

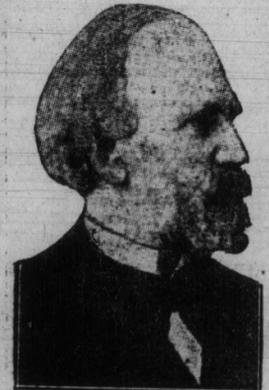
FRANCE HAS ABLE FINANCIAL HEAD

Alexandre Ribot is an Efficient Fiscal Administrator.

RESTORED PUBLIC TRUST

Stately and Commanding Figure Who Presides Over the Treasury of France is Highly Respected and Admired in Republic—Government Bonds on Old Footing.

FRANCE, in her hour of stress, looks to two men for the preservation of her political and economic independence. These men are Joseph Joffre, the generalissimo of her armies, and Alexandre Ribot, the Minister of Finance, who, since the beginning of the conflict, has borne the burden of the responsibility of furnishing the money, and, above all, the supplies needed for the operations on land and sea for the defence of La Patrie.



M. ALEXANDRE RIBOT.

home to them that the veteran, Alexandre Ribot, had assumed charge of the national treasury as Minister of Finance, that this sentiment of distrust in the paper of the National Treasury began to disappear.

By degrees the "petite bourgeoisie," the small professional classes, the farmers and the peasants, began to take their gold and silver from their hiding places, from the "woolen stocking," and to invest it in national defence bonds, deeming it better, after all, to have their savings earn interest, than to lie idle in places of concealment.

Ribot is a man of lofty stature, spare in figure, and yet of commanding and distinguished presence, conveying the impression of great culture and refinement. He is perhaps the most stately and decorative figure in French public life to-day, is a most accomplished musician, the author of several standard works on English jurisprudence and judicial institutions, is possessed of a most extensive knowledge of American and English literature, and has for the last ten years been a member of the Academy of France.

Friend of Russia. M. Ribot may be described as the father of the Franco-Russian alliance. It was he who, as Minister and Premier from 1890 to 1893, despatched the French fleet on its memorable visit to Kransstad, on which occasion the convention between the two countries was finally concluded and proclaimed to the world by Alexander III. He further cemented the bonds of union between the two nations when he returned to office as Premier and as Minister of Finance in 1895.

When, later, Ribot was accused in the Chamber of Deputies of using his official position as Minister of Foreign Affairs to shield one of the principal personages incriminated in the Panama scandal—it was the only charge of the kind ever brought against him—he indignantly denied the imputation on his honor, and declared that if he had asked Baron Cottu and his lawyers to abstain from revealing the identity of "X," it was because he had learned that the name of the ambassador in Paris of a friendly foreign power might otherwise have been drawn into the discussion.

BIG WAR COLLECTION.

Big Aggregation in World of Literature Produced During Conflict.

The British Museum plans to have the finest collection in the world of the war literature produced during the present conflict. Not only English books, but publications in French, Russian, Italian, German, and other European languages, are being obtained from every available source.

"We shall not expect or desire to obtain every war book published," explained the head of the library, "for many of them are of course valueless, and we exercise the same discrimination in purchasing a book about the war as we do in buying other works. We want all the cream of the world's literature, but we want none of the trash. Of foreign war books generally, we are taking about two or three out of a dozen. We have already secured a fairly good collection of what has been published in Germany and Austria since the beginning of operations.

"We have not added any experts in military literature to our staff. We have our own experts, who devote their energies each to the literature of a particular nation. It is for them to deal with the war books of the nations concerned.

"Germany seems to be very prone to religious works on the war. We have quite a number of German theological war books, although we have received no German books for about ten weeks. We shall have to complete our collections of German works after the war, although in the meantime we shall pick up what we can as opportunity offers.

The British Museum's library is admittedly the greatest and most cosmopolitan in the world. It has the best French library outside of France, and the best Russian library outside of Russia. Its collection of Italian literature is unexcelled except for that in the Vatican. So far as French literature is concerned, it has books which do not exist even in France, owing to the revolution and the wars of 1848 and 1870. Refugees of the French revolutionary period brought many valuable works to the great English library.

"Have the Belgian refugees of the present era brought many gifts to the Museum?" the director was asked. "A few," he replied. "But their departure was generally so hurried that they had little opportunity to bring such things with them."

The staff of the museum has been depleted about thirty per cent. by enlistments. Several of the official staff are officers in the new armies, while the library and museum attendants are serving as non-commissioned officers or in the ranks. The work of those who remain is partly lightened by the fact that the number of visitors and readers has fallen off nearly 60 per cent. during the past year.

New Protective Devices. From the laboratories of Robert & Carriere, in Paris, France, many novelties have emanated, which have proved of great usefulness to the soldiers now in the field. Among these are individual medicine cases and condensed food in capsules.

The latest article for military use turned out by this firm is a mask for the protection of the soldiers against the death-dealing gases used by the German troops. The new device has been tested and found efficacious. It will probably soon replace the more or less improvised means of protection now employed. The mask consists of an airtight hood equipped with unbreakable eyeglasses. In order to enable the wearer to breathe freely the hood is provided with an opening, which is covered with a very thick padding of muslin. When the soldier sees the asphyxiating vapors approaching he slips the hood over his head, after first soaking the muslin padding with a special solution, which he carries in a little tin tube. Even in the thick of poisonous gases he can breathe without the slightest difficulty, because while air can pass through the padding the deleterious gases are stopped by the solution.

Advertisement Their Hatred. The following advertisement shows how extraordinarily ingenious are the Germans in inventing new methods of exhibiting their hatred of England. It appears well set out in the Frankfurter Volksstimme. The translation is given exactly in the style in which the German printer set it up in type: I sell slightly worn suits—made to measure.

GOD only knows how cheap. New suits, overcoats, dining jackets, dress coats, frock coats, mackintoshes, and trousers are also to be had so much reduced in price that some one almost ought to

PUNISH me. But during the war I am selling at altogether exceptionally low prices. All these articles are genuinely German, for we will have nothing to do with ENGLAND. Kaufhaus für Herren-Garderobe, Schnurgasse 211, Würzburger Eck, 234.

HENRY JAMES IS A BRITISH CITIZEN

German Policy in War Made Him Take the Step.

HE IS NOW SEVENTY-TWO

Celebrated Novelist Who Has Lived in England for Many Years and Has Always Kept His American Citizenship, Swears Allegiance to King George as Result of War.

IN a recent issue The London Daily Chronicle says: "A great number of friends and admirers, themselves famous in their respective fields of art, science, and literature, hastened to congratulate Henry James yesterday on his oath of allegiance to the King of England. Discussing the relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon people, he said: "Our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing at the time when Germany hung at us all her explanation of her pounce upon Belgium, for massacre and ravage, in the most insolent form: 'Because I choose to, damn you all,' recorded in history. How can one help feeling that such aggression, if hideously successful in Europe, would, with a little loss of time as possible,



HENRY JAMES.

proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world? And how can one, therefore, not feel that the allies are fighting for the soul and purpose and future that are in us for the defence of every ideal that has most guided our growth and assured our unity."

Henry James, the celebrated novelist, although he has lived in England for many years, has always adhered to his American citizenship. He was born in 1843, and is now in his seventy-third year. He was educated in France and Switzerland and at Harvard Law School. Early in his literary career he removed to England. He began writing in 1871, when he published his first book, "Watch and Ward." Since that time he has been extremely prolific, having to his credit no less than forty-three volumes, most of them novels.

Brought Back His Pal. A remarkable instance of British pluck and non-chalance is narrated by an officer in the R.A.M.C. "One of the wounded," he says, "told me he noticed some new digging going on on the side of the enemy in front of his firing post. Although this was in broad daylight, our man thought he would go and see what the Germans were up to, so he jumped over the side of his trench and ran forward thirty yards to a ditch and crawled along it some hundred yards or so. Not satisfied with this point of view, he sprinted to a line of willows nearer still to the enemy—with in 250 yards of them, indeed—and proceeded to climb up one of them. While doing this he got shot through the shoulder. Meanwhile a great pal of his in the regiment, hearing that he had gone out, jumped over the trench and set off to look for him, coming up with him just as he got hit. The second man upbraided the first roundly for being a fool, and then carried his rifle for him and brought him safely back."

Names Crucified Sergeant. Sergt. Bristow, of the 2nd Battalion, C.E.F., was impaled on a wooden fence with German bayonets according to Pte. J. Topham, also of the 2nd Battalion, who passed through Montreal on his way back to his home in Ontario. Pte. Topham said that he himself had not seen Bristow when he was brought to the Canadian base, but many of his comrades had seen the crucified man, and Topham vouched for the truth of the story.

Topham himself was invalidated home after operations rendered necessary by the fatigue of marching. He arrived in Montreal with Pte. John Hawarth, of the 3rd Victoria, whose home is in Toronto.

Hawarth was one of the victims of the first gas attack which was used against the Canadians. His voice is still little more than a hoarse whisper.

Younger Officers Now. The average age of general officers in the French Army has been lowered in this war by ten years.

Ten Aeroplanes a Day. It is said that the average loss of German aeroplanes is ten per day.

AROUND THE DAIRY.

The good milkier is the cow that turns the most feed into the largest flow of good, rich, healthful milk.

Certainly the fundamental necessity in dairying. Don't guess at results but know what you are doing. Milk that has once been spoiled by dirt or foul odor can never be restored by straining or any other method. It is seldom that a good cow is too high in price. If she is really a worthy animal you can afford to buy her. Irregularity in the work of the dairy means loss.

HANDLING CREAM FOR BEST RESULTS

Some people have the mistaken idea that sour cream tests higher than sweet cream, says the Kansas Farmer. Those of this belief might be tempted to hold cream until it became unduly sour in order to get more money from the creamery. In the long run the result would be quite the opposite. Only the cow can put butter fat into cream, and the sour cream accurately tested will contain no more butter fat than will sweet cream. It is to the interest of every cream producer to get the product to the buttermaker in the best condition possible. If all did this better butter could be made and as a result better prices paid for cream.

Many on the farms are still following the practice of making butter and selling it. Good butter can be made on the farm, but it is the exception to the general rule. It means a lot of hard, slavish work for the women and unless the farm is really equipped so that butter can be made that will compete with creamery butter, there is no profit in following this method.

As the summer season comes on the difficulties of making good butter un-



The Brown Swiss as a breed are plain, substantial and rather fleshy. The cows have large, well shaped udders and uniform teats. In disposition the breed is especially quiet and docile and easily handled. While in Switzerland the breed is considered dual purpose, in America the Brown Swiss breeders are developing the animals along dairy lines. The majority of the cows can be counted on to average about 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. The bull shown is a fine specimen of the Brown Swiss breed.

der average farm conditions will increase. Those who have been churning during the winter are apt to continue into the summer season from mere force of habit. The handling and selling of cream is simplicity itself in comparison with the making of butter. The average housewife on the farm has all the work she can possibly attend to during the busy season of the year without continuing this extra burden. Selling cream will not only bring in more money for the butter fat produced, but it will greatly lighten the labor of the housewife. This is a good time to begin to handle cream in an up to date manner.

Economy of the Dairy Cow. There is no question as to the economy of the dairy cow as a producer of human food. None of our domestic animals can produce similar values from the same quantity of digestible food. The Holstein cow Mild Henry produced at the Kansas experiment station in one year 2,471 pounds of milk solids. A prime steer weighing 1,250 pounds under test at the Missouri experiment station was found, when chemically analyzed, to have produced in total solids 547 pounds. These total solids included the entire carcass of the steer, a very large per cent of which cannot be used as food. Every ounce of the material produced by the cow was edible, and the total quantity was nearly five times as great as that contained in the whole body of the steer.

Milk the Cow Early. Milk early and turn the dairy cows to grass in time for them to do their grazing before it grows so hot. They then can lie in the shade and enjoy chewing their cuds during the hottest portion of the day. It will mean greater comfort for the cows and more milk in the pail at evening.—Farm and Fireside.

The Profitable Cow. The cow takes a lot of feed on the farm that cannot be marketed at the best of prices and turns it into a commodity that is always in demand and that brings the top price and can be marketed most economically.

Test the Dairy Cows. Cow testing pays because it points out to you the profitable and the unprofitable cows. It is only possible to put dairying on a profitable basis when the unprofitable cows are taken from the herd.

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. 10 boxes, 25 cents.

WORK AND THE EYES.

Importance of Having the Light Come From the Left Side. The widely known fact that, when using the eyes for any near work, the illumination should come from the left side rather than the right is often disregarded. Let any one who considers the matter of little importance once demonstrate to himself the difference, and he will never forget it. Take a pencil and paper and try to write while in such a position that the light will fall from the right side. The shadow of the hand or pencil or both is thrown on the paper in such a way as partly to cover the characters one is making. This necessitates a closer viewpoint and a conscious strain on the eyes. Now let the position of the writer be reversed so that the light falls on the work from the left side. He will notice that the shadows fall away from the work he is doing and leaves the field unobscured. In making the change he cannot help but notice the feeling of ease that immediately is experienced by the eyes. This applies to any other kind of near work in which the fingers work under the guidance of the eyes. This fact should be remembered in planning schoolrooms, workrooms, offices and any places where steady close work is to be performed.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort. Druggists and Stores everywhere

Zam-Buk

The Master's Voice.

"We have come," said the chairman of the committee, "to ask you to take this nomination. The city needs a man like you—strong, brave, self made, self reliant, owning no master, fearing no man." The great man was visibly touched. "I'll not deny," said he, "that your kind words have shaken my resolution. I trust that, if elected, I may justify your confidence and prove that I am indeed strong, brave, self reliant; that I own no master and fear no man. Suppose you wait a minute till I see if my wife will let me accept?"—New York Times.

Coarse and Fine.

The finer the nature the more flaws will it show through the clearness of it. The best things are seldomest seen in their best form. The wild grass grows well and strongly one year with another, but the wheat is by reason of its greater nobleness liable to a bitter blight.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life. If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excitable; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions. It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength. Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

FURNITURE!

We have a large stock of high grade FURNITURE in our store at present that is in the front rank with the largest city dealers. Picture Framing and Upholstering all kinds promptly executed. Undertakers and Furniture Dealers.

PATTERSON BROS

INSURANCE

Fire, Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass Guarantee and Liability Insurance. All Old Established Companies.

W. H. ALLEN.

Every 10¢ Packet of

WILSON'S FLY PADS

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER