

• New Machines and Gadgets •

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⚙️ **TRAVEL SHAVING DEVICES** operate from automobile power sources. One draws power through the car radio, can be installed easily, fits all cars and operates all AC/DC electric shavers. The other is a shaver that plugs into the cigarette lighter.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **BARBECUE GRILL** can be built into a cabinet or counter top or used in other indoor or outdoor installations. Available in two models, the barbecue has a stainless steel top and a heavy steel fire pan that is moved up or down by a crank. The units are portable.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **EXPOSURE DIALER** for photograph fans gives the correct exposures for day or night. Good for any film, the dial is an all-metal disc with a ready reference chart of film speeds and guide numbers. All settings are designed for direct reading.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **DOOR KNOBS** for decorating the home are molded from an acrylic resin. The material can be molded in a wide range of



shapes and colors, or even embedded with metallic flakes as shown in the photograph. The knobs do not tarnish and are non-conductors of electricity.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **STEEL NAILER** is described as driving nails where a hammer cannot. A clip holds the nail in an exact position while the plunger stroke drives it in. The nine-inch long nailer is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. It can be used for brads, nails or spikes.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **WINDOW WASHER** can be used to wash the outside of windows from inside the house. The cleaner, which can be bent to get at corners and edges, dries windows too.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **MINIATURE GOLF COURSE** can be set up in the backyard. Steel-shafted clubs, balls and a variety of obstacles are provided. The course can be had in a five-hole set or a nine-hole set. Putting cups and hole markers are also provided.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957

⚙️ **BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK** allows homeowners to leave their windows partially open at top or bottom, or both, yet securely locked. Easily installed, the metal locking device fits any standard size wooden frame window.

Science News Letter, June 15, 1957



Nature Ramblings



By HORACE LOFTIN

► MANY A CITY dweller, thinking back to childhood days in the little home town, remembers best of all the rows of white elms that made a solid green archway over the narrow streets. To many of us, these lovely elms, *Ulmus americana*, typify the best in small-town America, the "home town."

But a trip back to the home town now might sadden our city dweller, for he may find the elms gone, or at best their ranks thinned and battered.

Sometime prior to 1930, a destructive fungus disease appeared in Europe, making its effects especially felt on the elms which helped to hold together the dikes of Holland. American plant quarantine officers kept a stern watch to see that this Dutch elm disease did not slip into this country.

In spite of their efforts, the fungus disease erupted in Ohio in 1930. Attempts were made to wipe it out there, but three

Elm Enemy



years later 3,800 infected elms were found in New Jersey and others in Connecticut. Thereafter, each year found it spreading into new areas of the country.

The source of infection was finally determined. English elm logs, imported into this country to make veneer, were found to be highly infested with the elm bark beetle, *Scolytus multistriatus*. These beetles, in

turn, were found to be the carriers of the Dutch elm disease fungus, *Graphium ulmi*. When the disease-bearing insect once enters a living elm, there is no effective remedy beyond felling and burning the tree.

Due to the Dutch elm disease invasion, many of the finest stands of white elm have disappeared and countless American streets have lost their green cover.

A tree infested with the elm bark beetle will show scattered holes where the larvae have bored through the bark. Under the bark, the channels where the larvae move about can be seen. The fungus makes itself known by crooking of the twigs and by falling of the leaves during the growing season. In winter, dead leaves may remain on the tips of branches. Death of the tree is a matter of time only.

Many tree diseases may show similar symptoms. It is wise to seek expert advice if you suspect Dutch elm disease in your neighborhood.

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