

The high quality of Purity Flour comes from First—The selected wheat we use. Second—This wheat, milled to a rigid standard under the closest supervision of miller and chemist.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread



How the War Stands

Gains and Losses of the Different Parties to Date.

A few days ago the Bulgarians entered Elbasan in central Albania, while the Austrians have overrun Northern Albania. Practically all of Albania, except the ports of Albania and Durazzo held by the Italians, and the south-eastern quarter seized in 1914 by Greece, is now in the hands of Austria and Bulgaria. Albania has an area of 11,000 square miles and about 825,000 people.

All of Serbia—area 34,000 square miles, population 4,000,000—is occupied by Austria and Bulgaria.

Montenegro—area 5,600 square miles; population 516,000—has been conquered by Austria.

About 75,000 Serbian troops have escaped into Albania and been taken by the French to the Greek island of Corfu, recently occupied by the Allies.

The Germans hold all of the 11,400 square miles of Belgium—population 7,500,000—except the northwestern corner of 200 or 300 square miles. They also hold about one-third—7,000 square miles; population 2,000,000—of France. They have taken from Russia all of Poland—area 49,000 square miles; population 12,500,000—all of Kovno, and Grodno provinces, most of Courland, and a large slice of Volhynia, Vilna and Minsk. Altogether they have taken about 110,000 square miles of Russia with a population of at least 22,000,000.

All of Germany except a few square miles of Alsace held by France, and all of Austria except two very small frontier strips held by Italy and Russia, is free from foreign control.

The Turks hold some districts of western Persia.

Here the enemy's gains cease. In Australasia and Polynesia, the New Zealanders have captured German Samoa, and the Australians have taken Kaiser William's Land and the Bismark Archipelago—all together 90,000 square miles.

In Africa the British colony of South Africa has conquered the vast territory of German Southwest Africa. The British and French have conquered the two West African possessions of Germany—Togo Land and Kamerun—and Germany's last remaining foreign possession—East Africa—is being successfully invaded by British and South African troops. German Southwest Africa has 322,000 square miles; Kamerun has 191,000 square miles, and 2,540,000 people. German East Africa has 384,000 square miles, and 5,500,000 people. Togo Land is small.

In Asia, the British have conquered the whole Turkish province of Basra, on the lower Tigris and Euphrates, but part of their army has been besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara since December 8th last. The British have also occupied the southern, or coast, provinces of Persia. Japan has seized the remaining possessions of Germany in the far East—Kiao-Chow in China and the Marshall, Caroline and Ladrones Islands in north-western Polynesia.

Russia still holds a little strip of northeastern Austria, has occupied northern Persia, and has lately made thrusts into Turkish Armenia, the latest news being that her armies have captured the strong city of Erzerum.

The British and French, unable to save Serbia, have occupied the Greek city of Salonika and adjoining territory, besides several Greek islands, in order, apparently, to prevent a German invasion of Egypt.

The German flag, naval and merchant, has been driven from the seas German commerce ruined, and Allied trade kept comparatively safe, and uninterrupted.

All the British Colonies have stood loyally by her India turning a deaf ear so far to all Turkish inducements. Canada has enlisted 250,000 men for overseas service, and has promised 250,000 more. Australia will send enough to make up 300,000. Both will send as many more as required. Britain with over 1,000,000 men in the field now, will be able ere long to put 3,000,000.

The German flood has been checked in Russia, the armies of the latter recently showing signs of coming back at the German invaders.

Giant Air Dread-nought for Allies

The rate at which aerial navigation is being driven by the European war is next to unbelievable. When the war broke out there were but few aeroplanes in use and they were mostly for demonstration, training or experimental uses. They were still considered unstable and in many ways uncertain in their actions. A very large prize had been offered, and at least one serious challenge had been made for it. The great Wamaker aeroplane was the challenger and had been specially constructed to meet the untold perils of the trans-Atlantic trip. It was far larger and far more powerful than any aeroplane known, up to that time. It was considered a wonder. It could carry four passengers with necessary fuel and other supplies for the trip. That is only about eight months ago. And now, we are told that the allies have building and near completion, a number of aeroplanes of such size, power, and radius of action as to make that one a very small affair, by comparison. These latest ones can carry a crew of twelve men and a load of three thousand pounds. Their high power engines are capable of driving these enormous air vessels at a speed of 110 miles per hour continuously and they may travel six hundred miles from base and return. They are armed with small cannon, 9 centimetres calibre and these cannon are specially arranged so that there is no recoil when they are shot. They are double barreled and the barrels point in opposite directions. They are fired at the same time and the rearward barrel discharges a shot of sand instead of steel. Thus, the two recoils neutralize each other.

This giant has three sets of planes one above the other and nine very powerful propellers all driven at the same time. It is especially intended to carry large loads of very high power bombs to points far behind the enemy lines and cause great and lasting damage.

It would not be surprising to see a regular trans-Atlantic air fleet develop out of such battle planes as these. It is almost certain that one of the results of the war will be thoroughly reliable trans-Atlantic navigation.

German Spy System

One of the outstanding characteristics of the German race is their close attention to detail. When the German Empire became an established fact in 1871 she almost immediately started to organize, establish and distribute her spies, on the most stupendous and complete system ever known. Spy systems on very large scales, were in existence in many countries. Here, again, the German development of detail was brought to play. She had just become an empire and was being recognized as a power in World parties. Her ambitions soared to great heights. She looked forward to the day when her Emperor would be another Alexander and the whole world dominated by Germany. And through her new spy system she immediately sent men into all important countries. Small store keepers, merchants, professors, diplomats, men and women in all walks of life were employed. Where their business did not pay the secret service of Berlin met the deficits. And in these later years, when considerable payments in cash were required for dynamiting and similar outrages, the sums were supplied through consular channels under fictitious headings, as shown in the papers taken from Von Papen, an officer attached to the German embassy at Washington. They formed a large and powerful silent army preparing the way for the actual fighting forces. For forty years and more they had regularly and systematically collected detailed information of every sort, both military and commercial, and sent it, by code to German headquarters where it is elaborately classified and indexed. After a few years of such service a spy so compromised himself that he dare not refuse to do any act which his superiors ordered. Needless to say, when any spy was suspected of double dealing, the system soon eliminated him. That is one reason why the Germans knew with such

Parish Officers for 1916

HARDWICK

Overseers of the Poor—Alexander G. Williston, Amos Martin, Alexander McDonald.

Collectors of Rates—Alexander McDonald, sr., No. 1, Israel Durrell, No. 2.

Assessors of Rates—Robert Noble, James' son, Harrison Smith, Henry Theriault.

Surveyors of Dams—John Fitzpatrick, Angus McDonald.

Constables—Alexander Williston, Wm. S. Preston, Cornelius O'Neill, Simon McDonald, John Williston, Jr., Amos Savoy, Peter McDonald, John McLeod, Hedley Williston, Alex. McDonald, Samuel Martin, Jr., Alexander Jenkins, Joe P. Durrell, Thomas J. Walsh, Barber Williston.

District Clerk—Thomas Sargeant. Fence Viewers—Edward O'Neill, Joseph Savoy, Robert Taylor, John Lewis, Joseph Schofield, David S. Savoy, Placide Durrell, Valentine Gibbs.

Hogreeves—Manuel J. Noel, John Nowlan, Robert Noble, Joseph J. Duplacy, Peter McDonald, Thos. B. Williston, Amos Savoy, John (Simon) McDonald, Joseph Muzzoroli, Camille Chaisson, Cyril Richard, John Duplacy, W. S. Preston, John Lewis, George Scott.

Revisors of Votes—Michael Jimmo, William Savoy.

Pound Keepers—Luther W. Lewis, Amos Savoy, Jos. Muzzoroli, Donald McDonald, Fred B. Williston, Donald S. Williston, Samuel Martin, Jr., Samuel Muzzoroli, Hypolite Theriault.

Game Wardens—Ronald McDonald, John Grogan, Robert McLean, Ned Schofield.

Surveyors of Lumber—Howard Noble, Alex. G. Williston, Edw. O'Neill, Jos. Williston, Edward Walsh.

Field Drivers—Edward O'Neill, Joseph Savoy, Robert Taylor, John Lewis.

Overseers of Fisheries—John Lewis, Bushrod Smith.

Parish Clerk—John Mills.

Inspectors of Fish—Robert Mills, David S. Savoy, Daniel White, Dudley Perley, William Gulliver.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark—John Lewis, Joseph Williston, Edward O'Neill, Edward Walsh, Robt. Noble, Jr.

ALNWICK

Overseers of the Poor—James Stenest, Augustin Allen, John Bowie.

Parish Clerk—William J. Simpson New Jersey.

District Clerks—James W. Loggie, No. 2; Thomas Dickie, No. 3; Jas. J. Mozerroll, No. 4.

Revisors of Rates—William Anderson, D. V. Allin.

Pound Keepers—Patrick Gratton, James Barry, George Breaud, Fidelle Rousseau, Philip Herlihy, Adolphe Allin, Donald Rosa (The Willows), Frances X. Mozerroll, Miller Morrison, Hugh Murray, John Stronach, Mathias Patrice, Charles Thibideau, Pierre Thibideau, Honore Robichaud, James J. Johnstone, Edward O'Brien J. W. Johnstone.

Hogreeves—Peter Venadistine, John Legere, sr., Tom Breaud, John Savoy (D's son), Pierre P. Savoy, Augustine S. Savoy, George P. McKnight, Jos. Price, sr.; William Morrison, Jr.; W. Lloyd, Thomas LeBlanc, Frances J. Morrison, Sam O. Savoy, Hubert Godin, Ed. Caissie, Wm. Smith, James W. Herlihy, Louis J. Robichaud, Sam O. Savoy, John P. Gratton.

Stream Drivers—James J. Robinson, Louis P. Robichaud, Frank J. McKnight, John Doyle, Jr.

Inspectors of Fish—Wm. Palmer, Joseph Breaud, P. F. X. Robichaud.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark—Perdmand Robichaud, Wm. Loggie, sr.; George McLean, Harrison Graham.

Fence Viewers—James Barry, Xavier LeBouthillier, John Beattie, Jos. Kenny, James McCullam, Augustin St. Coeur, Joseph Robichaud, Xavier Martin, Augustin Russell, John Sewell, Peter Drummond, J. P. Breaud, Harry King, Clement Savoy.

Constables—Hubert V. Robichaud, Milton Cassidy, Zephirin Breaud, John Legere, Henri Breaud, Mathurin La Tulippe, Pierre Ramsay, Oliver Gould, George F. McKnight, James Mahoney, James Ashford, Leon Savoy, Honore Legere, Pierre P. Thibideau, Frances McLean, Lazare LeBreton, Adam Stymest, Pierre Robichaud, Augustin Gould, Marcel E. Robichaud, James Gratton (John's son), Narcisse Mulise.

Surveyors of Lumber—Louis P. Robichaud, Aime La Bouthillier, John Stymest, John A. Morrison, Wm. Loggie, Harrison Graham, James R.

War expenditure for the month of January is given in the monthly financial statement as \$12,237,758, and for the ten months of the current fiscal year, \$97,986,686.

Revenue for January totalled \$17,522,000, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 as compared with January of last year. Of this increase, a little more than \$5,000,000 comes from customs receipts.

Tassels of ostrich are very new and very beautiful; some are applied to the pointed ends of tabliers when the fabric is too fragile and delicate to carry ornaments of weight.

Simpson, Robert, Loggie, Donald McCullam, John Roberson, James Mahoney, Arnold Simpson, Wm. Kenny, George Kenny, Herbert H. Robichaud, Thomas McKnight, Israel Commeau, Adam Stewart.

Assessors of Rates—L. P. Savoy, Dist. No. 1; William Dowie, Jr. John Stymest, sr.

Boom Masters—Robert Buchanan, William Robertson, Harrison Graham.

Special Constable to look after the Pedlars—Prudent O. Savoy, Millet S. Stewart, James Herlihy, William Smith.

Collectors of Rates—Hubert B. Robichaud, James Herlihy, John T. Burchill, Henry Legere.

ROGERSVILLE

Parish Clerk—Fidelle Richard. Collectors of Rates—Fred P. Richard, No. 1; Amable Chaisson, No. 2; Xavier Pitre, No. 3.

Surveyors of Dams—Francis McCall, Ephraim LeBlanc, Alexander Bourque.

Game Wardens—Hugh Cameron, Hypolite Caissie, Thomas Chaisson.

Revisors of Votes—J. E. LaBlanc, Melvin Chaisson.

Pound Keepers—Francis Thibideau, Arcene Chaisson, Fabien R. Arseneau, Jude Finigan, Lazare Gallant, Augustine LeBlanc, Fabien D. Arseneau, Arblan Gallant, Eugene Legere, Silvain Richard, Stanislaus Richard, Richard Fred Lavioie, Fidelle Arseneau, Alexander Bourque, Thos. Chaisson, Fabien Richard, Eugene Doucet.

Hogreeves—Pierre B. Gallant, Luc Robichaud, Frank Black, Fabien Richard, Marcel Richard, Alphe Petre, Adolphe Arseneau, Augustine Thibideau, Laurent Doucet, Polycarp Richard, Peter Gaudet, Jease Joseph Lavoie, Hypolite Caissie, Fred Lavoie, Martin Arseneau, Damien A. Gould, Adolph Henri Augustine, J. Richard, Jude Finigan.

Fence Viewers—John Hache, Fred Caissie, Ales Pierre, D. Goguen, Joseph Martin, Sifrois Johnson, Augustine LeBlanc, Michael Buote, Casimir McGraw, Augustine Thibideau, Venant Bourque.

Timber Drivers—Clovis Caissie, Ephram LaBlanc, Joseph Vienneau.

Weghers of Hay and Straw—Felix Dumont, Fidelle Richard, Augustine Melanson, William J. Buckley.

Constables—Frederick P. Richard, Augustine Pitre, Amable Gallant, drew T. Doucet, Levis Dupres, Andre T. Gallant, John Bastien, John P. Arseneau, Francois J. Poirier, Amable Chaisson, Xavier Pitre, Joseph P. Finigan, Jude Boudreau.

Assessors of Rates—Andre T. Doucet, Paul B. Poirier, Alexander Bourque.

Surveyors of Lumber—Wilfrid Cormier, Andre M. Arseneau, Jacques Poirier, William J. Buckley, Melvin Chaisson, Nicholas Breaud, Patrick Chaisson, Alexander Bourque, Francois McCall, Wm. Maloney, Paul B. Perry, Sylvan McCall, Arthur King, Boyd Eaton, Etalen Gaudet, Francois Poirier, Michael O'Brien, Stanley O'Brien, John B. Cormier, Thomas Chaisson, Rudolph O'Brien.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark—John Maloney, Pierre F. Gallant, Dominique Melanson, Fidelle Richard, Thos. Chaisson, Patrick Chaisson, Rudolphe Barrieau, Boyd Eaton, Alexander Bourque, Augustine Melanson, Wm. Maloney, Francois T. Lavoie, William L. Buckley, Felicien Bourque, Stephen Gaudet, Francois Poirier, Michael O'Brien, Stanley O'Brien.

GUARD THE BABY

AGAINST COLDS

To guard the Baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little ones stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist, that the health of the little ones will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada's Debt

\$527,488,999

The net debt of Canada at the end of January totalled \$527,488,999, an increase of \$12,344,980 during the month of January, and of \$132,110,983 during the twelve months.

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THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

"Fruit-a-lives" is the Standby in This Ontario Home

SCOTLAND, Ont., Aug. 23th, 1913. "My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money, until we happened on 'Fruit-a-lives'. We have used it in the family for about two years, and we would not use anything else as long as we can get 'Fruit-a-lives'."

J. W. HAMMOND.

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" is made from fruit juices and tonics—is mild in action—and pleasant in taste.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his home stead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. 49-6mos.

EDDY'S

WHEN MATCHES ARE WANTED

Enough LeBlanc for Platoon

So many recruits bearing the name of LeBlanc have joined the 165th Battalion that it has been suggested that a "LeBlanc Platoon" be formed. Prior to the formation of the French Canadian Battalion, there were between thirty and forty members of the LeBlanc family on active service. The number of LeBlancs enlisted was greater than that of any other family in Westmorland, and they are now far in the lead. There are about twenty five LeBlancs in the Canadian Battalion.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

ADVERTISING THAT DOES PAY

The class of advertising that pays, and pays well, is that which you see in the clean, well-printed paper, where the type is new and bold, each line showing up nice and clear. The kind that has both individuality and originality. There is a marked distinction between this class of advertising and the kind you see in the poorly printed papers where originality does not exist in their composition. The originality and individuality in the make-up, and the air of professionalism about the advertisements in

THE UNION ADVOCATE

are among the most noticeable features of the advertising columns of this paper. Advertisers are wise to this, and that is one of the foremost reasons why all the larger display adverts, are inserted in The Advocate.

There is another very important reason why The Advocate is being used so extensively as an advertising medium, and that is in relation to circulation. The large circulation which The Advocate now has, is a well distributed one among the class of people who read advertisements—not made up of people who take no particular interest in reading either adverts, or news matter, and simply placed on to swell the lists. They are bona fide paid up subscribers, and judging by the increased advertising patronage of The Advocate during the past few months, they are desirable ones.

The Advocate in its persistent endeavor to make itself popular with the reading public of the North Shore, is now realizing the good fruits of its determined efforts; and in making itself felt wanted by the people, and gradually working its way into their homes, it is also increasing its power as an advertising medium, and is carrying to the 10,000 people who read it, the weekly messages of bargains, etc., from the advertisers who patronize its columns. They reach all of the people all of the time.

The Better Kind OF PRINTING

It does not cost any more to have good stock and ink used in the production of your stationery than to have the same turned out on inferior stock and cheap ink used. Quality is the main feature in stationery, for there is nothing that makes a man's business look so cheap as the use of cheap paper. You want a smart, snappy letter head, on first quality stock that will make a strong bodied ink stand out—something original and up-to-date, so that when the wholesale dealer receives it, he will know, by its appearance, the kind of man he is dealing with, and you may bet he takes notice of this little detail. Do away with that old rubber stamp—it's cheap, alright, but too much so for YOUR business.

There is not a cheap sheet of paper used in the production of printing at The Advocate Job Dept. unless it is the wrapping paper, and then if you will examine that carefully, you will find it of superior quality. Our bonds and notes are picked. We do not buy Job lots because we can get them cheap. We stock only the goods we can assure our patrons a repeat order on, and not have to offer him something "just as good." We carry lines to suit every business, and prices to match. We also carry envelopes to match our bonds, and patrons have no trouble in selecting a suitable stock for their printing. Our inks are also graded, and bought to match each quality of stock used. Patrons who are now having their printing done here, know the truth of these words.

Good stock and high grade ink, harmonized with a touch of that originality and individuality found only in practical printers who make a practice of keeping in touch with all the latest ideas, all tend to make the work turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. superior to all others. Samples of stock and printed prices mailed upon request.

We Specialize on Fine Half-tone and Color Work, Book and Catalogue Printing.

THE UNION ADVOCATE

Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359