

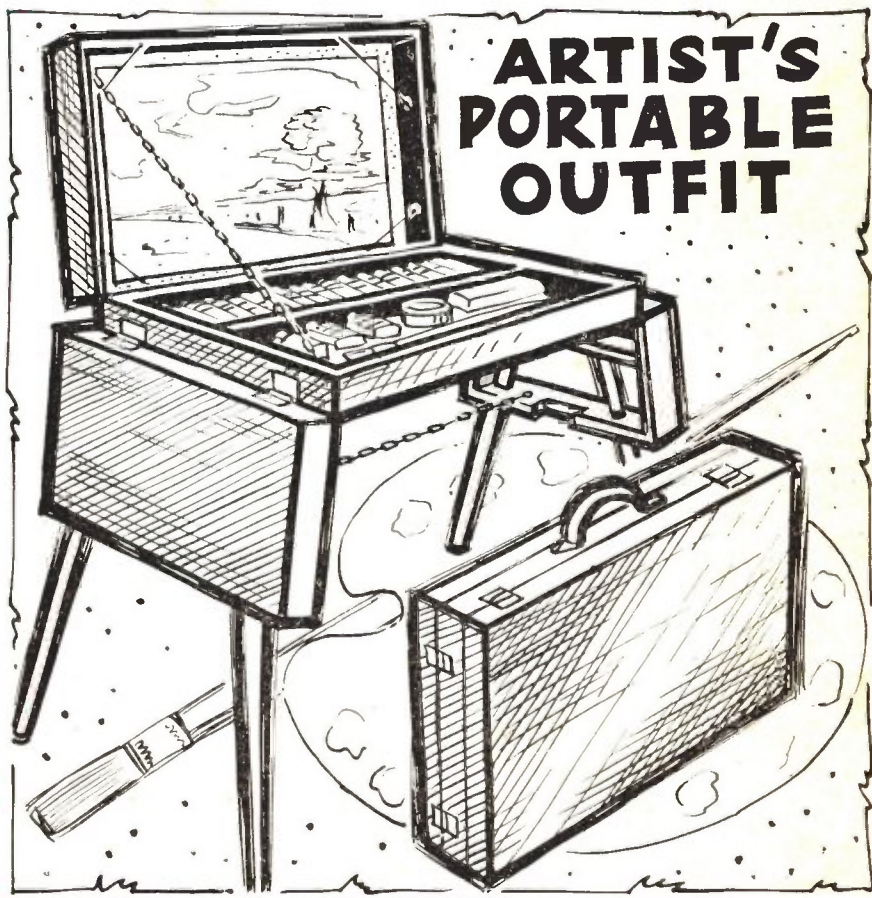
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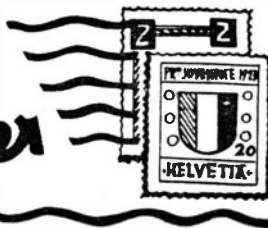


FOR CRAFTSMEN OF ALL AGES

6^p



Stamp Collector's Corner



RATHER naturally one considers that the spectacular way of showing the effects of war on stamps is to have the stamps of a country overprinted with the new name and surcharged with the new currency.

MORE WAR CURIOSITIES

By L. P. V. Veale

The first illustration is of such a case. The German Islands of Samoa surrendered to the New Zealand Expeditionary Force on 29th August 1914. They are now known as Western Samoa and are administered by New Zealand. The stamp illustrated was issued on 3rd September 1914. By the end of the month however the stamps of New Zealand were overprinted 'Samoa' and it was not until the end of 1921 that Samoa had an issue of stamps bearing its own name without any overprint.

The next illustration is of a rather unusual effort. Troops from Rhodesia and Nyasaland entered into German East Africa and soon conquered some of the territory. The commander of the Nyasaland Field Force obtained permission to overprint some of the stamps for use in the captured territory with the initials of his force, which would give 'N.F.F.'. Unfortunately there were not enough letters 'F' to do the job properly and consequently, as the illustration shows, they had to be content with an overprint 'N.F.'. These remained in use from August 1916 to November 1917 and then the stamps of Kenya were overprinted with the letters 'G.E.A.', meaning of course German East Africa.

Now we will deal with one of the troubles which must follow a war — a shortage of paper. In 1918 Latvia was faced with the problem of producing stamps and had no paper on which to print them. She had, however, a supply

of German military maps. The backs of these were white on which the stamps were printed in sheets of 228, some perforate and some imperforate.

Then in 1920 Red Cross stamps were required and the same trouble arose. The maps had been used up so some other material had to be found and this time the backs of Bolshevik bank notes were used. If then we look at the backs of some of the Latvian stamps we may find pieces of map or pieces of bank notes.

The nicest way of collecting such items is to have two specimens side by side in the album, one stamp face upwards and the next face down with the map or the bank note showing.

Another sign of war shortage appears on the pages devoted to Russia, where

the shortage was of metal for the making of coins. In 1915 Russia used stamps printed on card with an inscription on the back which read 'Having circulation on a par with silver subsidiary coins'. These were not intended to be used for postal purposes, yet they were on occasions so used and therefore they do appear in the stamp catalogue. Again in 1917 currency stamps were printed but this time the inscription was 'Having circulation on a par with copper money.' The best way of showing this is to have two stamps, one face up and the other face down. But if you haven't two then use the ordinary stamp face up and the currency stamp face down to show the inscription making it into money.

One of the very nice points about these interesting items is that they are comparatively cheap.

The amount of money that a country obtains from the sale of its postage stamps is quite considerable, and in some of the smaller countries they issue stamps not so much for the payment of the charge for delivering a letter as for the revenue that the sale of the stamps to philatelists brings in. It follows then that if some unauthorized body started to sell stamps a country would be sadly out of pocket.

British Honduras realized this when she ordered from Great Britain a supply of new stamps. There was the risk that these stamps might be captured on the way out to British Honduras, consequently she ordered that the stamps should have a special pattern of wavy lines printed on them. Should they fall into enemy hands then British Honduras would proclaim that no stamps with wavy lines — called moiré — should be of any use to pay the cost of a letter.

As the war went on so it became more and more difficult to pay for it. Some means had to be devised to raise the money and one of these was to increase the cost of postage, with the words 'War Tax' overprinted. In some cases the overprinting was done locally while in others it was done where the stamps had been printed. Where it was done locally there were many variations. One country which had many variations was Trinidad and readers should always look carefully before they discard any War Tax stamps from this region.

In Canada they reckoned that if they raised a levy of 1c on each letter they would be able to collect about 8 million dollars for the war effort. Accordingly the 1c. and the 2c. stamps were redrawn to include the words 'War Tax'. Shortly after the stamp was again redrawn and the familiar 'ITC' was added. Now there are a very great number of variations of this and readers should be very careful to look to see if they are discarding a stamp which they have not got. There



Top left : Samoa ¼d, not 3 p.f.

Right : N.F., not N.F.F.

Centre : Stamps on maps.

Below : Russian 'silver' stamps.

are two different dies. Some of the stamps were prepared for use in coil machines feeding end to end — that is they are perforate top and bottom but not at the sides. Some are just the reverse — perforate at the sides, not top and bottom, and there are a number of changes of colour. The collector who looks carefully will have his reward.

As in this case of the Russian Currency stamps there was a mistake made here. Stamps intended for tax purposes and not for postal use were surcharged 5c, 20c, and 50c., but as some of these were used in error for postal purposes they have had to accept them as postage stamps and they are therefore catalogued.

Many countries used stamps to raise money for the Red Cross. Trinidad issued

one 1d. stamp with a red cross on it and the date 21. 10. 15, which was the 110th anniversary of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. Just a year later she issued another dated 19. 10. 16., then followed quite a number of War Tax stamps. Some instances are known of the overprint being inverted and again some cases of it being double. These varieties are much more valuable than the perfect specimens but unfortunately there are quite a number of forgeries so be careful if someone offers you an inverted overprint at a cheap rate.

Belgium in 1914 issued Red Cross stamps bearing a portrait of King Albert with a red cross in the bottom left hand corner. These were issued in Antwerp on 2nd October and sold at

double face value. On 9th October Antwerp was occupied by the Germans and on the 13th the government was transferred to Le Havre. France on 11th August surcharged her 10c. (Sower type) with 5c. the surcharge going to the Red Cross and on 10th September she brought out a second Red Cross stamp and then in 1917 a set of eight all bearing a premium which went to the War Orphans Fund.

Here we have described most of the types of issues that have come out of the 1914-18 war. Some of the errors are valuable and a well mounted collection will repay the care that has been given it, both by interest and by appreciation in value.



MARGO AND THE MARVETTES

FIVE boys and a girl, that's Margo and The Marvettes. They recently made their disc bow — on E.M.I.'s Parlophone label — with 'Say you will' R5 154).



"NO, IT'S NOT FOR SALE - IT'S JUST A BIT OF OLD WIRE I'VE THROWN AWAY IN THE CORNER."

Miscellaneous Advertisements

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TIME TO START GIFT MAKING

NOVELTY gifts are always acceptable at Christmas time and in Fig. 1 you will see one that has a dual purpose. It is not only a novelty hat for the party but also holds sweets which all children will appreciate.

A drinking cup, either card or plastic, forms the basis of this novelty but it requires the addition of the brim. The latter is cut from a piece of thin coloured card and a hole cut out from the centre. This hole should be large enough to fit over the bottom of the cup and is held in position by the rim which is usually found on such vessels. Alternatively fix with Sellotape. The cup is then decorated by affixing suitable seasonal motifs and finished by attaching a short length of elastic. Finally fill with sweets.

The novelty dogs seen in Fig. 2 are easy to make, each consisting of a tablet of toilet soap and a facecloth.

A facecloth is folded into three, about the width of the soap, and pinned to each end of the soap. Raise the front end a little to shape the head and fasten a bow of ribbon around the neck. The eyes and nose are made from tiny circles of coloured felt fastened to the facecloth by means of small pins. A coloured pipe cleaner is passed through the fold at the head and bent to make the ears. A pipe-cleaner also represents the tail.

Wastepaper bins are always handy gifts, a specimen being shown in Fig. 3. Here we have lots of methods at our disposal and we may either use large cardboard boxes or large empty toffee tins. In both cases the outside can be decorated with wallpaper or self-adhesive plastic coverings. Toffee tins can be painted, although in this case it is preferable to paint them inside while a

By
**Anne
Bradford**



Fig. 1—Dual-purpose hat

plastic covering can be applied to the outside; cardboard containers should have a paper lining pasted inside. In our specimen you will see that we have added a coloured picture, cut from a magazine, as further decoration. While a lid is sometimes useful it is not always necessary and this can be left to your discretion.

Handkerchief cases are also popular gifts and an example is shown in Fig. 4. This is made from brocaded pale blue silk material with a self-coloured satin lining.

You will require two strips of material $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, one for the outer cover and one for the lining. The latter should be in a matching tone.

Stitch the two pieces together, with the faces touching, down the long sides and one short side, trimming away any surplus at the seams. Turn the case inside out and fill the resultant bag with a sheet of wadding inserting through the open end. Oversew the open end to complete the oblong.

Now fold in half with the plain lining portion on the inside, oversewing the edges but turning one corner back as illustrated.

A short length of trimming such as floral braid is attached around the edge of the turned back corner but on the inside of the top an attractive braiding of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. matching ribbon has been used. The ribbon is pleated and then sewn with a few stitches in the centre of the top portion to create small bows. Start at one end, pleat the ribbon and then catch down at the centre with a few stitches. The finished case will measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and a few handkerchiefs should be inserted to complete the gift.

No doubt you will be able to buy some inexpensive remnants for this type of novelty. Note that the shape can be modified to make round or heart-shaped cases if desired.

Fig. 5 shows how we can make coat-hangers into novelty gifts by simple methods.

You may either cover with fabric or foam rubber. In the case of the former we first apply some padding by means of a layer of wadding tied with thread and trimmed as necessary with scissors. Thin foam rubber sheeting may also be used for padding.

You will need some light toned silky material twice the width of the hanger plus $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and a little longer to allow for gathering. Lay the hanger on the material and temporarily fix with pins. Gather the material as evenly as possible and sew along the top after folding the material in at the ends and turning in the raw edges. A long length of matching lace can be added for the final decoration.

We can also decorate a coathanger



Fig. 2—Novelty dogs

with looped foam rubber sheeting as shown. Take a strip of thin foam rubber 4 in. wide, folding down the centre and joining at the edges with a suitable adhesive. Now make cuts down the folded edge $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, leaving a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. margin. This makes a looped strip of material and several may be required to complete the trimming.

With the strips thus prepared we now cover each end of the coathanger with small pieces of matching foam rubber, tying thread around to secure. Now start wrapping the looped strip, beginning at one end, wrapping round and round until approximately 3 in. from the hook in the centre of the hanger.

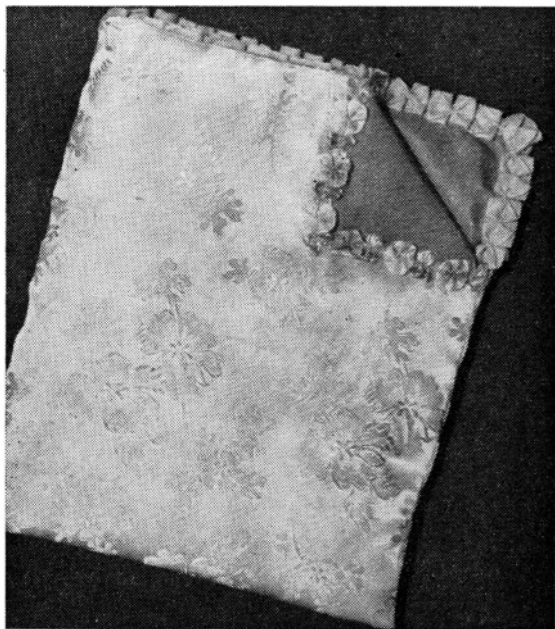


Fig. 3—
Decorative
waste bins

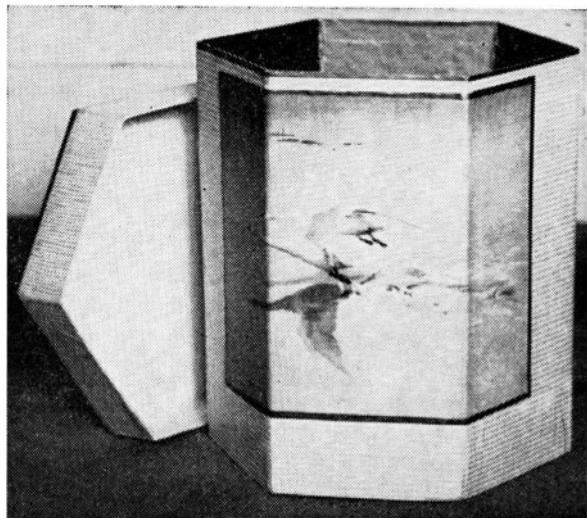


Fig. 4— Hand-
kerchief cases
are always
acceptable

Secure this end with fine string plus a little adhesive.

The same process is repeated from the other end. The bare portion in the centre is now covered with a strip 5 in. wide and just over 6 in. long. It will be improved in appearance by cutting with pinking shears and can then be wrapped round the centre and fixed with adhesive. Three leaf shapes can also be cut out and fixed to the centre piece with tacking stitches down the centres to represent veining.

All these novelties can be easily prepared and will be really acceptable presents. The smaller ones can be either wrapped in cellophane or boxed.

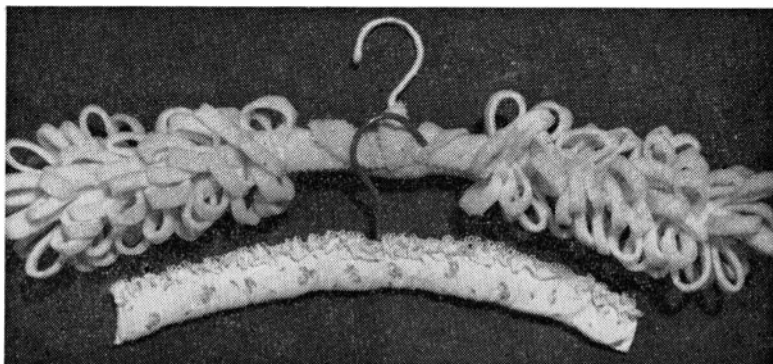
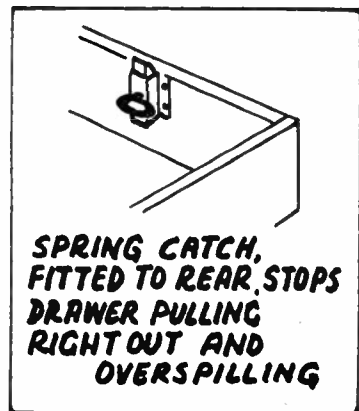


Fig. 5—Glamorized coat-hangers

Quik-Tip



ARTIST'S OUTFIT

PAINTING is a popular hobby nowadays, but one difficulty about pursuing this particular pastime is finding a suitable space to lay out one's equipment.

The unit described here, however, solves this problem. Folded up, it is only the size of a slim suitcase, yet it opens up to form a combined oil-colour box, painting table and easel, with ample space for all the equipment required. It is equally suitable for both indoor and outdoor work.

The dimensions given here can, of course, be changed if necessary; they are for a case which measures 18 in. by 15 in. by 4½ in. when closed, and which stands some 36 in. high in the open position. All the stripwood used throughout is 1½ in. by ½ in., and the plywood is ¼ in. thick.

The middle section A is made first. This has a 15 in. by 18 in. plywood base, to which the stripwood sides are pinned and glued. Either mitred corners or butt joints can be used. At least one central dividing strip is fitted. More can be added if desired, according to the equipment to be used, for this section houses the paint tubes, brushes and other material.

The lid B is also made from a 15 in. by 18 in. plywood sheet, with stripwood sides. Sketch blocks, canvas boards and a wooden palette are carried in this section, and for this purpose, four lengths of white elastic cord tacked across the corners hold the materials in place for carrying (see main illustration).

The lid is hinged to the back of the tray section with 1 in. back-flap hinges so that it can be employed as an easel in the open position, using a length of brass chain on the left-hand side as a checkstrap. For a left-handed artist, the chain, would be placed on the right.

The lower section C is made in two halves, each 15 in. by 9 in., using stripwood and plywood as before. This section supports the legs of the fitting when it is opened out, and all four legs are contained within it when it is folded.

These two sections also have plywood bases and stripwood sides.

Two ½ in. diameter holes are drilled as shown in each section, 1½ in. in from the corners, to take the legs, which are 17 in. lengths of ½ in. diameter dowel rod. The upper ends of the legs fit into holes drilled part way through an internal strip fitted 3 in. down from the hinged side of the section. These upper holes

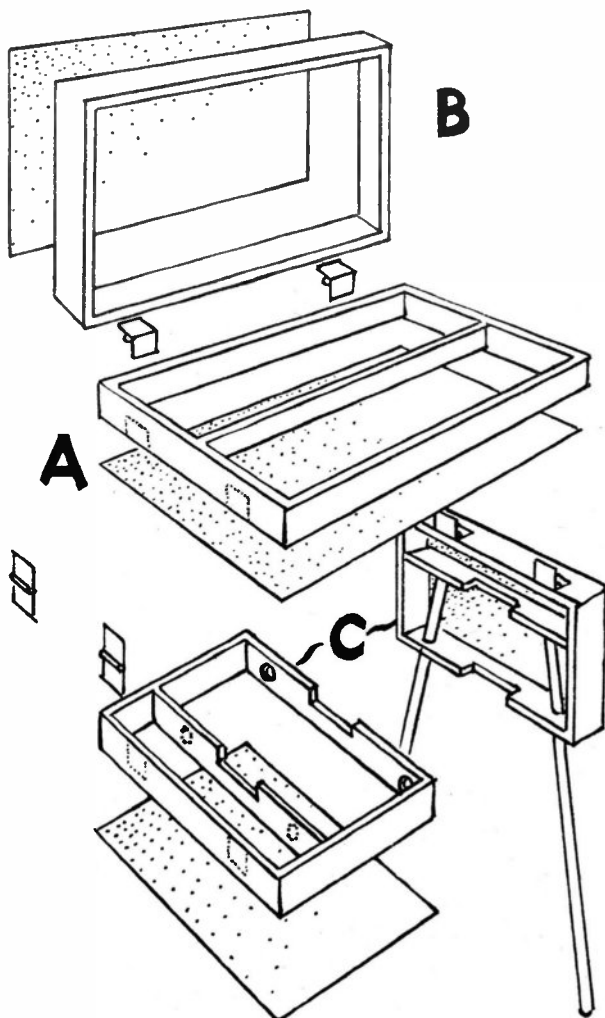
are 2½ in. in from the outer edge of the box, so that the legs splay outwards for stability. A 2 in. by ½ in. cut-out section is made in the centre of the strips which support the legs, so that these can be carried inside the case when it is closed. Two 1 in. back-flap hinges are used to secure each section to the sides of the middle tray section.

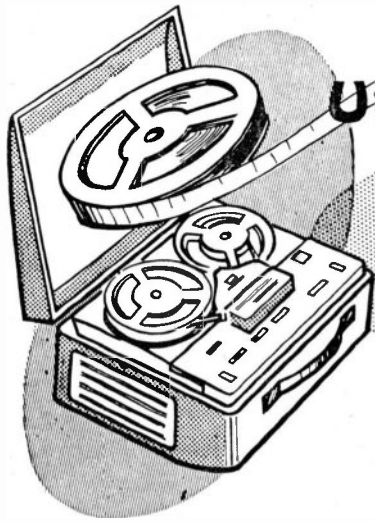
A check-strap for these lower sections is made from a length of chain, screwed to the inside of the strips which have the

holes drilled in them. The length of the chain should be sufficient to allow the hinged sections to be angled slightly outwards when they are open.

Small brass hook-and-eye catches are used to retain the different sections in the closed position, and a carrying handle is fitted to the back of the central tray section.

The whole case is then enamelled or varnished before it is fitted out. The usual requirements are canvas boards, a piece of thin wood for a palette, tubes of oil-colour, small bottles of linseed oil and turpentine, a palette knife, a dipper for the brush, hog's hair brushes and charcoal. If in doubt, an artists' colourman will advise on the minimum requirements necessary, and the internal divisions of the central tray section can be arranged accordingly. (A.L.)





USING YOUR TAPE RECORDER

THE MIXER

By G. E. Gompers

them. Here, the careful use of the temporary stop on the portable is vital.

If you wished to add a little mood music with the record player it could be

picked up by the microphone in the free air. If, however, you wish to put a lead from the record player to a mixer socket, you would still have to control the sound at source, because each of the two volume controls on the mixer control the two inputs on the relevant side of the mixer at the same time.

From point of view of the quality of the recording, there is no need to sneer at free air recording. The very first thing I ever recorded was Brahms 4th Symphony, which I had to review, by free air. I have never improved on it!

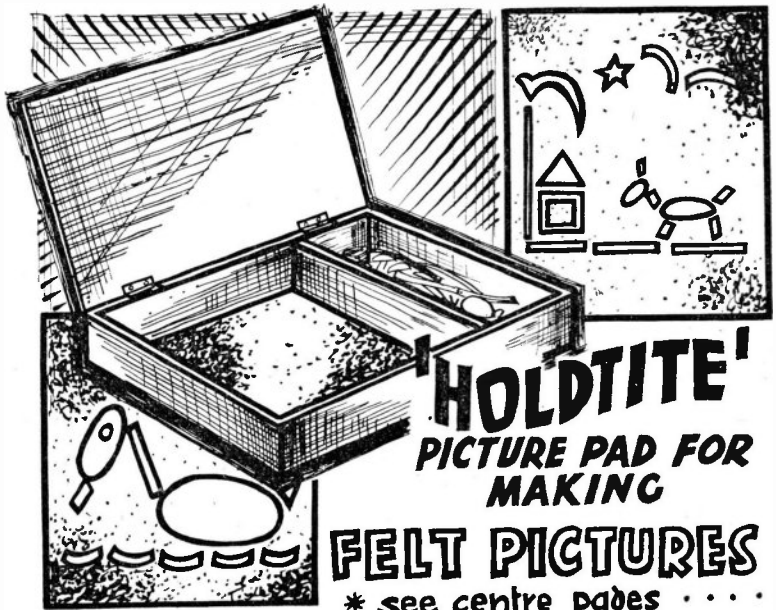
Let us consider another link-up, Wishing to use music on main sized spools as mood music, you wish to transfer the recording to the 3 in. portable spools without cutting the master tape. Transferring the mixer-mains lead from microphone input to the output socket, not forgetting to release the microphone tab, and then putting the portable machine at record, the functions of the two machines are reversed. In fact, given the right leads, it is possible to record from the master tape on four recorders at once.

FOR years now I have been writing on audio and hi-fi in particular, and always around the mixer, but never quite tackling it. The reason for this timidity is that the mixer more than any other audio accessory represents a bridge between amateurism and professionalism. Crossing this bridge takes you into another land almost, and as a writer it has always been my self-appointed task to deal with the delights of tape recording from the novice's point of view.

However, after exploring the more advanced regions of audio technology, I have returned to the terrain immediately beyond the bridge and have decided that there is still much more which the beginner can enjoy, which will make the purchase of a mixer well worth while.

Now a mixer need not be an expensive or complicated item. Take, for example, one very simple type. The Telefunken 14 Way Adapter Two Channel, which with its double plugged cable retails at around £4. 10s. There are four sockets, apart from the mains machine lead attached to the back. Two of the sockets are the round sort, for attaching the double plugged lead from the little feeding recorder, presuming the task in hand is to dub on to the mains machine from a small transistor portable; and the other for a microphone lead, perhaps. The other two sockets take two pin plugs. There is a place for a third pin in the centre, and the appropriate Telefunken leads have the third pin, but this is not necessary except, perhaps, to hold the plug in more firmly.

Presuming the task in hand is to add a commentary to your holiday recordings, then play back on the small machine your location material, and put your commentary in between or superimposed on



VERY instructive toy which will give a child many hours of enjoyment can be made from odd pieces of felt and a piece of Hobbies flock paper. The felt, cut up into various shapes as suggested on the centre pages, adheres to the flock paper base, and an endless variety of 'pictures' can thus be made according to the child's imagination.

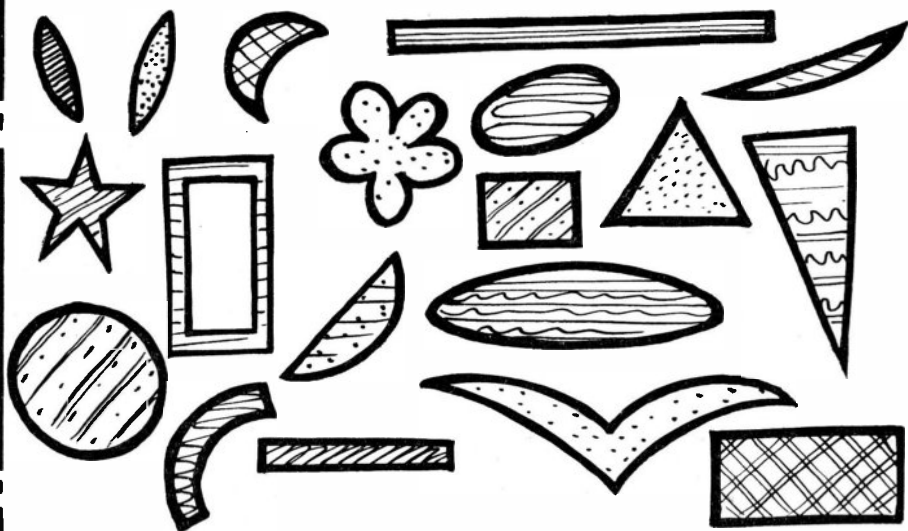
Once they have been placed on the base the felt pieces will remain in position until lifted off. There is no limit to the variety of shapes which can be cut and used.

A suitable holdall can be made in which to accommodate the pad and materials. Its make-up and suggested size are shown on the centre pages.

HOLDTITE!

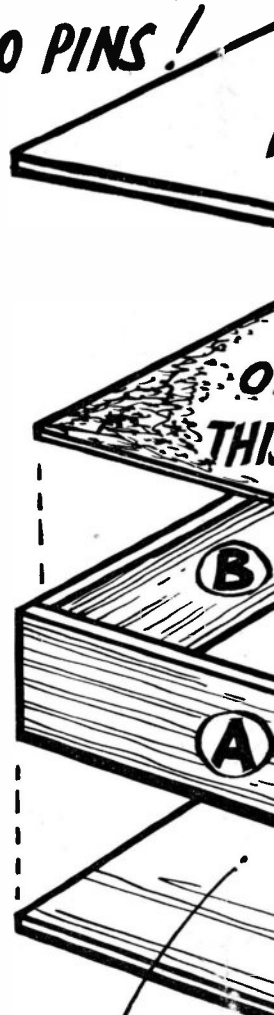
- * NO MAGNETS!
- * NO GLUE!
- * NO PINS!

PICTURE PAD & HOLDALL FOR MAKING FELT PICTURES



SUGGESTED SHAPES TO BE DUPLICATED IN VARIOUS COLOURED FELTS

WHEN THE FELT SHAPES ARE PRESSED ON 'FLOCK' PAD THEY STAY FIRMLY IN POSITION UNTIL "LIFTED" OFF



BOTTOM OF HOLDALL (1)
12" x 8" x 1/2"

ETS!

LID (D)
12" x 8" x 1/4"
HINGE TO BOX

HOBBIES FLOCK
PAPER PASTED TO PIECE
OF CARD 8 1/4" x 7 1/2"

* THIS PAD SHOULD NOT BE
FIXED TO BOX

COMPARTMENT
FOR FELT

HINGE

(B)

(A)

(A)

(C)

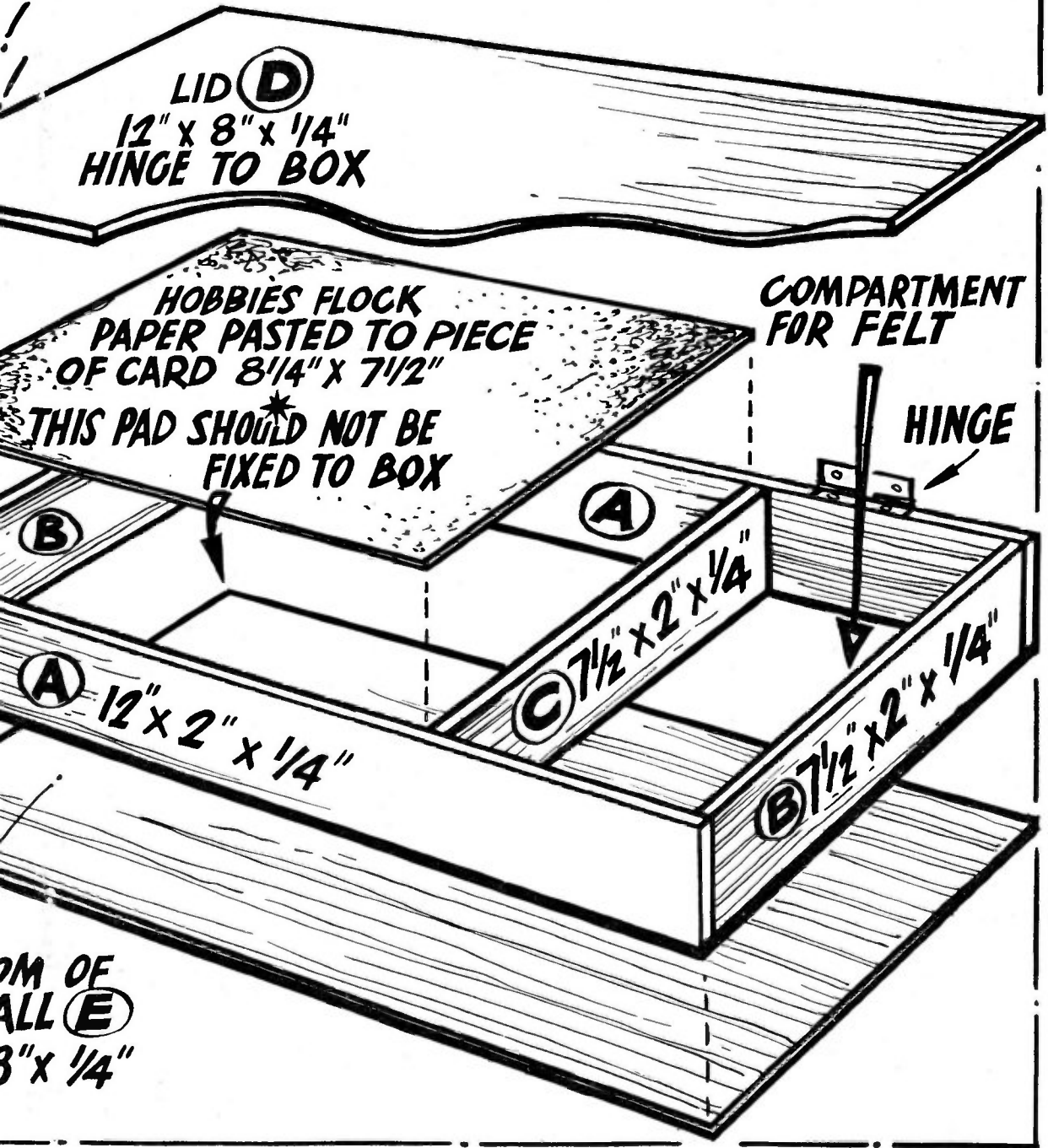
(B)

12" x 2" x 1/4"

7 1/2" x 2" x 1/4"

7 1/2" x 2" x 1/4"

...M OF
ALL (E)
3" x 1/4"





A TROPICAL AQUARIUM



ONE of the most popular of the live foods is 'daphnia' or 'water flea'. This is not any true form of flea but is a small water insect that gets its name from the way it 'hops' across ponds.

Daphnia are sold in water-life shops and it is better to get them from this than to net them for yourself, as it is too easy to introduce harmful organisms into the tank along with the daphnia.

Part 4 — FEEDING AND CLEANING

By N. Wainwright

These insects should be given only sparingly, and at intervals of a few days. Any that are ignored by the fish when first introduced into the tank will be eaten at a later date.

Although the fish relish daphnia it does not have a high food value and it also has a laxative effect on the fish. For this reason many fish-keepers prefer to feed their stock on 'micro-worms'.

These tiny white worms are usually cultivated by the fish-keeper himself and this is not such a messy business as might be thought.

Breeding is done in small glass jars, four or five of these being started at intervals of two or three days so that a fresh batch of micro-worms is ready at regular intervals. The culture for these worms has to be bought, but is not expensive.

When starting the culture a spoonful of thin oatmeal porridge is put at the bottom of one of the jars, and a drop of

the prepared culture is placed in it after the mixture has cooled.

After two days the surface of the porridge will be seen to be 'working', due to the activities of the masses of worms, though individually they are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

To collect the micro-worms a few matchsticks are soaked in cold water. A few of these are laid on the porridge, with others laid across them so as to bridge them. In a few days a considerable number of micro-worms will have worked their way up on to the second set of matchsticks. These, in turn, can be lifted up with a pair of tweezers and rinsed off into the tank.

A varied diet

When live food is in short supply raw

liver or beef can be fed to the fish. It is impossible to chop this up finely enough so the meat is simply scraped off with a sharp knife so that it is served in a pulpy form. Other kinds of raw meat can be fed in the same way, though pork and other fatty meats are best avoided.

The whole secret of success in feeding is to supply a varied diet between live and dried foods, and to avoid over-feeding.

In caring for the stock the fish should never be handled. If an emergency arises and a fish flops out on to the table or floor it should be picked up with a damp net or cloth. Dry hands or cloth can cause damage and although the rescue operation has to be done at speed, too much speed (by eliminating the time taken to pick up a damp net), can be more dangerous than delay.

The hands should never be put into the tank unnecessarily. Fish are easily scared and a frightened fish can cause a lot of damage in a tank. In the breeding tank, a scared female may kill her young. Similarly, tapping on the glass of the tank can be irritating to the fish, and should be discouraged.

From time to time it may be necessary to top up the tank. This must be done with water of the same temperature as that already in the tank. Pond or river water should never be used for topping up.

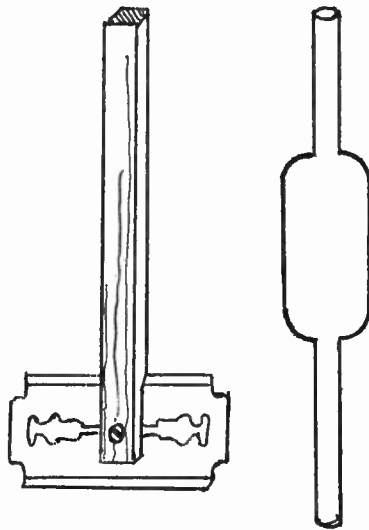
If the local water is hard, deposits will build up on the glass of the heater. If these are not checked the deposits will affect the operation of the heater and may eventually cause it to crack. Initially the deposits are quite soft and the heater should be wiped over periodically to remove them. It is also an excellent idea to check the water temperature daily to make certain that the heater is functioning properly. A suitable thermometer costs only a few shillings.

Cleaning the tank

Algae is a form of underwater fungus that grows on the sides of a tank. There are two types, 'brown' and 'green'. A small amount of algae is of no great consequence as the fish browse on it quite happily, but when the quantity is excessive it makes the tank look dirty and untidy.

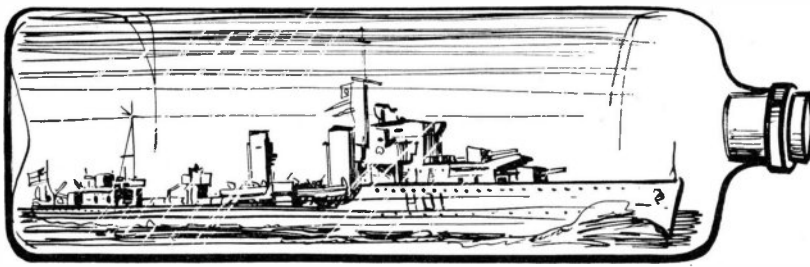
Green algae is caused by too much light and brown algae by too little, so when algae is found to be growing too luxuriantly it can be checked by adjusting the overhead lighting. Algae on the sides of the tank can be scraped off with a simple home-made implement consisting of a razor blade fastened at the end of a strip of wood.

Removal of waste matter from the tank should be done with a glass dip tube of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. internal diameter. The frequency with which cleaning



A home-made scraper for removing algae and a pipette suitable for cleaning the tank

● Continued on page 91

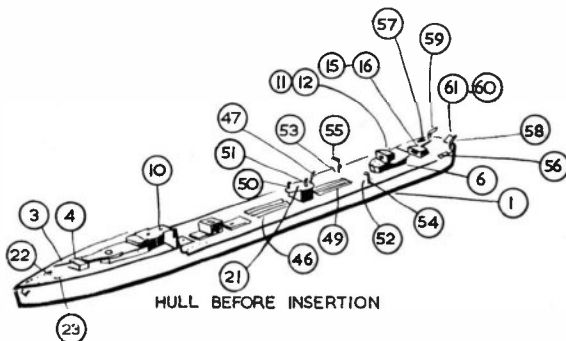
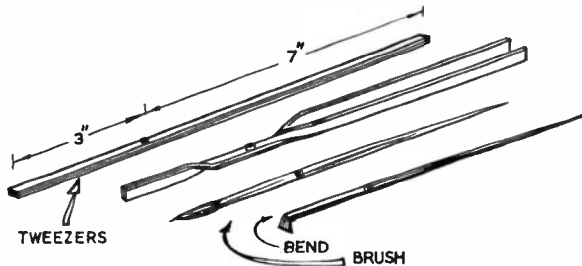


AIRFIX WARSHIP IN A BOTTLE

A SHIP in a bottle is always a fascinating subject, and such a project is an ideal way of displaying the current range of Airfix warships in a scale of 1 in. to 50 ft. (1/600). Although the original idea behind the ship in the bottle is the illusion of a sailing ship complete with masts, spars and rigging passing through a narrow bottle neck, an almost similar effect can be had with a warship. The ship must be a waterline model and the instructions reveal how the Airfix model of H.M.S. 'Hotspur' may be used.

Construct the basic hull using units 1, 2 and 6. When the cement is quite set, rub the hull on a sheet of coarse glass-paper to within $\frac{1}{32}$ in. of the fine waterline shown on the hull. At this stage it is advisable to paint the deck as indicated in the instruction leaflet, and the black below the waterline.

The bottle used for the original was a square whisky bottle and the neck allowed the waterline hull to pass through, together with a fair amount of superstructure and deck detail . . . more about this later.



The interior base of the bottle must be prepared to simulate a sea. A fine paint-brush was shaped with pliers and scissors to enter the neck of the bottle. Yellow and blue plastic enamel produced a green/blue marbled effect. The hull together with the items shown in the illustration was carefully inserted into the bottle. When the paint dried out it held the model in position.

One word of caution. The interior of the bottle must be quite dry and the paint allowed to dry out in a warm, dry atmosphere, otherwise moisture may well enter the bottle and cloud the glass.

A handy tool is shown. This is made from two thin strips of metal riveted or bolted together. They are then twisted with pliers and in a vice to make a pair of tweezers which will prove invaluable, not only for inserting the model, but for inserting and adding subsequent detail such as funnels, masts etc.

Naturally all painting must be completed before insertion of the parts. The gun-turrets did not revolve; they were merely cemented in place. All parts must be tested for fit before the hull is put in the bottle, and eased if necessary.

Certain realistic touches may be added if desired. For instance, the ship may be represented at anchor or moored to a buoy with small boats alongside.

The bottle idea need not be confined to ships. The Airfix military figures could be set out to depict a battle scene. The base of each figure can be removed with a modelling knife and the figures cemented direct to the painted bottle.

(D.M.G.)

● Continued from page 90

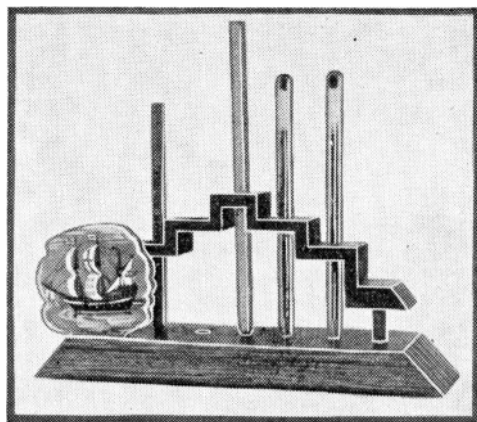
AQUARIUM

needs to be done will depend to a great extent on the care with which feeding has been practised, as the waste is a mixture of uneaten food and fish excreta.

To use the dip tube the thumb is placed over the top of it while it is still out of the tank. The tube is then put into the tank so that the bottom of it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the gravel. By lifting the thumb a certain amount of water and waste matter is forced into the tube. The top of the latter can then be closed again with the thumb. This will enable the tube and its contents to be lifted clear of the tank and deposited in a suitable bucket.

The dip tube is quite an effective device and can be directed at plants, over crevices in rock-work, etc, to make the tank cleaning relatively easy. It does, however, remove some water with the waste, and after continued use the tank may need topping up.

Novel Holder for Pens and Pencils



**AN INTERESTING
GIFT PROJECT
SUBMITTED BY
A READER
FROM NORWICH**

THIS novel holder is designed specifically for pencils or ball-point pens and can be made from odd pieces of wood to save expense. It would be an acceptable gift for Christmas and, if nicely polished or varnished, would be more appreciated than a shop bought article. The holder can be left quite plain, or may be decorated by adding a motif such as a galleon as shown in the illustration or any other suitable transfer or overlay.

The plan in Fig. 1 shows a part section (full size) of the holder. Piece A is cut from 1 in. wood and piece B is shaped from a 2 in. by 1 in. block. Trace half the shape of A, to the centre line, and transfer to the wood by means of carbon paper. The second half will be obtained by turning the tracing over and matching up with the centre line. The shape can then be cut out with a fret-machine or a tenon saw. In the latter case however a certain amount of paring will need to be done with a chisel.

The dotted lines show where holes are drilled and the parts should be placed in a vice while this is being done. The large holes in piece A are $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter and could be drilled $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and enlarged with a file. Corresponding holes in piece B are drilled $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep and then continued with a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. drill to make a total depth of about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. The round rod supports can also be let in about $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

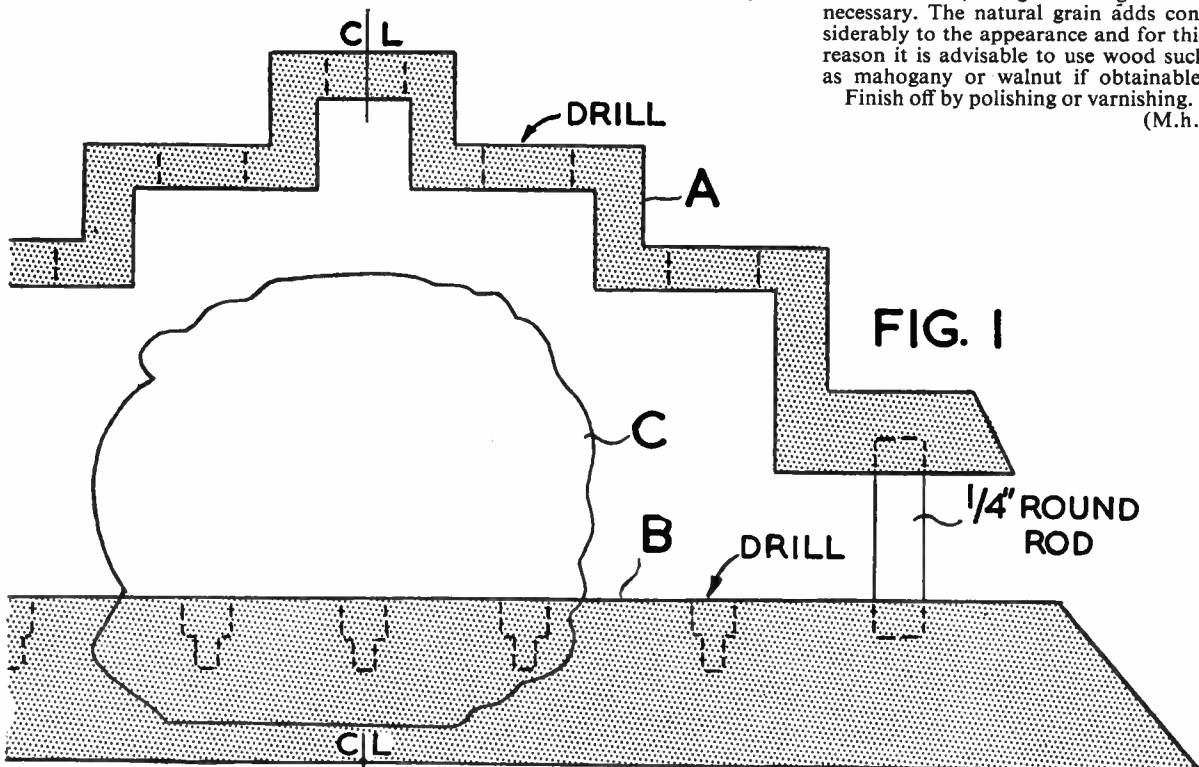
The cut-out shape C will be of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood, cut to outline with a fretsaw, the

actual outline depending upon the transfer or overlay used. Place the shape centrally or on one side as indicated in the illustration.

Suitable transfers for decoration are galleons, sheet No. 136 (5 on a sheet), horses No. 150 (6 on a sheet) or butterflies No. 173 (8 on a sheet). The transfers may be obtained from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk, price 2s. 3d. per sheet, postage 3d.

The holder should be carefully cleaned and smoothed, the grain being filled if necessary. The natural grain adds considerably to the appearance and for this reason it is advisable to use wood such as mahogany or walnut if obtainable.

Finish off by polishing or varnishing.
(M.h.)



You simply pour out these

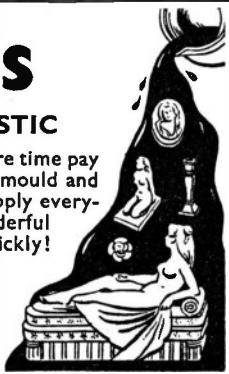
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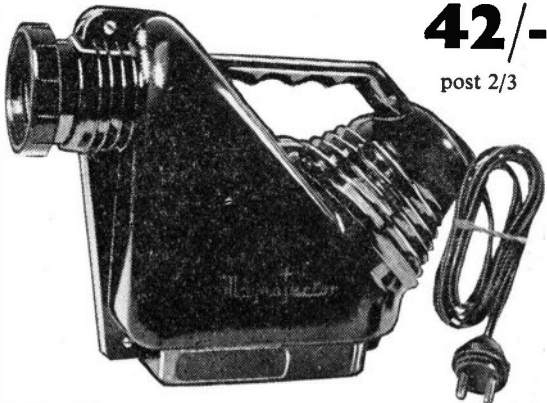
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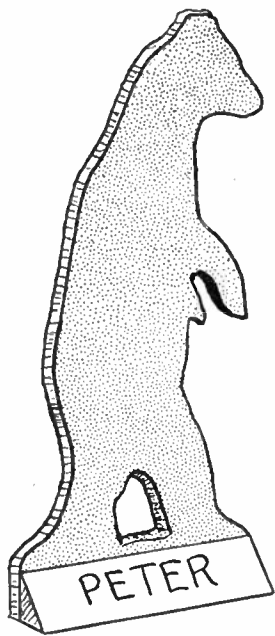
post 2/3



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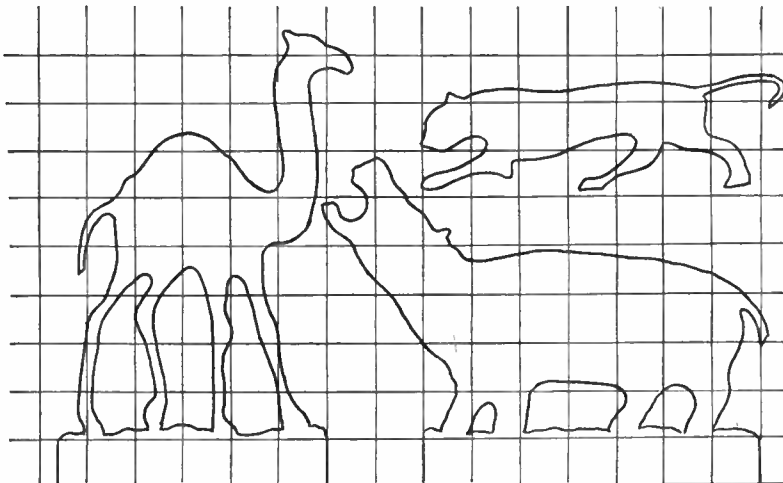
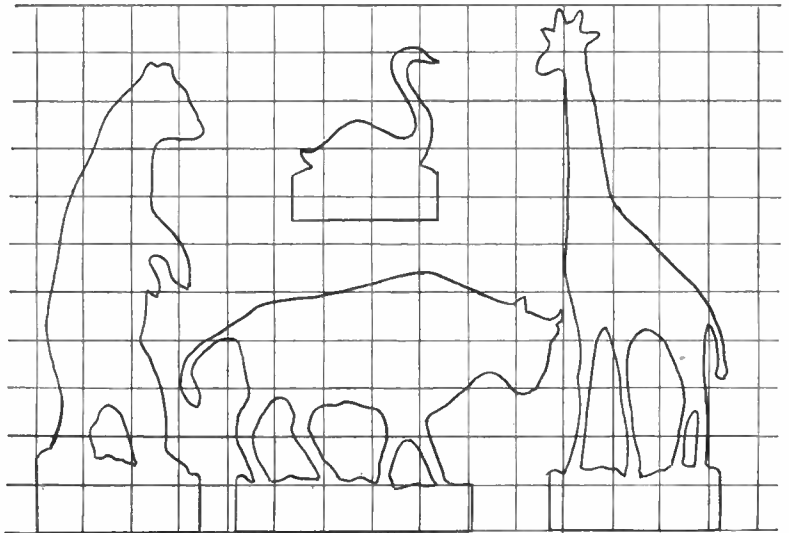
'Animal' Place Labels for your Party Guests

By S. H. Longbottom



WHEN arranging a party it is much nicer if young guests have their own names displayed on attractive place labels.

You will see from the diagrams that we have several animal shapes which have been drawn on $\frac{1}{4}$ in. squared paper. You may either trace the shapes of these or enlarge by preparing patterns after ruling out $\frac{1}{4}$ in. squares and copying the shapes. We suggest that you use $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plywood and cut out with a fretsaw. Four or five pieces can be cut at the same



time if the wood is pinned together where the waste will be cut out.

All you then have to do is to paint in bright colours and if you wish you may add some coloured glitter. Poster paints will give a flat finish and it will be necessary to give a thin coating of adhesive if you wish to sprinkle on the glitter. Apply a little adhesive while the figures are laid flat on the table then sprinkle on the glitter. Some of this will adhere and the surplus may be shaken off to be used for another label.

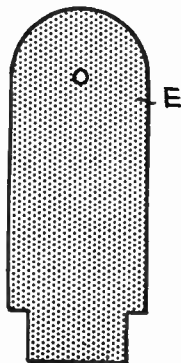
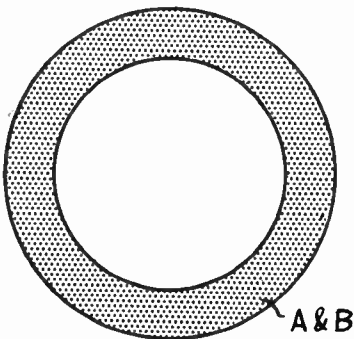
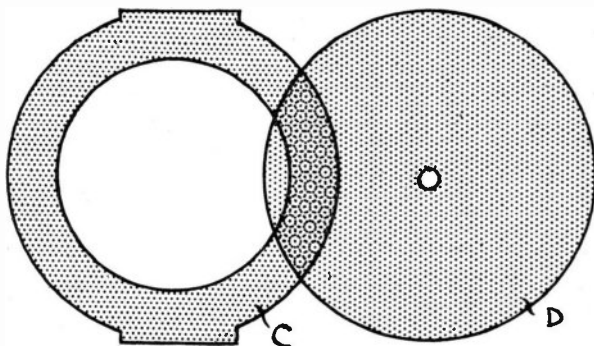
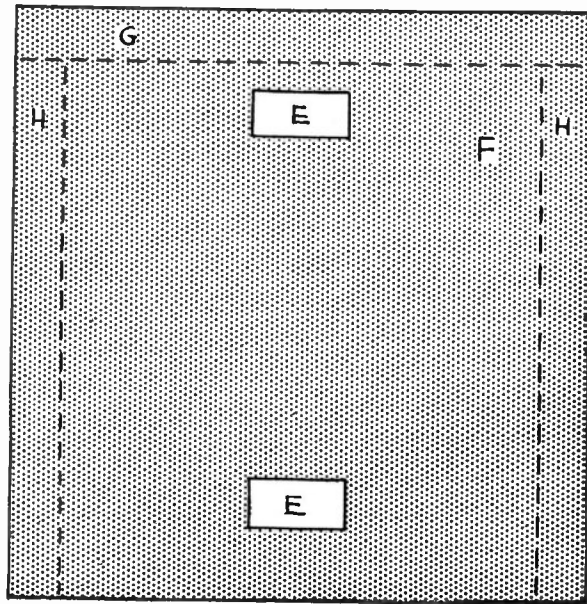
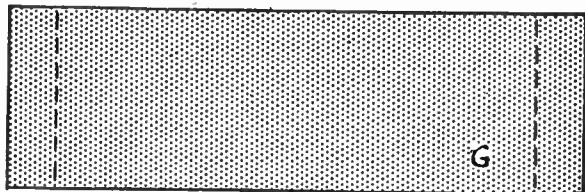
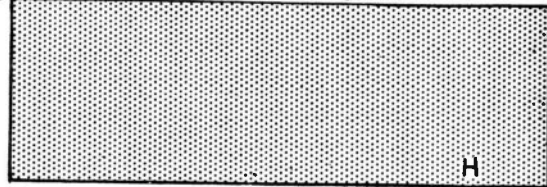
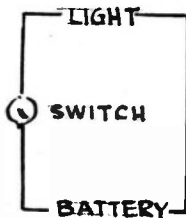
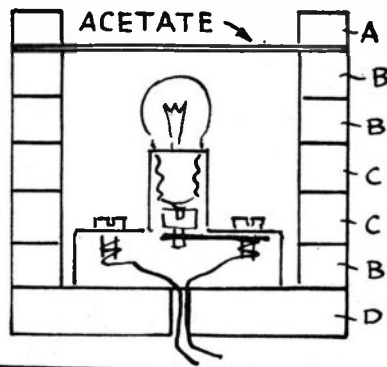
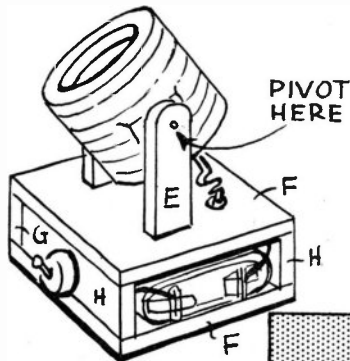
To make the figures stand erect on the table glue on a suitable length of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. triangular section at the base. This same section is also suitable for the name, which should be clearly printed on a strip of thin white card and stuck on to the fillet as shown. The guests may be given the little cut-outs after the party or they may be retained for some other occasion with an appropriate change of name label.

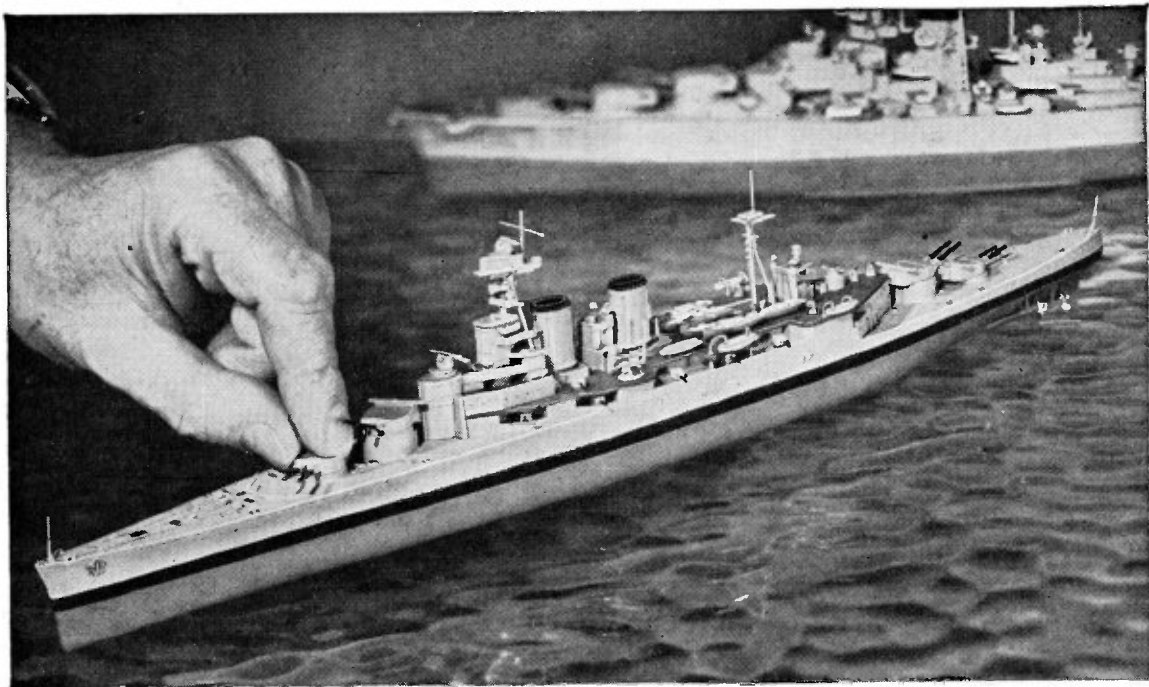
PLANS FOR TOY SEARCHLIGHT

THIS educational toy will teach a young lad the way to complete a simple electrical circuit. Cut out the various parts with a fretsaw and assemble as shown by the sketch.

You will need one of A ($\frac{1}{16}$ in.), three of B, two of C and one of D from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood to complete the searchlight. For the supports you need two of E and for the battery box two of F, one of G and two H, all cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood. The bottom piece F does not need the slots for pieces E.

A bulbholder No. 732 (costing $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., post 3d., from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk) is screwed inside the searchlight and a piece of transparent acetate glued between pieces A and B. Wire up as suggested in the diagram, leading the wires through a hole drilled in piece F and placing a switch (No. 762 costing 1s., post 3d.) on the side. Wires can be attached to the battery by means of paper clips. (M.p.)





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