

TOY MAKING IN LIVERPOOL

(United States Commerce Reports.) In an earlier report from this consulate it was pointed out that considerable progress was being made in Liverpool in the manufacture of toys.

As is well known, the toy market in pre-war times was supplied mainly from Continental Europe. In 1915, that source of supply, being cut off, toys were procured from France, the United States, and Japan, while British manufacturers had already become a factor in the trade, though a minor one.

The toys most in demand are mechanical toys and dolls, the latter being considered the most important by manufacturers. Prices are about 25 per cent higher than two years ago, but there is no shortage of supplies, and the increased prices are being freely paid by even the poorer classes.

In general the toy-making industry is not highly capitalized and is as yet dependent upon the enterprise of relatively small manufacturers. The heavy demands of the home market have restricted attempts at export trade, but a beginning has been made in this line, and concerted efforts will be made to extend the field of operations during 1917.

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SIR SAM HUGHES Late Minister of Militia who has made an important speech.

RECEIPT OF CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS

Miss Margaret Williams of Kentville has received two acknowledgements from soldiers in hospital for Xmas stockings sent. We copy in part the letters received:

One from Granville Canadian Special hospital, Ramsgate, said: Dear Kind Friend:

Received your nicely filled stocking yesterday, I sure did enjoy eating the Nova Scotian apple. My wounds are now almost all right but cannot say how long it will be before I am in God's country. I was wounded September 9th on the Somme being hit in the face, knees and wrist. Thank God it was no worse. I will join with all the other Canadians in this country in thanking all you dear girls for all you have done for us.

(Sgd) T. B. KENYON.

Ramsgate, Sept. 25th. I am the lucky recipient of your Xmas stocking received this morning and I thank you most sincerely for your kindness in remembering one of the boys on this day, away from home and friends.

My last Xmas was spent in the trenches and I consider myself lucky in being in England now even at the cost of a few wounds. I was wounded September 15th, one bullet through the thigh and two more in the left hand smashing up my thumb and fingers.

Oh how I long for a glimpse of old Canada again and see some of our Canadian girls again. My home is in Ontario, Left Canada with the 18th Batt., went to France Sept., 1915, so just struck it one year and the Somme was my finish.

I was wounded in a big at-

tack on the Germans between Courtallman and Lozeries I belonged to a mounted gun company and out of 36 men only 4 answered that night. (Sgd) Sergt. Fred Strachan.

CAPE BRETON TO THE FRONT

Baddeck the Pioneer in Aviation—Its Flyers Second to None

The establishment of a school of aviation in Upper Canada recalls some of the earlier stages of this dangerous game and the men who have been connected with it in Canada. To the little village of Baddeck, nestled snugly on the shore of Bras d'Or Lake, in Cape Breton, belongs the honor of being the scene of the pioneer experiments and developments in what today is a leading profession of war. On a bluff just outside the village is the palatial summer residence of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of his telephone fame. One of Dr. Bell's hobbies for years has been aviation, and under his patronage experiments were carried on up until the outbreak of the war by Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy.

Mr. McCurdy established the Curtis school of aviation in Upper Canada, and to date has trained some six hundred aviators, who are recognized among the flyers of the allied forces as second to none.

The Curtis school and plant are now being taken over by the government, and it is the intention to enlarge and improve it. In the early stages of the war, when flying men were scarce, Roman service was rendered by men who received their early training under Mr. McCurdy at Dr. Bell's station, Baddeck, C

THE GERMAN THREAT

Berlin, Jan. 31, via Sayville.—The following is the annex referred to in the final paragraph of the German note, sent under Washington date:

"From February 1, 1917, with barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, as outlined in the following, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are: In the North Sea, the district around England and France which is limited by a line twenty nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling Lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling Lightship to Udir; a line from the point sixty-two degrees north latitude, five longitude, westward along sixty-two degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Farovir (Foroe Islands?); from there across the point sixty-two degrees north, 15 degrees west to sixty-one degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west, to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further, to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then on latitude 43 degrees north to the point 20 nautical miles from Cape Finisterre and 20 nautical distance along the Spanish North coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the south, in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt. Des Les Paquette to 38 degrees, 20 minutes north and six degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone sixty miles broad, along the North African coast beginning on (7) degrees west longitude.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles in width north or east, following this line 28 degrees north and six degrees east, 28 degrees north and 11 degrees, 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees, 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees, 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea miles broad west of 22 degrees, 30 minutes east longitude into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral shipping plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can, with the same safety, abandon the barred zones if they sail before February 5 and take the shortest route into the open district. "Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if: "A" Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if, "B" On the going and return journey the Scilly Islands, as well as the point fifty degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

"C" If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals which only they will be permitted to display in American ports, a coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D" If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"E" If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list

of contraband.) "Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

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. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the 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 with one mile of his homestead on a farm or in a house at 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 homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead right. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as to a homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take expurchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months out of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The act of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrub or any and. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

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

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, February 12th, 1917, for the supply of "Brooms and Brushes," "Chain" Coal, "Hardware," "Hose," "Oils" and "Greases," "Painting," "Paint and Paint Oils," "Manilla Rope," "Wire Rope" and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging Plant in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the fiscal year 1917-18.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," Tender for Chain, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia", etc., etc., as the case may be.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa and at the office of the Superintendent of Dredges, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for an amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, January 17th, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for theft or advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. 2 insa

Subscribers Take Notice

All subscriptions to Advertiser are now \$1.50 per year in advance or \$2.00 if not paid at beginning of year, \$2.00 per year to United States or \$2.50 when not paid in advance. One dollar received now only pays for eight months subscription in Canada.

His Question

An inspector was visiting a country school. He was asking some of the children questions. After a while he said to a junior class:

"Now, I want some of you to ask me a question that I can't answer."

After a few vain attempts a small boy said:

"Please, sir, if you was stuck in a pool of mud up to your neck and a brick was thrown at your head, would you duck?"

United States of War With

German Ambassador Has Been From

On Saturday President Wilson break all diplomatic relations with Germany. American Ambassador at Berlin was ordered to leave the city. This move will lead to war is yet on Germany's acts in carrying out like this occur without war is taking every precaution and WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Relations with Germany, President Wilson's stroke to range the moral force along with that of the United States.

The President has suggested they break off diplomatic relations with Germany, and has instructed those countries to report immediately. The opinion in diplomatic circles is that the United States military power, will hesitate to the suggestion in other countries was the only known development out of a day of tense waiting announcement yesterday of the break.

News that the American steamer sunk without proper warning, dispelled a cloud which threatened act against the United States.

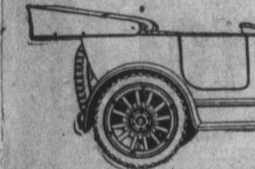
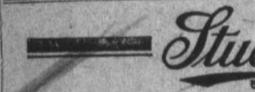
STILL HOPEFUL

Still hopeful that Germany American lives or rights, the Administration, but leaving nothing until the eventuality of war.

The situation as to Austria no doubt, however, that diplomatic with her when she announces many's course.

PROTECT AMERICAN

Steps to protect American sympathizers are day and night though silently. Preparations man war-bound ships in America they are announced. The ships on their voyages to the although the first impressions in a usual lawful way on the as warned that an overt act means



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One of the when you come baker is its rare striking originality. Twenty-five sections insure its

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