






PARK PRACTICE

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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS, INC.
and **AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES, INC.**
in cooperation with **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, National Park Service.**



STOREHOUSES OF KNOWLEDGE

Time was when the business of developing and operating parks or recreation areas, or conducting recreational programs, consisted of finding the best qualified personnel and putting them to the task almost "on their own." Those days have long since passed and the people need no longer be served by such hit or miss methods of yesteryear.

Not only have recent years seen a development of professionalism in park work bringing many disciplines into this rapidly expanding business of providing the fullest opportunities for leisure time activity; there have been developed vast storehouses of fully negotiable information compiled for, and available to, the planner, the developer, the administrator and the operator of parks and recreation areas.

Park Practice is a case in point. It furnishes a very valuable reference library suggesting designs and policy and operating techniques. The Program's new publication "TRENDS in Parks and Recreation" even attempts to look into the future so that we may learn in which direction we are heading, and what steps we may take to attain the finest facilities, or conduct the best programs.

Another very excellent case in point is the "Management Aids" library offered by the American Institute of Park Executives. The AIPE, incidentally, recently joined with the National Park Service and the National Conference on State Parks in conducting the Park Practice Program.

"Management Aids" are complete bulletins on everything from a Manual for Park and Recreation Board Members to Creative Play Equipment. There are presently 40 of these highly informative, illustrated bulletins comprising three volumes. A listing of the bulletins now available (new ones are being issued regularly) appears at the end of this article. AIPE members may obtain single copies at \$1.00 each, the cost to non-members is \$2.00. Generous discounts are offered for quantities of the bulletins. "Management Aids" may also be obtained by volume as shown in the listing below and the price for each volume, including

binder when paid in advance, is only \$14.00, a rare bargain for those wishing to have a world of park and recreation information at their finger tips. Application for "Management Aids", either the complete library, the separate volumes, or the individual bulletins, should be made directly to: American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia 26003.

Walter L. Cook, Director, Research and Education for the Institute, states in his article "Building your Professional Library" in the August, 1964 issue of Parks and Recreation: "There is probably nothing so valuable to the park and recreation professional as his professional library." We subscribe to this completely and suggest that with "Management Aids" and a Park Practice library at your fingertips you can be as well informed as anyone in this important recreation industry. We urge that you not only acquire this valuable reference material but that you make frequent use of it for better performance, greater economy and the fullest service to the people.

MANAGEMENT AIDS

Volume I

- 1—Park and Recreation Board Manual.
- 2—Municipal Handbook for New Green Committee Chairmen.
- 3—Park Equipment for Cities of 150,000 Population or less.
- 4—Outdoor Theaters.
- 5—Picnic Facilities Survey.
- 6—Refreshment Stand Survey.
- 7—Vandalism—How to Stop it.
- 8—Small Lake Management.
- 9—Loss of Park and Recreation Land.
- 10—Lawn Bowling.
- 11—Housekeeping Manual for Park and Recreation Buildings.
- 12—Building and Programming Casting Pools.

Volume II

- 13—A Safety Guide—Analysis of Occupational Hazards of Park and Recreation Employees.
- 14—Characteristics and Accomplishments Park and Recreation Administrators.
- 15—Roller Skating Manual and Survey.
- 16—Family Camping—Handbook.

- 17—Audio Visual Aids Manual.
- 18—Land Requirements in New Subdivisions and Replantings.
- 19—Drag Strip Survey.
- 20—Manual for Public Safety.
- 21—Mass Communications.
- 22—Interpretation—Establishing a Naturalist Program.
- 23—Salary Survey of Park and/or Recreation Executives.
- 24—How Education Affects Salaries.

Volume III

- 25—Fringe Benefits of Park and Recreation Executives.
- 26—Concession Contracts.
- 27—Alcoholic Beverages Survey.
- 28—Souvenirs, Gifts, and Novelties.
- 29—Amusement Rides in Parks, Recreation Areas, and Zoos.
- 30—Recruitment and Park and Recreation Curriculums.
- 31—User Fees.
- 32—Park Police.
- 33—Public Golf Courses.
- 34—Public Campground Development.
- 35—Shooting Ranges.
- 36—Skiing Operations in Public Areas.

Volume IV

- 37—Natural Ice Skating Surfaces.
- 38—Artificial Ice Skating Surfaces.
- 39—Signs & Symbols.
- 40—Creative Play Equipment.

CONVERTING PICK-UP

TO DUMP TRUCK

An electro-hydraulic lift kit which will convert any standard pick-up truck into a labor-saving dump truck is sold by Dyco, Inc., P.O. Box 3181, Eugene, Oregon. The unit is self-contained and requires no power take off. The truck engine may be shut off while the lift is operating, as it draws power from the battery.

The electric control for the lift is mounted in the cab, but a retractable extension permits the operator to stand at the side or rear of the truck during unloading.

The Dyco Lift can be installed on any standard 1/2 or 3/4-ton pick-up or flat-bed truck. It is so constructed that it can be moved from one truck to another, as it will outlast several of the vehicles.

PARK PRACTICE



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course would be \$30. If less than five are wanted, the fees are then on an individual course basis, with the courses varying in price, from \$35 to \$45 and \$55.

A catalog, enrollment blank, and additional information may be obtained by writing to the Office of Correspondence Courses, Department of Extension Education, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

A man's work is in danger of deteriorating when he thinks he has found the one best formula for doing it; . . . but so long as a person is searching for better ways of doing his work he is fairly safe.

—Eugene O'Neill

CAR TOP CARRIER BECOMES PICNIC TABLE

Robert G. Beckwith, Recreation Planner with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, offers a good idea for those who use a car top carrier—make it serve as a table, as well.

Using one-inch waterproof plywood throughout, a baseboard three or more feet wide and six or more feet long, (depending on the space-carrying require-

ments and the area of the car top) is fastened over the car top rack. This is the table top. Two pieces of plywood two inches shorter than the width of the baseboard and one foot wide are placed on edge across both ends of the baseboard approximately 8 inches in from the ends. These should be reinforced on the inside with steel angle irons, corner brackets, or hinges.

Next comes the seats. The legs should be 17 inches long and one foot wide and the seat the same length as the baseboard, and one foot wide. The legs are attached seven inches in from the end of the seat board and rigidly braced with angle iron or corner braces. When a seat is placed on each side of the baseboard, legs facing in, two holes can be drilled in through the legs and the uprights on the baseboard. The seats now form the sides of the carrier. They are held in place by pins or bolts with wing nuts.

The table legs are cut from one inch or 1 1/4-inch pipe to a length of 30 inches. These may be either strapped to the car rack or fastened into 2x3's under one of the seats which form the sides of the car top carrier.

TABLE READY FOR LOAD OF CAMPING GEAR

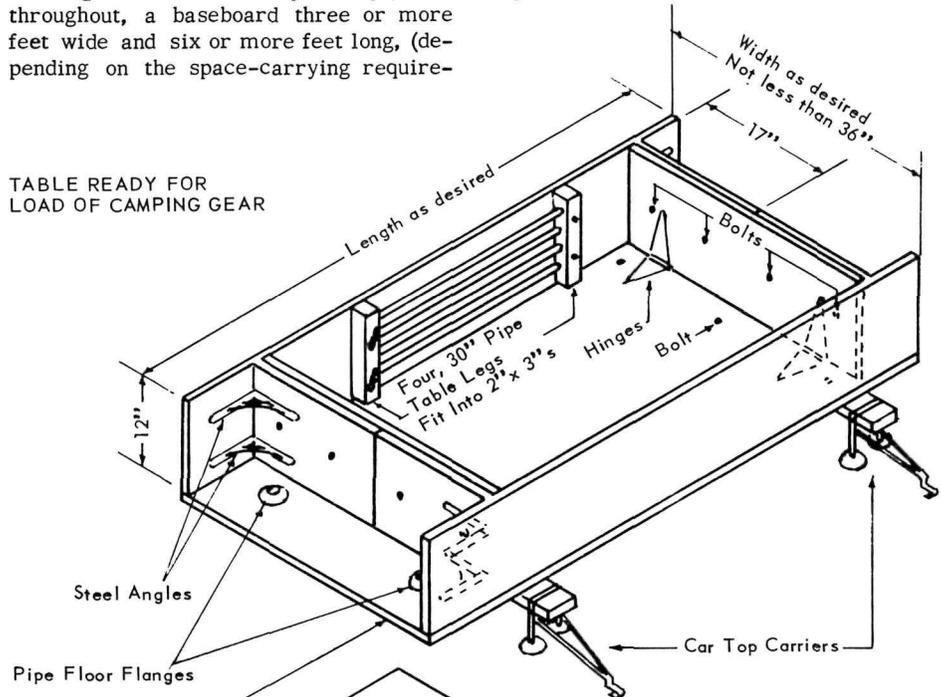
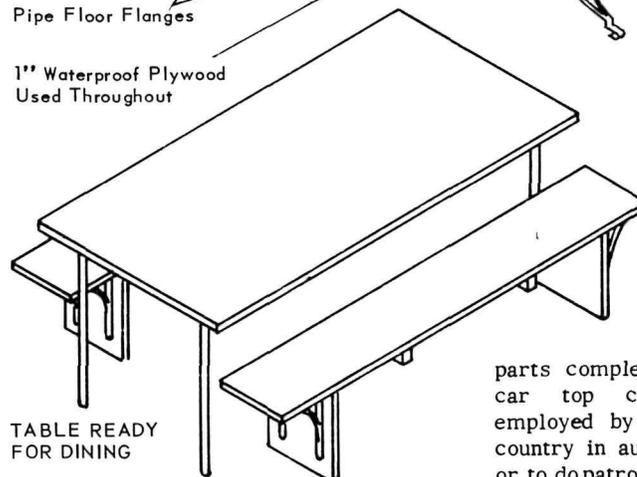


TABLE READY FOR DINING



When the table is set up, the pipe legs are screwed into floor flanges on the underside of the baseboard approximately 3 inches in from the sides and ends.
A coat of good spar varnish on all wood

parts completes the fabrication of this car top camper, it might also be employed by those going into the back country in automobiles to make surveys or to do patrol work over extended periods.

HOME STUDY COURSES

In the pleasant surroundings of your own home and while continuing to hold your job, you can further your education in aspects of park management and increase the possibilities for professional progress.

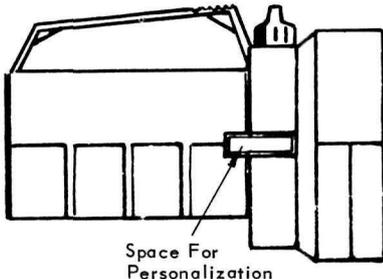
The Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, offers by correspondence two programs of particular interest to park personnel: Park Management and Turf Management. These three-year courses do not lead to a college degree, but upon satisfactory completion, the Ontario Diploma in Horticulture is conferred. There are no educational requirements for entrance, but experience has shown that the going is difficult for anyone with less than a tenth grade education.

Tuition for the regular five-course schedule in these three-year programs is \$147.00 each year (additional courses, if desired, are \$30.00 each). The student makes arrangements for an examination at the end of each year at an approved educational institution near his home and pays for this service.

For those not wishing to undertake the full program leading to the diploma, two plans are available. If five or more courses are desired, the tuition for five courses would be \$147; each additional

**ALL-WEATHER FLOATING
FLASHLIGHT TESTED**

Testing of the tough new all-weather floating plastic flashlight named the "Dark Chaser" has been completed at Padre Island National Seashore, and Superintendent William L. Bowen reports that results were excellent.



"Our testing included submerging in salt water," Superintendent Bowen writes. "No leaks were detected. Water proof qualities make the 'Dark Chaser' particularly adaptable for boating use, as would also be the case for roadside use on a rainy night."

The light, which is sold by the William F. Drake Company, 1500 Mass. Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, is manufactured by Nicholl Brothers, Inc. of Kansas City, Missouri. The main beam reaches a quarter mile, and the warning flasher can be seen a half mile at night. The "Dark Chaser" uses standard low cost parts including a standard 6-volt lantern battery.

A report is in that the "Dark Chaser" may already have saved one life, that of Skindiver William Karras of Washington, D.C. Skindiver Karras had one of the new lights on a line with him when he swam down into the water of Roger-Belmont Cave at Front Royale, Virginia to seek out a passage to other possible caverns. The "Dark Chaser" gave excellent light in the clear water; and about forty feet down in a deep water siphon, diver Karras discovered a side passage. But as he tried to get through, he got stuck. When he tried to signal by his safety line, the line fell free to a ledge below. He then let his lighted "Dark Chaser" float upward, and its quick rise and bright lamp immediately warned his companions that he was in trouble. Thanks to the "Dark Chaser", he got clear before his air supply ran out. Naturally, he has high praise for the new light.

**REMOVAL OF FROST
ACCUMULATION IN ATTIC SPACE**

From the National Park Service Midwest Regional Office comes a suggestion for removal of frost which has accumulated on the under side of roof sheathing before it melts and damages areas and furnishings below or warps the sheathing, possibly causing leaks.

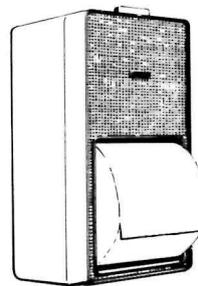
The building affected in this instance

was a house with garage attached. The gabled roof was asphalt shingles, laid over a double thickness of roofing paper on solid 1 x 6 sheathing. Insulation for the house was loose rock wool blown in between ceiling joists. The attic space between the ceiling joists and the roof had vents in six places.

A 30-inch circulating fan of the type commonly used for summer cooling was installed in an opening cut in the ceiling of the garage (in this case part of the house attic). When the outside temperature rose to just above freezing the fan was turned on, and four or five hours later there was no sign whatsoever of frost or water.

A SPARE ALWAYS THERE

The toilet tissue dispenser shown here keeps a second roll out of sight and automatically ready for use when the first roll is used up, but not until. It is available in both this wall-mount type (shown) and a recessed model. Three-roll models are available for high-traffic facilities.



New rolls of tissue lock into place on all models. The mechanism is said to be simple and long lasting, and savings in paper and maintenance time substantial.

Edwin C. Kenner, Chief of Maintenance, National Park Service, calls the attention of

GRIST readers to this equipment which is the product of Reserve-A-Roll Company. P.O. Box 66069, Houston 6, Texas. Additional information may be found in the current Sweet's Catalogue 26E/RE or may be secured by writing the company.

**ARE YOU UP TO DATE
ON FROST BITE TREATMENT?**

Many outdoor men have some wrong ideas about how to treat frost bite. That's what Dr. William J. Mills of Anchorage, Alaska, who is conducting research on frost bite for the Office of Naval Research told delegates to the national convention of the Mountain Research Association.

Frost bite is the actual freezing of tissue, usually just the skin, but in cases of severe exposure, muscle and even bone tissue may freeze. In the freezing process, water is drawn from the cells and frozen into crystals between them. This drying, plus the interference of the ice with blood circulation, causes the damage—in extreme cases gangrene, which makes amputation of the affected member necessary.

Here is Dr. Mills' advice:

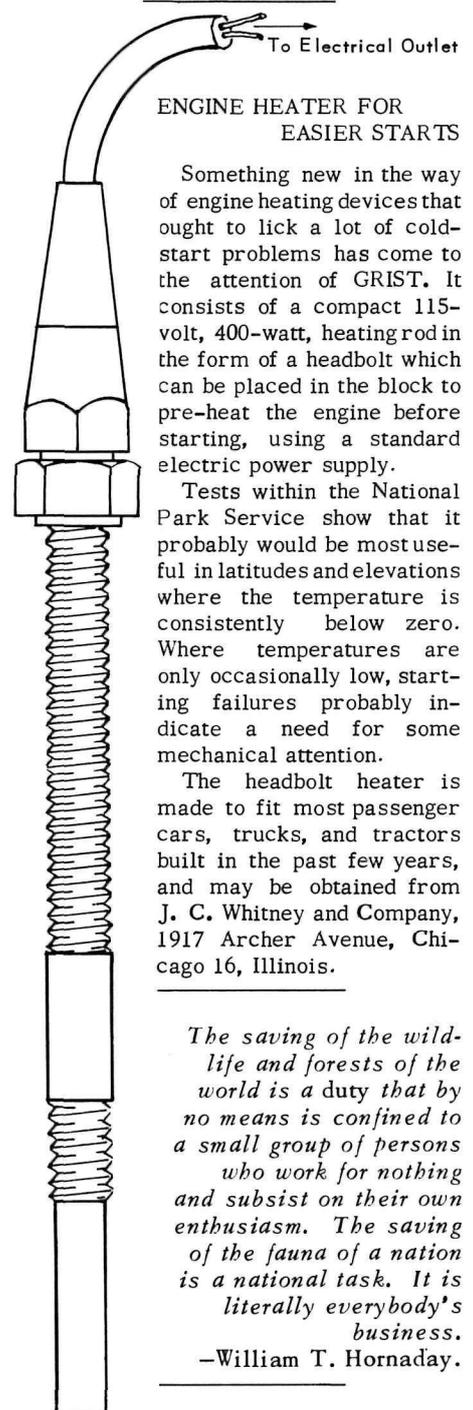
DON'T pack a frozen limb in ice or snow or rub it with snow, no matter how often you have been told that this is an effective treatment. On the con-

trary, it is the worst thing you can do.

DON'T try to thaw the frozen member out too quickly with intense heat. This sudden change of temperature damages tissue and is extremely painful.

DON'T thaw at all if there is danger of refreezing. Hands and feet can remain frozen for a couple of days before being severely damaged. After this, of course, they should be thawed, whatever the danger of refreezing; but severe refreezing will almost certainly necessitate amputation.

THE BEST TREATMENT for frost bitten limbs is to thaw them in water of about 107°. No thermometer? Above 96° water feels warm. At 107° it is comfortable, like a bath. Above 112° it is so hot it hurts.



**ENGINE HEATER FOR
EASIER STARTS**

Something new in the way of engine heating devices that ought to lick a lot of cold-start problems has come to the attention of GRIST. It consists of a compact 115-volt, 400-watt, heating rod in the form of a headbolt which can be placed in the block to pre-heat the engine before starting, using a standard electric power supply.

Tests within the National Park Service show that it probably would be most useful in latitudes and elevations where the temperature is consistently below zero. Where temperatures are only occasionally low, starting failures probably indicate a need for some mechanical attention.

The headbolt heater is made to fit most passenger cars, trucks, and tractors built in the past few years, and may be obtained from J. C. Whitney and Company, 1917 Archer Avenue, Chicago 16, Illinois.

The saving of the wild-life and forests of the world is a duty that by no means is confined to a small group of persons who work for nothing and subsist on their own enthusiasm. The saving of the fauna of a nation is a national task. It is literally everybody's business.

—William T. Hornaday.

TIRE DEMOUNTER

From Superintendent Paul A. Walker, Highlands Hammock State Park, Florida comes this suggestion for a safer tire demounter. As the photograph shows, all you need are a wooden "T" and a lever.



SANITARY FISH CLEANING STATION

What a boon for the fishermen—a place to clean and ice your fish before starting home! Wives ought to be mighty happy too when the fish arrive cleaned, well iced, and practically ready to pop into the pan.

Not only is the station pictured here a convenience to fishermen, but it contributes to cleanliness of the area, reduces water pollution, and promotes more utilization of the catch. The design, which appeared in the "Fall Conference Report" of the Oregon County Parks Association, was sent to GRIST by Leo J. Diederich, Assistant Regional Director, CA, Western

Region, National Park Service, and originated in the Jackson County (Oregon) Parks and Recreation Commission.

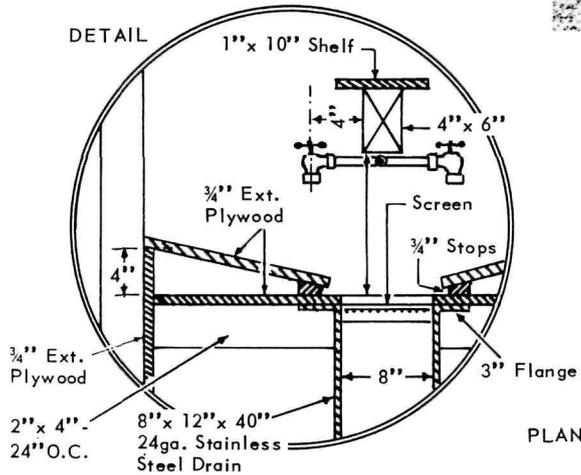
The station is night lighted, has running water with runoff into a drain-field or dry well. Fish entrails are put into garbage cans inner lined with plastic bags for easy emptying.

A coin operated plastic bag dispenser and an ice machine provide the means of preserving the fish in good condition during the trip home.

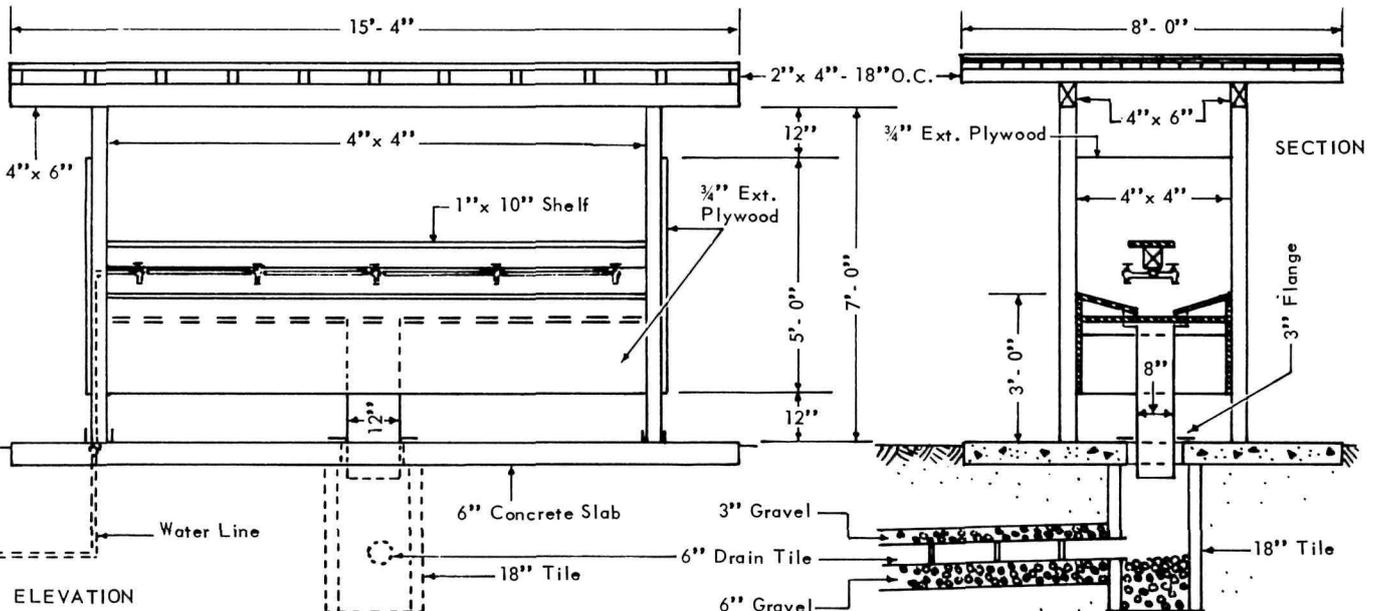
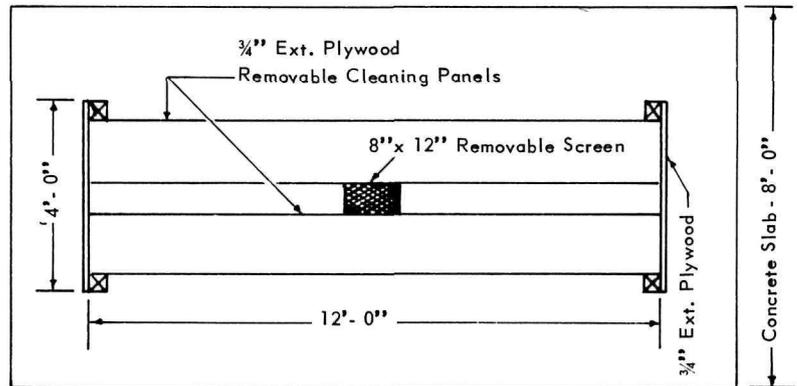
The installation is inexpensive and ought to be a welcome addition to the ever popular fishing activity at reservoirs, national seashores, and other areas.



DETAIL



PLAN



ELEVATION

SECTION

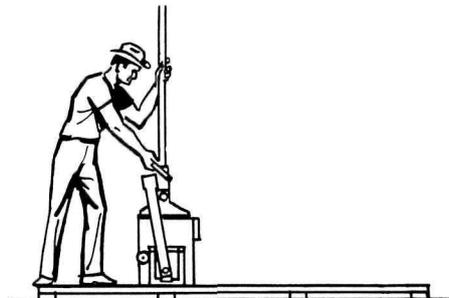
**RAMMED EARTH
CONSTRUCTION MODERNIZED**

An inexpensive, light weight, hand operated gadget which turns out stone-hard, weatherproof building blocks from ordinary dirt and a sprinkling of cement is creating a revolution in remote rural and underdeveloped areas of the world. Homes, schools, community buildings, aqueducts hitherto out of reach, suddenly become a reality.

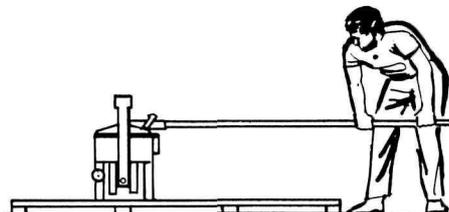
The gadget, called Cinva-Ram, was developed by a team headed by Chilean engineer Raul Ramirez of the housing research center of the Organization of American States. World rights to manufacture Cinva-Ram were acquired by International Basic Economy Corporation, whose engineers further lightened it and simplified its construction for ease of assembly, shipment, and maintenance. It sells for less than a hundred dollars, plus freight.



1. First step in block making: fill mold box with prepared earth

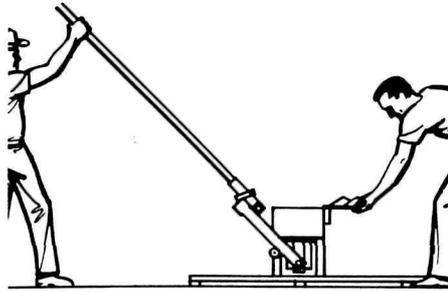


2. Close mold box and return handle to vertical position

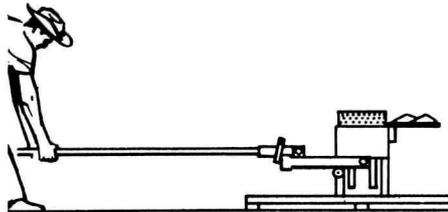


3. Pull down handle until it is parallel with ground

The idea is simple. Mud gains strength when squeezed. Cinva-Ram, by applying extreme pressure to lightly moistened soil which has been stabilized with a binder (usually one part cement to each ten parts of earth), turns out 4x6x12-inch building blocks in some respects stronger than brick. Cinva-Ram has no motor and requires only muscle to operate. Through ingenious use of leverage it parlays 150



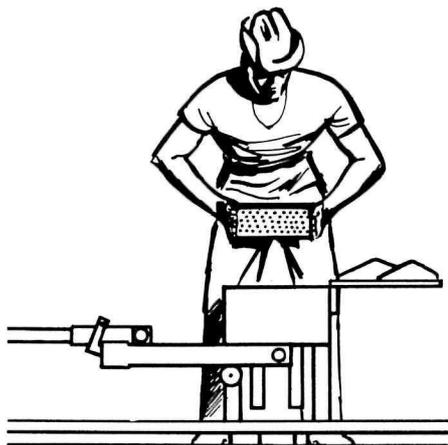
4. Return handle to original position and open the mold box



5. Pull down handle in opposite direction until it is parallel with ground

pounds of human weight on the machine's handle into 20 tons of compression on the mix.

U.S. Bureau of Standards tests show that the blocks are adequate for bearing walls of one- and two-story buildings without framing. Where cement is too expensive, agricultural lime, manure, and even raw eggs or milk are being used. Even blocks stabilized with lime withstand test pressures ten to twenty times the maximum pressure in a wall.



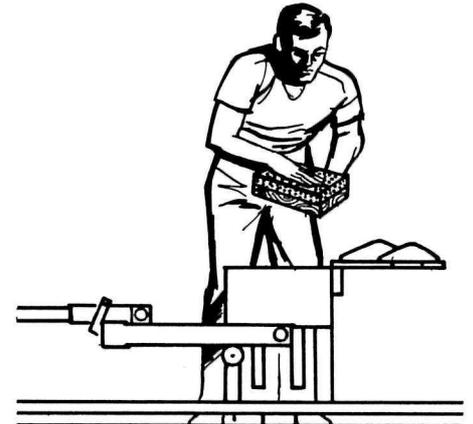
6. Remove block from press by placing hands flat at end and lifting gently from mold box

A protective sealer is desirable only when blocks are exposed to ground water, then a solution of readily available and inexpensive sodium silicate, commonly known as "water glass", serves the purpose. In a South Korean village, skeptical residents half expected their new houses to dissolve into mud when a typhoon lashed them for days, but the houses were unharmed. That whole village of 64 homes had been built for a cash outlay of less than \$20,000.

By varying the mix and using different attachments, Cinva-Ram will also make

hollow blocks, floor tiles, and water conduits.

Cinva-Ram is being used by such groups as U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations, the U.S. Peace Corps, Acción, and CARE, in addition to the OAS, to bring a healthier way of life to many millions all around the world.



7. When making tiles rather than blocks, place one hand on top of tile and one underneath wooden insert to remove both together

Maybe it would be a means of acquiring needed building in some parks here at home.

**WINTER HEAT FOR THE
BACK OF THE TRUCK**

If you are in country where winter weather is very cold, and if maintenance crews ride to location in the back of a truck, try installing a hot-water type heater in the "crew box" to keep the men warm. General Foreman Jim Bell of the Michigan Parks and Recreation Section used an old truck cab heater connected with the engine cooling system by regular heater hose to take care of the problem. About a quart of extra coolant takes care of the added liquid supply needed for the extra heater. The regular cab heater is not harmed by the extra unit in the system.

A SIGN THAT SPEAKS---



Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda

Speaking of Interpretation -

YOU CAN TAKE IT WITH YOU

Portasound Junior goes where you go. This 12 volt transistorized sound amplifier weighs 3 pounds, is 6 3/4" by 27/8", and comes in a carrying case with an over-the-shoulder strap.

Power is provided by either of two types of batteries: rechargeable nickel cadmium batteries which operate 10 hours on a single charge, or 'C' type flashlight batteries with life up to 4 hours with continuous use or 8 hours with intermittent use. A battery charger, operating on 110 volts, plugs into the bottom of the case and charges in only 10 hours. (A 220 volt charger is also available.)

The directional microphone, with on and off switch and volume control, shuts out background noise, and the spring loaded switch, when depressed, turns on power instantly. If the group to be reached is over three hundred, a second speaker may be used, for which a receptacle is available on the bottom of the case.

In the top of the case is a handy storage compartment for notes, pencils, memo pads, etc.

This portable amplifier would be useful in training programs, traffic control, guided tours, nature walks, camp fire talks, film and slide showings, etc.

Portasound Junior is distributed by Wiklund Inc., 3131 Maple Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Quiet people aren't the only ones who don't say much.



MAKE YOUR OWN TITLE SLIDES

Here's a dilly of a suggestion, supplied by the Chief Naturalist of Grand Teton National Park: You can make professional-looking title slides with photographic backgrounds in color or black and white by using equipment probably already available in your park shop or office.

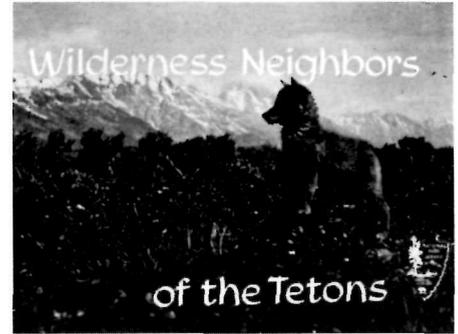
Chief Naturalist Willard E. Dilley recommends that in using his method you do a little experimenting on a trial run before going into "full production."

Basic equipment needed is a 35mm reflex camera, a tripod, a rear-projection screen, and two projectors (preferably with zoom lenses).

The first step consists of laying out the titles with black letters on a white background. At Grand Teton they use Prestype letters as manufactured by Prestype, Inc., New York 11, New York. There are other similar products on the market, equally satisfactory. The titles are photographed on 35mm Kodak High Contrast copy film, giving a negative of

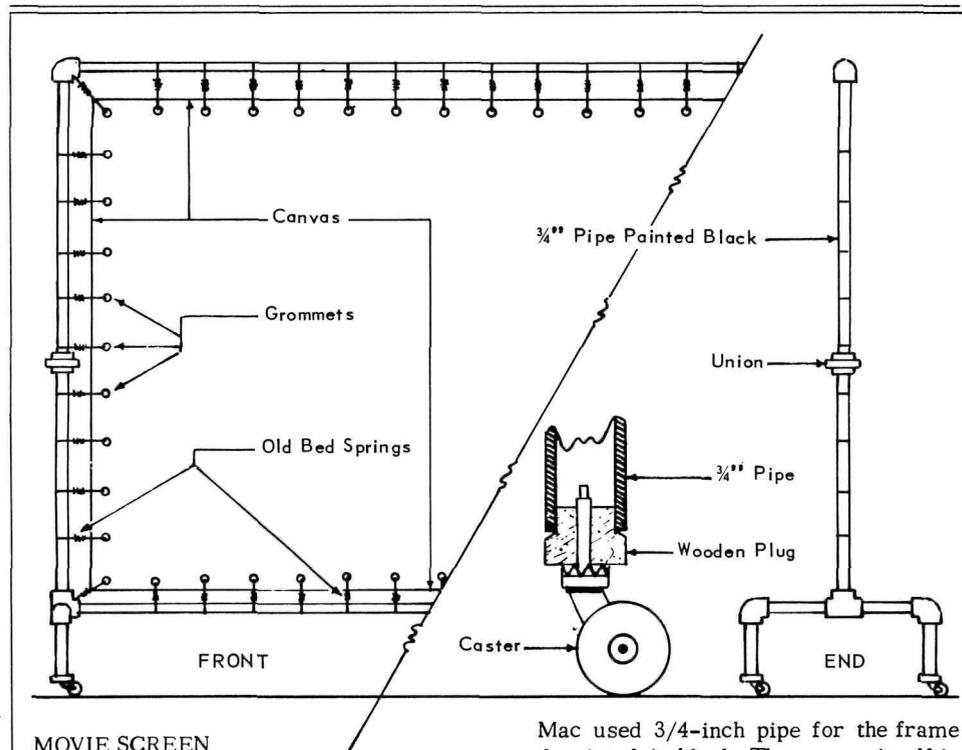
dense, black background with clear letters. The resulting negatives are placed in slide mounts suitable for projection.

Projectors, camera, and screen are placed in relation to each other as indicated in the sketch. The title negative is placed in one projector and the previously selected color transparency in the other. Both are projected onto the screen. The relationship in size between the title letters and the color transparency can be



controlled easily by the use of the zoom lenses. If zoom lenses are not available, the same thing can be achieved by moving either projector nearer to or farther away from the screen. With the title properly placed on the color image, the composite is ready for photographing.

Bill found that by experimenting, he

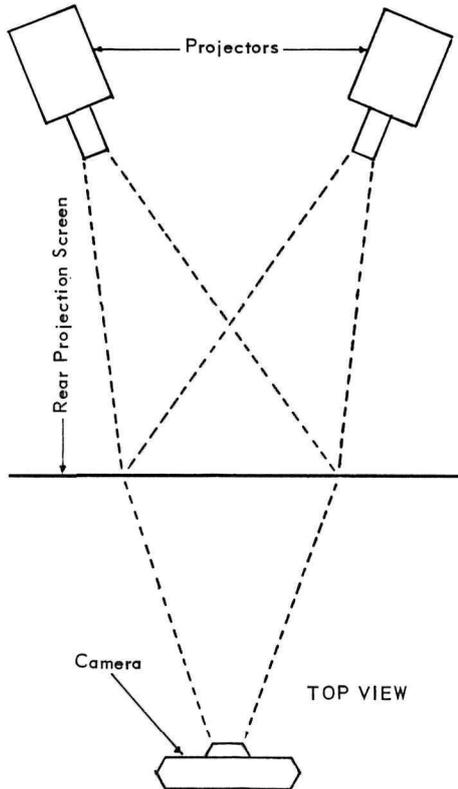


MOVIE SCREEN

Take 36 or so grommets, some old bed springs, pipe, elbows, and casters---. No, those aren't ingredients for a witch's brew; they're materials for making a 5x8 movie screen designed by Mac Frimodig, Region 1 Naturalist, Michigan Division of Parks and Recreation. (See sketch)

Mac used 3/4-inch pipe for the frame and painted it black. The screen itself is canvas, into the edges of which grommets have been set. Sections of old bed springs are hooked through the grommets and around the pipe. Three coats of flat white paint are brushed on the canvas, topped by two coats of flat white or aluminum paint sprayed on.

learned some do's and don'ts which are helpful in producing really good title slides. "We observed that our projector lenses permitted some fall-off of light in the corners. To reduce this undesirable result, we cropped generously when photographing the image transmitted through the screen."



It is obvious that to produce a pleasing title slide, a reasonable balance must exist between the brightness of the superimposed letters and the background. The relationship can easily be controlled by cutting holes of varying sizes in black pieces of paper and holding the paper over the title projecting lens. The light is reduced in accordance with the size of the cutout hole.

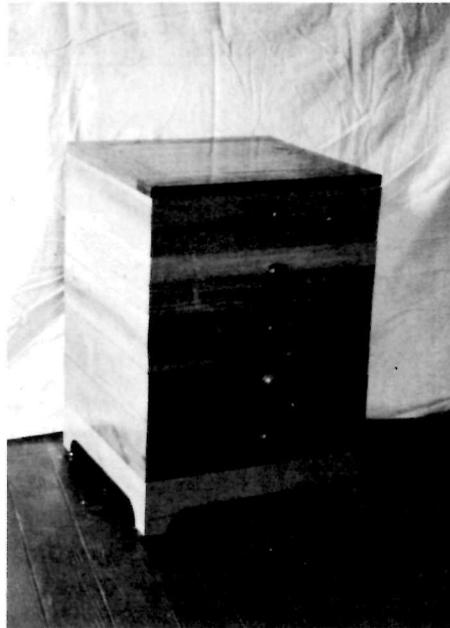
In most instances colored letters are more attractive than white. They are easily produced by placing a colored filter over the projection lens.

Bill says, "Everyone who tries his hand at making title slides will run into his own particular problems, but all can be solved. We are convinced that title slides are well worthwhile and a lot of fun to make."

SHELL DISPLAY AND STORAGE CABINET

Clyde B. King, Harpers Ferry, became such an enthusiastic shell collector when he lived in North Carolina that his cardboard box storage system was inadequate when he was faced with a move. He needed a unit which would enable him to transport and store the fragile treasures, and, if possible, also enable him to display

them. So he tried out some designs until he worked out what he wanted. The result—a practical storage, transport, and display case—was reported in a recent issue of the magazine, Shells and Their Neighbors.



The first photograph shows the cabinet closed for storage or transport and the second shows the trays extended to provide complete display. Clyde's collection now requires six cabinets. In a few minutes, without touching a single shell, he can display the entire collection, yet all six cabinets can be loaded into his station wagon and transported in safety wherever he wills.

The unit is 24 inches high by 16 inches square, with pivot hinges made of strips of "do-it-yourself" aluminum. The trays are made of 1" x 4" wood, with the bottom of each tray placed about midway. This permits all shells to be near the top of each tray, yet a 3-inch shell can be stored without danger of crushing in all but the top tray, which is limited to shells under 2 inches.

The bottom tray is shaped for the 'legs'. Each of the others has two back legs, with the top tray having its pair at the corners, and each lower pair set in enough to allow them to fit alongside the higher pair when the trays are moved into closed

position. Each of the upper five trays has a knob.

The top is hinged, with a bar on the back to keep it from going back any farther than desired.

Where a number of small shells are displayed in one tray, Clyde made separations, using Upson board or the equivalent. Cotton on the bottom of the trays keeps the shells from rolling too much when opening and closing the cabinet.

Details may be obtained by writing Clyde B. King, Box 172, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

INTERPRETATION AT BERNHEIM FOREST

Parks that have weather stations often hide them from the view of visitors, but at Bernheim Forest, Clermont, Kentucky, the "Weather and Fire Danger Detection Center" is behind a wide mesh wire fence and has a diagram and signs to explain the use of each piece of equipment.

Frank H. Bunce of Bernheim sent in the excellent photograph of the Center, and also supplied the photographs of an attractive trailside shelter which carries a map and pictures to interpret the forest to visitors.



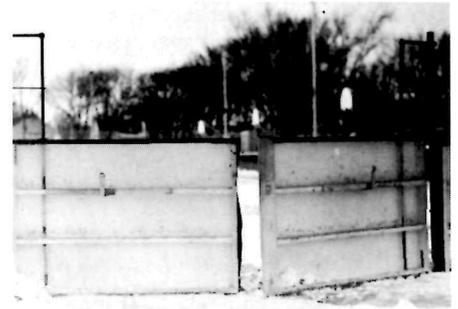
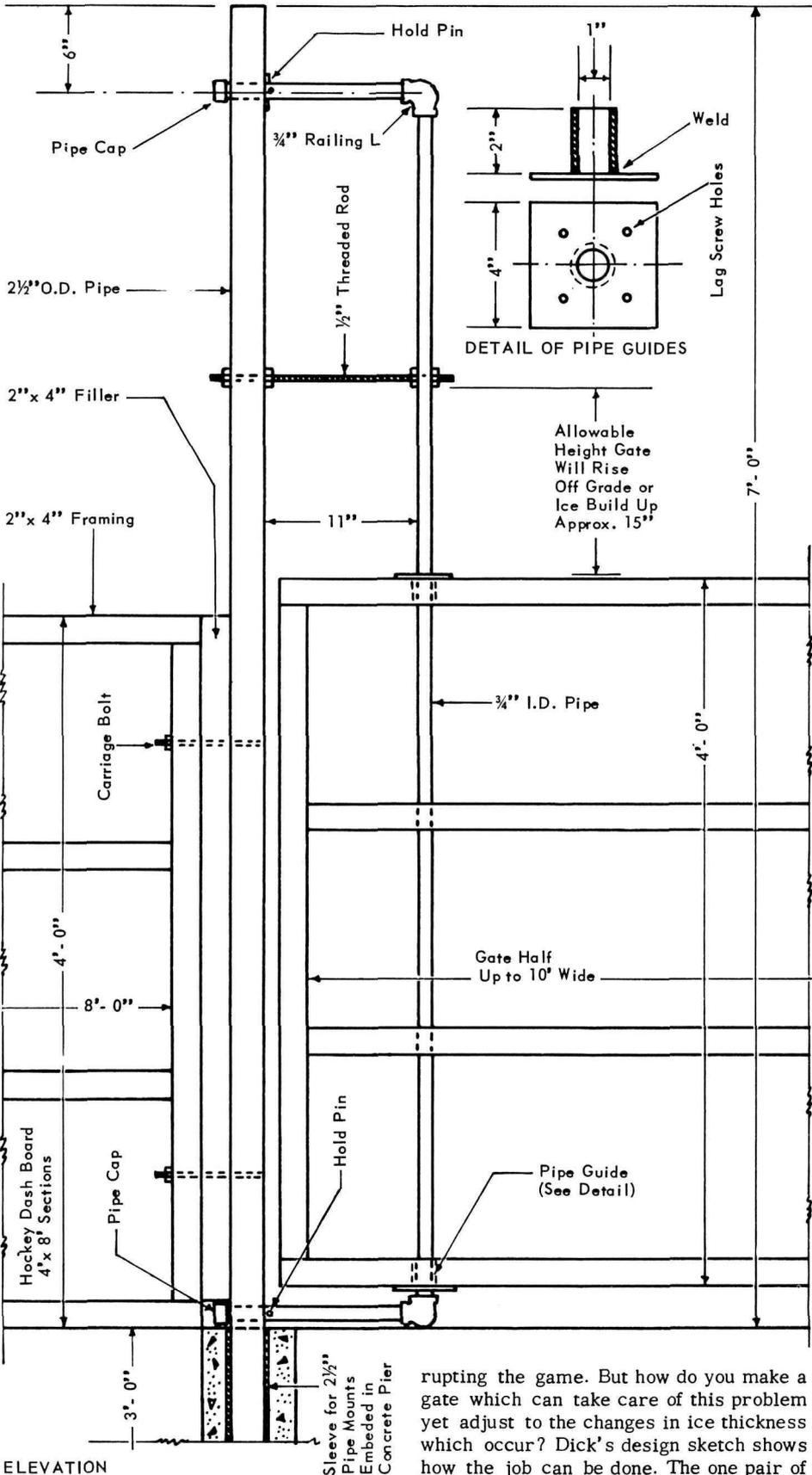
VERTICALLY ADJUSTABLE ICE RINK GATE

If you have an ice hockey rink in your park, you may want to include in your fall preparations for the winter season an idea reported by Richard H. Julison, Superin-

tendent of Maintenance, Arlington Heights Park District, Illinois. The suggestion covers a gate modification which will permit a close fit, but allow for the increasing thickness of ice as the season progresses.

Unless the rink gate fits close to the ice, the thin hockey puck can slip under it, dis-

rupting the game. But how do you make a gate which can take care of this problem yet adjust to the changes in ice thickness which occur? Dick's design sketch shows how the job can be done. The one pair of gates tested has worked so well that Dick intends to use the same design on all ice hockey rinks which may be developed in his district.

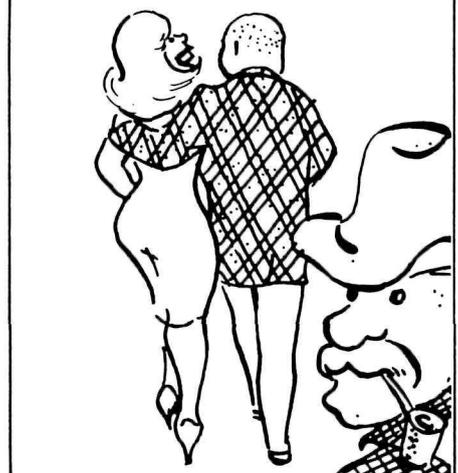


As the photos show, the gate board rests on the ice and slides as it opens, leaving no gap between board and ice for pucks to slide under. There is no lifting involved. The gate is vertically adjustable to the thickness of the ice. Ice is made with the gate open, and after the water is frozen the gate is closed. When closed, a double lap on the center reinforces the gate for plenty of rugged punishment by the players or pucks caroming off it.

The years teach much which the days never know.
-Ralph Waldo Emerson

RANGER 'RED' sez:-

"The feller that has all the answers seldom knows all the questions."



Jim Burnett & IBL