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. A similar oblong is sawn out for the front. On this, the outlines of the drawer fronts must be drawn in, as correctly as possible. These are $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in depth and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. The top edge is $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the top edge of the plywood front, and the side is 2ins. from the end of the plywood. The

(When the drawer is pushed home, the front occupies exactly the same position it occupied before being cut out.)

The drawers may now be constructed, using the pieces just cut out (above). Figs. 3 and 4 will make the details clear. The sides of the drawer consist of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick board, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and 17ins. long. The bottom is of plywood $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or

back and front members of the top frame. Glue and panel pins should be used; screws are used to fix the frame at the corners, the screw penetrating into the top of the leg. The cross-piece on the top must not be forgotten.

A T-square should be used during the above operations, to true up the structure.

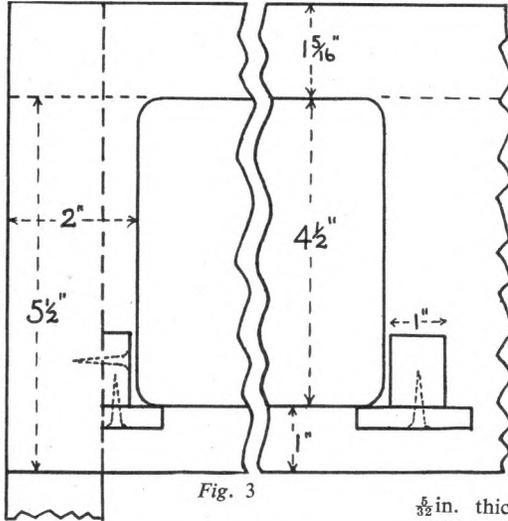


Fig. 3

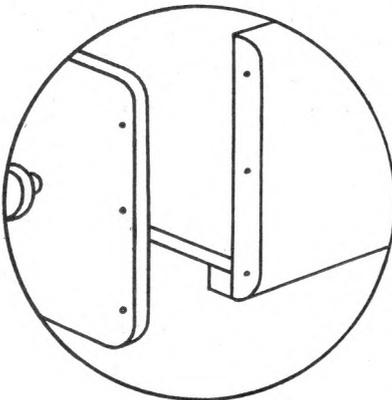


Fig. 4

distance between the two drawer outlines will be seen to be 1in. The bottom of the drawers is also 1in. from the bottom edge of the plywood. Fig. 3 will make all this clear.

It will be noticed that the corners of the drawer outline are well rounded, this being advantageous.

When the outlines of the drawers have been drawn satisfactorily, they can then be sawn out with a fretsaw. The better job made of this, the better the appearance of the table.

The pieces sawn out should not be thrown away, as they are used for the actual fronts of the drawers themselves.

$\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. This rests on ledges of square stripwood or triangular fillet about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. The back is of similar plywood. The bottom will measure $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 17ins., while the back will be $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4ins.

Note that the outer edges of the top and bottom of the side pieces are rounded off to agree with the rounded corners of the drawer front. Glue and fine panel pins are used to fix the parts together. The final touch to the drawers is to add suitable knobs. The style of these is left to the reader.

The next thing to do is to take two end legs, a short side of the top frame, and one plywood side. First fix the plywood side to the two legs with glue and nails or screws. Then attach the top member, again using glue and nails.

Then lay the assembly (outside down) on the floor, and measure 5ins. down each leg from the top of the leg (not the top member). This is to mark the position of the rail along which the drawer runs. The rail can next be made, consisting of two 1in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. spars joined together at right angles with screws. The length should coincide with the distance apart of the legs (cut-out parts). This rail should be fixed with glue and nails, so that the bottom of it lies over the line marked on the legs. Fig. 5 makes this clear.

The members of the other side of the table should be treated similarly.

The two assemblies can then be joined to each other by fixing on the back and front plywood, and also the

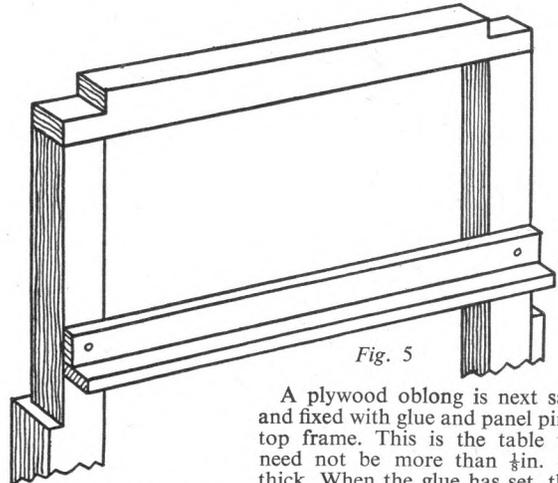


Fig. 5

A plywood oblong is next sawn out and fixed with glue and panel pins to the top frame. This is the table top and need not be more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. When the glue has set, the edges can be cleaned up and rounded off with glasspaper.

The middle rail, which acts for both drawers, in the centre of the table should then be made. This is made up of 1in. square stripwood, to which is fixed a flat piece 2ins. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. The length of this, of course, is that from plywood back to front. It is fixed in position by glue and pins. Its position is shown in Fig. 3.

Next, round off the outside edge of each leg (at any rate, the two front legs, which show). Do this right up to the top of the table. It takes away the rather unsightly cut-off edge of the plywood front. A small plane can be used first, then the glasspaper block used to finish off.

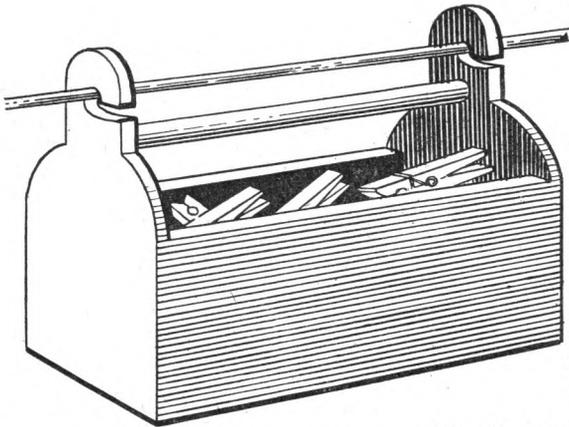
The table can be varnished, waxed or painted according to personal taste.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY FLASHBULB

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EASY TO MAKE

A USEFUL PEG BOX



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When assembling the box, insert the piece of round rod into the holes in the ends, screw the floor in place and finally secure the sides. Countersunk screws should be used throughout and the heads afterwards covered with

THE busy housewife will welcome this labour-saving gadget. It is designed to hook on the line and slide along as she pegs out the linen. No more lost pegs; they are always at hand and can be carried from the house by the convenient handle provided.

The sides can be 12ins. or 11ins. long by 5ins. wide as shown in Fig. 2, and cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick material. They are screwed between the ends. The bottom of the box is made from the same material and goes between the ends and sides. It will measure 12ins. by 5ins.

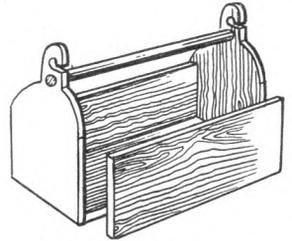


Fig. 3

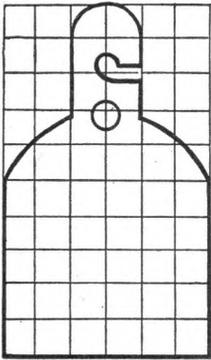


Fig. 1

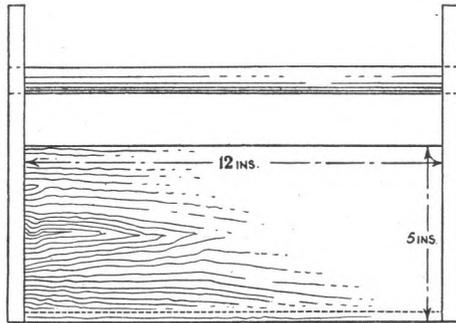


Fig. 2

plastic wood. Fig. 3 shows how the various pieces fit together.

Finish

Clean up the box with glasspaper and give two or three coats of plastic enamel paint. Rub each coat down with glasspaper or silicon carbide paper used wet and then apply the final coat. The result will be an article which will look smart and last for years. (M.h.)

● Continued from page 277

Summer Fishing for Tench

Construction is quite simple; in fact, the whole article can be completed in an evening. There are no intricate shapes to cut out, the ends being the only pieces which are not straight.

Inch Squares

Squared lines are given to show you the approximate shape of the ends. You simply enlarge these to 1in. and then draw in as shown in Fig. 1. Note that the hook pieces which go over the line are part of the end shape.

The grain of the wood should run from top to bottom to give the greatest strength. Cut the ends from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood and include a hole in each to take a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter round rod which forms the handle. The hole and the outline are cut with a fretsaw after first drilling the hole to take the sawblade.

Tench are wary and cautious with a bait; they do not grab and gorge it quickly as some fish do, but take their time. When you suspect a tench to be nibbling at your bait, remember the sergeant-major's familiar drill command—"Wait for it—wait for it!"

Tench often seem to nose and suck, or trifle with the worm or other bait. If the fish persists for a while, try slowly drawing the bait along the bottom for a few inches—this may tempt the wary creature to grab it and make sure of the titbit for his breakfast.

When you see your float rise in the water and lie flat for a bit, this shows the fish has taken hold and is rising with the bait. Strike gently but firmly. Sometimes the float registers a bite by merely twitching or jerking, then after

a second or two moves a little along the surface, to stop again, and repeat—finally it slides under water. Strike *then* and get the hook home.

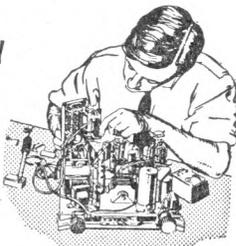
Hold the fish when hooked. Keep him from the reed entanglements. He will bore for the bottom. There is no leaping out of the water or dashing about like dace and trout do, but a dogged and stubborn pulling. He bores down—down; and tries to get his nose in the mud and bottom weed. The efforts of a hefty tench are forceful; but bring his head to the surface and keep it there by exerting pressure on the line, and he will soon yield. But the tackle must be strong; remember, weak stuff is no good when you have to keep a real 'whopper' from burying himself in the weedy jungle.

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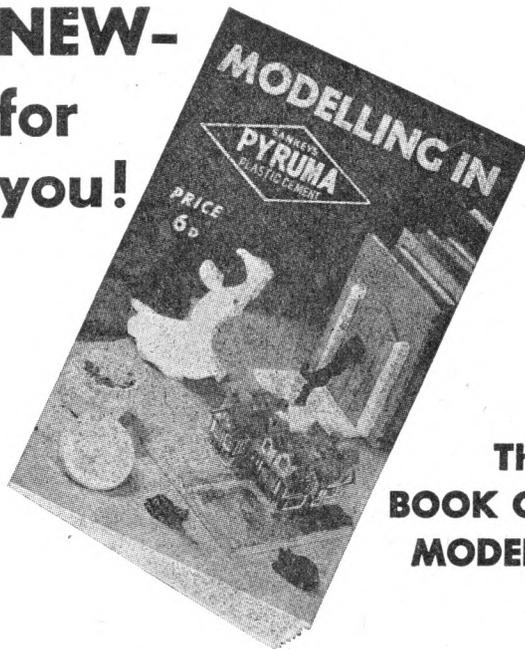
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MANY of you will be going to camp for the first time this year. While tougher conditions have to be put up with under canvas, always remember that it is the tender-foot that eats half-cooked bacon, has cold feet at night, and whose tent comes down about his ears. The old camping hand can turn out food as good as in the kitchen at home. He makes himself snug, too, and is continually looking for ways to make himself (and others) snuggler still.

Troubles and difficulties do at times arise, however, and here are some you may find with suggestions how to overcome them.

If you have not taken a palliasse (that can be filled with hay), then the actual nature of the ground is important for a good night's rest. Spongy ground with a nice surfacing of turf is comfortable to lie on, but clay with a thin growth of grass can be very like lying on concrete. If you find the pitch you are on like this, things can be improved by rolling a coat and placing it in the hollow of the back if you sleep on your back, or in the hollow of the hip if on your side. This raises the body just enough to make the hips and legs, where the hardness is felt, comfortable.

Warm Feet

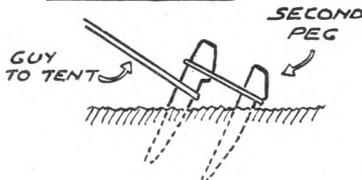
There is no need to lie awake at night with your feet like blocks of ice. Just wrap your blankets round tightly and thrust the feet (with the blankets) into your kitbag. This keeps the covers in position and also keeps in the hot air from your body.

If without a stove the only way to get hot drinks and food is by wood fire, and this can give trouble in lighting just

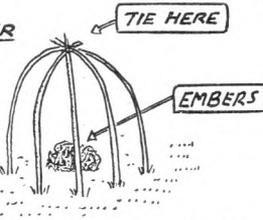
By H. A. Robinson

when you want it most—when the weather is wet and blustery. A way that never fails, however, is to make a small fire first on a discarded tin plate in some sheltered spot, even just in the tent

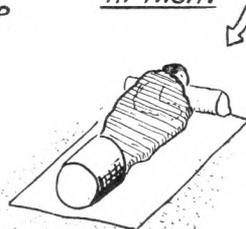
HOW TO STRENGTHEN PEGS THAT WORK LOOSE IN SOFT GROUND



CAGE OVER HOT EMBERS TO AIR BLANKETS AND CLOTHES



KEEPING YOUR FEET WARM AT NIGHT



guys and tears, 'storm guys' should be put out. These are lengths of rope taken from the top of the pole (or poles) at a long angle and secured with pegs. The more horizontal pull gives firmness to even the most wind-whipped tent. Storm guys are included in the equipment of many tents—but in any case

they are easy to rig up.

Candles really give a very good light for a tent, better, indeed, than electric battery lamps which throw a light mixed with shadows, which is hard on the eyes. Candles give a soft, well-

diffused light, but the trouble is that they go out in the least bit of draught. This may be avoided, however, by burning the candle inside an upright glass jam-jar. If the candle is carefully placed to start with and the wick kept trimmed a good illumination is given.

When the ground is soft, or after rain, no sooner do you knock the peg in than it works loose again. In the worst cases a tent with pegs that 'draw' may come down about your ears. The remedy is to drive in a second peg about 1ft. away from the loose one and then carry a cord from the top of the main peg to the bottom of the new one, as shown in the illustration.

Blanket Drier

If the sun decides to hide its face for several days it is hard to keep the blankets aired, and without occasional airing it is very easy for them to become damp, or at least not as bone dry as they should be. Even quite damp blankets can be dried out by making a frame to go over the fireplace and letting the damp items rest on this when the fire inside is but a mass of hot embers. The frame is made by cutting several longish and pliable sticks. These are pushed into the ground some little distance out from the embers, forming a circle round them. The tops are bent and lashed together, thus making a cage. If sufficient sticks are used and the lashing tight it will be found that a very solid framework results which will take quite a heavy weight. Blankets laid on imprison the heat and soon dry out completely.

doorway. Built to the shape of a cone it is quite possible to make a diminutive fire having plenty of 'body' on this small space. When the blaze is going well the plate is carried out to the usual fire-place and more wood piled round, the plate being retrieved when a good fire has been started.

Double Pegging

If a high wind comes up so that the tent is being threatened with snapped

Hobbies 1956 Handbook

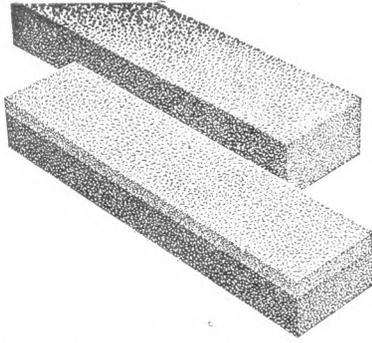
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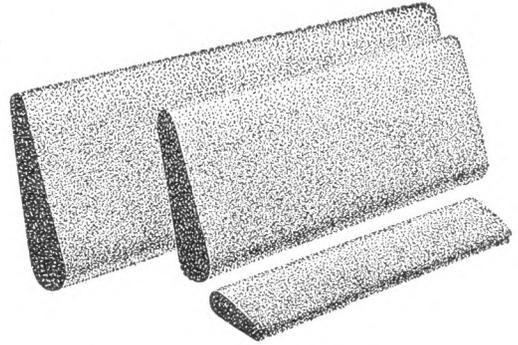
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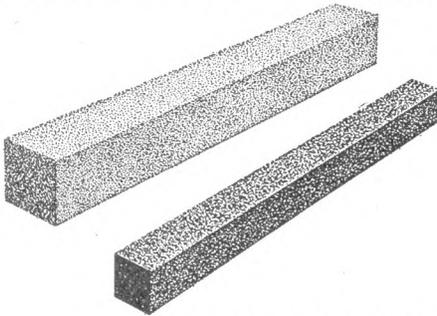
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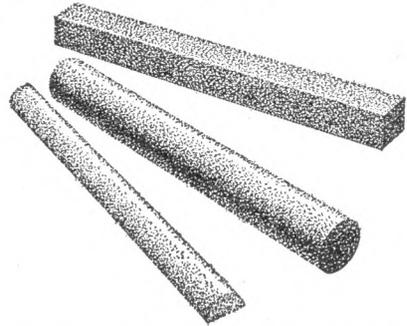


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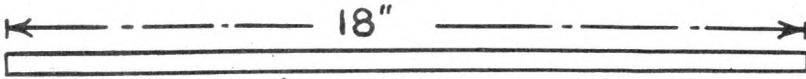
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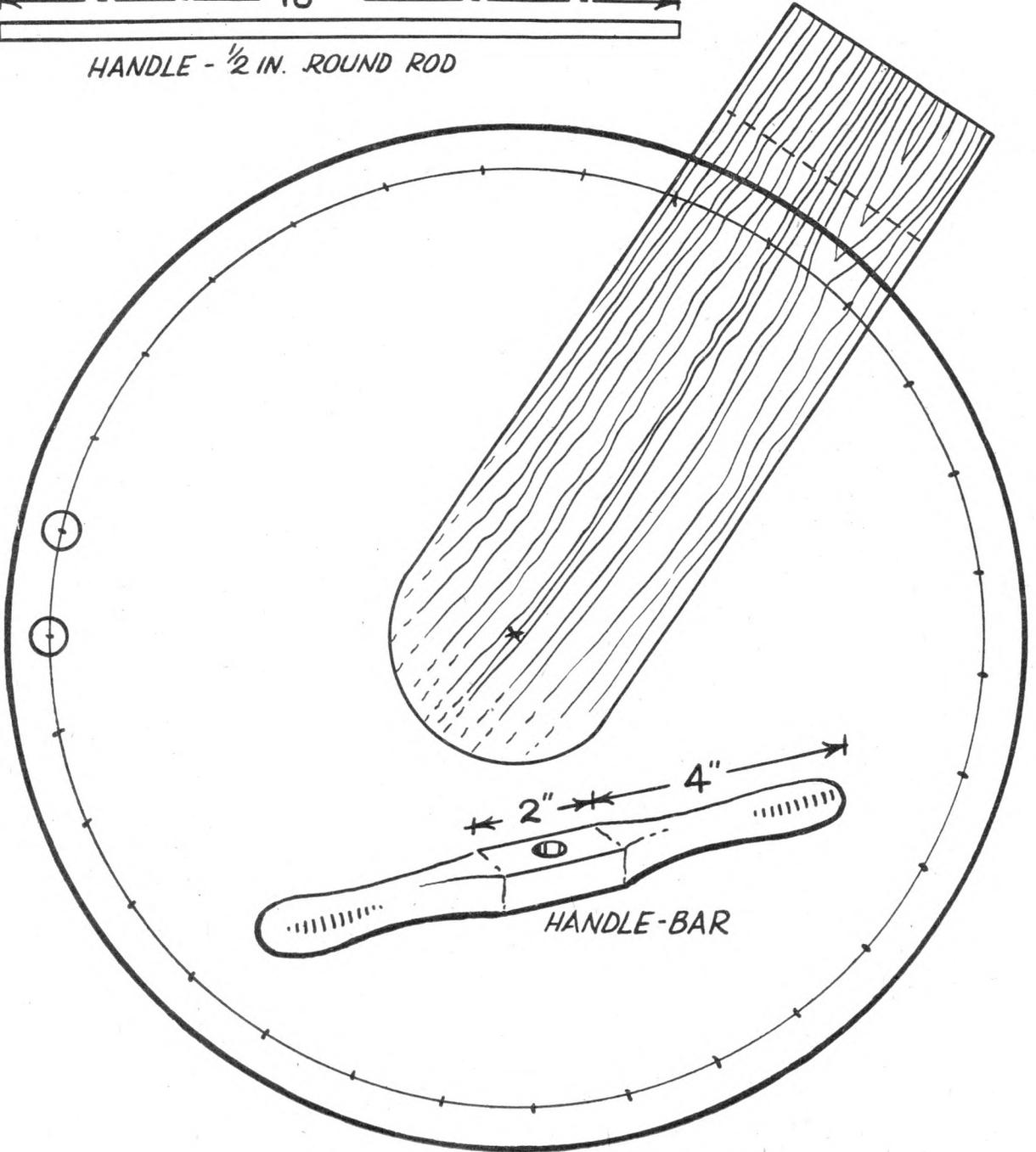
KITS for OLD TIME SHIPS

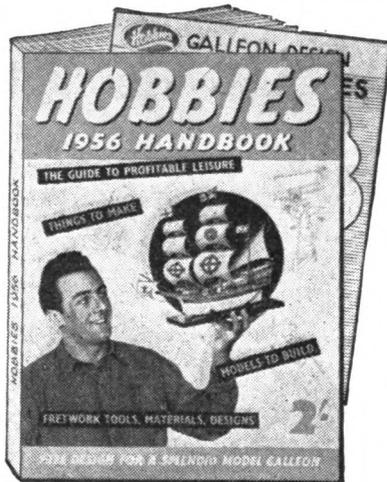
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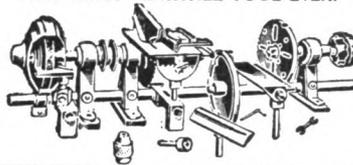
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Paint easily, evenly, twice as fast with the Burgess Electric Sprayer. Sprays paint, varnish, etc. Complete with sturdy glass container, flex, nozzles for ceiling spraying and extra nozzle discs for different liquids. A.C.—state your actual voltage. Fully guaranteed. Leaflet free.

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Old paint peels off like magic with the Horvell electric paint stripper. Easy, even strokes remove paint, varnish, etc. Four-sided blade for angles and corners. A.C./D.C.—state actual voltage. Cash 30/-, P & P 1/-. Extra flex 1/- a yard. Spare element 5/6. Leaflet free.

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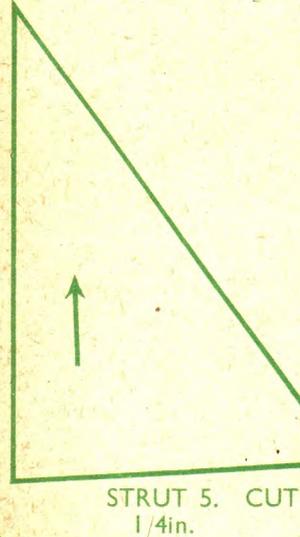
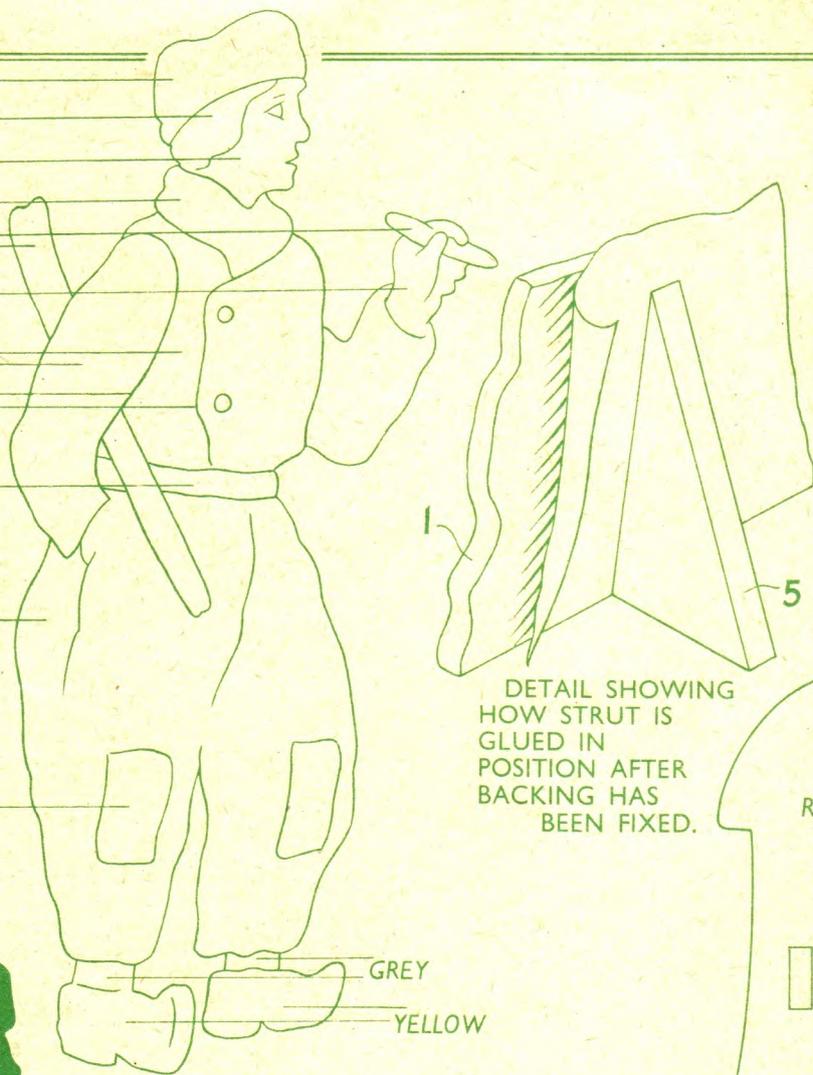
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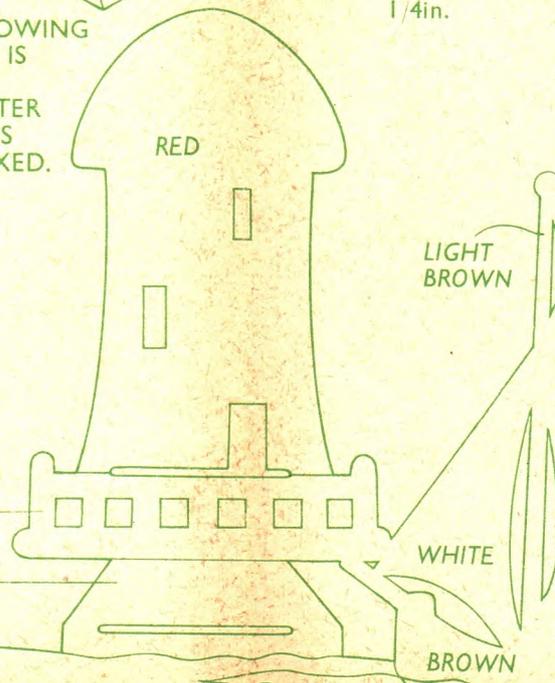
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- GREEN
- BROWN
- PINK
- YELLOW
- BROWN
- PINK
- JACKET RED
- BLACK LINES
- LIGHT BROWN
- DARK BLUE TROUSERS
- LIGHT BLUE PATCHES

SIZE—6 1/2 ins.
6 1/2 ins.



DETAIL SHOWING HOW STRUT IS GLUED IN POSITION AFTER BACKING HAS BEEN FIXED.

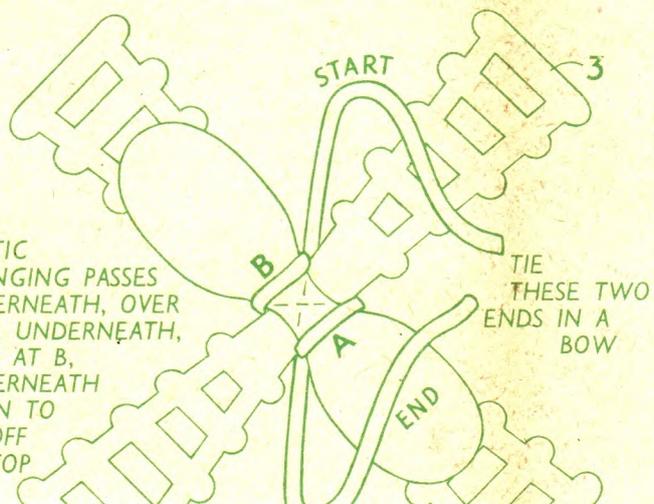


PIECE 2.
CUT ONE 1/4in.

LIGHT GREEN BACKGROUND

CHART SHOWING COLOURS FOR PAINTING.

Time for an E



PLASTIC THONGING PASSES UNDERNEATH, OVER AT A, UNDERNEATH, OVER AT B, UNDERNEATH AGAIN TO TIE OFF ON TOP

TIE THESE TWO ENDS IN A BOW



SIZE— $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. WIDE,
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. HIGH.

THE DUTCH WINDMILL EGG TIMER

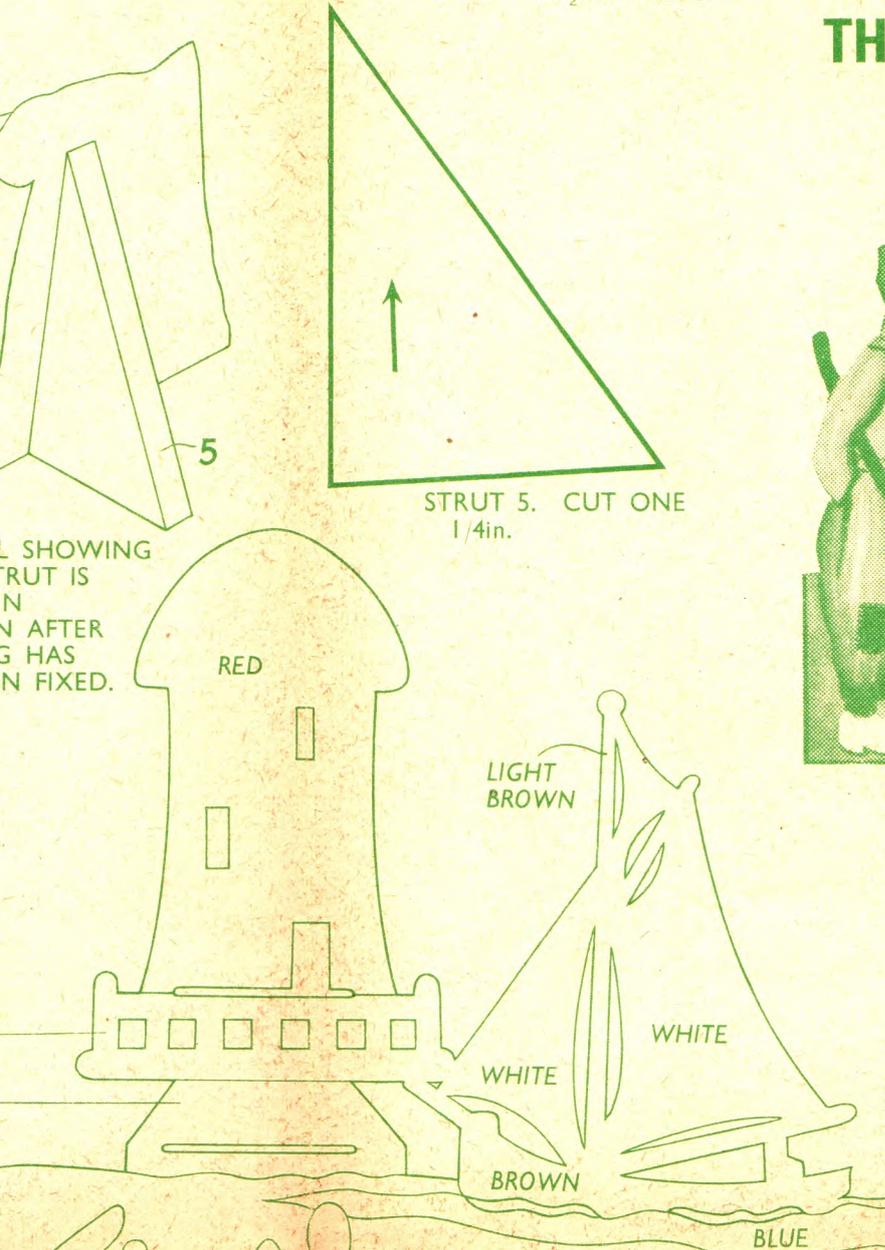


Diagram showing the strut is cut after the egg has been fixed.

STRUT 5. CUT ONE
 $1/4$ in.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

WOOD

One piece 12 ins. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1/4$ in.
 (Hobbies Q4)

FITTINGS

One egg timer (2 $1/2$ ins. long)
 One piece of plastic thonging 12 ins. long
 One piece of backing material 5 ins. by 2 $1/2$ ins.
 One $7/8$ in. by 2 gauge round-head brass screw

A complete kit of the above materials can be obtained from
HOBBIES LTD., DEREHAM, NORFOLK

The Sparkling Enamel

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Handy and economical Starlon is just right for these small painting jobs

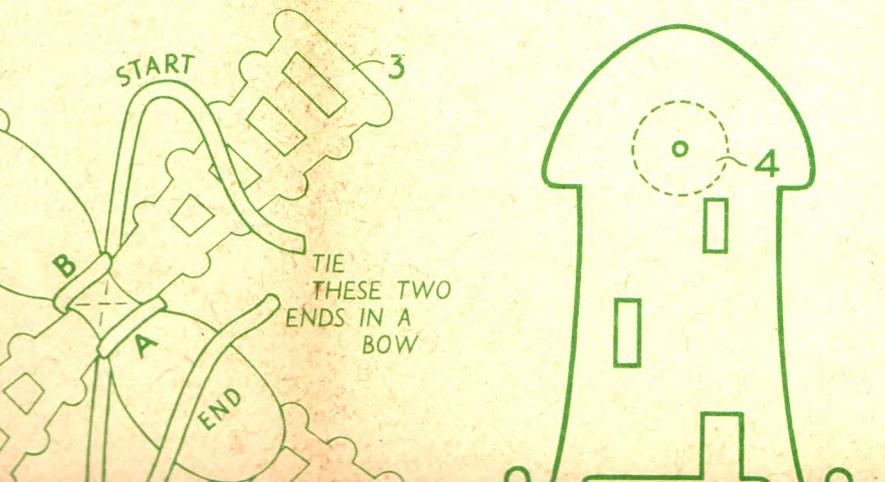
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1/-
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THE ARROWS INDICATE
 DIRECTION OF
 GRAIN OF WOOD.

WASHERS 4.
 CUT TWO $1/4$ in.

DARK BLUE TROUSERS

LIGHT BLUE PATCHES

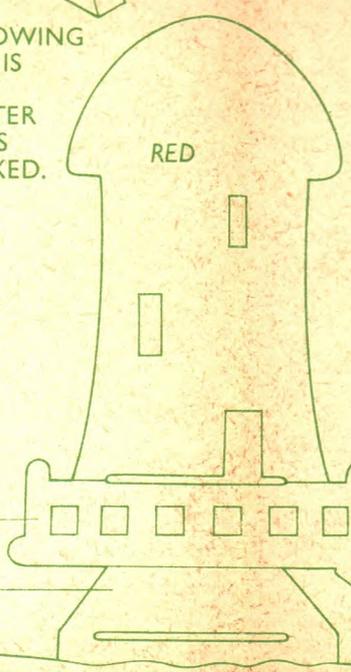
GREY
YELLOW

DETAIL SHOWING HOW STRUT IS GLUED IN POSITION AFTER BACKING HAS BEEN FIXED.

STRUT 5. CUT 1/4in.



PIECE 2. CUT ONE 1/4in.



YELLOW
BROWN

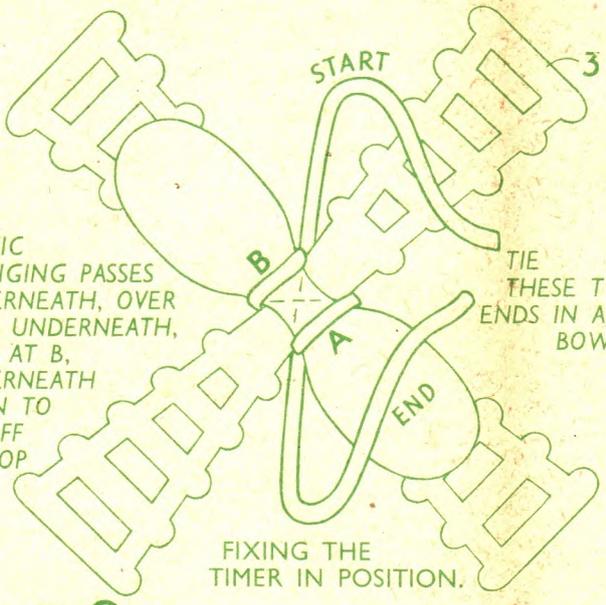
LIGHT BROWN

WHITE

BROWN

LIGHT GREEN BACKGROUND

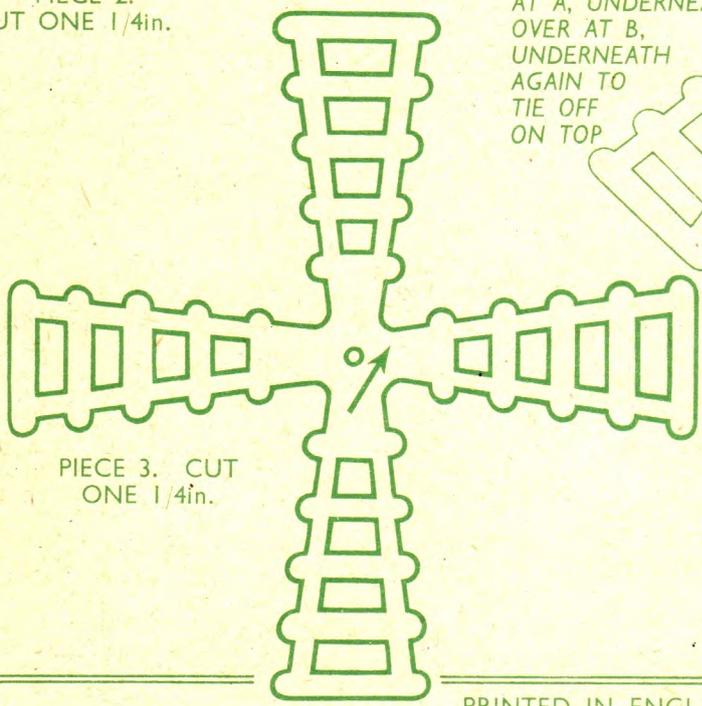
CHART SHOWING COLOURS FOR PAINTING.



PLASTIC THONGING PASSES UNDERNEATH, OVER AT A, UNDERNEATH, OVER AT B, UNDERNEATH AGAIN TO TIE OFF ON TOP

TIE THESE TWO ENDS IN A BOW

FIXING THE TIMER IN POSITION.

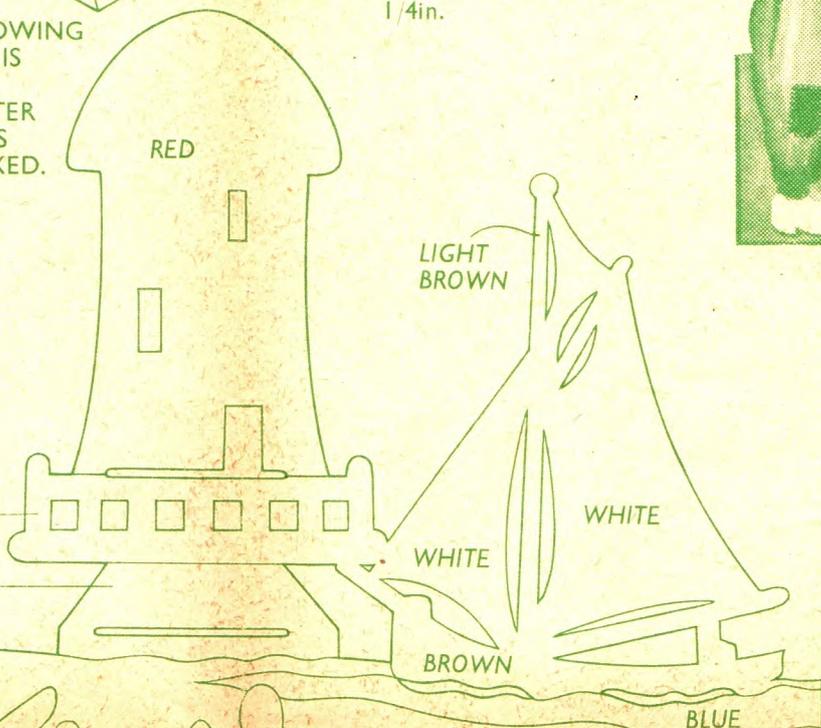


PIECE 3. CUT ONE 1/4in.



SHOWING
STRUT IS
N
N AFTER
G HAS
N FIXED.

STRUT 5. CUT ONE
1/4in.



MATERIALS REQUIRED

WOOD

One piece 12ins. by 5 1/2ins. by 1/4in.
(Hobbies Q4)

FITTINGS

One egg timer (2 1/2ins. long)
One piece of plastic thonging 12ins. long
One piece of backing material 5ins. by 2 1/2ins.
One 7/8in. by 2 gauge round-head brass screw

A complete kit of the above materials can be obtained from
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Ready for use

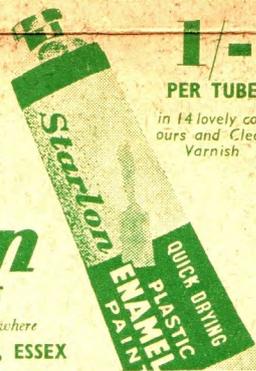
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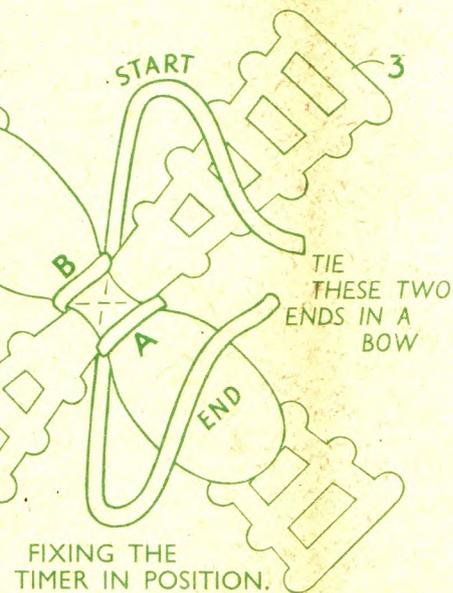
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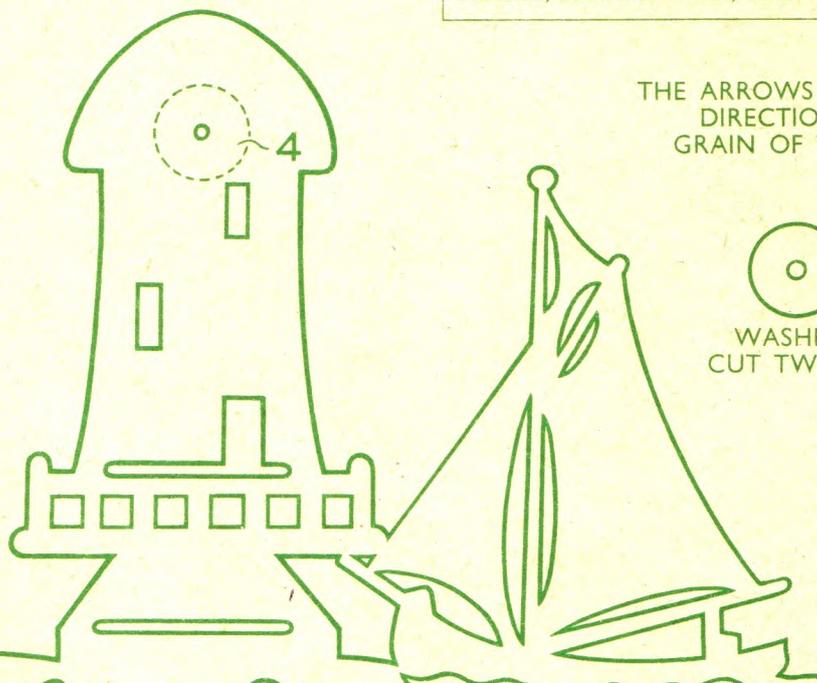
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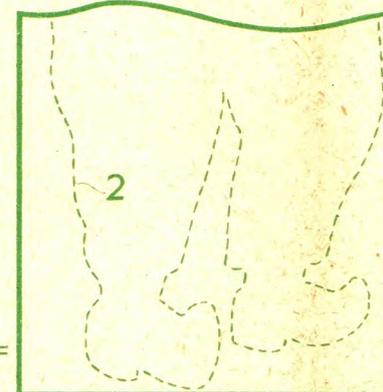


FIXING THE
TIMER IN POSITION.



THE ARROWS INDICATE
DIRECTION OF
GRAIN OF WOOD.

WASHERS 4.
CUT TWO 1/4in.



PIECE 1.
CUT ONE 1/4in.