


Dropsy Given up by Doctor

"I had dropsy, and was told by my family physician that there was no chance for me. My family also gave me up. My limbs and body were swollen one-third larger than natural, water collected around my heart and I had to be propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy until I was entirely cured. This was in 1902, and I am now able to do any kind of work on my farm. My cure was certainly marvelous."

L. TURLEY CURD,
Wilmore, Ky.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy has been wonderfully successful in relieving heart trouble. Its tonic effect upon the heart nerves and muscles is a great factor in assisting nature to overcome heart weakness.

Price \$1.00 at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto.



A box of Moir's chocolates disappears suddenly in the home of lovers of high-class bonbons.

All hands are eager for a share of these deliciously wholesome confections.

Moir's Chocolates

The richness and smoothness of the pure chocolate coatings and the rare delicacy of the exquisitely flavored centers form a combination too fascinating to resist. Just get a box and try them.

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\$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men --- Free

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, exhausted mind, falling memory and loss of sleep, brought on by excessive sexual indulgence, the illness of youth, that has cured so many men and women who in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and surely, should have a copy. No I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

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There would be less talk if all remained only what they know to be true. School laws produce one of the greatest blessings of our country.

THE FARMER IS BIG MAN

There Are Two Hundred Millions of Him and He Forms Backbone of the Country

The farmer is the big man of the United States. He is a bigger man in India. There are 200,000,000 of him, and he forms the backbone of the country. Today he is comparatively quiet. The great unrest which is going on is mostly among the other classes. It is fomented by the professional men, clerks and graduates of the government schools, whose walking delegations are moving about among the agricultural masses and stirring up trouble. One of John Bull's biggest problems is to keep the farmers attached to the government, and the British officials are doing all they can to this end.

Mr. Miller tells me that every province of this country has its agricultural department and agricultural schools. Each is making a study of its own peculiar conditions, and doing what it can to improve them. Nearly all have experimental farms, and are distributing seeds. Many are making studies of the insect pests, and a few are trying to breed up the stock of their respective territories. At the top of the system is an inspector-general of agriculture, who acts as a technical adviser to both imperial and provincial governments, and the chief agricultural experts of the country have been combined into a board of agriculture, which meets at certain times to discuss the farming situation and submit recommendations as to its improvement. Agricultural colleges have recently been established in Madras, Bombay and the united and central provinces, and there are farming branches in nearly all the industrial schools.

"Our modern agricultural movement," said Mr. Miller, "was practically begun by an American. As far back as 1882 we have had a government expert to advise us as to matters of agricultural chemistry, and we had begun some work along other lines when one of our millionaires, a Mr. Henry Phipps, of Pittsburgh, came out to India. He was a friend of Lord Curzon, and at that time he spent some time here at Calcutta.

"During his visit he became interested in the condition of the farmers and in the terrible famines which now and then overrun parts of this country. He believed such things could be largely avoided by the improvement of our farming methods, and he gave a donation of \$150,000 to start an agricultural school and farm here in Punjab. These were arranged for by a council of state, consisting of Lord Curzon, Gen. Lord Kitchener and other men of experience. So far of the school, experts were hired, and an up-to-date agricultural college established. The fund originally given by Mr. Phipps has been added to, until we have now expended something like \$600,000 in building up the institution. There is an experimental seed improvement station connected with it, and also a cattle-breeding farm. There are laboratories of various kinds, and in them many chemists, bacteriologists, entomologists, horticulturists and botanists. We have a department there for veterinary surgeons. The school is teaching the natives almost everything along the lines of advanced agriculture as adapted to our special needs. It is at the top of such institutions in the country, and many of its students are graduates of the provincial agricultural colleges."

HISTORY OF ROYAL STANDARD.

Queen Mother's New Flag—Heraldry Not Yet Dead.

It is interesting to note that the Queen Mother Alexandra has caused her own standard to be designed and made in the Palace while she is in residence there. The arrangement of this standard shows that the Science of Heraldry is not a dead one, as some would have us believe, although it is in the age of cavalry. Following the ancient and honorable laws of Heraldry the Queen Mother's Standard is a combination of those of England and Denmark.

There are few people who cannot tell you something of the story of the Union Jack, but of the history of the Royal Standard of Great Britain most people are ignorant. Various writers have from time to time assigned armorial bearings to every one of the Saxon kings of England, but as in the pre-Norman age no heavy discharging armor was worn, necessitating the use of distinguishing marks, it is very probable that they are absolutely fictitious. Although some historians state that the Norman Kings of England bore two gold lions on a red shield, the first sovereign for whose armorial bearings we have contemporary authority is King Richard Coeur de Lion, who, in the first part of his reign employed a red shield with two gold lions on it standing erect and facing one another—to use Heraldic language, "Two lions passant guardant in pale."

This same coat of arms was borne by King John of evil memory, as well as by his successors Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II. On January 25th, 1340, King Edward III, commenced to reign over the two Kingdoms of France and England, and in token of this, combined the arms of France—a blue shield speckled with gold lilies—with those of England.

For some time these combined shields were recognized in England, if not in France, as the Royal Arms. When Charles VI ascended the throne of France, however, he was so annoyed at the perseverance of England, in bearing his arms, that he ordered his own coat of arms to be changed to three fleurs-de-lis, and Henry V of England, not to be outwitted by his neighbor, altered his arms in exactly the same manner.

The Royal Arms of England, therefore, continued to be three gold lilies on a blue field until the reign of Queen Mary, when the arms of Spain were added to those of England through the marriage of the Queen to King Philip of Spain. With the return of a Protestant sovereign the old arms were again brought into use.

In 1603 the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick were united to form the Union Jack and at the same time the families of Harp of Ireland and Lion of Scotland were added to the arms of England and France to form King James' Standard.

There was no further change in the Royal Standard until 1688 when William III and Mary were elected joint sovereigns and the arms of Nassau were added to the Standard. Queen Anne reverted to the Stuart Standard, which continued to be the personal flag of the Royal House until 1801, when, by a clause in the Treaty of Amiens, the arms of France which had been borne by the English sovereigns for four hundred years were at length abandoned.

In this way has the Royal Standard as used by King George V, and quartered by the Queen Mother today been gradually evolved from the "Three Lions passant guardant" of King Richard de Lion. There may, however, soon be yet another change, for lately there has been no little agitation in Wales that that country should be represented in the Standard. Whether the decision in favor of the Welsh Principality to rank with the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, remains to be seen.

"TORTURED BY THE POLICE." American Legal Light Has Words for the Third Degree. "There is no doubt that the American policeman leads the world in his unnecessary and brutal use of his fists," says an article in the Yale Law Journal, written by Prof. W. L. Burdick, who has witnessed arrests made in many big cities of the United States and Europe. "Brushing aside these minor matters, what about the treatment of prisoners arrested for felonies, of whom the police desire to obtain evidence? The more earnest may be questioned, but then comes in many cases, that American iniquity known as 'the sweat box,' the 'third degree.' "A Chinaman is arrested for a heinous crime. He is placed in a cell, continually questioned by a relay of detectives and other officials, forcibly kept without sleep for two or three days, in the expectation that the mental torture and the physical exhaustion will become so acute that he will be glad to 'confess' in order to obtain relief. "Another prisoner is denied food, another is brutally beaten, 'slugged' is the word, until he is forced to speak. Other atrocities are practiced such as highly salting the food and denying water to the victims; placing them in solitary confinement, or in bitterly cold cells, with the windows closed, or in frightfully superheated rooms at other times. Red pepper has been blown into their cells and other indignities, too numerous to mention, perpetrated in order that a 'confession' may be tortured from the helpless wretch."

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The discovery of FUSED JOINTS made possible the perfect system of warm air heating.

When we first began to build furnaces, some thirty years ago, the various parts of the radiators were bolted and cemented together. No matter how tightly the iron and steel were fastened, the difference in the expansion and contraction of the two metals eventually pulled the bolts loose, ground out the cement and left openings through which gas, dust and smoke escaped into the house.

About 20 years ago, we discovered and patented FUSED JOINTS.

Instead of bolting and cementing steel and iron together, we fused the materials at a white heat.

The joints thus formed are permanent and indestructible.

Twenty years use has proved the value of Fused Joints. They will not leak—they are absolutely gas, smoke and dust tight—and will always remain so as long as the furnace is in use.

Fused Joints insure "Hecla" heated homes being always supplied with an abundance of fresh, warm air, untaunted by gas or dust.

"Hecla" Furnace is the only furnace with Fused Joints. Fused Joints are only one of the patented features of "Hecla" Furnace that mean so much to every man who is going to put in a new furnace this season. Our furnace book describes and illustrates them all. Write for free copy. Send us rough diagram of your home, and we will plan the heating arrangement and give estimate of the cost of installing the right "Hecla" Furnace—free.

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Your first taste of London Lager will make your palate thrill with a new delight! For its flavor is surpassing. You have never found a lager so tempting, yet so wholesome, as this deliciously mild lager.

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Order it next time—

—from all usual dealers in beverages or direct from John Labatt, of London, Canada.

Ask For Labatt's London Lager

J. McParand Agent, 339-341 King St. E., Kingston

BUTTERFLY FARM.

Raising of Insects a Commercial Proposition. In Kent, England, is a small farm devoted to the breeding of caterpillars, 50,000 of the insects being kept during the busy season. The venture is profitable, as old private collectors spend money freely for fresh or rare specimens, while school boys liberally hand over their coppers while the collecting fever rages. Orders for \$25 worth of butterflies occur almost daily, and \$1.25 is the value of a single specimen of the Purple Emperor.

The elementary schools of England are also large buyers of the commoner varieties for nature study work, and museums are always anxious for rare kinds.

The farmer keeps a collector busy stalking the likely resorts of valuable butterflies, and months in all parts of Britain, being himself occupied with the contriving of devices for rearing and caring for the insects.

In Kent, England, is a small farm devoted to caterpillar breeding, and it is a paying venture, too. During the busy season there are 50,000 live caterpillars on this farm, which are equipped with many clever devices for rearing the insects.

Who buys the caterpillars?

A Tennessee man while gathering berries was attacked by a razor-hung. He had a close shave.

When a man proposes to a woman she can look just as innocent, though she wasn't expecting it.

Success never ought to depend upon questionable business methods.