

• New Machines and Gadgets •

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⚙️ **DRAFT SHIELD** is a second wind-shield made for all convertibles. It is designed for installation behind the driver and spans the full width of the car. Made of a flexible, transparent material, the shield can be put in place without tools and taken down and rolled up for storage when not in use.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

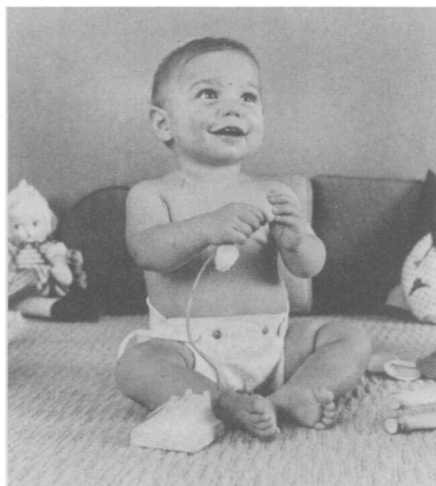
⚙️ **TREATED SKILLET** of cast iron is "broken-in" before use with a coating of a silicone compound. As the skillet is used, the natural cooking oils gradually replace the silicone. Rustproof, the pan "browns" foods with no sticking from the start.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

⚙️ **FOUR-CELL TORCH** is said to have a quarter-mile night-time penetration. The six-volt flashlight uses standard D-cell batteries and is housed in an all brass, light-weight seamless barrel. Its lighthouse is two and one-half inches in diameter. The torch weighs 22 ounces.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

⚙️ **DIAPER PANTY**, shown in the photograph, is an adjustable combination that snaps into place and is described as eliminating pin problems and folding. Designed to fit tots from birth to 18 months, the



diaper is equipped with snap fasteners. It is made from preshrunk 100% combed cotton knit yarn in three-ply thickness. The snappers are adjustable to six positions on each side.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

⚙️ **DARKROOM OUTFIT** is designed for home developing of films and prints. The kit contains a developing tank, a contact printer with built-in safelight and printing

light, three plastic trays, a glass graduate, amber safelight lamp, thermometer, stirring rod, film clips and chemicals.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

⚙️ **BALL RETRIEVER** for golfers can hold 22 balls. Designed to eliminate stooping or bending during practice, the plastic holder picks up the balls for you. It can release all the balls at once, or one at a time. The retriever is made of plastic and fits into a golf bag.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

⚙️ **COMBINATION TOOL** is a carton-opener, cutter and scraper. The one-piece handle never has to be taken apart and reassembled and the blade projection can be adjusted without removing hardware parts. The blades are heavy-duty cutters. The tool also features a removable, left- or right-handed, carton-guard.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957

⚙️ **BARE METAL PRIMER** has been developed for use on aluminum boats. The primer produces a thin film on the surface of the metal that is described as chipproof and peelproof. It dries in five minutes, and can also be used on steel, galvanized iron and copper alloys. A gallon will cover about 300 square feet.

Science News Letter, November 23, 1957



Nature Ramblings



By HORACE LOFTIN

► THE FIRST Thanksgiving table set by the Pilgrim Fathers was heavy with fruits and flesh native to the bounteous New World. Not least among the succulent native foods were dish after dish of wild turkey, from the seemingly endless supply of the Massachusetts forests.

An endless supply? Today there are no wild turkeys in Massachusetts, nor are they found in many northeastern and Midwestern states where they once ranged abundantly.

Still, the Pilgrims had little reason to think there would not always be wild turkeys for Thanksgiving feasts. "Sometimes there will be forty, three-score, and a hundred in a focke . . ." wrote William Wood, an early colonist in Massachusetts.

"Such as love Turkie hunting," continued Wood, "must follow it in winter after a new falne snow, when hee may follow them by their tracts; some have killed ten or a dozen in halfe a day; if they can be found towards an evening and

An Ended "Endless Supply"



watched where they peirch, if one come about ten or eleaven of the clocke he may shoot as often as he will, they will set, unless they be slenderly wounded. These Turkies remaine all the yeare long, the price of a good Turkie is foure shillings; and he is well worth it, for he may be in weight forty pound."

As the colony grew, forest sites became farm sites and towns and factories sprang up where once wilderness reigned. Caught between hunting pressure and the destruction of their natural habitats, the wild

turkeys had little chance. Without protection, they would perish, and perish they did.

Wood wrote about "flockes" of 100 in the 1620's. By the last part of the 1700's most of the wild turkeys had disappeared from east of the Connecticut River. The Pilgrims' colony, Massachusetts, probably saw the last of its wild turkeys about the time of the Civil War, some 200 years from "endless supply" to extinction.

Today, with the help of enlightened hunting regulations and alert conservation officers, the wild turkey is holding its own in the deep woods and swamps of the South. In many peripheral areas, such as Pennsylvania, the wild turkey is regaining a foothold.

Once the symbol of abundant natural resources, this American game bird has been brought to extinction over much of its old range. As with all our diminishing natural resources, only conservation in action will insure this wild heritage of the New World.

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