

Hobbies

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A PEDESTAL SUNDIAL

THERE is no more suitable ornament for a garden than a sundial, and as one can be built with cheap materials it is worth while doing the job. To support the dial a table, or low pedestal if you like is suggested, that can be built with a few odd bricks and some sand and cement.

First mark off the position where the table is to stand, and dig out a square to the size given at A in Fig. 1, making it 4ins. deep. This is for the foundation. Mix up a concrete to fill this composed of one part cement, two parts sand and three parts coarse aggregate, such as crushed cinders, broken brick, etc.

Making the Foundation

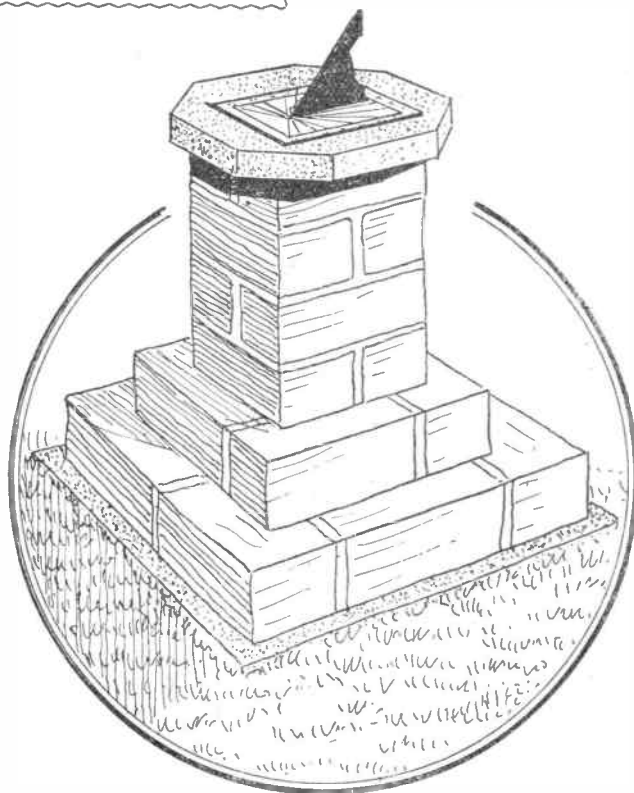
Mix these ingredients in a dry state on a board, or something equally suitable, the parts being by bulk, not weight. A small box is useful for measuring the parts.

The dry material being mixed, sprinkle water over and stir about with a shovel. Water and mix again until the mass is uniformly moist, but not sloppy. Then shovel it into the square, ram it well down and level off the surface. Leave this for a day or two to set.

Having got some old bricks for the

table, mix a mortar of 1 part cement to 3 parts sand. Put a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick layer of this on the concrete, and lay the first course of bricks, as at B. Fill the centre space with crushed brick and lay over the whole a layer of mortar again.

On this, lay the second course of bricks as at C. Lay these carefully to leave an equal space all round,



then fill up and lay the third course as at D. Succeeding courses of bricks are laid at right angles to each other, and as many can be laid if desired, as will bring the table to 3ft. high.

Now make a neat finish to the job by trowelling off loose mortar and filling the joints between the bricks with a smooth jointing.

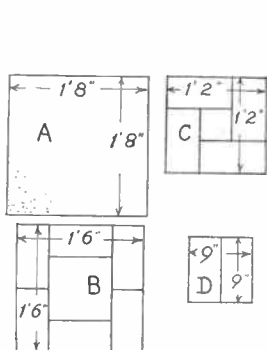


Fig. 1—Parts of the pedestal

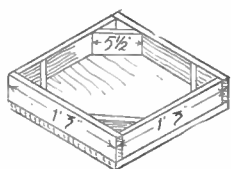


Fig. 2—A tray for the top

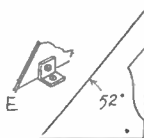


Fig. 4—The Gnomon

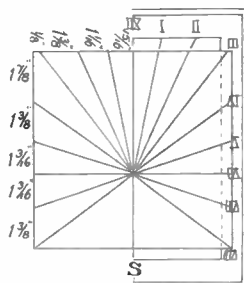


Fig. 3—The hour lines required

The table top is made of concrete, octagonal shape for convenience. A mould must be made and this can be of box wood or deal $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. As Fig. 2 shows it is a wood tray, with sides 2ins. high and corner pieces nailed across the inside angles to give the octagonal shape.

Another Mixing

Give the inner surfaces either a coat of oil or whitewash. Then mix a concrete of one part cement to three parts sand, shovel this into the mould and ram it well down on the angles and corners. Fill up and level off the top. Leave for a day or two then knock the mould away to release the cast.

Put a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. layer of cement mortar on the pillar, lay the concrete cast on top and press down level. Trowel off superfluous mortar and leave untouched for a few days. In the meantime the sundial can be made.

A piece of smooth slate is excellent for the dial itself and here a child's

hour numerals.

Marking the Hours

Down the centre, scratch in a line; this is the 12 o'clock line. Across the 12 o'clock line, at about one third of the way down, scratch in the 6 o'clock line.

Now draw out the pattern for the hour lines as shown in Fig. 3, copying it on to thin paper. The distance between the points are given on one half only, but the other half is identical.

Now lay this pattern on the slate, with the 12 and 6 o'clock lines coinciding with the same lines on the slate. Place a sheet of carbon paper between and trace the hour lines through.

These lines should be extended where necessary, to touch the inner rectangle on the slate, and where the pattern goes beyond those limits, the lines should stop short.

Remove the pattern and scratch the hour lines deeply in, and also

scratch in the hour numerals. One half of the dial is shown in Fig. 3, the hours for the other half are from 11 to 4 a.m. The lines and numerals should have a little white paint rubbed in them to make them show up clearly.

The gnomon, Fig. 4, is cut out of brass, copper or other non-rustable metal. Its length is the distance between the point where the lines meet on the 6 o'clock line and 12 o'clock on the inner rectangle.

It may be mentioned here that if the metal is thick, say, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or more, then strictly speaking, the pattern should be cut in two halves, down the 12 o'clock line and be separated before tracing by the thickness of the metal used.

This would be the same as if the gnomon were already fixed and the halves of the pattern laid each side of it and then traced. Using metal thinner than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. this can be ignored.

Drill two small holes near the bottom of the gnomon where shown, and cut out four small angle brackets from the scrap metal for fixing purposes. Screw these to the gnomon as shown at F.

The gnomon is then laid on the dial, with its tip E touching the 6 o'clock line, where the hour lines meet. Holes are drilled through the slate where the angle brackets rest and the gnomon fixed with brass bolts and nuts.

Smear the bolts with a little thick paint before screwing up, to seal the holes.

The sundial should now be cemented to the table top, being laid on a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bed of mortar. Fix it with the 12 o'clock line running due N. and S. A compass will be helpful here.

A simple plan too is to draw a N. to S. chalk line across the top as a guide. Remember that the tip of the gnomon E, faces the S.

What with the differences between solar time and G.M.T. and also summer time the sundial is of little use as a reliable timekeeper, but as an old-fashioned and pleasing garden ornament it certainly fills the bill.



Names from People

IS it correct that many of the popular terms in electricity come from the inventors concerned? (C.A.P.—Doncaster)

YES, several are derived in this way. For instance VOLTS is after the Italian inventor Volta, AMPERE was the name of a Frenchman whilst OHMS is after a German of the same name. The name of insulators, by the way, comes from Latin INSULA—an island.

A Leaky Barrel

I HAVE a small barrel which is leaking between the staves. Please advise me how to repair. (E.R.)

PROBABLY the best way to deal with the leaks in the barrel referred to, will be to obtain a tube of plastic wood as nearly the same colour as the barrel, and press some of the plastic wood into the cracks. It should be pressed well in with the blade of a pocket knife or similar instrument. To prevent

the plastic wood adhering to the knife blade, moisten it with water.

Cleaning Pewter

I HAVE pewter pots, etc., which have become very heavily oxidised. I have made several attempts to remove it. Ordinary metal polishes, etc., seem to make little impression. Can you suggest anything which I might try? (R.M.S.—Sparkhill).

THERE are no polishes which will remove heavily oxidized pewter. The only thing to do is to abrade the surface by rubbing with very fine emery paper. Or, if a power-driven polishing head is available, you can "scratch brush" it. In any case you will find it very stubborn and difficult to get a really bright effect.

Full-size patterns on Cover iv for making a variety of MINIATURE FARM CARTS

THE three very attractive miniature farm vehicles illustrated will be ideal to make up for sale or for your small brothers or sisters. Provided you have some oddments of paint you can make these three for a very small amount.

Very few tools are required and the models can be made in a single evening almost without cost at all.

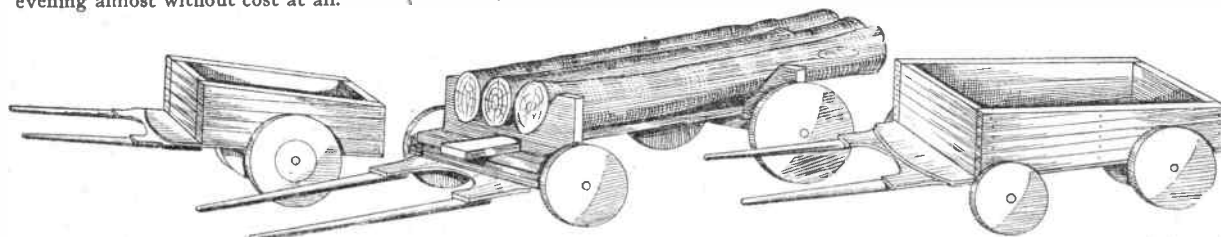
There are many ways of making wheels and we have shown several in recent issues, but the writer made the best use of cotton reels. These are plugged with a section of soft wood glued to keep it firm. Then slice off the two spool shaped ends to make the wheels.

Of course, we do not have the spokes, but the wheels are immensely strong and with small toys of this

groove in which the logs will rest, cut to measurements given in diagram. At the base and in the centre, a notch must be taken out just over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep to allow the connecting pole to run through.

The connecting pole should be $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and fixed under the front support by being allowed to slip through under the back support.

Two cross supports for the bases of



All the worker needs is a couple of plaster or blind laths which may be purchased from a builder. The full size patterns are printed on the back cover of this issue.

We are all familiar with the small two-wheeled cart on the farm. For this you want two sides measuring 1 in. high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. slope from the front to the back. The large front panel is 1 in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and the back $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long.

Construction

Now that you have the main parts, glasspaper these well and improve them with light saw cuts at intervals of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to represent the boarding of the sides. Now glue and tack the four sections together, putting the back and front sections on the inside of the outer or longer panels to prevent the ends showing on the sides of the carts.

Square this up and cut out a base of strong cardboard 3 ins. by 2 ins. Round it off, as in the sketch, at the front so it protrudes and makes a footstand on the front of the cart.

Shafts

The shafts must be $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and made fairly substantial, as this is just the part to get smashed on the average toy. The shafts are then fitted to a piece of cardboard as shown in the illustration which will save you complicated woodwork.

Naturally, the worker may be able to improve on this design with rounded tops to the sections and a wooden base for the cart, but the idea of this article is to cater for those who may not have a full knowledge of hobby work and only limited tools to use.

type, strength is more important than correctness of detail.

Four-wheeled Cart

The four-wheeled cart is made in exactly the same way as the small one, but the wheel construction is a little different. For this you will require two long sides 1 in. high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long sloping down to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. at the back.

The front is 1 in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and the back $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. Here again the base should be added after you have fitted the four sections together. This base will be 4 ins. by 2 ins. to allow it to overlap in the front as on the previous cart.

The axles need only be $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide and extend just outside the sides of cart to allow the wheels to revolve freely. To improve the appearance of the cart you may like to put another thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide lath on the back axle. On this model put two thicknesses on the rear to make up for the additional thickness on the front axle. That part is mounted with a panel pin in the centre to enable the shafts to be turned from side to side.

The shafts are made exactly as on the first model with the exception that the cardboard platform on the shafts should be a little deeper as it turns underneath the cart when the part is swung round. Smaller wheels would be best on the front to enable the axle to turn freely.

A Timber Wagon

There can be no more attractive toy than the farm timber truck shown and which is very simple to make. The two main uprights must be $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long and 1 in. high, cut away as shown in the pattern. To make the

the uprights are now needed and should be 1 in. wide and 3 ins. long. The axles will be $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long to give freedom to the wheels

The construction is now fairly simple. The uprights fit on the cross pieces, the bar slips in the notch and connects up back and front and the axles are fitted on with the wheels ready fastened. - The rear axle is a fixture, but the front one should be made to swivel with a small panel pin in the centre.

Smaller Front Wheels

If you have smaller wheels for the front, these will be found to be most satisfactory. The shafts are exactly the same as in the two previous models.

Small panel pins could be stuck in the tops of the supports to keep the logs from rolling off. Also, if you wish, imitation iron supports made from slide-on paper clips or thin wire can be added from the connecting rod to the supports.

Although not necessary, these little details are appreciated and give considerable value to them, because they really do look finished. In the same way, small turned over pins can be fitted to the shafts to represent the harness fittings.

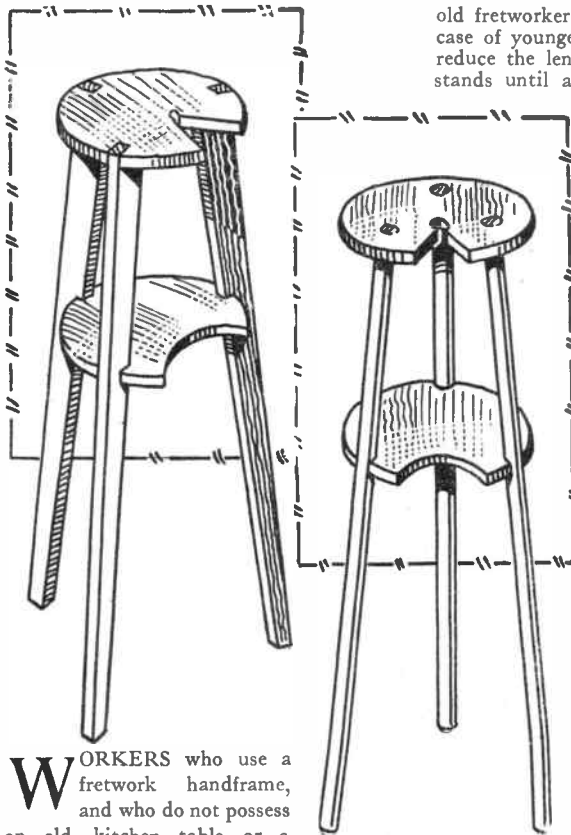
Imitation Logs

For the timber truck you will require some nice imitation logs from your trees. Make these about 6 ins. long and get them as near as you can to look like felled trees.

Incidentally, these models are in proportion to those assorted lead farm animals which we could buy in happier days, and these horses fit in the carts very well.

Index for Volume 95, six months to the end of April, price 10d. post free

You can dispense with kitchen table or bench with these INDEPENDENT FRET TABLES



WORKERS who use a fretwork handframe, and who do not possess an old kitchen table or a small work bench, often find that permission to do a bit of fret-cutting on the house kitchen-table is not readily granted. That, of course, is understandable, but at the same time, it is rather a drawback to the unfortunate fretworker who may be anxious to finish a piece of work.

Well, then, why not be independent? Why not make a self-supporting cutting table? We show two simple designs that can be easily made up from scraps of wood. And although a cutting slot is provided in the tops of the table stands, the usual fret-cutting table (which you have been accustomed to using) can be cramped to it in the usual way.

Broom Handle Legs

One of the stands is made from a couple of discs of cheap wood and three broomstick handles. The other design is made entirely from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood the top, centre shelf (acting as a support) and legs being cut from (say) old shelves. Both designs are sturdy. And another thing, they are not bulky; they can be stored away in a small space. The table height is 30 ins. the height of average kitchen tables. Such a height is suitable for young and

old fretworkers, but it would in the case of younger workers, be easy to reduce the length of the legs of the stands until a comfortable height is found.

Tapering Legs

For the tapering legs, you need a board of wood 30 ins. long. The legs are cut 2 ins. wide at the top and 1 in. wide at the bottom. The table top notch is cut at a slight bevel as shown, the depth is $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. (the thickness of the circular top) by 1 in. One of these legs is shown at Fig. 5.

The table top itself is detailed at Fig. 1, the view being an underside one. Scribe the diameter with the compasses, then mark the leg notch positions by means of the compasses, it may not be necessary to adjust the radius. Cut the notches 1 in. deep by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide.

The saw slot is cut by first drilling a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. hole and by cutting the waste wood away with a panel saw. The grain of the wood must run in the direction shown. A 2 in. bar of wood (for strengthening purposes) is screwed to the underside in the position shown.

The Assembly

Having cut and prepared the supporting shelf piece (Fig. 2) from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood, the table can be assembled.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. semi-circle cut at the front side of the shelf is to provide knee space (for one leg) or, should you fit it higher up, sufficient space for the up and down movement of the hand-frame.

The legs are affixed to the top with glue and 2 in. by 6 flathead (or roundhead) screws. Suitable holes should be drilled in the leg tops, doing so carefully in case the wood should split; the holes are counter-sunk if flathead screws are used.

Having secured the legs to the top, add the shelf piece. The distance from the top is about 12 ins. So, to keep the shelf between the legs at an even plane, the distance should be measured on each leg and ticked off in pencil.

When fixed between the legs, add glue, then drive nails through the leg into the edges of the shelf. It is advisable, of course, to drill, or bore the nail holes. A bradawl will prove handy.

The shelf helps to "splay" the three legs correctly. If desired, small angle (iron) brackets could be attached below the shelf at the inner edge of the legs. Three more could be fixed in a similar way to the table top.

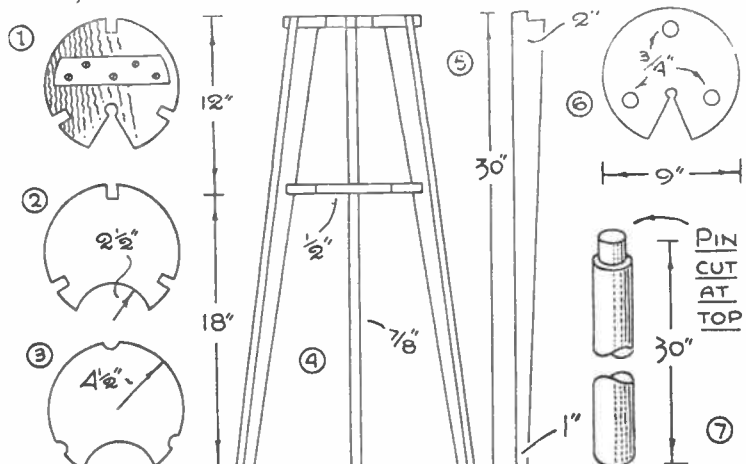
The Alternative Stand

The table top for the alternative type of stand is shown at Fig. 6. If 1 in. diameter broomsticks are used, the three leg holes are bored with a $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bit. If only $\frac{3}{4}$ in in diam., a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bit should be used.

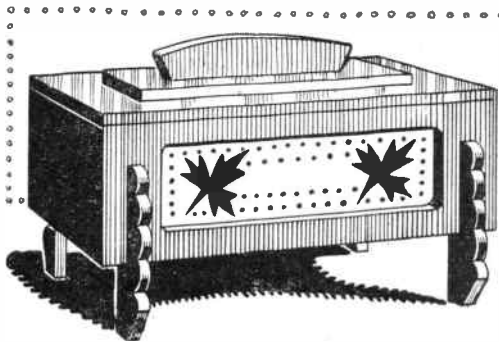
When boring, bore at a slight outward slant. The poles, or rather the legs, will then not need to be strained when the shelf piece is fitted.

Cut the broomsticks to 30 ins. long, then pare suitable "pins" on them, as detailed at Fig. 7, so the legs fit

(Continued foot of opposite page)



An ideal present for a man is this handsome BOX FOR SOFT COLLARS



HERE is a very useful addition to the dressing table—a box to contain soft collars. Mahogany and whitewood would be our choice of woods, but it is very difficult these days to get any fancy woods at all so it may be necessary to have quite different varieties.

If so you must rely upon certain stains to get the desired colouring. This box however would look well made up in oak, the frame portion of the box and the lid being stained fairly dark and the sunken side panels left light.

The box itself is very simple in construction, as Fig. 1 shows. There is a plain oblong floor with two sides and two ends built upon it and glued firmly. As will be seen, there are openings made in the two sides, later backed with a thinner lining wood and thus forming the decorative sunken panel.

Marking Out

Mark out one side and draw in the shape of the panel to be cut out. Do all the cutting with the fretsaw, as this leaves nice clean, almost polished edges. Use this cut-out for marking round to get the other and finish in the same way.

Treat the two ends similarly and then glue all the pieces together taking care to keep the faces of the sides and ends flush with the edges of the floor. Tie a piece of string round the sides and ends to keep the joints properly close until the glue has set hard.

No fret pins to mar the appearance

of the joints should be necessary if time can be allowed for the glue to harden thoroughly.

Four shaped legs are next made to the design shown in Fig. 2. Mark out on cardboard the outline according to the measurements and then, after cutting this out to form a template, lay it on the wood and draw round it four times. See the grain of the wood runs vertically.

Each leg, after it is cut, must be fitted to the box to see if the joint with it will be neat. Coat the top of the leg with the glue and press into place, taking care that a space of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. is left from the end of the box to the leg.

The Lid

The lid will be cut to the same dimensions as the floor, and on top of the lid, and glued on centrally, will be a raised overlay formed by gluing on one of the spare panels of wood from the openings in the sides.

From the other spare side panel a simple handle will be cut to the measurements shown in Fig. 3. Four simple triangular blocks may also be cut from this wood, and glued to the underside of the lid to hold it in place. Each block will be kept in from the edge of the lid a shade more than the

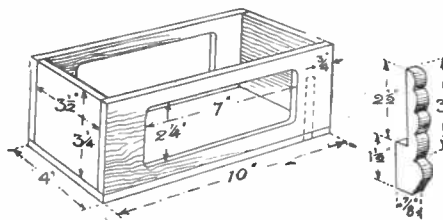


Fig. 1—General details of box

Fig. 2—The corners

thickness of the sides and ends of the box. Fig. 3 gives a top view and a partial underside view of the completed lid.

The linings of the sides of the box may be about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and cut to the measurements given in Fig. 4. Set out a number of lin. squares in

pencil on each lining, and mark in the leaf design and the dots which denote where small round-head brass fret pins will be knocked in.

Now, with a small camel-hair brush fill in the outlines of the leaves with oak or mahogany stain keeping neatly

CUTTING LIST

Floor and lid,	2—	10 × 4 ins.	× $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Sides,	2—	10 × 3 ins.	× $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Ends,	2—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 ins.	× $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Legs,	4—	4 × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	× $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Linings,	2—	9 × 3 ins.	× $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

to the lines and just covering them with the stain.

Finally lay the panels on a piece of stout flat board and carefully prick in the holes in the dots and drive in the brass joints. See the pins are driven well in, but not so their heads are below the surface of the wood.

No Points

If the pins project at all at the back of the panel as they most certainly will do, these points must be nipped off or filled down and the whole surface made clean by rubbing on coarse and fine glasspaper.

It only remains now to glue the

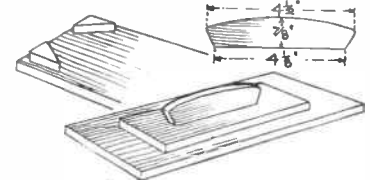


Fig. 3—Details of the lid

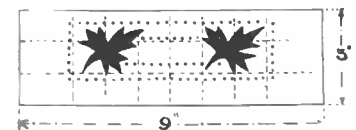


Fig. 4—Side decoration and size

panels to the inside of the box, taking care they fit close along the floor and come within $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of the top surface.

The Standard panels of Hobbies wood will be found economical for this box. Panels required will be one K4, two G2 for the linings and two G4 for legs etc.

Fretsaw Table—(Continued from previous page)

into the holes in the top piece. When cutting the broomsticks to length, any knots, or cross-grains in them should be cut away and the best portion retained, if it is possible.

The shelf piece (Fig. 3) is cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood. Prior to cutting the circular shape, however, it is a good plan to mark the leg positions on the radii line, then bore lin. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

holes through, at an inward slant, this time.

When cut circular, the leg notches will be accurately and neatly formed. The shelf is fixed between the legs in the same way as the previous stand shelf was fixed. For additional strength, however, roundhead screws could be used. The table-top is, of course, strengthened by means of a

2in. bar of wood running across the underside. As a finish for both designs, a single coat of varnish stain (brown) could be applied, none being applied to the table top surface.

Even though you will use the usual fretworker's cutting table, the V-slot in the table top must be included. The gap enables the cutting table to be "centred" on the stand.

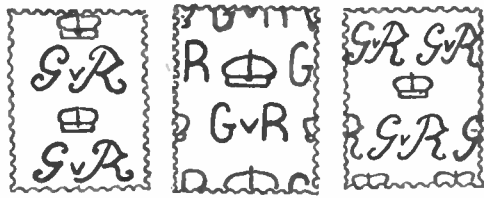


BARGAINS IN LOW VALUES

IT is surprising what can be made of the common $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Green of the half-face portrait set with lined background of Great Britain. (Simplified Cat. Nos. 108-126). To start with there are two distinct watermarks which every collector however inexperienced, should be able to distinguish.

These are the simple Royal Cypher, and the Block as shown here. They are both equally common, and the first thing to do with a mixed lot is to separate them into these two groups.

There is also a third watermark, Multiple Royal Cypher, but stamps with this watermark are scarce, and it is unlikely that you will find one. The



Simple Royal Cypher

Block Cypher

Multiple Royal

watermarks are frequently off-centre, and sometimes part of two columns appear on the same stamps. This must not be confused with the Multiple Cypher.

Only the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. were printed with this watermark, being originally issued in rolls. Later, however, a few complete sheets of them were produced, so horizontal pairs and blocks are known, but are of considerable rarity.

There are numerous varieties in the Cypher and the Block watermarks in the Cypher particularly. The inverted watermark is by far the most common—up to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Above that it is considerably scarcer.

In Reverse

This variety can also be found reversed in the Cyphers, but you will have to look at each stamp very carefully to see it. Because the "G" and "R" are very similar, and these letters are all you have to go by. The sideways is quite common in the Block watermarks, but it does not appear to exist in the Cyphers.

Then the normal watermark sometimes has parts of it missing such as the Crown, the V, the G, or the R. In fact sometimes it may not be there at all (these should be carefully distinguished from whole sheets without watermark). All these "missing

part" varieties are best collected in pairs with normal.

Simple Royal Cypher Watermark

The first thing to do is to divide the $\frac{1}{2}$ d.'s up into shade groups. Some of these shades are scarce, though it is quite possible you may discover one of them in your accumulation.

There is the blue-green shade for example. The difference between these and the ordinary green will be immediately apparent if the two are placed alongside each other. The blue-green has, as its name implies, some blue in it, and is darker than the ordinary green.

There are, of course, many "half-and-half" shades, and it is best to place the stamps between a true blue-green and a green to see which it is more like.

There are numerous other shades of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but only the very distinct ones, such as the yellow-green and the deep green, need be separated.

There are, however, three shades of the 1d. that should be distinguished from the ordinary scarlet. The scarlet-vermilion is the scarcest. It is an orangy-red, and

varies in shade from pale to deep.

The second is the carmine-red, which is a purply-red, and is usually deeper. This is commoner than the scarlet-vermilion, but scarcer than the pale rose-red, which is nearly as easy to get as the ordinary scarlet. The pale-rose-red is weaker looking than the scarlet.

Some Errors

If the collector keeps his eyes open, he may come across the error "Q" for "O" in "ONE." It is not a real "Q," but the "O" with a little hair-line crossing the circle in such a way as to make it look like a "Q."

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d.'s can be divided into four groups, red-brown, chocolate-brown, chestnut, and yellow-brown. The first three are all common, sometimes hard to distinguish, although it is worth while trying to do so. Because if you come across a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with the error "PENCF" for "PENCE" it is more valuable if it is red-brown than if it is chestnut.

The red-brown is of course, reddish, and the chocolate brown inclined to be blackish, while the chestnut is bright and gingerish compared with either.

There are numerous shades in a Block watermark set, but none is outstanding, and Gibbons does not catalogue them separately. They

may perhaps do so at some future date, so it is advisable to separate them now into groups similar to those of the Cypher while they are still common.

Both the sets dealt with here go up to 1/-.

If you find yourself hard up for something to do with your stamps you can always try your hand at a bit of research. There is a golden opportunity for this in these stamps, so to help you here is a bit of data:—Simple Royal Cypher set—1912-22 Perf. 15 x 14. Block set—1924-34, Perf. 15 x 14. A variety of Perf. 14 has already been listed in the 6d., which was not issued until 1921.

Aid of Dates

If you have not got a perforation gauge, look at the date on the pmk. If it is before 1921 then it must be the usual perforation. There are two dies of the 2d. (Die I—four complete lines of shading between the top of the head and oval; Die II—three lines as well as one or two other differences).

Remember that an error is a recurring mistake, not just a bit of colour missing caused by a speck of dust on the plate from which the stamp is printed. So you will have to find several copies of the error before it is worth reporting.

If you want a cheap, interesting, and possibly profitable occupation get from your family, from friends, or from anybody who has saved old correspondence, as many of these low values as you can, and then deal with them in the way suggested above.

MODEL FARMHOUSE

A Design for the animals for the farmhouse given this week will be published in two weeks' time. Wood for the complete model is obtainable from Branches of Hobbies Ltd. for 6/11 or sent by post from Dereham, Norfolk for 7/6 post free. The pattern sheets are Nos. 2486/8.



MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS, etc.

The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 3d. per word or group of letters prepaid. Postal Order and Stamps must accompany the order, and the advertisements will be inserted in the earliest issue. Fretwork goods or those shown in Hobbies Handbook not accepted. Orders can be sent to Hobbies Weekly, Advertisement Dept., as below.

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40 World stamps 5½d., 25 British Colonials 6½d. Stamped addressed envelope essential—J. Fisher, 58, Woodlawn Crescent, Twickenham.

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LONELY? I can introduce friends.—Betty, 34 Honeywell Rd., London, S.W.11. Stamp.

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HOBBIES HANDBOOK for 1943. Now on sale. Price 6d. (post free 8d.). Large Design Sheet Model Working Gun and Colour Dog Jigsaw picture free. Packed with interest. Newsagents, Hobbies Agents or—Hobbies Ltd. Dereham, Norfolk.

MODELS of Naval Ships and Aeroplanes to build in wood. Full patterns and instructions. Send 2d. for leaflet.—Hobbies Ltd. Dereham.

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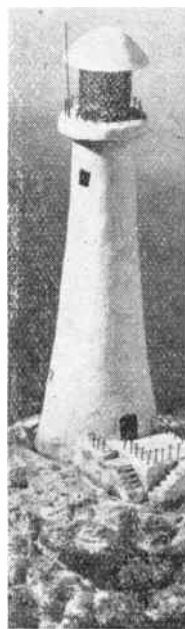
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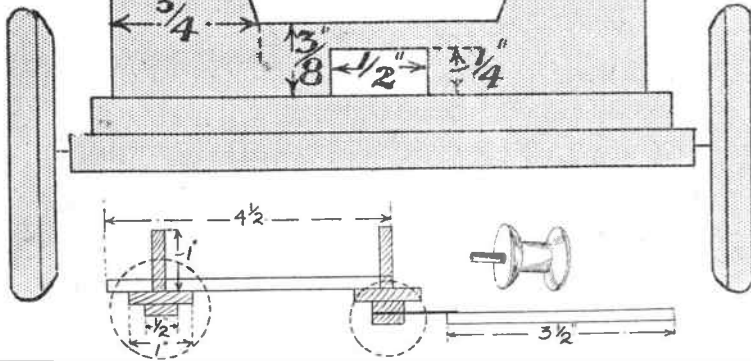
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CUT TWO TO MEASUREMENTS

Miniature Farm Cart Patterns

See page 75

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