

TIMBER GROWING IN HARDWOOD TRACT

METHODS ARE EXPLAINED

Forest Inspector for Government Tells Advantages of Central Region and How to Get Best Results

The woodland owner in the central hardwood region who wishes to keep his woodland growing timber has but two primary concerns, says C. R. Tillotson, forest inspector of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. He must to a large extent discontinue pasturing the woods, and he must prevent forest fires.

The central hardwood region offers numerous advantages in the growing of timber crops on the farms, in the opinion of Mr. Tillotson. There is a great deal of rough land in farms that is well suited to growing trees while it is of low value for anything else. Even some of the land which has been cleared for cultivation and found unprofitable can be put to good use growing trees.

Come Back Naturally
The hardwood region shows a marked tendency to come back to trees naturally if the forest is encouraged. If a few large trees are on hand to seed the ground and shelter the young ones, a fairly good young growth of timber can be procured with a reasonable amount of protection from fire and other damage. In some of the central states timberland owners can obtain state and federal aid in protecting extended areas on woodlands and forest from fires. Farm woods fit well into the plan of farm management in this region, and tax laws favorable to the timber owner have been passed by a number of the central states.

These are a few of the conclusions reached after an exhaustive study of timber growing and logging practice in the central hardwoods region, which includes about forty million acres of woodland in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and the southern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the eastern edge of Nebraska and Kansas, and parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Managing Farm Woods
To manage a farm woods for continuous production, the general principle is to cut not more than 50 or 60 per cent of the total amount of timber at one time, according to Tillotson. The largest trees of the better species should be cut and the thrifty smaller trees left to grow in size and be cut later. The species of little commercial value and the poorer specimens in all sizes should be cut as far as possible.

The common practice of turning livestock into the woods interferes with timber production. About 75 per cent of the small woodlands on farms are heavily pastured, and the damage to large trees and young growth probably far outweighs the value of the forage. Fires also make heavy inroads on timber yield. In spite of this damage, many fires are deliberately set with the idea of improving the pasture.

Unfavorable Factor
One of the principal factors unfavorable to timber-growing in the central hardwood region, says Mr. Tillotson is the persistence of the idea that all woodland must ultimately be cleared for field crops. Much of the farm land in the region was developed through the laborious process of clearing it of timber, and, although the need for clearing has largely passed, the idea still persists that land should practically without exception be "improved" by cultivation. But there is a considerable amount of poor land on farms in this region better suited to growing timber crops than anything else, and timber-growing is being found profitable by those who go at it seriously.

The central hardwood forest region differs greatly from other forest regions in the United States, in that three-fourths of the timber producing acreage is in the form of farm woodlands, generally 10 to 14 acres in extent. A large proportion of these farm woods, however, could be vastly improved by reasonable care, to the decided benefit of their owners. By reason of good soil and favorable climate, the region is highly productive of hardwood timber of fine quality, its oak, hickory, ash and walnut having won almost world-wide renown by their excellence. A good market exists right at hand for all the timber that can be grown in the region. It contains the most important centers of the furniture, veneer, automobile and farm-machinery industries, has numerous other hardwood industries such as the manufacture of wood handles and flooring, and the farms of the district require large quantities of posts, poles and cordwood.

NECKROMANCE
"Necks have withstood improvement for a long time but they are slowly but surely being taken into hand," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. "All of which reminds me that there will soon be very few neglected areas to write about."

Less thumb jerking for free rides on the roads, and more pitchfork jerking in the harvest fields, would promote prosperity.

COMPLICATED PROCESS IN MAKING OF FILMS

Scientists Have Worked Out Many Intricate Operations to Perfect

Scientists had to think of several million things before photography was brought to its present high state of development. The amateur who goes out with his camera thinks of the fender, the speed, the focus. His task is easy but scientists in the art cannot stop so readily. Dr. S. F. Sheppard, an expert on photography, in a paper read before the Chemical Institute at Penn State college related how several million individual, invisible crystals of light-sensitive silver halide independently undergo a chemical change whenever a shutter snaps. In official and private experiments it has been determined that the particles described by Dr. Sheppard vary in size from those as small as one two-hundred-and-fifty-millionth of an inch in diameter, and hence invisible even ultra-microscopically, to those which loom large under a microscope at, say, one two-thousandth of an inch. This means that a photograph is a mosaic of invisible crystals. "It has been found that each particle of the original silver bromide layer behaves as a unit of light," explains Dr. Sheppard. The action of light makes these particles able to be converted into metallic silver by reducing solutions. Thus "negatives" are obtained. Undoubtedly the amateur photographers often wonder about the processes that take place in the mystery boxes they carry. These ama-

teurs will find interest in the statement offered by Dr. Sheppard in view of the fact that he spends his working hours among the kodaks.

McNIDER PRAISES ILLINOIS MILITIA

High Compliment Paid National Guard by Acting Secretary of War

High compliment was paid to the Illinois National Guard in annual encampment at Camp Grant, Rockford, by Col. Hanford McNider, acting secretary of war, during inspection. Col. McNider made the trip from Washington, D.C., to Camp Grant by airplane.

"I have heard much and seen some of the Illinois National Guards," he declared, "but what I saw on my trip through the camp is far in excess of what I expected or hoped for."

"The men have two great qualities—eagerness to learn and ability to absorb the lessons taught them. And they have the benefit of being commanded by competent officers. The addition of the air squadron of the Illinois division will not only aid to the co-ordinated training of all arms, but it will serve greatly to encourage commercial aviation."

PIGEON TOED POLICY

Sometimes the man who puts his foot down steps on his own toes.—Farm and Fireside.

And the girls remark that they are likely to redden their hands if they wash the dishes.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THIS STATE

For the first six months of 1927, 26 Illinois cities reported a total of \$263,433,615 in building operations, an increase of 12.2 per cent over 1926.

The average annual per capita consumption of electricity in Illinois is 825 kilowatt-hours. For the United States the average is 518 kilowatt-hours.

The first steel rails rolled in America were rolled at North Chicago, Ill., in 1865.

The first electric street cars operated in Illinois were run in Ottawa in 1889.

Two out of every five farmers in Illinois have woodlots.

Although an extensive mining state, Illinois had the fewest number of major mine accidents during 1926.

Illinois cities spend an average of \$2.04 per capital per annum for highways.

"Scientists have found olive oil shampoos best for blondes and pine tar shampoos best for brunettes," says a news item. "Tar? Brunettes are not as dark as that.—Woman's Home Companion."

YOU KNOW HIM

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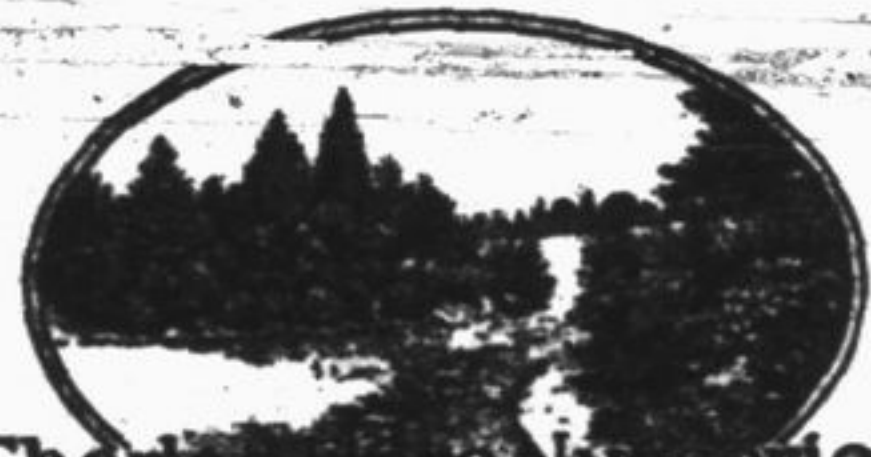
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The following taken from a letter to Mr. Luke Grant, editor of "The North Shore Bulletin" is self-explanatory: "I have been reading your Bulletin for three years, and was so favorably impressed I decided to take a ride on the North Shore Line to satisfy my curiosity. I did that very thing, the Missus and I. We rode from Chicago to Milwaukee and return. We found your road, equipment and service everything you claimed and a little more. We were so well satisfied we went downtown next day and invested in a block of C.N.S. & M.R.R. stock. We were satisfied an organization of your kind had the right idea and is bound to succeed!"



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