

House-Cleaning Time is House Painting Time

The Sherwin-Williams Family Paint is made particularly to lighten house-cleaning labors.

It is an oil paint and can be washed or scrubbed. It brushes out easily—doesn't drag or tire you to apply it; the girls can put it on. Made in 24 good colors. Use it this year on your cupboards, pantry shelves, base boards, etc., and you'll have less work next year. Call for color cards—we'll tell you more about it.



H. E. BURTT
HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARRIAGES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.
S. W. P. Agent for Woodstock

When the system is tired and run down, a course of **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA** will restore it to prime condition. It acts as a great bracer.

If the children have swollen glands or eruptions on the skin, **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**, given according to the directions on the bottle will prove a valuable medicine.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system and restores health. It is valuable in many complaints, but in Rheumatism especially it has effected wonderful cures.

For dyspepsia and biliousness **BRISTOL'S PILLS** are a ready and certain cure. They are the ideal household purgative.

Jewelry!

You will find a large stock of Fine Gold Jewelry in Chains, Lockets, Pendants, Brooches, Links, Studs, Rings, etc., at

41 King Street, - St. John.
FERGUSON & PAGE.

Stylish Spring Jacket.

To any one who will mention the SENTINEL and send us 25 cents we will forward immediately the pattern of an advance Paris style for a Spring Jacket.

Address
The Morse-Broughton Co.,
Publishers of L'Art de la Mode,
3 East 19th Street, New York.
Single copies of L'Art de la Mode, 3c.

Old Uncle Ben wanted to have his portrait painted, but he did not care to pay very much for it.

'Surely that is a very large sum,' he said when the artist named the price.

The artist protested and assured him that, as portraits went, that was very little to ask.

Uncle Ben hesitated. 'Well,' he said at length, 'how much will it be if I furnish the paint?'—September Lippincott's.

For the Family Furs.

When, for the first time, small Katherine witnessed a hailstorm she was very much surprised. Almost without warning large, white globules fell pelting down out of the sky. Astonished Katherine, who was out-of-doors, lost no time in getting under cover.

'Oh mamma!' she exclaimed, rushing into the house, 'come quick. It's raining moth balls.'—September Lippincott's.

Handling the Apple Crop.

Some timely and valuable advice on the selling, picking and grading of apples is given by Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Every one interested in the growing and marketing of apples should write for a copy of Mr. MacKinnon's bulletin on the "Export Apple Trade."

Selling the Crop.—When the grower is not also an exporter he may sell the apples in one of two ways, either at so much per barrel or at a lump sum for the entire orchard. As buyers often make their contracts long before picking time, either method involves consideration of the probable market price during fall and winter, which will be regulated by the total supply and demand, influenced too by changes in the quality of the crop. When to this uncertainty we add the difficulty of estimating months in advance the total yield of an orchard, subject of all changes of weather, to drought, hail, and wind storms, the unbusiness-like character of bargaining "by the lump" is apparent.

Whichever party gains an undue advantage, the trade suffers from this as from any other kind of gambling. The system was strongly condemned by the National Apple Shippers' Association and our Canadian buyers describe it as an unmixed evil. Surely no more need be said to induce both buyers and sellers to abandon such guesswork, and to buy and sell by fixed standards of measure.

Picking.—All apples should be carefully picked by hand, with the stems on and without breaking the skin or bruising the fruit in any way.

As a general rule it is advisable for growers to harvest and pack their own fruit, whether they eventually sell it on the premises or ship to foreign markets. In either case it is a great advantage to the seller to know exactly the quality and variety of the fruit in every package. It is a greater advantage to have each variety picked at just the proper time. No wholesale buyer is able to have his men arrive at each orchard just when the apples in it are ready. The result is that every season a great many orchards throughout Canada are picked either too early or too late. Fruit picked too early may keep but is apt to become tough and tasteless; if picked too late it will not keep, as the process of decay has already begun.

Time to Pick.—Tender varieties should not be allowed to ripen on the trees or they will not carry well. Certain others, sometimes styled 'winter varieties,' such as the Baldwin and Spy, will gain in color and flavor if left on the trees as long as the frost will allow, besides being less liable to spot and mould during storage. It will pay the farmer well to pick his own fruit and see that this first step in marketing entails no needless waste.

Moreover, all varieties of apples are not ready for picking at the same

time, even if destined for the same market; and some early varieties should have more than one picking to get all the fruit at the proper stage of maturity. Only the grower is in a position to watch his orchard and harvest the crop to the best advantage, and it is the grower who loses when he entrusts this task to another, for buyers are certain to allow for shrinkage from this cause. Another loss to the grower arises from carelessness of hired help, who often injure trees by breaking limbs and fruit spurs.

Removal of 'Drops.'—Before any fruit is taken from the trees, every apple, good, bad and indifferent, should be cleared off the ground and carried away, to be used for feeding stock or for any other purpose for which they may be fit, but not for export. Similarly, apples which drop during the picking process should be kept by themselves. We must give the fruit a fair chance from the start; wormy, rotten or otherwise diseased apples spread contagion, and bruised or defective fruit will not pay for labor, heavy freight charges and commission.

Ladders and Baskets.—Step-ladders may be used for getting at the lower limbs, and long point-top ladders for the upper branches; the baskets should be small enough to turn easily inside a barrel, and so shaped as to allow the apples to be turned out with a gentle, sliding motion. In picking, care should be taken to avoid breaking off the fruit spurs, which contain the promise of next year's crop.

Grading.—Grading always pays, whether the crop be light or heavy. When the wormy, bruised, misshapen and spotted apples have been removed, the following qualities should be apparent in the higher grades:—(1) Uniformity in size. (2) Uniformity in color. (3) Freedom from defects.

Two grades will usually be found sufficient for export, and both of these should be practically free from insect or other injuries, the second being inferior to the first only in point of size and color. All the apples in one grade cannot be uniform in size, but the apples in a single package should be so, for the fruit will be viewed and sold by the package.

It may well happen that a third grade, exclusive of culls, will be found to consist of fair marketable fruit, which the grower feels disposed to export; but this grade, lacking any special features of excellence and showing a greater percentage of waste often eats into the profit earned by the finer fruit, besides reducing the general reputation of the shipper's brand. Much better average results are likely to be obtained in local markets or from evaporators.

The merits of mechanical graders placed on the market from time to time, should be carefully investigated by all whose shipments are large. A really good and rapid grader will effect a great saving in time and money, and produce a wonderful difference in the appearance of the fruit when each size is placed in packages by itself.

The expert women who grade French fruit for market perform the operation without mechanical aid. A few days' practice with measuring rings is sufficient to train the eye so that fruit is accurately graded within a quarter of an inch. Many who are attempting to grade by hand will find that the use of a piece of shingle or other light wood, in which holes are cut measuring two and a quarter, two and three-quarters, three and three-quarters and four inches respectively will be of great assistance in this work. By testing an apple now and again the packer will soon become expert in determining the size without the use of the testing board.

'How's business?' asked the stranger who had drifted in. The shopkeeper eyed him suspiciously for a moment before replying. 'Do you want to buy or sell?' he inquired at last.

SAFE In any Climate and at any Season McGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS

They stimulate the liver and kidneys; cure Sick Headache, Flat or Stagnated Stomach, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bile and Purify the Blood and render the Skin clear and healthy. They are purely vegetable.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE 25c PER BOX OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF.
THE KING OF ALL PAIN REMEDIES.
Cures Rheumatism, Colic, Sprains and Neuralgia.

For sale everywhere, price 5c. per bottle.

Sole proprietors, THE WATSON CHEMICAL CO. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Always Sick, Constantly Tired.

Nerves on Edge, Appetite
Poor, Sleep Disturbed.

YOU NEED
FERROZONE.

"The benefit I derived from Ferrozone," writes Mr. Al. P. Whitehead, from Moncton, "is really marvellous. For two years I didn't have one day's freedom from nervous headache and pains in the back and side. I consulted doctors in Montreal, but wasn't helped. I used Ferrozone, and am glad to say my health is better to-day than for many years. I weigh ten pounds more and look and feel stronger. Ferrozone is the best tonic I ever used."

"Mrs. Duncan W. Dunham, of Portland, writes: 'Last winter I was attacked by neuralgia and was run down in health. I used all sorts of medicines, but found Ferrozone the best. It brought back my appetite and has made me strong, so that I don't expect to be bothered with neuralgia or weak spells again.'

The cures of Ferrozone are lasting, because it does its work thoroughly. It is a specific for all forms of skin diseases, kidney, liver and stomach trouble. It cures headache and insidious feeling in a short time. Ferrozone contains more nourishment and vitalizing properties than you can get in any other way—in short, it assures health and costs but 50c for three weeks treatment, or six boxes for \$2.50. At druggists, or by mail from the Ferrozone Co., Kingston, Ont. Get a supply to-day.

WOMEN'S MARRYING AGES.

AND THEIR SPECIAL DANGERS.

There are two times in a woman's life, according to Dorothy Dix, when she will marry anybody who is about handy. This is when she is seventeen and twenty-seven, but between these ages she picks and chooses, and if she commits matrimony, it is a case of meeting her ideal or of outside influences.

If a young girl doesn't marry the first man who asks her it is because her guardian angel is attending strictly to business and shoos off the danger. To a girl the thought that she has inspired affection in a man's heart is so unutterably flattering, and she feels so grateful to him for singling her out from the balance of her sex, that she easily persuades herself she is in love. Besides, she has not yet learned that love is not a fatal complaint with men, and it makes her shudder to think of breaking a heart and wrecking a life. Consequently she is apt to say "yes" only too often to find out, if she marries, that love's young dream is a nightmare.

By the time she is nineteen it is no longer any man. It is some man. She has begun to have an ideal. He must be tall, dark and passionate looking, with a mysterious past. Preferably his faith should have been shaken in his kind and he should take desperate and pessimistic views of life. Until he met her his heart was ashes, but her purity and innocence restore his tottering belief in humanity, and turns existence once more into an Eden.

It is at this time that a girl is attacked with acute missionary fever, and is liable to marry a drunkard to reform him.

At twenty her ideal has changed. It is more practical and less romantic. She cuts out the looks, and the hard luck story, and adores strength and earnestness and a lofty way of looking at things. She becomes a more worshipper and burns incense before matinee idols and social settlement workers, and discovers unappreciated geniuses in newspaper scribblers and long-haired poets.

This is the time when the curate has his innings and when, unless she has somebody to save her life, a girl is apt to marry a poet or elope with her music teacher.

Twenty-two is a time of comparative safety. She has begun to enjoy herself and achieve a certain philosophy. She still looks forward to matrimony as she does to heaven as the reward of the blest, but she is in no hurry to enter into it. She is having too good a time as it is, and she hesitates to exchange the violets and the sweets of many admirers for the bread and butter of a husband.

This is the time when a girl uses her head as well as her heart when she selects a life partner, and when she is most apt to make a wise choice.

At twenty-seven all the danger signals ought to be set. At that age a woman gets into a panic. She sees that all the girls who were her contemporaries are married, and perceives suddenly that she has been pushed aside by the younger set. She is asked to chaperone parties instead of dance at them. A few gray hairs have made their appearance. Old maidenhood is staring her in the face and her nerve deserts her. She plunges wildly and takes the first thing that offers.

This is the time when a woman is almost sure to make a foolish match.

COUGHS KILL

We know of nothing better than coughing to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever, and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption. Better kill your cough before it kills you.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

kills coughs of every kind. A 25 cent bottle is just right for an ordinary cough; for the harder coughs of bronchitis you will need a 50 cent bottle; and for the coughs of consumption the one dollar size is most economical.

"My cough reduced me to a mere skeleton. I tried many remedies, but they all failed. After using the Cherry Pectoral I immediately began to improve, and three bottles restored me to health. I believe I owe my life to it."

SARAH F. MORGAN,
Oct. 7, 1898. Brownstown, Va.

She marries the old beau who has been hanging on for years, or the widower with seven small children, and spends the balance of her life wondering what made her do it.

At thirty-five, if she has passed safely over the panic period, she begins to perceive that spinsterhood has much to recommend it. She has grown a little cynical about love from having seen so much of it that gave out under the first stress of matrimony, and if she marries she is pretty sure to have a weather eye upon an establishment.

At forty the old maid is hopelessly addicted to her latch key and her own pocketbook, and her matrimonial chances are nil. Some few widows, who have acquired the habit of having a master, and are lost without one, marry after that, but the spinster rarely does.

When she does, however, she throws judgment and reason to the winds and marries to please her fancy.

ROMANCE.

Romance?—Learn ye, that grope in glooms,

It vivifies the soul,
It is the charming flower that blooms
In life's left buttonhole.

—George Birdseyne, in September Lippincott's.

Doting Mamma—Rodney, dear, tomorrow is your birthday. What would you like best?

Rodney (after a brief season of cogitation)—I think I'd like to see the school burn down.

In Sweden the railway stations at which meals are served are known by the simple but suggestive picture of a crossed knife and fork opposite the name of the station.

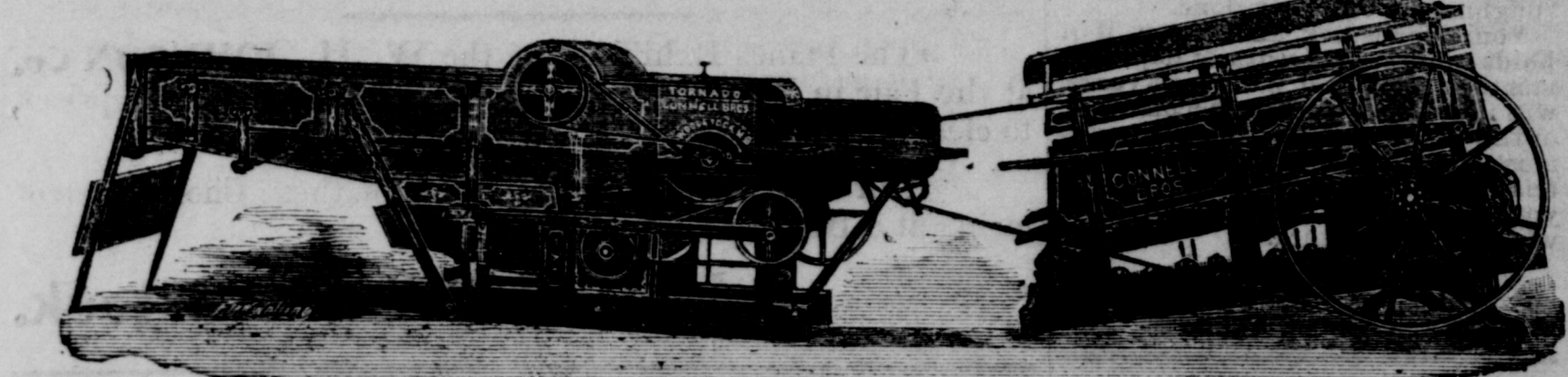


ONE SPOONFUL
Will build for you good health, through good nerves, by using
South American Nerve

Almost all disease is the result of poor nerve action. Without good nerves neither brain, nor stomach, nor liver, nor heart, nor kidneys, can work well. Nerve food must be such that it will be absorbed by the nerve ends. Such a food is **South American Nerve**, the greatest tonic known, a cure for dyspepsia and all stomach ailments.

ABOLPH LE BODIE, B. C. L., Montreal's well known barrister, writes: "I was suffering from insomnia and nervous debility, prostration and exhaustion. I took five bottles of South American Nerve, and am wholly recovered."

"The Great South American Rheumatic Cure is the only one that has not a single case of failure in its record. Cure sure within three days; relief instantly."



"TORNADO" THRESHING MACHINE, With "Direct Gear" Horse Power.

TESTIMONIALS:

MESSRS. CONNELL BROS., WOODSTOCK, N. B.:

GENTLEMEN,—I suppose you are anxious to hear from the Threshing Machine. She has been tried and came out with the following results:—In 32 minutes, 34 bushels by measure; in 62 minutes, 68 bushels by measure; by weight 64 bushels; this is an accurate statement. Threshing capacity 60 bushels per hour; this Mr. Curtis and myself have decided as correct. She was not forced to run beyond the ordinary rate of speed, cleaned the grain very nice, no clogging, none thrown over, none carried out in the straw. Now, gentlemen, there is something more that I will tell you: it would be impossible for one crew of men to tend this machine, they could not stand it at that rate of threshing. Give her grain that has been reaped with a Reaper, and put in the barn in good shape, and she will thresh 600 bushels in ten actual hours, and do her work with ease, and clean in good shape.

Yours truly,
EDWIN PHILLIPS.

BRISTOL, N. B., January 14th, 1903.

MESSRS. CONNELL BROS., WOODSTOCK, N. B.:

DEAR SIRS,—I suppose you are anxious to hear from the Machine. To tell you the truth, I think her the most perfect I have ever seen—runs smooth and does her work complete; will not waste, no matter how fast you thresh; can take care of a bushel per minute with all ease. I am running her with a very light team, and every day I use, she seems to run faster.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. PICKLE.

Messrs. Cross & Gillie, Lakeville, N. B., Threshed 610 Bushels Grain in one day.

CONNELL BROS., Limited,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.