

# • New Machines and Gadgets •

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⚙️ **BARBECUE GRILL BRUSH** is designed specifically for cleaning away charred food or grease left after a cook-out. It has crimped wire bristles and a steel scraper set solidly in a black plastic handle. Bristles are flared so they can reach into corners and around grill rods to do a thorough cleaning job.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

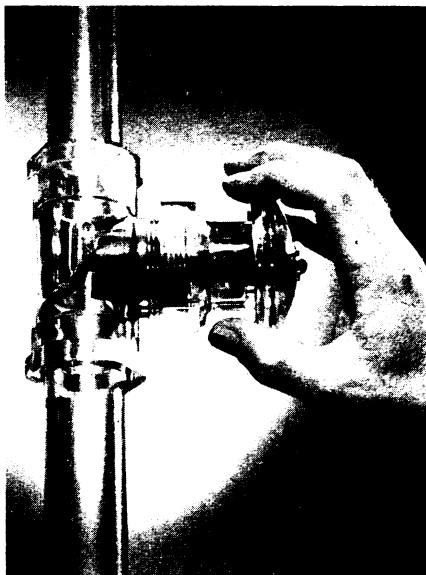
⚙️ **FLASHLIGHT BRACKET** for cars is an adjustable holder mounted on the bottom inside edge of the dashboard. It pivots in the center, permitting the bracket to be swung up behind the panel out of sight. Designed to fit any make, model or year of car, the holder will take any standard flashlight.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

⚙️ **SOLUBLE SOLIDS GAGE** is a combination hand and dipping refractometer designed for precise and rapid determination of total soluble solids in juices, jams, syrups and other food products. The small, lightweight instrument has a thermometer, reading from 10 to 40 degrees centigrade, recessed in the prism mounting.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

⚙️ **GLOBE-TYPE VALVE** is described as never rusting and being corrosion resistant to "problem" chemicals. Made of a butyrate plastic, the valve's interior surfaces are



smooth for unimpeded flow. When closed, a plastic-to-plastic seal is formed. Flow can be watched through the transparent valve, shown in the photograph.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

⚙️ **SUEDED LATEX GLOVES**, particularly useful for those who handle chemicals, have an inner finish that helps to cut down

perspiration and makes them easier to pull on and off, thus increasing their lifetime. The velvety sueded inner finish is vulcanized on latex and does not require powder.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

⚙️ **BOTTLE RESEALER** has an automatic push button release that holds and releases bottle caps at a touch. It can be used to re-seal bottles factory-tight with the original cap. Made of heavy duty chrome finish with a plastic grip in various colors, the kitchen device comes complete with a magnetic wall mount.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

⚙️ **VOLTAGE TESTER** will check unknown voltages from 65 to 800 volts, a.c. or d.c. Clip-on leads leave the hands free for other work when using this direct-reading device with which open lines or blown fuses can be traced or electrical appliances checked.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956

⚙️ **ALUMINUM OIL FILTER** may be changed in minutes without tools as easily as changing a light bulb, its maker states. A spring-loaded valve in the filter's inlet openings immediately seals the used unit when it is spun out of its seat, thus eliminating the dirt problem. A production item on at least one 1957 car, the quick-change filter can be installed on all current models.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956



## Nature Ramblings



➤ **FROM EARLIEST** Colonial days, deer have been regarded by Americans with more affection than almost any other form of wildlife.

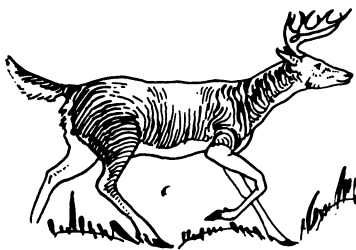
Not only poets, but the hunters who sought deer have praised their delicate beauty, quiet dignity and grace of movement.

The Indians were dependent upon deer. They gave him his venison and pemmican for food, hides for warmth on winter nights, buckskin for clothing and antler-points for tools and ornaments.

Fat is a good index to the general physical condition of deer in the winter. The less fat you find on a wintering deer, the nearer he is to starvation.

Deer come to the beginning of winter with considerable reserves of fat, stored in various parts of their bodies during their long summer of browsing. The carcass of a deer shot in autumn will have a layer

Deer



of fat under almost all parts of its skin, with thicker masses on hips, saddle and elsewhere.

There will be a great deal of fat around the internal organs, even a spot of fat on the heart. The marrow in the long bones will be white with fat.

As the summer browse-plants are ban-

ished by the onset of winter, the deer turns to less appetizing and less nourishing foods. These may fill the stomach, but they make no fat, and the animal begins to use up its reserves.

First to go are the outside layers and masses of fat—the deer loses its late-summer roundness, becomes more angular in outline.

Later in winter, especially if the snows are deep and even winter browse is hard to get at, the hunger-pinch becomes more severe and the internal reserves are drawn upon.

The carcass of a winter-killed deer will show very little visceral fat; and if the fat spot on the heart is gone, it is a pretty sure sign that the animal was really starving.

Indication of extreme distress is the disappearance of fat from the bone marrow. Deer in the final stages of malnutrition will have nothing in the long-bone cavities but a kind of red jelly.

Science News Letter, December 8, 1956