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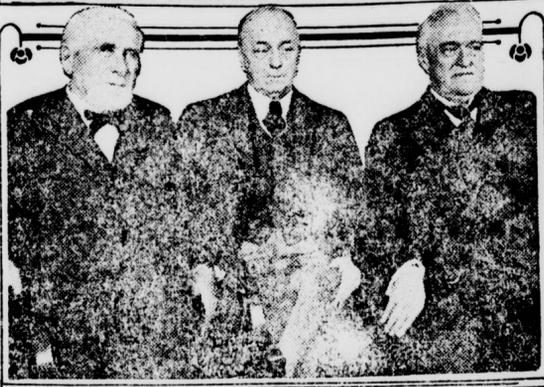
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### WILL DIRECT HARDING INAUGURAL IN MARCH



These men, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, both Republicans, and Senator Overman of North Carolina, Democrat, have been appointed by Vice President Marshall to arrange and have charge of the inaugural ceremonies when President-elect Harding enters office next March.

**Paper and Forests.**

The paper problem of the United States is primarily a forest problem. The paper industry of the United States is now concentrated largely in the coniferous forest belts of the Great Lakes, the northern Alleghenies, New York, and New England. Twelve years ago these forests furnished all of the raw material for the industry. Year by year, as they have been depleted, the adjacent timber belts of Canada have been drawn upon until now a full third of our paper-making materials comes from the Dominion. The pulp woods left in the Northern and Eastern States can not last, under the present rate of cutting, more than 15 years. The spruce forests of Canada will continue to furnish pulpwood for a longer but in their turn are no less exhaustible. Meantime our consumption of paper is steadily increasing and now exceeds 35 pounds per year for every man, woman, and child in the country.

The rest of the world is in the same situation. Nearly everywhere the progress of civilization has been marked by an increased per capita consumption of paper; and nearly everywhere paper is short. From far-off Australia, from China, from Japan, and from South America are coming demands upon the paper-making resources of the North American continent. Large publishing houses of England are acquiring pulp factories and forests on this side of the Atlantic. Confronted by a world hungry for paper the United States will indeed find a foreign source of supply a broken reed upon which to lean.

What, then, is the answer? The New England and Middle Atlantic States contain 31 million acres of heavily culled or logged off lands. The Lake States contain 33 million acres of logged-off forests. Here are 64 million acres of timber-growing land within a stone's throw of our paper mills, land which could supply these mills several times over with pulp wood if they were but kept at work growing it. In the application of forestry to these enormous areas, much of which are now practically waste land, lies the only effective solution of the national paper problem in the future, as well as the problems arising from shortages of other essential forest products. There is no situation that emphasizes more clearly the need for a national forestry policy, enlisting the owner of the land and the public alike in the restoration of these areas to producing forests.

There will be a gap, of course, between the end of the old forest crop and the beginning of the new. To fill that gap and at the same time distribute our paper industry in a much more logical relation to the resources of the country as a whole we must turn to the paper-making woods of the West. The Western

States contain easily 499 million cords of paper making woods, and southern Alaska contains another 100 million cords. With 5-cent newsprint in our principal paper markets there is no fundamental reason why these Western resources should not be drawn upon for a national supply as well as the local requirements of their own states.

While the pulp-wood forests of the West offer an immediate opportunity to increase the production of paper on American soil and will contribute largely to our future supply, it is undesirable from every standpoint that the paper industry should eat itself out of existence in the Eastern and Northern States. And there is no reason why a large paper industry in our Eastern forest regions should not be permanent, supported by raw material produced wholly within our own borders. All that is required is the intelligent use of land for the production of timber when not suited by its nature to more valuable products.

Regulation of price, control of distribution, restraint upon profiteering, however necessary as temporary expedients, will not solve the paper problem. There is but one effective solution—increased production of paper and continuous crops of the raw material whereof it is made. Our need for paper to-day is simply one concrete measure of our need for a national forestry policy.

### MAKING WINTER LIKE SPRING CAUSES HENS TO LAY BETTER

On the feeding of the flock depends to a large extent not only the general health of the birds, but also the economy which promotes success. It is a subject, however, which should be studied with a large amount of sense, for there are no hard and fast rules which can be laid down as applying to every case. The price of feed and general environment should be considered in determining the right rations, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

For the largest profit a good proportion of the eggs should be secured during the winter. If two extra eggs a week can be obtained from each hen a good profit will be made, while if the product is increased by only one egg a week in winter, this one egg will pay for all the feed the hen eats. To obtain this greater production not only should the fowls be young and of a good laying breed, but the feeder should have full knowledge of the proper feed and its preparation.

The nutriment in the feed of laying hens serves a twofold purpose—to repair waste and furnish heat for the body and to supply the egg-making materials. As only the surplus over what is needed for the body is available for egg production, the proper feeds should be fed in suffi-

# Fordson

TRADE MARK

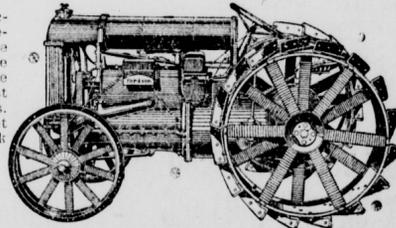
The Fordson Tractor was made to meet the demands and necessities of the every-day American farmer. It was made with the thought that it was the necessity of the man of forty acres as well as the man with one thousand acres. It was made not only for plowing, harrowing, discing, drilling, sowing, mowing, reaping, but for all other work on the farm where power is necessary. It was made to bring conveniences to the farmer's home as well as for the cultivation of his fields. It was made to furnish power for the cream separator, silo filling, cutting feed, sawing wood, furnishing power for milking, washing, supplying the house with running water, electric lights, and the hundred and one things on the farm. It was made to do all this economically and in a reliable way. It was made to be the big profitable servant on the farm.

And it has not failed in any of the expectations had for it. It has been tested as no other Tractor has been tested. It has been proven reliable and can furnish proofs impossible to any other Tractor. It has done these things not only in America but in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the Islands of the Seas. It has met successfully the demands of farmers in every part of the civilized world.

Therefore, the Fordson Tractor can meet all the conditions of your farm. When you buy a Fordson, you are not buying any experiment—you are buying a servant and a money-maker for you that you can depend upon absolutely from the first day you put it to work. It is easy to understand. It possesses all the power you want. It is simple in control. It is more flexible than you imagine. It will help you cultivate every foot of ground you have, and every day in the year you will find use for it on the farm. Its appeal to the farmer is in its dependable service and the wide variety of work it can do.

Would like every farmer that reads this, if he hasn't a Fordson Tractor already, to come to us and let us sell him one. Let us demonstrate its powers, its values, on your farm. Let's get into details—power, reliability, economy. While the sale of a Tractor gives us a small profit; the purchase of a Tractor to the farmer means a money-making servant every day for years. So the sale of a Fordson means more to the purchaser than it does to us. We are arguing for your good, Mr. Farmer. Come in and talk it over. Your time against ours. It is worth it.

And remember, when you buy a Fordson Tractor, we are right here to keep that Tractor in reliable running condition every day. You won't have to wait if anything should get out of order. We are right here to keep it right, because one of the conditions of the Fordson Dealer is that he must keep on hand always a complete supply of parts. This is a guarantee we don't believe you can get with any other farm Tractor. Come in. Let's talk it over.



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cient quantities to induce this production.

In supplying feed to fowls there are three kinds of constituents which should be present in certain fairly well-fixed proportions if the desired results are to be obtained most economically. These constituents are mineral, nitrogenous, and carbonaceous, all of which are contained in corn, wheat, oats, and barley, but not in the right proportions to give the greatest egg yield. In addition some animal feed and green feed should be supplied.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In spring the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range,

which with grain furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as lies within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the winter conditions springlike.

### APPLICATIONS FLOOD POWER COMMISSION

Announced Plans Call for Development of Twelve Million Horsepower Under Federal Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec 27.—One hundred and twenty nine applications for permits or licenses under the federal waterpower act have been filed with the federal power commission, it was announced today. A compilation of the data set out in

the applications, shows that more than twelve million horsepower will be developed if the plans of the promoters are carried into operation.

The project now under application range all the way from a small 10 horsepower plant for a colony of summer cottages in the Wyoming mountains to the tremendous project under consideration on the Colorado River in Utah and Arizona, which involves the storage of the waters of the upper Colorado and its tributaries in a huge reservoir and the ultimate development of three million horsepower by using these waters through a total drop of 2,650 feet. Twenty seven states of the Union with Alaska and the District of Columbia are represented in the applications for power projects.

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### BACHELOR TELLS OUR WOMEN HOW TO COOK



A man tells American housewives how to run their kitchens. And more so—he is a bachelor. But he is doing such a good job of it—that even the best housewives in the land—those in rural districts—are ever demanding his new ideas. It is C. F. Langworthy, who for more than 25 years has conducted the office of home economics in the Department of Agriculture. Photo shows Langworthy and part of one of the laboratory kitchens.