

SOCIETIES.

Court Lorne, No. 17 C.O.F.

Regular meetings the Second and Fourth Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock Court Room over Stapleford's store, Main street, Watford.

FARM FOR SALE

WEST HALF OF LOT 3, CON. 4, S. E. R. Warwick, 100 acres, all under cultivation. On the premises are a good frame house, frame barn with stable and granary, all new.

FARM FOR SALE

CORE TWO, FOURTH CONCESSION, S. E. R. Township of Warwick. About 120 acres. Good large new brick house with basement.

CHANTRY FARM KERWOOD

Shorthorn Cattle -AND- Lincoln Sheep ED. DeGEX, Proprietor Kerwood Ontario

HARRY WILLIAMSON

Sleigh Manufacturer; Rippling, Turning, Planing, etc., and all kinds of general repairing will receive our best attention.

Cardinal Facts

Everybody can do a little. Every man should do what he can. Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased production.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of to-day.

In serving the Empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the granary of the Empire.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we must have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

As we acquit ourselves at this crisis, so will be our prosperity and pride in the years to come.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war, and large sections decimated, other countries, and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both of food-stuffs and material.

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,013,379 bushels from the United States.

She also imported 12,783,969 bushels from Russia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,633 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of to-day.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency.

Great Britain imported from Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000 and Roumania 17,195,000 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of seventy-seven million bushels?

The vacuum principle has been applied to a jar to keep a substantial meal hot or cold for many hours.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Who can relieve from suffering of Dr. J. D. Kelly? Who can explain that comes when fluence relieves the air tubes? It has been a thing of the it never fails. Good e have sold it for

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Romances of Some of the World's Rarest Issues.

THE "DEATH MASK" MYSTERY

Curious Case of the Servian Stamp Issued After the Murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga—The One Cent British Guiana Stamp of 1856.

Not a little of the fascination which the study and collecting of postage stamps holds for enthusiasts lies in the fact that the story of their origin and subsequent history is in many cases of an exceedingly romantic character.

The single known copy of the rarest stamp in the world, valued at \$10,000—the one cent British Guiana issued in 1856—was discovered by a young collector in the colony among some old family papers stored away in an attic.

Knowing nothing of its scarcity and not being favorably impressed by its appearance, he sold it to another collector for a trifling sum, the purchaser being also ignorant of his great bargain. Ultimately it found its way to Europe and now reposes in the collection of M. Philippe de la Renotiere of Paris, who purchased it many years ago.

The value of \$7,250 is placed upon the famous "Postoffice Mauritius" stamp, which was crudely engraved on a small copper plate by a local watchmaker of Port Louis and issued on Sept. 21, 1847. A total of only 500 copies of each of these stamps were tediously printed off one at a time from the plate, and the majority of these were used on invitations to a ball sent out by Lady Gomm, wife of the governor of the colony.

It was not until nearly twenty years after their issue that the first two copies of these rarities were brought to light by a young stamp collector of Bordeaux. The most perfect used copy of the 2d. Postoffice Mauritius was sold by auction in 1904, and is now included in King George's collection.

To the story of the watchmaker who designed this stamp may be added that of the baker's boy who engraved a stamp of the republic of Corrientes, now forming part of the Argentine federation.

In 1855 it was decided by the authorities to issue stamps, but they could find no engraver to cut the die or prepare the plates. While one of the officials was discussing the situation with the head of the state printing office on his veranda one morning a baker's boy arrived with the daily supply of bread and, overhearing the conversation, volunteered to undertake the work, stating that before emigrating to South America he had been apprenticed to an engraver in Italy.

Ultimately the boy was given the work to do, and he turned out a stamp which, although crude, served for all the postage stamps issued in Corrientes from 1855 to 1880.

Probably few people are aware of the fact, by the way, that King George of Britain (then Prince of Wales) was responsible for the design of the 1903 postage stamps of Canada, universally acknowledged to be the most artistic stamps of the last reign. About the time of the late king's coronation the postmaster general of Canada, then on a visit to England, took the opportunity of consulting his royal highness on the subject of the proposed new issue of postage stamps for the Dominion.

The prince at once took the keenest interest in the work, designed the stamp in conjunction with a member of the Royal Philatelic society and superintended the preparation of the "master die" in England. The Edwardian stamps of Canada can therefore lay claim to the distinction of being designed by a king.

A stamp around which centers one of the foulest political crimes of modern history is the so called "death mask stamp" of Servia, issued in 1904 to commemorate the accession of King Peter I. The dastardly assassination of King Alexander and his queen, Draga, by military officers on June 11, 1903, wiped out the Obrenovitch dynasty from the throne of Servia and paved the way for the present king.

After the tragedy one of the most famous of French stamp engravers was commissioned to prepare a stamp from a design by a Servian artist, showing on a single plaque the twin profiles of Kara George, the founder of the dynasty which bears his name, and King Peter, his descendant.

The stamps were issued at the time of King Peter's coronation, in 1904, and hardly had they got into circulation when it was discovered that the "death mask" of the late King Alex-

ander had been skillfully and subtly introduced into the design and, on the stamp being inverted, could be plainly traced in the reversed features of the two heads.

This discovery at once caused an outcry, the stratagem being ascribed to ex-Queen Nathalie, mother of the murdered king, and her supporters, but all connivance in the plot was indignantly repudiated by the engraver, and the mystery of this extraordinary happening has never been satisfactorily cleared up.—London Strand

No good book or good thing of any sort shows its best face at first.—Caryl.

SPRING BLOUSES.

Simple In Line, but Exceedingly Smart In Effect.

TRIMMINGS USED SPRINGLY.

Practical Models Are to Be Favored, Especially in Lawn, Batiste and Voile. White and Black and White Combinations to Be Popular.

The more practical waists for spring are of lawn, batiste, voile, French pique, various corded cottons; fancy shirtings and madras, says the Dry Goods Economist. Among the sheer materials georgette crape is by far the most fashionable and is particularly effective in the new neutral shades of tan, gray and blue.

The new waists of fashionable type are simple in line, but exceedingly smart in effect—just the kind of waists that are most difficult to make. The designs must be just right, with neither too much nor too little trimming. Many models have been spoiled by an excess of ornamentation.

Sand and Putty Shades. Crepe de chine has a very prominent place, particularly in the new shades of sand, putty, Dutch blue and battle-



ship gray. Black and white combinations are also in line with the style tendencies, while all white, it is anticipated, will dominate.

For the more exclusive waists, faille and plain and fancy taffeta are expected to find the readiest sale. In both of these silks there is sufficient dressing to adapt them to the new fashion requirements, which necessitate flared and puffed out effects in the boleros, sleeves and collars.

Chiffon and Taffeta Models. The newest chiffon models are exceedingly smart, as the chiffon is combined with flowered taffeta or other materials which give both crispness and color contrast. Chiffon is also combined with net and with lace, the stiffer qualities of the latter materials giving the added smartness which is required on account of the simplicity of the designs.

The use of simple jet trimmings or touches of jet beaded embroidery is well thought of for the waists in white or in pastel shades. White lace waists over flesh colored lining are still seen.

Neutral Colors Favored. Although white is the most practical in the showy shadow patterns, color is sometimes introduced in the form of chiffon, taffeta, or crepe de chine. The venise lace patterns and fillet nets are still counted among the desirable materials for dressy models. Chantilly laces in black and in white are also fashionable for wear with dressy suits.

The semitailored blouse here illustrated is of dark blue and white mesaline. The trimming consists of rows of hemstitching and blue satin covered buttons. The inset sleeves are of white with deep cuffs banded with blue and a white sailor collar.

THE NEW COIFFURE

For the Moment Extreme Simplicity Prevails in Hairdressing.

SIDE PARTINGS OFTEN SEEN

Elaborate Effects, It is Predicted, Will Mark the Swing of the Pendulum From the Present Severely Plain Arrangements For the Head.

Many new ways of dressing the hair have been suggested, but there is no one style that will be found generally becoming. Much depends upon one's accustoming herself to a new mode of coiffure. Still, certain extremes of tightness in arranging the hair are trying to many women. The hair is again drooping softly about the ears, not, however, covering them entirely.

The Bowknot Ornament. A dainty little addition to the unadorned coiffure that has of late prevailed is the bowknot, which is undoubtedly pretty and may be properly made only with a switch, say those in authority. A bowknot is tied and placed at the apex of the head, and just beneath two little curls are formed of the ends of the switch. The hair is parted on the side, as is generally the custom, but the line is softened and partly concealed by the bringing together of the hair above it.

The Side Parting. Hair still continues to be worn parted on the side; which side, however, depends upon the wearer, for features are more attractive from one angle than another. The part, however, is not full length, for the swirling over of the side hair or the bringing forward of the back hair makes its course short, and the tendency is to suggest rather



NEW FRENCH COIFFURE.

than accentuate the parting. This pre-figures the return of the pompadour, suggests one authority who thinks that the high headdress will soon return, concealing partly the ear and requiring some kind of filling.

Simplicity Departing. Absolute simplicity is departing from the coiffure, which shows signs of a coming elaboration. One sees, however, occasionally an extremity of simplicity that surpasses what has gone before. For instance, in a coiffure attained by drawing the hair back from the forehead and tying loosely and simply fairly high at the back of the head there is not even a part as variation nor a shell pin for ornament. This mode of dressing the hair is only possible for the classic type of face unless there be an exceptional quality of interesting personality to balance the disregard for embellishment.

The coiffure arrangement here shown is what is known as the French roll. It is easily managed, consisting of a simple twist held in place by a single comb.

How to Wash Veils. As a rule, only the very light and white veils are washed, but many women, knowing how quickly dust settles, make a practice of washing all veils. First be sure that the basin is very clean. Use lukewarm water and a small amount of castile or other fine soap. Don't rub the veil, but move it around in the soapy water. The action of the soap and water will thoroughly clean it. Rinse in several changes of lukewarm water and squeeze out the last rinsing by a simple pressure of the hands. Do not wring the veil and do not squeeze it too hard. Lay it out flat on a towel to dry. If the darker veils are not washed they should be shaken each time they are worn and brushed with a velvet brush.



EDICAL.

JAMES NEWELL, PH. B., M.D. R. C. P., M. B. M. A., England. Watford, Ont.

OFFICE—Main St., next door to Merchants Bank. Residence—Front street, one block east of Main street.

R. G. KELLY, M.D. Watford, Ont. OFFICE—Main Street, formerly occupied by Dr. McLeay. Residence—Front St., East.

THOS. A. BRANDON, M.D., WATFORD, ONT. FORMERLY OF SARNIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and Western Hospital of Toronto. OFFICE—Main Street, in office formerly occupied by Dr. Gibson.

DENTAL.

GEORGE HICKS.

M.D. D. S. TRINITY UNIVERSITY, L. D. S., Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Post-graduate of Bridge and Crown work, Orthodontia and Porcelain work. The best methods employed to preserve the natural teeth. OFFICE—Opposite Taylor & Son's drug store, MAIN ST., Watford. At Queen's Hotel, Arks, 1st and 3rd Thursday, of each month.

C. N. HOWDEN D.D.S. I.D.S.

GRADUATE of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario, and the University of Toronto. Only the Latest and Most Approved Appliances and Methods used. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. Office—Over Dr. Kelly's Surgery, MAIN ST.—WATFORD

Veterinary Surgeon.

J. McGILLICUDDY Veterinary Surgeon, HONOR GRADUATE ONTARIO VETERINARY College. Dentistry a Specialty. All diseases of domestic animals treated on scientific principles. Office—Two doors south of the Guide-Advocate office. Residence—Main Street, one door north of Dr. Brandon's office.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

W. M. MANIGAUULT, ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. Box 300 STRATHROY, ONTARIO

Auctioneer

J. F. ELLIOT. Licensed Auctioneer. For the County of Lambton. PROMPT attention to all orders, reasonable terms. Orders may be left at the Guide-Advocate office.

INSURANCE

J. H. HUME. AGENT FOR FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT COMPANIES. REPRESENTING Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance Companies. If you want your property insured please call on J. H. HUME and get his rates.

ALSO AGENT FOR C. P. R. Telegraph and Canada Permanent Loan and Saving Co. Ticket Agent For C. P. R.—Tickets sold at all points in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia

THE LAMBTON Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

(Established in 1876) J. W. KINGSTON President. JAMES SMITH Vice-Pres. JAMES ARMSTRONG, DIRECTOR. A. G. MINHELLY, DIRECTOR. THOS. LITGOW, DIRECTOR. GUILFORD BUTLER, DIRECTOR. W. G. WILLOUGHBY, (MANAGER AND SEC. TREAS. J. F. ELLIOT, FIRE INSPECTORS. R. J. WHITE, AUDITOR. P. J. McEWEN, AUDITOR. ALEX. JAMIESON, AUDITOR. PETER McPHERDAN, Wanstead, P.O. AGENT for Warwick and Plympton.

Ninety-five per cent of the matinee audiences and 75 per cent of the night crowd at the theaters are women. Pennsylvania suffragists will receive a donation of \$10,000 provided that they can raise \$50,000.

The Montana legislature has rejected the petition asking that woman employees of the state have chaperons. When she is not studying a sketch or new song, Grace Tyson, the actress, passes her time cutting canoes.