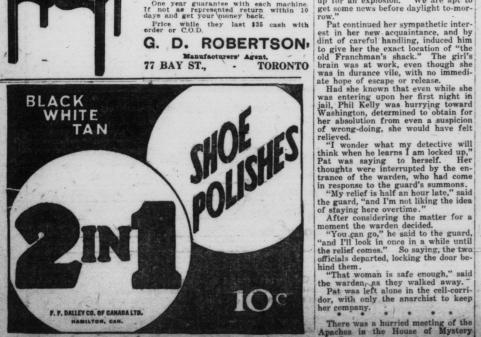


WHOLESALE PRICES 500 Reg. \$50 to \$35

An exceptional opportunity to get a first-class machine at a bargain. Equipped with A.1 Motor, Universal Tone Arm finat plays all makes of records and Tone Control for full or modulated volume. Has, in fact, all the features found on the higher priced machines. The case is in mahogany finish, 41 in. high.

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while Pat and the anarchist were talking, a visitor was admitted to the corridor. The newcomer was there to talk with the anarchist, and the two men were allowed to converse undisturbed, through Pat's adroitness in keeping the guard interested in herself.

keeping the guard interested in herself.

When the visitor had gone, Pat returned to the cell door, where the anarchist was waiting to give her a surprising bit of confidence. The prisoner said:

"My pal tells me that the cops have
located our headquarters in West
Farms, and are expected to raid early
in the morning. But if they try to
take the gang with a rush, they will
get an unexpected salute. We've got
the old Frenchman's shack all wired
up for an explosion. We are apt to
get some news before daylight to-morrow."

of wrong-doing, she would have felt relieved.

"I wonder what my detective will think when he learns I am locked up," Pat was saying to herself. Her thoughts were interrupted by the entrance of the warden, who had come in response to the guard's summons.

"My relief is half an hour late," said the guard, "and I'm not liking the idea of staying here overtime."

After considering the matter for a moment the warden decided.

"You can go," he said to the guard, "and I'll look in once in a while until the relief comes." So saying, the two officials departed, locking the door behind them.

"That woman is safe enough," said the warden, as they walked away.

Pat was left alone in the cell-corridor, with only the anarchist to keep her company.

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

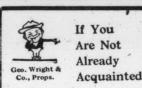
By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Rose flavor! Kept Good by the Sealed Package

darkness, and then ran their wagon, through infrequented streets, down to the jail, and began their work.

Running the wagon close under the wall of the prison, the poorly lighted and practically deserted street gaves an opportunity for the Apaches to use to excellent advantage the few moments required to saw the bars protecting the windows of the corridor in which Pat was now excitedly waiting for her rescuers. When the Apaches began sawing the bars of the window, far above her head, Pat knew what it meant. it meant.

As a rule bulbs should be planted cinth bulb measuring two inches from top to bottom should be planted with rule applies to hyacinths, tulips and



let me introduce you to the Walker House (The House of Plenty) wherein home comfort is made the paramount factor. It is the one hotel where the management lend every effort to make its patrons feel it is "Just like home.

THE WALKER HOUSE The House of Plenty

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001 Lenoir Street

BEST METHODS OF **BURNING BRUSH**

GOOD ADVICE BY AN EXPERT IN FORESTRY."

When To Start aand the Different Devices Employed in Warious Localities.

An excellent time for burning brush An excellent time for burning brush is after the first snow of winter, says Henry S. Graves, Forester. This is usually a light fall, and the snow does not penetrate the compact piles of brush sufficiently to prevent burning. There is no danger of the fire running on the ground, and the branches of the standing trees are so damp as to prevent injury by the rising flames. to prevent injury by the rising flames. If the brush is burned before winter, it should be only during damp weather when the ground is so wet that fire

when the ground is so we that he will not run easily.

When large areas of piled brush are to be burned the work should be organized with eare. It should never be undertaken when there is a strong wind, and the best time is in calm worther. If there is any wind, the weather. If there is any wind, burning should begin with the piles on the lee side. Several piles may be fired at one time, but they should be some distance apart, with one or more unburnt piles between them. When the first fires have been burned down to coals, the intermediate piles may to coals, the intermediate piles may be ignited. This alternating method of burning the piles prevents the injury to trees and young growth between the piles that might result from the collective volume of heat of adjacent fires. Just as the brush on level ground is burned against the wind, so, on a hillside, the piles near the top are burned first, and the work progresses down the slope.

Controlling the Fires. Whenever large areas of piled brush are to be burned, a sufficient force of men, equipped with fire fighting im-plements, should always be present to insure that the fire will not get beyond control. In some instances, when yond control. In some instances, when brush is piled in the winter during logging and left for later burning, the piles become very wet from the snow and rain and do not dry out till late spring or summer, a time when burn-ing on a large scale is dangerous. If the brush of winter lumbering can not be burned as the logging proceeds, the piles must ordinarily remain unburn-ed till the first snow of the following winter, or till especially wet weather comes in late summer or fall. The devices used in different locali-

The devices used in dinerent localities for starting fires in piled brush are many. Some loggers use a torch of burning wood, as resinous pine; others carry live coals from one pile to another; others use a long-handled torch; others, again, pour a little oil on the brush and start it with a match. The most satisfactory seems to be an ordinary tubular torch with wicking and a ferrule into which a rake handle can be inserted. A good substitute, though a crude one, for the last is a piece of bagging or burlap wound around an iron rod or stick of wood and occasionally saturated with oil.

Cost of Burning. The cost of burning piled brush in the coniferous forests may vary from one to thirty cents per thousand, according to the manner in which the brush is piled, the condition of the brush, the size of the crew needed to prevent the running of fire, etc. Com-monly, it ranges from five to fifteen cents per thousand feet. Where the ast has been higher than this, it has cost has been aiributed either to poor work in piling or to inefficient management in the work of burning. The average cost of both piling and burning should range in coniferous forests between ten and fifty cents, and as the lumbermen become more experienced in per-forming the work the cost will be cor-

respondingly reduced.

In some coniferous forests careful records were kept of the area actually burned over. Where the stand per acre ran from 10,000 to 50,000 feet per acre ran from 10,000 to so,000 reet per acre, the aggregate area burned over by the brush fires was found to be approximately seven per cent. of the total area cut over in the logging operations. Where the brush is burn-ed as the logging proceeds, the per-centage of the area burned over is

EAST VALUES B.C. WOOD.

British Columbia Official Report Says Sales Are Increasing.

1916 witnessed a remarkable increase in consumption of B.C. lumber in eastern Canada, the quantity sold in the east in 1916 being almost double that of previous years—a most satis-factory showing in a competitive mar-ket such as this where native and im-

ket such as this where native and imported woods are readily available.

Energetic educational work has been carried on by the B.C. Forest Branch in Eastern Canada for the past 18 months, resulting in a wider knowledge and appreciation of the excellencies of British Columbia woods and a better understanding by our mills of the requirements of the eastern market. This market should show substantial increases from year to year and he of great value to our show substantial increases from year to year and be of great value to our industry. With the return of normal shipping conditions it is hoped to es-tablish a cargo trade from British Columbia to eastern Canadian ports via the Panama Canal.