PARK PRACTICE

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NUMBER 6

Grist

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER '66

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in cooperation with DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, National Park Service
and NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (AIPE)

Commentary—

"I'VE GOT A GLORY"

The 'Bayou Belle' (that wasn't always her name) had fallen upon evil days. Once, in the postbellum years, she had plied the great river from Pittsburgh to the Gulf, carrying the rich produce of the valley plantations to the industrial centers and marketplaces spread a thousand miles or more up and down its banks. In those days she was called 'Southern Queen' and she was a sight to behold.

But things change for ships as they change for men, and the day arrived when other modes of transportation put her services less in demand. No longer was her whistle heard 'round the bend; no longer did crinoline and lace swish through her grand ballroom; no longer did ruffled-shirted dandies spin roulette wheels or deal faro in her gaming room; no longer were her decks piled high with cotton and molasses. Now she was reduced to threading her way through the stumps in the marshes and backwaters of the Delta country earning a few dollars here and there by moving the meanest kinds of cargo.

Her owners—and there had been many down through the years—had let her decline into disrepute among the river folk. She needed caulking and she needed paint. She needed many other attentions and she needed them badly. Her bilge reeked with the foul smells of decaying slime and burnt engine oil. Her engine room—the very heart of this grand old lady—was dark and dirty, and the sounds and odors which issued forth therefrom told even those who knew little of such matters that she was ailing. The berths in her crew went abegging.

Uncle John, too, had fallen upon evil days. The same malady which had attacked the Bayou Belle had, in a manner of speaking, also brought Uncle John low; there no longer was a demand for the specialization of an era. Whereas Uncle John had tended the finest carriages and harness teams of the plantation owners in a sleepy river town, folks there had turned, in ever-increasing numbers, to the 'horseless carriages'. Uncle John, admired and respected though he was by all who knew him, just wasn't needed any longer in his line of work.

How Uncle John and the Bayou Belle got together is a long story, but it can be summed up in the simple word "hunger." He jumped at the chance to keep body and soul together by becoming the old side-wheeler's engine room attendant. That was a happy day for both boat and man!

About a month after Uncle John shipped on, a steamboat inspector, not particularly relishing his current assignment because of the vessel's reputation, climbed aboard the Bayou Belle at New Orleans and got the surprise of his young life. Where once had been the dismal hole charitably called the engine room, he now peered down into a place of new brightness, of freshly painted walls and floors and machinery, of polished brass and rust-free moving parts; a place which now gave forth the smells and sounds one might anticipate from any well-kept engine room. Uncle John's beaming face shone forth, adding sparkle to the new look of the place.

"The Saints preserve us!"—from the surprised inspector. "Sure now, and how did this all come about, I'm askin'?"

"I've got me a glory" was Uncle John's simple, honest, straightforward answer.

A glory! How else could it have been said? What else could have motivated such a wholesome change? 'Glory' could here be called 'dedication', or 'pride'. It might have been called 'purpose'. But by whatever name it is called it was, in this case, one humble man's contribution to a better way and a brighter day.

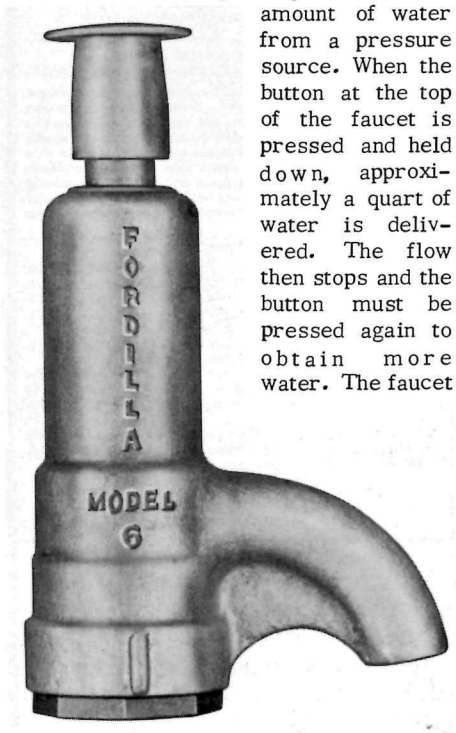
The Bayou Belle is gone now, her creaking beams and worn planking too tired to carry her further. But when she passed away it surely must have been with pride, for she had regained some of her former lustre, thanks to one man who had 'a glory'.

Would that more of us had glories!

—IBL

NO MORE PUDDLES UNDER FAUCET

Water waste and the unsightliness of water accumulated under ordinary faucets can be eliminated. The Fordilla is a special faucet for dispensing a controlled amount of water from a pressure source. When the button at the top of the faucet is pressed and held down, approximately a quart of water is delivered. The flow then stops and the button must be pressed again to obtain more water. The faucet



cannot be left open and water cannot be wasted without actual intent and effort.

This water-saving faucet is well adapted for use in parks, camps, cemeteries and at beaches. As many as 40 or 50 can be served from a 1" line. Ordinarily the lateral from the supply line to each Fordilla faucet can be of 1/2" pipe unless the lateral is long or the pressure low. Operation is satisfactory at pressures as low as 5 psi, although delivery per push is reduced slightly.

The faucet is threaded to attach to 3/4" iron pipe, which is recommended as the smallest size riser to use. For public park use, a 1" pipe, reudced to 3/4" at the top, would be preferable if the unsupported riser is over 30" in length. If possible, the bottom of the riser should be encased in concrete to provide stability. A shelf of masonry extended under the spout would provide convenient support for vessels while filling.

For additional information write to: The Fort Meter Box Company, Inc., Wabash, Indiana 46992.

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3 IN 1 CLEANER

Heavy duty cleaning, disinfection, and odor control have always been serious problems in park installations. A-33, a product of Airkem, Inc., is a three-in-one product designed to help handle these problems.

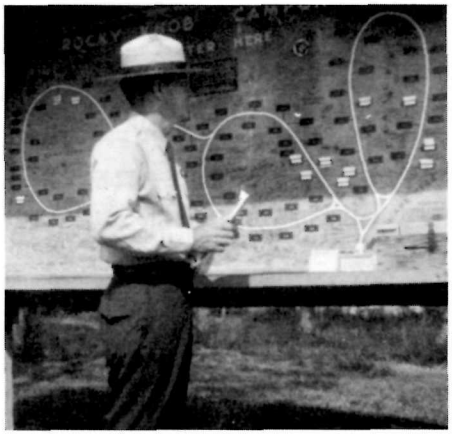
As a heavy-duty cleaner, A-33 provides a non-ionic synthetic detergent which removes even the most stubborn grime, Airkem reports. The manufacturer also claims that it has been used effectively in hospitals, schools, and other buildings where there is need for a powerful germicide for total disinfection. Phenol coefficient of 10.0 (S. Typhosa) and 12.5 (M. Aureus) will help reduce chances of spreading disease in public buildings.

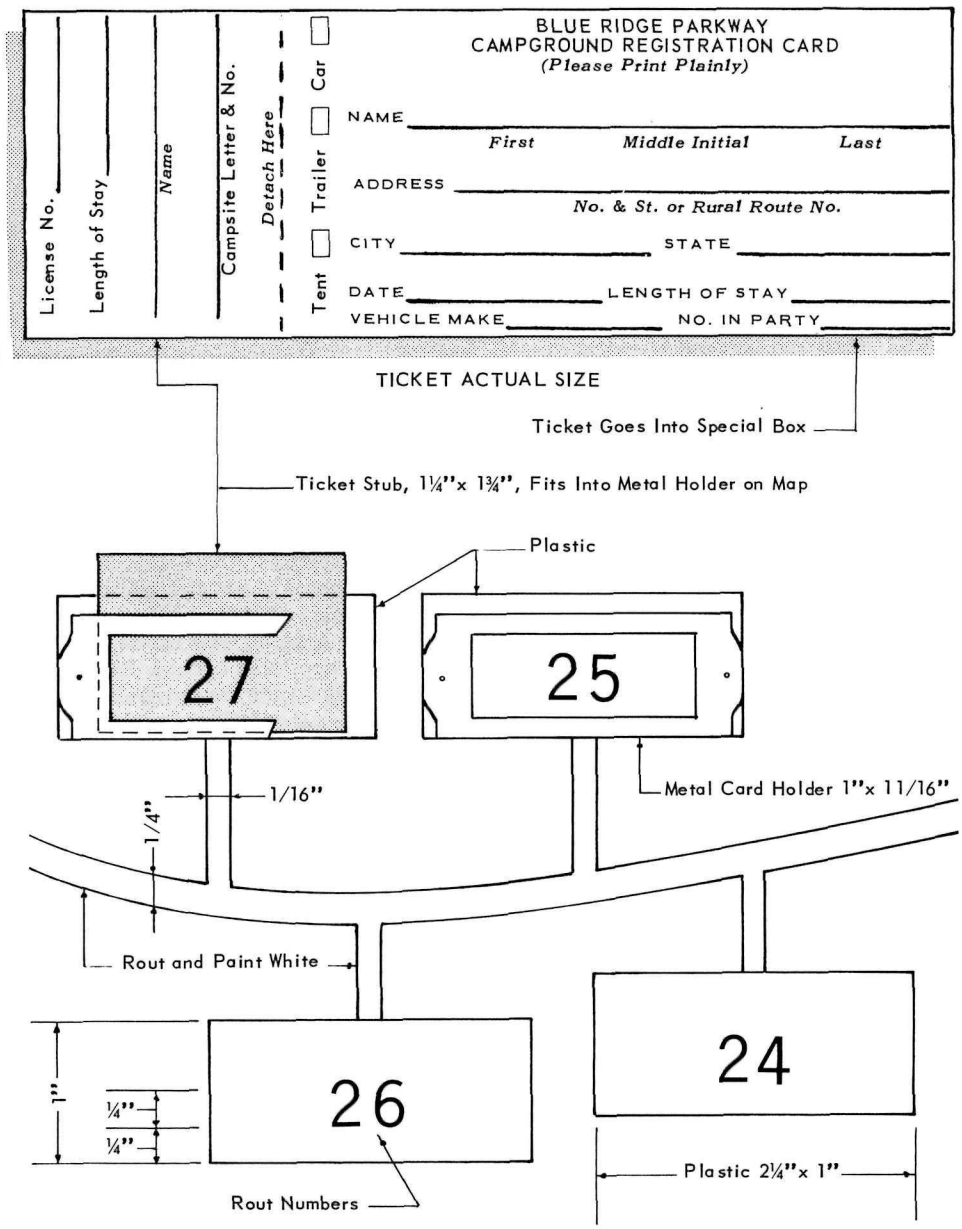
Airkem also has included in A-33 odor counteractants which are designed to neutralize unpleasant odors. Small quantities of essential oils are emitted into the atmosphere to give indoor areas an outdoor smell.

The product is available from 68 distributors throughout the country. For information about a distributor near you write to: John A. Memmolo, Airkem, Inc., P. O. Box 203, Commerce Road, Carlstadt, N. J., 07072.

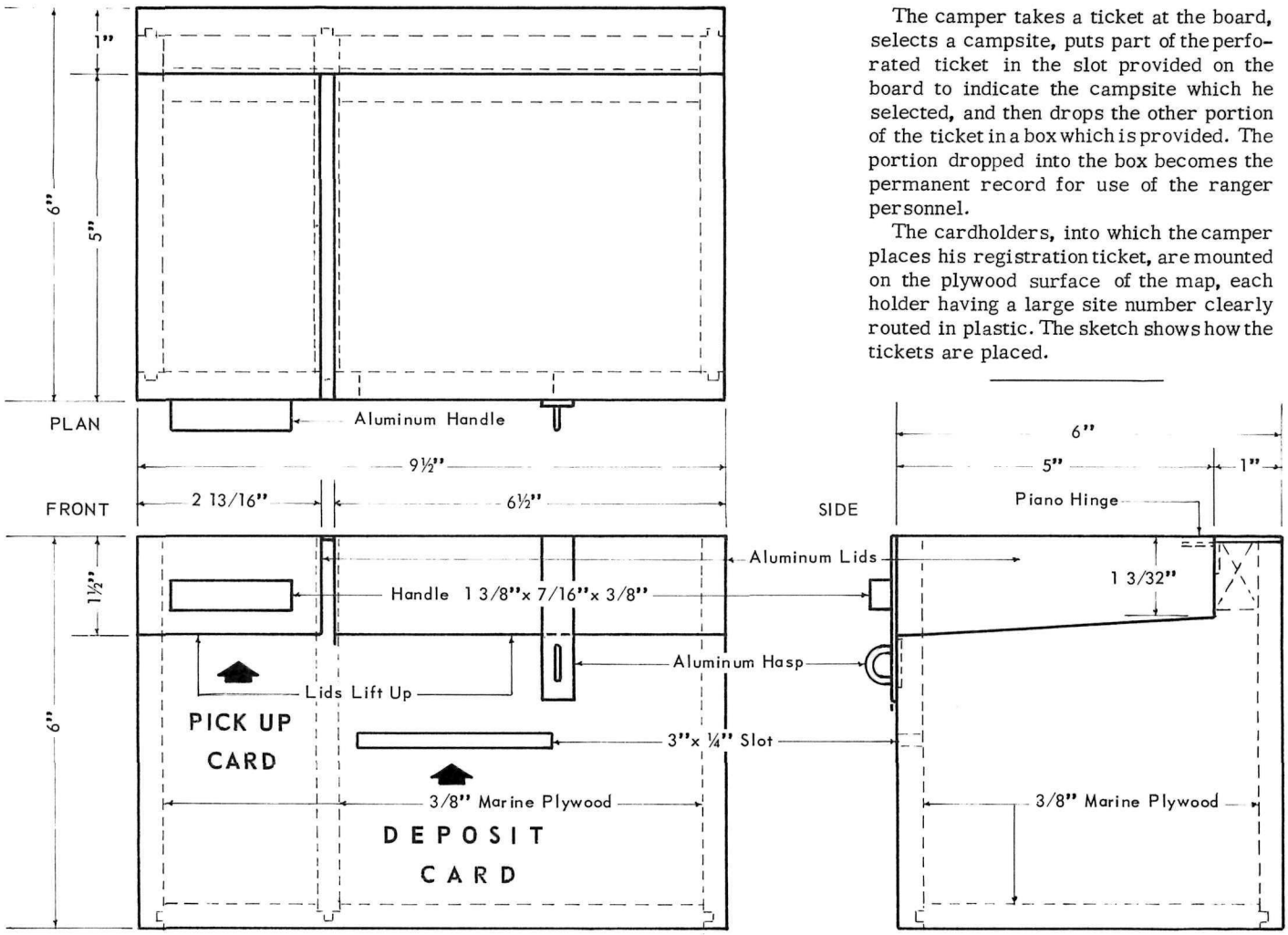
CAMPGROUND SELF-REGISTRATION MAP BOARD

The registration board shown in the photos was designed for the campgrounds on the Blue Ridge Parkway by John D. Tarter, Landscape Architect. The design is being used in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Shenandoah National Park, and will in time become a standard for all the new campgrounds designed by the Philadelphia Service Center.





DETAIL FROM CAMPGROUND SELF-REGISTRATION MAP



The camper takes a ticket at the board, selects a campsite, puts part of the perforated ticket in the slot provided on the board to indicate the campsite which he selected, and then drops the other portion of the ticket in a box which is provided. The portion dropped into the box becomes the permanent record for use of the ranger personnel.

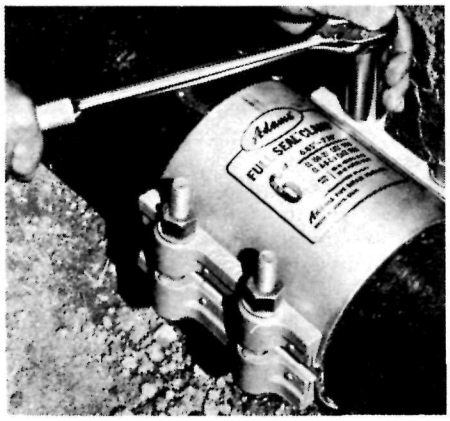
The cardholders, into which the camper places his registration ticket, are mounted on the plywood surface of the map, each holder having a large site number clearly routed in plastic. The sketch shows how the tickets are placed.

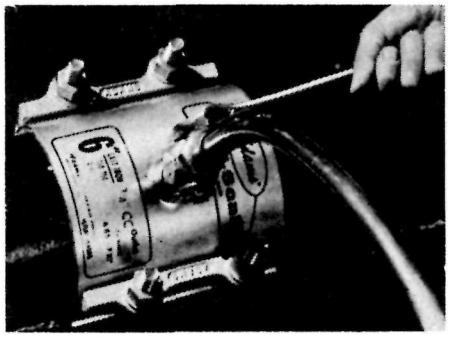
FAST REPAIR FOR PIPE LEAKS

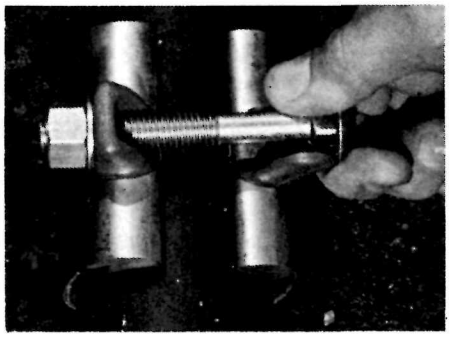
Speed is a mighty important factor when you've got a leak in a pipe. The clamps shown here can be installed fast and easily, without a bucket of tools.

These Adams Pipe Repair Clamps come in a complete range of types, sizes, lengths and materials to help you repair leaks and splits, and to replace pulled-out service connections.

For further information write to Mueller Company, Adams Pipe Repair Products Division, Decatur, Ill., or see your local Mueller Representative.







DUCK BLIND FROM SALVAGED BOX

The box shown here on the truck was headed for the dump when the inventive eye of Edward J. Fahey, Senior Park Manager, Southwest Colorado Game Fish and Parks Department, rescued it.

The 64" x 64" x 66" deep cement box was no longer needed when a valve wheel and control system was replaced. Ed replanted the box at Sweitzer Lake outside Delta, Colorado, lined the bottom with bales of straw, and now it will hold three good sized men ready for the shoot.

Speaking of Interpretation -

LOW-PRICED UNDER-WATER SYSTEM

The Hydro-eye underwater television camera, model TC-300, shown here is claimed to be the lowest-priced underwater TV system—under $3000 for camera, including lens and vidicon. The complete system, including the Model 86 portable monitor, also shown here, light, and 500 feet of cable, sells for less than $5000.

The system is the product of the Oceanographic Engineering Corporation, P.O. Box 10766, San Diego, California 92110. The camera is specifically designed for shallow depth (to 1000 feet) and to diver held uses. All control circuits are built-in and the 60 cycle power supply is self-contained. Automatic features include regulated electronic focus, remote controlled optical focus, and 3000:1 automatic light control.

Hydro-eye uses simple, inexpensive three conductor cable. Only low voltages are used in the cable and underwater elements making for safe operation. The camera is said to have a temperature tolerance of from -14° to +140° F, to be completely weather and explosion proof and to be impervious to corrosive chemical atmosphere.

MOUNTING BOARDS FOR INSECTS

It is often apparent that the designers and manufacturers of insect mounting boards have never mounted an insect. Evidence? You can hardly pierce the boards with an insect pin and it is difficult to regulate and keep the pinhead at a standard distance from the mounted insect, thereby giving you an uneven display of these interesting animals. Constructing your own mounting boards takes time too when using wood.

George J. Knudsen, Chief Park Naturalist for the Wisconsin Conservation Department has used all of his old mounting boards for fireplace kindling and is now using stryofoam blocks. George says the blocks are wonderful and can be 'manufactured' rapidly and cheaply.

George uses styrofoam blocks 1" to 1 1/2" in thickness and of variable lengths and widths, depending upon storage space. The pinning surface can be lightly smoothed with a fine sandpaper on an electric sander or by hand. Using a razor enables you to cut elongate depressions into the pinning surface to accommodate the bodies of the insects whose wings you desire to spread. Or --- a short length of steel can be heated and pressed into the hole. Blocks without depressions can be used for beetles, bugs, flies, etc. The styrofoam surface is porous enough so that the legs of the insects are easily spread and will hold their position well if they have tarsal claws.

The pin can be easily raised or lowered in the soft styrofoam to give you the proper heights desired to "even up" your display.

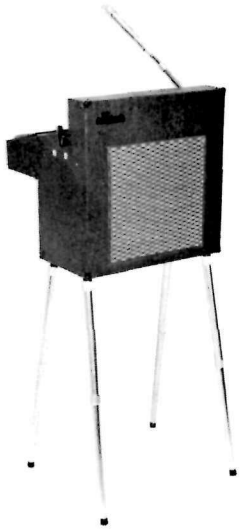
Using ordinary microscope slides and pins, instead of blotter strips, or paper, works well and enables you to detect any wrinkles in the specimens' wings.

Care must be taken when using certain liquid chemicals such as carbon tetrachloride to kill the insect, for some chemicals dissolve the styrofoam and paste down your specimen. Allow the chemical-soaked insects to dry a bit before mounting them.

INSTANT SOUND

You can amplify the sound of your voice to be heard easily by 50 or up to 2,600 people, without even plugging in a sound system. The lid of the compact case shown here lifts, you swing out the microphone, pull a switch, and start talking.

The unit, which combines a portable lectern and a public address system, operates from either dry cell batteries or 115 volt electrical outlets. The microphone with adjustable support swings out from storage under the reading lamp. The microphone arm extends and adjusts the removable microphone in all directions on the support arm. A locking device prevents accidental removal of the microphone from the arm, yet the mike can be released for use on a 10-foot extension cord as a walk-around microphone. It is a uni-directional dynamic type which minimizes all sounds but that of the speaker's voice, and its rugged construction makes it suitable for hand use.



The reading counter surface measures 11 1/2 x 18 inches when the top of the case is open. This two-panel hinged counter is covered with durable non-reflecting vinyl. The upper panel conceals the speaker compartment and the lower panel conceals the auxiliary equipment compartment.

At the lower front of the case behind a protective hinged cover is the auxiliary equipment panel which has connections for two extra microphones, record player, tape recorder (record and playback), two extra loudspeakers, battery meter, 115 volt, a.c. connector and 115 volt convenience outlet.

This self-contained unit, called Lecternette, is made by Sound-Craft Systems, Inc., Morrilton, Arkansas, and is listed in the GSA Federal Supply Schedule Price List.

American Druggist COUNTERDOSES For The Home

POISONS

Acids · 18
Bichloride of Mercury · 6
Camphor · 1
Carbon Monoxide · 16
Chlorine Bleach · 8
Disinfectant
with chlorine · **8**
with carbolic acid · **12**
Food Poisoning · 11
Furniture Polish · 17
Gasoline, Kerosene · 17
Household Ammonia · 10
Insect & Rat Poisons
with arsenic · **2**
with sodium fluoride · **14**
with phosphorus · **5**
with DDT · **11**
with strychnine · **15**
Iodine Tincture · 4
Lye · 10
Mushrooms · 11
Oil of Wintergreen · 9
Pine Oil · 17
Rubbing Alcohol · 9
Turpentine · 17
Washing Soda · 10

OVERDOSES

Alcohol · 9
Aspirin · 9
Barbiturates · 3
Belladonna · 15
Bromides · 11
Codeine · 13
Headache & Cold Compounds · 9
Iron Compounds · 7
Morphine, Opium · 13
Paregoric · 13
'Pep' Medicines · 2
Sleeping Medicines · 3

DO THIS FIRST

- Send for a doctor — immediately.
- Keep the patient warm.
- Determine if patient has taken
  (1) A POISON
  (2) AN OVERDOSE
- While waiting for physician, give appropriate counterdose below.
- But do not force any liquids on the patient — if he is unconscious.
- And do not induce vomiting if patient is having convulsions.

To Find the Correct Counterdose

- In one of the lists printed at left, find substance causing the trouble.
- Next to that substance is a number. This refers to counterdose bearing same number in the section below.

Keep all poisons and medicines out of reach of children

1
Induce vomiting with
- Finger in throat, or
- Teaspoonful of mustard in half glass of water, or
- Syrup of ipecac, or
- 3 teaspoons of salt in warm water.

2
- Give glass of milk, or give "universal antidote" (obtain from drug store and keep on hand at home).

Induce vomiting. (See #1)

3
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- Give 2 tablespoons epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.
- Then give large quantities of hot coffee or strong tea (instant or regular).

4
- Give 2 ozs thick starch paste. Mix cornstarch (or flour) with water.
- Then give 2 ozs salt in quart of warm water. Drink until vomit fluid is clear.
- Finally, give glass of milk

5
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- Then give 4 oz mineral oil. Positively do NOT give vegetable or animal oil.
- 4 oz hydrogen peroxide.
- 1 tablespoon sodium bicarb in quart of warm water.

6
- Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See #2)
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- 1 ounce of epsom salts in a pint of water.

7
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- 2 teaspoons of bicarb in a glass of warm water.
- Give glass of milk.

8
- Give patient one or two glasses of milk.

9
- Give a glass of milk.
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- Tablespoon sodium bicarb in quart of warm water.

10
- Give 2 tablespoons vinegar in 2 glasses of water.
- Give white of 2 raw eggs or 2 ounces of olive oil.
- Do NOT induce vomiting!

11
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- Give 2 tablespoons epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.

12
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- Then give 2 ounces of castor oil.
- Next give glass of milk or whites of 2 raw eggs.

13
- Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See #2)
- 2 tablespoons epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.
- Keep patient awake.

14
- Give 2 tablespoons of milk of magnesia.
- Give glass of milk.
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)

15
- Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See #2)
- Induce vomiting. (See #1)
- Give artificial respiration.
- Keep patient quiet.

16
- Carry victim into fresh air.
- Make patient lie down.

17
- Give water or milk.
- Give 2 oz vegetable oil.
- Do NOT induce vomiting.

18
- Give 1 oz milk of magnesia in large quantity of water.
- Do NOT induce vomiting!

IN EMERGENCY *Call:*

This chart is provided through the courtesy of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, Dan Kushner, Executive Editor, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

It is strongly recommended that the chart be located in a handy place in every home, and that it be carefully read NOW in anticipation of any poison or overdose emergency in the future.

Your local druggist may be able to supply you with copies of this chart. If he cannot, we suggest that this page be reproduced by duplicating machine in sufficient quantity to provide each employee with a copy for his home and his shop or office.

Remember--IT COULD SAVE SOMEONE'S LIFE.

IMPROVED RIGGING ON WINTER FIRST AID AKJAS

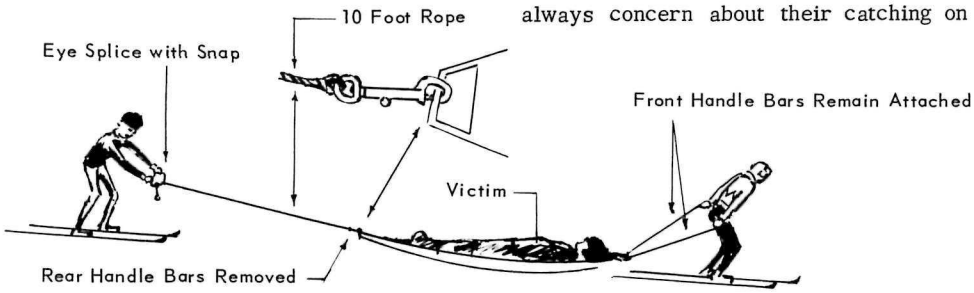
Safer and more efficient rigging of the Austrian type aluminum toboggans (first aid akjas) used for transporting accident victims at ski areas has been devised by Donald R. Brown, Supervisory Park Ranger, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

Remove the rear handlebars of the toboggan, Don says, and install a 10 foot tail rope. This rope should have an eye splice in one end to provide an easy grip for the rear skier and a snap hook in the other end to attach to the toboggan. The rope allows the rear skier to maneuver more freely than he could between the handlebars and permits more controlled, safer braking.

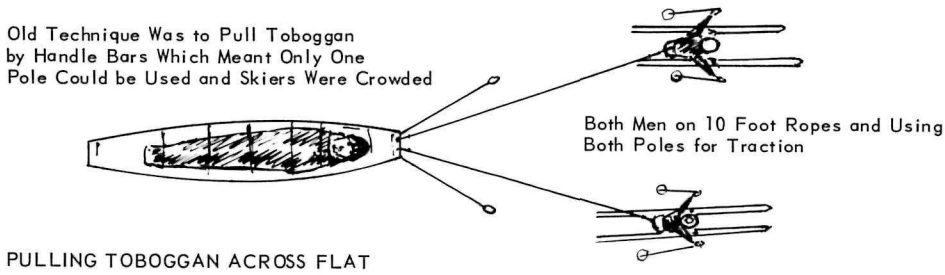
A second rope should be rigged with a snap hook in each end and should be stored in the toboggan. When the bottom of the hill is reached, the lead man, who came down the hill between the front handlebars, takes the stored rope, attaches one end to the front of the toboggan and the other to his tow gripper or around his waist. The tail man unsnaps his rope from the rear and snaps it on the front end. Now both men are ready to pull, flared out on 10 foot ropes, not crowding each other, and with both hands free can get good traction by using both ski poles. (At Wolverton it is about 700 feet from the base of the intermediate hill and 1200 feet from the base of the advanced hill to the first aid building. These long pulls are slightly uphill, are slow, and very difficult to negotiate if the handlebars are used to pull, for a skier then can use only one pole and constantly slides backwards. When handlebars are used, if two skiers are pulling they are so close that they step on each other's skiis.)

The handlebars on the toboggans used at Wolverton flare out at a wide angle, and when both sets were attached there was always concern about their catching on trees or other objects near the tow line. Now, when the toboggan is returned to the top of the hill it is pulled backward so that the handlebars on the front will be pointing down hill and not catch on anything. The rope with the snaps on both ends is now used to get the toboggan to the top of the hill; one end snapped to the rear of the toboggan and the other to the skier's tow gripper. Should the skier fall on the way up the hill or have some other difficulty he will remain attached to the toboggan, thus preventing a runaway.

Don says that all concerned feel that this is safer than the old one-hand method.

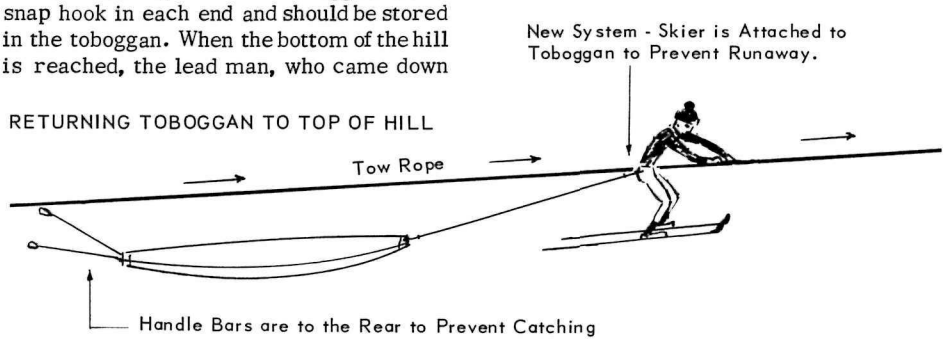


BRINGING TOBOGGAN DOWN SLOPE



PULLING TOBOGGAN ACROSS FLAT

RETURNING TOBOGGAN TO TOP OF HILL



NEW SAFETY MARKER

There has recently been introduced on the market a new type safety marker which overcomes some of the objectionable features of the older style markers. Not only can this new marker be used to warn of road and parking area striping but serves admirably as a safety warning to be set out on the road at scenes of accidents, loading or unloading operations for marking pot holes or other traffic hazards, or even as a warning to oncoming traffic when roadside repairs are being made.

Called the "Octopus" and manufactured by A. G. Vara & Son Inc., Hamburg, New York, this marker, which consists of an upright aluminum rod to which is attached either a pennant or an I.C.C. approved flag, is mounted in a socket made of spring steel and neoprene from which radiate either three or five spring legs. The whole assembly when folded fits into a tube (metal tubes may be purchased but the safety markers are furnished in cardboard tubes) from which they may be quickly shaken to open automatically and land upright on the road surface. If struck by a passing vehicle, they immediately bounce back to an upright position.

The photographs illustrate the safety marker tube from the end of which the marker is shaken when about to be set up, the marker being shaken from the tube,

and the marker in an upright position after landing on the ground.

The last picture shows reinserting the marker in the tube. This is accomplished simply by folding the spring legs up along the rod and winding the pennant around the top of the rod. The marker is then easily reinserted in the tube for future use.

The safety marker standards come in two styles; with five spring legs and standard pennant (Model OC-5-30-64) for $6 or with three spring legs (Model OC-3-23-64) for $3.50. The pennants, of brilliant fluorescent orange with a reflective white dot for night time visibility measures 12" x 18". The standard I.C.C. approved flag measures 12" x 12" and can be obtained in place of the pennant for an extra .50¢ each. The metal storage tubes are $1.50 each extra.

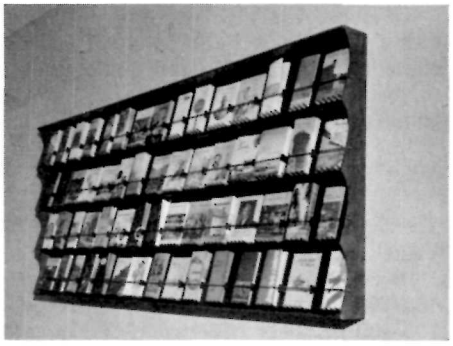
These (wind resistant and light weight) "Ocotopus" safety markers would make an excellent device to carry in ranger vehi-

cles and other park and recreation equipment working on the highways or along the shoulders of roads.

WALL RACK FOR PARK FOLDERS

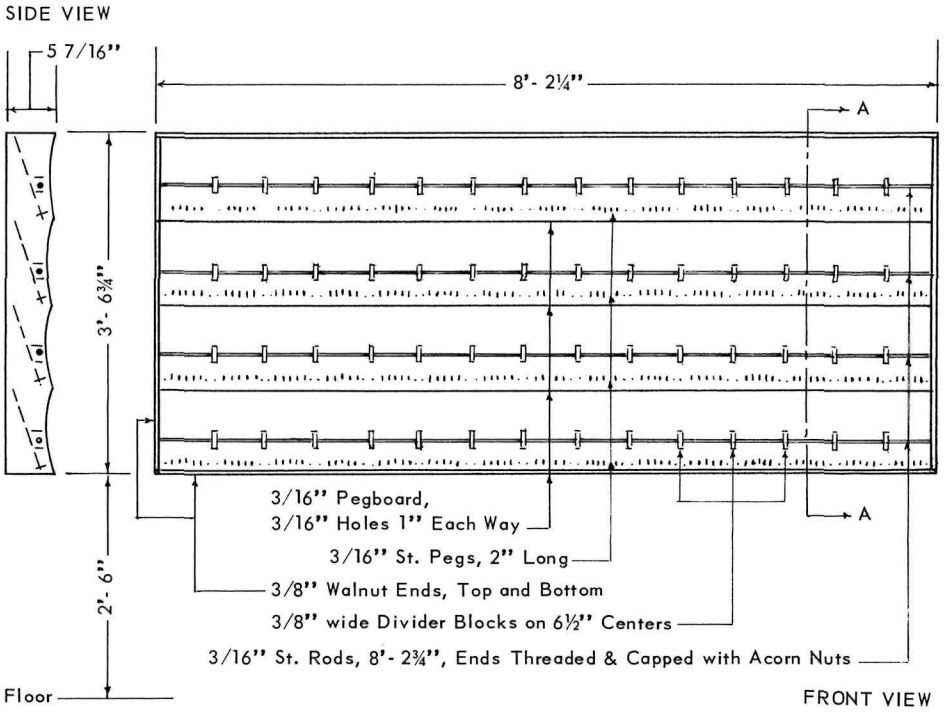
V. W. Flickinger, the distinguished former director of Ohio's State Park System and now on the staff of the Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, in Richmond, Virginia keeps his eyes wide open for those good ideas which help us to do a job more efficiently. This time he offers the park folder wall rack designed by the late William Merrill and installed in the Southeast Regional Office.

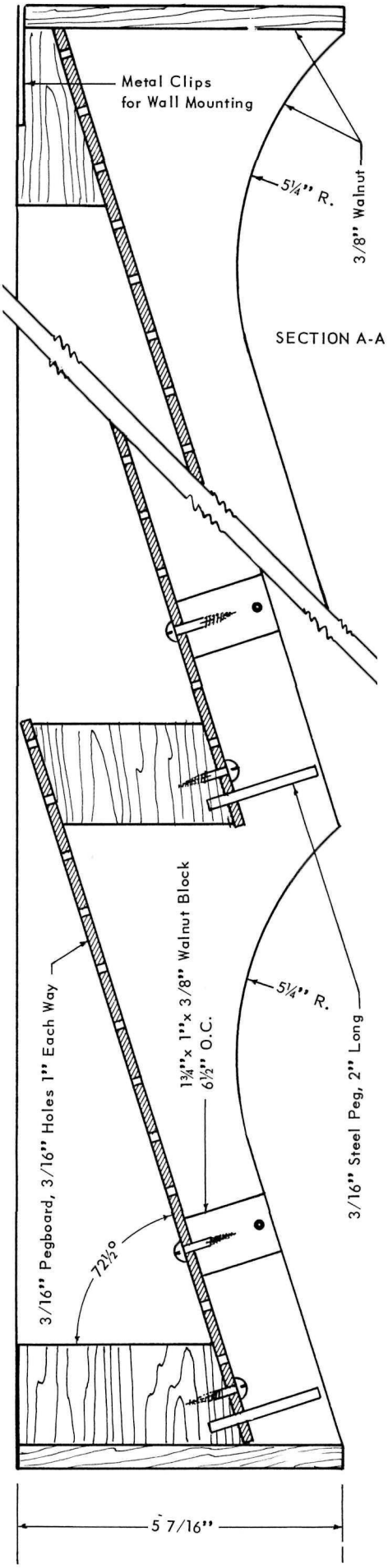
The rack, in this instance measuring 8' 2 1/4" long by 3' 6 3/4" high, can be of any size necessary to meet the needs of the park office. Pegboard 3/16" thick with holes on 1-inch centers is framed in a 3/8" walnut case 5 7/16" deep. The pegboard is cut in strips lengthwide about 11 inches wide. The upper edge of these strips are fastened against the back of the frame, flaring out about 3 1/2" at the bottom somewhat in the fashion of siding except that they are held out by wood



strips the entire length. At the back, these strips are fastened to the top of the next strip down. Wood blocks, 3/4" x 2" are placed 6" apart along each pegboard strip 3" up from the bottom after being drilled to accommodate a 3/16" steel rod that extends the entire width of the rack on each strip. Steel pegs, 3/16" x 2", are also placed into the bottom row of pegboard holes and about 1/2" into the wood strip for the folders to rest upon.

The photograph shows the finished rack with the park folders in place.





LATRINE ODOR CAN BE CONTROLLED

If the control of odors in pit latrines, vault toilets, and wash rooms is a problem, you'll be happy to know that the State of Ohio and the Ottawa Chemical Company, 700 N. Wheeling St., Toledo, Ohio 43605, have developed a latrine odor control system that really works. Take the word of Ken Byers, Division of Parks & Recreation, Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources. Working with the Ottawa Chemical people, Ken helped develop the Hiotrol system.

It consists of two chemicals: Hiotrol Topside and Hiotrol Bottomside.

"Topside" controls odors above the latrine floor while the "Bottomside" controls the odors in the vault and on the underside of the latrine floor. These chemicals are intended for use in vaults, pits, and in the immediate vicinity of flush toilets; they should not be introduced into septic tanks since they are designed to destroy bacteria, and it is the bacteria which cause the odor.

Hiotrol field research determined three major latrine odor sources or zones:

Zone 1: Vault sludge
Zone 2: Sludge residues on vault walls
Zone 3: Latrine seats, stools, risers, walls, floors and urinals

One application per season of Hiotrol Bottomside controls vault odors in zones 1 and 2. Regular cleaning with Hiotrol Topside controls odors in zone 3.

Field results in over 15 states are startling, according to reports. One Hiotrol Bottomside application per season controlled sludge and vault odors. Commercially introduced in February, 1966 by the Ohio Division of Parks, and by Frank Cope, Roadside Improvement, Ohio Dept. of Highways, Hiotrol can boast of over 10 million satisfied park visitors.

Here are some of Hiotrol's features:

Simplicity. Two chemicals do the complete job.

Effectiveness. Toilet odors completely controlled at all 80 sites tested.

Safety. Chemicals go only into the vault and safely rest under the sludge blanket. Above, in the toilet, on seats, walls and floors, only non-toxic, non-irritating chemicals are used.

Labor Cost Reduction. In the vault, one shot of Hiotrol per season works. Tests indicate that Hiotrol Bottomside may last 2 or 3 seasons.

Economy. Hiotrol Bottomside is not removed by pump-out.

Compatibility. Hiotrol Topside is a deodorant cleaner which is used in the toilet and can fit into established cleaning schedules.

To control sludge and sludge residue odors from vault walls in zones 1 and 2, Hiotrol Bottomside is used in the amount indicated on the table below, and this is based upon 1) total square feet of the vault or pit bottom, and 2) Public usage of the toilet.

Tot. Sq.ft. of Vault Bottom	Latrine Usage Light to Med.	Med. to Heavy
0-50 sq.ft.	2.5 gal.	5 gal.
50-100 sq.ft.	5. gal.	10 gal.
100-200 sq.ft.	7. gal.	15 gal.

Hiotrol Bottomside can be applied to the latrine vault bottom in two different ways (use only one):

1. Pour 100% Hiotrol Bottomside into the vault through each one of the stool and urinal openings. Divide the suggested amount of the chemical equally among all openings into the vault.

2. Squirt 100% Hiotrol Bottomside on all exposed inner vault surfaces, including the 4 walls, the underside of the floor, and upon the sludge surface. A portable garden sprayer is recommended in this method. Removing the sprayer orifice cap exposes four holes perpendicular to the sprayer tube. By holding the head of the sprayer tube below the stool riser, all vault walls may be squirted.

Hiotrol Bottomside costs $4.50 per gal. f.o.b. Toledo.

To control zone 3 odors, those on the floor and above in the latrine, the seats, risers, walls, floors and urinals, use the Hiotrol Topside as follows:

1. Dilute 1 part to 32 parts water. This is 4 oz. to 1 gallon.

2. Wash all topside surfaces in the following order: walls, seats, floors, urinals. Pour excess liquid in urinal and stool openings.

3. Wipe excess from seats with a clean cloth; allow other surfaces to dry normally. Do not rinse; Hiotrol Topside is non-irritating to skin.

Topside is a deodorant cleaner and may be used in normal cleaning water. It is compatible with other cleaning agents. It costs $3.00 per gallon f.o.b. Toledo.

We are advised that residual chemical deoderant action has been observed over a 24 hour period. Hiotrol Topside may be washed, sprayed or fogged on all latrine surfaces. Only non-hazardous and non-staining chemicals are used in its manufacture.

Many park visitors have remarked on the clean, wholesome fragrance of Hiotrol in interviews conducted where it has been tested. The clean fragrance is the public's assurance that their park managers are on the job. One Ohio truck driver summed up the over-all public opinion, we are told, when he said: "Darn (approximately: Ed.) glad the State has finally done something about that stinking toilet!"

CAMP MAINTENANCE BOOKLET

Persons involved in managing campgrounds and responsible for their maintenance will find a new publication by the Boy Scouts organization of much interest. Although written for use in their own specialized campground situations, much of its content is equally applicable elsewhere. Samples of checklists and management forms used by their people will be particularly helpful to managers new to this field. Like other BSA publications, it is available from the National Supply Services, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey. This particular publication, No. 3688, sells for 60¢.

FLOAT THAT BARGE

That picture is not of a school of porpoises—just an upside down raft, with six Government surplus floats attached. The photograph was taken at Sweitzer Lake, Delta, Colorado and sent in by Edward J. Fahey, Senior Park Manager, Southwest Colorado Game Fish and Parks Department.

Four pieces of Styrofoam were placed in the center of the 18' x 24' barge in additon to the six floats. The barge is powered by a 40-hp Johnson motor, and the floats help the motor keep the barge on an even course.

When not being used for work, the barge can be tied up to the beach for use of boaters.

RANGER 'RED' sez:-

"Do ya remember the good ol' days when meals were thought out, not thawed out?"

Jim Burnett & IBL