

There Is No Printing Job That Is To Big For The "PATTON COURIER"



There is no need of patronizing out of town concerns for anything you may need in the line of printing. You can get it right here at home at prices that you will find more reasonable than the printing solicitors can quote you.

The Patton Courier, from the experience of the past few years with the depression in the coal business, as a newspaper is not a paying proposition. Consequently we have developed our plant along lines that enable us to do Job Printing of all kinds, and have built up perhaps the largest sale bill printing trade of any country plant in this section of the state. Surely when we receive orders for printing from five different counties in Pennsylvania, we are able to take care of Patton's Printing needs.

THERE IS NO NEED TO PATRONIZE THE CITY SHOPS. Right off the reel you are paying for considerably more overhead in your printing than you have to do RIGHT HERE AT HOME. We have no complaint to make about the patronage we have received in the past from the Patton folks. You have all patronized us to an appreciable extent. But there are some jobs that trickle through to out of town printers, we know, that you really could save money on, by bringing them to us. The next time you are tempted to hand an order to an out of town solicitor, reconsider, and bring it to the Patton Courier. We guarantee that you will receive service, low cost, quality considered, and complete satisfaction.

Nor is the Patton Courier falling behind in its endeavor to adequately serve the printing needs of the Patton Community. On September 1st, last, the plant was moved from the Good Building to more convenient and roomy quarters in the Masonic Building. Since that time several hundred dollars' worth of modern equipment have been added to our plant, and our budget calls for considerably more of an outlay of capital during the present year. We are here to stay, and to do this we ask your patronage.

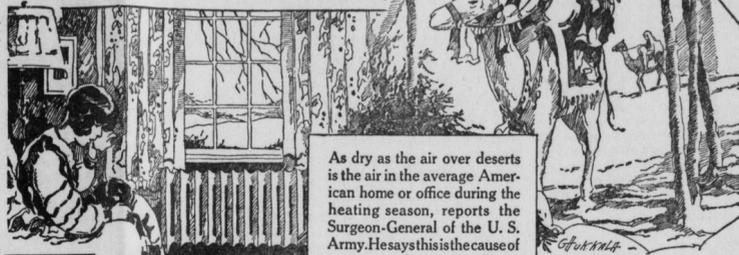
Bear in mind, there is **NOTHING TOO LARGE**, or **NOTHING TOO SMALL** in the line of printing, for us to take care of. We **PRINT IT ALL**. It doesn't matter whether it is a small name card or a large book, a small herald, or a large poster. **ALL WE ASK OF YOU IS A TRIAL** on that next printing order you have that you probably think we cannot handle.

The Patton Courier

Masonic Building

Patton, PA.

Science Finds American Homes Are "Human Dry Kilns!"



SKEWING the average over-heated under-humid American home to a "human dry-kill," Dr. Thomas Hubbard of Toledo, Ohio, past president of the American Medical Association, in an article recently published in the Journal of that organization, said:

"Unhygienic heating, combined with foolish fashions in clothing, results in acute and chronic diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tract."

"The hothouse habit," Dr. Hubbard calls the American practice of living in excessively warm dry indoor temperatures. Louis E. Blanchard, A. B., M. D., of Buffalo, New York, is another medical authority who has expressed himself on this subject in print.

"An abnormally dry air," says Dr. Blanchard, "such as is produced by heating systems without adequate humidifying equipment, causes an excessive loss of moisture from the body and concentration of body fluids. In the average home the air is drier than the atmosphere over the deserts."

Desert Air in U. S. Homes.

This last statement is borne out by facts gathered by the Holland Institute of Thermology, of Holland, Michigan. In countless steam and hot-water heated homes and offices, the relative humidity is only 23 per cent, or even lower. This is actually drier than the air over the Sahara, where the average relative humidity is 33 per cent.

So the evidence of modern medicine favors the conclusion that one of the greatest causes of colds and other disorders of the breathing apparatus is lack of proper humidity in our homes. Relative humidity, the Holland Institute of Thermology explains, is the amount of moisture suspended in the air as compared with the amount the air could hold. When the air contains all the moisture it can stand the relative humidity is said to be 100 per cent. If the relative humidity of the air in a room is 50 per cent, it contains just half as much moisture as it could possibly hold at that particular temperature.

Air's ability to hold moisture increases as the temperature rises. In winter the temperature of outdoor air is low; so it cannot hold much water. When this comparatively dry air comes into the house, it is warmed. Then it is capable of holding much more moisture. This must be supplied to it. If it isn't, the relative humidity is too low for health and comfort.

Chart Shows Ideal.

So the first practical thing for you to know is just what combination of heat and relative humidity is required in your home. By means of elaborate experiments, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers have learned that. Their findings are shown, with scientific and mathematical accuracy, in a "Comfort Chart."

The Holland Institute of Thermology has simplified this chart so that it can be used easily by any family in its own home. The simplified chart is published here for the first time.

There are three sets of lines in it. Those that go straight up and down represent the temperature. The curving diagonals show the relative humid-

ities. The heavy straight diagonal is known as the Comfort Line. It has been established, by many physiological tests, as the ideal to work toward. Let's see how you can use this chart in your home. Suppose your thermometer shows that the temperature in your living-room is 70 degrees. You run your finger up the chart to where the Comfort Line crosses the 70-degree temperature-line. This falls midway between 40 and 50 per cent relative humidity. So you know the relative humidity in the room should be about 45 per cent.

Humidity Is Economical.

But suppose our temperature is 65 degrees instead of 70. The Comfort Line crosses 70 degrees exactly on the line representing 50 per cent relative humidity. So if we want to be as comfortable with the thermometer down at 65 as we were when it was up at 70, we must have a relative humidity of 90 per cent.

"And the moral of that" is that, in

general, heating costs will be lower in the home which is properly humidified and kept at moderate warmth than in the house constantly filled with excessively hot dry air.

Unless the air in the home contains ample moisture, the temperature will have to be kept high and the heating system will have to be over-fired to do it. Steady, moderate firing produces both the most economical and the most even heat. Forcing the heating plant runs the cost up. It also results, sooner or later, in burning out the grates and firepot, and this necessitates costly repairs.

How Much Evaporation?

So the Comfort Chart shows exactly what relative humidities should prevail. There's only one way of producing humidity, and that is to evaporate water into vapor and circulate it in the air. So the simple practical question you must have answered is, How much water must be evaporated in my home each day to produce the ideal relative humidity?

The Holland Institute of Thermology also has worked this out for you and presents the results here for the first time in the Daily Evaporation Table.

In the preparation of this table it was taken for granted that half the necessary evaporation will come from your cook stove, laundry, and bathroom, water from running faucets, and other incidental sources in the household routine. Air conditioning experts assume that half the total moisture required will come from such sources while the other half must be supplied by the humidifying equipment.

that worked out by Prof. A. C. Willard of the University of Illinois. Average outdoor conditions have been used as the basis of the computations. When zero weather prevails, considerably more evaporation will be needed than is shown. Moreover, there is greater danger to your health and comfort from too little humidity than from too much. So the table is a sound guide to use in regulating conditions in your particular home.

Now, there is only one more question that confronts you: How can you turn all this water into vapor and keep it suspended in the air of your house?

If you have a stove or a steam or hot-water heating plant, you will have to depend on some form of water pans set on the radiators or some patented humidifying device. The University of Illinois test-report says that "proper humidification cannot be obtained by placing pans on hot-water or steam radiators unless an excessive amount of water surface is exposed."

If your home is heated by a warm air circulating central heating plant, there probably is some form of water-pan in connection with the furnace itself. The Illinois tests have shown, in general, that these pans are capable of producing the smaller amounts of air-moisture shown in the table, but that they fall down when it comes to the big humidifying jobs required by the better homes.

Furthermore, these water-pans, as well as those used with steam and hot-water plants, must be kept filled daily or they go dry and become useless.

Humidifier Is "Foolproof."

These facts have created the necessity for an automatic humidifier, which is met by the latest type of vapor-air warm air circulating heating plant. As part of this equipment, there is an automatic device attached to the plumbing pipes. It is turned on at the beginning of the heating season and introduces a constant flow of water for evaporation into the central heating plant, and the resultant vapor is carried up to the rooms by the circulating air-currents.

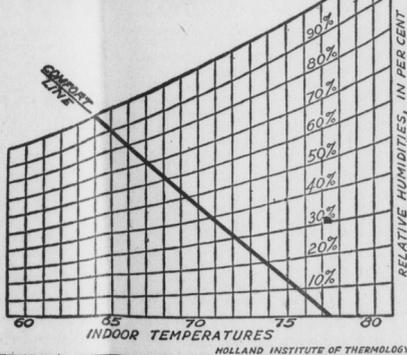
Engineering tests on this automatic humidifier have shown it capable of evaporating from three to more than 20 gallons of water a day. In severe winter conditions in representative home-installations, it has maintained relative humidities ranging from 40 to 64 per cent in the various rooms.

Like all automatic devices, an automatic humidifier must be "foolproof" if it is not to be watched constantly. The device used with the vapor-air warm air heating plant presents no danger, for if the home-owner permits more water to flow through it than can be evaporated, the excess goes into the sump-pit, where it dampens the ashes to prevent dust and creates steam which aids in combustion.

DAILY EVAPORATION TABLE

If you live in the.....	Holland Institute of Thermology			
	Atlantic States	South States	North Central States	Pacific States
And if your home is about the size indicated here, you will need to evaporate the volume of water shown in the appropriate column at the right.	4-room bungalow 10 qts.	4 qts.	10 qts.	8 qts.
	5-room bungalow 12 qts.	5 qts.	12 qts.	9 qts.
	5-room house 16 qts.	6 qts.	15 qts.	12 qts.
	6-room house 20 qts.	8 qts.	26 qts.	15 qts.
	Small 7-room house 24 qts.	9 qts.	31 qts.	18 qts.
	7 or 8 rooms 30 qts.	12 qts.	38 qts.	23 qts.
	8 or 10 rooms 40 qts.	15 qts.	52 qts.	31 qts.

COMFORT CHART



From This Simplified Comfort Chart You Can Tell Just What Humidity Ought to Prevail in Your Home at Various Temperatures.

NEED 1,397 TRAINS TO MOVE MATERIAL FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Highway materials used in Pennsylvania during 1928 filled 69,870 railroad freight cars, 1397 trains of fifty cars each, the Pennsylvania department of Highways announces. Imagine a train of freight cars with the caboose just leaving Philadelphia and extending over the William Penn as far as Harrisburg, where 1000 locomotives would be puffing and snorting to pull the load. Allowing for the length of the locomotives and the space between the cars due to couplings, the train would resemble a huge dog trying to catch his tail for the lead engine would nearly touch the caboose in Philadelphia.

The first eleven thousand cars of the train would be filled with cement, followed by three hundred and fifty cars of brick, thirteen thousand cars of sand, forty three thousand nine hundred and twenty cars of stone and sixteen hundred cars filled with oil.

In 1928 the department used 16,430,693 gallons of bituminous oil for the surface treatment of roads, nearly enough to fill the smaller of two water reservoirs used in Harrisburg. That thirsty city uses about twelve millions of gallons of water daily. Enough oil was sprinkled on highways to cover the entire state like dew.

If this oil could be passed through a power plant, dropping eleven feet upon the turbines, it would generate two million, one hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and fifty nine horsepower of electricity. For each additional fall of eleven feet add the same number of horsepower.

The department has made no calculation of the man power exerted by the motorists polishing oil spots off their cars after a trip over oiled roads, although it must be a considerable item. Officials say however, that the new type of oil is far less difficult to get off a car than the original in use some years ago, and it does not injure the finish.

Heaping the 2,803,175 barrels of cement used in one great pile would dwarf the capitol building by comparison, and Harrisburg's reservoirs would be drained in mixing this much cement for concrete work. The four million vitrified bricks would go quite a distance toward a row of dwellings but somewhat further in eighteen foot highways.

PLASTERING—Patch work, estimation on all jobs. Thos. Gibson, 809 Beech ave. 4tpd.

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