

HOBBIES WEEKLY

MARCH 18th 1959

VOL. 127

NUMBER 3307

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Contemporary Standard Lamp	385
Making up the Standard Lamp	386
Our Friend, the Dog	387
Novel Storage Jars	388
Bedside Table for an Invalid	389
Listen in Another Room	390
Gadget to Prevent Cycle Punctures	391
Patterns for Easter Novelty	392
Money-saving Formulas	394
Collectors' Club	396
Trace Your Family Tree	398
Patterns for a 'Cotton Reel' Battleship	399



All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk

UP-TO-DATE, PRACTICAL
AND ATTRACTIVE

Contemporary Standard Lamp

INCORPORATING A TABLE,
BOOKSHELF AND PLANTHOLDER

*Full instructions for making
this charming piece of
furniture for the home*



385

FOR ALL HOME CRAFTSMEN
Over 60 years of 'Do-it-Yourself'

World Radio History

4¹/₂¹^D

MAKING UP THE STANDARD LAMP

As shown on the front page illustration, the standard lamp incorporates a table, a shelf for books and a holder for pot plants of the ornamental foliage variety. The table is large enough to be really useful, having an overall size of 23ins. by 14ins.

The plant holder might well be converted into a drawer to hold sewing or smoking requisites, and the table could be used for the telephone or a small radio. Sizes may be modified as required to suit any of these purposes.

dowelling method, and trimmed to 14ins. by 23ins.

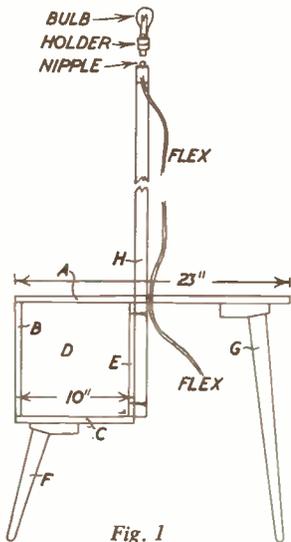


Fig. 1

The side view (Fig. 1) and the front view (Fig. 2) give a good idea of the general construction. There are no difficult joints and the construction will present no problems to the average handyman.

Three contemporary legs, Hobbies No. 582, 20ins. high (one required) and No. 580, 10ins. high (two required), are used in the construction as indicated in Fig. 1. The lamp standard (H) is a new broom or hoe handle which may be purchased from the local ironmonger. It is secured by two screws to piece (E) as shown in the diagram in Fig. 1.

The exploded view in Fig. 3 shows various measurements and gives a clear picture of assembly. Pieces (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) are all $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood, and may be cut from Hobbies standard panels. The top (A) may be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plywood, or may consist of a 10ins. and a 6ins. panel joined together by the

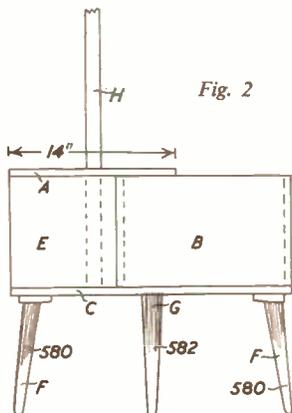


Fig. 2

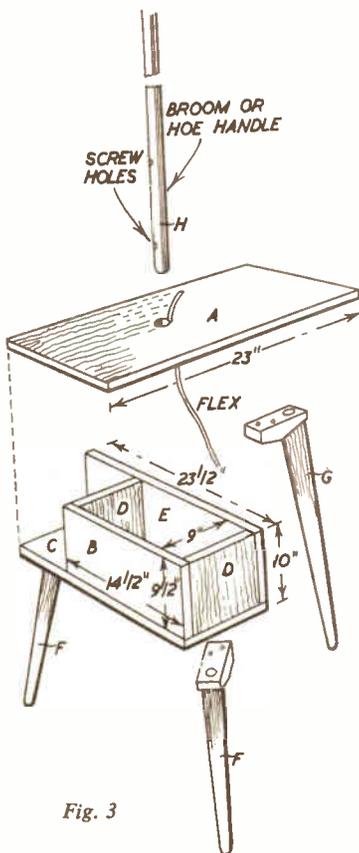


Fig. 3

Contemporary legs may be obtained from branches or by post from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk. No. 582, 20ins., price 3/- each. No. 580, 10ins., price 2/3 each. Postage 3 or 4 legs, 1/6 extra.

Lamp holder and nipple cost 2/-, postage 4½d. Flex 6d. per yard.

Standard panels of selected hardwood. Hobbies R8, 36ins. by 6ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., price 5/6 (postage 2/-). Hobbies S8, 36ins. by 10ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., price 9/- (postage 2/3).

Piece (A) is 23ins. long by 14ins. wide, and piece (C) 23½ins. by 10ins. It must be pointed out here that the depth (D) and (C) together, 10ins., represents the difference between the length of legs (G) and (F). Check this measurement before commencing work.

As seen in Figs. 1 and 3 the flex and the lamp standard (H) go through the table top (A). Holes of suitable size must be cut before assembling. The flex is wound round the standard as shown in Fig. 4. A spare piece is tied under (A)

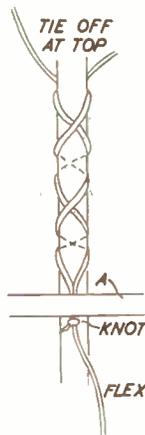


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

and is wound in the opposite direction to produce a pattern. It is tied off at the top as neatly as possible. The flex carrying the current passes through a hole at the top of the standard as indicated in Fig. 5. The lamp holder illustrated is attached to a nipple, which is screwed to the top of the standard. The leg blocks are screwed in position, allowing the legs to splay symmetrically.

The type of lampshade used will be a matter of personal choice, but it should be of contemporary design.

Finish will depend upon the effect required. French polish or clear varnish on oiled wood gives a charming contemporary look. A little linseed oil is simply rubbed on before filling the grain. If painting, fill grain, give undercoat and finish with high gloss. (M.h.)

OUR FRIEND, THE DOG



A dog does not have to be a thoroughbred to be a faithful friend!

THE history of the domestic dog is veiled in the mists of time. It is known from archaeological investigations that Stone Age Man had tame dogs around the encampments. But where did these dogs originate?

The eminent Austrian naturalist Konrad Lorenz suggests that the domestic dog is descended from the golden jackal. He puts forward the theory that some of these dogs were later interbred with wolves. Lorenz regards the Arctic dogs such as huskies and chow chows as having wolf blood, and this tends to make them one-man dogs. However, it is only fair to say that this opinion is not universally accepted; some authorities believe that the modern dog is descended from a breed of wild dog.

If contemplating a pedigree dog, it is a good idea to visit one of the big national dog shows, such as Cruft's. There all the varieties at their best are on display. Also breeders may be contacted and prices compared. Before buying a dog it

is first necessary to decide how much time and space you can afford to give to your pet. Even small dogs can completely block the view of the fire; a great dane would probably make a small flat uninhabitable.

Sporting dogs such as spaniels and setters require a great deal of exercise, and unless you have the time and energy for five mile walks, are best left to country dwellers.

Having decided on the type of dog that will fit in with your way of life, you can then contact a breeder and set about the business of choosing a puppy. When choosing one, you are choosing a companion that will be with you for the next ten years or so. Whether this is a happy association or not depends on the trouble you take in looking over likely puppies.

The timid or obviously nervous puppy should be avoided. This condition may worsen with age, and nothing is more wearing than a dog with a persistent

high-pitched hysterical bark, unless it is the dog that cowers from you every time you speak to it. Having found a friendly little animal that comes up to you without hesitation, it is important to see that his physical condition is sound.

The first thing to do is to look over the coat for signs of parasites and skin troubles. While inspecting the coat you will be able to make sure that the puppy is a nice plump little beast. The mouth should be inspected to make sure that the teeth and gums are in good condition, and, of course, the ears should be clean and the eyes bright.

Four months is a good age at which to buy a puppy; it has passed through many

By P. R. Chapman

of the puppy ailments, is probably on to two meals a day, and is sufficiently young to become attached to its new owner. Before bringing the puppy home, it is essential to get the breeder to give you a diet sheet and feeding time-table for the animal. Also it is a good idea to contact your local veterinary concerning hard pad and distemper inoculations. He will advise you about the best age when these should be given.

Before bringing a new puppy home, you will, of course, have prepared somewhere for him to sleep. A wooden box lined with a piece of old blanket will do very nicely. It is a waste of money to buy a puppy a blanket; his sharp little teeth will soon make short work of it. Likewise, the mess a chewed-up cushion makes has to be seen to be believed.

Young puppies, like other young animals, tend to play energetically for short periods and then flop down and sleep for a while. It is important to emphasise to children that puppies are not toys, and must not be continuously pestered. Otherwise you may have a nervous or even bad-tempered dog on your hands later on.

Good habits

The sooner you start to instil good habits into your newly acquired pet the better for all concerned. Undoubtedly, the first night or two the puppy will howl. Unless you want a dog permanently in your bed, you will have to be hard-hearted. Make sure he is warm and comfortable, has a bowl of water available, and then leave him. After a night

or two, an intelligent pup will soon realise he is wasting his energy.

Feeding and grooming

A finicky dog is a nuisance and an expensive nuisance at that. The puppy's food should be put down, and if it is not all eaten within a reasonable time, the dish should be picked up again. He will soon learn to clear his plate up; in any case stale food is not good for any animal.

An ungroomed dog tends to be an untidy dog, and the puppy should be gently brushed and combed, and the corners of his eyes cleaned. If he becomes accustomed to his daily toilet he will not object when he is of a size to make his protests effective.

Training

A young puppy should not be expected to walk any distance, but he should be getting used to the feel of a collar and lead. He should be exercised around the garden and encouraged to walk without pulling or hanging behind. He may be gradually introduced to the street; at first he will probably be somewhat nervous of the noise of traffic.

House-training a puppy takes con-

siderable patience and watchfulness on your part. You must be ready to pick the animal up and put him outside quickly. If you praise him every time he is clean out of doors, he will soon put two and two together. In case of accidents, speak sharply to him and put him out. It is said that bitches are easier to train than dogs. Undoubtedly, puppies that are used to being indoors are easier to deal with than those that have been kept in outside kennels.

The adult dog

By the time a puppy reaches adulthood it should be sufficiently well trained to follow its owner without a lead. However, in busy neighbourhoods, the dog should be kept on the leash. Certainly the dog should never be turned out on the streets unaccompanied. This is becoming, rightly, illegal in some towns, since stray dogs are a major cause of road accidents. The owner should give the dog a short walk first thing in the morning and also last thing at night. Unless the weather is very bad, the dog needs a much longer walk during the day to work off his surplus energy and keep him in good condition.

A dog cannot be kept healthy on scraps. He needs his daily ration of meat, preferably raw. Dogs about the size of a fox terrier need about half a pound of meat per day, plus dog biscuits. These keep the animal's teeth in good condition. His meat may be mixed with broken biscuit to give bulk, and green vegetables can be added. The only vegetable to be avoided is the potato. All dogs like bones, but only big non-splintering ones should be given. Chop and poultry bones must never be given to a dog.

All dogs adore sweets and cakes, but these things should be given in only small quantities, however appealingly he begs. Starchy food is bad for dogs, and in some cases results in skin diseases.

Keep him clean

A final word on the subject of cleanliness. Nothing is more unpleasant than an animal that smells 'doggy'. This can be avoided by giving the dog a bath. There are many dog soaps on the market. Use one of these, towel the animal dry, then keep him out of draughts until thoroughly dry. His handsome appearance will more than repay the work involved.

Novel Storage Jars

HERE is a novel idea which the handyman can use for storing different sizes of nails, bolts, washers, etc., separately without taking up too much valuable space in the workshop.

Obtain a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick timber, plywood or blockboarding about 12 ins. in diameter, together with a number of food preserving jars having screwed-top lids. Screw the lids to the wood disc as

shown in Fig. 1, and then attach the whole to the underside of a shelf (or table-top).

If the shelf is a thick one, then use a strong wood screw to fix the disc in position. If the shelf is not very thick, then it is advisable to use a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter bolt instead for greater security.

Note from Fig. 2 that two washers should be inserted between the disc and the shelf to enable it to revolve freely. The storage jars can then be screwed to the attached lids.

The contents of each jar should be clearly marked either on the edge of the disc or on the jars themselves with gummed paper. The jars can be easily located when required by simply revolving the disc.

(F.K.)



JARAK CAPS

THE handy method of storing nails, screws, nuts and bolts etc. in screw-topped jars fixed under shelves is well known to the handyman, and a novel adaptation of this idea is described in the adjoining article. William Frost Products Ltd., of 68 Lancefield St, London, W.10. have, however, introduced a cap fitting enabling all your 1 lb. jam jars to be utilised in a similar manner. Known as the Jarak, it consists of a heavy rubber cap which is screwed to the shelf through a steel plate 'stiffener'. The jars simply snap in and out of the cap. This space-saving idea could also be put to good use in the kitchen or food cupboard. Jarak costs 1/3 each or 6 for 7/-.

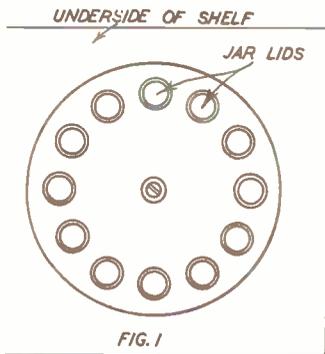


FIG. 1

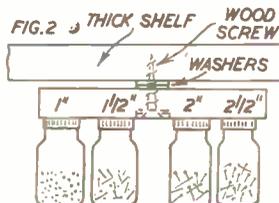
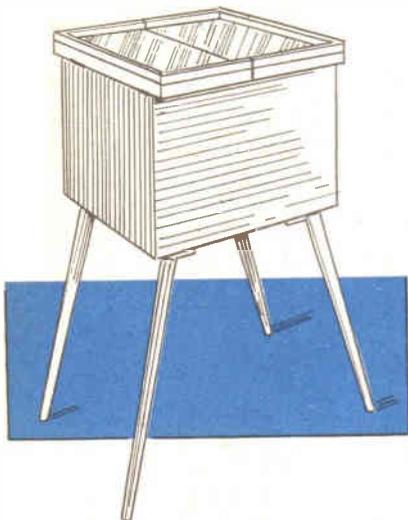


FIG. 2

BEDSIDE TABLE FOR AN INVALID



THE special needs of an invalid are the basis of this design of bedside table. The top acts as a lid in two parts, exposing a space below for books, medicines, etc., and a tray for small articles, all being accessible to the patient without his having to perform acrobatic postures in bed, in fact one hand only is required to get any article available.

Built on simple lines it is quite easy and cheap to make. Legs of contemporary design are used to give the article an up-to-date look.

A front view of the table is given in Fig. 1, and an end view of the upper

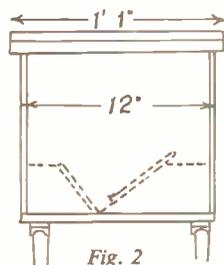


Fig. 2

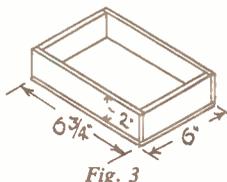


Fig. 3

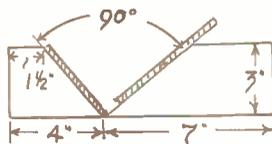


Fig. 4

portion with measurements in Fig. 2. Commence with the box part. This is made up to dimensions given from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick wood. Deal of good quality would serve, or oak if a hardwood is not too expensive. A rebated corner joint is employed as detailed in Fig. 1, and it should be remembered here that though the width of the box is to be 12 ins., the ends should be 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. only, the ends of the side parts making up the difference. Glue and nail together, using oval nails, which can afterwards be punched down and stopped up level.

A divisional piece is to be grooved in across the middle of the box, to divide it into two equal departments. This is indicated by dotted lines, as is the position of a tray. Before dealing with the tray, however, cut a 1 ft. 3 ins. by 12 ins. panel of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plywood for the bottom of the box, and screw on. The tray is shown in Fig. 3, made up to the size given from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood, with a bottom of plywood. To support this in the box, nail $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square fillets of wood to division piece, and one end, at a distance down from the top of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

CUTTING LIST

- Box sides. (2). 1 ft. 3 ins. by 10 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- Box ends. (2). 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 10 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- Box bottom. 1 ft. 3 ins. by 12 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ply.
- Division. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 10 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- Top. (2). 1 ft. 1 in. by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- Book trough ends. (2). 11 ins. by 3 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- Book cross strips. (1). 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 4 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ply.
- Book cross strips. (1). 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 6 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ply.

- Tray sides. 26 ins. of 2 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood.
- Tray bottom. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 6 ins. panel $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ply.
- Rim. 5 ft. of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. stripwood.
- Legs. 4 contemporary, No. 581.
- Hinges. 2 pairs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. brass butts.

The tray, of course, occupies only a portion of the open top space, leaving room for access to the well below without removing it. It can, if necessary, be slid forward or backward, as need to get at the contents below it arises. The other compartment of the box is in-

countersink these screws to avoid projecting heads damaging the books. The trough can then be dropped in its place, and if a close fit, no nailing will be necessary. Its position is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The table top is made up of two panels of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood 13 ins. by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. hinged to the ends of the box to open outwards. The hinges should be recessed in both panels and box ends. Use solid brass 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. butt hinges. Fit the lids to meet together at the centre of the box. Level with the edges, fix with glue and panel pins, a rim of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square stripwood.

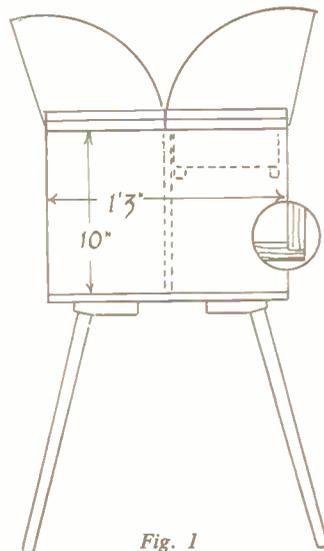


Fig. 1

This will help to prevent articles on the table being accidentally swept off when removing anything from it. For neatness, mitre the rim edging at its outer corners. To keep the lids open, it would be advisable to attach lengths of tape, both to lids and box, long enough to allow the lids to fall back at the necessary angle to prevent them dropping down again.

Lid stays could, of course, be substituted here, but it is necessary they should be easy in action to allow of the lids being raised with one hand, if necessary, without danger of pulling the table over.

The blocks to which they will subsequently be screwed are fitted to the bottom of the box in approximately the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Screw holes are provided already bored, and the blocks need only be screwed in place. Legs, 15 ins. long are needed. (W.J.E.)

'Radio Mech's Extension Speaker

LISTEN IN ANOTHER ROOM

IT is not always realised how easily a second loudspeaker can be wired to a receiver, to allow listening in another room to that in which the radio is placed. Such an extension speaker costs only a little to install, and nothing to run.

If the radio is situated in a living room, an extension speaker in the kitchen, or another downstairs room, can be well worth while. It is also usually quite easy to take the extension circuit upstairs, for children or an invalid.

Speaker and circuit

Most receivers have two sockets, often marked 'EX.S', for an extension speaker. It is only necessary to plug in two leads, and wire these to the extra loudspeaker, as in Fig. 1. The leads can be of any reasonable length, and a switch can be included in circuit, as shown, to silence the additional speaker.

Such circuits are for low impedance working, so that a moving coil speaker

if a speaker with transformer is to hand, the transformer should be disconnected. The speaker should be of the usual permanent magnet type, and a 4½ in. to 7 in. model would be average. Miniature speakers are not particularly recommended.

Extension leads

When the position for the extension speaker has been decided, careful measurement will show how much wire is required. Ordinary twin flex will be

staples can be used as required to keep it in place.

The on/off switch can be placed near the speaker, or at the receiver, as wished. A lead-through type of insulated switch, as sold for table lamps, etc., can be used, or a toggle switch mounted on the speaker cabinet or baffle.

Extension speaker mounting

The extension speaker cannot give proper results unless it is enclosed in a

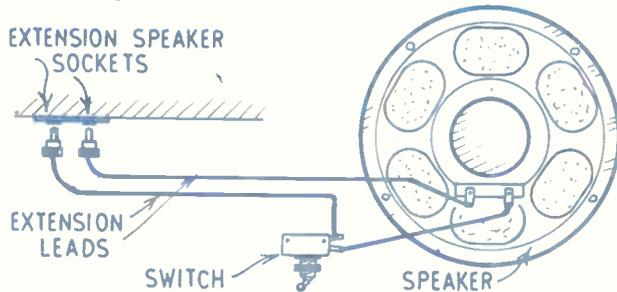


Fig. 1—Extension speaker circuit

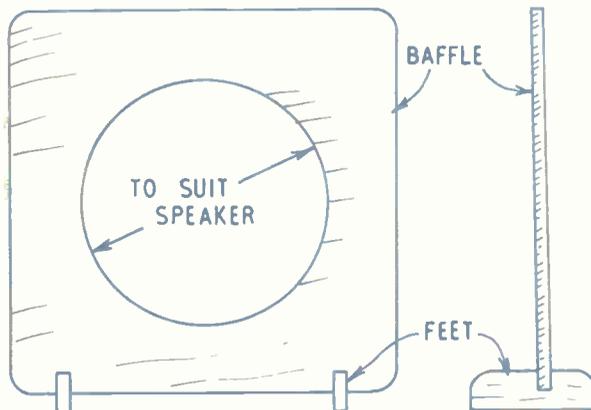


Fig. 2—Speaker baffle



Fig. 3—Extension volume control

without transformer must be used. The best impedance for the extra speaker is sometimes marked on the receiver, or is quoted in the instruction leaflet. Most usually, a 2/3 ohm speaker is required, but 7 ohms, 15 ohms, or some other value may be indicated. If the correct value is not known, it is usually satisfactory to use a 2/3 ohm speaker. If necessary, a check can be made by asking to hear the speaker working with the set, before actually purchasing it; or an enquiry can be written to the receiver makers, asking for the recommended impedance.

satisfactory. This will cost much less if purchased from a large supplier of electrical goods, but shorter lengths can be bought by the yard from local shops or stores.

The extension speaker should be so placed as to avoid any unnecessary length of wire, unless a little extra expense is not objected to. In a few cases, wiring may be made more convenient by changing the position of the receiver itself.

The wire may be run along skirting board, or a picture rail, or otherwise kept in inconspicuous positions. Insulated

cabinet, or attached to a baffle board. Simple cabinets can readily be constructed, and painted or polished to suit the room.

If a baffle board is used, it can be suspended from a picture rail, or provided with feet so that it will stand upright. The latter type is shown in Fig. 2, and it can be cut from 3-ply, or slightly thicker wood. Dimensions are not important. For a small speaker, a baffle about 8 ins. square will suffice. Larger speakers can have a larger baffle. Very small baffles will result in some loss of bass reproduction.

The circular cut-out is arranged to suit the diameter of the speaker cone. A piece of speaker gauze, or thin silk, should be strained across this opening, behind the baffle, and the unit can then be attached with wood screws. The screws must be fairly short, so that the points do not penetrate the front.

Speaker units of dust-proof type will not need any protection, but other

speakers should be enclosed in a muslin bag, drawn shut and tied.

If the on/off switch is to be fitted here, so that a person at the extension point can silence his speaker, it can be mounted on the baffle, under the speaker unit.

Volume control

When the correct impedance speaker is used, both extension speaker and receiver speaker will operate at about the same volume. If a separate volume control is wanted at the extension point, it can be mounted on the baffle, and wired as in Fig. 3.

For a 2/3 ohm speaker, a 5 ohm or 10 ohm control will be satisfactory. This item is known as a 'wire wound potentiometer.' For 7 ohm or 15 ohm circuits, a slightly higher value is better. This is not critical, and can be anything between about 25 and 100 ohms.

Fitting extension sockets

Older receivers, especially battery operated, may not have any extension speaker sockets. In this case, these may be provided. So that the extension circuit can be easily disconnected, a small terminal strip, with two terminals, may be fitted, or a two-way socket strip.

Receivers of other than very old type will have a moving coil speaker. If this is examined, two tags forming the speech coil connections will be seen, rather like those shown in Fig. 1. Two leads should be taken from these tags to the two terminals or sockets.

In the receiver, leads will pass from the output transformer secondary to the speaker. If the transformer has tags, and these are more easily reached, the two connections can be taken from these points instead.

Care is necessary that no connections are taken to the primary of the output

transformer, which is wired to the high tension circuit and output valve anode.

An extension circuit can be connected to a mains receiver with perfect safety. However, if no extension sockets are fitted to a mains radio, connections should be made by a local radio shop, if there is any doubt whatever about the proper method of wiring. This is particularly so with AC/DC receivers, where the chassis may be alive to the mains. With such sets it may be advisable to include a blocking condenser in each extension lead, to keep mains voltages out of the extension circuit.

However, when extension sockets are already fitted by the maker, the extra speaker can be wired up easily. When the second speaker is switched on, volume at the receiver will be slightly reduced, but any ordinary set will have enough power in reserve to compensate for this.

Gadget to prevent cycle punctures

HERE is a handy little gadget which can give added life to your cycle tyres and tubes, and is well worth the short time that it takes to make. Many punctures are caused by sharp objects such as nails, tacks or thorns, and quite often flints and other road surfacing materials are the offenders.

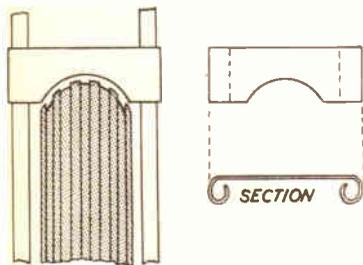
and fixed on to the stays of the mudguard. To be effective it should go as near to the tyre as possible without actually touching it. This means that the wheel must run perfectly true, and any adjustments necessary in order to obtain this degree should be carried out before fitting the gadget.

A piece of tinfoil is ideal for the job, but any other metal that can be cut easily is suitable. Before cutting it, however, make a template from a piece of thin card that will fit exactly on to the tyre. Shears may be used to cut the plate,

but a cleaner and more accurate job is obtained with a fretsaw.

File off any rough edges and finish with a rub over with emery cloth. Bend over the ends as shown to fit neatly across the mudguard stays, and after adjusting it to the tyre, finally nip tightly on to the stays. With the wheels running perfectly true, you should be able to get it down to nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ in. off the tyre.

To prevent the gadget from rusting give it a coat of enamel to match the cycle. (A.F.T.)



If these can be knocked off before they become deeply embedded in the tyre, much of the trouble will be averted. When left in they get pushed further into the tyre with each revolution of the wheel, and in many cases it is the second time round when most damage is done.

With this gadget fitted to both front and rear wheels many sharp objects will be removed directly they are picked up and before they reach the ground a second time.

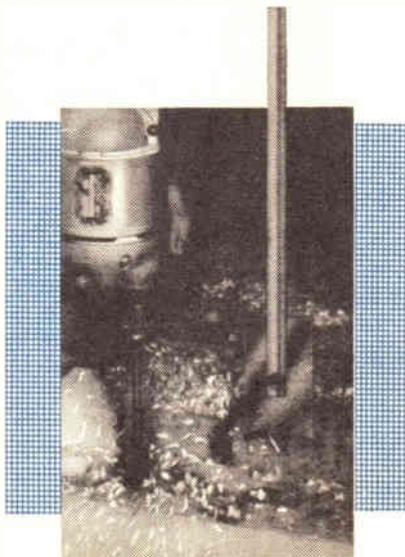
The gadget is simply a piece of thin sheet metal cut to the shape of the tyre

Power drilling up to 1 1/4 in. diameter

AN important addition to the range of attachments for quarter-inch power drills are 'Slickbits', with which it is possible to make holes from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. up to 1 1/4 in. diameter in hard or soft-wood, wallboard and similar materials.

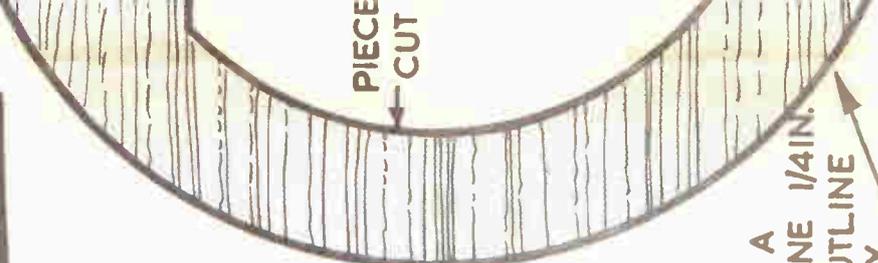
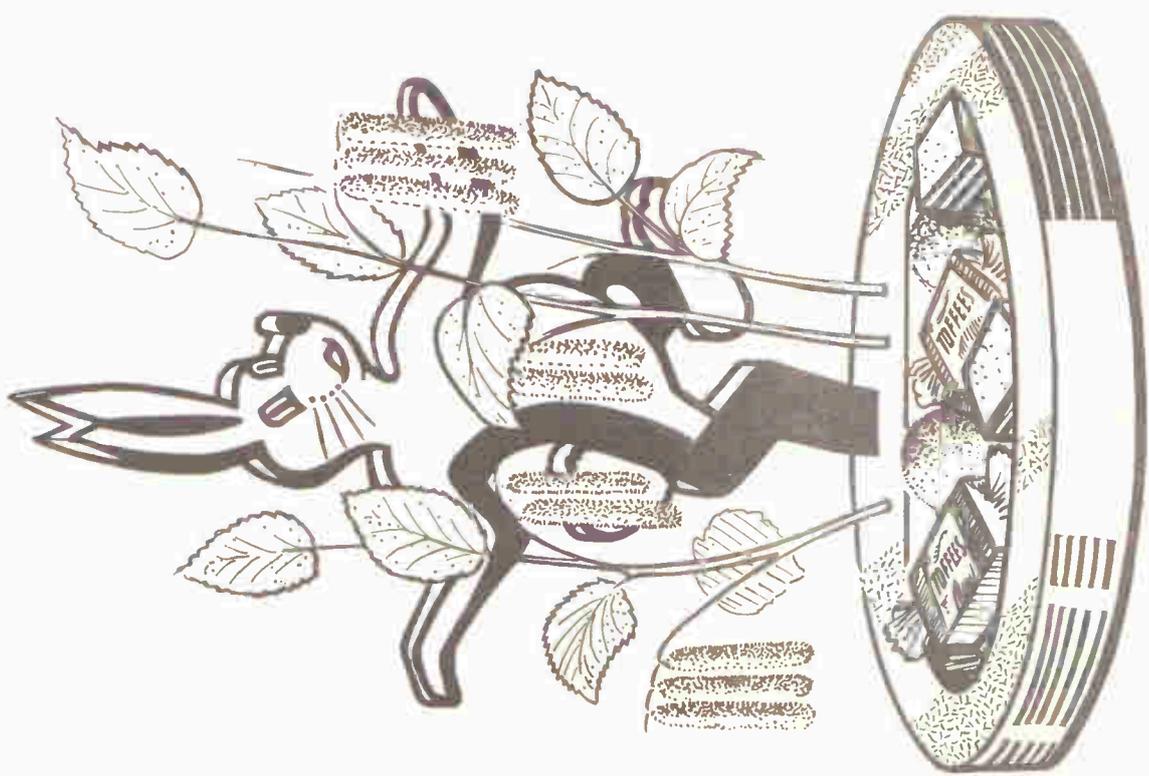
'Slickbits', which can be resharpened with a file, are supplied in sets of six ($\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{7}{8}$ in., 1 in. and 1 1/4 in.) complete with a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. shank, in a neat red plastic wallet. The bits are attached to the shank with an Allen screw for which a key is also provided.

Made by Brades Nash Tyzack Ltd, of Oldbury, Birmingham, 'Slickbits' are available through ironmongers and tool merchants at 10/6d. per set.



"Billy the Bunny" *FAST*

(SWEET D...)



PIECE A
CUT ONE 1/4 IN.
TO OUTLINE
ONLY

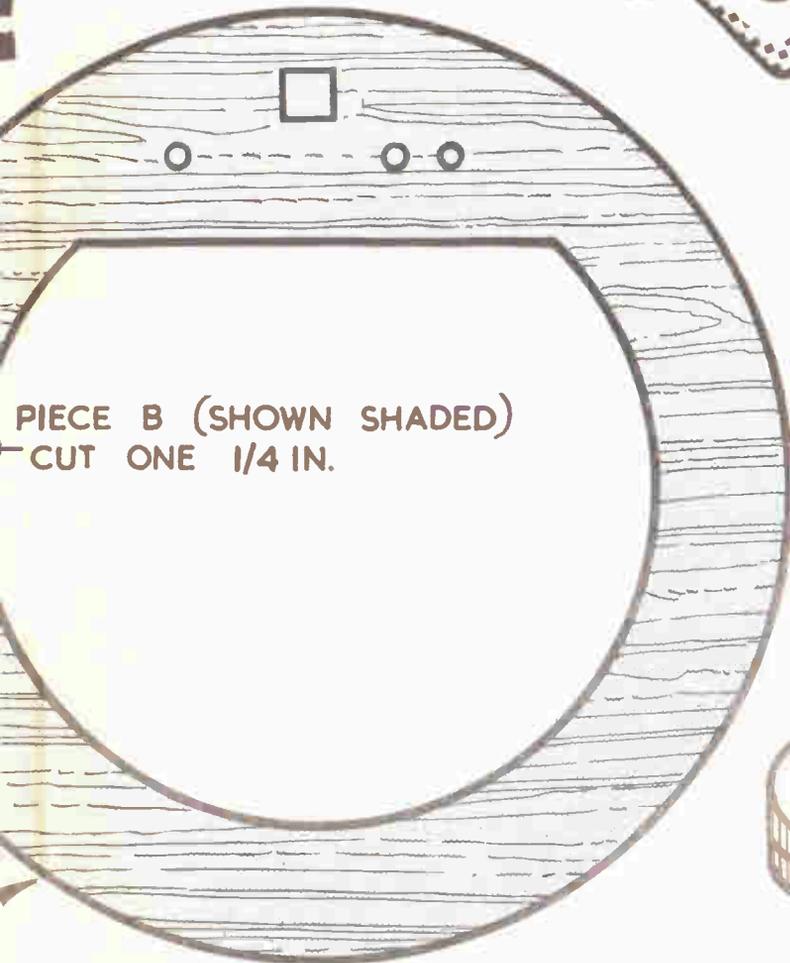


EASTER NOVELTY

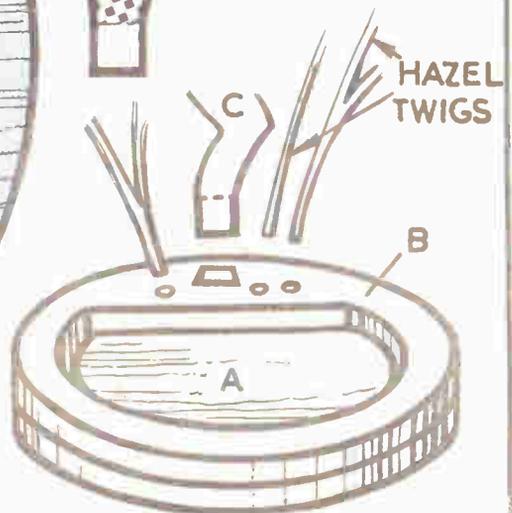
NET OR EGG HOLDER



PIECE C
CUT ONE
1/4 IN.



PIECE B (SHOWN SHADED)
CUT ONE 1/4 IN.



MONEY-SAVING FORMULAS

If you are a regular cycle user and are lucky enough to have an old oil lamp tucked away in the shed, you can save yourself a great deal of money. Compared with the battery lamp the oil lamp is infinitely cheaper to run.

Many older cyclists look back with regret to those more economical oil lamp days. Though the oil has disappeared from the market it may easily be made from readily available ingredients. Simply mix 4 volumes of rape oil (from your pharmacist) and 1 volume of ordinary paraffin oil (kerosene). This oil is a little slower to light than the old manufactured article, but much superior to it in that it never produces a clogging deposit of soot in the top of the lamp. An old oil lamp tip for best results is to rub the wick with a dry cloth after each use.

Silvering powder

For silvering brass or copper ware, either newly or just touching up, a small quantity of silvering powder can be made easily. Grind together 5.25 grams of table salt, 3.5 grams of cream of tartar and 1.75 grams of silver chloride, avoiding much exposure to bright light, for silver chloride is photosensitive.

For use, mix a little of the mixture to a paste with water and rub it on to the article with a cork or a small tight ball of cloth. When adequately silvered, wipe the article clean with a wet cloth, then with a dry one and buff up.

If you intend to store any of the dry powder, do so in a dry well closed jar which has been covered with black paper or several turns of brown paper, in order to protect the silver chloride from the light. It will otherwise blacken.

Wallpaper stain remover

If a male member of the family who uses an oil based hair dressing has rested his head against the wall in a moment of forgetfulness, the unsightly oil stain can be removed quite simply. Mix pipe clay and water to a paste and spread it over the oil mark and let it dry on. When it is dry leave it a few hours for the oil to seep into the pipe clay and then brush off.

Polishing cloths

For buffing up metal articles between the periodical cleaning, polishing cloths are most useful and will lengthen the time between these cleanings. With some surfaces it will be found they alone are necessary.

These cloths are made by treating soft cotton cloth with various solutions. An easy solution is made by dissolving 1½

ounces of soap shavings in 2 quarts of hot water, adding ½ pint of strong ammonia when the solution has become lukewarm and then ½ lb. of precipitated chalk. The cloths are dipped into this mixture, lifted and hung to drip dry. Since the chalk tends to settle, it must be stirred up well before each cloth is entered.

Green pigment

A green pigment especially suitable for oil based paints may be made cheaply from borax and copper sulphate. It will stand firing and so may also be used for pottery painting.

Dissolve 2 ounces of copper sulphate in ½ pint of warm water and 3 ounces of borax in 1 quart of warm water. Mix the two solutions with rapid stirring and filter off the blue precipitate. Wash it well, until one wash water gives no turbidity, with strontium nitrate solution. Dry the precipitate in the oven. Meantime, remove the tinning from a can by heating it in the fire, cooling and then cleaning by rubbing with emery cloth. Put the dried precipitate in the tin and heat it to a low red heat until a portion removed on a steel knife is quite green on cooling. Let the whole cool and grind it fine.

Black lacquer

To make a durable and brilliant black lacquer put 300 c.c. of methylated spirit into a wide mouthed dry jar, add 12 grams of Venetian turpentine, 25 grams of spirit soluble Nigrosine, 3 grams of Auramine and 100 grams of shellac. Close the jar and shake occasionally until all is in solution. The lacquer is then ready for use. If it is desired to prepare some quickly, solution of the solids will be speeded by using a tin instead of a jar and standing it in hot water (no flame, owing to the inflammability of the meths.) and stirring constantly.

Fireproof cement

If you need a little fireproof cement for filling a grate crack, mix 2 parts by weight of finely sieved wood ash with 1 part of hydrated lime, mixing this to a paste with boiled linseed oil. It sets to a stone hardness. If you wish to keep a little on hand, store the wood ash and lime mixture separately and mix with oil when required.

Japanese cement

This is colourless and therefore useful for fancy paper work, such as artificial flower making. Mix rice flour with enough cold water to make a thin paste and gradually add boiling water, while

the vessel is heated, and stirring all the time, until the desired thickness is reached. Boil up for about one minute. Allow to cool and if you intend to keep it for more than a fortnight or so, add 1 gram of phenol crystals to each half pint to act as a preservative.

Black shoe cream

Some tinned shoe polishes have the bad habit of drying up and becoming crumbly. Shoe creams solve this problem. Based on wax-water emulsions, they have a much lower solvent volatility and if kept in screw top jars will remain of the initial consistency until used up.

To make a black shoe cream, melt together in a boiling water bath 15 grams each of carnauba and montan wax. In a separate vessel dissolve 6 grams of potassium hydroxide and 1 gram of soap shavings in 156 c.c. of near boiling water, add 3 grams of rosin (colophony) and stir until it, too, has dissolved. Remove a little of this solution and, keeping it hot, dissolve in it 4 grams of water soluble Nigrosine. With constant rapid stirring add the potassium hydroxide-soap-rosin solution to the melted waxes. When it has formed an emulsion add the Nigrosine solution and continue stirring until lukewarm and pour into a dry screw-top jar.

Black leather dye

To make a dye suitable for dyeing shoes or new leather first dissolve 3.2 grams of borax in 82 c.c. of boiling water. When it has done so, dissolve in the solution 12 grams of water soluble Nigrosine. Add 12.7 grams of shellac, stirring until dissolved. Next dissolve 1.5 grams of soap and 0.3 gram of potassium carbonate in 32 c.c. of near boiling water, add 6.3 grams of carnauba wax and stir until emulsified. Add this last solution to the hot shellac-borax-Nigrosine solution with rapid stirring. Continue stirring until lukewarm and add ammonia drop by drop until it imparts its smell faintly to the dye.

The free Design in next week's issue will be for a very fashionable plant stand.

MAKE SURE OF YOUR COPY

Terrific new interests

FOR YOUR SPARE TIME!

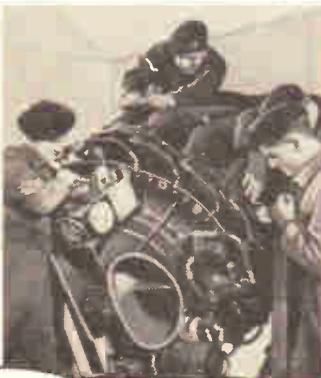


If you're air-minded or keen on engines or radio, join the Air Training Corps at 14 or over—and have real fun in your evenings and weekends! This typical scene shows an A.T.C. cadet signalling the winch crew to launch a glider in which another cadet is off for a training flight.

In the A.T.C. you get...

- The latest information on flying, aero-engines, signals systems and navigation.
- The opportunity of gliding instruction and flights in R.A.F. aircraft.
- Summer camp each year at a R.A.F. operational station.
- The chance of an air-trip overseas.
- The chance of learning to fly free of charge.
- Uniform provided.

You may already have a friend in the A.T.C. Ask him about joining, or post off the coupon below for all the details.



*You and your friends
will have a great time
in the*

ATC
AIR TRAINING CORPS
ATC

Modern aero-engines and how they work is only one of the subjects you learn. **Signals training** includes sending messages in morse code and learning to keep in radio touch with other A.T.C. squadrons.

If you're between 14 and 17½—post this for FREE leaflet

To: **Commanding Officer, R.A.F. (H.S.87),
White Waltham, Maidenhead, Berks.**

I am between 14 and 17½. Please send illustrated leaflets on the A.T.C. and address of nearest A.T.C. Headquarters.

NAME

ADDRESS

Date of Birth





THE history of the moustache cup is linked with the history of china and the glamorous age of the moustache.

Throughout the centuries the monarchs of Europe were for the most part bearded or whiskered. In France, members of the royal court had their own personal moustache barbers who spent hours primping and pruning these upper lip garnitures. They were waxed, perfumed, curled with irons, and sometimes dyed, according to the taste of the owner. It's easy to understand why, after such painstaking care, the wearer was not eager to dampen, or in any way alter, the appearance of his pride and joy, while drinking liquids from a cup. Hence, the moustache cup.

In those romantic nineteenth century days, each gentlemen had his own china maker, whose identity he guarded zealously. A dinner set was not complete without a moustache cup for the master

of the house. The lip, or guard across the top, was designed from a mould specifying the exact shape and size of the moustache. There was one French Count who ordered his silversmith to make a personal moustache guard for him, which fitted into an elaborate case

MOUSTACHE CUPS

resembling a snuff box, and which he could carry around with him in his pocket. It had springs at both ends so that it could be pushed together, inserted into the cup and released to lock tight at either side. This chap was not going to run the risk of dining at a dinner party where the hostess neglected to provide the necessary cups for her whiskered guests.

In England, in the Waterloo year,

most young cavalry officers were moustached. That was when the phrase 'old moustache' originated in referring to a soldier. During the Volunteer movement every man was a soldier and the dominant fashion was long and drooping whiskers, otherwise known as 'Piccadilly weepers'.

In America, the 'handle-bar' was the rage in the gay nineties. In fact, Stephen Foster and George Cooper satirized it in their humorous song, 'If you've only got a Moustache'.

Napoleon's moustache cup is very valuable today. It was made by the Emperor's own china maker, and bears a picture of Napoleon together with his signature.

Another notable cup is a coin silver Paul Revere, crudely made by hand.

Then there are the scenics, portraits, localities and mottoes, some of which say 'A Present', 'Think of Me', 'Remember Me', 'Forget Me Not', etc.

Perhaps the most intriguing novelty of all is the invalid moustache cup. The saucer is made with a protective gate in the centre, into which the cup just fits. This makes it possible for the invalid to lift the cup and the saucer to his mouth with trembling hand, knowing that no matter how menacingly the cup rattles around with the gate, it cannot bounce off the saucer.

But the most sought after treasures are the left-handed moustache cups.

I shall never forget the feeling of frustration when a friend told me about the beautiful cup she was about to purchase for me when she discovered, just in time, that it was defective. It was left-handed!

'Treasure Island' on Cigarette Cards

R. L. STEVENSON'S famous story *Treasure Island* is depicted on the latest cigarette card issues of Sweetule Products Ltd.

I met Mr. J. M. Berish, managing director of the firm, at the Clarendon Hotel, Leamington Spa. 'We have issued many good sets', he said, 'but *Treasure Island* is our best'. He produced a leather-bound album and proceeded to show me all cards issued to date. These included a series of National Flags and Costumes, Birds of the British Commonwealth, Junior Service Quiz, etc.

Enrolled as member

Mr. Berish enrolled me in the *Treasure Island* Club. Handing me a badge, he said: 'Membership is free to this and the Junior Service Club; there are 60,000 members throughout the world'.

Before leaving the Clarendon I asked the manager for his hotel label as an addition to my collection! (R.L.C.)



'VIKING' THERMOMETER PLAQUE

Make it for only 3/3

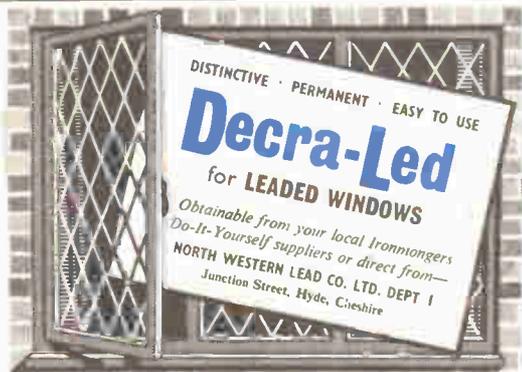
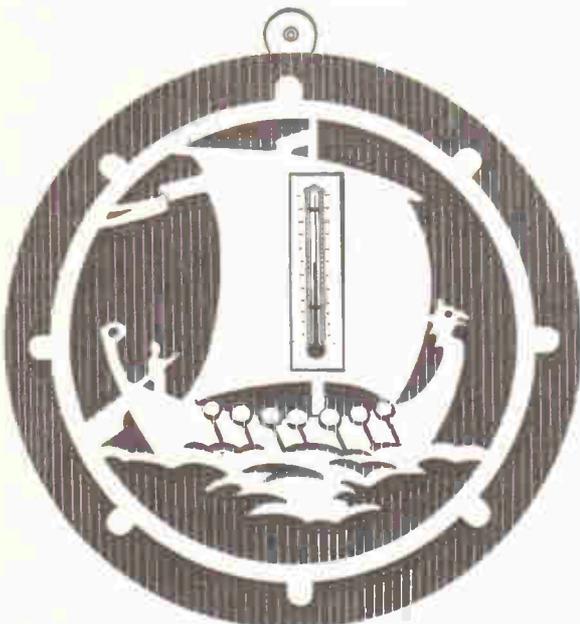
This very colourful and attractive plaque for hanging on a wall can be made from Hobbies Kit No. 3280, costing only 3/3. It incorporates a thermometer, and is an ideal design for making up as an attractive gift.

It also serves as the test piece for Hobbies 1959 Fretwork Competition, for which prizes to the value of over £200 are to be won.

Full particulars of the competition, for which entry is free, are contained with each kit, and closing date for entries is April 30th, 1959.

Get a kit now from a Hobbies branch
or by post (9d. extra).

HOBBIES LTD DEREHAM
NORFOLK



BE TALLER

in 12 days or money back. New gland and spinal discovery increases height 2 to 5 inches. 'I have gained 4 1/2 inches in height. My weight increased from 9-stone 4-lb. to 10-stone 3 1/2-lb.'—P.D. 'Increased 3 inches'.—H.G. Guaranteed harmless. Full course 10/6 (or \$1.50). Air Mail 16/3. Details 2d. Sent under plain cover. J. H. MORLEY, 28 (H/190) Dean Rd., London, N.W.2. Practical Courses, all subjects. List free.

LET
★ **'Plasticine'** Regd. Trade Mark
HELP YOU DO-IT-YOURSELF
Harbutt's Plasticine Ltd, Bathampton, Bath

Refix loose or broken tiles with
Fixatile

Fixatile
TILE CEMENT
FOR BATHROOM KITCHEN AND LIME PLASTER TILES

★ 3251
BRITISH
LIMESTONE HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE
GUARANTEES
LONG LIFE AND IS PROVED
TO BE A COMPLETELY NEW AND
EFFECTIVE FIXATIVE

TILE FIXING CEMENT

fixes loose or broken tiles round fireplaces and on kitchen and bathroom walls. Resists heat.
In tins from ironmongers and hardware retailers.

PURIMACH'S, LTD. ST. PHILIPS BRISTOL 2.

A fascinating hobby

TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE

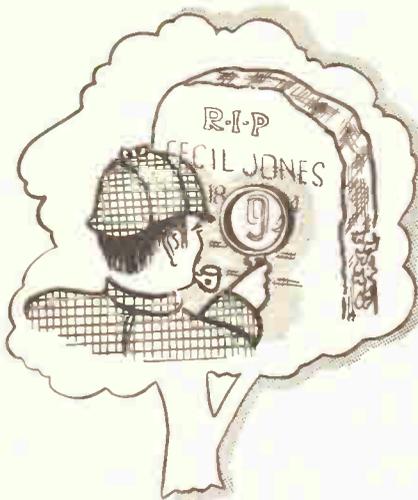
ONCE you can get started, working backwards on your family tree is a fascinating hobby.

I began by taking two sheets of paper, placing myself at the foot of each. On one piece, I linked myself and my maternal first cousins and their children to our common grandparents. On the

By E. Cosgrove

other sheet, I traced the paternal side. This was easy. I think most people could include great-aunts and uncles, and possibly great-grandparents, in such a simple tree. To give, off-hand, full names, dates, and marriage partners, even of contemporaries, however, is not easy. This is the point at which research begins.

Write to, or much better, go and see your oldest living relation. He or she will be delighted to tell you about grandchildren or nephews and nieces. Moreover, you will be told their names, and probably their ages. Old folks like to



talk of their youth. They are pleased to recall their own uncles, aunts and parents.

Visit if you can all your aged relations,

and, in case they are interested, take the 'tree' along with you. You may in this way find another genealogist. One of my uncles, I discovered, had traced a branch of the tree back to 1589.

You may learn on one of your visits that a branch of the family is buried in some remote churchyard.

That churchyard now becomes the object of a day's excursion, or, maybe, a holiday. These ancestors of yours lived and had their being in that parish. The lives will probably be recorded, not only on tombstones, but in the church register.

The sleuth's trail

Church records can give little bits of helpful information. Besides date of the ceremony performed, you may glean a year of birth, an occupation, or a maiden name. If the church is old, several generations may be recorded.

So starts the sleuth's trail across the centuries. It may lead to Registrars, legal documents, and even Somerset House, it will certainly result in the compilation of a fascinating human and personal document.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY AT HOME

How to pay for a better holiday? Start a FREE-MANS spare time agency now. Generous commission on all goods purchased by your friends and relations from the 400 page full colour catalogue. All goods on approval, all on weekly instalments, all expenses paid. Write today to Dept. 258B, FREEMANS (LONDON, S.W.9) LTD., Lavender House, London, S.W.9.

100 DIFFERENT stamps free! Request 4d. upwards discount approvals. — Bush, 53 Newlyn Way, Parkstone, Dorset.

STAMPS FREE — Empire Packet including Spectaculars and Victorians with approvals. — Robert J. Peck, 7A Kemp Road, Bournemouth.

A certain young fellow named Moore...



...tried dancing, but fell on the floor!

So—a man of resource—



...he took ESCORT'S quick Course



—And now he's got partners galore!

Can't afford private lessons? Learn ballroom dancing at home! Send for exciting booklet *Dance Escort* - FREE to readers of *Hobbies* - which explains the dynamic SURE STEP system. Just send name and address to :

ESCORT DANCE INSTRUCTORS
Studio H20 Harrogate

(or Rock'n'Roll Course—send 4/6 P.O.)

Sent for 10/- bal. 18 for- nightly p a y - m e n t s 7/6. Water-proof 1959 Tents of real 8 oz. WHITE Duck. Galeproof Brand new, surplus to export order. DON'T CON- FUSE with Tents made from drab material never meant for tentage. This is real thing, withstands anything even in our climate. Approx. 7ft. 6in. x 6ft. x 6ft., 3ft. walls. Cash £5/17/6, carr 6/- complete ready to erect, incl. valise. Willsend Green 42/- extra. Ridge pole if required 7/6. Fly-sheet 37/6. Rubberised Ground Sheet 19/6. LISTS, TENTS, MARQUEES, ETC. TERMS.

1/2 PRICE OFFER! SENT FOR 10/-

The FLIGHT LIEUTENANT
Genuine NEW WATERPROOF DUCK TENT

CASH PRICE £5-17-6 CARR. 6/-

GREAT HALF PRICE OFFER!
"Matahari" FOLDING CAMP BEDS

CASH PRICE 27/6
CARR. ETC. 3/6

Makes Camping Holidays a Joy!
Genuine 18 oz. rot proof green duck canvas, withstands 30 stone strain. BRAND NEW, famous lightweight, tremendously strong beds fold to practically nothing in size for easy transport. Full 6 ft. length, normal width. This represents the finest camping bargain. Half price of other types. Lightweight rustless sprung steel. Lasts years. Ideal as occasional bed for visitors. Makes up like divan. 27/6, post 3/6. Three for 89/6, including post.

Headquarter & General Supplies Ltd.
(HOBW/54) 196-200 Coldharbour Lane
Loughboro Junc., London, S.E.5 Open Sat.

BRASS, COPPER, DURAL ALUMINIUM, BRONZE
ROD, BAR, SHEET, TUBE, STRIP, WIRE
3,000 STANDARD STOCK SIZES
No Quantity too small List on Application
H. ROLLET & Co. Ltd.
6 CHESHAM PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1
Also at
Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham

Completely new 54 page Edition
WHERE'S THAT CAR FROM?
Price 1/- (Postage 4d.)
Of all Booksellers
or
RALEIGH PRESS, Exmouth, Devon

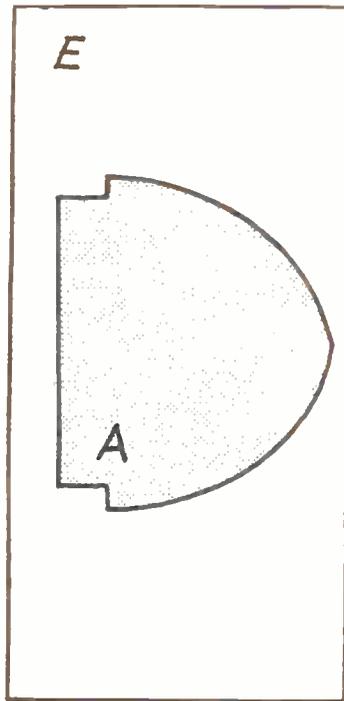
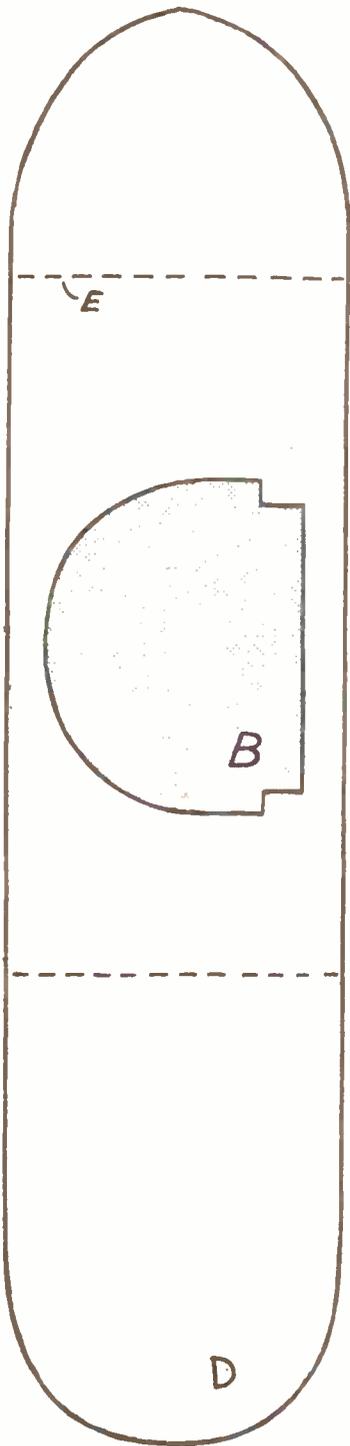
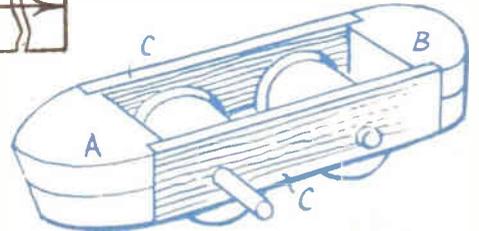
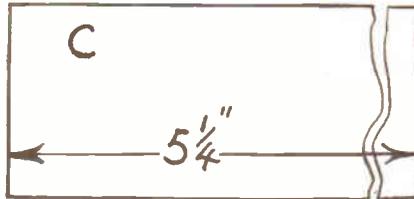
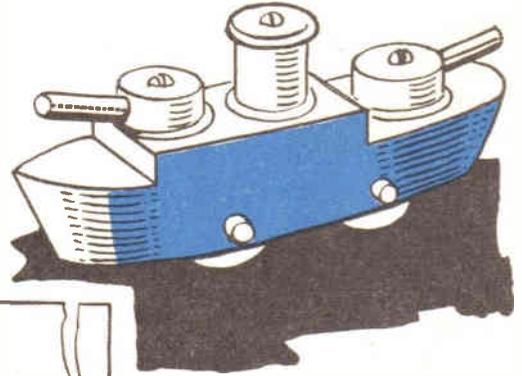
MAKE A MUSICAL BOX for as little as £21/- . New kits and tunes available. Movements 13/- post free. Please send 3d. stamp for free illustrated catalogue. — The Swisscross Co., Dept. B, 202 Tulse Hill, London, S.W.2.

MEN/WOMEN with spare time required for new simple weaving work. For details, send S.A.E. — Dept. 4, Weava Products, 10 Shelley Rd., Worthing.

SOUVENIR MAKERS — we supply transfers S for your goods. Mottoes, crests, town names, etc. Large range. List and samples 1/- . — (Dept. H), Axon, Jersey, C.I.

A 'COTTON REEL' BATTLESHIP

USE THESE
FULL-SIZE
PATTERNS



FOUR small cotton reels and a few odd pieces of fretwood are the main materials for making this ship. Two reels form the wheels, one forms the funnel and the fourth is cut in half to make the gun turrets.

Full-size shapes are cut out with a fretsaw, and are glued together as shown in the detail. Cut two each of (A) and (B) from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood, one (E) $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and one (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Piece (C) is the correct width, but must be extended to $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Cut two pieces (C) from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood.

Glue the two pieces (A) together to form the bows and shape them slightly. The two pieces (B) form the stern. Glue the sides (C) into the notches of (A) and (B) as shown. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ in. holes in pieces (C) to take $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter axles of round rod.

Now glue the deck (D) in place, and finally piece (E).

Make the guns from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. round rod and pivot them in position with round-head screws. (M.p.)

EXCITING NEWS!

The latest Dinky Toys model has

INDEPENDENT SUSPENSION*

THE ROLLS ROYCE SILVER WRAITH

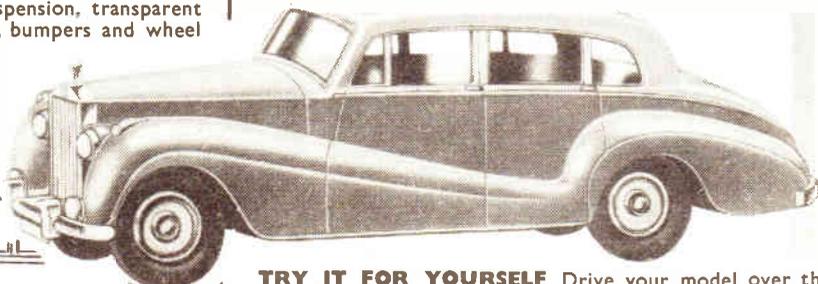
Dinky Toys No. 150

Now you can own a perfect model of the best car in the world — the Rolls Royce. Die-cast in solid metal with independent suspension, transparent windows and plated radiator, bumpers and wheel centres. It is a magnificent model that captures the supremacy, luxury and classic styling of the world's most thoroughbred car.

Length 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Price 5/6 (inc. tax)

PLATED FITTINGS TRANSPARENT WINDOWS

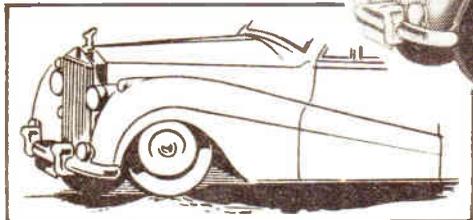
* (Prov. Patent Nos. 1026/59,
1165/59)



TRY IT FOR YOURSELF Drive your model over the roughest roads . . . see how its 'Glydwell' suspension irons out the bumps and keeps this elegant car perfectly level.

keep on collecting **DINKY TOYS**

Made by MECCANO LTD. LIVERPOOL



JUST LIKE DAD'S!

You can make this ideal showpiece from Hobbies Kit No. 3300, which contains all wood, materials, etc., and 12 sets of pots and saucers. Hinged roof, window, door. 18 ins. x 12 ins. x 13 ins. high. Only a few simple tools needed in construction.

Kits from Hobbies branches, stockists or post free (see coupon). **39/6**

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND INTEREST



MINIATURE GREENHOUSE

A really practical model for the home

For growing cacti, succulents, miniature trees, seedlings, etc., and can be used as a propagating frame.

To **HOBBIES LTD.**, Dept. 99, Dereham, Norfolk

Please send Kit No. 3300 for making Miniature Greenhouse,
I enclose P.O. for 39/6.

Name

Address

.....
.....
.....