

New Ulm Review

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Let George Do It

The Review thoroely agrees with H. C. Hotaling of Mapleton, editor of the Blue Earth County Enterprise, that the country publishers are being over-worked by the government press agents and others for free advertising space for various enterprises, most of which are worthy. Most publishers are glad to donate a reasonable amount of space for the causes represented by these press agents, but it seems as tho they were asking more from the publishers than is reasonable or just. In the editorial columns of last week's Enterprise there appeared an article, which relates the experience of probably every country newspaper office in the land. The Enterprise says:

"Letting George, the printer, do it seems to be a popular pastime these days, judging by the amount of free publicity which is passed to the printer. Men in the great centers spend their time in preparing matter for the press and then mail it out, thinking they have become patriots, while the real man behind the gun, the country publisher, gets very little credit, although he is the man who places the publicity before the people. Last week it was the writer's privilege to read a letter from one of these free publicity bureaus which are working for glory for themselves, saying: 'We are mailing a column of matter each week to your editor. If he is not publishing it, call on him and ask him to give his reasons for not doing so.' Last Monday morning this office received sufficient matter to fill every inch of space in the Enterprise including that occupied by advertising. At a very low estimate it would have cost \$20 to have it placed in type. Is the publisher supposed to turn over his entire business to these various causes? It must be admitted that they are all good but there is such a thing as letting George, the printer, carry more than his share of the burden of the war. It would look as if the field was being overworked. In the mail Monday morning of this week were six columns from the Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, a nice little article on Red Cross seals, a page from the Extension division of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture dealing with farm problems, a column for the big loyalty meeting in St. Paul November 16 and 17, three columns from the Y. M. C. A. in New York, telling of the wonderful work of the Red Triangle, a half column news letter from the Y. W. C. A., a half column from the Federal Food Commissioner of Minnesota, two columns or more from the United States Department of Agriculture dealing with Liberty bonds and food supplies, a column from the Associated Insurance companies relative to fire waste. And probably the next mail brought as much more. If the editor is conscientiously trying to do his duty by his subscribers it will take half his time to skim through this flood of matter that different people are trying to 'work' him for, not even being willing to pay the cost of placing it in type. There is reason in all things and unless there is a let up in this flood of requests for free publicity the publishers of the country will have to refuse it all for their own self protection."

FOOD ENUF FOR ALL

An important effort of the United States Food Administration is to regulate the handling of staple foods so there will be enuf for all in spite of the large supplies sent abroad.

Mr. Hoover recently stated, "We have and will retain sufficient food for all our people. There is no economic reason why there should be exorbitant prices. We are not in famine. It is obvious that our people must have quantities of food and must have them at prices which they can afford to pay from their wage."

The entire question revolves upon the successful substitution of foods that can not be exported for those that can be readily handled in this way and of course the saving of edible foods now being wasted.

HITS OLD H. C. L.

The food committee of the Public Safety Commission has accomplished a number of things, that not only from a patriotic, but from a common sense view, are commendable. The most notable of these is the attack on the high cost of living. The committee has just recently caused the price of milk in the Twin Cities to be cut from 14 cents a quart to 10 cents, and we all know that is high enough. Last week it made arrangements whereby a number of stores are selling a pound loaf of bread for 6 cents. The householder cannot help but laud the efforts of the commission along these and similar lines.

REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIATOR HUMIDIFIERS

By E. P. LYON, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.,

In considering the efficiency of air moisteners, such as those that have come on the market during the past few years for use on radiators or in the tops of warm air furnace casings or in warm air registers, it is in order to consider what are the requirements for air moisteners in general.

We may first compare them with the human lung, for occupied houses have these natural humidifiers at work all the time. In our physiological laboratory, in cold weather, the average total evaporation (lungs and skin) of 67 students was almost exactly 2 oz. per person per hour. This would give 48 oz. or 3 lbs. or 1,360 grams per 24 hours. The average person, therefore contributes as much water vapor to the air as may be expected by any of the ordinary radiator humidifiers on the market, per foot of radiator.

To maintain a relative humidity of 40 per cent (a low standard) in the writer's house, from 15 to 18 gal. of water per day must be evaporated. Calculations based on the common standard of humidity (60 to 70 per cent), and more or less arbitrary assumptions as to the rate of leakage and renewal of air, give 15 to 30 gal. as the proper daily evaporation for maintaining humidity in an ordinary house. Bryce, of Ottawa, on the assumption of an hourly renewal of air, says 75 gal. of water per day should be evaporated.

Experiments made by the writer show that the air of his house is renewed eight or more times a day, even in quiet weather and with the fireplace flues closed. Of course, wind increases the rate of renewal. There is no outside flue in this house. The writer is convinced that, in ordinary dwellings, with a reasonable number of occupants, an outside flue for removing the air leads to waste of fuel. Moreover, it makes it more difficult to maintain humidity.

This brings us to the question, what is reasonable humidity? In the writer's opinion, the usual standard (60 to 70 per cent) is entirely too high for a northern home. It cannot be maintained without special mechanical devices. Although the writer's house is of good construction and has double windows, nevertheless, in sub-zero weather, a relative humidity of 50 per cent inside the house causes disagreeable condensation on windows and on exposed outside walls with consequent damage to wall paper, etc. There are no experimental data, so far as the writer knows, regarding optimum humidity. The injurious effects of simultaneous high temperature and high humidity are well known. Beyond the ordinary observation of chapped hands, dry skin, chilly feeling and the supposed greater prevalence of colds and respiratory disorders, we have no data as to the effects of low humidity. The furniture, rather than the human occupant, is likely to protest against an excessively low humidity in the indoor air.

In the absence of experimental data as to the optimum humidity for dwellings let us assume, that 40 to 45 per cent is a fair standard for our northern climate. Can such a standard be maintained without special mechanical devices, involving fans, moistening chambers, etc? The writer's experience applies only to hot water heating. Based on the principle of indirect radiation (a radiator set in the basement with air flues down and up) the writer has built a fairly adequate humidifier in his house. The air moved by this radiator passes through a chamber in which sheets to the extent of 100 square feet are kept constantly wet. This surface for evaporation ought to be doubled or trebled. Otherwise the scheme works well and is automatic. Particulars concerning this apparatus will be given to anyone interested. In this article, however, it is desired to discuss only such radiator humidifiers as can be placed on room radiators and may, therefore, be used by tenants and others who are not able to make structural changes in their dwellings.

Manufacturers of radiator humidifiers, as a rule, do not seem to realize that extent of water surfaces and the maintenance of air currents over these surfaces are more important factors in evaporation than is the temperature, under the conditions with which we have to deal. Moreover, with any wick system, it is important that distilled water be used in order to avoid the early clogging of the wick by the solids left on evaporation.

In the design of the types of radiator humidifiers here described and illustrated, the writer has attempted to avoid these errors.

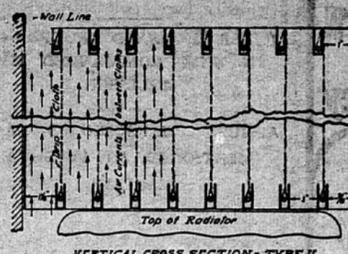
Type 1 consists of a number of trays of galvanized iron placed one above the other, being supported by vertical ends of the same material. The trays are so arranged that the current of air rising from the back of the radiator is forced over the water in the trays. This apparatus is 12 inches wide (from the wall) and 13 inches high. It should be as long as the radiator will accommodate. The trays are 18 inches higher at the back than at the front to prevent water from running over the back to the floor. The ends project in front one eighth inch beyond the trays (except the bottom one) and the front of all the trays except the bottom one slant back and down so that the excess in filling will run into the bottom tray. This design gives 10 square feet of evaporating surface for each foot of radiator occupied.

Experiments show that about one half inch between trays gives good results and at the same time avoids excessive height of the apparatus. A model of this type, 30 inches long, with twelve trays, has evaporated 3.6 gal. on a hot-water radiator per day, or about 1.4 gal. per foot of radiator. This is four or five times as effective a showing as that made by any radiator humidifier on the market, according to the writer's experience.

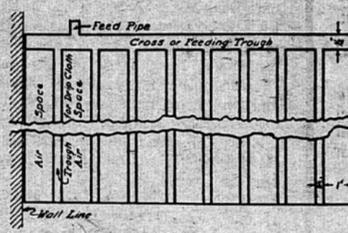
This type is filled by hand and the top tray is made narrower to diminish the liability of spilling water on the floor. If the radiator in use will not support the apparatus, (round topped coils) the humidifier can easily be made to hang from the wall.

In Type 2, two series of troughs running lengthwise to the radiator are arranged so that each upper trough is vertically above

ponding lower trough. The heated air rises between these suspended drip cloths and passes into the room.



VERTICAL CROSS SECTION - TYPE II



PLAN OF TOP - TYPE II

FIG. 2
RADIATOR HUMIDIFIER
MADE WITH DRIP CLOTHS

Each series of troughs is connected to a corresponding trough running crosswise to the radiator. The upper cross trough may be fed with water from an inverted bottle so arranged as to maintain a constant level in the upper troughs. The excess running off from the lower troughs may be received through a rubber tube into a bottle or pail on the floor. But the frequent attention required by such a system constitutes a serious drawback. It is much better to supply a constant small stream of water from the city system and carry off the waste to the sewer. On the first floor of houses this can usually be done by boring two small holes through the floor back of and at the end of the radiator. Through these holes a small pipe may be brought up for the supply and another led down to a sink or other sewer opening for the waste. The expense is slight the system becomes automatic, and the structural change is negligible.

As capillarity is depended on only to carry the water over the edge of the upper troughs, the cloth does not become clogged by evaporation. Each cloth is hemmed top and bottom, and a rod of galvanized iron in each hem holds the cloth flat. Old sheets were used in the model. Cheese cloths did not work well.

The vertical width of the drip cloths is important. If the sheets are very wide, the cooling effect of evaporation interferes with the air currents and lowers the efficiency; e. g., sheets 21 inches wide were not so efficient as those 14 inches wide. The optimum width for given conditions could be ascertained only by trial.

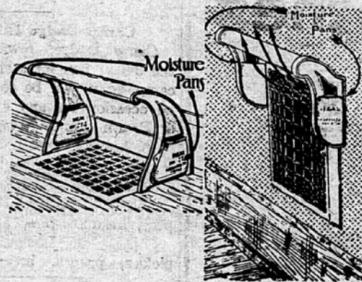
A model of this type 28 inches long and with eight evaporating surfaces 14 inches wide gave a rate of evaporation per 24 hours of 6.7 gal. (average of two tests), on a steam radiator at the University of Minnesota Medical School, and exactly the same amount (average of two tests, Jan. 14 and 15, 1917; sub-zero weather), on a hot water radiator at the writer's house. This is 2.9 gal. per foot of radiator per day, or about ten times the efficiency of any radiator humidifier found on the market.

The apparatus looks like a galvanized iron rectangular box on top of the radiator, (or hung from the wall in case the radiator coils are not flat on top). It may be painted or gilded to correspond with the radiator, or papered to correspond with the wall. Doubtless the severity of outline could be eliminated by an esthetic designer. Probably cheaper material, e. g., heavy paper, might be used for the outside covering, only the troughs being of metal.

—Heating and Ventilating Magazine.

REGISTER SHIELDS

Neal's Patent Register Shields are an interesting product of the Hall Hardware Co., Indianapolis, Ind., featured in recent circular matter issued by this company. It will be noted that the shields are equipped with water pans for supplying humidity to the air. They are also made with pockets for catching the dust coming through the air supply. They are made for both floor and wall installation, in various sizes. Floor shields with one half gallon moisture pan capacity are also furnished.



TYPES OF NEAL REGISTER SHIELDS.

THINGS HISTORICAL

Attention is being called nowadays to the importance of making and preserving for the future historian complete records relating to present day wartime activities and conditions in the various communities throuthout the state. In this connection it may be remarked that existing histories of Minnesota might have been made more interesting and instructive if equally full records had come down thru all the years, both of war and of peace, during which a few frontier settlements developed into the great state which is now playing its part in the deciding of world issues. It is true that many of the old settlers have kept letters, papers, diaries, business accounts, and pictures connected with the life in the earlier days, and that some of this material has assisted the historian in filling out the outlines of his story. But the point to be noted there is that undoubtedly much more such material exists than has ever been available for the writing of history. In this region alone, there must be many homes in which material of some historical value lies hidden and perhaps forgotten. This ought to be turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul. There, among other records of the past, it would gain in usefulness and would be certain of permanent preservation. If in doubt as to the importance of things you may possess at least give the state historical society

an opportunity to advise with you in the matter. A letter or a card to the society would command instant and appreciative attention.

Siver Haugen of Hanska was a New Ulm business visitor Friday.

Edgar Chute was here from Hanska Wednesday afternoon.

William Muesing and F. A. Joel were recent guests of Nicollet relatives.

Mrs. Peter Feller and children were the guests at the home of Charles Schroeck several days last week.

Mrs. J. P. Graff, who has been ill at the Loretto hospital, has recovered sufficiently to be able to return to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Halvorson, accompanied by Mr. Halvorson's mother, were in the city Thursday from Linden township.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanson and family of Linden township were visitors here Friday. They were accompanied by Leonard Jacobson.

Mrs. F. Redman of Lamberton has sufficiently recovered from an operation which she recently underwent at the Union Hospital to be able to return to her home.

Rev. A. E. Norman came up from Hanska Tuesday evening and left on the early morning train for a trip to the Twin Cities and other points in the central and northern part of the state.

WOULD BE FINE THING

Editor Review:
The following which I have clipped from the Duluth Herald appears to me as a fitting compliment to a worthy man and an able jurist. I would be glad to see it appear in the columns of the Review:

Word comes of a movement having as its purpose the unanimous re-election next year of Chief Justice Calvin L. Brown of the state supreme court.

It would be a splendid thing to do—a just tribute to high ability and distinguished public service, a handsome rounding out of a fine career.

Justice Brown is the head of the Minnesota supreme court at a time when the court is held in perhaps the highest respect in its history. In recent years many improvements in judicial practice, having the effect of expediting justice and reducing the number of frivolous appeals and appeals made to tire out and discourage poor litigants, have been made under his leadership, and much of the credit is due to him personally. It is perhaps needless to say that as a man and as a judge, Chief Justice Brown stands very high in the esteem of judges, lawyers and people.

He has been thirty years on the bench—ten years as a district judge and twenty years as a justice and, later, chief justice, of the supreme court—yet he is still in the prime of his powers.

If his re-election could be without opposition and by acclamation, it would be a fitting tribute to able, distinguished service, and a pretty evidence that Minnesota cherishes and safeguards and rewards her judiciary according to its merits.

READER.

EDITOR'S BRAIN THROBS.

The Spooner News demands a pledge that the husband will eat the war food prepared by Friend Wife. Not needed. Hubby will eat or run.—Pioneer Press

Many of us are willing to co-operate with Mr. Hoover's "Keep a pig" movement by eating all the bacon that can be produced.—Morton Enterprise.

If the price of gasoline keeps on mounting it ought to put a damper on the ardor of auto thieves.—Tracy Herald.

The man who is always listening for the quitting time whistle to blow may develop an acute hearing but he won't have to be very good in arithmetic to figure the "raises" he gets from the Boss.—Winnebago Enterprise.

If you are discontented with your lot, and things in general seem drab to you, you can say you are "justly discouraged;" if the other fellow shows like symptoms you can allude to them as "pessimistic and selfish."—Prison Mirror

The Mankato Free Press asks "How long will it be before someone will advocate the 'smokeless day'? We may expect that sort of propoganda in the next world. We will all favor it then."—Springfield Free Press.

Dresses short at both ends are not conducive to morality and the higher womanly instinct.—Slayton Gazette.

Champ Clark says: "The senseless and malicious abuse of Congress should cease." Don't believe there is any.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The fact that some restaurants are serving shark meat may help to explain the lack of "man-eater" scares on the Atlantic coast this summer.—Duluth Herald.

Brown county bank deposits survived the Liberty Loan status quo. It takes more than a mere million to upset the dope in these parts.—Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch.

AGED WOMAN'S LEG BROKEN

Mrs. Henrietta Erdman, aged 88 years, of St. Peter was brought to the Loretto Hospital last Thursday, suffering from a broken leg. Mrs. Erdman, who had lived alone for several years, was going down the steps from her kitchen door when her cane slipped off a step, causing her to fall to the ground breaking the bone. G. F. Merrit and Miss Minnie Bee, the visiting nurse at St. Peter, brought the patient to this city on the afternoon train.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

The temperature during the month of October ranged from 73 degrees above zero on the second day of the month and 16 above on the last day of the month. The mean temperature was 39.64 degrees. There was much less snow fall in October this year than in the same month of 1916, there being but one inch recorded during the month just passed while for last year October showed a total of nearly six inches. The total precipitation for the month was 1.12 inches. There were eight clear days during the month, eleven partly cloudy and twelve cloudy. There was a thunderstorm on October 17th. Prevailing winds for the month were from north.

Emil Metzinger was in St. Paul on a purchasing mission last Thursday.