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PURITY FLOUR

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Bulgaria And Turkey Want Peace

Rome, March 11.—(Mail and Empire.)—Although the Bulgarians invading Albania occupied Elbasan and Berat where they were joined by the Austrians, who occupied Durazzo when it was evacuated by the Italians on Feb. 23, they are still forbidden by their Teutonic allies to enter Durazzo, which the Austrians have reserved for Prince William of Wied.

The Bulgarians then threatened to conclude a separate peace, and meanwhile refuse to participate in an attack on Saloniki. King Ferdinand paid a special visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, whereupon the Kaiser ordered the Prince of Wied to go to Monastir, and held the question of the disposition of Durazzo in abeyance.

The relations between Bulgaria and her Teutonic allies, however, have been further strained as a result of the Russian occupation of Erzerum and their rapid advance in Armenia. Turkish troops who had been concentrated along the Danube, with headquarters at Rustchuk, destined to aid the Bulgarians in case of a Roumanian invasion, were withdrawn immediately after the Russian successes in the Caucasus, and rushed to Turkey, where they followed German troops with special artillery for defending the Bulgarian Black Sea and Aegean coasts.

Thus Bulgaria is now left to her own resources.

The Germans fear a revolutionary outbreak in Turkey, which would be apt to lead to massacres of German officers attached to the Turkish armies in Armenia, Mesopotamia and Syria. All German troops are now stationed to

crush a revolution in Turkey, and avert the downfall of the Young Turk government, which would make a separate peace inevitable. The Bulgarians are now blaming King Ferdinand for "selling" the country to Austria and Germany, and threaten his dethronement. For this reason the King, under the pretext of bronchitis, has taken refuge at Coburg. According to reliable news reaching the Vatican, the situation in Turkey and Bulgaria is alarming. Both are expected to conclude separate peace as soon as Roumania intervenes.

Bulgarian and Turkish agents have already been seen in Switzerland in order, secretly, to negotiate with the Allies.

Greece has offered to act as intermediary, but the Allies refused the offer, owing to the King's pro-German proclivities.

Red And Gun

March Red and Gun has an interesting table of contents for the lover of outdoor life. Honeycastle Dale contributes the leading articles on "The New Sport for the Spring Duck Shooter," "F.V. Williams writes for 'Jim's Fox,'" "R.J. Fraser on 'The Men who can't come back,'" "Norman Lett describes a 'Three Week' Game Trip in A. conquin Park," and E.O. Perkins recounts the story of "Discharge's Trap," the hero in which sets out to capture a bear and succeeds in landing an even more valuable and quite unexpected prize. There are other stories as good as these and besides the regular department devoted to news and A. and G. items, "Flying Notes," "Back News," etc., are calculated to attract sportsmen who are interested in matters of this kind. Red and Gun is published by W. J. Taylor.

A Probable Estimate

(St. John Globe.)

In reaching any estimate of the German war loss, it is to be remembered that Germany does not issue any statement of the total losses, and that any conclusions are therefore more or less speculative. Lists containing the names of the killed, wounded and missing are, however, posted from time to time. These lists are tabulated in neutral and belligerent countries, and thus it is that from Bern, Amsterdam or London appear statements regarding the losses. These statements are reached

by adding the totals of past lists to those of the new lists and are only comparatively correct. Whether they underestimate or overstate the total loss in men killed, wounded and missing only Germany knows. Yet these lists have their value, and are of interest to the nations who are trying to reach some definite conclusion as to the exhaustion of Germany's fighting forces. According to these German lists, Germany up to November, 1915, had lost in killed, including deaths by sickness, something over 600,000; in prisoners, missing included, a little less than 400,000; in wounded, a little under 1,800,000; giving a total loss of something under 2,800,000. For the period, the British losses, as officially announced by Parliament, were 530,000—100,000 killed, 70,000 captured, 340,000 wounded. This gives a percentage of killed, wounded as about the same, a little higher in the case of Germany, who report only seriously wounded cases as do the French, while British reports all wounded. A French estimate places the casualties for the French at 2,500,000 in killed, wounded as missing in eighteen months of war. Accepting these latter figures, the contention of a recent statistical writer is that they go to show that if the French casualties were 2,500,000, then the German loss must be greater than already estimated. The French loss represents a fifty per cent. loss on the highest figure anyone has suggested for French numbers, namely 5,000,000.

Taking into consideration that the Germans have been steadily fighting east and west since the beginning of the war until December, 1915, it is a fair conclusion that if the French have lost fifty per cent. of their resources in men, the German loss has been as great at least, giving a total of 4,000,000, which is about what has been generally estimated, in spite of the totals of the unofficial lists. Accepting a ratio based on the preceding figures in British, French and German lists, this gives: Killed 925,000, wounded 2,625,000, captured, 450,000. The last German figures place the Prussian losses alone at a little less than 2,400,000. Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg issue their own lists, and basing these on the populations they would add about 600,000 to the total, making a total of 3,000,000, or 1,000,000 less than the total given on the basis of French losses. The disparity arises, it is stated, from the alleged German custom of including



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In their lists only the permanently disabled. The military correspondent of the London Times, Colonel Ropington, has already fixed the permanent German loss at 2,700,000. Hilaire Belloc estimates it at 3,250,000 or 3,750,000, asserting that after a most exhaustive examination the French general staff place it at 4,000,000. Other writers and statisticians say that 3,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the German losses.

LIQUID OXYGEN

It has long been known that liquid oxygen mixed with substances like cotton wool forms a powerful explosive, but serious difficulties were encountered in its practical use. A new method has now been discovered for handling this oxygen that makes it practical for commercial.

Bags are filled with a special form of lampblack which are soaked in the liquid oxygen for a few minutes just before they are required for use.

If the bag is now lighted with a match it will burn quietly and very slowly, but if detonated it explodes with the force of dynamite, and the cost is much less.

Much less carbon monoxide is given off than by most other explosives. There is no danger from the oxygen will evaporate time.

Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of Carleton County and according to the provisions of Section Eighty five (85) of Chapter twenty one of the Acts Third George V., 1913, of the legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend Chapter 170 of the consolidated Statutes, 1903, respecting Rates and Taxes" the said warrant being dated the Fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1915, there will for default in the payment of County, Poor and Road taxes be sold at public auction in front of the Court House in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, on Friday the Twenty fifth day of February A. D. 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day to the highest bidder so much of the Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate lying and being in the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton aforesaid, as will be sufficient to pay the sum of One Dollar and sixty six cents being the amount assessed for County, Poor and Road taxes against the said Wiggins Estate for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 together with the further sum of Three Dollars and Fifteen cents costs and expenses to the date of issue of said warrant and the further sum of fifty cents for the said warrant, making in all the sum of Five Dollars and Thirty One cents, now unpaid, and also for costs and charges attending this Notice and Sale hereunder and recovery of said assessment. The said Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate to be sold as aforesaid being described as follows:—All that certain piece of and premises situate in the Parish of Richmond aforesaid, being same conveyed by John McBride to said George Campbell by deed registered in Book K number 2 Carleton County Records on pages 336 and 337 the 22nd of March A. D. 1872 and therein described as "Commencing on the Road or East line, on the Road leading from Watson Settlement in North Richmond to Houlton, and thence west five rods till it strikes a certain line between Francis Watson and the said John McBride, thence along said line North eight rods, thence east five rods, thence south eight rods to the place of beginning containing one quarter of an acre."

Dated at Woodstock in the said County of Carleton this Twentieth—day of November A. D. 1915.

John R. Tompkins
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

Notice Of Sale

To John F. Carmichael of the parish of Wilmot in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Adelia J. Carmichael and all others whom it may in any wise concern:—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety six and recorded in Carleton County records in Book W. Number three on pages 265, 266 and 267 and made between the said John F. Carmichael and Adelia J. Carmichael of the one part and Bedford B. Manzer of the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, now deceased of the other part, which said Indenture of Mortgage was thereafter in the life time of the said Bedford B. Manzer by him duly assigned to Gordon Campbell Fringle of the Parish of Perth in the County of Victoria in the said Province of New Brunswick, there will for the purpose of securing the moneys thereby secured, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the office of Charles Comben on King Street in the said Town of Woodstock on Monday the twenty seventh day of March next at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows: All that certain lot of land being on the west side of the Good Settlement road, so called, in the said Parish of Wilmot and being the same lot of land granted by the Crown to one Robert Carmichael by Grant dated at Fredericton the twenty-second day of December A. D. 1856 and numbered 7867 and registered the twenty sixth day of the said month of December the said Grant being subscribed by J. H. F. Manzer-Sutton and subscribed Robert D. Wilmot, the said lot being numbered nine in the sixth tier of lots of the big Presque Isle Block and containing one hundred acres more or less. Also all that road and right of road leading from the said Good Settlement Road in an easterly direction to a certain brook of water and being two rods wide, said road being the same road reserved in a certain deed of conveyance to one Charles W. Carmichael from the said Robert Carmichael of the same date together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this seventeenth day of February A. D. 1916.

(Sgd) GORDON CAMPBELL FRINGLE
Assignee of Mortgage.

CHARLES COMBEN
Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage.

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