

DISPATCH.

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OF THE FAMOUS

known that people of artistic temperament have idiosyncracies which sometimes amount to a positive madness. Colonel Roosevelt has put himself on record as preferring steamed milk and doughnuts to champagne. Madame Bernhardt has an inordinate fondness for Beluga caviar and truffles; Coquelin could make a meal on jar after jar of pate de fois gras; Byron said that he got his strongest stimulant from successive doses of Roccette suits; Schiller had a mania for dried apples; the late Pierpont Morgan was never so happy as when leaning over a live broiled lobster and a glass of sparkling Burgundy; Balzac shortened his life by over-indulgence in the blackest of Arabian Mocha; Dr. Johnson could drink oceans of Oolong; De Maupassant wrote his greatest work while snuffing and chewing opium; and Mark Twain was seldom seen without a big black cigar between his lips.

THE ANIMALS' HEALTH

Doctors in the Toronto Zoo Make Good Patients

"A long way the healthiest animal here," said Mr. F. Goode, superintendent of the Riverdale Zoo, Toronto, "is the elephant. We have had her about ten years, and she has only been sick or sorry once in the last five years, and then she had only a slight cold."

Speaking generally, Mr. Goode was of the opinion that the denizens of the Zoo made good patients. The great majority of them, he was convinced, are more insensible to pain than are human beings. And they have nothing like the same apprehension of death or suffering. To this rule, however, he made some exceptions. A sick monkey, he said, was one of the most piteous sights of the world. To see a monkey die was piteous in the extreme. It showed just the same kind of feelings as a human being does.

"I should say that the leopard is the most delicate of the animals we have here. He has a shorter coat than either the lion or the tiger, and a cold wind affects him. We lost a leopard two years ago from pneumonia. That is really the chief disease of which we stand in dread. On the whole we are extremely free from illness at the Zoo."

"Black and brown bears give very little trouble. They are naturally strong. And when they are feeling not quite up to the mark, they will drink cod liver oil freely out of a cup. "Beavers are healthy, as well as industrious. But they fight like fury. Where a male and female are together, and have a family, and found a colony, they are all right. But put in a strange beaver among this colony, and they will kill him inside of twenty-four hours. They will cut his tail off, and tear holes in his back. And all this will be done under water. Beavers can stand any amount of pain. I have known a beaver badly mauled, and gangrene set in until half of him was really dead. And yet he would still keep on diving."

ORIGIN OF GYPSIES

The first official recognition of the presence of Gypsies in England is contained in an act prohibiting their itinerancy, dated 1540. Bands of Gypsies appeared in Germany, Italy and France early in the fifteenth century, but it is to be supposed that they did not reach England in considerable numbers until the early part of the sixteenth century. The law referred to commanded Englishmen to refrain from all intercourse with the dark-skinned tourists, and during the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assize for having associated with Gypsies. In both England and America, up to comparatively recent times, Gypsies were treated as vagrants, and often persecuted. There are many theories in regard to the origin of Gypsies, but the one most generally accepted is that they are the descendants of low-caste Hindus expelled by Timur about 1398. Despite their association with other nomads, the language, customs, superstitions, village and occupations of the Gypsies remain practically the same as when they made their first appearance in Europe five centuries ago, and they continue to make the same professions of a knowledge of divinity.

CANADIAN FILM STAR

Now Miss La Badie of Montreal Became Famous

Florence La Badie, one of the greatest of all motion picture favorites, is a slight girl, with long-lashed blue eyes, expressive dark eyebrows, and an abundance of fluffy, light brown hair. She has, in addition to her attractive physique, a winning personality and undoubted histrionic talent.

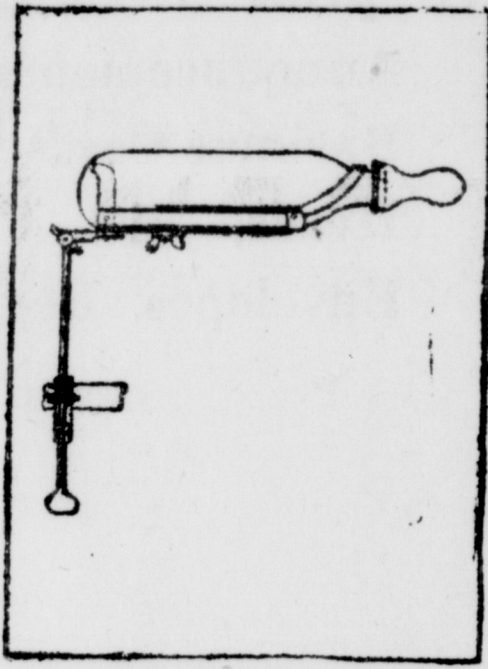
A young girl in a large Panama hat came into an American studio building and asked the production manager for a job. The production manager receives daily some twenty requests of this nature, but he took Miss La Badie's name and address with particular interest for, obviously, she had talent. That evening the producer saw a picture in which a small role was interpreted with unusual vivacity and charm. In the interpreter he recognized the young woman who had been in his production manager's office during the day. Eighteen hours later she was under contract.

Miss La Badie was born in Montreal, of well-to-do and cultured French people, and received her education at the Convent of Notre Dame in that city. She speaks both French and German fluently and expresses herself charmingly in English, and is widely read in all three languages. Personally, she is fond of outdoor sports, likes boating and horseback riding and swimming best of all. Her father sketches her friends, and she does this with a gift for good-natured caricature that affords her and her associates constant amusement.

HOLDS BABY'S BOTTLE

Adjustable Arm Clamps on Side of Crib or Coach

It is not every mother who has time to sit and hold her infant's nursing bottle or, even if she has the time, it may be that she finds it a bit fatiguing. A mechanical hold will answer the purpose quite as well. Two curved metal plates, slidably mounted together, receive the bottle. A yoke on the outer end passes over



SAVES MOTHER'S TIME.

the neck of the bottle and curved spring arms at the other end engage the lower end of the milk container. This holder is mounted on an adjustable standard which can be clamped to the side of the baby's crib or coach or wherever he happens to be. The horizontal arm can then be tilted to any angle so that it is directly in front of the infant's mouth, and he can pull away to his heart's content while mother attends to other duties.

Cat Survives Eight-Inch Pin

After having swallowed an eight-inch pin, a three-months-old kitten belonging to Elsie Kibbey, of Watertown, N.E., has been relieved of her trouble.

The pin was swallowed head foremost, the head entering the stomach. The sharp end could be felt under the jaw. A veterinarian cut a small hole in the cat's throat, worked the pin out as far as the head, swung it around, and by bending it slightly, pushed it out head first from the cat's mouth.

Insurance Bill in Australia

The commonwealth ministry of New South Wales is preparing a national insurance bill on the lines of Lloyd-George's measure. Provision will be made for benefits for funerals, maternity sickness, accidents and unemployment.

Beer or a Pension

"If a man was to save the price of a pint of beer a day from the time when he is 18 years old, he would have an old-age pension of \$240 a week at 70," said Dr. Fraser, of the local government board, at the National Society, London.

Dr. Manzer Will Resume Profession

Having been requested by so many of my old patients to do some Dental Work for them I have decided for a short time, or until further notice, to open an office at my Residence, Chapel Street, opposite the Armoury. It was also my aim during my seventeen years' practice to give my patients the best of materials and the most modern appliances to operate with. I have equipped a new office and am now ready to do all kinds of Crown and Bridge Work, make Artificial Teeth, put in Fillings of all kinds or do any kind of Dental Work.

I am still using my old prescription in the painless extracting of teeth and also administer gas and ether.

It is a growing custom now for Dental Surgeons to have their office at their residence. This is a great advantage in many ways to patients as they are always able to find the doctor at any time of day or night. Another is being on the ground floor as many patients object to climbing a flight of stairs and still another—they have all the comforts of a modern home while waiting their turn for an operation.

I will as formerly give special attention to all diseases of the mouth, nose and throat. The specialist today is the man to consult as he has the experience in seeing and operating upon so many special cases.

Make appointments by phone 10-11 by mail or at my office.

I thank you for past favors and hope to see all my old patients back and many new ones.

DR. MANZER, OFFICE, CHAPEL STREET, OPPOSITE THE ARMOURY (4ins31).

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TORONTO— — — ONTARIO

French Provinces German Problem

Berlin [via London], June 19.—The Province of Alsace-Lorraine, as a "Reichsland" (state of the Empire) undoubtedly will cease to exist after the war. It now has been virtually decided that the annexed provinces will be absorbed in some manner into the general unity of the empire, and no longer administered under the abnormal conditions prevailing since the war of 1870, according to high administrative officials here. What form this change will take is as yet uncertain. The discussion of the problem was one of the reasons for Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent visit to the south German states and Prussia being the most interested parties to the proposed new order of things.

The project at present most favorable is a division of the provinces into three parts with annexation of Bararia, Baden and Prussia, Bavaria getting the lion's share. The Chancellor's discussions with south German rulers and statesmen led to no definite decision, however, and while it may be stated that a change in the status of the "Reichsland" has been determined upon in principle, no solution of the highly complicated problem has been decided upon in detail.

A sentry, an Irishman, was on post duty for the first time at night, when the officer of the day approached. He called, "Whome comes there?" "Officer of the day," was the reply. "Then what are you doin' out at night?" asked the sentry.

Two ladies—each with her child—visited the Chicago Art Museum. As they passed the "Winged Victory" the little boy exclaimed: "Huh! She ain't got no head." "Sh!" the bridled little girl replied. "That's Art—she don't need none!"

Sentry (aged nine)—Halt! Who goes there? The challenged (aged six)—A friend wif doughnuts.

Sentry—Pass, friend—halt doughnuts!

Severe Fighting On Eastern Front

London, June 18.—fiaradnghting took place in the capture of the Czarnowitz bridgehead and in the passage of the river Pruth, but when finally the Russians gained the right bank of the river the Austrians evacuated the capital, leaving 1,000 prisoners and some guns in the hands of the Russians.

To the north of Galicia and Volhynia, the Russians are meeting with desperate resistance on the part of Austro-Hungarians and Germans, some of the latter of whom are declared by Petrograd to have been brought from the French front in an endeavor to aid in stemming the Russian advance.

While Petrograd asserts that the Russians are repulsing the counter-attacks, pressing the Teutonic allies further back and taking from them large numbers of prisoners and quantities of war materials, both Vienna and Berlin reported victories for their arms in Galicia and Volhynia.

The War News.

(St. John Globe.)

Belief in a great Allied drive against the Teutons is increased by the evidence Russia gives of preparation for a campaign along the whole Eastern front. While pushing steadily and irresistibly forward in Volhynia, Bukovina and Galicia, the Russians are the aggressors further north, and apparently are prepared or are preparing to launch a drive against the Germans. Many of the most astute military critics are now interpreting this Russian offensive as the beginning of the Allies' forward campaign. They see in it a deliberate effort to force the Germans to withdraw troops from the Western front, either to help repel the Russian assaults on Austria, or to engage in counter-assaults further north. Germany must answer this challenge or permit the conquest of Galicia, for it is clear that the Austrians are unable to match for the Russians. The Allied front in France and Belgium is held by forces greater than any Germany can possibly spare for that front, and if the Russian advance forces a further thinning of the Western lines an Allied drive would naturally follow. Preparations for such a drive are indicated from many sources. An American artist with an American ambulance column in France who has been twice decorated for bravery, writing to his mother, says:

"The reason why I did not return to New York as I had planned was this: I have been in the ambulance quite a long time and if I were to leave before this summer's attack, I would consider a lot of time wasted, for I would just miss what I have always wanted, and that is being in a big attack and seeing how it is carried out. True, the Ypres attack in April a year ago was tremendous, but it will be a mite in comparison with what is going to happen soon. In fact, the tremendous thing at Verdun will even be secondary. At least, that is my impression from what I've seen and know to be."

From a man on the spot, who has exceptional opportunities of seeing what is a foot, this is in agreement with the opinions of press correspondents who are in the confidence of French and British military and political leaders. One of these, Herbert Corey, in a two-column article outlining reasons for his belief in an early Allied offensive, explains that the British did not move while Verdun was under assault because

—the time had not come for them to move; because they have been fighting inefficiently and when they fight next they will fight efficiently; because if they were forced into a little offensive to-day the big offensive of tomorrow would find its claws cut; because the French can hold Verdun until the cows come home; because, for the first time since the war began, the Allies are now working in thorough military co-ordination and are not permitting themselves to be betrayed into little, futile thumpings that cannot effectually crush the German strength; because, above all else, the Allies feel themselves strong enough to wait.

Evidently the time of action is near at hand. Writers who think a month, possibly two or three months, may pass before the great blow is launched, may be more nearly correct in their estimate of



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what will happen than those who look for an earlier movement. Bonar Law's statement of British readiness to move whenever Joffre gives the word is accepted as further evidence that the war's greatest movement is not far distant. Whether it is launched next week, or next month, or until next year, there is found in every area of fighting the best of reason for confidence that present lines can and will be held until those in authority deem it wise to order the advance.

Russian Language Will Be Needed In Business.

(Toronto Sunday World.)

Russia is the biggest thing in the European combination. This is a difficult thing for some people to swallow who have been brought up on Siberian literature and nihilist plots. That very farsighted but much-abused newspaper man, W. T. Stead, was always quite sure about the bona fides of Russia, and Russia is justifying his good opinion. Russia is probably the only wholly religious nation in the world of the west today. The Russians are not only religious in custom and method, but in spirit and in thought. This is utterly unintelligible to most westerners, but the whole Russian nation must be understood on this basis if it is to be understood at all. Such is the view of impartial observers who have traveled and lived on the country. Perhaps this is what attracted that very religious man, Mr. Stead. At any rate the Russians can fight, and they can diplomate. and they can play politics, and they have big ideas of their national future and of the best way to promote their national welfare and develop the national life. They have begun to adopt the democratic forms, and this is the more easy since the whole nation, in spite of its autocratic government, has always been democratic in spirit. A latent sympathy between Russia and the United States is unexplainable to many, but democracy is the clue. This huge nation with its teeming millions speaks a language among the most perfect of human tongues. As regular as Greek, as phonetic as Sanscrit, as musical and flexible as any of the western tongues, with rich and expressive literary qualities, it already enshrines some of the greatest thought of Europe. Any young man or woman who wishes to get into profitable business for the next generation should learn the Russian language.

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