PRESBYTERIANS HOLD ADULTERY AND WILFUL DESERTION AS JUST GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

A plea for unity in the foreign mission fields was made by Dr. J.H. Oldham, of London, England, secretary of the International Missionary Council, who was passing through the city.

Presbyterian Home Missions and Social Service.

The importance of the Home Mission and Social Service Department of the Canadian Presbyterian Church is revealed in its annual report to the General Assembly. With its wide ramifications and its varied points of contact, this service branch is of far-reaching significance, with a national as well as a religious value.

The outstanding statistics are proof of this. Nearly a thousand augmented charges and home mission fields alone represent an immense undertaking, over half or five hundred and ninety-one of these being in Western Canada. The setting up and maintenance of these pioneer religious centres, many of them in the newer districts, will increasingly prove their value as the years go by. A number of mission fields are covered during the summer months only, chiefly by theological students, over 300 of whom have been assigned to fields for the coming season.

The social service activities show a steady increase year by year. Seven social settlements are operating in Sydney, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The report shows an increase in the number of families and individuals helped through these channels during the past year, with an increased demand for service that are distinctively religious. The workers in this department have to face many difficulties, such as unemployment, ignorance, religious and racial prejudices, illicit liquor traffic, the lack of proper home life and inadequate recreative facilities.

Taking the seven settlements as a whole, no less than 3,972 families were ministered to through 72 group activities, while the number of individuals attending the settlements reached the surprising total of 8,970, who, in turn, represented 34 nationalities and Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religions.

The redemptive work of the church is being carried on in some places cooperatively and in others by the Presbyterian Church alone. Nearly 200 young women receive annually the protection and help of the church in this department, with results in many cases that warrant the cost and effort.

The section of the report dealing with national problems, and with work among non-Anglo-Saxons, is also of far-reaching importance, especially when we are told that the mission work of this one denomination among non-Anglo-Saxons touches about one-seventh of the population of Canada, with results that, while difficult to tabulate, are, nevertheless, highly encouraging. The fact that the natural increase is four times as rapid in non-Anglo-Saxon colonies as in English-speaking communities points to a time when, in the West at least, the people of British extraction will be in the minority. Ay effort, therefore, towards sympathetic assimilation is of the highest value.

Today, the Presbyterian Church conducts 42 missions among nine different nationalities. One mission alone has the children of sitxeen nationalities represented in its Sunday school. In addition, the church conducts 26 institutions, hospitals and school homes amongst foreigners. The 225 children attending school homes are mostly from non-AngloSaxon stock.

The Department of the Stranger tells of another type of applied Christianity, conducted by the Presbyterian Church, which aims to give a welcome to the immigrant, as well as help to the migrant. Over 12,000 were thus assisted during 1921, either at the ports of entry or at interior points, and many evidences or appreciation are recorded. A staff of chaplains are stationed at ports on both sides of the Atlantic as well as at Toronto and Winnipeg who render a wide range of service.

The Home Mission work of the Women's Missianary Society, wth nearly a hundred thousand members, is a valuable auxiliary to that performed by the Board of Home Missions, as the former organization carries on medical mission work in fifteen centres in the West and New Ontario, thirteen school homes, also in the Prairie Provinces, while 600 Indian children are ministered to in the Government boarding and day schools. This work is done in close co-operation with that of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service.

The report of the latter board is a revelation, as has been said, of its scope and extent ,touching human lives at many points and rendering service of a most practical nature to the peoples of many alien nationalities. This contribution, in its totality, to the higher life of the nation cannot be over-estimated and is worth public appreciation and ample support.

ARAB HEAD OF TRANSJORDANIA STIRS SUSPICIONS OF FRENCH

Britain Has Made Emir Abdullah Nominal Ruler of Province—Great Expansion Possible.

London, June 8—Transjordania may be roughly described as the territory lying between the River Jordan and the Smyrna Desert. Its area is estimated at 11,000 square miles. It is thus about the same size as Belgium. There are five distinct regions: In the north, under the shadow of Mt. Hermon, is the Jaulan, a country of volcanic hills merging gradually into a lofty treeless plateau. East and southeast of the Jualan lies the Hauran, a level stoneless plain almost bare of trees and for the most part ill-watered, but endowed with a rich red soil, which made it in the past one of the granaries of the Roman Empire. South of the River Yarmuk, which cuts Transjordania in two, more familiar names are encountered. Gilean, Moab, and Edom. Gilead, a well-wooded region of rolling uplands, is primarily a pastoral country. Next comes the treeless limestone plateau of Moab, famous for camels. Further south the table-land breaks into the wild and rugged highlands of Edom, a neglected and inhospitable waste, which continues until the Red Sea is reached at the Gulf of Agabah.

Ancient Cities Are Gone.

There was a time when Transjordania, backward and half-empty as it is today, was a thriving center of population. Today it is but a shadow of its former self. The ancient cities are represented by a few small towns, of which the largest, Est Salt, has only some 15,000 inhabitants. Though some districts are even now fairly populous, there are others which are almost empty, and a considerable part of the population consists of nomadic Bedouins. The soil has not lost its fertility. The Hauran still yields some 320,000 tons of cereals a year and supplies the Jerusalem markets with a good deal of its wheat.

Compared with what it once was and with what it might be, Transjordania is thinly populated, undevelope, ond only half-civilized. With all the makings of a great agricultural and pastoral country, Transjordania cries aloud for the settled government and the colonizing enterprise which are all that is required to make it once more as productive as it was 2,000 years ago.

Political Status Undecided.

The political status of Transjordania is at present somewhat ambiguous. After the Armistice it was provisionally administered by an Arab Government under the Emir Feisul, with headquarters at Damascus. The northern part of it, however, was within the French sphere of influence, as was also Damascus itself. The Emir Feisul, now King of Mesopotamia, came into collision with the French in the summer of 1920, and had in the end to make a hurried exit. A little later, Transjordania was definitely divided into two spheres of influence, French in the north and British in the south, the boundary being the River Yarmuk. By far the larger half is within the British sphere.

Toward the beginning of 1921, the Emir Abdullah, Feisul's brother, began to advance into Transjordania from the Hedjaz. His original purpose was to re-take Damascus from the French. Before he had gotten very far, the whole situation in the Middle East was reviewed by the British authorities concerned at a conference held in Cairo in March, 1921.

Arab Ruler Installed.

One result of this conference was that the Emir Abdullah was invited to undertake the administration of Transjordania. He was to have a small number of British advisers and was to be under the general supervision of the British High Commissioner for Palestine.

Though this arrangement was only made for an experimental period of six months, it is actually still in force. It cannot be said to have proved a conspicuous success. The Emir has not made any marked impression on his somewhat intractable subjects. He is, moreover, surrounded by an entourage of Syrian wire-pullers, who have no stake in Transjordania and who regard is merely as a stepping-stone to Damascus. His British advisers have thus been constantly obstructed in the execution of an immensely difficult task. Although some degree or order has been established in the more settled districts, there are large areas which can only be described as in a state of anarchy.

United On One Point.

Quite recently there was sanguinary rioting in Kerak, one of the principal centres of population. Muhammadans and Christians came to blows On one point only the rival factions were unanimous, their determined refusal to pay taxes. It was not until the arrival of a British airplane that order was restored.

Meanwhile, Transjordania is visibly drifting into independence, and the loose ties which still connect it with Western Palestine are being weakened. Transjordania is, in fact, coming to be regarded by Arab nationalists as the nucleus of an Arab Empire which will, they believe, one day include Syria and perhaps also Palestine. There can be little doubt that these views are quite encouraged by the Emir Abdullah himself, and they certainly are by his Syrian advisers.

The situation which is thus developing is obviously not without its embarrassments. The policy of the Arab nationalists who wish to make Transjordania their rallying point is a direct challenge to the French. The French, having driven Feisul from Damascus, were naturally not over-pleased at seeing his brother installed at their doors. They have viewed Abdullah with suspicion from the outset and are not disposed to smooth his path for him. In some portions of the French press the view is freely expressed that the British sphere in Transjordania ought properly to be transferred to France to round off Syria.

Friction With French.

As Abdullah is a Britsh protege, any friction between him and the French must have its reactions on Anglo-French relations in the East. The situation is rendered the more delicate by the recent anti-French agitation in Syria. So far Abdullah has made no overt move, and it may be assumed that his British advisers are pressing on him counsels of moderation. His attitude, however, is one of watchful waiting, and there are already disquieting reports (which may, of course, be inaccurate or invented for political purposes) that Bedouin tribesmen from Transjordania are moving northward into the French sphere.

Western Palestine has yet another interest in Transjordania. Schemes are being worked out for turning to productive purposes the waters of the Upper Jordan and of the Yarmuk. By harnessing these waters it will, it is believed, be possible to generate enough energy to supply the whole of Palestine with electric power, while still leaving sufficient surplus of water to irrigate the Jordan Valley. This will involve the construction of elaborate works on both sides of the Jordan. It is essential from the point of view of Western Palestine that conditions in Transjordania should be sufficiently settled to secure those works from interference.

WEAK HEART NERVES BADLY SHATTERED

Many a woman who should be strong and healthy, full of life and energy is bound by the shackles of ill-health.

Some disease or constitutional disturbance has left its mark in the form of a weak heart, shattered nerves, impoverished blood and an exhausted condition of the whole system.

In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

they will find a remedy that will supply food for the exhausted nerves, one that will strengthen and regulate the weak heart and invigorate the whole system.

Mrs. W. W. Pearse, 14 Seaton St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I was left with a weak heart and in a run down condition from the "flu." My nerves were badly shattered, and I had such pains around my heart I could not sleep much at night. I took several doctors' medicines without getting any better. My husband got me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after I took one box I got relief, and after taking six boxes I have been well and not bothered since."

Price, 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pleasant Function At St. Andrew's Church

After the Annual Inspection the Cadet Corps Was Entertained to Banquet.

A very pleasant function took place last evening at St. Andrew's church, when the ladies entertained the Cadet Corps to a banquet after the annual inspection. A feature of the affair was the presentation by Joseph White, on behalf of himself and his brother Marvin, the latter a former captain of the corps, of a uniform pin for the captain of the Corps, which Marvin had brought home from Scotland.

The Corps were inspected on the Barrack Green by Lieut.-Col. A. B. Snow, in company manoeuvres, which were fairly well done, in extended order and in physical drill, the latter under Sergt-Ins. Simmons of the R. C. R. The company was first put through its paces by Major W. C. Magee and then by the officers of the Corps, Capt. Stanley Belding and Lieut Arthur Redmond.

After the inspection they returned to the school room of the church, where the ladies, under the convenorship of Mrs. R. S. Sime, had prepared a toothsome banquet for them. The guests of the evening were Lieut.-Col. Snow, Lieut. Dooe of Rothesay College, Capt. Armstrong of Rothesay, Capt. Barnes of King Edward, Capt. Nice of West St. John, Capt. George Armstrong of King George, Sergt-Ins. Simmons and a former sergeant of St. Andrew's, Joseph White.

Prominent among the table decorations were cups won by the Corps, the General McLean Cup for general efficiency, now the property of the Corps having been won by them three times; Capt. E. A. Smith's Cup, won at Sussex for shooting; Major Heron's Cup, Major Hayes' Cup and Major Johnston's Cup, the three latter for general marching proficiency.

Major Magee in a short address gave a history of the Corps, which was organized in 1905 and has been going strong ever since. About 62 former members of the Corps served overseas in the great war. The captains of the Corps since organization have been: H. H. McLean Jr. 1905-1908; Charles Inches, 1908-1914; Marvin H. White, 1914-1916; Gordon C. Metcalf, 1914-1918; George Innis, 1918-1920; Stanley Belding, 1920 to date.

The Corps has made a splendid record in its shooting since Major Magee took charge as instructor. He became instructor in 1908 and in every year from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, the Corps had a representative at the D. A. R. matches at Ottawa.

Lucretia Lombard Dramatic Novel

By KATHLEEN NORRIS.

A Scottish nobleman and his beautiful wife, Lucretia Lombard, come to live in a little town between Boston and New York. The central figure in their neighbors', the Currans', home is Mimi, a young heiress in love with Stephen, her joint guardian with his uncle, Mr. Curran.

Lucretia's husband dies, and when she and Stephen are thrown together for the first time, in the days that follow the funeral, they realize that they love each other.

Lucretia Lombard's love for Stephen is inevitable—he is an irresistible contrast to the man who had made Lucretia suffer domestic horrors. But he had known Mimi all his life!

Who pays the great sacrifice—who wins—in this crushingly dramatic novel? Kathleen Norris tells with characteristic power the culmination of these exciting, human events, vividly colored by a great forest ablaze.

About the time when Newgate Prison was being pulled down, a little girl was taken to London by her parents. On her return she was describing all the places she had seen to some young friends. One of them, of a somewhat morbid disposition, asked:

"Did you see the Old Bailey where they hang the murderers?"

"No," replied the girl. "I don't think so; but I saw the Royal Academy where they hang the artists."

IOWA OCTOGENARIAN TOOK PART IN FAMOUS CHARGE OF BRITISH LIGHT BRIGADE

Ellis Cutting Was 17 Year Old British Trooper When Lord Lucan Received Orders from Lord Raglan Sending Immortal Six Hundred Into Battle.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 7—Ellis Cutting of this city rode into the valley of death with the immortal six hundred.

Sitting at his home here, this man who rode "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell," recalls the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava in the Crimean War. He saw Capt. Nolan, sauve, young aid-de-camp of the British commander, Lord Raglan, dash up and hand Lord Lucan, cavalry commander, a note. Mr. Cutting then a 17-year-old British trooper, did not know what the note contained. History says it contained these terse orders:

"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns—French cavalry is on your left."

Cutting saw his commander thrust that note into his glove before its bearer rode away.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"

The command rung. There was a flash of sabers. Down into the valley dashed the line of British horsemen to certain destruction.

Cutting, who for 45 years was a railroad employee at Iowa Falls and Cedar Falls, retired two years ago and is now making his home in this city. He is now 85 years old and was 17 when he enlisted in the Eleventh Hussars of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Mr. Cutting believes he is among the last, if not the last, of the men who were immortalized by Tennyson.

He vividly recalls the charge. He says he saw nothing, knew nothing, heard nothing, but felt within him the insane urge that drove him forward with a furious desire to bury his saber in a Russian breast.

"The Light Brigade," Mr. Cutting says, "was composed of the Fourth and Thirteenth Dragoons, the Eighth and Eleventh Hussars and the Seventeenth Lancers. It was commanded by Lord Cardigan. The men wore red trousers and blue jackets, which gained for them the name of 'Cherry-legs.'

"The brigade had been lying inactive during the progress of the fighting until the order to charge came. The battle had hardly begun until it was over. Blindly a few stragglers, clambering over moaning comrades, struggling through heaps of dead and dying horses and men in death throes, pools of blood, fought their way to the rear of the lines."

Mr. Cutting disagrees with history as to the number who returned. He says there were only six.

He was asked what was the secret of the futile and merciless command. Cutting said Lord Raglan denied to Lord Lucan that he had ever given the order to charge, and that then Lord Lucan pulled the order from his glove where he had tucked it.

"Is that your handwriting?" Lord Lucan asked.

Mr. Cutting does not know what the reply was, but for 10 minutes he saw them engaged in a battle of words. He believes Lord Raglan gave it in good faith, but that instead of rushing in the cavalry, the infantry should have been sent in to maneuver.

After the Crimean War Mr. Cutting went to India with the British troops and passed through the mutiny. He marched from Delhi to Lucknow and fought in that famous siege. Once he was wounded. He passed through Egypt and was in active service in South Africa in 1857. In June, 1860, he received his discharge from the British army and in 1871 he came to the United States.

Eighty-First Annual Meeting

Reports Received in Ludlow St. Church Encouraging—Total Receipts $4,239.67—Officers Elected.

The eighty-first annual meeting of Ludlow Street Baptist church was held on Wednesday evening, when in the absence of a regular minister Senior Deacon John F. Ring presided.

All reports submitted from various branches were very encouraging and showed that the past year had been most successful.

The church clerk, R. C. Makenney, in his report showed that the membership on June 1, 1922, was 420, added by baptism 5, by letter 4; granted letters 15; died, 1, making the present membership 413. The total receipts for the year from all sources amounted to $4,239.67; of this amount $524.26 was contributed to missions and $206.55 to benevolent purposes. of the total amount $1,117.85 was raised by the Sunday school.

Reports of an encouraging nature were received from the various organizations including the Sunshine Circle of the Sunday school; Women's Missionary Aid, Relief Society, senior and junior Baptist Young Peoples Unions and Mite Society.

It was reported that the church was practically clear of debt excepting the indebtedness of $320 recently incurred for an electric motor in connection with the pipe organ, and plans are now under way to meet this amount.

R. J. Anderson, chairman of the Board of Trustees reported on the activities during the year and submitted a budget of $4,300 for the year. The report was adopted and referred to the incoming trustee board.

The following officers were elected:

Clerk—Roy C. Makenney.

Assistant clerks—E. F. Campbell, E. F. Ring.

Treasurer—E. W. Christopher.

Financial Secretary — Ralph J. Rupert.

Organist—Miss M. E. Mullin.

Superintendent of Sunday School—R. H. Parsons.

President of Y.P.U.—R. J. Rupert.

Trustees—R. J. Anderson, R. H. Parsons, A. B. Makenney, R. J. Rupert Wm. Hanard, George T. Ring, E. O. Parsons, George Gibbon ,Andrew Harnard, Hazen A. Hamilton, E. F. Campbell, George W. Belyea, Byron T. Fletcher.

Auditors—Wm. M. Campbell, E. O. Parsons, A. B. Makenney.

Ushers—E. F. Ring, Edwin B. Rupert, Harry Moffet, Wesley Anderson, Prescott McLean, Ray Belyea.

Music Committee—R. H. Parsons, John F. Ring, R. J. Rupert.

Deacons of the Church—John F. Ring, Everett J. Ring, William Fulton, E. W. Christopher, G. T. Ring, R. H. Parsons, R. J. Anderson.

The church is being supplied by some able ministers, while the congregation is awaiting the arrival of a regular minister Rev. W. Alvin Robbins, who is expected to take charge in September.

On next Sunday the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. H. A. Goodwin.

To Wear Thin Waists or Sleeveless Dresses

(Beauty Topics)

With the aid of a delatone paste, it is an easy matter for any woman to remove every trace of hair or fuzz from face, neck and arms. Enough of the powdered delatone and water is mixed into a thick paste and spread on the hairy surface for about 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed. This completely removes the hair, but to avoid disappointment, get the delatone in an original package.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jones of Woodstock were guests at the Royal yesterday.

P. E. McLaughlin of St. Stephen was among those to register at the Royal yesterday.

A. R. Mackenzie of St. Stephen is registered at the Royal.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Olts of Fredericton were among the visitors in the city who registered at the Royal yesterday.

Ottawa Letter—Mrs. Murray MacLaren, wife of the member of parliament for St. John, has returned from Toronto, where she spent a few weeks.

Montreal Star—Mr. and Mrs. Guy Quincy Dowling have returned from their honeymoon and are residing at Iroquois Falls, Ont. Mrs. Dowling was formerly Miss Louise Wilson.—Mrs. Snowball and Miss Snowball of Chatham, N. B., are visiting Mrs. Henry E. Rawlings, Stanley Street.

HELD ON CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER

Automobilist Runs Over Child and Is Held Responsible for His Death.

Sydney, N. S., June 8—Fraser Cunningham, 18, was today sent up for trial at Glace Bay, by Magistrate McCuish, on a charge of manslaughter, arising out of the death of Johnny Scott, 12, struck several days ago by a car driven by Cunningham.

The accused was released on $2,000 bail and will be tried during the supreme court session which opens here June 27.

NEW BRUNSWICK PHYSICIANS SECURE HONORS AT McGILL

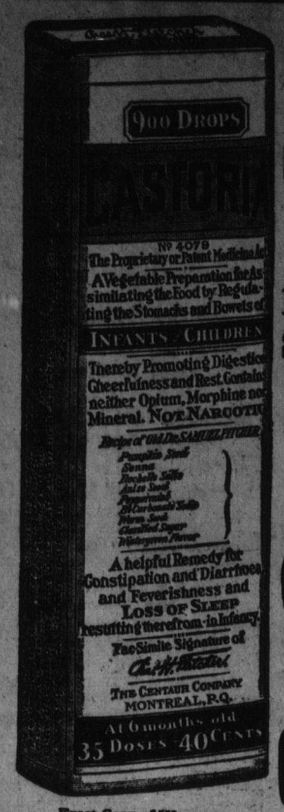
Montreal, June 7—St. John and New Brunswick students of faculty of medicine at McGill did well. Results of examination announced include the following honors. In surgery J. F. McIntosh, B. A., Westfield Beach.

Honors in Gynagcology, J. M. Baxter, B. Sc., St. John, E. J. Bassen, St. John; honors in Pathology, J. M. Baxter, and E. J. Bassen, St. John, H. H. Sharpe, Sussex.

Graduates in medicine, Edward Joseph Bassen, St. John, Joseph Murray Baxter, B. Sc., St. John, John Forbes McIntosh, B. A., Westfield Beach, Harold Hayes Sharpe, Sussex. In all 200 degrees are granted.

Why Physicians Recommend Magnesia For Dyspeptics

"Take a little magnesia after meals" is now a favorite dyspepsia prescription among thousands. The reason for this lies in the fact that practically ninety per cent of all stomach trouble is due to acid which irritates and inflames the delicate mucous membrane lining of the stomach and makes natural digestion impossible. Medicines, drugs and diets all fail simply because they do not remove the acid, the cause of all the trouble. The value of magnesia, which is neither a medicine nor a drug in the ordinary meaning of these words, lies in the fact that it neutralizes the acid. Of the many forms of magnesia such as the oxides, carbonates, milks and fluids, the best is undoubtedly Bisurated Magnesia, a teaspoonful or four tablets of which in a little hot water, after meals, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation of the food and thus insures painless, natural digestion. Pure Bisurated Magnesia can be obtained from any reliable druggist and stomach sufferers should give it a trial.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BELGRADE THE SCENE OF POMP AND SPLENDOR

(Continued from page 1)

The Jugoslav Legation in Paris issued a denial of the rumors that he was engaged to Princess Sophie, but it failed to still the gossip. Meanwhile, the Prince had seen much of Marie while he was convalescing in Paris from an attack of appendicitis. Almost his first act upon leaving the French capital was to visit the Rumainian royal chateau of Sinai, where he spent the Christmas holidays last year with the Princess. This, and various encouraging statements from the Bucharest court, paved the way for a formal announcement.

The Princess, in the meantime, had not been neglected by the matchmakers. She was considered the prettiest young girl of royal blood in Europe, which won her the affectionate title of "Mignon" in court circles. Long before she was mentioned in connection with Alexander, she had been reported engaged to the Prince of Wales. She was known to be well liked at Windsor Palace, where she was a constant visitor while attending school in England. When this match failed to develop fast enough for the gossips, they transferred her affections to King Boris of Bulgaria, only to find themselves thwarted by official denials from the royal households of both Rumania and Bulgaria.

Her marriage today marks the first wedding in Europe since the war in which the bride and groom were both of reigning families.

Plans for the wedding have attracted considerable attention to the Rumanian rulers, as well as revived reports that Queen Marie intends to visit the United States—a trip she has planned several times since the Armistice. In view of the fact that she faces her own coronation ceremony tentatively set for some time in the Fall, it is thought likely that she may come to the United States after the wedding and postpone the coronation if necessary.

She issued a statement recently to the effect that many pressing invitations had been received from Women's Clubs and civic societies in the United States and that she found it difficult to resist them.

HEMORRHOIDS

Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles, or Hemorrhoids. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 60c a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free.

A Danger Warning —Bleeding Gums

Are your gums tender? Do they bleed when brushed? If so—watch out for Pyorrhea.

This disease of the gums, which afflicts four out of five people over forty, not only destroys the teeth, but often wrecks the health.

In Pyorrhea, the gums become spongy, then recede; the teeth decay, loosen and fall out—or must be extracted to rid the system of the infecting Pyorrhea germs which breed in pockets about them. These germs lower the body's vitality and cause many diseases.

You can keep Pyorrhea away. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums prevents Pyorrhea—or checks its progress, if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums firm and healthy—the teeth white and clean.

Start using it today. If your gums have receded, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in Canada and U. S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send price to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
Forhan's, Ltd., Montreal

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
Checks Pyorrhea

FEELING FINE

—A few days ago though, I felt pretty miserable—kind o' tired and drowsy. I must have been very much run down, until someone recommended—

DR. WILSON'S

HERBINE BITTERS

An old fashioned, natural preparation made from Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock, and other purifying herbs, which tend to relieve Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints and Constipation. It purifies, enriches the Blood and builds up the whole system.

Try a bottle and get back that peppy feeling you used to have.

50c. a bottle. Family size four times as large $1.00. Try a Bottle.

The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.