## · New Machines and Gadgets ·

For sources of more information on new things described, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to SCIENCE NEWS LETTER, 1719 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., and ask for Gadget Bulletin 956. To receive this Gadget Bulletin without special request each week, remit \$1.50 for one year's subscription.

steel, is used to strain grease from foods while over heat. It can also be used as a drainer on saucepans. The gadget can be clamped to cooking utensils from 7 inches to 11 inches in diameter.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

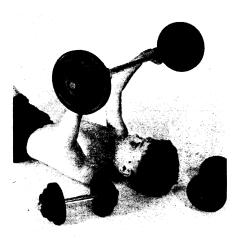
PHOTOGRAPH ENLARGER CONTROL automatically figures the diaphragm aperture. The control is adjusted to the speed of the photographic paper. Then an image of the negative is projected onto a photo-electric cell. The diaphragm opening is indicated on a so-called "magic lamp."

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

PLASTIC FOAM WEATHERSTRIP-PING with self-adhesive backing has many household uses. Besides its weatherstripping function, it is used as insulation on refrigerator and freezer doors. It also reduces vibration of electrical appliances when applied to their bases.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

HOLLOW BARBELLS, shown in the photograph, made of a polyethylene are filled with water or sand to adjust their weights. For use by children, the weights



can be varied between two pounds and 20 pounds. The bar is made of aluminum.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

AIR-CONDITIONED RUBBER BOOTS produce a bellows-like action with every step. Ridges molded inside the all-rubber, unlined boot direct the ventilation

and circulation of air. The boots also come in neoprene, a synthetic rubber, for heavy-duty wear.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

MOBILE POWER CONVERTER is installed in cars, trucks, boats or planes. There are models for 6-volt and 12-volt batteries. The device converts direct current into 110-volt, 60-cycle alternating current for operating various electrical appliances from a car battery.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

TELESCOPE CAMERA for taking pictures of the moon and stars and long-distance terrestrial objects fits onto standard telescopes. It uses sheet film. The Germanmade shutter has nine speeds between "time" and 1/200 of a second.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958

TWO-STAGE TOY ROCKET, made of plastic, operates on water and air. After partial filling with water (soda water gives more push), air is added with a hand pump, included in the set. The first stage lifts the rocket to about 250 feet. The second stage is automatically released and climbs up still higher.

Science News Letter, October 11, 1958



## Nature Ramblings



## By HORACE LOFTIN

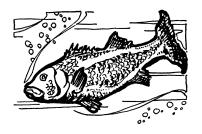
➤ OFTEN WHEN an American hunter pulls the trigger, he contributes to the preservation of the game species which he hunts. And when a fisherman buys a new plug to pull a bass out of the water, he may be helping the nation's population of sports fishes in a generous manner.

The sportsman may not be consciously aware of his contribution to good fish and wildlife conservation, but thanks to two very wise and farsighted Federal laws, he cannot help but aid the nation's game and game habitats.

The two laws involved are the Pittman-Robertson (P-R) and the Dingell-Johnson (D-J) Acts, known jointly as the "Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration" acts.

These laws provide for a sizable excise tax on all guns and ammunition and on fishing tackle, which expense is passed on to the hunters and fishermen who benefit most directly from its use. The money is then

## Helping Our Wildlife



made available to the wildlife divisions of the state governments, for exclusive use in management and research on fish and game.

During 1957, the states and territories received some \$16,000,000 from P-R funds and \$5,000,000 from D-J funds, for their work on fish and game conservation. The states put up an additional one-quarter of this amount as required matching funds. With this income, 1957 proved to be one

of the most successful years in fish and game management and research on record.

In the period before P-R and D-J funds, the various states had to depend almost entirely on revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses for all of the activities of the conservation agencies. By the time that law enforcement, administration, managed game hunts, and a multitude of other necessary functions were provided for, there was far too little left for effective management work.

With a growing number of hunters (more than doubling since the end of World War II) and decreasing fish and game habitats, the management problem was acute. Not only hunting and fishing, but all phases of conservation of our natural resources were beginning to suffer.

It was in the face of this alarming situation that Congress passed the P-R and D-J acts, acts which now rank among the most important conservation measures of the cen-

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