



# 4H learns to clean tack

BY JOSIE MCLEOD

On January 12th, the Sheridan County 4H Bits and Bridles club met at the Tedford residence. The club had their monthly meeting where they

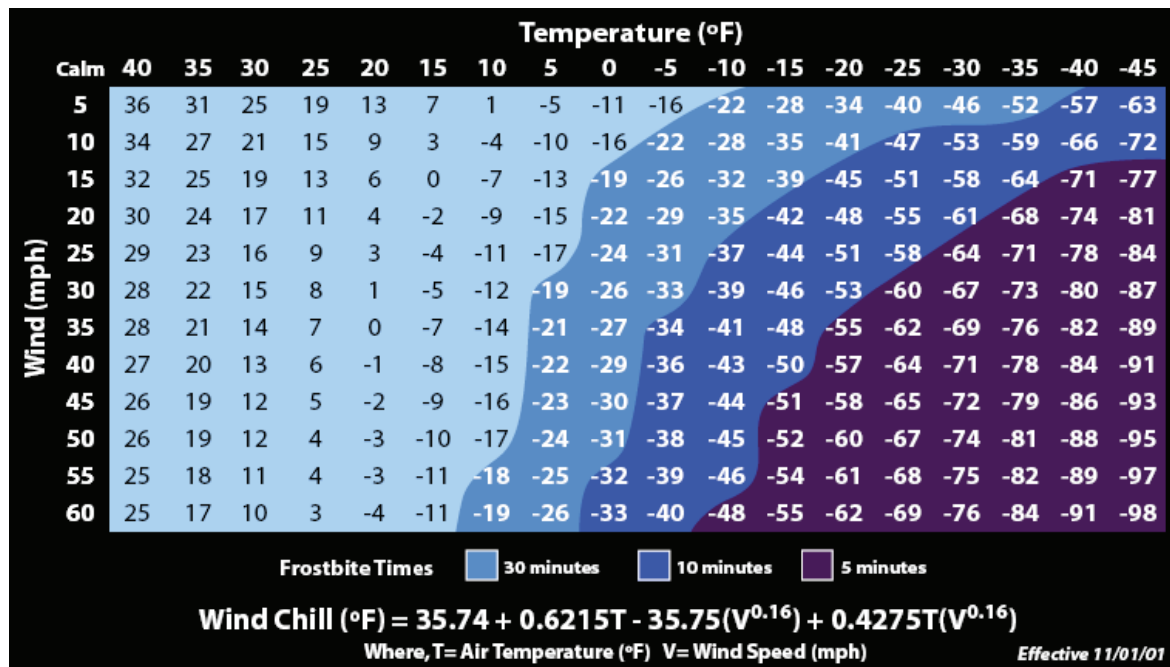
discussed upcoming events.

After the meeting, they learned how to clean tack. Members brought their own saddles.

After working up an appetite, the Tedfords treated everyone

to street tacos and chips, which were delicious!

The members took home their own cleaning kits which were sponsored by Montana Pitch Blend.



Wind chill guide by NOAA

# Wind Chill and what it's all about

Information courtesy Popular Mechanics

Suffering is better when you can put a number on it. Hence the wind chill, that index of our winter discomfort. But putting a subjective number on cold—measuring not the actual temperature, but how people experience it—is a relatively recent invention.

None of these numbers are perfectly accurate. There's no way they can be

The wind chill was invented on Antarctica, where temperatures this time of year have been below -30 Fahrenheit, while wind chills have dipped into the -40s and 50s. In 1945, two Antarctic explorers named Paul Siple and Charles Passel measured how wind speed affects the rate of heat loss. Their experiment was simple: Fill a plastic container with water, hang it from a pole, and measure how quickly the water loses heat (in this case, how quickly the water turned to ice). They found that the faster the wind was blowing, the faster water turned to ice. For people, that means the windier it is, the more heat we lose, and the colder it feels.

Why? Usually, when an object loses heat through con-

vection—like when water turns to ice in the cold, losing its heat to the colder air around it—there's a layer of heat between the warm object and its cold surroundings. But when it's windy, the moving air breaks up this

Siple and Passel measured the heat loss that leads to wind chill in watts per square meter. However, that unit didn't quite grab the public imagination the way we've come to expect from modern meteorological hype and winter weather portmanteaus. Canadian meteorologists and not many other people used wind chill until the 1970s, when they and their fellow meteorologists began converting it to the familiar temperature equivalents that allow forecasters to say, "It's 21 degrees this morning, but it feels like 5 below out there."

Volunteers walked on a treadmill in a cold wind tunnel with sensors on the outsides of their faces

That was a boon for TV meteorologists, but not for scientific accuracy. It turned out that the wind chills calculated using the original 1945 formula were—excuse the pun—overblown. So in 2001, the Joint Action Group on

Temperature Indices (its real name!) introduced a new formula for the wind chill index.

The new numbers, still in use today, are based on a somewhat perverse experiment: Volunteers walked on a treadmill in a cold wind tunnel with sensors attached to the outsides of their faces and the insides of their cheeks to take temperature readings, which the experimenters used to calculate the rate of heat loss. Because of sensor placement in the experiment, our modern wind chill index is based on the wind speed at five feet in the air—average face height.

That still isn't the end of the story, because private weather services have now introduced proprietary wind chill formulas, like Accuweather's "RealFeel" and The Weather Channel's similar "Feels like." Both of those currently list colder equivalent temperatures for Chicago than does the National Weather Service.

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CHILL con't on page 9

# Committee Testimony

## House Political Subdivisions HB 1380

CHAIRMAN LONGMUIR AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

My name is Cecile Wehrman. I represent the North Dakota Newspaper Association and the state's 73 newspapers. Please accept this testimony OPPOSED to the amendment in House Bill 1380.

This amendment would give counties the okay to post minutes on their website instead of in newspapers. We have the research proving this is not what voters want.

In a demographically weighted survey of North Dakotans in 2024:

-85 percent said they believe public notices should be required to be placed in newspapers and 83 percent said they read public notices in newspapers either digitally or online.

-Respondents chose newspapers over city/county websites TWO to ONE as the most appropriate, reliable and transparent location for public notices.

-Eight out of 10 North Dakota adults – 82 percent – said public notices belong in newspapers over government websites. Only 18 percent said governments can be trusted to be the only source of public notices.

Last June's vote on the publication of city minutes confirms the high percentage of voters who want minutes published. An average of 85 percent of voters in 208 cities in North Dakota voted YES to publication of minutes in newspapers. In some towns, the vote was as high as 93 percent!

Submitted along with my written testimony, you will see a number of comments from citizens that delve into their attitudes about publication of minutes and I urge you to give those a look. It's not that people oppose ALSO having notices posted on government websites, but they see a clear interest in having a

trusted third party like newspapers involved in making sure publications occur.

The majority of today's newspapers are both print and digital. There's also a free statewide public notice website maintained by NDNA called ndpublicnotices.com, where all public notices, including minutes, are published and accessible at no cost to the consumer or the county.

Despite any digital disruptions, newspapers have been since the First Congress of the United States the preferred vehicle for disseminating public information because they do a couple of things government websites do not: they are independent, verifiable, and archived for the historic record.

Verifying online publication is much more difficult than with newspapers. This is why courts subject digital evidence to far greater scrutiny than evidence published in newspapers. Significant numbers of people in rural areas still lack high speed internet access and our elderly have issues of cost, education and ability to access online content. Furthermore, some counties have a dismal record of providing minutes to newspapers, even though they are required by law to publish them.

Finally, please note that the amendment carries no mechanism by which to verify county compliance with website publication, while newspapers still have to provide an affidavit swearing publication has occurred. Newspapers are paid to make sure publication occurs. That's the true beauty of our current system and there's no way to replace it on a government website.

Once relegated to county websites alone, there is no mechanism to assure these postings occur and no penalty for failing to post them.

We urge a DO NOT PASS on HB 1380

## Dakota Attitude

Jack and Lois (Held) Larson  
Interview: September 22, 2016  
County: Towner City: Bisbee



### Respecting the Earth

Jack Larson had the dreams of many Midwestern farm boys during the 1930s and 1940s—leaving behind the farm and playing baseball. "I just loved the game. I went so far as to try out for the Fargo-Moorhead Twins, but the farming—it brought me back here to farm.

"I've harrowed with four horses and picked rock while I harrowed. Our first tractor was when I was nine years old. A 1937 Model C Case-Standard tractor—all-steel wheels. I had a fascination for all that. The interesting part was the tractor cost \$1,050 in 1937. [Dad] paid \$350 and [took] two years to pay for it. In 1939, [Dad] took it into the blacksmith shop and put rubber tires on it. The neighbor said, "Those tires will never last." The tractor, now fully restored, still has the vintage

1939 tires.

Jack's parents specialized in dairy production, particularly milk. They were the only milk producer in town. "We bottled all the milk for the little town, about 500 quarts per day. We milked at least 36 cows with milking machine and many by hand. Then we had to bottle it and deliver it house-by-house. I was a sophomore in high school at the time." Then they went to pasteurized milk, so no more dairy.

Jack married Lois Held in 1949. A couple of years later, they purchased the farm where they still live today. The Larsons raised their five children with a respect for not just farming, but also a general respect for the earth's overall well-being. "You know, the earth, it's amazing," Jack

DAKOTA con't on page 9