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**Nova-Scotia-Fire**  
Strong-Liberal  
Prompt

Get our rates before placing or re-  
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**C. B. LONGMIRE**

**Halifax Fire Insurance Company**  
ESTABLISHED 1809

We are insuring properties of every  
description, and solicit your patron-  
age.

Our rates are low. Cash assets  
over \$400,000. Losses promptly set-  
tled.

Agent,  
**W. W. CHESLEY**  
Bridgetown, N. S.

## J. GROceries

Is the best ever brought  
into Bridgetown. And as  
the quality is par excell-  
ence, so is the price. Pur-  
chasers can thus save  
money.

**Everything in Can-  
ned Goods.**

**Fresh Chocolates  
and Candies, Fruit, etc.**

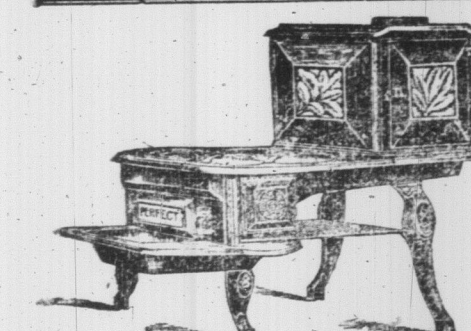
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lines of

**Overshoes  
and Rubbers**

**QUALITY COUNTS.**

**J. I. FOSTER**

WHEN ANSWERING AD-  
VERTISEMENTS  
PLEASE MENTION THE  
MONITOR-SENTINEL



## Stove Prices are Advancing.

FOR TWO WEEKS we will sell  
the PERFECT STOVE fitted to burn  
wood for \$11.00 and fitted to  
burn coal for \$12.50, and will  
prepay freight to your nearest rail-  
way station. Cash must accompany  
order. After this the price must  
advance.

**BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY Co. Ltd**  
Bridgetown, N. S.

## NOTICE

**Farms, Orchard  
Lands and Pro-  
perties for sale.**

Apply  
**G. MCGILLVARY,**  
Upper Granville

Sole Agent for  
**Hamilton-Catty & Brockbank**  
Real Estate & Insurance Broker  
Kentville N. S.

**Quality, Variety, Quantity**  
are what you are looking  
for when you go to buy

**GROCERIES**

You will find what you want at PRICES THAT  
WILL SATISFY YOU AT

**C. L. PIGGOTT'S,** Queen St.  
Bridgetown

## Good Roads in Nova Scotia

A speaker at the good roads class  
meetings in connection with the  
supt courses held at the Agricultural  
College at Truro, Nova Scotia,  
was Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Com-  
missioner of Public Works and Mines,  
who spoke congratulating the school  
and explaining the reason why these  
courses of lectures and talks had  
been put on in connection with the  
Roads Division of his department.

The object of the course was to in-  
augurate a campaign of education up-  
on the necessity of better highways,  
and to impress upon the audience  
the very great value of good high-  
ways as an asset of the Province.

A splendid address was that de-  
livered by Dr. L. I. Hewes, of the  
Public Roads Department, Washing-  
ton, D. C. Dr. Hewes dealt exten-  
sively with the construction and repair-  
ing and maintenance of earth high-  
ways. He showed the great necessity  
of drainage, and explained in a  
concise and practical way the dif-  
ferent kinds of side drainage that  
can be adopted upon different kinds  
of highways and under exceptional  
circumstances. He advocated the  
wide rather than the deep and nar-  
row ditch, and pointed out that the  
mistake was often made of having  
the ditch too far away from the  
road. He explained this more fully  
later by certain charts which he dis-  
played to the audience. He urged  
that many roads were too wide. He  
would have none of our earth roads  
over twenty-four feet wide, and in  
most cases eighteen or sixteen feet  
would be even preferable. He ex-  
plained the necessity of not only  
providing for the side drainage, but  
in many cases there should be sub-  
drainage in order to successfully  
build up an earth road so as to  
stand. He condemned the practice  
which prevailed in the United States  
and which he had no doubt pre-  
valled to some extent in this coun-  
try, of turning up the sod and veg-  
etable matter of the ditch into the  
centre of the road, and explained the  
use of the road-grader. He strongly  
advocated the use of the split-log  
drag for maintaining the roads. He  
expressly pointed out that it was  
not an instrument for road construc-  
tion. The beneficial results could  
not appear at first, but its frequent  
use would demonstrate its very  
great usefulness as a road-repairer  
and as an economic means of apply-  
ing labor.

In dealing with statute labor, to  
use his own expression, he said it  
was no good and was being discar-  
ded in all States where modern meth-  
ods of administration were being  
adopted. In dealing with culverts  
from an economic standpoint, he ad-  
vocated that the wooden culverts  
were more expensive, and, although  
they were being used in the United  
States, they were being gradually  
discarded. In this connection the  
Roads Department of the Province of  
Nova Scotia has already adopted a  
system of building culverts of dur-  
able material replacing the wood. In  
regard to organization, he spoke very  
strongly of the necessity of having a  
patrolman. He thought that a  
single patrolman could patrol from  
ten to fifteen miles, and he should  
be engaged by the day and should  
proceed to his work with his rub-  
ber boots on after every rain-storm.  
He also urged the necessity of hav-  
ing a competent engineer in charge,  
and stated that such an official was  
found to be absolutely necessary in  
order to secure effective work.

Dr. Hewes lectured later before the  
Canadian Club of Truro, and the citi-  
zens of Truro had another opportu-  
nity of hearing Dr. Hewes upon the  
same important subject.

The marked success of the short  
course studies this year reflect credit  
on the energy and ability of Princi-  
pal Cumming, head of the school, who  
is fortunately surrounded by a cap-  
able staff of assistants. No single  
branch of study has been neglected,  
and the methods of application and  
instruction have been most practical  
and complete.

**Send your Raw  
FURS to  
John Hallam**

**FREE**  
Hallam's  
96 Page  
Trapper's  
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Write  
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I can pay you higher  
prices than you ever got.  
Send me your shipments  
at once and get top  
prices. We remit same  
day furs are received  
and pay cash charges.  
Largest and oldest deal-  
ers in Canada.

**John Hallam Limited**  
Mail Dept. 212  
111 Front St. East  
TORONTO

## NOVA SCOTIAN DEAD IN MONTANA.

Dr. Frank Thomas.

Annapolis, Feb. 20.—Word was re-  
ceived here from Sand Coulee, Mon-  
tana, last night informing the  
friends of Frank Thomas, M. D., of  
Montana, that he was critically ill,  
and this morning another despatch  
was received conveying the intelli-  
gence of his death. The deceased  
was a young man of much promise, he  
commanded a large and lucrative  
practice in Sand Coulee, Montana,  
and was also interested in mining.  
Mr. Thomas was thirty-three years  
old, and had been in practice there  
for over three years. His sudden  
death was a great shock to his  
many friends in Nova Scotia. Mr.  
Thomas was a son of Mrs. George  
King of this town. A widow and  
one son survive him. Mr. and Mrs.  
George King have left here for Mon-  
tana, to be present at the funeral  
ceremony.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.**

Dear Sirs:—We wish to inform you  
that we consider your MINARD'S  
LINIMENT a very superior article,  
and we use it as a sure relief for  
sore throat and chest. When I tell  
you I would not be without it if the  
price was one dollar a bottle, I mean  
it.

Yours truly,  
**CHAS. F. TILTON.**

A WORD FOR FATHER.

A school teacher once received a  
note like this: "Dear Mum—Please ex-  
cuse Johnny today. He will not be  
at school. He is acting as time-  
keeper for his father. Last night  
you gave him this sample: If a field  
is 4 miles square, how long will it  
take a man, walking 3 miles an  
hour, to walk 21 times around it?  
Johnny ain't no man, so we had to  
send his daddy. They left early this  
morning, and my husband said they  
ought to be back late tonight,  
though it would be hard going. Dear  
Mum, please make the next problem  
about ladies, as my husband can't af-  
ford to lose the day's work. The  
Lord knows I don't have no time to  
loaf, but I can spare a day of oc-  
casional better than my husband  
can."

Respectfully yours,  
**Mrs. Jones.**

**Home Dyeing**  
Has no errors for  
me—It's simply  
my delight  
Even Professional  
Dyers cannot equal  
my Perfect Results  
This is because I use  
**DYOLA**  
(ONE DYE—ALL KINDS OF COLORS)

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME  
DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to  
know what KIND OF Cloth your Goods are made  
of—So Mistakes are Impossible.  
Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and  
Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.  
THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited,  
Montreal, Canada.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES  
DIPHTHERIA.**

## ART OF MALINGERING

ENGLAND'S INSURANCE ACT WILL  
GIVE IT NEW LIFE.

English Physician Declares His Belief  
That Skillful Evasion of the Law  
Will Flourish More Actively Than  
Even In Britain—Shamming Dis-  
eases Raised to a High Degree of  
Science In Europe.

"The art of shamming disease has  
reached a high level of perfection,"  
said one of the great English physi-  
cians a short time ago; "and I cannot  
help fearing that the Insurance Act  
will give it an undesirable stimulus."  
However this may be, there is no  
doubt that the malingering has never  
been so flourishing or so resourceful  
as to-day.

After all, the most skillful of medical  
men have their limitations, and are  
liable to be deceived by the clever  
impostor, to whose advantage it is to  
simulate or to conceal disease; and  
as long as man is human, there will  
be a plentiful crop of malingers who,  
apart from gain, take as much pride  
in "fooling the doctor" as others in  
dodging the income-tax.

They cannot, like the professional  
beggar, buy ready-made excuses on  
adhesive plaster, or masquerade with  
an empty sleeve, with a sound arm  
tucked inside the coat; but there are  
few of the ill-flesh is heir to which  
they cannot assume with more or less  
skill. There are few lengths to which  
some men will not go, for instance,  
to evade army service or to qualify for  
a permanent pension.

In the Serbian campaign of 1876  
the abuse assumed such alarming  
proportions that it became necessary  
to punish it with death. One un-  
willing recruit would insert his fore-  
finger into the barrel of his rifle, pull  
trigger, and blow off the upper joint,  
claiming ingeniously that it was an  
accident. A very slight examination  
would show the raw blackened  
by smoke and studded with grains of  
powder, proving sufficiently that the  
injury was self-inflicted; and another  
shirker was sent to his doom.

To sham deafness is a common  
resource of the malingering; but it has  
rarely been successful, as, sooner or  
later, the fraud is detected—often  
under amusing conditions, as the fol-  
lowing stories prove: One man after  
surviving every test, even to firing a  
pistol close to his ear when off his  
guard, gave himself away at the very  
moment of final success, on being told  
as he left the consulting-room, to  
"turn to the right." A French sur-  
geon once succeeded in detecting a  
malingering recruit by sending him  
to the room where the man was asleep  
a police officer, who called out his  
name and announced that he had a  
warrant for his arrest on a charge of  
murder. The startled recruit instantly  
sat up in bed with a look of horror  
on his face; and stood—rather sit—  
convicted of his fraud.

In another case a workman, who  
wished to be pensioned off, professed  
to have completely lost his hearing.  
He was sent for treatment to a hos-  
pital, where the doctor, in his hear-  
ing, ordered a sumptuous diet of  
soups, chicken, wine, and so on. His  
secret instructions to the nurse, how-  
ever, were to feed the man as plainly  
and sparingly as possible. After a  
few days of this Spartan regime, the  
doctor professed to be surprised at the  
result. "Why," he exclaimed, "this  
is most remarkable! This man is  
being fed on the most nourishing  
foods, and yet he gets thinner every  
day. In an instant the 'deaf' man  
completely off his guard, exclaimed  
indignantly, "It's that thief of a  
nurse, sir; she eats it all!"

The man who simulates blindness  
is just as liable to ludicrous exposure.  
Thus, a soldier who had had enough  
of sentry duty, and was anxious to  
be rid of his uniform, professed to  
have suddenly lost his sight. Every  
test designed to expose him failed,  
and he was sent to the risk of his  
life at a river and ordering him to  
"quick march." At last, the authori-  
ties in despair produced his discharge  
and asked him to sign it. Overcome  
with joy, the man took the proffered  
pen, and without any hesitation wrote  
his signature—in the exact place de-  
signed for it.

A man who professed to have lost  
his speech as the result of a railway  
accident gave himself away by a sud-  
den outburst. He had been for weeks  
under close observation; every attempt  
to lure or startle him into speech had  
failed; when, as a last resort, the fol-  
lowing expedient was tried. It had  
been ascertained that the dumb man  
was passionately in love with a cer-  
tain girl; and that he had a rival in  
her affections, of whom he was madly  
jealous. These circumstances sug-  
gested a clever trap. One day, an  
acquaintance of the man, employed  
for the purpose, rushed excitedly up  
to him and shouted in his ear: "Have  
you heard that Jessie's run away with  
George?" The man's face flamed  
crimson. "Liar," he exclaimed—one  
word, but it was enough!

Few men can resist insanity with  
success; for it is impossible for a  
sane man to simulate the persistent  
insomnia which often occurs in the  
insane. The impostor cannot put off  
sleep beyond the second or third day.  
Rheumatism is perhaps the most dif-  
ficult of all sham ailments to detect,  
and is thus highly popular with a  
malingering; palpitation of the heart  
can be produced by the juice of hel-  
lebore. The object of this article is not  
to teach the art of malingering, but  
to show how in the majority of cases  
they are detected.

Nor is this the only danger, for  
many malingers have practised their  
fraud at a heavy cost to themselves,  
in the following cases many cases.  
A man excited an ulcer in his leg by  
means of a copper coin, and later  
gangrene appeared, and required am-  
putation below the knee. In another  
case, haemoptoe—a man swal-  
lowed a cork into which pins had  
been inserted. He spat up blood and  
became very emaciated, and then  
suddenly died from hemorrhage.

## Letter From H. Bligh & Sons

Various subscribers have requested  
the Monitor to publish the following  
letter, which appeared in the Mar-  
time Apple—

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 28, '13

Sir:—We see you have copied the  
letter of Mr. A. E. Adams, of the  
United Fruit Companies, and also the  
letter written by our Mr. H. H.  
Bligh, which were published in the  
Herald of Jan. 1st, and we are  
obliged to you for doing this, as we  
have all heard so much and seen so  
many letters about the United Fruit  
Co's, that we think it is well to  
have the growers of apples see both  
sides of the question.

In reading Mr. Adams' letter we  
cannot see how he can conscientiously  
make some of the statements he  
has. For instance, he states "that  
under the old system the growers  
had either to sell to the speculators  
or ship on consignment, the specu-  
lators being astute gentlemen with a  
much better knowledge of the value  
of apples and the probable market  
conditions than the farmer could pos-  
sibly have, and in buying they have  
always named a price low enough to  
allow for almost any contingency of  
the market, so that the farmers  
would hardly ever obtain full value  
for their apples."

Now the English markets, for the  
last month or so, have only been  
showing a net of from \$1.00 to \$1.50  
per barrel, yet the speculators have  
been buying apples right along, pay-  
ing the farmers \$1.60 to \$2.00 per  
barrel. This, certainly, does not bear  
out Mr. Adams' statement, and we  
are quite sure that Mr. Adams or  
any of the officials of the United  
Fruit Companies would not have the  
nerve to go out and buy apples at  
the prices that the speculators are  
now paying for them in the face of  
the very low prices that our fruit  
is realizing on the English markets at  
the present time.

If Mr. Adams would write down the  
names of those speculators who have  
been ruined through speculation in  
apples he would find it to be a very  
large list. Today he can count on  
the fingers of one hand the number  
of speculators that are left in the  
game; but if a man had enough fin-  
gers to count on the number of specu-  
lators who have gone to the wall,  
he would be able to demand a good  
salary for exhibiting himself in a side  
show of a circus, which only goes to  
show that the prices speculators have  
paid the farmers have, in most  
cases, been more than the speculator  
himself has realized for the apples  
he bought.

Mr. John N. Chute, now the United  
Fruit Co's representative in Eng-  
land, speaking to a meeting of fruit  
growers at Woodville Hall, last year,  
(Mr. MacMahon was also at the  
meeting) stated, "that Specu-  
lators Paid the Farmers Too Much  
Money for Their Apples." Mr.  
Chute put this down as one of the  
reasons for the poor pricing of ap-  
ples. He said that on account of the  
speculators paying the farmers too  
much money for their apples, that  
the speculators had to grade their  
apples down too fine in order for  
them to get out square on them, so  
you can see from this that Mr. Chute  
is not of the same opinion as Mr.  
Adams in regard to the prices paid  
by the speculators to the farmers.

Mr. Adams goes on to say "that  
growers that would not sell at their  
insatiable cry prices had to adopt  
the other alternative and ship on  
consignment to firms in England  
about whom he (the farmer) knew  
little or nothing and he (the farmer)  
had to take the risk of the market."  
But, listen to this, he also states  
"that last season the Central Asso-  
ciation proved a great  
selling factor and during the season  
sold 105,000 barrels for the Compa-  
nies affiliated," but they also shipped  
on consignment 300,000 barrels, so  
that, apparently, the Central Asso-  
ciation, with the Central Co's af-  
filiated with the Central were no  
satisfied with the prices the Central  
were willing to offer them, or worse  
still, the Central could not offer  
them any prices at all, so they  
were "forced" to ship apples on con-  
signment.

The bulk of the apples that are  
shipped across are shipped to old es-  
tablished firms, with whom most of  
the growers have been doing business  
for years, and we think the farmers  
know the firms they are doing busi-  
ness with a good deal better than  
Mr. Adams does. No doubt the  
firms that the Central shipped to on  
consignment were the same firms  
that the farmers of the Valley have  
been shipping to for years. Also,  
did the Central Co. return to its  
Companies as good a price for those  
300,000 barrels that they shipped on  
consignment as the speculators paid  
the people that they bought apples  
from? The answer is no. Mr.  
Adams admits that the growers can  
always sell their apples to the specu-  
lator if he is willing to take the  
price offered by the speculator; but  
here is a case where the Central  
Association "could not" sell their ap-  
ples, and they had either to ship  
them on consignment or let them  
rot.

We may also say that the 105,000  
barrels of apples that the Central As-  
sociation did sell, about fifty per  
cent. of them were sold practically  
through the influence of Howard  
Bligh & Sons. These apples were  
sold to Hamburg, and if it had not  
been through the influence of this  
firm, the German buyers would never  
have stayed in Nova Scotia as long

**COMFORT SOAP**

**"IT'S ALL RIGHT"**

More Soap for  
LESS MONEY

Less Money for  
MORE SOAP.

**POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA**

as they did or bought the quantity  
of apples that they did buy, and the  
greater proportion of the apples that  
the Central Association did sell to  
these Hamburg buyers were shipped  
through us and we paid the Central  
Association for them, which clearly  
shows that even the Central Asso-  
ciation cannot get along very well  
without the speculator, and, also, that  
buyers on the other side have much  
more confidence in the speculators  
than they have in the Central Asso-  
ciation.

We have also seen some articles  
written about the extension of mar-  
kets, how large shipments had gone to  
Hamburg and South Africa. Has it  
not been the speculators who have  
found and built up these markets?  
It was the firm of Howard Bligh &  
Sons who established the apple trade  
of Nova Scotia with South Africa.

We are shipping large quantities of  
apples to Hamburg before the United  
Fruit Co's. were ever thought of. We  
were the first people to send a direct  
cargo of apples from Nova Scotia to  
Hamburg, and the only two ship-  
ments that went to Hamburg this  
season were sent by speculators. Al-  
though we did hear much talk about  
the business the United Fruit  
Co's. were going to do with Ham-  
burg, it did not materialize, like a  
lot of other things. We wish to  
give credit where credit is due. Mr.  
Weldon of Annapolis states that  
apples were sent to New Zealand.  
This is a new market to us, and if  
the apples were ever sent there, it  
will be interesting for us all to  
know how the shipment turned out.

Mr. Adams also states "that the  
Berwick Fruit Co., which was formed  
in 1908, that year sold apples at  
\$2.55 for No. 1 grade, \$1.99 for No.  
2, and \$1.22 for No. 3." That year  
there was no Central Co., and the  
Berwick Fruit Co. did its business  
"independently." We venture to say  
that since the Berwick Fruit Co. has  
been doing its business through the  
Central, they have not got any ap-  
ples like that, which clearly shows  
that by doing their business "in-  
dependently" that the Co-operative  
Co's. can do very much better for  
themselves than they can by working  
through the Central.

If the United Fruit Co's. were  
doing better or even as good for the  
growers as the speculators have done  
for them, we would not have a word  
to say, as we are all looking for the  
people who will get us the most  
money for our fruit, but we are quite  
sure the United Fruit Co's. have not  
returned as much money to the com-  
panies affiliated as the speculators  
have to the people from whom they  
bought apples, so if the speculators  
can put more money in the growers'  
pockets than the United Fruit Co's.  
can, why should any one try to cry  
down the speculator? It has sim-  
ply been a case of where a few par-  
ties have been making very plausible  
speeches, the most of which has been  
what we might call "hot air" in-  
stead of facts, and we cannot under-  
stand how the farmers have been led  
down the speculator's path. There  
are a lot of new Companies being  
formed, and before they join the Central  
we would advise them to go  
thoroughly into the matter; get  
some outside opinion on the thing.  
If they join the Central Co., we are  
given to understand they will have  
to subscribe twenty per cent. of  
their Co's. stock to the Central Co.,  
which binds them to the Central,  
and if afterwards, they are not sat-  
isfied with the dealings of the Cen-  
tral Co., they cannot break away  
without losing their stock, so it is a  
matter that requires consideration.

In closing, we wish to tell the  
members of the Co-operative So-  
cieties affiliated with the Central,  
that the four Co-operative Co's. that  
are working "independently" and  
who have not joined the Central  
have sold their "entire output" of  
apples this season to the speculators.  
They have got their cash long ago  
for all their Gravensteins, Kings,  
Ribstones and Blenheim's, and are now  
being "paid" on cash winter fruit,  
which they have sold, so that these  
four Companies are now able to give  
cash in order that he may pay his  
store bills or make whatever use of  
it that he wishes. Can any one of  
the Companies that belong to the  
Central say the same?

Yours truly,  
**HOWARD BLIGH & SONS.**

## THE OLD HOME TOWN PAPER.

When the event's shade is fallin' at  
the end of the day,  
An' a feller rests from labor, smokin'  
at his pipe o' clay,  
There's nothin' does him so much  
good, be fortune up or down,  
As the little country paper from his  
Old Home Town.

It ain't a thing of beauty and its  
print ain't always clean,  
But it straightens out his temper  
when a fellow's feeling mean,  
It takes the wrinkles off his face an'  
brushes off the frown,  
That little country paper from his  
Old Home Town.

It tells of all the parties an' the balls  
on Pumpkin Row,  
'Bout who spent Sunday with who's  
girl, an' how the crops'll grow,  
An' how it keeps a feller posted 'bout  
who's up and who's down,  
That little country paper from his  
Old Home Town.

Now I like to read the dailies and  
the story papers, too;  
An' at times the yaller novels are  
some other trash—don't you?  
But when I want some readin' that'll  
brush away a frown,  
I want the little country paper from  
my Old Home Town.  
—Denver Post.

## SNOW BLOCKADE IN CAPE BRETON.

Sydney, Feb. 19.—The first train  
since yesterday morning arrived in  
the city from Halifax and the west  
at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon, after  
a severe battle with the storm. The  
train reached Grand Narrows last  
night and owing to the snow block-  
ade was unable to get through until  
today, being dug out by several  
snow plows and special engines. The  
regular express tonight is three hours  
late. All out-going trains were can-  
celled today, but the regular night  
express will leave on time. The  
storm was the worst felt here in  
years.

The Coal and Steel Companies were  
obliged to shut down last night un-  
til about noon today. All trains and  
street cars are running regularly to-  
night.

## LADIES MUST HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

TO BE ATTRACTIVE

**SALVIA**

The Daintily Perfumed Hair Tonic

Creates a Magnificent Head of Fluffy, Luxuriant  
Hair—Men and Women of Culture use Salvia,  
the Latest Paris Hair Dressing and Tonic—  
It will Make Your Hair Grow or Your  
Money Back.

SALVIA—the Prized Paris Hair Dressing and Tonic—at once goes to  
the roots of the Hair and turns harsh characterless hair into beautiful,  
wavy hair, full of character and life—hair that changes the whole appear-  
ance.

SALVIA destroys the dandruff and will positively make hair grow.  
SALVIA is not a sticky sulphur preparation, but a pleasant non-sticky  
and daintily perfumed Ladies' of taste and refinement wouldn't think of  
using any other. All addresses in every country now use SALVIA continu-  
ally.

We claim and absolutely guarantee that SALVIA will create new  
growth of hair. If your hair is getting thin, commence using SALVIA at  
once, and soon stop your hair from falling out and make the hair grow.  
SALVIA is compounded by expert chemists, who have made the hair  
and its diseases a life-long study.

If your druggist doesn't happen to have SALVIA in stock, insist on  
his getting it for you; don't allow him to sell you "something just as good,"  
because there isn't anything "just as good" as SALVIA. All wholesale  
druggists in Canada sell SALVIA; and your druggist, if he is up to date  
keeps it. Refuse substitutes.

A large generous bottle sells for 50 cents.