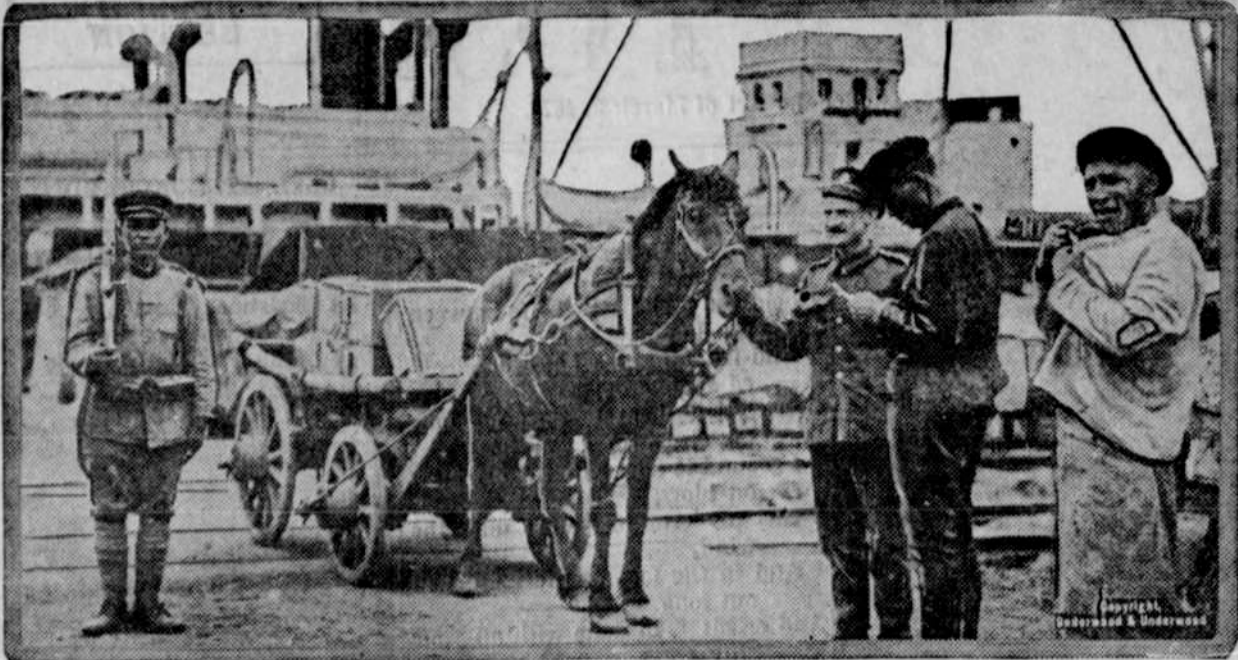


RED TAPE AMONG ALLIES AT VLADIVOSTOK



Receiving allied supplies at Vladivostok, Siberia, is truly a matter of "red tape." This is a specific example. A Japanese soldier guards the load, a British soldier guards the horse, another examines the way bill, while the Chinese coolie stands by ready to do the work of unloading.

MIGHTY HUNTRESS SEEKS NEW TRAILS

Lady MacKenzie Plans Trip of Discovery on Tana River in African Jungles.

REGION OF DENSE FORESTS

Stream Broken by Rapids and Waterfalls and Abounding in Big Game and Snakes—Land of Big Animals.

New York.—Heading an expedition to East Africa, which has as its object the exploration of the Tana river and the hunting of big game, Lady MacKenzie, the woman huntress, is in New York completing details of the trip and arranging to dispose of trophies obtained in two expeditions she already has made to Africa.

Upon her arrival at Mombasa, Africa, she will remain several days, superintending the shipment of nine tons of trophies she has stored there. These include many rare specimens of heads and skins of animals, and will be presented to the Bronx Zoological museum, the American Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian Institution, and other institutions.

One rare trophy is the head and skin of a giraffe, an animal with a neck and head like a giraffe, which is seldom seen in the open, according to Lady MacKenzie, who shot the beast.

In her forthcoming expedition Lady MacKenzie said she would be accompanied by F. Postma, who was with her on her other hunting trips. William ("Bill") Judd, who was with Colonel Roosevelt's hunting expedition in Africa; E. Shelley, one of Paul Rainey's hunters, and Pete Pearson.

The Tana river, Lady MacKenzie said, is one of the most treacherous streams in the world. It is full of whirlpools, waterfalls and dangerous rapids. At places along its winding course the forests are so dense that travel is possible only by literally climbing over the tops of the trees. The length of the river is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 miles.

Land of Big Animals.
"I am returning to continue work that was interrupted by the war," she said. "In 1916 I was about to start the exploration of the Tana, and had established my camp at the junction of the Tana and the Theki, when I was told I would have to stop.

"I appreciate the danger that lies before me, but I feel the discoveries that will be made will be worth risking my life for. What is along that river can only be guessed at. The Somalis and the Wanderobas have at times reported 'too much elephant,' meaning a great

GRANDDAUGHTER OF PREMIER



Little Miss Margaret Carey Evans, daughter of Mrs. Carey Evans, daughter of Premier Lloyd George of England.

herd or great herds of elephants. At other times they have told us of huge lions, great rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and other great beasts. I want to find out if their tales are true and to get some specimens. I know that big snakes are to be found along the river, for I have seen them. They are what I really fear.

"After I have supervised the shipment of the trophies, I am going to visit the Masai. I want to take with me a complete surgical and medical outfit, including a medical man and his assistants. This race, one of the most remarkable in Africa, is afflicted with an eye disease that closely resembles trachoma. Unless it speedily is checked, the tribe will become totally blind in a few years.

"I also hope to accomplish another mission. The Masai women are practicing a form of race suicide. They fear that in time the whites will make them and their children slaves and servants. I saw only seven children in the tribe. It is only a question of a short time before this race becomes extinct, unless they are made to understand the white people no longer make slaves of black people."

How Germans Prepared in Africa.
Illustrating some conditions she will face on her trip, Lady MacKenzie told of incidents of her expedition in 1916.

She gave an interesting sidelight on how thoroughly the Germans in German East Africa had prepared for the war. She said:

"We were hunting lions on the German East African border when one day we saw a party of blacks maneu-

vering. We could not make out what they were doing until they crossed the border. Then we thought they were going to attack the British Africans. Things looked very serious and we decided to move camp. The rapid approach of the blacks forced us to leave hurriedly, but we were able to hide nearly all of our supplies and equipment.

"Three weeks later we reached Nairobi and reported what we had seen. The British authorities sent out runners to learn what was going on. They reported that the German Africans had seized all the water holes and were occupying other strategic points. This was four weeks after we had reported. A day or so later news reached Nairobi that Germany had declared war. Thus you can see the blacks in Africa had had orders from Germany to act more than seven weeks before war was declared."

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German Shells Reveal First Reims Cathedral

Paris.—Students of history are greedily digging for every scrap and shred to piece together another chapter of bygone days as a result of the report of the archaeological mission planning the reconstruction of the Reims cathedral.

It states that German shells which ripped open the floor of that twelfth century church have disclosed another cathedral built by the Franks which has contained the tomb of King Clovis for 1,419 years.

It is expected that further excavation will reveal the whole foundation of the older cathedral built by early Frankish architects.

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SECURE WINTER FUEL FROM FARM WOODLOT

Town Markets Will Keep Active for Several Months.

Excellent Opportunity Afforded to Improve Woodland By Removing Poorer, Less Valuable Trees—Let Good Ones Grow.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farmers now have their home supplies of wood for winter fuel, but the town markets will keep active for several months, and thousands of cords of wood will still be cut for local use on the farm.

In cutting cordwood, an excellent opportunity is afforded to improve the



Clean Up the Woodlot and Get a Supply of Fuel for Winter at Same Time.

woodland by removing the poorer, less valuable trees, leaving the better ones to grow. Many farmers who have never before given this subject a thought are taking a real interest, because they see how quickly nature responds in better growth when given a little guidance and aid.

The kinds of material to be removed for firewood include trees unsuitable for lumber, crooked trees crowding out straight ones, badly diseased and decaying trees, small trees overtopped and stunted by larger and better ones, dead trees that are mostly sound, tree tops left from former cuttings, and trees of the less valuable kinds, where others of greater value are present which need the room and will prove faster money-making trees. Handling farm woodlands rightly is an indispensable part of profitable farm management.

If lists of manufacturers or other information are desired regarding portable wood-sawing outfits, and wood-splitting and tree-felling machinery, the forest service of the department of agriculture will be glad to furnish such material upon request.

ROOFED SILO IS PREFERRED

Helps Prevent Freezing of Silage, Keeps Out Snow and Protects Walls of Silo.

(By R. L. PATTY, South Dakota Experiment Station.)

The old notion that it is unnecessary to roof the silo was wrong. Experience shows that a silo roof helps to prevent the freezing of the silage, keeps out snow, protects the silo walls when empty, and thereby adds to its life service.

The roof is necessary on a stave silo to give it rigidity in addition to protection. If the roof is put on after the silo is filled, no inside scaffolding is necessary.

Common types of silo roofs are shingled, concrete, light hollow brick, prepared roofing on tight sheathing and metal. The roof should match the silo. If one builds a fire and windproof silo, he should by all means put on a fire and windproof roof. The roof should be made to last as long as the silo. A short-lived roof should not be put on a long-lived silo.

PORK REQUIRED FOR WINTER

Farmers Who Raise Hogs, Kill and Cure Their Own Meat Save Cost of Marketing.

Porkers ought to be grazing in fields and pastures getting food to transform into pork for your winter meat supply. If farmers do not raise enough hogs for their own meat who will?

Some one must supply farm homes with pork, bacon, lard and sausage. Those who buy from the stores are likely to find the cost of handling excessive. But those who raise the hogs, kill and cure their own meat will save the cost of marketing.

WATCH FOR NOXIOUS PLANTS

Make Sure That None Go to Seed and Prevent Spreading of Root Stalks of Perennials.

In looking for quack grass it would be well to watch also for other noxious weeds, making sure that none go to seed and that the root stalks of perennials are prevented from spreading as much as possible.

Modern Forestry Turns Against Word "Woodlot" in Professional Lingo

Forestry is a new science, comparatively speaking, and so it is not surprising that its leading exponents have just reached the point of perfecting the language in which its work is expressed. Every profession has its peculiar vocabulary; in some cases the "lingo" is the most impressive feature of the profession.

One of the first steps taken in elevating and dignifying the language of forestry is the banishment of the good old word "woodlot," says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. It was more in use in New England than anywhere else and possessed a distinct meaning there that was well understood by the natives. One forestry expert says that "woodlot" does not mean anything in sections of the country where a tract of forest may embrace thousands of acres. "We have nothing in the West," says Professor Cheney of the University of Minnesota, "that corresponds to this eastern expression."

It is quite possible, however, that the real secret of the offensiveness of the word to professional ears is better explained by State Forester Holmes of North Carolina, who boldly declares that "to me 'woodlot forestry' sounds perfectly ridiculous." So it has been decreed that "woodlot" cannot be tolerated in learned society. Removing it from the common speech of New England is another matter.

Mother's Cook Book

It is not the revolution that destroys machinery, but the friction.—H. W. Beecher.

Some Main Dishes.
With the main dish sufficiently filling and satisfying the dessert may be light and the meal will be well balanced.

Baked Fish With Parsley Butter.
Split open and bone a white fish, spread with soft butter and dredge with flour, salt and pepper. Bake in a hot oven from twenty to thirty minutes, according to the weight and thickness of the fish and serve promptly with lemon as a garnish.

Parsley Butter.
Cream four tablespoonsful of butter, add the juice of a small lemon very slowly, mixing well a teaspoonful of minced parsley salt and cayenne to taste. Heap in the shell of half a lemon and serve with the fish.

Supreme of Chicken.
Run through a meat chopper the breast of a large chicken, beat into it, one at a time, three eggs; season well with salt and paprika, a speck of nutmeg and one and one-third cups of thick cream. Place in buttered molds and steam for thirty minutes or until firm. Serve with a white sauce made with chicken stock and cream, adding two beaten egg yolks.

Mock Duck.
An inexpensive dish (or less expensive) of lamb can be made by buying the shoulder instead of the leg. Have the bone removed and make a mock duck of the meat. Cook in a moderate oven, basting occasionally. Serve garnished with parsley.

Scalloped Meat.
Lamb, mutton or chicken make nice scalloped dishes. Chop fine, removing all gristle and bone; season to taste. Have ready as much bread crumbs as meat. Put into a buttered baking dish a layer of meat, then a layer of crumbs, bits of finely minced onion and a few spoonfuls of gravy or stock to moisten. When the dish is full, sprinkle with milk and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with a plain lettuce salad with boiled or French dressing.

There is nothing new in bolshevism excepting the name, writes Gustavus Myers, in the Review. The essentials of it, he says, were spread broadcast in the United States 90 years ago. Industrial communism, free and easy marriage and divorce, children the property of the state, abolition of religious instruction, etc., were all proposed here during the years 1826-34. The bolshevism of that time, like that of today, became an acute public question with astonishing suddenness, but the approaches were gradual and could be traced to the French revolution and the anti-religious campaign headed by Thomas Paine. Then came Robert Dale Owen, with his gospel of perfect social and industrial equity.

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FOR SUCCESS IN WINTERING BEES

Some of Best Apiarists Place Honey Gatherers in Cellars or Special Repositories.

ALL HIVES ARE PROTECTED

Provide Abundance of Stores of Good Quality and Shelter From Wind and Cold—Of Great Importance to Have Good Queen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bees in the more northern parts of the United States for many years have been placed by some of the best beekeepers in cellars or special repositories during the coldest parts of the winter. There has been a growing feeling, however, that if outdoor wintering is practicable, in most cases it gives better results, and there has been a decided change from cellar wintering to outdoor wintering within the past decade. The difficulty seems to be that the methods of cellar wintering practiced have not been satisfactory and it seems probable that if as much attention had been given to the perfection of the methods of cellar wintering as has been given to an improvement of the methods of outdoor wintering, there would not have been as great a change to the outdoor methods as has taken place.

The placing of bees in a cellar is only another way of putting insulation about the hives, the only difference being that in the cellar all of the hives are protected alike and the protection is placed about the apiary instead of around hives in groups or singly. It follows that the principles which apply to successful outdoor wintering apply equally to the protection of the bees in the cellar.

Essentials to Success.
As in the case of outdoor wintering, the essentials to success in caring for a normal colony of bees from the end of one season's honey flow to the beginning of the next lie in providing three things in abundance: (1) Stores of good quality, (2) protection from wind and cold, and (3) room for the



Interior of Bee Cellar With Hives in Piles of Four.

rearing of brood at appropriate times. These factors must not be lacking at the right times, and if any one is omitted it may prevent the bees from gathering the crop of the following season. These three factors do not apply equally throughout the period of relative inactivity, but as certainly as anyone of them is decreased, just so certainly will next year's crop be reduced.

In practicing cellar wintering it is unnecessary to leave so much honey with the bees during the time that they are in the cellar, and it is not necessary during that period to leave room for the rearing of brood. During the coldest part of the winter the bees need especially protection from cold and wind, although enough good stores must be in the hive to keep them through that period in good condition. Probably a large part of the failure of beekeepers in practicing cellar wintering comes from the fact that before and after the bees are in the cellar the important factors of stores and breeding room have not been adequately supplied. Before the bees are put into the cellar they must have room for breeding and stores in abundance, and after they are taken out these two factors must be present in greatly increased abundance.

Necessity of Strong Colonies.
As in the case of wintering outdoors, it is wasteful to attempt to winter weak colonies. It is difficult to set standards of colony strength at this season, but it is unwise to attempt to winter colonies that are not strong enough to have brood sufficient to fill three or four Langstroth frames two months before the first killing frost. If the colonies in the apiary are not of the proper strength, it is wise to unite until the proper strength is reached.

It is of the greatest importance that every colony have a good queen in order that brood rearing may continue in the fall and may then again proceed rapidly in the spring. Usually it is best to requeen at least every two years, but if good wintering is practiced the colonies will come out of winter quarters so strong and will build up so rapidly in the spring that the queens will soon wear out, making it safer to requeen every year. To get the best results from requeening, all young queens should be introduced so that they begin to lay about two months before the first killing frost.