

HOBBIES *weekly*

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**MARQUETRY
PICTURE**

**'The
Warrior'**

**Tribute to Churchill FREE
in this week's DESIGN**



FOR CRAFTSMEN OF ALL AGES

6^p

MARQUETRY PICTURE

'The Warrior'

THE whole world has paid devoted tribute to Winston Churchill, one of the greatest statesmen of this or any other age, who in his 91st year was quietly laid to rest in Bladon Churchyard on 30th January, following an impressive State funeral procession.

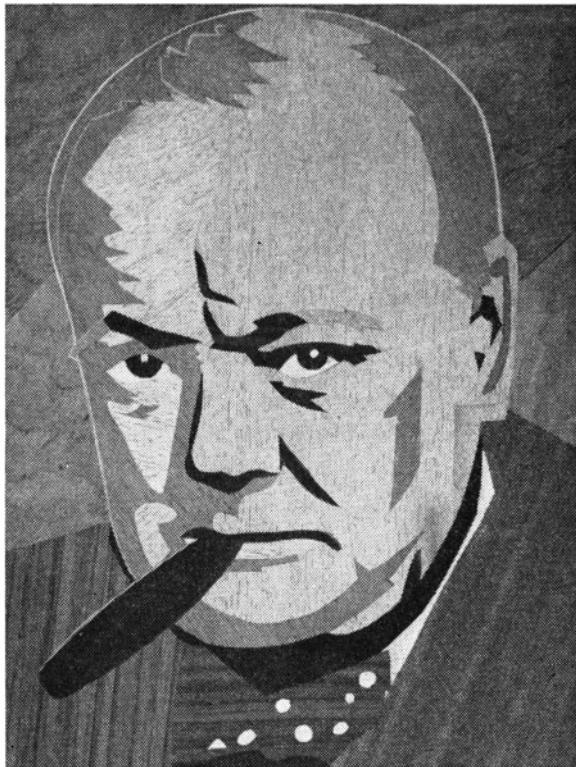
Millions of words have been written about his leadership of the nation in war and in peace, countless photographs have captured him in his every mood, and his name will be emblazoned on the pages of history. We offer our tribute to this beloved leader in the form of another picture — in the medium of wood — appropriately titled 'The Warrior'.

As will be seen by the photograph, our picture captures Churchill in typical mood. It measures 12 in. by 9 in. and deserves a place in every home where his name is remembered with pride and gratitude. It can be used as a hanging wall picture or placed on a sideboard or table with the addition of a strut at the back.

The veneers chosen are all in natural wood and the illustration shows how their rich colours and attractive figuring can be used to good effect on a subject of this nature.

Hobbies kit of materials consists of a plywood backing panel measuring 18 in. by 12 in. The veneer pack has 16 selections of wood ranging through shades of light to dark. There is sufficient of both plywood and veneers to make two similar sized pictures, the plywood being cut in half for this purpose. For the second picture, however, there would have to be a slight re-adjustment of the use of the veneers suggested depending on what remains after the first picture has been completed. By careful adjustment and selection, however, two perfectly good pictures may be obtained from the materials provided in the kit and workers will appreciate that by re-arranging veneers and choosing appropriate running of the grain a different mood can possibly be captured in Churchill's features.

Cut the backing board to 12 in. by 9 in. On this the shapes which go towards the making of the picture will be transferred. Use carbon paper and a sharp pencil as seen in Fig. 1. It is important that the picture should not move while being transferred to the wood. Pin it securely to the baseboard in appropriate places (the pin holes will later be



covered by veneers so this job can be done thoroughly). Although working with a sharp pencil in order to get neat, clear and thin outlines on the baseboard, care should be taken so as not to mutilate or tear the original design sheet as this will be needed later on for marking the shapes on to the appropriate veneers. If however, the original design is damaged, a further copy can be obtained from Hobbies Limited at extra cost.

All the veneer woods used are identified on the panel on the design sheet. The background around Churchill's head is all olive ash veneer, which for economy is used as four different pieces. Make a start by taking the piece of olive ash veneer and transferring to it the shape shown in the top left hand corner of the picture surrounding Churchill's head, using your design sheet and carbon paper. Again use a very sharp hard pencil but do not exert too much pressure; just sufficient to mark through, or you will spoil the veneer.

The next step is to cut out this piece of olive ash with a modelling knife. Fig. 2 shows the approximate shape to cut, leaving a slight overlap all round the veneer shape. Rub some balsa cement on the back of the veneer, smooth it down and allow it to dry. Do the same to the portion of the backing board where the veneer will be attached. When dry apply more cement, then stick the veneer firmly in position. Press well down with the fingers and make sure there is no lifting, especially at the corners.

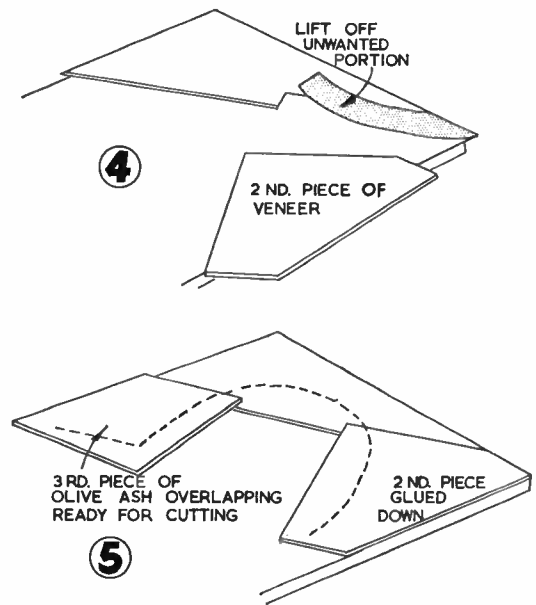
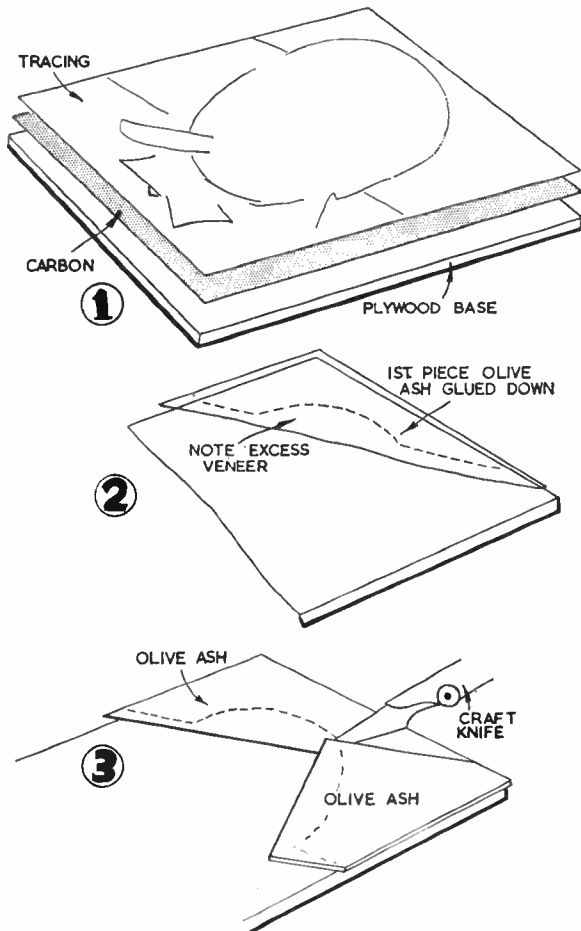
Now trace the shape of the second piece of olive ash shown in the top right hand corner, which will adjoin the

 ★ For making this marquetry picture 'The Warrior', ★
 ★ Hobbies Kit No. 3617 contains plywood backing ★
 ★ piece and veneer pack. Kits price 13/6 from branches ★
 ★ or by post from Hobbies Ltd, Dereham, Norfolk, ★
 ★ (post 2/- extra). ★
 ★ ★

first piece. Trim the edge where it adjoins the previously laid piece, leaving an overlap on all other edges. Hold it carefully in its correct position (see Fig. 3) and cut along the edge where it will adjoin the first piece. When you are sure you have cut through the veneer remove the second piece and peel away the surplus veneer just cut from the first piece as shown in Fig. 4. Again apply cement to this piece as previously explained and stick it in place. It will be appreciated that by using this method each piece acts as a template, thus ensuring a perfect fit.

Carry on in a like manner with the other pieces of olive ash surrounding the face, overlapping each time as seen in Fig. 5. The large face pieces can then be added. For example the obeche veneer will be added as a solid mass. Mark on this piece the small outlines such as eye, eyebrow, shadow, etc., and cut out these small shapes in their appropriate veneers. Place them over the marked spots on the obeche and using them as templates cut round into the obeche, lift and remove the unwanted portions. The features can then be inserted in position.

A good method when using these small outlines as templates is to fix them firmly in position with strips of Sello-



tape. Cut round the shapes and then prise up the background for removal and re-insertion of the new veneer.

When all the veneers have been added to complete the picture, trim the edges with a knife and a straightedge. The edges of the board can be veneered with thin strips or finished in black paint.

To obtain an even surface to the picture, it is necessary to scrape and glasspaper. A very satisfactory method is to use the edge of a piece of glass for scraping until a fair level has been obtained. Then finish with a glasspaper block. Work down from medium to fine grade until the surface is perfectly smooth. On the success of this smoothing, the beauty of the completed picture will largely depend.

A word of caution is, perhaps, necessary. Be careful not to apply too much pressure with the scraper or glasspaper so as to rub away the veneers completely, thus revealing the base.

When as flat a surface as is possible has been attained, the picture is ready for polishing. Apply white wax polish with the finger tips, rubbing well into the veneers. Then go over lightly with a duster, and give a rub down with a fine grade glasspaper. It will be necessary to change the paper about frequently, because the wax will fill it up. Repeat this process of waxing, polishing, and glasspapering until such time as a high gloss finish is obtained. Remember that the more work you put into this operation, the better will be the finish, and the more satisfaction gained from your work.

The picture can be hung by means of two rings and a piece of cord stretched tightly between them. Alternatively, if the picture is required to stand, such as on a sideboard or other piece of furniture, you will need to glue a strut on the back. Use wood or thick card shaped to allow the picture to tilt slightly backwards.



3 - More About Valves

PIN connections for the most popular battery operated valves are shown in Fig. 9. The 1S5 is used as the first amplifier in receivers or similar equipment, or to operate headphones. It has a 1.4V. filament (for 1½V. dry battery). Equivalents are the CV784, DAF91, 1FD9, and ZD17. So any of these valves can be used in the same circuit, with the same valveholder wiring.

The 1T4 is also for 1.4V. Equivalents are 1F3, DF91 and W17, or the surplus CV785. It is a radio frequency amplifier valve, but can be used as first audio amplifier.

With the 1S5 and 1T4, Fig. 9, Filament negative and Filament positive are as shown. G1 is the first grid, to which the signal to be amplified is taken. G2 is the screen grid, supplied from the HT positive circuit. A is Anode. The 1S5 also has the diode D, used in some circuits.

Output valves

The 3V4 is popular for output, and will deliver about ½-watt for a loud-speaker. It has a 2.8V. tapped filament. To run this from a 1½V. battery, join tags: Filament positive and Filament negative, and use this as the positive connection. The tap T is taken to filament battery negative.

Another popular output valve is the 3S4, 1P10, N17, or CV820, which can be run from 1½V. in the same way as the 3V4. It has two anode pins A, either of

which may be used for connecting purposes.

2-Volt valves

As these are still found, connections for 4 and 5 pin types are shown in Fig. 9. The 4 pin valves have two filament pins F, and Grid and Anode pins, and are triodes. They are for detector, audio amplifier, and output stages. Very many of these old valves exist.

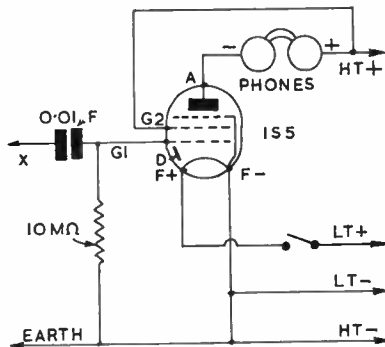


Fig. 10—Amplifier for headphones

Output tetrodes and pentodes were also often used, and connections are the same as for the triodes, except that a centre pin is added, for the screen grid, G2. These valves are very satisfactory, if a 2-volt accumulator is to hand to operate the filaments.

Holder connections

With the 2-volt valves, connections are the same, looking at the bottom of the valves, or at the top of the valve-holders. Holders were to mount on a chassis, and had soldering tags; or they were to screw on a wooden baseboard, and had terminals.

For the 1.4V. valves, a small holder which fits in a hole in the chassis is always used, and is known as a B7G valveholder. It has 7 tags. Connections in Fig. 9 are correct when looking at the bottom of the valves, or the under-

side of the holders. Unused tags should not touch other parts or leads, because they may be in contact with pins which help to support electrodes.

Headphone amplifier

Amplifiers were shown in Figs. 7 and 8, but needed a grid bias battery. Most circuits are arranged to avoid this battery. One circuit of this type is shown in Fig. 10.

Point X is taken to the signal to be amplified, exactly as described earlier. A HT supply of about 45V. is ample for phones. This can be obtained from a 45V. battery, or from two 22½V. miniature layer batteries connected in series. The current taken is very small indeed, so the batteries last a long time. For low tension (filament) 1½V. is required.

Some electrons emitted by the heated filament form a charge near the grid G1, and some electrons flow through the 10 megohm resistor. This resistor is of such large value, that a voltage drop arises, and provides grid bias. So no bias battery is wanted. The diode D is not used.

Fig. 10 shows grid 1, grid 2, anode and other electrodes, and pins may be seen in Fig. 9.

2-Valve amplifier

Fig. 11 shows a 2-valve amplifier to run from a 60V., 67½V., or 90V. HT battery, with 1½V. battery for filaments. Bias for the 1S5 (or equivalent valve) is obtained from the 10 megohm resistor, as just described.

Satisfactory bias cannot be obtained in the same way for the 3S4 output valve. However, the high tension current for both valves is made to flow through the 1k (1000 ohms) resistor. The 3S4 needs about 7V. bias, and the two valves pass about 7 milliamperes HT current. So (from Ohm's Law) there is a potential drop of 7V. in the 1k resistor, and this 7V. bias reaches the grid of the 3S4 through the 3.3 megohm resistor. The 25µF capacitor by-passes the 1k resistor so that audio signals are not developed across it.

Circuits of this kind are termed 'Auto bias' or automatic bias circuits, as they provide the necessary grid bias automatically.

Another method of showing valveholder connections appears in Fig. 11. This is often used. The numbers are the actual pin or tag connections, looking at the bottoms of the holders. (Compare

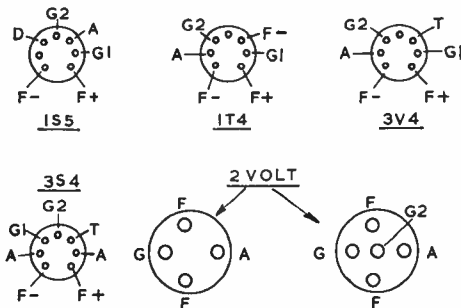


Fig. 9—Pin connections for battery valves

with Fig. 9.) Pins are counted in a clockwise direction, from the space.

Capacity coupling is used between the two valves, and the 2.2 megohm resistor reduces the HT voltage to a suitable figure for the 1S5 screen grid, (grid 2, pin 4).

Transformer and speaker

Output valves have an 'Optimum Load' or best working anode load. This is 5,000 to 8,000 ohms, for the 3S4. Loudspeakers of popular type generally have a coil of 2 ohms to 3 ohms impedance. So a transformer is used between the 3S4 and speaker. This component is known as a 'Speaker' or 'Output' transformer.

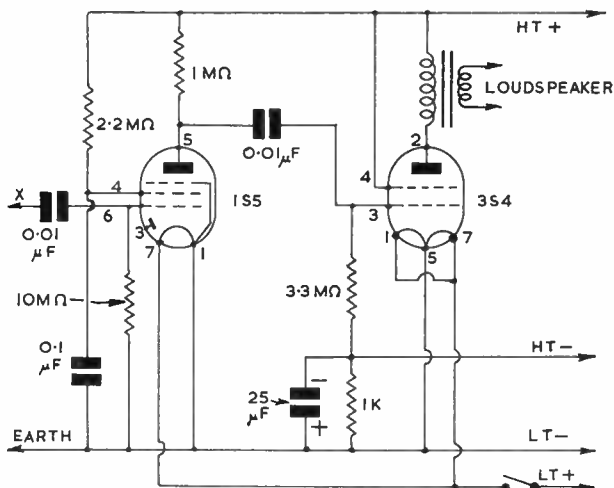
The ratio of the transformer is chosen to obtain the correct change in impedance. The actual ratio is easily found. If the valve optimum load is divided by the speaker impedance, and the square root is obtained, this is the transformer ratio. We can put this as follows—

$$\text{Ratio} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Optimum Load}}{\text{Speaker Impedance}}}$$

So, for the 3S4 and 2-3 ohm speaker, a transformer with a ratio of about 50:1 or 60:1 will be satisfactory. Some departure from this will not have much effect, but if the ratio is very much incorrect, volume will be lost, and some distortion will be caused.

Reproduction is often made more mellow by placing a capacitor across the primary of the output transformer (from

Fig. 11—2-valve amplifier for 60 to 90v



anode to HT positive). A suitable value is 0.005μF.

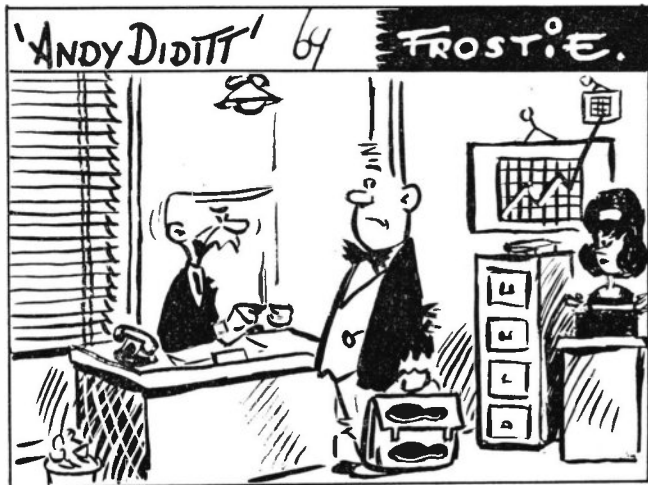
For battery equipment, permanent magnet moving coil speakers are used. A speaker with a cone about 3½ in. to 6 in. in diameter will be handy. Very small speakers are often used, but these midget speakers will not give quite such good results as a larger one.

The speaker should be fitted in a cabinet, or screwed to a baffle board. The baffle is merely a flat board, fairly large, with an opening the same size as the speaker cone. For a small baffle of

up to about 14 in. square, 3-ply or 5-ply (about $\frac{3}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick) will do well. The baffle can hang on a wall, or in a corner, or stand on feet.

Some loudspeakers already have a transformer, and the separate output matching transformer is then not wanted. Some transformers have several tags, so that a number of ratios can be obtained. If so, take anode and HT connections to those tags which result in best volume and clarity of reproduction.

Next: Power supplies.



"WHAT MADE YOU LEAVE YOUR LAST JOB, MR. DIDITT?"

Quik-Tip





Another popular variety for the indoor tank is the comet, with its long slim body. It needs a fairly large tank in which to breed and the results are not likely to be as successful as they are with the shubunkin. There is an ordinary comet variety as well as a multi-coloured calico breed.

The two-tail fantail

A fish that always catches the eye is the fantail. This is one of the more fancy varieties, showing two complete tails and having a body that is almost globular in shape. While a very attractive looking fish it suffers from the same disadvantage as all other fancy tailed varieties in that if the tail is damaged (either accidentally or as the result of an aquarium brawl) the fish looks rather 'tatty' and may remain in that condition for a considerable time.

The veiltail has both scaled and calico varieties and may show either a 'swallowtail' or 'broadtail': it is the former variety that is illustrated here. This breed is even more exotic than the fantail, and is a most attractive fish when seen moving languidly through the tank. It is not as hardy as most of the other varieties and does not stand up well to what is, for a goldfish, extremes of temperatures. Nor is it a particularly easy fish from which to breed, but it is well worth a place in a tank of fancy goldfish.

The foregoing are the most common of the goldfish but there are several other fancy varieties. Among these are the telescopic-eyed breeds with prominent, protruding eyes. The best known of these is the 'black moor', a scaled variety with black scales in which the colour remains permanent throughout the whole life of the fish. All such fancy breeds not only cost more than the common varieties but also need more care in maintenance if they are to thrive. The beginner is therefore advised to concentrate on the common goldfish, shubunkin or comet, and to take up the veiltails, etc, at a later stage.

Although the goldfish is the prime favourite among the coldwater breeds there are other species that should not be overlooked.

THE question of the stock should have been considered before the tank is planted out.

The goldfish is by far the most common coldwater fish of which there are several varieties. These varieties differ in body shaping and colouring, and also in being 'scaled' or 'scaleless'. The body shapings of some of the best known varieties are illustrated here.

The common goldfish is almost olive-green when first born, but it soon darkens to almost black. If purchased as a young fish it may still show blackish markings, but usually these fade into the true natural colouring. Although called 'gold' fish they may be more of a reddish colour or even whitish, while some fish may show a mixture of two tints. Although usually seen only as small specimens, goldfish can grow to a length of 9 in. or more, and can be bred indoors if the tank and conditions are suitable. The common goldfish can also live for a considerable number of years.

The shubunkin is a hardy breed that is very popular with beginners as it is of a more attractive colouring than the common goldfish. As can be seen from the drawing it is easily distinguishable from the common goldfish by its exaggerated tail. It does not grow to as large a size as the common goldfish and is one of the 'scaleless' or 'calico' breeds. Such breeds are not really scaleless but the scales are transparent and very small. The shubunkin is a relatively easy fish from which to breed.

While the range of colourings in the shubunkin is wide, many experts are of the opinion that only the brighter coloured varieties should be kept, as the whitish or light pink unmottled fish appear to be susceptible to certain forms of fish disease.

POPULAR GOLDFISH

1. Common goldfish

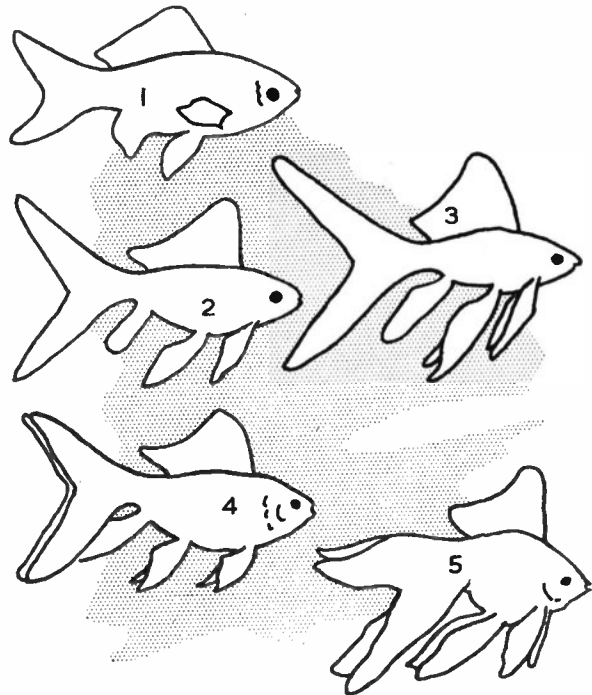
2. Shubunkin

3. Comet

4. Fantail

5. Body shaping

of swordtail veiltail



There are several native freshwater fish (such as tench and roach) that will thrive in an indoor aquarium, though they will not grow to the same size as in their native habitat. Unfortunately, these are rarely to be found on sale in sizes small enough for the average tank, but they can often be caught in local streams.

Native breeds

One commonplace variety that does well and is no trouble to catch is the ordinary stickleback. It might be thought that these hold little interest for the fish keeper, and this is perfectly true if they are allowed to live what will be a very brief life in a small boy's jam-jar. In a properly maintained tank, however, they

are an active breed and particularly interesting in that they are bubble nest breeders. They are, unluckily, a quarrelsome breed who will cause havoc in an aquarium tank unless it is confined to sticklebacks, and even then trouble between the males can be expected during the mating season.

Another fish that is easily netted and quite common is the minnow. In many ways this is a better fish for the tank than the stickleback as it is hardy and active and lives quite peaceably with other breeds. It is advisable to keep these in a small shoal of not less than half a dozen fish.

Among the coldwater species that are sold in water-life shops is the bitterling

carp. The female is not particularly decorative, but the male has a mauve and greenish body colour with bright red fins. Under suitable conditions the species will breed in an indoor tank, the fish are very active, and they have the advantage that even when fully mature they do not grow to any great size, 3 in. being about the maximum.

Certain species of catfish are available but they are all 'tail nippers' and should not be put in with fancy goldfish breeds. Small specimens of golden tench or golden orfe are also attractive, but the latter fish demands rather more space than the normal coldwater species, while the golden tench tends to keep to the bottom of the tank.



Through making a demonstration record in a friend's private studio, they impressed the Keith Prowse Organisation who signed and recorded them. Result — *A little love (will go a long way)* and *If you see me crying* by Sue and Sunshine on Columbia DB7409.



SUE AND SUNSHINE

WE decided to call her Sunshine because she laughs and giggles and is always so happy,' says Sue, the other half of a sister singing team which has just made its disc debut.

Sue is 21 years old while Sunshine is only 14. They were both born in India but came to Britain when Sunshine was only three months old and now live just outside London. Sunshine was 10 when they started singing together after winning a talent contest.

HAVE you seen that ingenious advertisement where it looks as if one and a half glasses of milk are being poured into a small chocolate bar? This neat illusion is a dramatic way of emphasizing that the chocolate contains the food materials supplied by the milk. Actually 87 per cent of cow's milk is water!

However, it's possible to pour actual water from a filled tumbler into another glass already brim-full of loosely-packed cotton wool — try it and see . . . The stunt works, because there are 'holes' between the water molecules — and the total space available is enough to engulf all the network of tangled cotton fibres.

THE MILKY WAY

You'll know the bible story of Jonah's appalling plight when swallowed alive by a whale. But with a fist-size mass of cotton wool as a 'whale', and a wineglass of water to represent Jonah, you can show how Jonah has his revenge, and swallows the whale!

Keep breaking off tufts of the wool and tamping them underwater, using a knitting needle — and you'll find that all the wool can be pressed down into watery 'Jonah'.

Also, beware of letting any cotton wool drape over the edge of the glass. If you're careless, water soaks up and over the brim, by capillary attraction occurring between the cotton fibres. Then a siphon action starts to drain the glass. It's interesting to study this effect by doing it deliberately.

A wet sail trailing overboard can start a 'capillary siphon' capable of flooding and sinking a small boat.

(A.E.W.)

Hiking and Camping



WALKING, hiking and cycling are fine for getting about the countryside during the Spring whether it be for a stroll for a mile or two or a trek over hill and dale. Some of the following hints will be helpful whatever you may plan.

Hikers should endeavour to keep a steady pace. Take comfortable steps which are neither too long nor too short, swinging along at a pace which is neither too slow nor too fast. Make some allowance for a rest break. On a warm day I would suggest a five minute break after 30 minutes walking. But restrict it to five minutes only and then get on your way.

For the sake of safety you should always walk facing the oncoming traffic so that you can see its approach. Moreover, on the narrow lanes it is best to travel in single file if you are in a party. If darkness falls before you arrive at your destination and you are still on the move endeavour to fit yourself with a white armband or something similar which can be picked out by motorists.

You may have heard tales of travellers in the desert who suck pebbles to quench their thirst. This is quite true but instead of a pebble you might find that a fruit stone is better.

Some of you may be camping for the first time and will have to find a good place for pitching your tents. More often than not we have to make a camp where we find ourselves but the best time, and especially for beginners, to start looking round is early in the afternoon. If you can select a spot with firewood about so much the better but never in the bottom

of a wood. Choose somewhere which is high and dry and if it does happen to rain the water will drain away from you and your gear. At the same time you will want some fresh water for drinking, washing, cooking and cleaning, and while shady sites may look attractive remember that the open site gets the morning sun to warm things up.

Never pitch a camp under a tree. There is always a danger of lightning striking a tree, broken boughs falling and the fact that wet leaves drip water on to your tent long after the rain has ceased.

Sandy beaches may also look attractive sites but experience will show that dry sand gets into your bedding, clothing and food. You will even take some home! Having made these suggestions I would mention that it is also not really advisable to pitch a camp near other campers. If you want the privacy you seek — and perhaps the other campers feel the same — find your own private spot where you are unlikely to be worried by strangers.

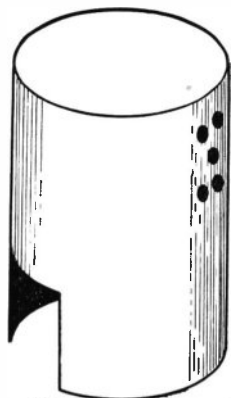
We all have to drink water at times but however tempting the clear stream may appear remember that it could have been contaminated by birds, beasts or other campers. The clearest stream can carry disease so the only remedy is to set up your own primitive waterworks — a matter of boiling the water for about ten minutes.

This may give the water a flat taste on cooling but we can remedy this by pouring it back and forth from one container to another when it will gather some of the air which has been boiled away. In any event, today's campers

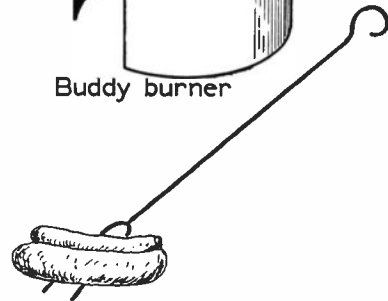
are fortunate in being able to carry small packets of powdered milk, coffee, cocoa or soups which will make boiled water more palatable.

You can easily make a small stove from a large toffee tin. It can be flattened and discarded after camping although during your hike it will act as an additional carrier. Such a stove is sometimes called a 'buddy burner', which admittedly has only a small cooking area — the bottom of the tin — but it is ideal for a quick meal.

If you refer to the sketch you will see that we have cut a little aperture at the top of the tin after removing the lid. This now becomes the base of the stove and the aperture is for the insertion of the fuel. You may use twigs or some of the solid methylated spirit made in cake form. We have to allow for smoke to escape as well as provide for a little draught and this is achieved by punching a group of holes near the top and opposite to the aperture. The flat top is then the hotplate on which you can boil water, fry eggs, bacon or sausages. A buddy burner of this type is quite easy to



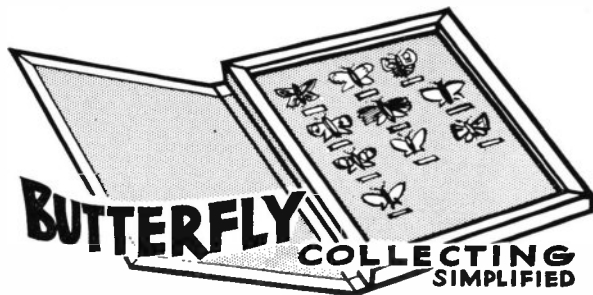
Buddy burner



make and if you add a handle it can be fastened to your gear for holding food or other articles.

No doubt you will have some wire coat hangers available, the type returned by dry cleaners after cleaning garments, and these can be used in

● Continued on page 9



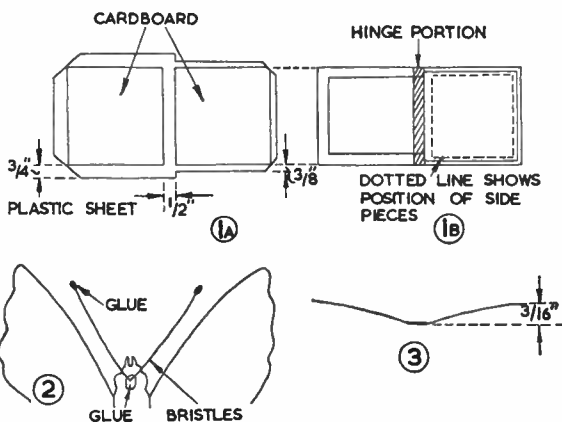
SOME people collect butterflies. Others are content to save butterfly cigarette cards, or picture cards, as they are now called. Here is a way to combine the two hobbies; by cutting out the butterflies from the picture cards, and mounting them as you would real butterflies. In this way a colourful and interesting collection can be built up.

Now that manufacturers are once again giving picture cards with their products, they are easy to come by, and by swapping with friends you can soon complete sets.

Butterflies lend themselves admirably to this form of treatment, because they are always shown flat with outspread wings — the way real butterflies are mounted. They should be carefully cut out with a pair of scissors. The antennae can be cut off, as they are far too fine to cut round. New antennae are easily made for them by cutting a few fairly stiff bristles from a brush, which are then cut to length, and glued to the underside of the butterfly's head, as shown in Fig. 2. A small dab of glue on the ends of the antennae gives the familiar club shape. The wings are bent up slightly, about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. each wing is sufficient, to give a more realistic effect (see Fig. 3).

A suitable 'storage case' for your collection can easily be made from thick

By
C. A. Guy



cardboard, a ready supply usually being obtainable from the grocers, in the form of large cardboard boxes. The size of the storage case is a matter of choice, depending on how many butterflies it is intended to house. A case about 12 in. square should comfortably house 25 butterflies, or half the normal set of 50.

Two squares of cardboard are cut out to form the bottom and lid. The sides are built up from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide strips of cardboard to a thickness of about $\frac{1}{4}$ in., or alternatively, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide strips of $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

thick wood or hardboard can be used. These are firmly glued to the bottom. The lid can be hinged with gummed paper or adhesive tape. If desired, the top and bottom can be covered with self-adhesive plastic sheet such as 'Con-Tact'. In this case it is better to cover the top and bottom before attaching the four side pieces, which will hold it securely in place. Fig. 1 shows the idea.

It will be noticed that the plastic is cut larger than the cardboard A to allow the edges to be turned over B, and

that the overlap on the right-hand side is kept shorter. The reason for this is so that when the side pieces are glued in place, they overlap both the plastic and the cardboard, holding everything firmly in place. But before attaching side pieces one further narrow strip of plastic should be stuck to the inside of the hinge portion; this should overlap the cardboard slightly at the sides. It covers the adhesive surface and reinforces the hinge.

The bottom of the box, inside, should be covered with a piece of thin white card or paper, to show off the butterflies to good effect. Each butterfly is mounted, by dabbing a spot of glue underneath the body, and pressing it firmly down on the white base. Arrange them in neat rows, leaving a space below each one for an identification card. These cards can be cut from postcards, and should have neatly printed on them details such as common and scientific names, family, wingspan etc, in fact any relevant information you wish to include can go on these cards.

It will be found that by removing the butterflies from the sometimes distracting background of the picture cards, and mounting them on a plain white background, it really makes them stand out, showing their splendid colouring to better effect.

● Continued from page 8

CAMPING

several ways. They make excellent toasting forks for use with bread or sausages, hooks for holding pots over a fire, hooks for hanging clothing or gear in your tent or hooks for removing pans from the fire.

Take a hanger and cut the lower, horizontal cross bar in the centre. Straighten out the bends and you will have two long pieces of wire with a hook at one end. Our object is now to twist the two wires together until about 4 or 5 in. from the end which can be opened

out to make a two pronged fork.

You will find it best to insert a piece of thick rod into the hook to use as a lever, twisting this while holding the ends of the wire firm. This twisting makes the fork much stronger, while the prongs can be adjusted to meet your requirements.

Our picture shows picturesque Littondale in Yorkshire, a popular area for walkers, campers and cyclists. Each dale has its own charm; there are still plenty of greenways where motorcars cannot travel. You are close to the backbone of the country, the Pennines, with some fine mountain scenery and although there are many, many visitors it is never crowded.



APRIL seems to be the month in which we celebrate the anniversaries of many world famous people, whose portraits are found on stamps. The first we shall note is Her Majesty the Queen, whose birthday is celebrated on the 21st of the month. There are really very many portraits from which to choose, and each of us can have our own special favourite.

ANNIVERSARIES IN APRIL

By L. P. V. Veale

No country has issued so many different portraits as has Canada and it is hard to decide which is the best. The first was in 1935 as a Princess. It was the first value of the set of six stamps issued in connection with the Silver Jubilee of King George V. In 1939 to commemorate the royal visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth a stamp showed the two Princesses. Then there was the 1948 issue which came out on the occasion of her marriage and in 1951 another Royal visit by Her Majesty (when Princess) with the Duke of Edinburgh.

Then on 1st May 1953 came the design from the portrait by Karsh of Ottawa, followed one month later by the Coronation stamp. But both of these gave place to a much nicer design from a portrait by Dorothy Wilding—the 1954 set of 1 cent to 6 cent. The next was a por-

trait of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1957, also designed from a portrait by Karsh, and it is certainly a much nicer stamp than the previous one from this photographer.

Another issue in 1959, which was again to commemorate a royal visit, was designed after a painting by Annigoni and this has made a very beautiful stamp. Anyone who has not got a specimen can see the same design on the 1962 set from Hong Kong. Lately Canada has brought out another Queen portrait and this was designed from drawings by Ernst Roch, but not many people would call this an improvement on the 1959 design.

All these Canadian designs are on low value stamps. Try to obtain specimens which have only a light postmark so that the portrait is not defaced.

U.S. Presidents

There are three United States anniversaries this month; one of them also a centenary celebration. It was on 15th April 1865 that President Lincoln was assassinated. Born on a Kentucky farm in 1809, when 21 years old he became a clerk in a New Orleans store. He first stood as a candidate for Legislature in 1832 and was successful in 1834. He was elected to Congress in 1847 and introduced the Anti-slavery Bill, which failed. He was first elected President in 1860 at the time of the American Civil War, brought about mainly over the slave question. In 1864 he was elected to a second term of office as President but on 15th April 1865 he was assassinated whilst at the theatre.

Portraits of President Lincoln have appeared many times on the stamps of the United States. We have selected for illustration the stamp issued in 1948 to commemorate the Gettysburg Address. The colour is bright blue, there is a bust of Abraham Lincoln on the left and the phrase 'That government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth'.

The 25 cent air-mail stamp of 1959 gives a very clear picture, and the 1940 issue for the 75th anniversary of the Emancipation Amendment shows the Lincoln Emancipation statue which reminds us of the ideal for which this man stood. In addition, on at least 9 of the various Presidents' issues that have



1. Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt 1882-1945
3. Benjamin Franklin 1706-1790
4. Queen Juliana 1909-

appeared from 1861 to 1938 you will find Abraham Lincoln.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in 1882 and was a distant cousin of Theodore Roosevelt (who was the 26th President of the U.S.A.). Elected in 1910 to the New York State Senate, in 1915 he became Assistant Secretary to the Navy, a position he held until 1920, when he was Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency but was defeated. The next year he contracted a form of infantile paralysis which left him crippled. Despite his handicap he was elected Governor of New York in 1928. F. D. R.

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had the unique distinction of being the only President of the U.S.A. to be elected for a fourth term of office. Immediately after his death on 12th April 1945 four stamps were issued (1, 2, 3 and 5 cents). It is the last that we illustrate. Each of these stamps shows a portrait but this one gives one of his dictums. 'Freedom of Speech and religion, from want and fear'.

Benjamin Franklin

The third American to come into the April anniversaries is Benjamin Franklin who lived from 1706 to 17th April 1790. He was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia and organised the first fire insurance company in America. He carried out experiments in electricity and made

the first lightning conductor. In 1956 the U.S.A. issued a 3 cent stamp commemorating the 250th anniversary of Franklin's birth. This is illustrated, and shows Franklin 'Taking electricity from the sky'.

He opposed Britain's claim to tax her colonies without granting them representation and on the outbreak of the war of Independence in 1775 he became a leading organiser for the American Government. One of his last actions before he died was to lead a movement in Congress, for the abolition of slavery.

Lord Byron died on the 19th April 1824 and appears on Greek stamps. The 23rd April was particularly recalled last year. Shakespeare was born on that day in 1564 and he also died on that day

in 1616. It should not be necessary to say any more about him as last year was the 400th anniversary and a whole set of his stamps should be in the album of every collector.

Lastly on the 30th April 1909 Queen Juliana of the Netherlands was born. She figures on the 1948 issues and again on the 1949 as illustrated. In 1953 there was a side face portrait while in 1962 Holland issued a Silver Wedding stamp showing Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

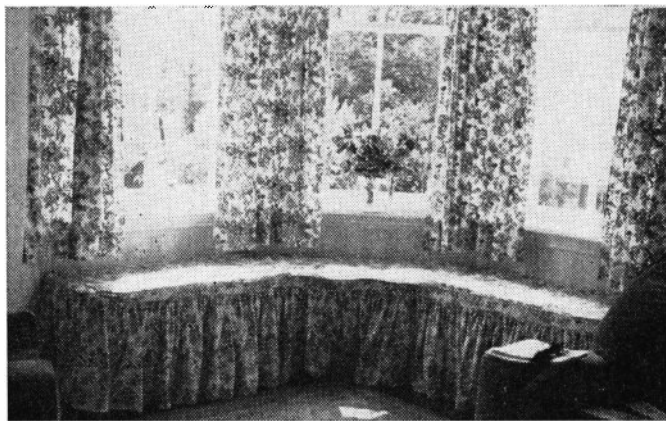
One can generally consider that there is a reason for the issue of a stamp. Frequently it is an anniversary such as we have described. Try to find the reason as it will make an album so much more interesting.

This Window Seat has Storage Drawers

IN many attics there are old chests of drawers, too big for modern houses, but too good to use for firewood. The accompanying photograph shows to what good use they can be put.

A mahogany chest in good condition was cut in two horizontally, and the two halves placed against the side walls of a corner window. A connecting piece of mahogany was cut to fit the centre of the bay. Thick foam rubber cushions were placed on top and a fitted cover made to match the curtains.

Not only does this make a very comfortable window seat, but the drawers underneath provide useful storage space. (D.H.N.)



NOVEL VEGETABLE CHOPPER

A VERY efficient and useful vegetable chopper may be made quite easily. Any old kitchen knife may be employed; just bore a small hole near the end with a tungsten carbide tipped drill. Cut a piece of 1 in. dowel about 2 in. long, file one end down to about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter for 1 in., and make a saw cut through the other end, as shown at A. Drill a hole the same size as in the knife blade for the fulcrum pin, and your chopper is finished except for the base.

For this you will require a piece of hardwood, such as beech, oak or walnut, about 7 in. or 8 in. square, glass-papered smooth all over. Drill a $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

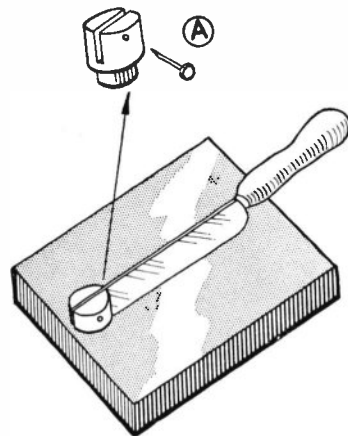
hole about 1 in. in from the edge to take the dowel, and you are all ready to start chopping.

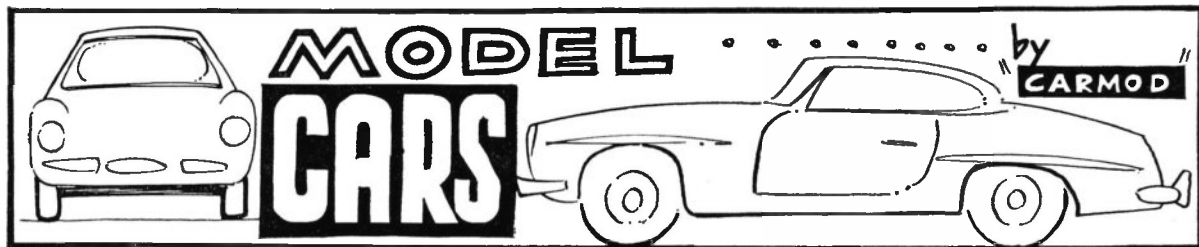
If you do not have an old knife or cannot drill the blade, then just buff and hone an old hacksaw blade. Fit it with a file handle, and use the hole in the end for the pivot.

All manner of things, apart from vegetables, may be chopped really fine with this simple instrument, for example raisins, nuts, parsley, onion and tomatoes, etc.

Hone the edge occasionally to keep it sharp, and your vegetable chopper will last for years.

(E.M.)





Ask anyone, anyone at all, which car in the history of motoring has left the greatest mark and almost certainly the reply will be the Model T Ford.

The first 'Tin Lizzie' rumbled from the Ford Detroit works in 1908 and between that year and 1927, when it was replaced by the Model A, 15 million Ts were produced; open tourers, coupes, sedans, vans, trucks, ambulances, fire engines — every conceivable form of wheeled transport.

It is remarkable therefore that when the die-cast miniature manufacturers make a Model T they invariably choose an open version in either two or four seat forms. I have been promising myself a chopping session with Model T Fords and recently started to build up this particular division of my collection. Of all the available miniatures I prefer the Corgi Classic for its wheels and tyres, axles and other good detailing, and will use this miniature as the basic for most of the conversions.

This particular chopping results in a 1913 Express Wagon, an example of which exists in this country, owned by Mr John M. Dunn.

It is necessary first to strip down the Corgi model to its prime components by drilling out the three spun ended

locating pegs on the underside of the car. This is not an easy task even with an electric drill due to the positions of the pegs. However, to prove that it can be done, I took off the spun ends with the tip of a flat file.

When free the body will lift off the chassis, causing the steering wheel, dashboard, windscreen, spare wheel bracket and rear axle assembly to come apart from the car.

Cement the rear axle assembly back in its original location, using a metal to metal adhesive. The union can be reinforced with two small wooden pegs in the original holes, cutting the tops flush on the upper surface.

Attention must now be paid to the removed body. This must be hacksawed from the bonnet and scuttle down the recess in which the windscreen was placed. Cement the bonnet and radiator back in position on the chassis and at the same time reset the steering wheel. Cement the windscreen and dashboard in their original locations.

The vehicle is now ready to have the wagon body fitted.

1. Cut out from thin card, form and glue up part 1 as shown in the illustration. Cement in position so the front is up against the two small projections on the chassis floor.
2. Cut out seat support (part 2) and cement into place, ensuring that the cement is kept to the lower extremities of

the seat supports. Remove front seat from the car body and cut off pegs. Reduce the width of the seat by cutting off the outsides of the arm rests so that the total width of the seat does not exceed 25 mm.

3. Cut out part 3 and fold. Cement the lower part of this in place to form the floor of the truck. The cement should be applied to the chassis part of the rear axle assembly. The front edge of the roof is then cemented to the top of the windscreen.

4. Cut out part 4 and bend in tabs. Cement in place, pushing the lower part down between parts 1 and 2. The rear tab should be cemented to the forward side of the upright of part 3 and the upper tab to the top side of the roof.

5. Repeat with part 5.

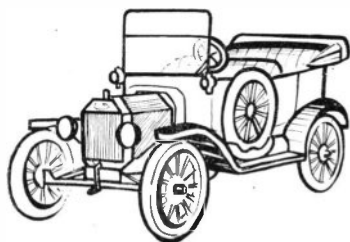
6. Cut out and cement in place the upper surface of the roof (part 6).

7. Cut out and fold truck side pieces and cement in place.

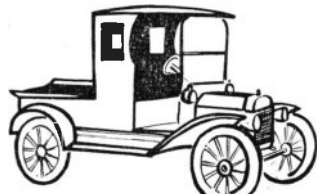
8. Repeat with part 8.

The model is completed by painting the cardboard body.

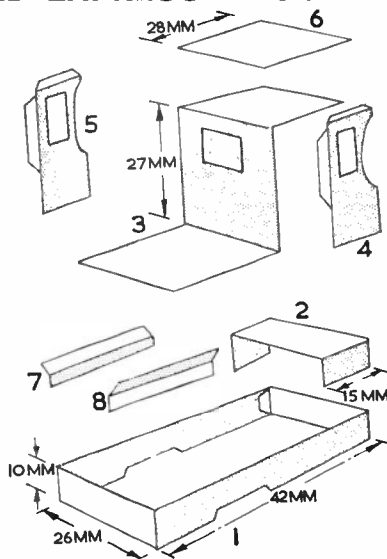
1913 MODEL T FORD EXPRESS WAGON



1915 MODEL T FORD CORGI CLASSIC



1913 MODEL T FORD EXPRESS WAGON CHOPPING



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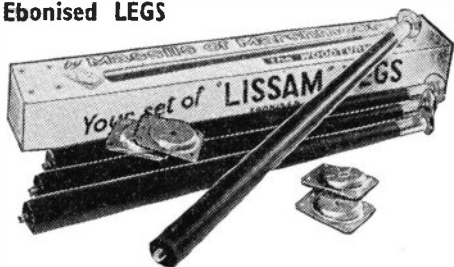
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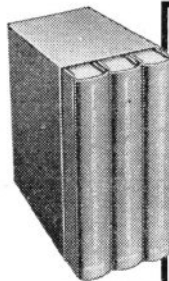
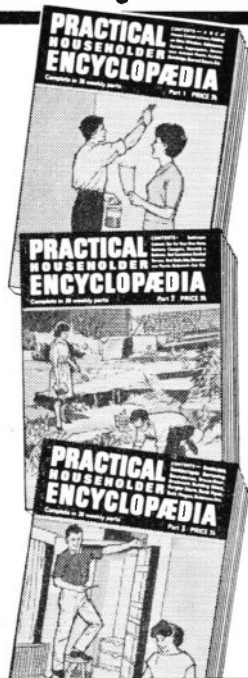
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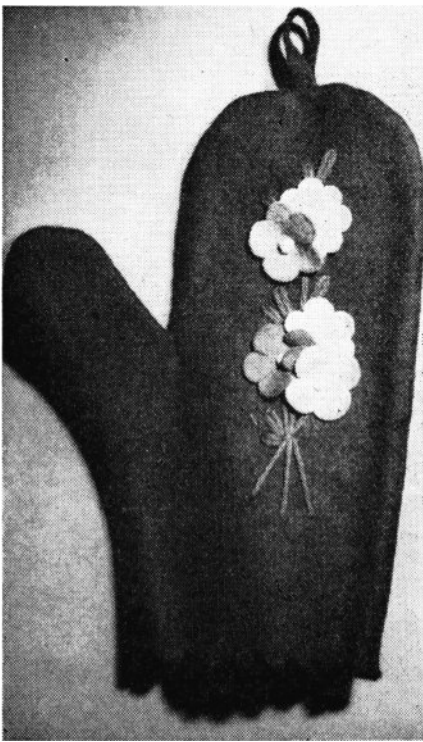
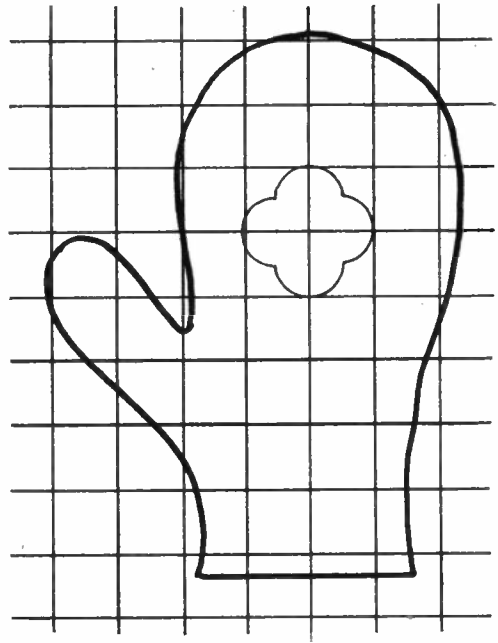
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Decorated Mitten

USEFUL FOR
MANY JOBS
IN THE
HOUSE AND
GARDEN

By
Anne
Bradford



THE illustration shows a novelty decorated mitten which is useful for all kinds of household purposes. It may be used as a gardening glove, protecting the hand while collecting flowers or vegetables; it will be handy as a coal mitten — adding lumps of coal or logs to the fire; or as an accessory in the kitchen when cooking. In the latter instance it is advisable to line with some additional material.

You will require two pieces of material measuring 10 in. by 7 in. which allows for $\frac{1}{4}$ in. turnings at the seams. Note that it is advisable to have a piece of black melton — or a dark shade — for the palm, especially if the mitten is intended for stoking the fire, although a brighter colour may be used for the back.

Prepare a pattern in accordance with the diagram, which has been prepared on 1 in. squares, noting that the back and front are identical in shape. Cut out a paper pattern, testing for size on your own hand, and cut out the two pieces of material at the same time.

We also include the shape of a flower in the diagram and a few of these may be made if you wish to make a really attractive mitten. Scraps of coloured felt will be useful for these. The flowers may be overlapped as shown in the illustration and sewn on to the back portion of the mitten. Make some stalks by chain stitching with green silk, with a few

loops at the top to represent a few leaves. All this work should be completed before joining the two pieces together and it is well to provide for a small hanger as shown. The latter should be made from a strip of material $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and 4 in. long, sewn like a tube and turned inside out.

When the decorations have been completed on the back of the mitten the two pieces may be sewn together. If you prefer machine sewing place the back on to the palm with the decorated side of the inside, seaming accordingly and

remembering to sew in the loop at the top, which should also be on the inside. Turn the whole inside out and the mitten is finished with the exception of the cuff which should be neatly gimped to prevent fraying. Gimping shears will make a good job of this or you may hem if you prefer. Alternatively, the two pieces may be laid together and blanket stitched with embroidery thread.

These mittens always make very acceptable gifts and are quite easy to make from odds and ends.

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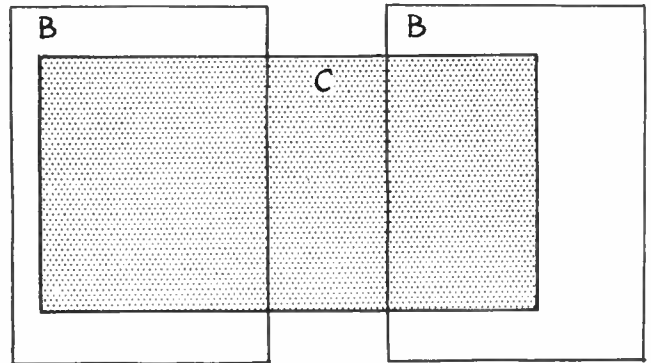
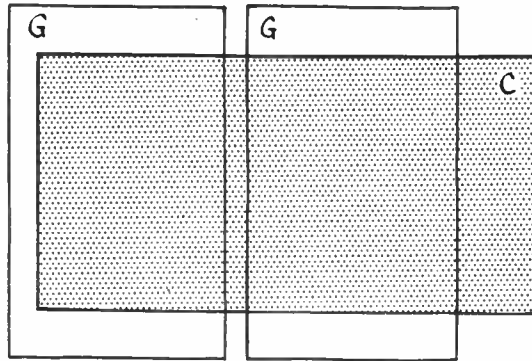
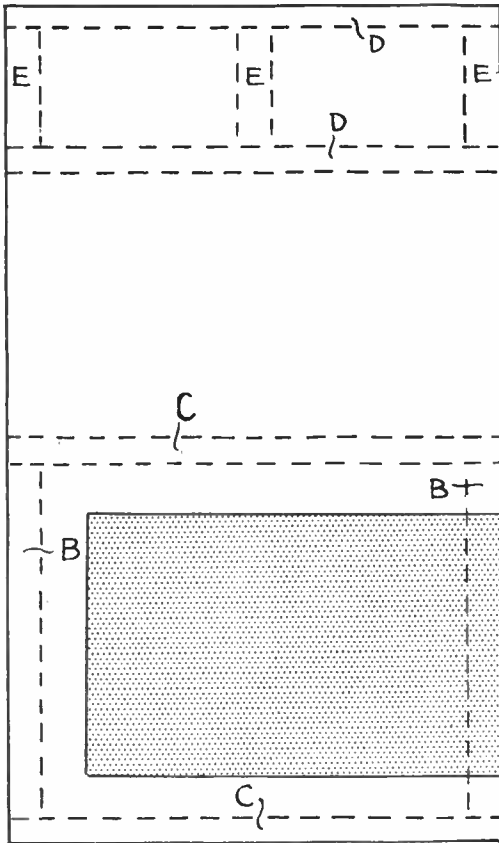
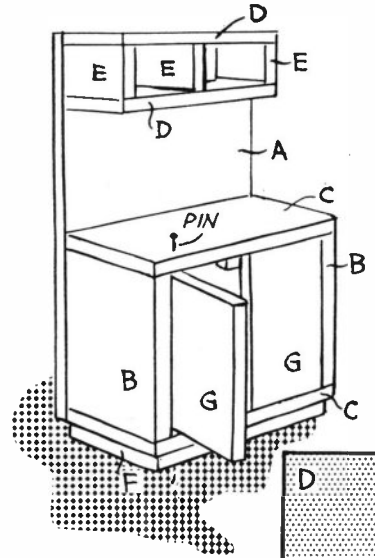
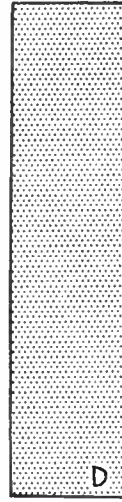
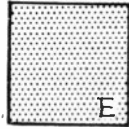
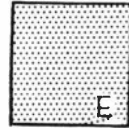
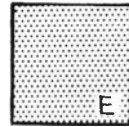
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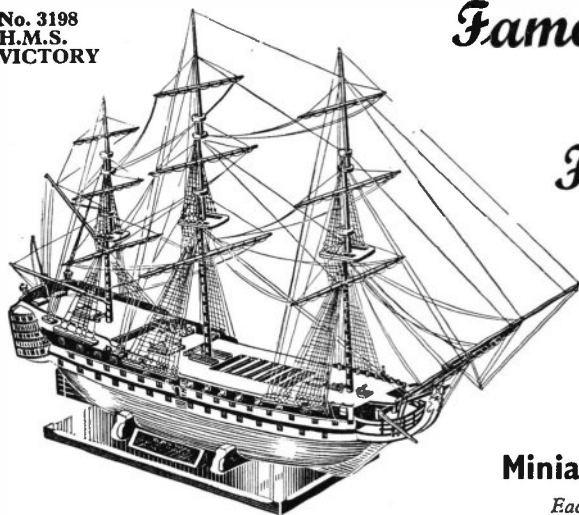
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Assemble the pieces as shown in the small sketch, pivoting the doors (G) by means of a small brass pin top and bottom. The bottom pin must be fixed before gluing the plinth F in place. A small stop of waste wood is glued behind the doors at the top. (M.p.)



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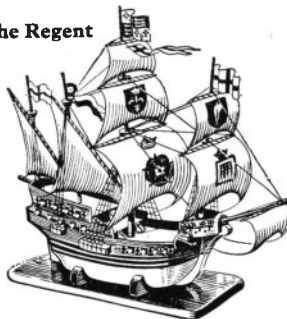
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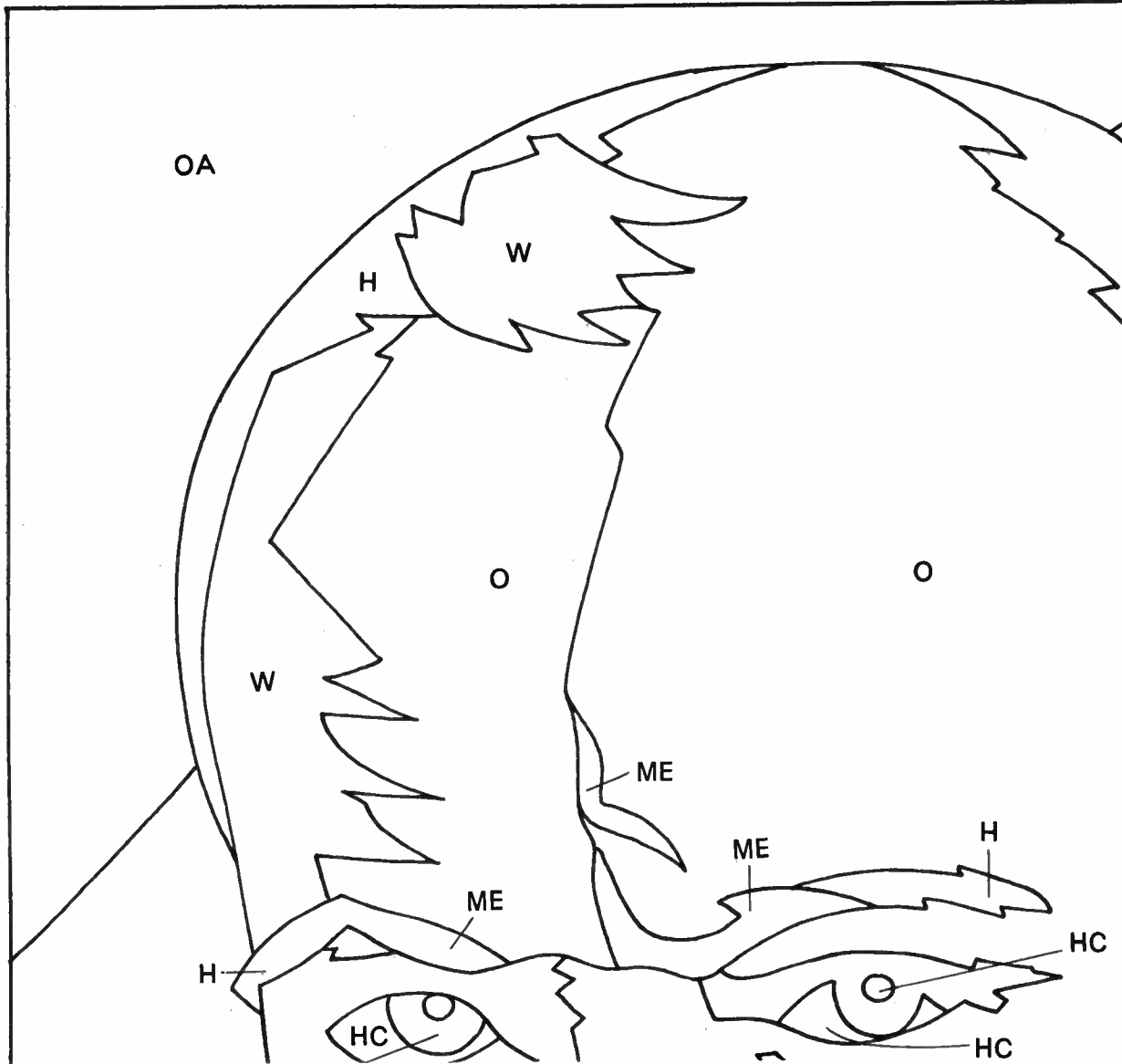
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1874 — 1965



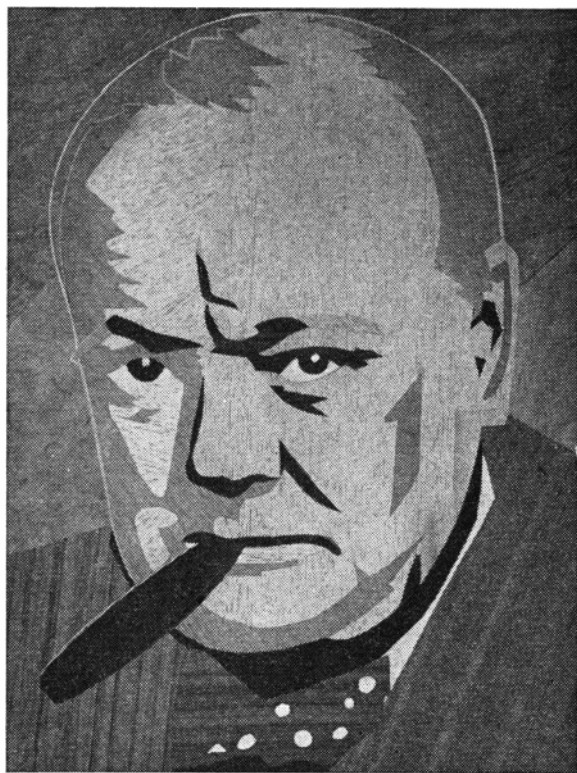
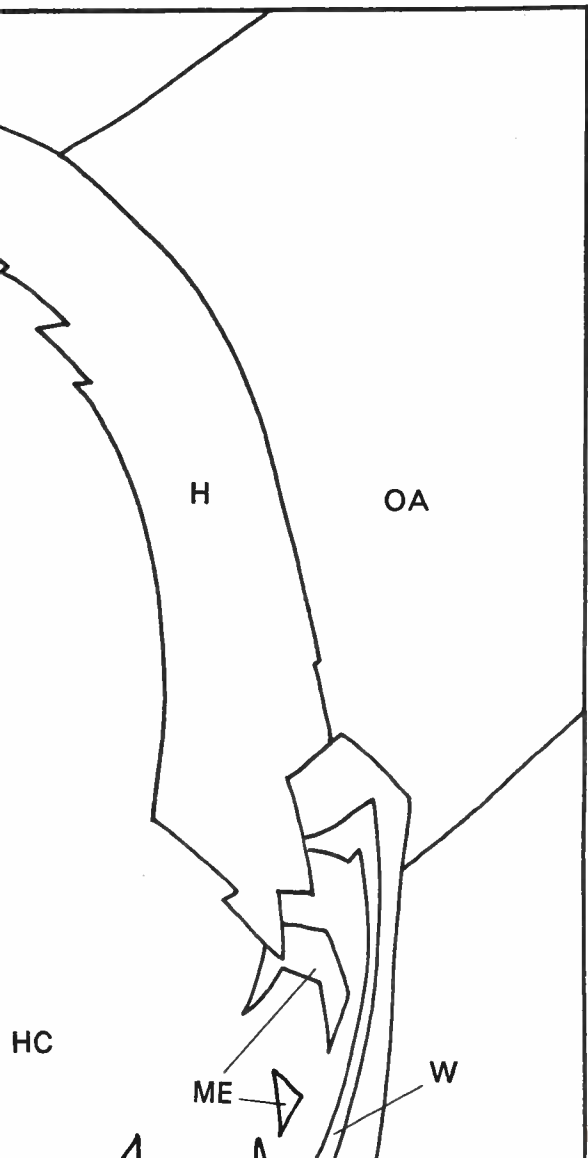
URCHILL



DESIGN

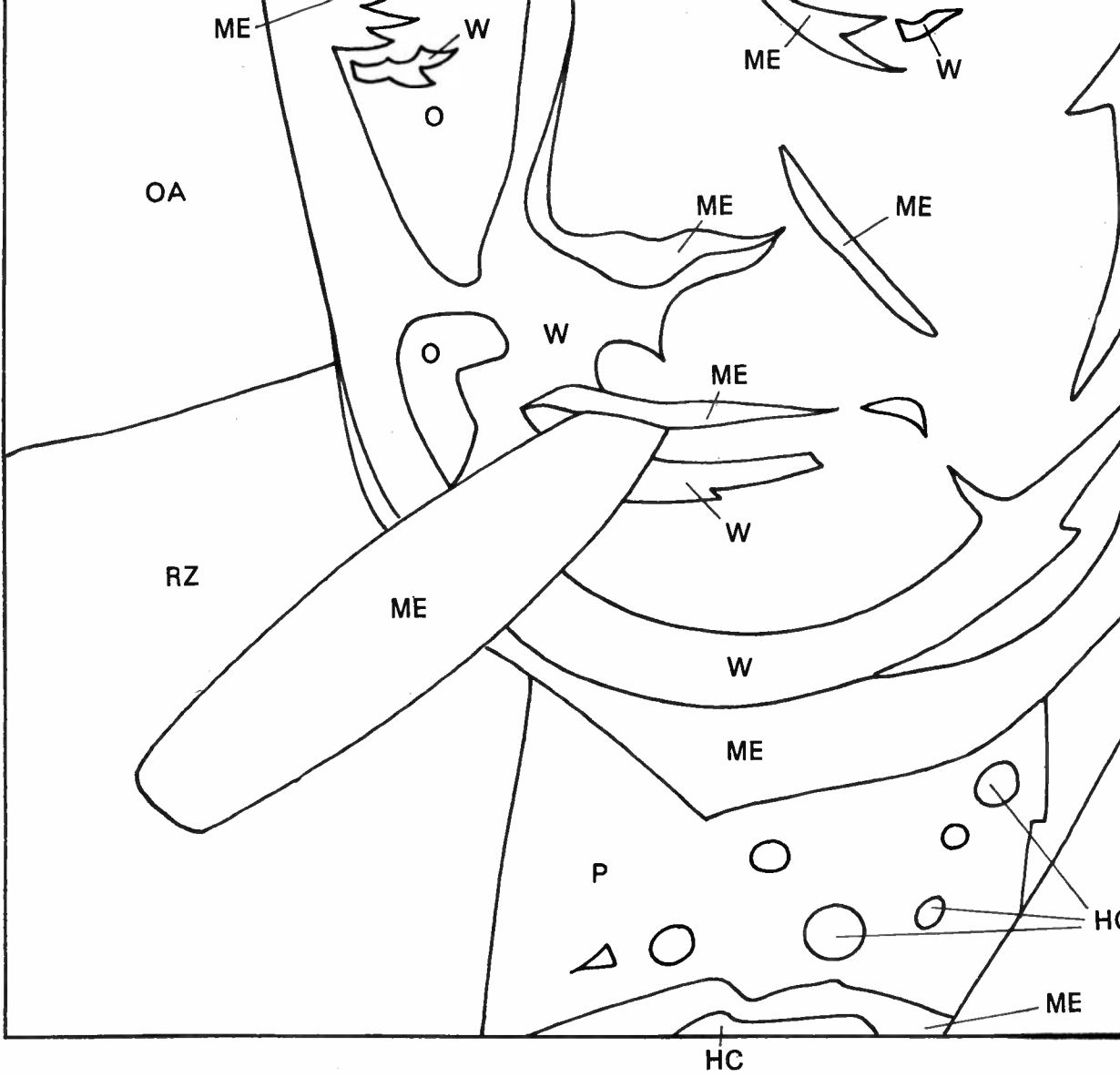
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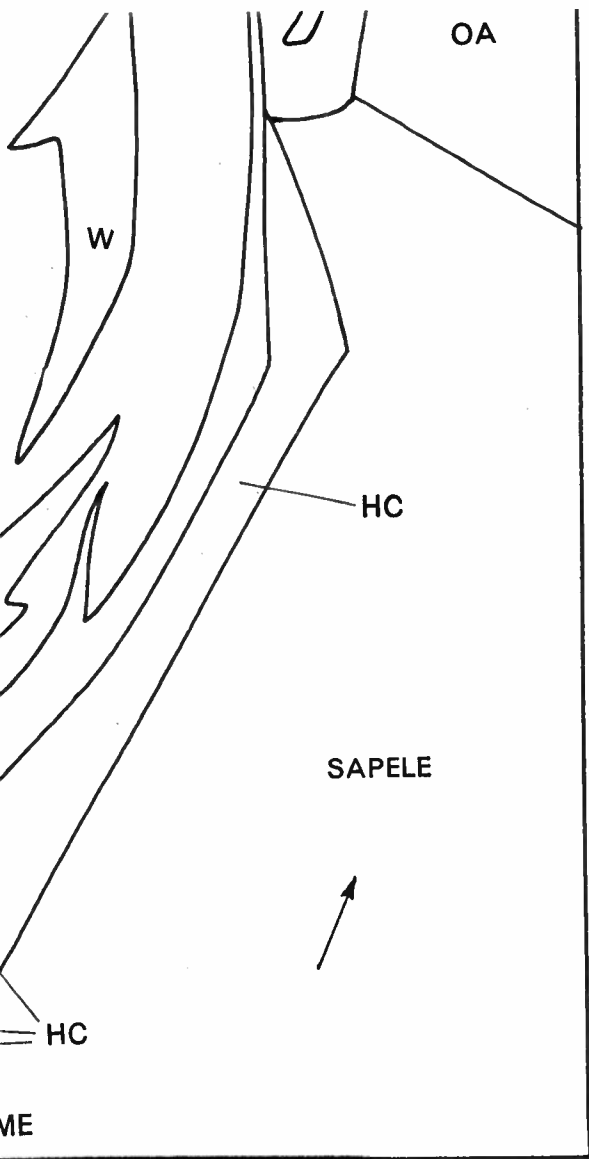
MARQUETRY PICTURE 'THE WARRIOR'




A KIT OF MATERIALS FOR MAKING
THIS DESIGN IS SUPPLIED BY
HOBBIES LIMITED, DEREHAM,
NORFOLK.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.





EASY TO USE



Croid CLEAR Liquid Glue

CROID
CLEAR
LIQUID GLUE

- ★ very strong
- ★ pleasant smell
- ★ non-flammable
- ★ does not dry in the tube

1/9
LARGE TUBE

Keep a tube handy for sticking wood, hardboard, chipboard, plastic sheet, leather, baize, cardboard, paper, glass and most other materials.

GUIDE TO VENEERS	
H	HAREWOOD
HC	HORSE CHESTNUT
ME	MACASSAR EBONY
O	OBECHE
OA	OLIVE ASH
P	PADAUK
RZ	ROSE ZEBRANO
W	WALNUT

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