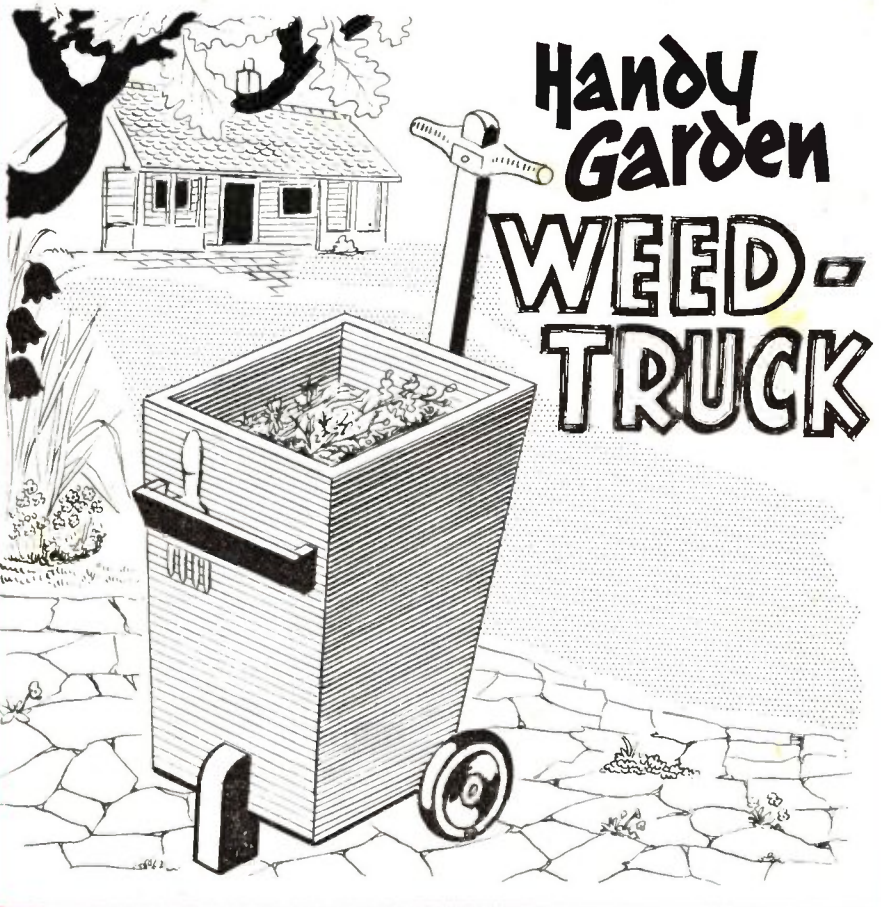


HOBBIES *weekly*

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NUMBER 3585



FOR CRAFTSMEN OF ALL AGES

6^p



THE eye is a key to a man's character — it is the first thing you observe in anybody's face.

But the eye may deceive us.

An unpleasantly coloured eye, or a bad squint, may prejudice us against its owner, even though he may be the embodiment of all the virtues. Similarly many animals, though useful members of society, have earned bad names — all through their unfortunate eyes. Cornish fishermen, for instance, often put a spotted dog-fish caught in the net back into the sea because of the creature's eyes. The 'spotted dog' is one of the few fish that can open or close its eyes at will. The snake has always been accredited with the evil eye, and many people believe that the snake's unwinking eye can hypnotise. Actually it can do nothing of the sort.

The night-walking animals such as the fox, the owl, and our own 'Puss,' have, from the earliest times been regarded as being hand in glove with witches, demons, and all kinds of people we shouldn't care to meet after dark. This is really hard luck on 'Puss,' and her equally useful feathered counterpart the owl.

But they are well off compared with the little loris — a kind of tailless lemur — of the Malay Archipelago. If a farmer has a bad season, a fisherman loses his boat, a baby loses its rattle, or a whole village is wiped out by an earthquake,

THE SEEING EYE—2

By R. L. Cantwell

the trouble, great or small, is put down to the harmless little loris — and all on account of its eyes. They are as big as pennies, though the loris himself is no larger than a guinea pig. He walks about at night only. In the daytime he generally covers his eyes with his hands. The natives say he does this because he is always seeing ghosts. But the only things that interest Mr Loris are ripe fruits, plump caterpillars, and birds' eggs.

Every walk of life demands a special kind of eye.

Eyes that must see under water as well as upon dry land need to be placed in such a way that they may be equally serviceable in either capacity. So the eyes of all 'amphibious' animals are situated near the top of the head — in fact they are more or less periscopes. The frog and the hippopotamus are very wide apart in the animal scale, but they both lead rather similar lives, and so they are both furnished with the same kind of eye.

When the weather is hot, or danger threatens upon land, the hippo plops into the river. He knows he is safe in the water — and he stays there. But he doesn't want to stay there 'for keeps'. He remains just below the surface, securely hidden, but his two little eyes remain on top; and when they see that the coast is clear, out the hippo comes.

It is much the same with the frog. When the duck makes a grab at him on shore he dives into the pond, and from time to time watches for his foe to give up the chase, his two bright eyes each set upon a little 'conning tower' well on top of his head.

Talking of the 'evil eye,' man is apparently not the only one who has realised the power of the eye to please — or terrify. We see the 'eye'-mark everywhere in Nature. In the peacock's train, the wing of the Argus pheasant, and also upon the wings of many butterflies, it is undoubtedly intended to please. But some folks — especially certain caterpillars — have somehow learned to develop eye spots which 'put the wind up' chance enemies. These spots look very tame affairs when the caterpillar is just crawling along; but when he suddenly rears himself on end, the bird that thought to make a meal of him suddenly remembers an appointment!

Each one of us has a tiny notch in his skull which marks the spot where an eye was actually worn by remote ancestors — probably lizards — millions of years ago, before ever the first man appeared upon the earth. A New Zealand lizard — now very rare — has the 'notch' developed to quite a noticeable extent. Naturalists call the notch the 'Pinneal foramen'.

One common animal has this third eye in good working order. The 'King Crab' — which looks like an animated saucepan lid — is a regular cyclops, and may be seen any day at the Zoo Aquarium, with his third eye keeping a look-out straight ahead, whilst his other two regular eyes watch for food or foes on either side. No wonder so well equipped a beast has survived from the prehistoric past, and still shows no signs of becoming a 'back number'.



Labels illustrating the 'eye' theme

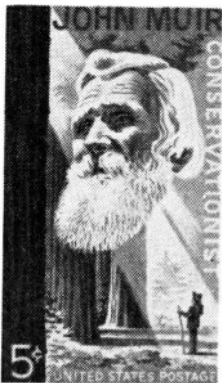
Have you seen these New Issues?



These 1964 West German Youth Stamps are the third series of surcharge stamps issued for the benefit of young people. A fish is depicted on each of the four values

America issued the 5 cent 'John Muir' commemorative stamp on 29th April. This stamp which honours Muir as a naturalist was designed by Rudolph Wendelin.

AMERICA'S 'JOHN MUIR'



A new postal card honouring the U.S. Customs Service appeared in March. A map of the United States is background for this card. A band of white bisects the map, into which is set the word 'Customs'.

LUXEMBOURG

A special stamp appeared on 26th May, marking the opening of the canalized River Moselle. The design shows a barge entering into the lock of the barrage of Grevenmacher.

SWEDEN

A pictorial appearing on 12th June, to celebrate the '800th Anniversary of the Institution of the Archbishopric of Uppsala', depicts the Cistercian monk Stefan, who was appointed as Sweden's first archbishop in 1164.

CANADA

With the issue on 14th May of the 'Maple leaf — Unity Stamp', the Canada Post Office introduced its first major series of postal issues leading up to the 100th anniversary of Confederation. Stamps showing the floral emblems and armorial bearings of each province and territory will follow.

NETHERLANDS

The 350th Anniversary of the foundation of the Groningen University was marked on 16th June by the issue of two special stamps. The 12 cent value shows the Arms of the Groningen University. The monogram AG and a Crown appear on the 30 cent.

THE John F. Kennedy memorial postage stamp appeared on 29th May, the 47th birthday anniversary of the late president of the United States. It is a blue-grey stamp in horizontal format.

It combines an informal portrait of Mr Kennedy and a reproduction of the eternal flame on the Kennedy grave. Circling the stamp is a quotation from

KENNEDY MEMORIAL



the inaugural address of 1961 'and the glow from that fire can truly light the world'. The design was chosen by Mrs Jacqueline Kennedy and members of the Kennedy family.

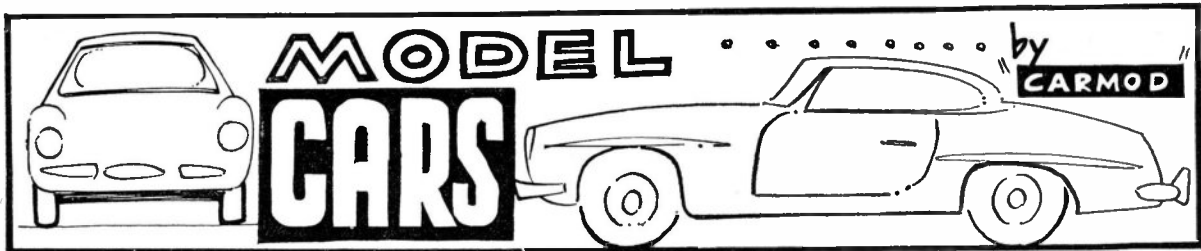
The New Jersey commemorative stamp was issued on 15th June. It marks the 300th anniversary of the English Colonization of New Jersey. The design shows Philip Carteret, pioneer colonist walking ashore with his men at Elizabethtown in 1664.

* * *

HUNGARY



A set to mark the Olympic Games at Tokio appeared on 12th June. Most of the events covered by the Games are shown on individual stamps, and they make a most interesting set.



THE inexpensive Matchbox series of model vehicles can make some fascinating choppings and I have chosen four as an appetiser. No doubt modelling enthusiasts will find many more subjects and I shall be interested to hear of their results.

FORD ANGLIA

This chopping can also be effected to the Spot-On or Dinky models of the same car. It was inspired by the Allardette which appeared on the circuits in 1963 and was also entered for some rallies. It is the product of Sidney Allard who, in the early post-war years could almost be described as 'Mr British Motoring' when he produced his remarkably successful series of sports and G.T. cars. Allard now concentrates on

tuning and modifications of standard Ford machinery and the Allardette is an example of his work.

To convert the Matchbox Ford Anglia it is necessary to file off the bumper bars, trailer towing hook and radiator grille. The latter should be replaced by an oval

the work is compensated by being able to boast about it to friends later.

Colour schemes can be various but I suggest leaving the original blue colour, as much as possible, painting the bared metal parts and the surrounding areas in red or black. Racing numbers (white) should be worn.

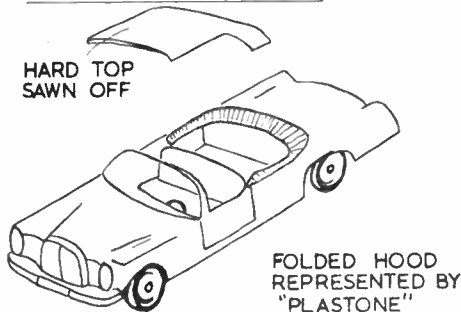
Four 'Choppings' you can try

MERCEDES BENZ 220 SE CONVERTIBLE

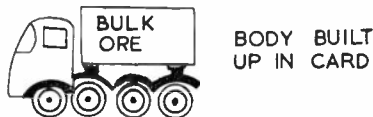
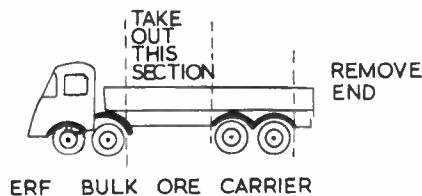
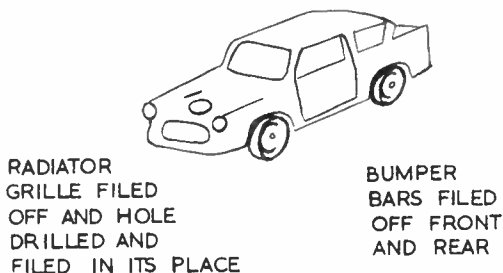
A similar modification can be carried out on the Solido (France) or Corgi models of this car, although the latter is not recommended as the seating and interior are not adequate for exposure. This is such a simple chopping that it requires no description. It is only a matter of sawing off the coupé hard-top behind the windscreen frame. A folded hood can be represented behind the rear

slot. This is best done by a small electric drill but I have found it possible to carry out the work using only a round file, employing the sharp edge to make the starting hole. This takes some time but

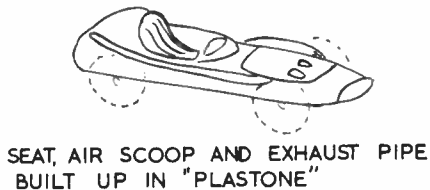
MERCEDES 220 SE COUPE TO CONVERTIBLE



FORD ANGLIA TO ALARDETTE



ASTON MARTIN DBR 5



seats, using modelling material such as Plastone. Give the surface a cloth effect by impressing material on to it.

BULK ORE CARRIER

This conversion uses the E.F.R. truck (No. 20 in the Matchbox series) as a basic. This is another simple chopping which requires no more than reducing the wheel-base by taking out the section of chassis and body between the front and back sets of wheels and cutting off

A NEW TOOL

From America comes news of a new tool which will be of considerable use to choppers of plastic kits. It is a thin, fine-toothed razor saw with bevelled ends that can be fitted into the standard X-ACTO handle. This tool can be used to cut thin slots in plastic models such as in making doors and boot lids that open. It is understood that the saw will be available shortly as a replacement blade by X-ACTO.

the tail end immediately behind the rear mudguards. The two parts of the body are then cemented together and reinforced with plastic metal.

A new large body is made-up from

cardboard cemented to the existing sides and this is painted in any desired colour. The load can be represented by screwing up a piece of tissue paper and pushing it into the body after which it can be given a surface of matt black cellulose dope. Letters 'BULK ORE' can be taken from transfer sheets and applied to the body sides.

ASTON MARTIN DBR 5

This unfortunately, is not one of the

most successful vehicles to be produced by Aston Martin and, by a coincidence, it is not one of the best of the Lesney products in model form. The model can be greatly improved by the addition of exhaust pipe air scoop and correct racing seat. I used Harbutt's Plastone for these appendages and it is excellent for this purpose. When complete, the model can be further improved by painting it in the correct Aston Martin colour — Californian Sage (I.C.I. colour MO35-2629).

FOR YOUR LAYOUT

'Matchbox' Series Fire Station No. MF-1. A new 'OO' scale (75 to 1) model in tough plastic with working double doors, fireman's pole, and authentic multi-coloured transfers. Measures 9 in. by 6½ in. by 4 in. Price 10s. 6d. (excluding models) from all Hobbies Branches and from Hobbies Ltd. (Dept. 99) Dereham, Norfolk (Post 1/6 extra).



THE 'POOR MAN'S ORCHID'

is the ideal time for sowing the seed. Use J.I. seed compost and lightly cover the seed with fine sifted soil. Any small seed-box or pan will suffice provided there is ample drainage.

Cover the box or pan with a sheet of glass or polythene, and cover this with a sheet of brown paper or two or three sheets of newspaper. After about five or six days the box should be inspected regularly and the paper removed at the first signs of germination. The best seedlings are transplanted at the earliest opportunity into 3½ in. pots, using J.I. No. 1 compost.

Alternatively seeds can be sown directly into 3½ in. pots of J.I. No. 1 compost. Sow about three seeds to a pot and leave the sturdiest plant to grow on as suggested in Fig. 1. It is not always

good policy to keep the largest, since the smaller plants are often the best colours.

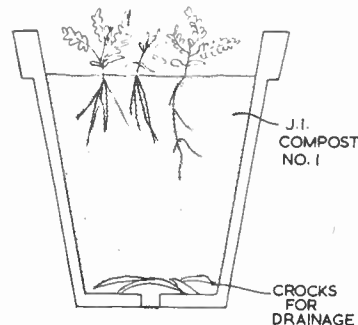
Place them near the glass, giving as much light as possible during the autumn and winter. Pinch out the tops to make them bush out from the base, pinching yet again if they tend to become leggy. Inspect the pots regularly and do not allow them to become potbound. Move them on as the individual plants require, finishing with a 7 in. or even larger pot. Use J.I. Nos. 2 and 3 composts for second and third pottings.

The plants will soon become top heavy and will need staking. Use three thin canes for each pot, placing them behind the plant and tying as unobtrusively as possible with green twine.

Give the plants plenty of light and air at all times and they will reward you with a magnificent display in the spring.

(M.h.)

RETAIN THE BEST SEEDLING





JEAN AND THE STATESIDES

THE first time Jean Hayles sang with a band was in a talent contest at Staines Town Hall when she was 15, and her bright performance earned her a £1 prize. Jean works as a telephonist/receptionist and in the evenings sings with a five-piece semi-pro group, *The Statesides*.

For their own pleasure they decided to record an LP privately, but manager Peter Lindsay thought it worthy of more professional ears, and sent a copy to Columbia recording manager Norrie Paramor. Result — a recording session at EMI's studios, and a first disc release, *Putty In Your Hands/One Fine Day* (DB7287).

Jean, born in Staines on 22nd December 1942, is 5 ft. tall, has dark blonde hair, and green eyes. She claims to have 'always had singing on my mind', and at school formed a close harmony group with two other girls.

After that first Town Hall appearance she was invited to join a group called *The Counterbeats*. 'I sing with them on

and off for three years, and at one point I turned professional. But it only lasted for three months or so, and since nothing much seemed to be happening I went back to an ordinary job again.'

Before long Jean was singing again, and then three members of the present group, longtime friends of hers, asked her to join them in *The Statesmen*, which later changed its name to *The Statesides*, to avoid confusion with another recording group.

Jean also dropped her stage name of Lyn Tracey — 'I never did like it, seems too little-girlish, somehow' — and reverted to her own.

Will she turn professional? 'It depends on how the record goes', she says. 'I would like to, but at the same time I wouldn't, if you know what I mean. I was upset before when nothing happened — so I would want to be really sure before I tried again'.

Line-up of *The Statesides* is Jeff Sturgeon (lead guitar and leader), Michael Bloomfield (bass), David Hovington (rhythm guitar, harmonica, and vocals), Bill Stemp (sax and piano), Ian Walker (drums). Says Jean, 'We don't play a lot of stuff from the *Hit Parade*. We like to dig out good, but lesser known songs from American LPs.' Musically they all like *The Miracles*, *The Beatles*, *Isley Bros.*, *Roy Orbison*, *Dionne Warwick*, *The Crystals*.



THE SWINGING BLUE JEANS

Norman Kuhlke, Ray Ennis, Ralph Ellis and Les Braid of the Swinging Blue Jeans line up for a new picture

A GARDEN WEED-TRUCK

GARDENERS use a variety of containers for taking away weeds for composting or burning. Buckets, boxes, full size barrow or even the grass box from the mower are pressed into service, but none are so useful or convenient as this little pull-along truck.

It is particularly suitable for use around beds that have been planted for a seasonal display and where systematic weeding keeps them looking neat and tidy. It is useful, too, in the orchard

when pruning apples, etc. during the winter. Wheels may be cut from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood or Hobbies turned wood wheels may be used. Metal or plastic rubber tyred wheels are of course even better and can be purchased in convenient sizes.

The box or container is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood to the dimensions given in Fig. 1. Note that the front and back are plain rectangles of wood and that the two sides taper from 9 in. at the top to 7 in.

at the bottom. Alternatively, for ease of construction, the box can be made square, cutting the sides 15 in. by 9 in. the same as the back and front.

The bottom goes between the sides and ends as shown in the cut away diagram in Fig. 2. It is cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood and should be shaped at the back and front to allow for the taper of the sides.

The axle is a piece of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square wood 11 in. long which is screwed in place as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The screws should come opposite the sides as seen in Fig. 3 and the holes should be carefully drilled to obviate splitting. Use countersunk screws and fill the heads with woodfiller after securing.

The foot, also shown in Fig. 2, is cut from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood and is screwed and glued to the front. It should be large enough to allow the barrow to stand squarely and will of course depend upon the size of the wheels.

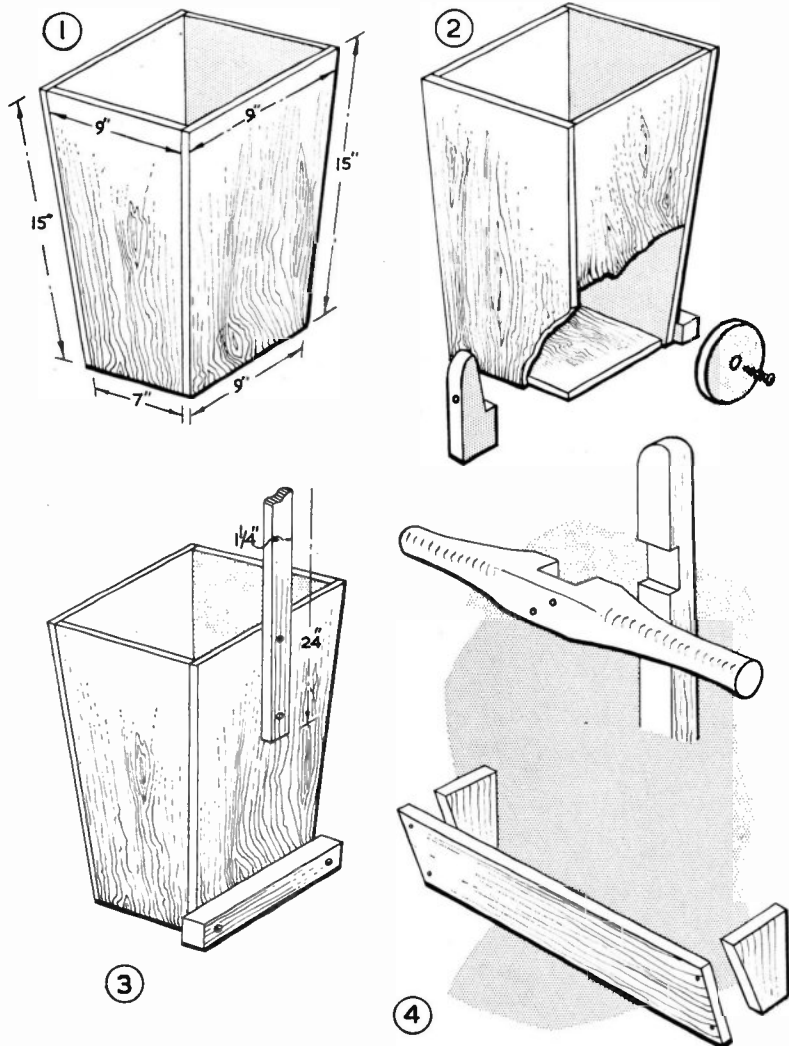
The handle upright shown in Fig. 3 should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or 1 in. and is 24 in. long. It is screwed securely to the back, using two countersunk screws. The handle bar is of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 1 in. material and is fitted into position as indicated in Fig. 4. The joint is cut in the square and the handles then rounded off. The tool rack is made from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood and is also shown in Fig. 4. It should give enough clearance to such tools as weeding fork, secateurs, pruning knife etc. It is screwed and glued to the front in the position shown in the illustrations.

Clean up all parts with glasspaper and give a coat of clear wood preservative. When dry give two undercoats and finish off with a top coat of gloss paint. Both undercoat and top coat should be suitable for exterior use.

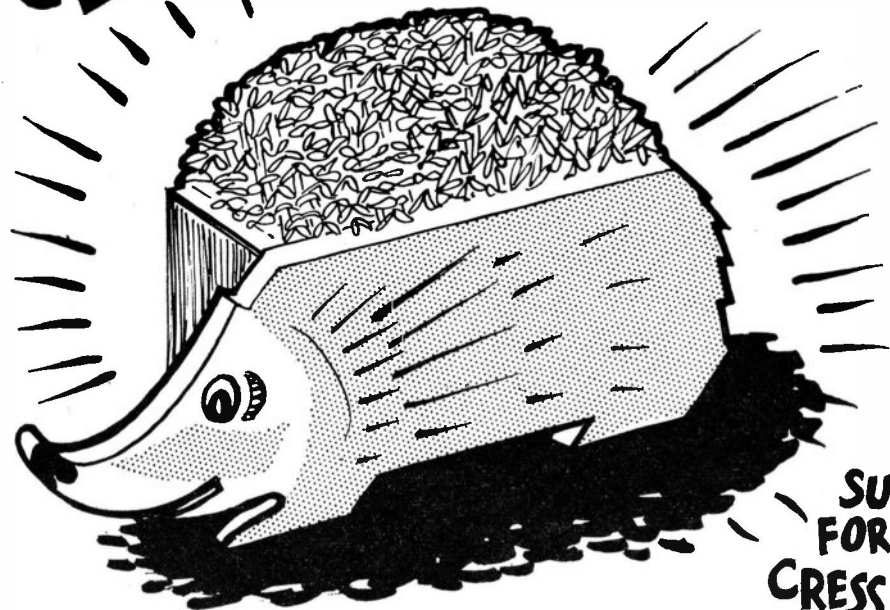
The wheels, if cut from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. timber, should be about 4 in. diameter and can be backed up by a similar piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood with the grain running in the opposite direction. If the two pieces are glued and screwed together there will be no danger of splitting.

You can obtain three kinds of wheels from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk or from any branch or stockist. The 4 in. diameter turned wood wheels cost 2s. 8d. a pair, rubber tyred spoked nylon 4s. 6d. a pair and rubber tyred metal, 5s. 0d. a pair, postage 1s. 0d. extra.

The wheels should be pivoted in place by means of roundhead screws, inserting washers on each side of the wheel.

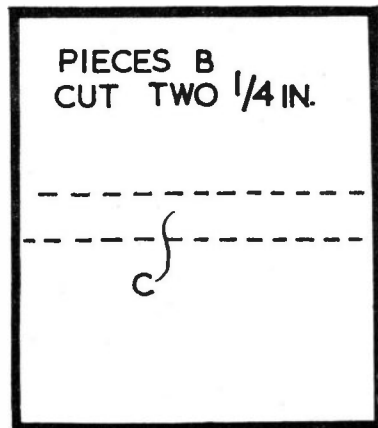
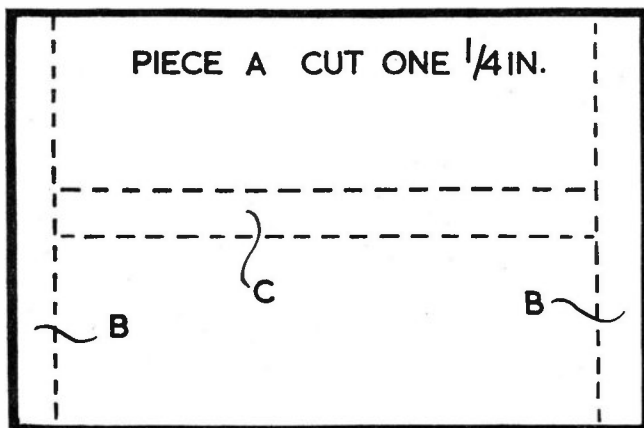


CLIFF the CRESS-HO



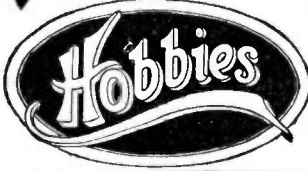
PIECES
CUT
1/4

SUITABLE
FOR GROWING
CRESS OR MUSTARD

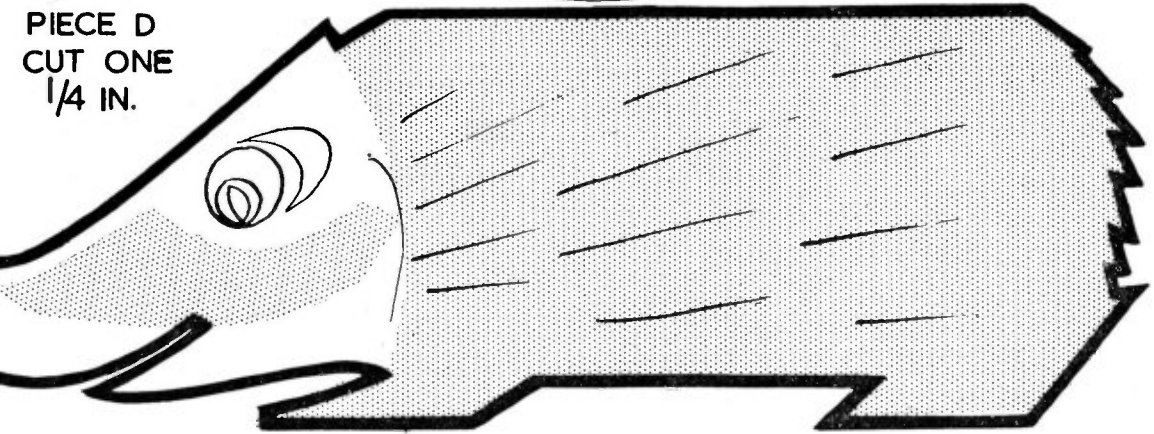


* GROW YOUR SALAD ON YOUR WINDOW SILL

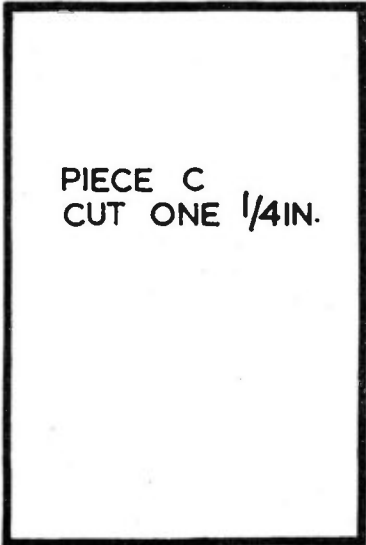
HOG ANOTHER 1 HOUR PROJECT



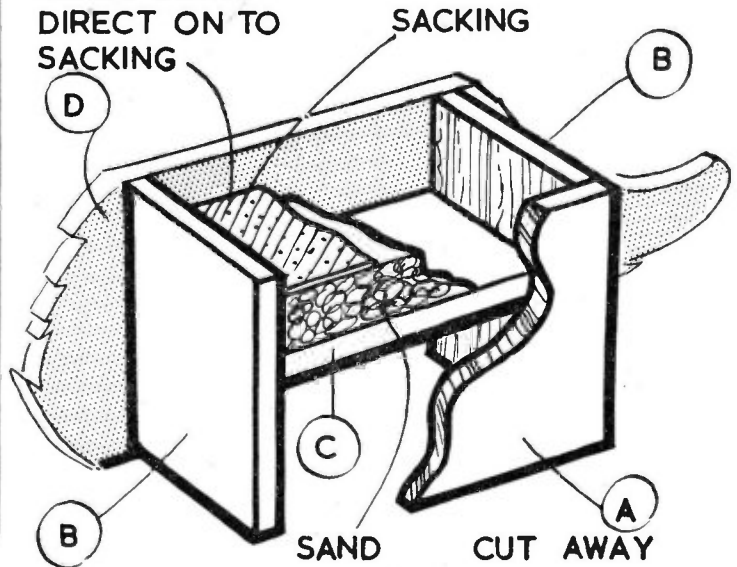
PIECE D
CUT ONE
1/4 IN.



G
ARD



SEEDS SOWN
DIRECT ON TO
SACKING



MAKE YOUR OWN DOG'S LEAD

DOG leads made from blind cord make attractive presents and sell well at sales of work. A well-made lead of this kind is strong enough to hold any average dog, but is not suitable for a puppy, which can chew through the cord in no time if you give it the chance.

You will need one swivel clip and 16 yards of thin blind cord, which can be obtained usually in red, green and cream and sometimes in black or white. By using two colours you can get a variety of patterns from the same plaits merely by changing the order of the strands.

Find the centre of each of the 8-yard lengths of cord and fasten them on to the clip as you would fasten a lanyard on to a knife or whistle. Roll up the end of each of the four working strands to about five feet from the top and fasten with a clovehitch round each roll to prevent them becoming tangled. Anchor the clip to a chair back or door knob and you are ready to start plaiting. An average lead should measure about 28 in. plus 6 in. for the handle loop.

Here are some specimen patterns:

A. 7 in. Rolling Boatswain and 7 in. Boatswain's Weave alternately, with handle (12 in.) of Boatswain's Weave. You may need an extra yard of cord for the Turk's Head over the join. (This makes a very strong lead suitable for large dogs).

B. All N.S.E. & W. plait with handle of Round Crowning. (For small dogs).

C. N.S.E. & W. Plait and Rolling Boatswain alternately, with handle of Round Crowning.

To finish off all these patterns, double the handle back to the last change in plaits, pass two of the ends through the plaiting, knot firmly and cut off the ends. With the longest piece of cord work a three-strand Turk's Head knot over the join.

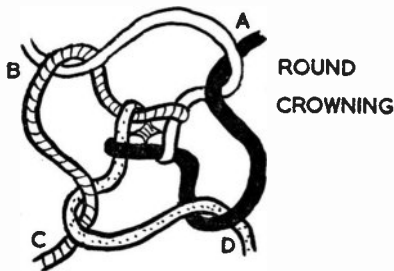
Now here are the plaits mentioned:

The Boatswain's Weave is a firm plait worked with two strands over a two-stranded core. It has the advantage of

BOATSWAIN
WEAVE



NORTH, SOUTH,
EAST AND WEST



'staying put' if you are interrupted in the middle of a section.

Hold the core taut by fastening to your belt or a chair back and take the working strands, A and B, one in each hand. First pass A over the core. Then pass B down over A, under the core and up through the loop of A. Pull tight and repeat. Continue passing left and right strands alternately over and under the core as above, pulling each knot tight. (See diagram.)

The Rolling Boatswain is worked the same as the Boatswain's Weave but instead of passing the strands over from alternate sides, the righthand strand

always goes under and the lefthand over the core. This produces the spiral roll.

The two Boatswain plaits are effective when used alternately, as this gives the opportunity of changing over the core and the working strands so that you use them equally.

North, South, East and West is a thin plait which does not use much cord. It is apt to work loose if left unfinished, so it is best to do the required length at one sitting and then fasten securely.

The plait is worked with four strands, A, B, C and D. Begin by passing D under C and B, then back over B. Then take A under B and D and back over D. (See diagram.) Continue working with outside right and outside left strands alternately, passing each behind two strands and back in front of one.

Round Crowning makes a thick round plait suitable for the handle of a dog lead but takes rather a long time to do.

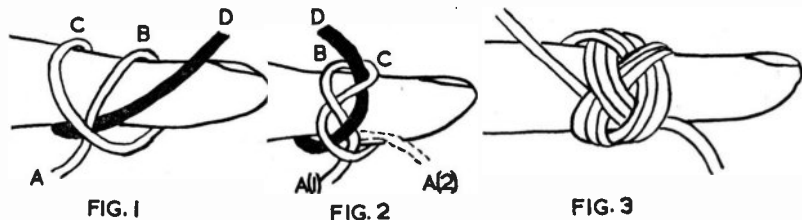
Hold the worked part of the lead vertically so that you look down on the four working strands, A, B, C and D. Pass A over B, B over C, C over D, and D down through the loop of A. (See diagram.) Tighten up the knot until the top of the plait is square and repeat. It helps to put a finger up through the loop of A when you start a round so that you remember where to finish.

Turk's Head. It takes at least one yard of cord to make a three-part Turk's Head. First make a clovehitch round your finger Fig. 1. Then cross righthand loop B over lefthand loop C and plait working end D under loop C and over loop B Fig. 2. Cross loops B and C back to their original positions before continuing to plait, working from the outside up into the centre, under one strand and over the next.

When you have completed the first circle you will notice that end A goes under two strands, which is wrong, so pull it out from under one strand and leave it on the right side instead of the left (Position 2A) on Fig. 2.

You can then continue with D, following alongside A and keeping always on the left of the first round. If you find you are going under or over two strands at once, or one part is treble while another is single, you have gone wrong somewhere.

When you have been round three times Fig. 3 transfer the knot off your finger on to the dog lead. Gradually tighten up the knot to the required



TURK'S HEAD

● Continued on page 331

A 'MATCHBOX' FORTRESS

PLAYING with marbles has long been a popular pastime. Often a 'bridge' made of wood is used with a row of holes cut for the marbles to pass through to score.

The layout described here is in the form of a fortress and is quickly 'knocked up' using a collection of empty match boxes for the walls. The drawers provide ready-made receptacles for the marbles at the back.

By T. S. Richmond

Nine matchboxes are needed. Fig. 1 shows the preparation for eight of them. Cut off one end of the drawer. Cut a 1 in. high opening in the back of the cover. Cut a 1 in. high by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide hole at the front (shown in the other sketches) before gluing the two parts together.

Glue four of these side by side to form the 'middle bridge'. The cover of another matchbox is used for the centre 'keep', A. Notch the top edges for the 'battlements', and make two slots so that it can be fitted between the two adjoining boxes in the centre of the fortress (Fig. 2).

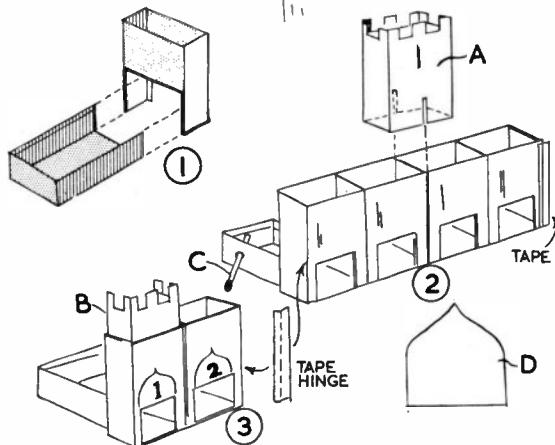
Glue two boxes together (assembled as in Fig. 1) for a 'wing'. Cut the drawer (taken from box A) in half, and use one half for the wing 'tower' B. This also has 'battlements' notched in it. Glue it into the top of one cover as shown in Fig. 3. Hinge the wing with cloth tape to one end of the fortress. Insert a spent match between the adjoining trays to hold the wing at a 30 degree angle, C.

The right-hand wing is, of course the same, but assembly is reversed. The fortress may be covered with imitation stone paper to conceal the matchbox labels and the joints.

Cut from gummed paper eight shapes to pattern D. Print a number on each for scores, and stick one above each hole. Cut out two figures from a comic paper and paste on to thin card, for the sentries. Saw a cotton-reel in two and use each half as bases for the figures. Alternatively, plastic toy soldiers can be used as obstacles. Stand them 'on guard' in front of the fort.

Make a flag and staff for the centre keep from a piece of paper and a matchstick. Rules as a guide to playing are:

The attackers bowl their marbles in turn at a fixed distance from the fortress.



If an attacker 'invades the fort' with a marble in one of the most difficult (or higher) entrances, the sentry has to give him back six marbles. For easier (or lower) scores, the attacker gets fewer marbles back.

If a marble touches a sentry, the attacker has to pay the keeper two marbles. But if it bounces off a sentry, or off a wing, and goes into an opening in

another wall, then it still counts as a score. This also applies if a marble is knocked through a hole by another marble.

The keeper may retire and change places with the most successful attacker to try and regain his supply of marbles! The matchstick holders can be removed and the wings folded in for easier carrying when playing 'away' games.

● Continued from page 330

MAKING A DOG'S LEAD

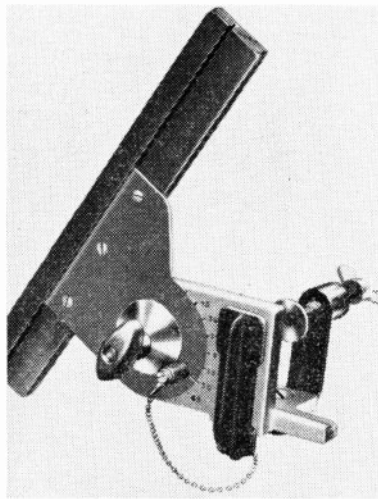
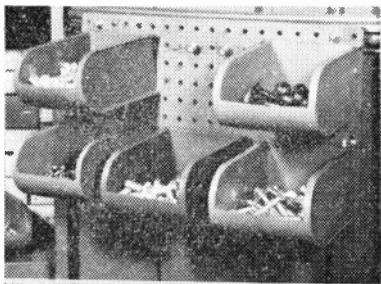
size, following round each strand separately so as to keep the shape of the Turk's Head. It will help to keep the knot in place of you pass the long working end through the handle loop and back through the centre of the Turk's Head.

Use a marline spike to tighten the knot, taking care not to let the strands overlap. When you have finished it should be really hard and impossible to slip up or down. Cut off the two ends and tuck them back under the knot out of sight.
(D.H.N.)

Products Noted...

If you have ever felt the need for separate containers for all those different sizes of panel pins, screws, and other workshop 'bits and pieces', these Erecto Workshop Boxes will provide the answer. Made in tough plastic, they are easily located in workshop or kitchen, and can be obtained from ironmongers and do-it-yourself shops, price 1s. 6d. each.

ERECTO BOXES



UNIVERSAL SAW GUIDE

This attachment from Arcoy Products ensures accurate cutting of single and repetition slots, square or at an angle with any power driven or handsaw. Price 19|6

This new Steadfast hand drill has some important features which should make it attractive to all handymen. In particular the tool is practically fool-proof in operation as regards damage to the hands, and accidents such as the

NEW DRILL

trapping of a dangling necktie or other clothing in the pinions just cannot happen.

The reason for this is that the bevel drive, smoothly operated with double pinions, is fully enclosed in a die-cast streamlined body.

Another provision, which we think will be appreciated, is for adequate space in the handle to hold a set of drills up to 3½ in. in length. There is a ¼ in. capacity self-centring chuck, the weight is just under 2 lb., and length 13 in.

Handles and grips are made from tough amber plastic, and the metal body is enamelled blue, making this an attractive buy for 39s. 6d. from ironmongers and tool shops.



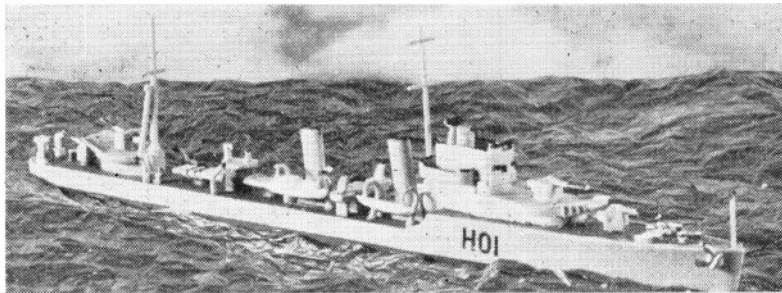
..and some fine models

ANOTHER famous warship plastic model construction kit announced by Airfix in their constant-scale range, is this Royal Navy destroyer H.M.S. Hotspur. The 72-part kit of this Hero Class destroyer is in 1/600 scale (1 in. to 50 ft.) and costs 2s. 0d.

One of the most famous German battleships of the 1939 war — the 'Scharnhorst' — has been introduced in the Airfix Famous Warship series. Containing 159 separate components and a wealth of accurately-reproduced detail, the 50:1 in.-scale model kit costs 6s. 0d.

The Dassault Mirage 111C — the all-weather interceptor and ground attack aircraft which has been ordered by five air forces — is the subject of the latest Airfix addition to their constant-scale series of aircraft models. The 39-part polystyrene kit — complete with pilot and ejector seat — is 3s. 0d.

For OO/HO modelling enthusiasts there is a 64-part kit for a Prestwin Twin-Silo Wagon, costing only 2s. 0d., and a 65-part kit for a German Tiger tank for the same price.

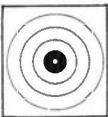


Orange coloured 'Ready-mix' concrete truck in the popular Lesney King Size Match Box Series of Scale Models. The 4½ in. long model even has an ingenious worm-drive which causes the mixing drum to revolve realistically when the truck moves forwards or backwards. The price is only 5s. 6d. at Hobbies branches (post 7½d).



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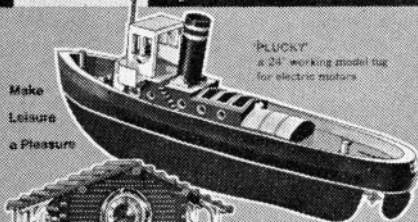
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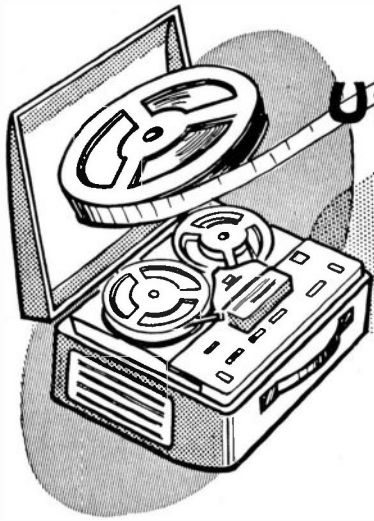
THE FAMILY ANNUAL 1965



26

THESE SUPER VALUE 6/6 FREE

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USING YOUR TAPE RECORDER

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN !

WITH a considerable experience in the world of audio and hi-fi, it should therefore be expected that I would value my equipment. Frequently however, I make freakish blunders or achieve feats of almost unbelievable absentmindedness.

Once, for example, after a recording session I put my microphone into my pocket and walked away from my machine. Crash! I had forgotten to disconnect it and my tape recorder was pulled off the table. Fortunately, no damage was done. A miracle as well as a good machine!

This was just a fresh angle to an old problem. A lot of mishaps are caused by recordists who forget just what their machines have become connected to. The actual mains lead, which supplies the vital juice which enables the machine to function, never seems to be forgotten, but how many wirelesses have been uprooted because someone has forgotten to unplug the cable? How much more urgent is it to have your wits about you when working with a mixer, and have to consider five or six different leads when dismantling.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

HIGH QUALITY Valencia Grape Concentrates for trouble free, quickly processed, home-wines with true professional touch, directly from the Spanish producers. Free coaching — tasting. — Hidalgo, 81 Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel: BAY 1302.

UNDER 21? Penfriends anywhere — details free. — Teenage Club, Falcon House, Burnley.

PENFRIENDS home and abroad, all ages, s.a.e. for details — European Friendship Society, Burnley, Lancs.

One of the causes of much frustrations is the difficulty arising from strange main sources. The tendency to take your machine to friends' houses in order to please their children, or — quite frankly — to show off, can become very expensive. In the case of over indulgent parents children can have the opportunity to play havoc with the domestic electricity. One house even had a model railway going along its passage. At this house, particularly, I at least had a warning when I touched the top of the gas stove and received an *electric shock*. I failed to heed it, however, plugged in and blew a valve!

It is with the gramophone — and records in particular — that I make my most costly blunders. Pré-electric records are troublesome from a particular aspect. Some of them were pressed before the general use of the automatic switching off of the motor. When finished playing the groove does not come far enough into the centre to effect the automatic switch off. If you are the type, as I am, to leave your machine while you get on with various jobs round the house, it is quite easy to let the turntable keep on turning for ages before remembering it. A bit heavy on the motor!

All the old graphite standards need special care when storing in a cabinet. Never pack too closely together, and make sure that all records are as far in as they will go. Then shut and lock the doors. How many standards I have lost, because folk of my household will slam my record cabinet doors, when I have forgotten to shut them properly.

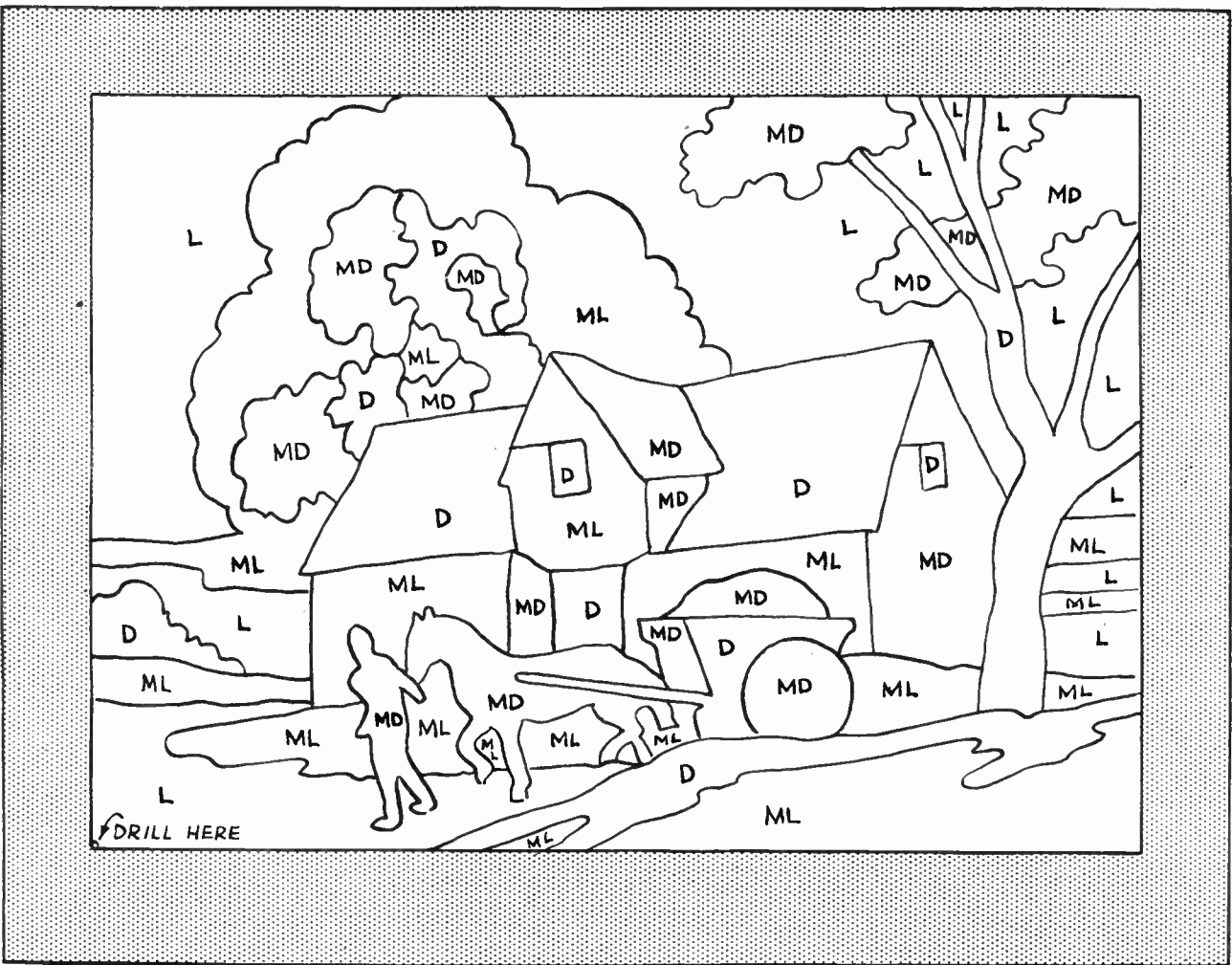
A curious experience happened to me once with an L.P. disc. Because their covers have not, like some of the standard covers, a crescent cut at the top, it is very hard to tell at night which way they are being carried; and because of their lightness it is also easy not to realize when they have slipped out of their covers.

When I found, on coming home from giving a musical lecture, that I had parted company with my favourite disc I retraced my steps. I found a group of girls staring down at it on the pavement. 'It must be some kind of flying saucer', grinned one young lady, as I arrived to retrieve my property.

(G.E.G.)



"ANDY! ANDY! W-WE'VE FORGOTTEN TO PUT A DOOR IN THE SHED!"



PIN four panels of contrasting inlay woods together, pinning through the waste wood. Transfer the picture to the top panel by means of carbon paper. Drill in one corner as indicated, and cut out the picture, piece

by piece, using a fretsaw, and leaving the border as one complete piece.

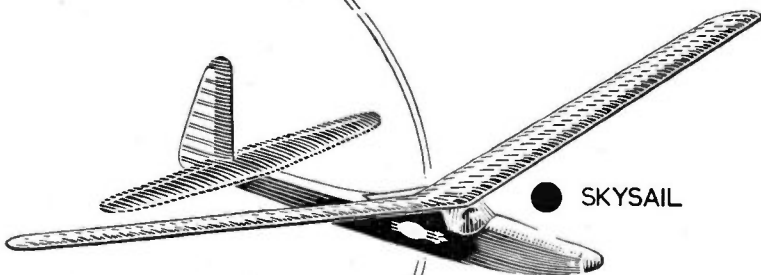
Glue the picture down to a baseboard of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plywood, assembling as a jigsaw, and picking out the appropriate shades of wood from the four pieces used. The

letter D equals Dark, MD medium dark, L light and ML medium light.

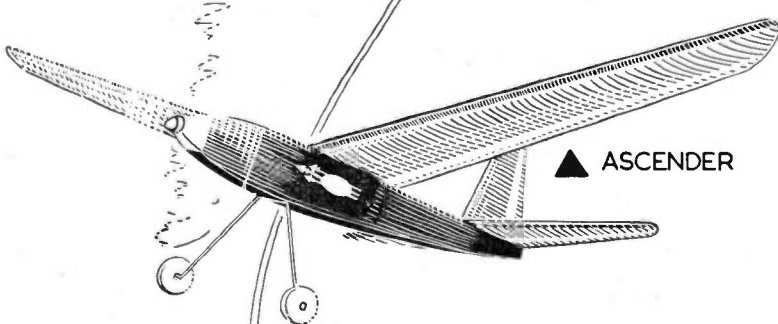
Four inlay panels, Set No. 1, suitable for this picture, can be obtained from Hobbies Ltd, Dereham, Norfolk, Price 4s. 6d., postage 9d. (M.p.)

OUT of the BLUE

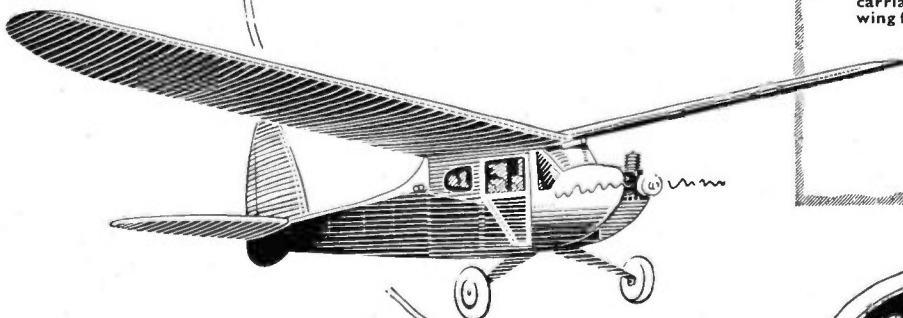
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▲ ASCENDER



★ CHAMPION

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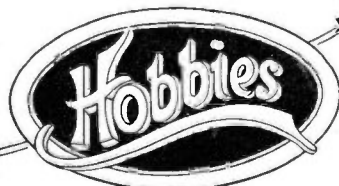
▲ ASCENDER — A 30 in. wing span rubber duration model. Adjustable pitch propeller with replaceable blades — fixed tail surfaces for positive trimming — anti-torque automatic-action rudder.

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★ CHAMPION — A 36 in. wing free flight power model. Suitable for .5, .75, .8 and 1 c.c. motors. Opening cabin door and complete cabin details — scale type light alloy undercarriage — optional polyhedral wing for high power.

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