

WORK FOR NEW ULM MAN.

New Ulm is always interested in the success of any of her native sons and in what they are doing. One of these young men, Dr. Otto G. Wicherski, is Health Officer of San Diego County, California and since the establishment of Military Camps his duties have been considerably extended. A recent paper which he read at the California State Health Officials Annual Conference has been published by the California State Board of Health and a copy reached the Review office. Inasmuch as every one is interested in health matters as they concern the soldier's camps, the article will be of interest to Review readers for two reasons and it is reprinted here.

SANITATION ABOUT MILITARY CAMPS.

The establishment of military camps in the state of California and at various points throughout the United States came quite suddenly upon us, and meant immediate intensive co-operative work on the part of military, state, county and city health officials. Never before have government officials placed such grave responsibilities on civilians as during the past six months or more, when camps and cantonments were being constructed.

Measures to be enforced depend largely on the following conditions:

(a) Location of the camp, whether isolated or close to a center of population.

(b) Stage of the camp, whether under construction or completed.

(c) The natural and other conditions surrounding the camp.

My paper will deal principally with conditions that existed and problems that arose by virtue of the location of Camp Kearny, about eighteen miles from San Diego. Anticipating that local conditions will vary, I hope that those problems that are of special interest in different localities will be brought out in the general discussion by health officers in whose jurisdiction other camps are located.

Camp Kearny is located in territory under jurisdiction respectively of the health departments of the city of San Diego and of San Diego County. Therefore the two departments had to perform much cooperative and reciprocal work.

Immediately upon the decision that a camp be established in a certain locality, the health officer, in whose jurisdiction such camp and its contiguous territory is located, must make a detailed sanitary survey of the premises surrounding the camp, and correct any unsanitary conditions he may find. Camp Kearny is located on a gently rolling mesa surrounded by a small number of ranches and dairies. A sanitary survey was made and the eager response of the ranchers to accept and carry out suggestions and recommendations was most gratifying. It is not necessary to go into details here; the result of such a survey meant a general cleaning up of barnyards, repair of out-houses and making same fly-proof. It was also recommended to spread manure daily and not allow the same to accumulate. The measures were enforced to reduce the breeding of flies. Stagnant pools of water were oiled and wherever possible drained to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

Apprehending the fact that soldiers from military camps would stroll into the surrounding territory in groups of two and more and frequently partake of the water from wells and cisterns, located on the ranches, a bacteriological examination of the water supplies should be made and all polluted supplies be placarded with the placards issued by our State Board of Health. It was indeed surprising to find how many water supplies are contaminated or polluted. Dairies were particularly instructed to comply with the State Dairy Law, as they frequently supply milk to construction camps on or near the cantonment site.

Construction Camps

When actual military camp construction begins, a small military camp is usually erected in which two or more companies are domiciled. The general plan of such a camp, such as its location, the placing of official headquarters, men's sleeping quarters, kitchens, latrines, corrals, sumps and incinerators, and the sanitary rules and regulations followed in such a camp, will serve as a good standard and working model for civil or private construction camps associated with the erection of the camp. These camps include road camps, railroad construction camps, water, electric light, gas and power construction camps and builders. The life of some of these camps is of short duration; others are fairly permanent, having an existence of several months. The work in some of these camps is performed in concentrated areas, while with others it is spread over fairly long distances, especially in road, railroad and water and gas supply construction.

I have found that the construction camps are the most difficult to handle. This is especially true of the smaller camps, or those that are under the management of an individual who is a novice in this kind of work. It is usually the aim of such an individual to begin his construction work as soon as possible without any consideration of sanitation. He is looking for quick and large financial returns at the smallest possible expense. Both individuals must be handled with firmness and without gloves. Cooper-

ative assistance from military officials and heads of various departments of the State Board of Health, viz. Secretary Dr. Sawyer, Chief Sanitary Inspector Dr. Ross, and District Health Officer Dr. Ward are and were in such instances of great help.

Each camp was required to have an able-bodied man whose entire time was devoted to the cleaning up of the camp and who was held responsible for the sanitary condition of his camp. The camps were, as far as general conditions and the nature of the camp warranted, patterned, as before stated, after the military camp in compliance with the rules and regulations as given in the "Advisory Pamphlet Camp Sanitation and Housing, issued by the Commissioner of Immigration and Housing of California." Each camp foreman and camp sanitarian was supplied with such pamphlets and it was interesting and gratifying to see the interest awakened and results obtained after the preliminary skirmish. Men who had had charge of construction camps for many years and believed that camps could not be kept clean, especially free from flies, were converted and will never go back to older and slovenly methods.

Garbage is removed daily from these camps, in fly-proof covered containers, to the county farm or neighboring ranches and fed to hogs. Manure from the corrals is also removed daily and immediately spread over the fields of neighboring ranches, and to the city pueblo lands (city farm), and there spread on the fields. No manure is allowed to accumulate in piles, in order to prevent the breeding of flies. After the manure has been removed the soil is covered with crude oil and this covered with straw or dried grass and burned.

Latrines or outhouses are built fly-proof and the feces are covered each day with crude oil, a little straw or other easily inflammable material and then ignited. It is most gratifying to learn how flies can thus be prevented from seeking these places even when not screened. Urinals are painted daily with a thin coat of crude oil. All other waste material is incinerated. When the work is extended over a longer distance, as in road, railroad and water supply construction, "ambulatory latrines or outhouses" have been constructed. They consist of a box about four feet square, painted on the inside with crude oil. The hole has a cover which closes automatically. On the inner front side is a curved piece of zinc or tin to prevent the urine from being spread over the ground surface. Beneath the hole is placed an iron receptacle large enough and deep enough to collect feces. These pans are removed daily and the contents are incinerated on a simple rock incinerator. Men are engaged for this special purpose. These "latrines" are placed at close enough intervals to be of easy access to the men on the line of work and are moved as necessity demands.

With these measures enforced there has practically been no sickness in any of the construction camps.

Much of the food used in these camps and the military camps consists of canned food, and as it is prepared under federal and state laws and regulations, no attention has been paid to it. Fresh foods, such as meats, fish and fruits and milk, are derived only from such establishments as have been investigated by the proper authorities and permission granted upon certification to deliver their products.

Water supplies are constantly watched and only unpolluted water is allowed to be used. Up to the present time we have been able to supply all camps with water from the city water supply of San Diego.

Camp Kearny and also the other military camps in San Diego County (excepting the camps in Balboa Park within the jurisdiction of the city health department) are fairly well isolated, and no concessions of any kind for the erection of lodging houses, hotels, restaurants, ice cream parlors and places of amusement, etc., have been granted. The military authorities have frowned upon such establishments and wherever they have jurisdiction have not granted such privileges. It is the intention of our board of supervisors to enact such legislation, if it becomes necessary, as will make the establishment of such places prohibitive. Should they once become established, they would create a serious and difficult problem to handle.

No regulations have been adopted in California by state or local authorities to control a special sanitary zone around military camps. This has been done in Arkansas, where regulations have been adopted by the State Board of Health. These regulations were printed on page 1254 of the U. S. Public Health Report for August 10, 1917.

I hope that we may be able to control our extra camp or cantonment areas without special legislation or regulations in the future as we have done in the past.

The control of prostitution and the control and prevention of venereal disease in territory surrounding, and in cities near, military camps and cantonments is a grave, serious and difficult problem. As the two papers to follow mine will consider these subjects, I shall not take your time to discuss them in detail, suffice it to say that our district attorney's office is thoroughly enforcing the Red Light Abatement Law, the police and health departments of San

Diego are apprehending prostitutes and when diseased they are being isolated and treated at the county hospital. Other measures will sooner or later be added to these by the State Board of Health, which is working hard to help solve the problems, and by the military authorities.

Contagious Diseases

By agreement between the State Board of Health and military authorities, a reciprocal system of reporting contagious and infectious diseases has been established between the military camps and the neighboring health authorities. This system of reciprocal notification with other states is used by the California State Board of Health.

Frequent visits to military camps in which the personnel is constantly changing, and to the surrounding or extra zone of these camps, is essential to the welfare of the occupants of the camp and the civil population. It means intensive, continuous cooperative endeavor and work.

Manderfeld-Burg.

Tuesday morning at 9:00 A. M. occurred the marriage of Miss Anna C. Berg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Berg of Sigel and Mr. Louis Manderfeld, son of John Manderfeld, of New Ulm. The ceremony was performed in the Catholic Church, Rev. Schlinkert officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Waldurta Manderfeld, who is a sister of the groom and by Robert Berg, a brother of the bride.

The bride was beautifully gowned in white silk and carried bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore a gown of light blue silk crepe de chine and also carried roses. A wedding dinner was served, to which only near relatives and intimate friends were bidden. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with pink carnations.

CREAMERY PRIZE WINNERS.

The Minnesota State Dairy Men's Convention which was held at Thief River Falls, January 15 to 17, announced the following scores for butter makers:

Whole Milk Class	
Prize	Score
First—A. J. Anderson, Otisco	95 1-2
Second—F. W. Hedke, Bongards	95 1-4
Third—A. L. Radtke, Plato	94 3-4

Cream Class	
Prize	Score
First—Carl Jorgenson, Pine City	96
Second—F. H. Mackie, Bixby	94 1-2
Third—Fred W. Dehn, New Ulm	94 1-4
Third—Senius Nelson, St. Peter	94 1-4

It will be seen that Fred Dehn of the Milford and Cottonwood Creamery takes third prize in the Cream Class and tied with Senius Nelson of St. Peter for this honor. Other entries from this vicinity scored as follows:

Chris. Hanson, Hanska	93 1-2
Alex Johnson, Lafayette	92 3-4
Cyril Wright, Courtland	92 1-2
M. J. Renner, Springfield	92 1-2
A. H. Danneheim, Nicollet	92 1-2
O. M. Johnson, Confrey	92 1-4

Congress of Polish Technicians

The Polish engineers and technicians now residing in Russia held a congress at Moscow recently, at which 285 persons were present. The program consisted of general discussions concerning the rehabilitation and development of industry in Poland after the war, also the organization of technical education. Special sections dealt with architecture, mechanics, chemistry, electricity, and economics.

It was decided to found a Polish association of engineers and technicians in Russia, with branches in the principal industrial centers, and also to undertake the publication of a bi-weekly sheet that should become the organ of the society. Among the resolutions adopted was one relating to the future economic development of Poland.

New Hotel for Lima, Peru.

The Congress of Peru by recent legislation has provided for an up to date hotel in Lima, to be constructed under the supervision of the national government of Peru to cost not less than \$2,000,000 (975,000). The site set aside for the hotel is government property located in the heart of the city and is to be acquired by the company constructing the hotel.

The need of a modern hotel in Lima has been keenly felt by the travelers for some time, says Commerce Reports. During recent years the number of commercial travelers and tourists visiting the west coast of South America has more than doubled, and many of these have found it inconvenient or even impossible to remain longer than a few days in Lima because of the lack of adequate hotel accommodations.

A Good Day's Work.

"Besides stringing 53,892 beans yesterday (to get on the good side of the cook) I loaded 2,295 pounds of automobiles on to vans," writes a young soldier from Edmonton, who has only recently "got across." "Those were the exact figures for my share. Twenty of us were got together yesterday and started loading cases of automobiles onto trucks. Each case weighed 1,700 pounds, and we got 27 on altogether, which took nine hours of hard labor ("hard" is no name for it). The total weight loaded, you will see, was 45,900 pounds, which makes my share, as I said before, I tugged and hauled for all I was worth, and I haven't a sore muscle today, so you see I am in pretty good condition."

OBITUARY

AUGUST HEIMANN.

Shortly before noon Monday, August Heimann, one of New Ulm's pioneer citizens, breathed his last at his home on North Broadway, aged 88 years, 9 months and 28 days. Death was due to old age and the complications that usually manifest themselves. Altho he was confined to his bed for only three days, he had been in ill health for over a year and was unable to walk without assistance. Under the circumstances, Death came to him as a relief.

The deceased was born in Deutsch-Ruden, Posen, Germany, March 30, 1829. In 1856 he emigrated to America, coming directly to New Ulm. He took a prominent part in the defense of New Ulm in August, 1862, and in the fall of the year he enlisted in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers and after his honorable discharge, he again volunteered his services to his country as a member of the Second Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

He was united in marriage to Caroline Frank, April 2, 1866 and shortly thereafter took up farming on his homestead in the town of Milford and continued in this work with signal success. He retired from active life about 16 years ago and came to New Ulm to spend his declining years. His wife preceded him in death Jan. 15, 1913. He was also preceded in death by two of his sons, August, in 1909, and Albert, in 1916, both passing away in the prime of life. The surviving children are: Mrs. Fred Roloff, Milford, Charles W., Fairfax; Fred, Revere; William C., Essig; George C., Graceville; Louis, Minneapolis and Mrs. Reinhold Dahms, of New Ulm. He is also survived by 27 grand children and 6 great grand children. At the time of his death the deceased was a member of Hecke Post, G. A. R., and respected by all his comrades. He was also held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors who admired him for his many sterling qualities. The funeral will be held from the late home, presumably to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, but it may have to be postponed until Friday to enable some of the children to get here. Albert Steinhauer will deliver the funeral address.

Time! In five minutes all stomach distress, due to acidity, will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach sweetener in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach distress at once by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by fermentation due to excessive acids in stomach.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" neutralizes excessive acid in stomach, relieving dyspepsia, heartburn and distress at once.

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Tuesday was farmers' day in Nicollet when a very successful meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held there and a good program carried out. The instructors gave valuable information on general farming and the latest ideas in agriculture especially for this time when greater crop production is so essential to the welfare of our nation, and by planning their work so as to get the greatest returns from their land with the reduced supply of labor available. Great interest was shown on various subjects by Forest Henry of Dover, John Christgau of Dexter and J. A. Miller of Minneapolis, all well known institute workers. In addition to the men, Mrs. Bertha Laws of Appleton, a leading home economics worker for many years, spoke on subjects of interest to men and women alike. Copies of the free Institute Annual did not arrive in time for distribution at the meeting, but as soon as they reach here they will be placed at the Nicollet State Bank where farmers can secure copies of the book.—Nicollet Leader.

CARS MUST MOVE FASTER

For the purpose of expediting the unloading of cars, new demurrage tariffs were issued by Director General of Railroads McAdoo and became effective last week. Under the new ratio the number of free days is cut down from three to two days, and the demurrage charge which was only \$1.00 per day has been raised to \$3 for the first day after the free days, with a raise of \$1.00 per day for every additional day until the 8th day after the free days is reached when the demurrage charge will be \$10.00. After that time until the car

is released \$10.00 per day will be charged. The Public Safety Commission has issued an appeal in which every one who is connected with the loading and unloading of cars is urged to have this work done if at all possible in 24 hours. It is hoped that thru co-operation, the congestion which has been quite serious will be greatly relieved.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Use the Old-time Sage Tea and Sulphur and Noddy Will know.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

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Tracy,	at the Headlight Office,	Thurs. Feb. 7
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