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B113

## The PURPLE MASK

By Grace Guard  
Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

THIRTEENTH EPISODE

### The Leap.

Balked in their attempts to leave the room in which they were imprisoned, Phil Kelly and his assistant, having tried all the windows, attacked the door with their shoulders. The stoutly built panels resisted their efforts and just as the Sphinx decided upon another method the Johnson residence was shaken as by a terrific explosion.

"That's a dynamite jolt," said Kelly to his man. "We must get out of here and investigate."

Drawing his revolver, Kelly fired several shots into the lock of the door, blowing it away by the force of the bullets. The detectives jumped into the drawing-room, and made a hurried search, but there was no one in sight.

Kelly led the way upstairs, taking three steps at a time, and soon discovered Johnson bound, blindfolded and gagged in the chair where Pat and her men had left him.

Pinned to Johnson's coat was a card upon which had been written, with pencil, in a woman's hand: "Sorry, Mr. Johnson, but the police need your money more than you do. We will send back your rightful share of what we have taken."

"That explosion," said Kelly, when Johnson was free to answer, "What was the cause of that, do you suppose?"

"There's one place to look first," replied the excited Johnson, "and that's in the vault. If they blew that up, I am ruined."

In feverish haste Johnson led the way downstairs. An astonishing sight met their gaze. The vault, so much depended upon to defy destruction, was a heap of crumbled brick and concrete. The steel shell was warped and twisted beyond repair.

The vault intended to be the last word in protection for the strong room, was gradually being lowered by seepage into the hole where the vault formerly stood upon its concrete base.

"They tunneled in from the yard," said Kelly to his man.

The detectives lingered only a moment in the ruined vault.

"There is nothing we can do," said Kelly, "except to follow the clues we have and try to capture the culprits. But from what I know, you would not have been the subject for this attack if you got your money in a different way."

Johnson's indignation almost overcame him. His experience had left him almost in a state of nervous collapse, and to have Kelly turn against him brought his emotions to a climax.

"You get these people and I'll prosecute them to the limit!" shouted Johnson. "It's nothing to you or anybody else how I got my money—anyhow, it's gone, and I'm a ruined man."

Kelly, somehow, could not bring himself to a very sympathetic state, concerning Johnson.

And before leaving, to continue his efforts to capture the Purple Mask, Kelly took occasion to tell Johnson that he would be of little help extended to him by the authorities in any effort there might be made to prosecute the people who had carried off his ill-gotten fortune.

But when he was alone Johnson sat motionless in his chair, turning over in his mind the exciting events that had led up to his immediate predicament. He was aroused from his reverie by a knock at his door. When his housekeeper entered the room, she placed a bulky package on the table, and said:

"This just came to the door by messenger. He said that you or anybody else would get it."

With eager fingers Johnson, when he was alone, unwrapped the paper that covered the package. On the table before him was the message that had been left pinned to his coat, when the Purple Mask had left him helpless.

After removing the outer wrapper, Johnson came to a covering of purple tissue paper, and inside of this was bound a huge bundle of greenbacks of large denominations. A note fastened to the top of the bills read thus:

"Here is one-third of the money taken from you by friends of the poor."

### Lantern and Slides

Rental List and Catalogue on request.

Lanterns supplied to Churches and Schools at lowest prices.  
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## A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

### Lesson XIV. Canning Fruits.

Wild fruits formed an important part of primitive man's diet. The fruits were easily obtainable then, but civilization has destroyed many of these wild fruits, except in the forest and mountain regions, so that at present the only fruits known to us are all cultivated with the exception of huckleberries.

Of late years modern methods have eliminated from the house much of the drudgery and work that were formerly considered most necessary for the success of the home. Men, quick to know the value of time, and desiring to pick and jelly-making have absorbed this work and made it into a massive business. They handle the foods directly from the farms, so that the housewife has gradually lost this most important art slip from her.

The constant advancing prices of food supplies have caused the prudent housewife to view the market with alarm. She may decrease the expenses materially, if she is willing to take the time and trouble of canning her fruits and vegetables.

Economy and thrift are not merely a matter of money, but rather prudent conserving materials within our reach. Economy in the home means not only carefulness and watchfulness, but also planning and saving. To use labor-saving devices combined with skillful handling of foods; using up-to-date methods and reliable tools and the judgment to avail one's self quickly of opportunities.

**Learn New and Better Methods.** Gone are the old antiquated methods of our grandmothers' days. Using the open kettle is a sure way of date as would be a car drawn by horses. Large proportions of sugar are also relegated to the past. This method produces an over-sweet article, which destroys the delicate natural flavor of the fruits. This is not only unnecessary, but also it has prevented many persons from enjoying preserved fruit.

The canners realized this, and have for years met this objection by using less sugar. Sugar is not necessary for the successful keeping of fruits, but it is to make them palatable.

The intelligent use of sugar adds to the appearance and taste of all canned fruits. The many grades on the market make it necessary for the housewife to be sure to obtain a pure grade of sugar. It is needless to say that it must be cane sugar. Beet sugar contains a larger percentage of acid and does not give the same perfect results.

It must be remembered that the use of absolutely pure sugar will accomplish the work more successfully than one and a half cupfuls of sugar of a lower grade.

**How to Start Canning.** When planning to can, get the jars ready and see that the lids are in perfect condition. By this, I mean that they should fit securely, and have everything absolutely clean. Provide plenty of cloths for wiping the jars; a funnel to fill with, and a tray large enough to hold jars intended to be filled.

There is an appliance sold in stores that costs twenty-five cents, for lifting jars; and will save fingers from being burnt and many times its cost in preserving hot jars from slipping or dropping.

Before starting on the fruits or vegetables have a vessel large enough to hold jars intended to be used. Put the jars and the tops into the receptacle and cover with cold water. Bring to the boiling point and then remove as wanted, drain and fill with the article to be canned.

Pour boiling water over the jars rubbers just before using. This not only sterilizes them, but also makes them pliable and easy to slip on the jars.

**The Actual Method.** Sort the fruit in separate dishes. Put all bruised and soft berries in one. Grade the berries and keep in large and small ones in separate dishes. This is not only necessary for the success of the fruit itself, but also for the appearance of the fruit.

Small clips can be bought for five cents to hold berries with, saving both the appearance of the hands and of the berries. Put the hulled fruit in

a wire basket or colander and pour over it gently plenty of cold water to remove the sand.

Drain well and then pack in jars, shaking the jar so that you can fill in as many berries as possible without crushing. Fill the jar with hot syrup, put on the rubber and lid, tighten partly then put in hot water bath and process for eighteen minutes after boiling has started. Remove and tighten or three times as tight as possible. Invert and permit the jar to cool. Be sure there are no leaks, and then store in a dark, cool place.

**To Make the Syrup.** One cupful of sugar to every two and one-half cupful of water. Put in saucepan and stir until dissolved. Then bring to boil and cook for five minutes. If the sugar is pure you will have no brown scum to remove. Use as directed.

**The Water Bath.** A boiler for this purpose can be purchased which has a removable tray. This boiler will last many years if it is used carefully and kept for this purpose alone. Use only the best grade of jar rubbers. Do not try to do up large lots. You will find that two or three hours' work at one time will be as much as you can successfully accomplish. A few jars done carefully will be more profitable than a large quantity of inferior work.

Remember that bacteria and wild yeast cells exist in the air and soil, and therefore in all animal and vegetable substances. The cells are so small that it is impossible to see them with the naked eye. They multiply very rapidly and thus set up a decomposition which spoils the article of food.

To successfully conserve food for future use it is most necessary to completely destroy these germ cells. This may be done by the application of heat in the form of a water bath or boiling. So be positive that the water is actually boiling before counting the time. When once the boiling starts the continuous for the length of time given.

Do not plunge the jars into the boiling water, but rather have the water hot, say at a temperature of 125 or 140 degrees Fahrenheit, then bring rapidly to a boil.

**Label and Date.** For future knowledge label and date your jars and also on each put a number so that you will know just how many jars of the article you have and sugar that is in each lot. This will also give you a way to figure the cost. Keep a book to record all your work, the number of jars, the cost, etc.

**How to Make the Label.**

STRAWBERRIES  
June 10 No. 4 Lot 3

**To Make a Fruit Juice.** To each quart of fruit add one cupful of water and one cupful of sugar, then put in a kettle and mix well. Bring to a boil and cook for ten minutes. Strain well and then strain. When cool fill into sterilized bottles. Put the bottles in a water bath and bring to boil. Process for ten minutes. Remove from bath and cork, and when cold cover the top by dipping in melted paraffin.

Finally, the success of all canning and preserving depends alone upon absolute sterilization. Work with care, doing only what can be done without hurry in a clean and cool kitchen, with a supply of good materials and utensils. Many jars are lost each year by the false economy of using defective jars and lids or old rubbers. Always examine each jar before starting to store to see that it is in perfect condition. Fruits canned by this method will cost one-quarter of the price of canned goods purchased during the winter.

Note—Water in boiler should reach two-thirds of depth of jars.

not of steel. It is the air, the resistance of which (at long distances) slows down the enemy's big shells, so that the steel plates become a fairly adequate protection.

Over 800,000 working girls in Japan are under 20 years of age.

### GUN RANGE AND AIR ARMOR.

Resistance of the Air Has Important Bearing Upon Sea Warfare.

What is the amount of energy consumed in punching a twelve-inch hole ten miles long through the atmosphere?

Nobody seems to have the figure handy, but it is big. And it has an important bearing upon the destructive usefulness of a twelve-inch gun. When a projectile is fired from such a gun the resistance offered by the air is in ratio of the square of the velocity. Which means that its very speed makes the air resistance enormously greater.

A twelve-inch shell in flight uses up so much of its initial energy in punching a hole through the air that its speed is considerably reduced by the time it has travelled even two or three miles.

This, of course, is the reason why sea battles nowadays are conducted at long ranges. They have to be. For two battleships to seek an encounter at close range would be mutual suicide—as if the two duelists were to fight within touching distance, each with his pistol held against the other's breast.

At short range no armor will resist heavy projectiles. But, at armor on which the battleship mainly relies is

## ASSAM Teas for Economy

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Kept Good by the Sealed Package



## FAMOUS HOAXES OF THE WAR

A PRACTICAL JOKE PLAYED BY PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS.

Ship's Captain Employs Clever Ruse to Deceive Submarine in the Danger Zone.

Probably the greatest hoax of the war—one which millions believed for a time at least—was the story that from 100,000 to 200,000 Russian troops had arrived in England from Archangel. These troops, so the early stories ran, were moved by night across the United Kingdom, in cars with the shades drawn down and at any moment were likely to appear on the western front with the troops of Great Britain, France and Belgium.

The story was first printed in New York. It spread throughout America and was cabled abroad and doubtless sent by wireless to Berlin. The English censorship offered no official denial or affirmation of the story, but for a time every steamship from England reaching New York brought some individual who imagined he had seen the trains. Kitchener let the hoax run without doing anything to stop it. Whether it had any effect on the Germans it is hard to tell, but amateur strategists conducting the war from office chairs saw great possibilities in it to stop the great German drive on Paris.

**A Joke on the Hun.** What amounted to a practical joke was played on the Germans by the Belgians in Brussels. The Germans announced a grand concert of German music at the opera house. A syndicate of Belgian bankers and brokers bought all the seats except one and the royal box. Gen. Baron von Bissing was delighted at this evidence that the Belgians were not adverse in times of foreign occupation to listen to a German concert. But on the night of the concert not a single Belgian arrived at the opera house. It was empty save for one solitary auditor, a German Landsturm soldier.

Berlin, particularly the West End, hoaxed itself over a rumor that Serbia had surrendered and that its entire army had laid down its arms. The rumor was started by the ringing of church bells for the meeting of the General Synod. Some individuals not knowing the reason concluded that what they had been hoping had come to pass and that the bells were rung to announce a Teuton victory. Everywhere appeared German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish flags. The rumor lasted until the afternoon newspapers came out with a statement that "the situation of our troops in Serbia is splendid, but the enemy has not reached the end of his resistance."

**Clever and Profitable.** A profitable hoax was played upon a German submarine off the coast of Ireland by the captain of the steamship Director. Suspecting that at any moment the Director might be in the

danger zone, he instructed the ship's carpenter to saw a big square spar into three pieces, which the crew painted black. These pieces of wood were then mounted as if they were guns.

When a submarine approached the skipper of the Director pointed the Quaker guns at the U-boat, which promptly decided to go down again without waiting to fire a torpedo. The Director, with its false guns, fled at top speed and got away safely.

**Even Horse Chestnuts Are Useful.** "Horse chestnuts for munitions." It is a sober headline in the English papers. Hoax for the horse chestnut! But they are not going to shoot it at the Germans. The horse chestnut crop is being harvested in England under the orders of the "director of propellant supplies"—direful title!—for use in the place of large quantities of grain used in connection with munitions, which grain is hereby released for use as food. We are not told just how this released grain has been used in the manufacture of munitions. That would be giving information to the enemy. But in any case, horse chestnuts will do the business, and all England is put at work by Government circular collecting them. Collection will be carried out by local committees formed in connection with the schools. It is particularly requested that nuts should not be gathered until they are fully ripe, as unripe nuts are of no value for the purpose. Let us be glad that a patriotic use has been found for the horse chestnut. Heretofore it has been available only for purposes of juvenile ornamentation, or, when carried in the right-hand trousers pocket, for adult rheumatism. Not even pigs will eat horse chestnuts.

French farmers must pay from 45 per cent to 100 per cent more for food for cattle than before the war. His peas cost him 300 per cent. more and beets 60 per cent. more. Plows have gone up 140 per cent., horse hakes 200 per cent., and other farm implements from 50 to 110 per cent. Sabots have doubled and boots quadrupled in price.

Science has come to the aid of the State, enlightened private initiative and practical philanthropy have reinforced science, while the nation as a whole, quick to realize the importance and economic value of their efforts, has come forward to do its share in furnishing the money needed. For it is a question nowadays not of laying a man away on a shelf, or of pigeonholing him in an institution, because he has lost an arm or leg, or an arm and a leg, or both hands or both feet; or, worse still, both his eyes. Science and scientific altruism take each individual in hand well before he is on the road to recovery, appraise him with calculating kindness, and decide how best he can be adapted and outfitted to resume his place as a self-supporting unit.

The restoration of all these disabled men to the economic life of their respective countries is, as has been pointed out, a matter of no small importance when it is considered that the number of wounded in battle piles up to sickening proportions with every day the war lasts. The nations are fully alive to it. In Italy re-educational institutions for dismembered and blinded soldiers are being operated at Rome, Milan, and Naples. Mme. Vassinet has founded one for Serbians. The Anglo-Belgian hospital at Rouen, and to speak of similar institutions in Great Britain itself, is a vast workshop where skilled men are being turned out. More than forty trades and professions are being taught to hundreds of Belgian soldiers at Port Vilez, near Vernon, in an immense domain offered for the purpose by Baron Baeyens. In Germany a school for men who have lost hands or arms has been established at Heidelberg, and other institutions are situated at Berlin, Baden, Wurtemberg, and elsewhere.

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## From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

Fire at Charlottetown caused damage to the extent of \$27,000.

"K" Unit of the Military Hospitals Commission is to have headquarters at Fredericton.

Conscription has not given impetus to Fredericton recruiting, which is at a very low ebb.

During the Exhibition in Charlottetown automobile traffic is to be restricted to certain streets.

The only daughter of the late Hon. David MacKeen, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, was married to Major S. G. Bacon, R.C., son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Bacon, Ottawa.

The Eastern Steel Company at Trenton, N.S., was damaged to the extent of \$125,000 when fire broke out in the machine shop.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island W.C.T.U., which met in session in Fredericton, will visit the State convention W.C.T.U., which is meeting in Calais.

At a meeting of the controllers of the fuel question in Canada and the United States it was learned that approximately two million tons of coal went from Nova Scotia up the St. Lawrence last year.

Daniel C. McDonald, of Sydney Mines, has been appointed a member of the commission created under 1917 legislation relating to joint expenditure between the county of Pictou and the incorporated towns in the county.

At a convention held in Halifax of the Great War Veterans in the different towns in Nova Scotia, the branches amalgamated under the title of "The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, Nova Scotia Branch."

**TRAINING MAIMED SOLDIERS.**

All the Belligerent Nations Are Fully Alive To Its Importance.

In nothing is the stupendous difference between the wars of the past and the world war of to-day more startling than in the number of mutilated victims. In the aggregate they represent an army larger than many that in bygone times fought decisive battles and settled the fate of nations. But it is a far cry from the days when the mutilated soldier's supreme recompense was freedom to beg on the highways.

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### Had Him Both Ways.

Many charming stories, showing how the quick-witted Belgians succeed in taking "a rise" out of their German oppressors, are told in a recently published volume by Jean Massart.

One of the best of these concerns a peasant with a donkey cart, who was ordered by a German guard at the entrance to a town to give the name of his donkey, so that it might be entered on the official pass in.

"My donkey's name!" exclaimed the peasant, scratching his head. "He hasn't got one."

"Then call him Albert."

"That would be a reflection on my king."

"Call him William then."

"That would be a reflection on my donkey."

For heavy soil there is nothing better to break it up and make it fertile than dried leaves and they are good for light soil.