

New Machines and Gadgets

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BABY BOTTLE CADDY, a soft washable plastic harness, holds baby's bottle securely within his reach while preventing him from throwing or dropping it. The harness is slipped over the baby and fastened in back. After feeding it can be adjusted to hold a toy.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

NO-ICE WATER CIRCULATOR prevents water from freezing around a dock or pier. Placed in the deepest part of the off-shore water, a propeller encased in a circular filter moves warm, dense sub-strata water to the surface to melt ice or prevent freezing.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

NEST OF KEYHOLE SAWS has three interchangeable blades and a quick-change locking head which holds the blades in eight positions. They cut wood, metal lath, steel, plastic and asbestos board, and can be used for sawing curves, circles, in and out of corners and flush to a wall.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

TANNING HATS, shown in the photograph, are made of a plastic that absorbs some of the burning ultraviolet rays. The manufacturer says that as long as the



wearer stays in the shadow of the hat sun-burning will be retarded, while enough sun will get through to produce a tan. Made by a vacuum forming process, the hats are available in a wide range of colors.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

RIBBED NURSING NIPPLE has hollow side ribs that give the nipple a snug, mouth-

fitting shape and permit a continuous flow of formula. Air swallowing and drooling are reduced. The supporting ribs protect against collapse so the nipple can be made of softer, more pliable rubber.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

CHARCOAL STARTER POT produces red hot coals for starting barbecue fires in 12 minutes. The lighter is filled with charcoal and plugged into an electric outlet. In a few minutes the charcoal is hot and ready to be put into a charcoal grill.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

STAIN-RESISTANT TABLECLOTH is chemically treated to resist and prevent stains. The chemical gives each fiber an invisible coating. The tablecloth repels oil-borne and water-borne stains, and needs less laundering than an ordinary cloth. The cloths are available in various colors and sizes, with matching napkins.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960

TOY AIR CAR KIT produces a plastic model of future transportation. The toy rides on an invisible cushion of air created by an electric motor within the car itself. Operated by a hand trigger control cell, the car rises, hovers and darts on command.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960



Nature Ramblings



By HORACE LOFTIN

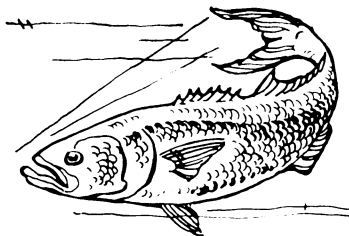
MAN, THE HUMAN ANIMAL, differs from his fellow creatures in a multitude of ways. One of the chief differences is the great degree to which Homo sapiens has been able to alter his natural environment.

When some caveman first donned an animal skin to protect himself from the Ice Age cold, he modified his environment as no other creature had ever done before. Such an ability to change our surroundings has led to our present age of dense populations, cities of concrete, technical marvels—and smog and aspirin.

Certainly, civilized man could not survive in a state of unaltered nature. On the other hand, can biological man survive in an unrelieved state of asphalt artificiality?

The indications are that he cannot—or should not—divorce himself from nature for best mental and physical health. And with or without a doctor's advice, a large proportion of Americans strike out each

Call of the Wild



year for the nation's fields and streams to renew their old alliance with nature.

A hint as to the numbers of Americans responding to nature's beckoning can be seen from a study by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Here are some rather astonishing statistics from the survey:

One out of every three households in the United States has one or more hunters or fishermen among its members. Big city dwellers include one in six families with hunters or fishermen; in small cities and towns, one in three; in rural areas, one in two.

One out of every five persons 12 years of age or older is a hunter, a fisherman or both. Fishing is most popular, with one out of every four males following Isaac Walton's lead—and a surprising one in every 11 of the ladies following her husband's or boy friend's lead to the water.

Hunting remains a man's sport, however. One in every five males versus one in every 128 females are hunters.

Big city folk get in comparatively little hunting—only two percent of the population, versus ten percent who fish. In smaller cities, some six percent hunt and 16% fish. In towns and rural areas, about 14% hunt and 21% fish.

A cash value has been put on hunting and fishing. It is estimated that some three billion dollars are spent annually for fishing and hunting in the U. S. One billion of this is for hunting, the other two billion dollars for fishing. This sum alone gives an inkling of the value Americans place on our outdoor heritage.

Science News Letter, July 23, 1960