

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-tives" Relieved

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1913.
"I have lived in this city for more than 12 years and am well known. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that I am well. All the enlargement has not left my hands, and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in eighteen months."

R. A. WAUGH.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
*All dealers or direct from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CENTRAL Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

YOU CAN SECURE A POSITION

If you take a course with us. The demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Students are entering each week. You may enter at any time. Write at once for our free catalogue of Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy department.

D. A. McLACHLAN - PRINCIPAL.

A. D. HONE

Painter and Decorator

WATFORD - ONTARIO

GOOD WORK

PROMPT ATTENTION

REASONABLE PRICES

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

RESIDENCE - ST. CLAIR STREET

Here's What You Get In Lovell's Bread

Nut like flavor a sweetness that you look for.

A crisp thin crust that has flavor. A nice, white, well-risen loaf, that retains its flavor for days, and cuts without crumbling.

Every slice not only a delight, but a source of vitality, alive with the matchless nutrition of Manitoba's richest wheat.

Bread that ensures ready and complete digestion.

TRY A LOAF

Lovell's Bakery

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:

GOING WEST

Accommodation, 75..... 8 44 a.m.

Chicago Express, 3..... 12 13 p.m.

Accommodation, 83..... 6 44 p.m.

GOING EAST

Accommodation, 80..... 7 43 a.m.

New York Express, 6..... 11 16 a.m.

New York Express, 2..... 3 05 p.m.

Accommodation, 112..... 5 16 p.m.

C. Vail, Agent, Watford

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- Regimental Number.
- Rank.
- Name.
- Squadron, Battery or Company.
- Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.
- CANADIAN CONTINGENT.
- British Expeditionary Force.
- Army Post Office, LONDON, England.

A Forgotten Edict

Historical Story of the Sixteenth Century

By F. A. MITCHEL

Harry, the great king, the bluff king, he who married six wives and beheaded two of them, was dead, and his son Edward, a mere lad, was on the throne of Great Britain. But the boy being too young to govern, the Duke of Somerset, having assumed the title of lord protector, was sovereign in his stead in all but in name.

But Somerset was supplanted by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, an ambitious man, and planned that the crown should rest upon the heads of his descendants. Having married his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey, who had royal blood in her veins, before the young Edward died in 1553, the duke persuaded Edward to name his daughter-in-law to succeed him.

It was on May day of this year that a number of young persons were dancing around a pole in a field in the county of Essex. Among them was young Robert Woodville, son of Sir Thomas Woodville, a young man much beloved by all who knew him. Many a lass cast covetous eyes upon him, but they were all forced to give way to Mary Edmonson, who was the most comely, and withal, modest and amiable.

These two were swinging round the circle hand in hand when a man rode up to Woodville and asked to have speech with him apart from the others. The dancing stopped, for there was a grave look on the stranger's face, and all waited while Woodville and he talked earnestly, but in low tones. The newcomer appeared to be endeavoring to persuade the young man to something which he did not approve. Presently Woodville broke away from him, beckoned Mary Edmonson aside and said to her:

"The young King Edward is dead and has named Lady Jane Grey to be his successor. There will be other claimants—Mary, the late king's daughter by his first wife, Catherine of Arragon, and Elizabeth, his daughter by his second wife, Anne Boleyn. This man is an emissary of the Duke of Northumberland, beating up adherents for his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey. He offers me a commission in the army and when Jane is firmly established on the throne a position at court. I am persuaded to accept his offer."

"I beg that you will not," replied the girl. "The rightful sovereign is Mary, the daughter of the only rightful wife of the late King Henry. The Duke of Northumberland will bring sorrow on the poor girl, on whose head he is endeavoring to place a crown. More likely he will set an ax to her neck. She is too young to decide such a matter for herself or she would refuse to be made the dupe of her father-in-law."

"No one," replied Robert, "can tell where the crown will eventually rest. If on the head of the Princess Mary, I gain nothing; if on the head of Lady Jane, and I help to place it there, our wedding, instead of taking place among rustics, will be celebrated within a palace."

"Say, rather, in a dungeon."

"No, no, sweetheart. I have confidence in the duke. Think of the place I shall be able to offer you as one of the supporters of the successful claimant."

Ambition proved stronger than the pleadings of the girl, and the end of the matter was that Woodville went off to London to report in person to Lord Guilford Dudley, who had sent for him, while the messenger went on to enlist further recruits.

Well had it been for the young man had he listened to the advice of his betrothed. The Lady Jane Grey at first refused to accept a crown to which she knew she was not entitled, but was at last persuaded by the entreaties of her father-in-law and her husband to accept it. She was queen but nine days when her adherents were overpowered, and the Princess Mary, afterward called Bloody Mary, became sovereign. The Duke of Northumberland, Lord Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey were imprisoned in the Tower of London and later suffered death on Tower hill.

News came to Mary Edmonson of the collapse of the scheme her lover had supported and that he was a prisoner in the Tower of London. Mary was a ward in chancery to a man of the law named Roger Bradford. To Bradford she went and implored him to go with her to London and defend her lover when he should be tried for high treason. But when the lawyer

GILLETTE'S EATS LYE DIRT

CLEANS-DISINFECTS

learned that Woodville had been one of Lord Guilford Dudley's lieutenants in the conspiracy he told Mary that any defense was useless. The queen was very bitter against the conspirators and was resolved to punish all who were concerned in the plot.

"But," added Bradford, "I will try and think up a plan by which Robert Woodville may escape death. Come to me on the morrow, and if my knowledge of the law serves me I will tell you."

When Mary went to him the next day he told her that the only way he could get her lover out of the Tower was to accuse him of having committed a crime against the church. The government might consider a sacrilege of more importance than high treason. If he could bring Woodville to his home to be tried for an offense against religion he would have an advantage. But if he were acquitted the sovereign would claim him to be tried as a traitor.

"What I propose," added the lawyer in conclusion, "is to bring him here if possible, try him for sacrilege and convict him."

"Convict him?" exclaimed Mary.

"Yes. He must be convicted."

"And the punishment?"

"He will be hanged."

Mary could see no advantage in being hanged over dying at the block, but Bradford, who knew more law than most of his craft, told her that there was a royal edict on the records which might help him to save her lover's life. It was a hundred years old, belonging to a period when matters of justice were very crude. With more civilized methods of court procedure it had become obsolete, but had never been repealed.

A church near by where Robert Woodville lived had been robbed and the communion service taken. Roger Bradford had got wind of the thief, and after forming his plan to get possession of the body of Robert Woodville he sent for the man who had confessed the sacrilege and asked for a piece of the silver communion service. Having received it he gave it to Mary Edmonson and told her to place it in Woodville's house. This she did, and the next day a search was made of the house and the plate found there.

Bradford went to London and demanded the body of Robert Woodville that he might be placed on trial for the stealing of the church plate. The lieutenant of the Tower refused to give up Woodville, since he was to be tried for high treason. Bradford insisted that his demand be referred to the queen. Mary declined to consider a crime against herself in preference to one against the church. She ordered that Woodville be sent to his native county to be tried for sacrilege, but that he be returned in case he was not convicted, to be tried for high treason.

The queen's order must be obeyed to the letter, and bringing Woodville from the Tower would be of no avail unless he were convicted. As soon as he arrived he was brought into court, and the person who had found the plate in the accused man's home having sworn to the fact, Woodville was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. No defense was made; none would have secured the prisoner's acquittal, and it did not accord with Bradford's plan that the trial should result in an acquittal.

An officer of the queen's household had been sent with the prisoner from London to bring him back in case he should not be found guilty. This man insisted that Woodville be hanged immediately, since he had orders not to leave while the prisoner lived. But Roger Bradford succeeded in getting a stay while the condemned man's betrothed went to London to petition the queen for a pardon. The officer yielded, though he assured the lawyer that there was no hope of a pardon.

Bradford, accompanied by Mary Edmonson, at once set off for London, and on their arrival the former went to the Tower and demanded to be permitted to inspect the statutes deposited there. As an attorney he was not to be denied this privilege, and, going to the rooms where the rolls of parchment bearing edicts of England's sovereigns were kept, he found one which he copied.

The next morning he asked for an audience of the queen, basing his request on the fact that if his client Robert Woodville were hanged the execution would be illegal. This excited at once an interest in the queen, and she granted the audience, giving permission also for Mary Edmonson to be present.

As soon as the two were in the queen's presence Bradford said:

"May it please your majesty, this girl, Mary Edmonson, claims for her husband Robert Woodville, sentenced to be hanged for sacrilege."

"If it pleases the wench," replied the queen, "to marry a man who is to die she has our royal permission."

"I hold in my hand," rejoined Bradford, "a copy of an edict of his majesty King Edward IV. decreeing that if any man sentenced to death within his royal domain and a woman shall claim him in marriage he shall go free."

"Have you seen the record of this edict?"

"I have, your majesty."

"And it has never been repealed?"

"It has not, your majesty."

"Then I will repeal it."

"This may be your majesty's right or it may be only the right of the parliament. In either case it cannot be made ex post facto."

"Do you alone possess a knowledge of this edict?"

"So far as I know, your majesty."

The queen thought, "Might not others who conspired against me avail themselves of this method of escaping punishment?"

"I will issue a pardon in this case," she said presently. "But if we hear of this edict of my ancestor and predecessor before we are ready to take steps for its repeal you will incur our royal displeasure."

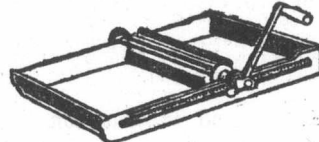
When Mary Edmonson returned to her home she bore a pardon for her lover.

Mary chose to be married on the same greensward from which her betrothed had gone to support the cause of Lady Jane Grey. When they had been pronounced man and wife she said to her husband:

"This is a better place for our wedding than a palace. The Lady Jane was wedded in a palace."

Home Butter Demands.

Cream selling is more popular than buttermaking on most farms at the present time, and as a result it is growing harder and harder to buy butter in the smaller towns in many communities. The home buttermaker has quit, and this has brought about



a strong demand for the product. It will pay the farmer who lives in such a community to undertake its production for the home demand. In order to do this there must be equipment, prints, butter workers, and other devices in daily use. The illustration shows one of the many types of butter workers that save time and wearying work.—Farm Progress.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

For the home garden choose vegetables of best quality. Quantity is not the important thing.

Sweet corn for early market is planted from ten to fifteen days earlier than the field corn.

Most vegetables need rich, well-worked soil. Having this and adding thorough cultivating and care, any one can have a No. 1 garden.

Getting rid of grass, weeds, and undergrowth about the farm during the winter months is one of the best protective measures against crop damaging insects the following year.

Among the fruit pests we find the peach borer remaining dormant during cold weather in its channel and the codling moth larva in a little white cocoon beneath or in crevices of the bark of the apple tree.

There is no longer any more question regarding the control of worms affecting apples or other fruit. Spraying will do the work.

To Determine Organic Matter in Soils

To determine roughly the amount of organic matter in the soil the following directions are given by an expert:

Weigh out as closely as possible one pound of well pulverized soil into a saucepan. Heat this over boiling water for approximately six hours. A double boiler would be convenient for this purpose. Weigh the soil without delay. The loss in weight will represent the moisture. Transfer to an iron vessel, which should be heated at redness for one hour directly over a fire. Weigh when cool. The loss on the previous weight will approximately represent the organic matter.

BAD STOMACH TROUBLE

Yields to Delicious Vinol

Shreveport, La.—"I had a bad stomach trouble for years and became so weak I could hardly walk or do any work. My appetite was poor, my food would not digest, I bloated and was very weak and nervous. I tried many remedies without help. I saw Vinol advertised and tried it, and now my stomach trouble is completely cured and I am well."—E. L. MARSHALL.

Vinol is guaranteed to tone up the tired, over-taxed and weakened nerves of the stomach and create strength.

Taylor & Son druggists, Watford

IT'S TIME

you sent some more Zam-Buk to your soldier friend. The men at the front are asking for it. They say there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk for the many little accidents incidental to a soldier's life; nothing ends pain and draws out inflammation so quickly.

When an injury is sustained, if the wound is neglected and left exposed to germs, festering is liable to follow, so that even a very minor injury, neglected, may have serious consequences. If, however, a soldier has a box of Zam-Buk in his pocket, to apply at the right moment, much unnecessary suffering can be avoided.

See to it, therefore, that your soldier friend is kept supplied with Zam-Buk. Remember, too, Zam-Buk is just as useful in the home! All druggists 50c., or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

ZAMBUK

ROLL OF HONOR

Men From Watford and Vicinity Serving the Empire

27TH REGT.—1ST BATTALION

Thos. L. Swift, reported missing since June 15th, Rich. H. Stapleford, Bury C. Binks, L. Gunn Newell, killed in action, Arthur Owens, F. C. N. Newell, T. Ward, Sid Welsh, Alf Woodward, killed in action, M. Cunningham, M. Blondel, W. Blunt, R. W. Bailey, A. L. Johnston, R. A. Johnston, G. Mathews, C. Manning, W. G. Nichol, F. Phelps, H. F. Small, E. W. Smith, C. Toop, C. Ward, J. Ward, killed in action, F. Wakelin, D. C. M. killed in action, T. Wakelin, wounded—missing, H. Whitsitt, B. Hardy.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S C.L.L.

Gerald H. Brown

18TH BATTALION

C. W. Barnes, Geo. Ferris, Edmund Watson, G. Shanks, O. Jamieson, J. Burns, F. Burns, C. Blunt, Wm. Auterson, S. P. Shairls.

2ND DIVISIONAL CAVALRY

Lorne Lucas, Frank Yerks, Chas. Potter, Rus. G. Clark.

33RD BATTALION

Percy Mitchell, Lloyd Howden, Geo. Fountain, Gordon H. Paterson, died in Victoria Hospital, London.

34TH BATTALION

E. C. Crohn, S. Newell, Stanley Rogers, Macklin Hagle, Henry Holmes, Wm. Manning, Leonard Lees.

70TH BATTALION

Ernest Lawrence, — Emmerson, O. H. Loveday, A. Banks, S. R. Wholton, Thos. Meyers, Jos. M. Wardman, Vern Brown, Sid Brown.

71ST BATTALION

R. H. Trenouth.

28TH BATTALION

Thomas Lamb.

MOUNTED RIFLES

Fred A. Taylor.

29TH BATTERY

Wm. Mitchell, John Howard.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT

Gunner Woolvet.

PIONEERS

Wm. McNally, W. F. Goodman.

ENGINEERS

J. Tomlin

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

T. A. Brandon, M. D., Capt. W. J. McKenzie, M. D., Norman McKenzie

135TH BATTALION

N. McLachlan.