

HOBBIES

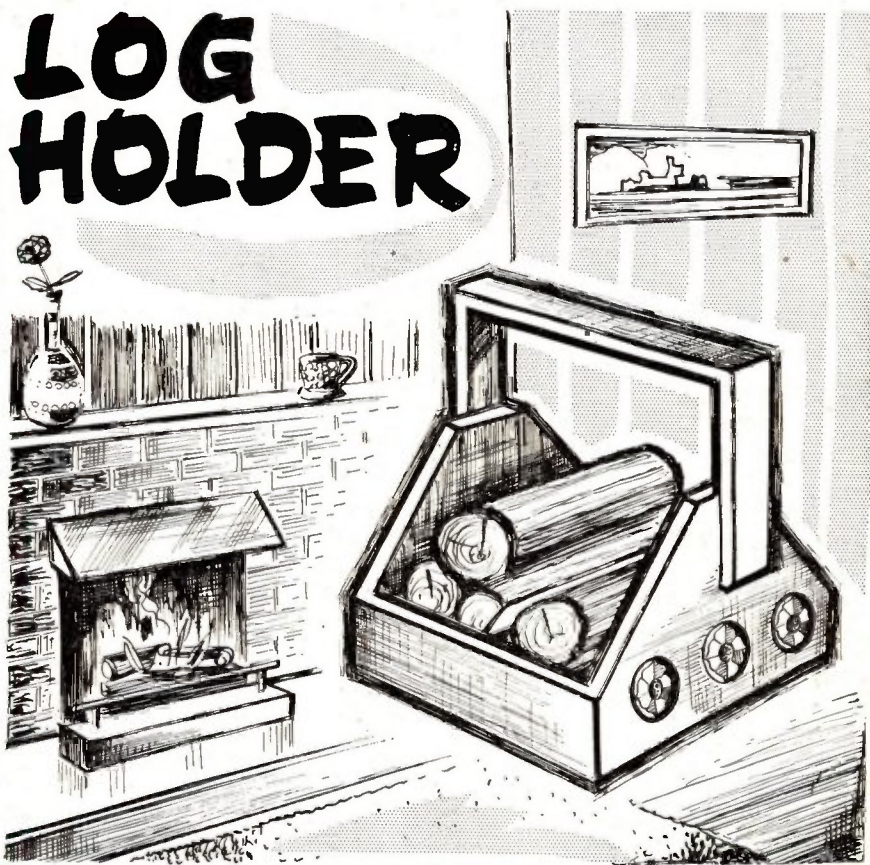
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LOG HOLDER



FOR CRAFTSMEN OF ALL AGES

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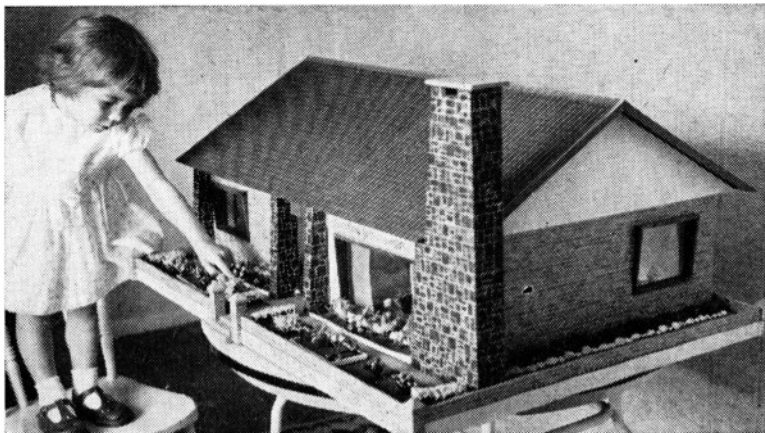


SINCE the Dreamholme Doll's House was introduced by Hobbies Ltd. just over a year ago there have been several glowing reports about its attractive features.

The design obviously caught the eye of many parents, who appreciated that here was a model which surpassed all others with its modern lines, strong construction and elegant fittings.

We have in fact, heard of one made-up model which was sold in London for £48.

A Belfast man, a butcher by trade, writes to tell us that although he had no previous experience of model making he liked the design and decided to have a go at 'Dreamholme', using 'odd scraps of almost everything under the sun' and making a few changes in detail.



MONKEY BUSINESS— IN A DOLL'S HOUSE

He really 'went to town' on the interior fittings, each room being furnished as in a modern home and befitting this superb model. When it was completed he had an offer of £50 for the model and it was shown on TV.

Yet another way in which the 'Dreamholme' has proved its popularity is through the efforts of a member of Fleetwood's lifeboat crew. His model of the 'Dreamholme', all nicely fitted out and carpeted, was quite an attraction for visitors when it was on show during the summer in the lifeboat house, and thereby helped the R.N.L.I. funds.

But perhaps the most intriguing of the many letters we have received concerning 'Dreamholme' contained the following extract: 'Please send kit by return of post as this house is not for a doll but for a very small and delicate monkey'.

It could, of course, have been a leg-pull, but it was indeed a fact. The customer's children had a 6-month-old pet marmoset, a cuddly little creature named Ching who was allowed the freedom of the warm house during the daytime. Coming from a hot climate, however, the problem was to keep the

monkey in an even temperature during the colder nights, when the room temperature dropped.

Ching had a body about 5 in. long, ending in a long flowing 12 in. tail. It was amusing to see him (or her?) pushing open the front door of its own little home to take its meals in its own dining room or going to sleep in its own bedroom. The owner's aim was to train Ching even in the proper use of the bathroom, and he assured me it could be done.

The problem of a constant temperature was solved by the incorporation of under-floor heating, thermostatically controlled, and of course, the house had its own electric lighting and electric door bell.

It is to be hoped that Ching was taught to turn off the lights before retiring.

—CHOOSE FROM 3 KITS—

'Dreamholme' is the ultra-modern doll's house in Hobbies wide range. It stands on a base 36 in. by 24 in. and is 18 in. high. There are openings at the front and rear and a trap-door into the false roof which is an ideal storage place for batteries. Hobbies have prepared three separate kits as detailed below. You should choose according to your capabilities for cutting out and assembling and depending on the materials available.

For the ready-to-assemble kit (R.T.A. 14) all parts are cut to shape and all fittings and materials for finishing are included. Price 175s.

KIT No. 266 Spl. contains all the necessary wood etc, for cutting out yourself from a plan, together with all fittings and materials. Price 147s.

For those who wish to build 'Dreamholme' from their own raw materials there is a special FITTINGS SET containing the exclusive plastic windows, doors and shrubs, also enamels, adhesives, various decorative papers, building instructions etc. Price 72s. 6d.

All kits are available from Hobbies branches and stockists or carriage free from Hobbies Ltd, Dereham, Norfolk.

Our picture above shows the charming little niece of our Belfast reader pointing out the features of 'Dreamholme'. Note the imposing chimney, and added attractions, including flower beds.

Holder for your Yule Logs

THERE is something particularly attractive and romantic about a flickering log fire in the depth of winter and wood is an economical fuel when it can be obtained locally.

If your fire burns wood you may like to make up this useful log holder in time for Christmas cheer. It is as neat and attractive as a coal scuttle and will save sawdust and chips of bark from littering the hearth. The strong handle enables it to be carried full to the fire. The ends are decorated by carved rosettes which make the holder an acceptable piece of furniture.

Use $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood for the main parts of the holder and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. stripwood for the handle. The carved rosettes are shown in Fig. 1 and also in detail in Fig. 2, and from these the out-

line and shapes may be drawn ready for transferring to the wood. Fig. 1 also shows the side and the end views, with essential measurements.

The ends are 14 in. wide at the base tapering to 4 in. wide at the top and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. They are carefully marked out and cut to shape. Next cut the base, which measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 14 in. wide, and screw the ends in position,

using countersunk screws. A touch of glue may be added for extra strength. The two cross rails measuring 14 in. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high are then screwed in place between the ends. This completes the carcass as seen in Fig. 3.

For the handle cut two pieces 8 in. long and one piece $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. stripwood. The cross piece is fixed to the upright pieces by a slot mortise joint, shown in detail in Fig. 4. Note that the slot is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. the width of the stripwood.

Use glue for assembly and screw the handle in position before the glue dries. This will ensure a good fit. If the slot mortise joint is not perfect it will be wise to add a single panel pin right through the joint.

The rosettes may be carved by using proper carving tools or may be cut with a modelling knife using suitable blades. Cut down to about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in the appropriate places and then proceed to shape the 'petals'. The background is matted by using a 3 in. wire nail as a punch. The point should of course be blunted before using.

Finish off by staining and filling the grain as necessary. A polyurethane varnish such as Furniglas PU15 will give a durable gloss which will not be easily chipped or marked. It will be an advantage to give two or three coats, rubbing down between coats to obtain best results. (M.h.)

*See illustration
on front cover*

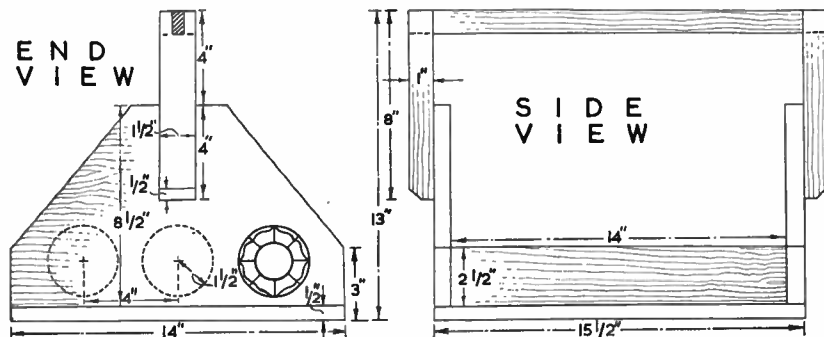


Fig. 1

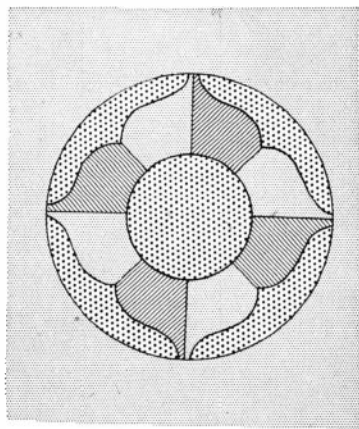


Fig. 2

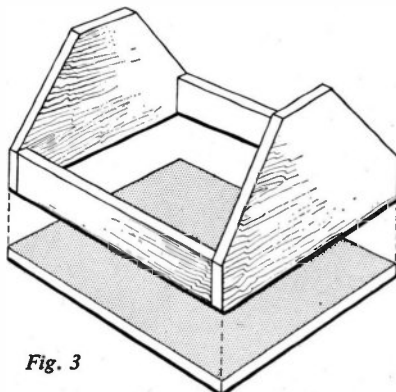


Fig. 3

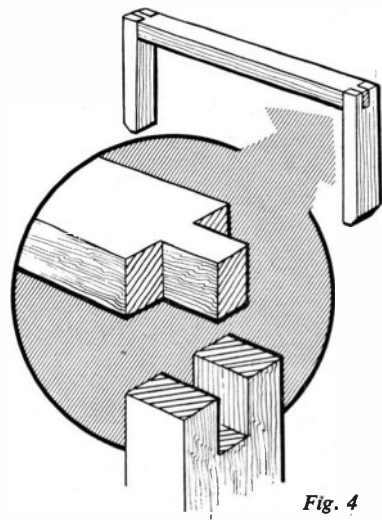


Fig. 4

SHORT wave listeners who have become interested in picking up transmissions from Amateur stations will probably welcome more information on the bands used, and the results expected.

160 metres

This band is actually 1.8-2mc. Amateurs may only use transmitters with a power of up to 10 watts on this band, and many beginners use it when they start transmitting. It is also quite a favourite with mobiles, who transmit from a car or other vehicle. It is usually quite active at week-ends. Local contacts arise, with ground wave signals heard at 25-50 miles generally, and sometimes farther, during daylight. At night, the range approaches 500 miles, with conditions sometimes allowing contacts at even greater distances. Some weekdays there may be almost no Amateur activity.

80 metres

This band is 3.5-3.8mc, with 3.5-3.6mc particularly intended for Morse. Most days there is some activity, and at week-ends very many stations may be using phone (speech). Contacts are usually up to a few hundred miles. Long distances are sometimes covered. Late in the day European QRM (interference) may spoil the band.



Part 7

ACTIVITIES ON VARIOUS BANDS

40 metres

This band is very narrow, being only 7.7.1mc. It resembles the 80m band, but Amateur signals are often blotted out by commercial stations. Long distances are sometimes covered. Occasionally no Amateurs may be heard.

20 metres

This band is from 14-14.35mc and is regarded as the best for DX (long dis-

tance) working. Reception varies with time of day, sunspot activity, and season. When conditions are good, distant areas heard may include Australia, etc., with American and similar areas coming in many afternoons or early evenings. Local stations are not usually heard.

15 metres

Extending from 21-21.45mc, this band is similar to 20m, but even more influenced by sunspot activity. Some days it may seem dead. On other days remote stations may be heard at good strength. Generally less activity than on 20m.

10 metres

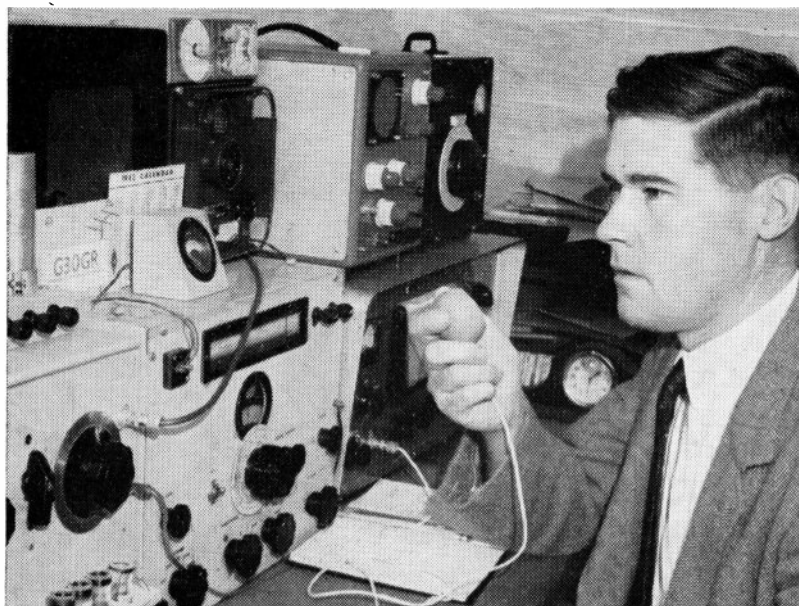
This band is 28-29.7mc and can give long distance reception if conditions are suitable, but is sporadic and generally disappointing during the present stage of the sun-spot cycle, which is likely to be little changed for some years.

Band chosen

From the list, it will be seen that DX stations are most likely to be heard on 20m and 15m bands. The areas of the globe most probably received depend on the time of day and season, etc. On the other hand, a listener wishing to log G (Great Britain) stations would probably choose the 80m band, or possibly 160m.

Listener's activity

SW listeners follow their hobby in many different directions. Some listen to obtain QSL cards, described previously. Others never bother to send in reports, and listen to Amateur and commercial stations. Some compile logs showing results on various bands. Or tape recordings of distant or interesting transmissions may be made.



An Amateur station assembled with aerial tuner, wavemeter, receiver, transmitter, and other equipment for receiving and transmitting on the amateur bands.

Some listeners are mainly interested in learning Morse, and reaching sufficient speed to have a transmitting licence in due course. Most Amateur transmitters began as SW listeners.

On the operating side, practice gives skill in hunting out weak signals which may be hidden by strong local stations. If a log book is kept, this soon shows what to expect.

For practical work, there is scope in trying various aerials. Or a receiver can be built, or modified. Or its tuning ranges may need extending, or it can be accurately calibrated so that bands can be found quickly. Many stations announce their frequency or wavelength.

An enthusiastic SW listener's 'shack' may contain various receivers and similar equipment, with log and text books, a book or world map giving call signs and call areas, etc. Such shacks are found in attics, garden sheds, bedrooms, or merely a corner of a living room.

The listener's or amateur's knowledge is always extending, so that he is probably ready to help a friend or try to mend a broken receiver. A recent check on enthusiasts who had joined an amateur club showed ages to lie between 14 and 70 years.

Dipoles

A dipole aerial is used for a single

Amateur band. Its total length is 16½ ft. for 10m, 22 ft. for 15m, 33 ft. for 20m, and 66½ ft. for 40m. This length is cut in the middle and joined with an insulator. A 75 ohm co-axial cable or twin-lead feeder has one conductor joined to each aerial wire, at the centre insulator. The cable or feeder can be any length. Further insulators are attached to the outer ends of the aerial, and it is suspended as high as possible. For 80m, a space to take 128 ft. is required.

A dipole gives a good reception on the band for which it is cut, and greater freedom from static interference. Its co-axial feeder need not be insulated from walls etc.

LAST winter turned out to be a milder one than usual and it could be the reverse this year. In any event the plumbers will be preparing for they know that given a spell of extreme cold they will be nearly as popular as *The Beatles!* Only too often when we get a really cold spell we are almost un-

derfloor spaces in which there are hot and cold water pipes should also be stopped. But *only* during the winter months or you may suffer from dry rot. Space around pipes passing through floors should be stopped to prevent cold draughts.

Attention should be given to covering all pipes and cisterns placed in the attic

your plumber to completely empty the water system. But remember this when you return, making sure there is water at every hot and cold water tap before lighting a fire or switching on the immersion heater.

If a burst comes

We have tried to explain preventive measures you can take but now let us see what should be done if the water does freeze in a pipe and when a burst can be expected when the pipes thaw out.

Always begin to thaw out a pipe from the open end using a portable electric fire placed near or hot water bottles placed in contact. Do not be tempted to use a blow lamp on a pipe.

If these first aid measures fail, close the boiler damper, keep only a low fire, do not draw any water and call your plumber.

Should you have a burst pipe, shut off the stop tap and if the leak ceases you will know that the burst is on the cold water system. If the leak continues leave the stop tap shut, draw out the boiler fire and switch off the immersion heater. Fix the plug in the bath waste and open the bath hot tap to empty the storage cistern. Most baths will hold the volume of the storage cistern and will provide a useful store of water for domestic purposes — but *not* for drinking. If there is a stop tap on the pipe from the cistern it should be closed. You may then open the main stop tap and the cold water may be used.

If the leak still continues after closing the stop tap or after the bath hot tap water ceases to flow it can be assumed that the burst is on the piping connected with the hot water cylinder and unfortunately you will have to seek the assistance of your plumber.

We hope your pipes will neither freeze nor burst but if you are wise you will heed these suggestions. (H.M.)

Be ready for burst pipes this Winter — but better still, TAKE ACTION NOW!

This could mean accounts for plumbing repairs, bills for carpet cleaning and decorations apart from all the consequent upset and inconveniences for the housewife.

Are you prepared for a freeze-up? Have you lagged your pipes and arranged some safe form of heating in the loft to prevent the water tank from freezing overnight?

Let us see what can be done to avoid the possibility of water damage should you have a burst.

It is wise to make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the position of any outdoor stop tap. It is rather exasperating to have to dig this out of the snow only to find that the box is filled with dirt. See that the tap is clear and will work.

Internal pipes and fittings which may be exposed to frost, e.g. those attached to the inside face of outside walls, are best covered with suitable material such as felt, sacking, straw or even brown paper. Any ventilators connected with

or false roof but do not interfere with the free action of the ball tap.

Never leave dripping taps during frosty weather since this will surely cause the waste pipe to freeze. Either replace the worn washer or leave the stopper in the sink when going to bed at night and this will prevent the freezing of the slow dribble of water.

Many burst pipes are found in outdoor washhouses and toilets. Doors, windows and ventilating points of such premises should be kept closed during the winter months. A small lamp left burning will, in many instances, prevent freezing.

Should it be necessary for you to leave home for a day or more and it is extremely cold shut off the stop tap, open all the other taps and flush the water closet before leaving. Note that if this may effect the supply of water to adjoining property do not shut it down but leave a key with a neighbour. If you are going away for a time it is better to ask

THE collection of commemorative stamps is, of course, an integral part of the normal process of philately, but a rather more novel aspect is gained by having a selection of commemorative postal covers. This can be done as a side activity to the normal stamp collection, but it may easily be an entirely separate hobby for those who prefer something a little different.

There is really no lack of material for

TOPICS FOR COLLECTORS

COMMEMORATIVE COVERS

such a collection and, as much of it is fairly recent and comparatively common, it is easily acquired at a very low price. Because many covers of this type are put out by organizations, which may be commercial or national, to coincide with new stamp issues which are, themselves, generally of a commemorative nature, the covers will often bear those stamps. This enables the collector to have the best of both fields for little more than the price of one.

Since they have no heavy financial backing, the simplest commemorative covers are those issued in connection with the exhibitions, conferences and centenaries of non-profit making organizations. These items can be had through the philatelic trade for an outlay of only a shilling or so. Occasionally, the organizations concerned are prepared to send stamped special covers direct to any applicant for only a few pence more than the cost of the stamp, so keep your eyes open for such announcements in any professional or other specialized journals you might come across.

In most cases, the special covers are also 'first day covers'. That is, they are

used only during the first day of issue of a new stamp or new set of stamps. There are officially approved covers for the most important issues as, for example, those utilized by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau in connection with the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

One of the most prolific sources of commemorative covers is the United States of America, and the covers flow thick and fast across the Atlantic. Each cover, according to its subject matter, has a perfectly reproduced illustration, often in several colours including the metallic gold and silver.

Among these are the commemoratives of the New York World's Fair, Syncom II communications satellite, Sam Houston of Texas, President Kennedy Mourning, Mrs J. Kennedy 'Thank You', United States Mail 1863-1963, Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and, as one might expect, a U.S.A. Shakespeare cover. These are more expensive than the simpler covers and can cost six or seven shillings each, but they are superbly produced specimens.

At about half that price are copperplate

engraved black and white covers from the same country, while such events as the World's Fair which will certainly mean the sale of vast quantities of covers, permit full colour specimens to be sold at around three shillings.

Australia, too, has some fine covers which can be bought quite reasonably. These include embossed illustrations of birds, several Christmas covers and a Red Cross issue. Not to be outdone its

neighbour, New Zealand, this year had a pictorial cover commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the first flight from Timaru to Christchurch and a special postmark was applied to the 4d. stamp. This can still be bought for under two shillings.

A little nearer home, the 2½d. regional stamps now available for use on postcards posted in Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man cost about 1s. 6d. each on the special souvenir postcards which are, after all, considered as 'covers' in the philatelic sense.

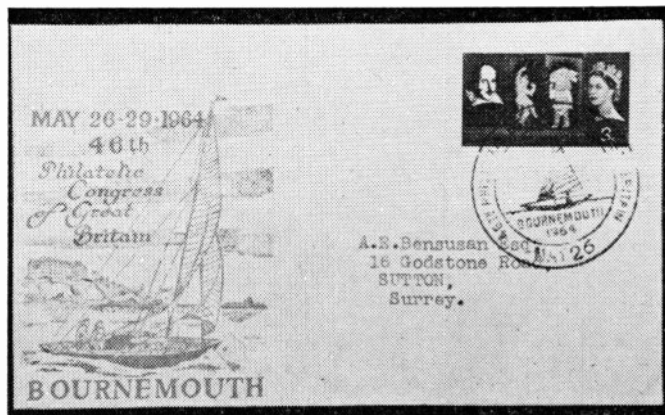
Jamaica's 'Miss World'

Away, this time to the Mediterranean, both Malta and Gibraltar had special issues on commemorative covers during 1963, and cost approximately 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively. The special issue of Tristan da Cunha in the same year is a little dearer at around five shillings. Several variations of the 'Miss World' cover from Jamaica are on the market, some bearing a complete set of the commemorative stamps, while others have full miniature sheets. The cost is in the region of sixteen or seventeen shillings and, therefore, out of the reach of the more junior collector.

A similar price qualification applies to the commemoratives for the 70th anniversary of the Coolgardie Cycle Express, New South Wales. Souvenir mail is available in the form of covers bearing reproductions of the original stamps, and a card carrying a copy of the advertisement used to publicize the cycle mail in 1894. To distinguish the original stamps from these reproductions, a faint red overprint has been applied.

It is, however, unnecessary to spend a great deal of money to start a collection of special covers. Keeping a lookout for forthcoming issues will result in many being obtained at very low cost, while quantities of recent issues are still to be had from dealers at no more than one might spend on an unexceptional stamp.

(A.E.B.)



A British commemorative cover, complete with Shakespeare stamp

Make Toys in Natural Timber

HOW about some rustic furniture for the garden of your daughter's doll's house. Or maybe a rustic porch for the door? There are numerous items to be made from twigs and small branches that will add a touch of individuality to any doll's house.

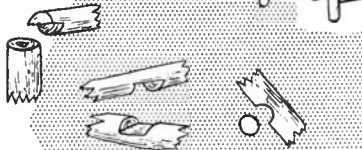
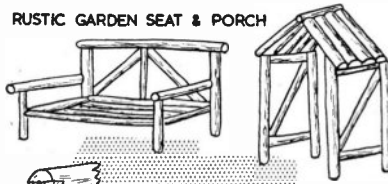
Or maybe the youngster in mind is a boy. In that case how about a log cabin? Or a ranch? Perhaps even a stockade to protect the Palefaces against the wild Red Indians.

Once you start thinking about it, there is practically no end to the toys that can be made from timber in its natural state. And you will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is a complete surprise. The kids will not have seen this one in the shops.

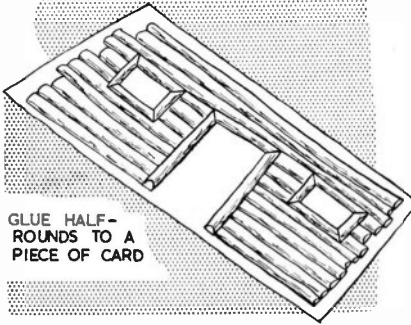
Practically any wood can be used for rustic work in miniature. But, like any other timber construction, the wood should be seasoned. You may be able to find 'dead' twigs and branches lying under trees, but if not, freshly cut small wood can be 'kiln dried' by putting it in the airing cupboard for a week or two.

Construction and jointing is carried out in the same way as with the full scale article, using mainly half-joints. You will probably find that the older types of glue give the best results on this kind of work. The latest impact adhesives usually require a well-fitting joint — something which is not all that easy to obtain when working on a small scale with timber in

RUSTIC GARDEN SEAT & PORCH



USE HALF-JOINTS



GLUE HALF-ROUNDS TO A PIECE OF CARD

its natural state. The tools required are much the same as those required for other types of modelling. A small saw —

a fretsaw is ideal — a sharp knife or razor blade, a couple of small files and a fair amount of patience.

Here are a few dodges that you will find useful. For making the sides and roof of a log cabin or something similar, cut the twigs half an inch or so oversize, split them down the middle and glue them to a piece of stiff card to form a 'board'. Doorways, windows, etc. can be framed in the flat like this. The completed board is cut to size and the card cut from the door and window apertures after the glue is set.

The walls of a stockade are set up by drilling a series of holes in the baseboard to take every third or fourth stake. If you drill them any closer together there is the danger that the baseboard will come in half in tiny but tough hands! The intermediate stakes are held in position by lacing with a strong twine and the whole wall is given a coat of thin glue to bind everything together.

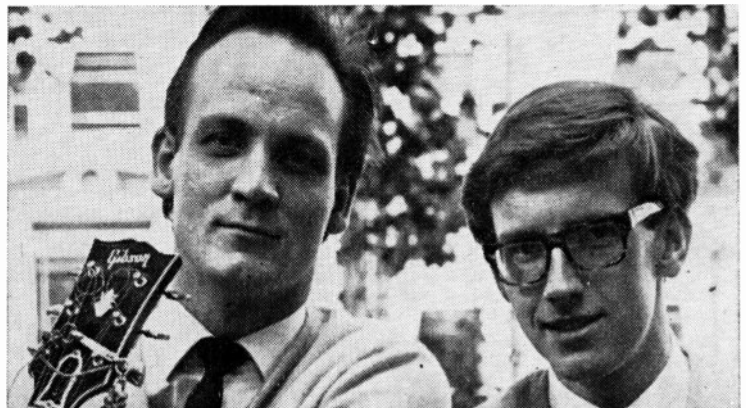
Most of these oldtime stockades were about fifteen feet high with the stakes sharpened to a point at the top. Don't forget the firing platform inside, together with its access ladder. The large double gates can be hung on strips of leather or tape for hinges.

A realistic finish to a toy such as this can be given by coating the baseboard with thin glue and scattering dry sand over it. The woodwork itself can be given a coat of clear varnish. (P.B.)



Bob Grant and Martin Griffin began singing in a Hampstead coffee bar. Later they made a tape which they left at the front of E.M.I.'s headquarters in London. Brought to the attention of recording manager Norrie Paramor, he liked what he heard and signed them up. First disc by The Two of Clubs is 'The Angels must have made you' (Columbia DB7371.).

THE TWO OF CLUBS





PARTY time is here again and conjurers and magicians have the chance of giving happiness and entertainment. While orthodox sleight-of-hand conjuring may baffle, chemical magic will be arresting.

Preparation and rehearsal are important. Presentation should be suited to the audience. For, say, Sunday School parties, the tricks call for patter. At private parties, on the other hand, one may adopt the patter and manner of a magician and have a continuous show, or adopt the silent approach.

The silent approach can be very effective and has the advantage that one need not have a mass of material in the party room, — you simply wander out and return with what you need. By assuming a not very bright mental air and pretending to be preoccupied with what you have in your hands and then to be suitably astonished at the result the party can become really hilarious, no one except yourself knowing what is going to happen next.

Exploding bubbles

A few opening examples of the silent approach could be your walking in with an unlit pipe in your mouth and striking a match to light it. A large soap bubble appears on the pipe which you shake off and attempt to burst with the match. The bubble explodes in a harmless white flash! This can be repeated several times until given up in despair. Your interest is then taken by a vase of white flowers which you smell. Winkling your nose in displeasure at their odour your face then shows that a bright idea has struck you. Producing a scent spray you spray the flowers with Eau-de-Cologne and one turns bright red!

Appearing now to be in need of a drink you go out and return with a carafe of water and a part filled tumbler. On attempting to fill up the tumbler from the carafe the tumbler becomes full of ice cream which starts to fizz in a disconcerting way.

Once again going out you come in with three empty glasses and a carafe of water. On pouring into one glass the

water emerges from the carafe red. Pausing in surprise you pour into another glass and obtain blue water. Baffled, you try a third glass and obtain yellow water with a green fluorescence.

At this you give up and take out all the glasses and carafe, returning with a bottle of sherry and a glass. On pouring out the sherry you obtain a glass of port!

This is all most disconcerting — as your face should show.

The trick pipe is prepared by dipping a piece of cotton wool in petrol, placing it in the bowl and fixing it in place by a small piece of wire gauze. Dip the pipe in fairly strong soap suds to which about a quarter volume of glycerine has been added.

The flower which turns red has been sprinkled with powdered Basic Fuchsin — a dye which on contact with the alcohol in the Eau-de-Cologne dissolves to form an intense red solution.

For the ice cream trick put in the tumbler a solution of 30 grams of aluminium sulphate in 100 ml. of water and into the carafe a solution of 39 grams of washing soda in 100 ml. of water.

For the carafe which pours out blue, red and fluorescent yellow water you will need the Basic Fuchsin and also Methylene Blue and Uranin. Grind a little of each of these to a powder and then make each to a paste with glycerine. Put a dab of each at equal distances apart on the rim of the carafe. The carafe itself contains plain water. On pouring carefully over each dab and avoiding the others the various colours emerge from the carafe.

The sherry bottle contains a solution of ferric chloride and the glass a few unnoticeable ml. of a strong solution of ammonium or potassium thiocyanate.

Needless to say, nothing should be tasted, although the chemicals used in these and the following tricks are comparatively harmless.

As you will probably be wearing your best suit you can go on to fumbling in your pockets and producing a moth ball from each and disposing of them in a vase of water. They sink to the bottom.

This is not the end of the matter for they now start to rise to the surface, sink again and rise once more, up and down repeatedly. For this the vase contains to each cup of water 1 teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate and a quarter cup of distilled vinegar (the water-white variety which can be bought from any good grocer). The moth balls are real.

You now seem to wish to write a note but have no ink. However, there is a steel nibbed pen at hand so you try writing with some of the sherry of the earlier trick. Disgusted at the almost invisible writing you blot it and the writing shows up in good red characters. The blotting paper has previously been soaked in a solution of potassium or ammonium thiocyanate and dried.

Strange happenings

You now find a white scorpion in your pocket and gingerly drop it into a bowl of water hoping to drown it. Far from it! The scorpion starts to wriggle about on the water and goes on doing so. In desperation you pick it out and throw it on the fire where it burns fiercely with much black smoke. The scorpion consists of small bits of camphor threaded together with cotton. The bowl contains only water.

Returning to that mysterious bottle of sherry, pour some into a glass, dip your finger in it, examine your finger and then with a shrug appear to try to wipe your finger dry on a sheet of cardboard which happens to be near you. Bloody streaks appear on the cardboard! The cardboard has previously been brushed with a solution of ammonium thiocyanate and dried.

Now nearly frantic with all these strange happenings you end by committing suicide. Taking the bottle of sherry go out with a resolute air and return with a dagger. Draw it across your wrist — whereupon a bloody gash appears — and sink to the floor. Your wrist has been painted with some of the sherry. The dagger may be made of silver painted wood or plastic and has been dipped in a strong solution of ammonium thiocyanate. (L.A.F.)

MODEL CARS

... .. by "CARMOD"

This is the second article on Land Rover choppings, the first of which appeared in the issue dated December 2nd.

IN preparing a regular wheelbase Land Rover use the Corgi basic. First remove the original cab by the method described in Part I of this

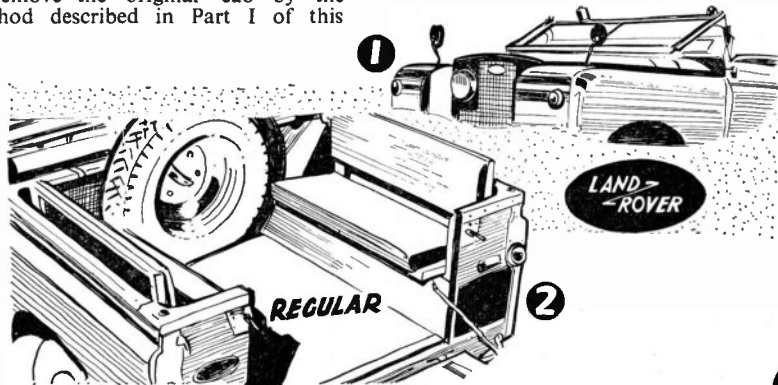
the chassis and strengthen with Plastone.

A hard-top cab as described for the 109 in. W.B. car can be fitted if desired. Body covers are as the 109 in. W.B. car but for this shortened version only one

lines on the sides of the car.

Certainly the most fascinating chopping of the Land Rover and the one involving the most radical change is the conversion from the Corgi basic into the truck version. To do this the car must be stripped down to its components by filing off the button-ends. The cab section is taken out by sawing off the whole bonnet down the front door line, and cutting off the rear body part, using the piece under the rear window as a guide.

Remove the cab top and replace with the more modern one as described under 109 in. W.B. conversion. Re-insert seats and steering wheel unit and cement in place. Cut off all projections on upper surface of chassis so that rear door line is



feature. Next, the body and chassis must be shortened. To do this, file off the button-ended locating pegs on the underside of the car and remove the chassis. Saw through the body down the rear door lines. Saw the front end from the truck part of the body 11 mm. from the first cuts through the rear door lines (a considerable amount of metal has to be cut). Reduce the length of the chassis by cutting and removing a section between the forward edge of the rear axle lump and a line across the 'T' in the word 'BRITAIN'.

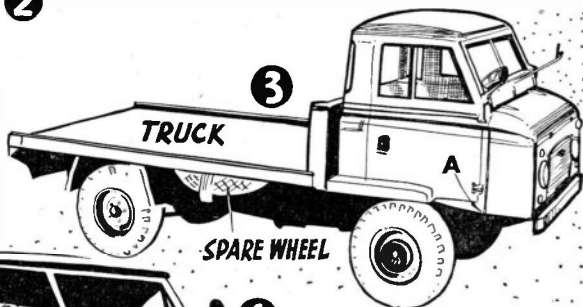
Cement the two sections of the body together and block in the rear of the seats with Plastone to form the forward panel of the truck. Before this has set firm, remove the spare wheel from bonnet and set in upright position behind the seats (Fig. 2). Fill in the hole left in the bonnet lid with Plastone.

Cut off the upright peg projection and rear springs from the chassis and cement the forward part of the chassis to the body, using the front locating peg. Cement the rear axle in its original location on the rear part of the chassis and when firm cement the assembly to the body, using the rear locating peg. Fill in any gap between the two parts of

side window is fitted. Colours are standard Land Rover shades.

If desired, the windscreen can be put in the folded down position (Fig. 1) and rear side seats fitted (Fig. 2).

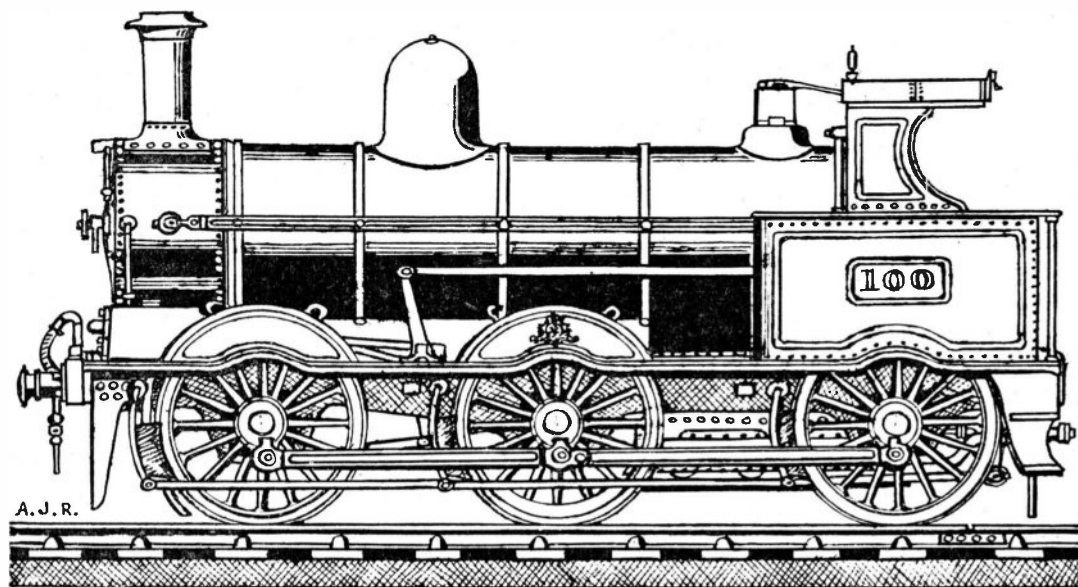
I had intended to describe the chopping of a 109 in. W.B. Station wagon into the Regular W.B. version but have been told by Spot-On that they are withdrawing this model (the only suitable basic) from the market. Suffice to say that it can be done, shortening the body by cutting it along the several marked



directly above the rear of the front axle bulge — this will call for some packing of balsa wood or cardboard under the seats. Build up the bonnet with Plastone and model the material to represent the details and radiator front shown, Fig. 4.

Two small mudguards are formed from Plastone and fairings marked 'A' in Fig. 3, are cut from card and cemented in place. The spare wheel should be cemented under the chassis. Plastone packing must be applied under the axle bulges (after smearing with cement) on the chassis deep enough to allow the wheels to rotate when the axles are cemented to this packing. The truck body itself can be made from 1/2nd sheet balsa and cemented in place. Colours as listed under 109 in. W.B. modifications.

The Webb 18in. Goods Engine



L & N.W. Railway engine No. 100. F. W. Webb's 18 inch cylinder express goods (Crewe Works No. 4215 April 1902)

THE drawing shows one of the well-known 0-6-0 18 in. Express Goods Tender engines designed by Mr F. W. Webb, the Locomotive Superintendent for the London & North-Western Railway. This was one of Mr Webb's most successful designs, the engines being used extensively both in goods and passenger services for many years.

The first engine of the class No. 2365 was built at Crewe in June 1880 being taken over by the L.M. & S.R. in 1923 and renumbered as L.M.S. 8333. She was the 2,379th engine to be built at Crewe. Together with several other engines of the class, the L.M. & S.R. gave her a new lease of life by the provision of a new Belpaire boiler and Ross pop safety valves; so excellent was the original design. This first engine outlived many of her sisters and, on nationalization, British Railways gave her the number 58363. She was the forerunner of a class of 310 engines for the L. & N.W.R. built continuously from 1880 to 1902, the last example L. & N.W.R. No. 2502 (renumbered L.M.S. 8624 in 1923) being built in May 1902. She was Crewe No. 4224, and was withdrawn before nationalization.

The first ten engines of the class were provided with cast iron wheels with H section spokes being 5 ft. 1½ in. diameter. For the succeeding engines, built from 1887 onwards, wheels of cast steel, 5 ft. 2½ in. diameter were used. As the official Crewe designation implies, the standard cylinder diameter was 18 in., but three of the class had 17½ in. diameter cylinders, whilst fifteen had only 17 in. diameter. These became L.M.S. Nos. 8330-32 and 8315-29 respectively. The piston stroke in all was 24 in..

The leading dimensions included — Boiler made in three rings of ½ in. steel plates with a diameter outside the larger ring of 4 ft. 3 in., the length between tubeplates being 9 ft. 10 in. There were 198 tubes of 1½ in. diameter, the heating surface of which was 980 sq. ft., the firebox providing 103.5 sq. ft. making the total heating surface 1,083.5 sq. ft. Grate area was 17.1 sq. ft. The wheelbase was 7 ft. 3 in. + 9 ft. 3 in., total 15 ft. 6 in., the overhang at the front being 4 ft. 3 in. and at back 4 ft. 1 in. boiler centre line was 7 ft. 5½ in. above rails. Weight in working order was, on leading wheels 11 tons 14 cwt., on driving wheels 12 tons 0 cwt. and on trailing wheels 11 tons 10 cwt, total 35

tons 4 cwt. The tender was Mr Webb's standard type with wooden frame having a tank capacity of 1,800 gallons coal space of 4 tons and a loaded weight of 25 tons giving a total for engine and tender of 60 tons 14 cwt.

The original boilers were made in two rings of ⅜ steel plates with a diameter outside the larger ring of 4 ft. 2 in., the heating surface of which carried a total of 1,079.8 sq. ft., the working pressure being 140 lb. per sq. in. When the above new boilers were later supplied the pressure was raised to 150 lb. per sq. in. and increased the original weight of the engine (which was 33 tons 7 cwt.) to the above.

The engines were noteworthy in being among the very earliest main line types to be provided with the Joy valve gear in this country. The coupling rods for the six wheels were made in two lengths being jointed together on the outside crank pin. Mr Webb designed the engines primarily to replace Mr Ramsbottom's earlier 0-6-0 'DX' engines as described in No. 78 of our series. The later boiler was the same as on the *Precedent* class.

(A.J.R.)

PORTRAITS IN SILHOUETTE

THE making of silhouette-portraits is a comparatively simple activity which frequently achieves very effective results.

You will first need a photograph and to begin with you will probably find many suitable ones in a newspaper or magazine. However, it must be the side view of the face. Place a piece of tracing paper (greaseproof paper will be ideal) over the picture and trace around the outlines with a pencil, (Fig. 1.)

Turn the tracing paper over and scribble over the lines which you have drawn. Reverse the paper again and place it on a

paper and can be stuck on to a stiff piece of white paper or card, as is shown in

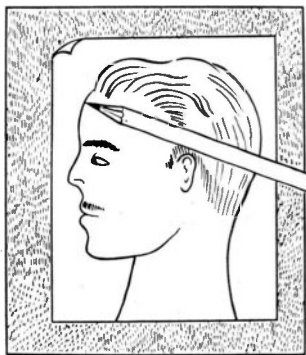


Fig. 1

dark sheet of paper (black will probably be the most effective colour), then draw over the outlines of the face.

The face is then cut out from the dark



Fig. 3

Fig. 2. In this manner a collection can be built up of the family and relations, or well known personalities. Sportsmen and sportswomen would also make a good collection, while followers of various pop groups and stars can find many to their liking.

You can vary the results by experimenting with different coloured backgrounds, while the silhouettes can be in

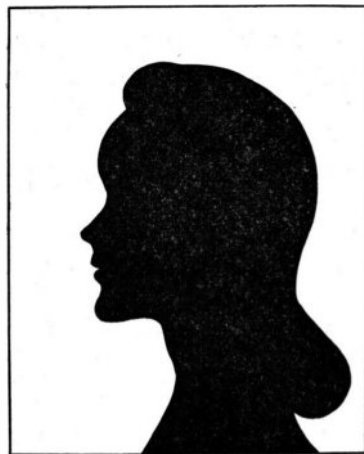


Fig. 2

contrasting colours.

Another idea, which is shown in Fig. 3, is to draw a decorative border around the head, but attached to it, and then to stick it on to a background.

It is possible to go another step further and instead of drawing the head on to a piece of card it is transferred to a piece of 3-ply wood, or hardboard. The head is then cut out with a fretsaw, smoothed over with glasspaper, and the whole article painted with poster colours or lacquer. A simple rest can be attached to the back and the whole assembly can be stood up wherever required.

(A.R.W.)



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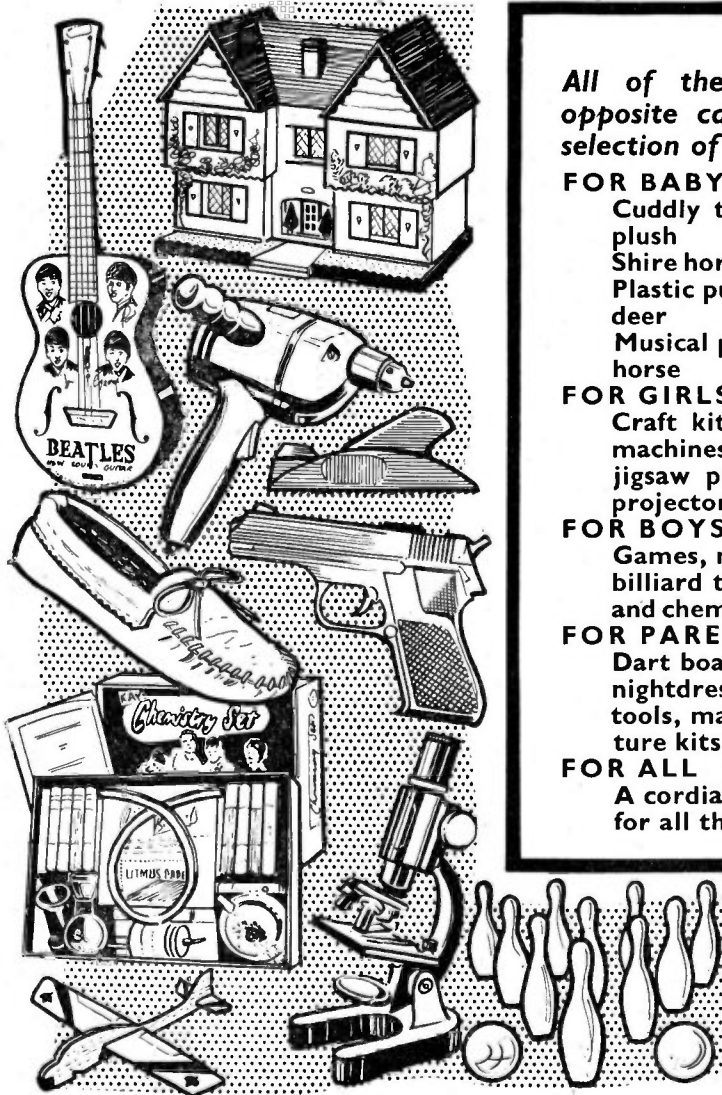
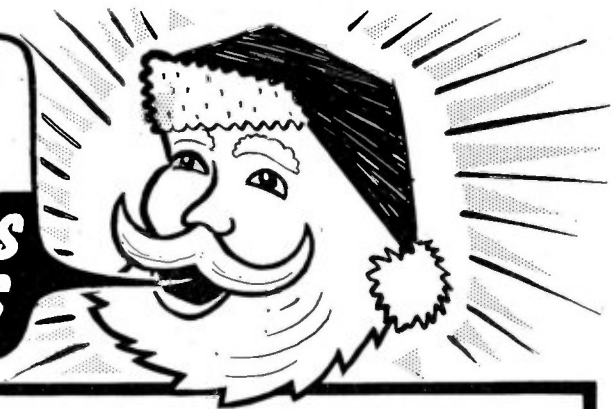
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Inviting window displays are constantly attracting the good people of Leicester to Hobbies new branch at 25 Charles Street, shown here. And the same story is being repeated in all cities where there is a Hobbies branch.

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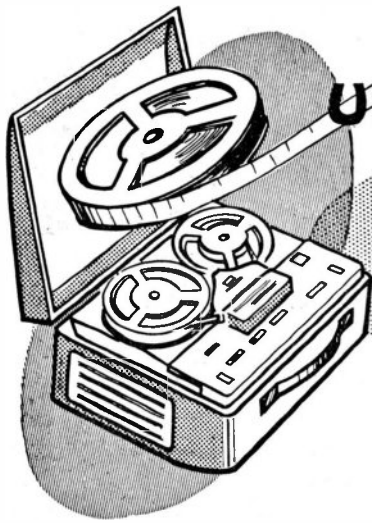
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USING YOUR TAPE RECORDER

HOW TO CHANGE TONE QUALITY

RECORDING first on a portable and transferring to a mains machine can serve other purposes besides location recording.

Suppose you wish to record the clinking of a prisoner walking in heavy chains. Most men have a bunch of keys and a chain. By tossing the keys and chain from hand to hand, and eventually letting them rest slowly on the table gives the correct sound rhythm.

However, the tonal qualities would be all wrong. The heavy chains are more

of a base sound, whereas the keys and chain is definitely a treble. However, if this was recorded on the portable with the tone control at rock bottom, and then transmitted to the mains, with the portable tone control still at rock bottom and the mains tone control also, then when it is played back with the mains tone control back to normal it will be noticed that the whole quality of the sound has undergone a great change to exactly, or much nearer, to the quality desired.

By this process it would be possible to alter the tonal qualities of an electric railway model to resemble the real thing; or make Victoria de los Angeles sound like Paul Robeson.

The propellor type aeroplane has a similarity of sound to a helicopter. This sound can be made by a mains tape recorder, and recorded in the process by a portable.

A large empty spool is put on the fast forward wind on the mains with a piece of cardboard against the side spokes. The sound thus produced is recorded by the portable, and can be fed back to the mains when required, in its proper context.

Location recording by proxy

The acquisition of a small battery portable tape recorder must mean that it is possible to get all kinds of real effects that were not possible before.

If you really wish to collect sound effects you now have a stock in trade, which through tapespondence can be bartered for other real effects that are perhaps recorded on the other side of the world. For example, the chimes of Big Ben for the noises of the African jungle is a fair exchange, especially since both tapespondents can keep their original recordings, no matter how many copies are run off!

This kind of barter need not be confined to tapespondence. Two tape recordists going on holiday to different places can agree to let each other take copies of their respective recordings.

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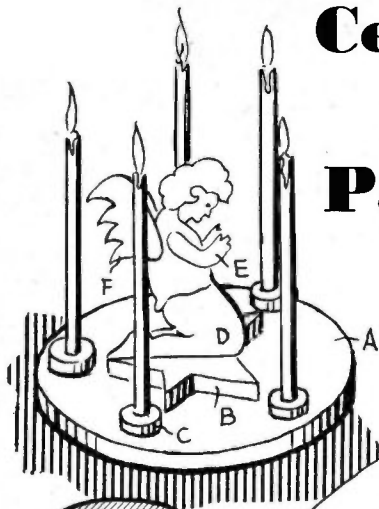
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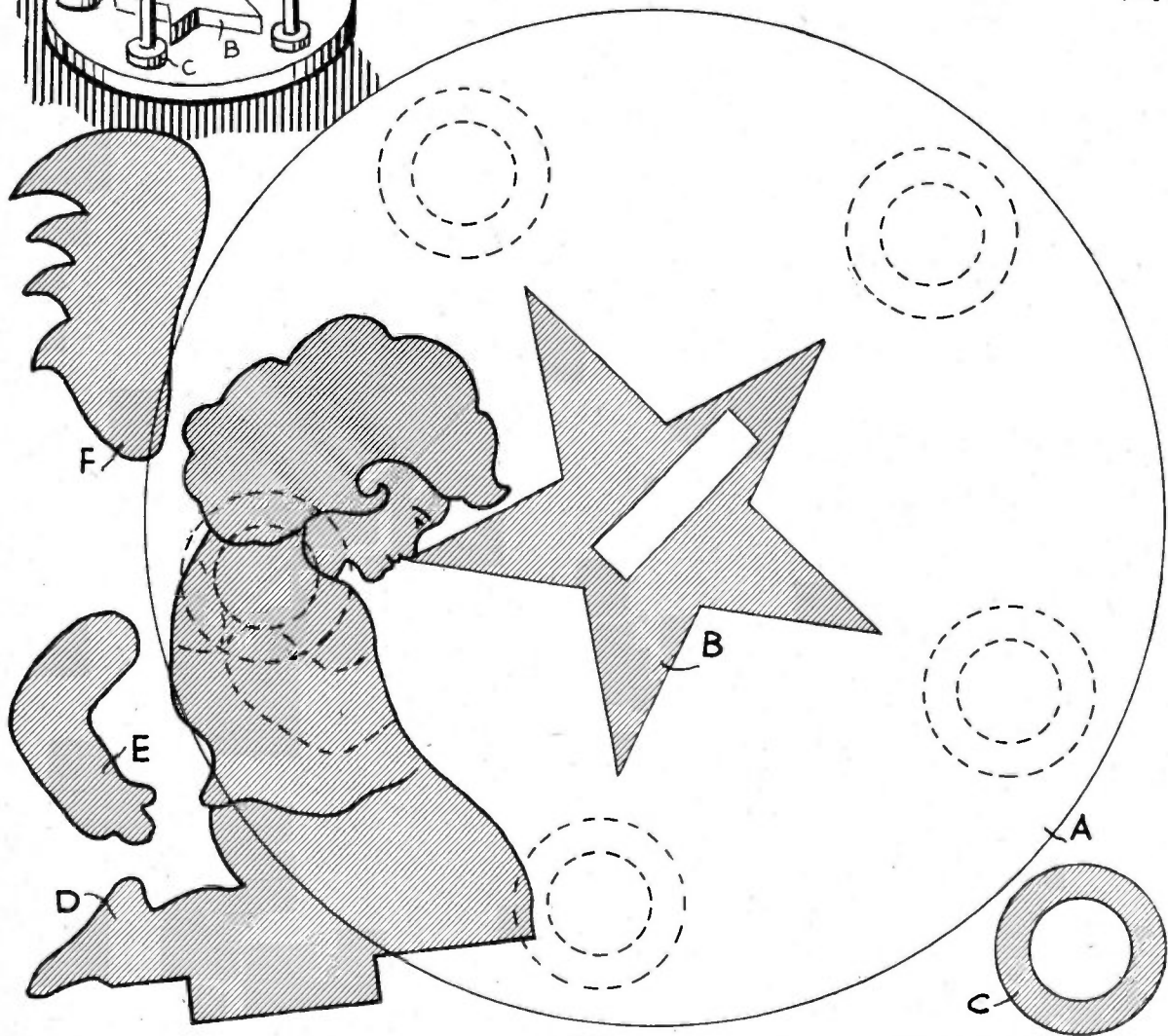
FREE 50 world stamps. Request approvals. Parent's consent essential. Matthews 15 Southey Road, Rugby.

Centre-Piece for your Party Table

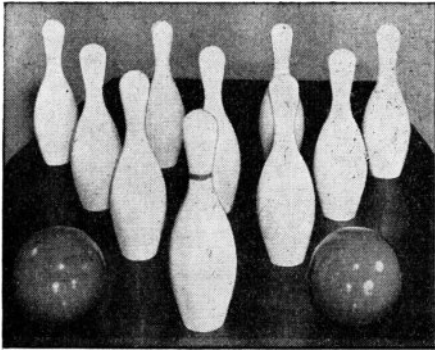


DECORATE your Christmas party table with two or three of these attractive candle holders. The various parts are cut out with a fretsaw from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood. You will need one each of A, B and D, five of C, two of E and two of F. The size of the rings C will of course depend upon the thickness of the candles used.

Glue the various pieces together as shown by the small diagram and finish off by painting. The base and rings should be red, the star silver and the angel in natural colours, making the hair brown, the face pink and the clothes white. The wings should be gold. (M.p.)



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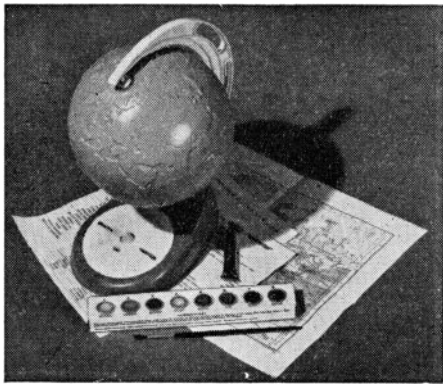
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