### and Cleanser

milk cans, baths, kitchen utensils, gerators, painted surfaces, etc. Ask

dotte Dairyman's Cleaner easy to apply, absolutely pure and e from oil or grease. Put up in 5 lb. directions. Money refunded if not

WIE & FEELY

### HERLAND'S

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT'S **NEW BOOK** "When a

Man's Man 33

Sutherland

# SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

## ADBENT HAS

from England, some of the best e ever handled, made especially for d man. You men who find it hard long enough, step in and look them

Haberdasher-4 Market St. Jaeger Specialties, Ely's Neckwear, ar Underwear.

bent for your Furnishing needs.

prices right. Special reductions to

Dalhousie St., Brantford

## ENGLISHMAN DOES HIS BEST WHEN CARED FOR

French Observer Concludes That, Fed on Roast Beef, He Fights Well.

HAVE MASTERED THIS WAR

Leaders Have Learned New Game, and Nothing Now But Victory.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Adolphe Brisson, formerly a French Minister, has just returned from a visit to the English front. He gives a very vivid and interesting description of how a great army is administered in the field. Of especial importance is the man ner in which the British soldier is

"We meet generals who are not only warriors," said M. Brisson, "but who are great administrators, trained in India, Egypt, Africa, ac customed to plan the details of campaign. They spare neither expense nor trouble in establishing the pase of a lengthy military action. "I admired their calm confidence in the sovereign power of Great Britain. Always they made the same

derstand. We did not know war like this. It had to be learned. We are slow in starting, but we are there now, and nothing can stop us.'

may be able to say to his connects. In you are ill or wounded, you'll be mighty well off in the hospital.'

"Be it noted here, too, that nurses

"The greatest commendation is and soldiers in the service of ambudue to the sanitary service. On prin-ciple the English soldiers do not fortable quarters, well fed and paid. ciple the English soldiers do not want barracks. The fighter must live and be cared for under a tent. He breathes better; cleanliness is easier to keep; vermin are easier to destroy; every morning everything is burned.

Tances and hospitals are in comfortable quarters, well fed and paid. They work, they must be cared for it is the slogan. It is a fact that the Englishman does his best when he is well looked after. Give him his roast beef and be will fight well.

"In camp, be it for the healthy or he will fight well." the wounded, flowers cheer the eye; the English soldier delights in them. "On their arrival the men receive rough and vigorous disinfection. They are bathed and scrubbed; clothing boiled and washed; then the soldier is dressed neatly in a white shirt with solf collar, red tie, blue vest with white revers and oliva

"He then is taken to a paradise, a garden in which are scattered the sleeping tents, dining tents; for his recreation he finds tennis courts amid flowers, and benches to rest upon. For his comfort even a dentist; yes, even a chi goodist! And the men! the attentions! the cheer!



REORGANIZED SERBIAN ARMY ON THE MARCH Picture shows members of the re-organized Serbian army, which has taken its place alongside the Allies in the Balkans, and has figured recently in several victories against the Bulgarians.

### on seeing my amazement, 'that on Wheat returning to the trenches our soldier may be able to say to his comrades:

CLEANSE THE BLOOD

AND AVOID DISEASE

When your blood is impure, weak,

Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood the

test of forty years. Get it today.

ee of Father's Houses were vacant.

And had been vacant for some

time. And Dad was getting mighty

peeved about it because he had put

up those houses for an investment,

not for pleasure. And he was

getting hotter every day when

For Rent ad. in the

might help. And it did. After one insertion we got many inquiries. And many seemed interested. And

-the next week there was a moving

van in front of each House.

I happend to think that a

would you believe it

DAILY COURIER

It is sure to help you.

thin and debilitated, your system becomes susceptible to any or all

though anything like standard yields might not be looked for.

and Hay

Fruit: All clases of orchard trees nade a fine showing of bloom, but frequent and heavy rains then wash ed off much of the pollen and the setting of fruit was more or less a disappointment. Apples will be com-paratively light in yield, more especially the winter varieties. There has been much "dropping" during the summer, and considerable scab has been complained of. Pears have done relatively better, but will be only about half a crop. Statements regarding the yield of peaches range from poor to good; the crop will probably be about a medium. Cherries were almost a failure. The sou Put your blood in good condition.
Hood's Sarsaparilla acts directly
and peculiarly on the blood—it purivarieties did much better than the sweeter sorts. Grapes will be a good crop where properly looked after. fies, enriches and revitalizes it and builds up the whole system. Strawberries started out with prom ise of a great yield, but fell off with the drouth. Raspberries were more

or less a failure, much of the fruit

drying on the canes owing to the in-

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE HUMAN EYE is a wonderful instrument, but under the trying conditions of modern life it often fails to meet the demands put upon it, and serious trouble of all sorts results because we do not help out by getting glasses to supply Nature's

Particularly at the time when children begin their school life, the new and difficult uses made of the eye often bring on eye, strain and a host of

The signs of beginning eye strain may vary in different cases. At first only a slight fatigue may be noticed after reading or sewing.

The eyes may water easily or the eyeball may become bloodshot or the eyelids red. Some persons whose eyes NEED GLASSES are overtaxed show it by nervousness and others by drowsiness after the eyes have been used. Headaches of all sorts and even attacks of vertigo may be merely the symptoms of eye

The eye has a remarkable power, called the power of accommoda tion. When you look from a distant object to one nearby you notice that it takes a few seconds to focus the eye so that you can see it clearly. Little muscles are contracting and changing the shape of the eye to adjust it to the different distances agreement the stage of a camera. Little muscles are contracting and changing the snape of the eye to addact it to the different distances somewhat as you change the focus of a camera according to the nearness of the object to be photographed. If the eye is abnormal in any respect these muscles have to work too hard, and, even though we may by this unconscious effort be able to see clearly, yet the In such case we are seeing by a constant effort, while if glasses were provided to correct the defect of vision thy would do this work

A careful and thorough examination of the eyes should be made by a competent person. Many a miserable hour would be saved if this were done

Because of defective eyesight a child may be dull, fretful, and back ward in school, without anyone guessing the reason. An examination of the eyes reveals serious defects; these are corrected by proper glasses, and the effect is most marked. The child appears happier, makes good progress in his studies, and takes his rightful place in the school community.

Glasses or no glasses, there are some things that cannot be done with the eyes except at grave peril. Too little light strains the eyes, and so does too much. A direct glare right in the face is quite as bad as a room that is too dim to see properly. For reading, sewing, or other work which requires close and accurate vision the light should be clear and steady and should come from above and behind.

Earache is a common and distressing trouble in young children. It often occurs in connection with winter colds and in the course of measles and scarlet fever; it is due to an infection of the middle ear, the poisonous germs being carried from the throat up the little passage called the Eustachian tube to the middle portion of the ear just inside the ear-drum. In other cases it occurs in children who have adenoids and large tonsils. In cases of earache which are severe and which may easily be neglected because the mother may not know the danger, the ear-drum may burst from the pressure of muco-pus inside it and the child is left with a running ear. This is often difficult to cure. In other cases the infection may spread to the cells or honeycomb of bone in the mastoid bone behind the ear and necessitate an operation. These bad results may frequently be prevented by a timely puncture of the drum, which at once gives relief and soon clears up the case. In an earache of which at once gives relief and soon clears up the case. In an earache of which at once gives relief and soon clears up the case. In an earlied of any severity or where the pain lasts over a day or so, always call in a competent physician or an ear specialist, and give your child the best chance possible. In mild cases relief may be given by putting a few drops of warm olive oil in the ear and a hot water bottle outside.

2.—Responsibility for Disinfection. J.D., Smith's Falls. Q.-Who pays the expenses of disinfection after a case of contagious

A .- This question is answered by Sections 29 and 62 of the Public

tense heat and drouth of July, but 21.2 per acre in 1915. 118,607

currants did better. Pastures and Live stock: Pastures vere of the best until the drouth be- 585 bush. or 26.0 per acre as against gan to tell about the latter part of 522,318 acres 19,893,129 bush, and July. Later on most of the fields, especially in Western Ontario, were 096,754 bush or 31.2 per acre. Av. browned by the continued drouth, and in some quarters cattle on the grass had to be helped out by hav or other extra feed. Notwithstanding 2.871.755 acres 120,217, 952 bush.

varm temperature prevailing during the summer, live stock generally thin, but hearty. It is thought that there will be plenty of fodder for grain, straw, roots and corn ensilage, farmers counting upon splendid crop of hay to carry them through. Much however, will depend upon the weather of the next month or two. Dairy produce has been generous in supply, and the demand for cheese, butter, cream and other lines was never stronger. There has been some shrinkage in production since the drouth, but the high prices now

keep up the milk supply as far as

offering are tempting dairymen to

able yields according to conditions 42,793 and 50,795; stagar deces 22, on August 10th, 1916.

Fall Wheat: 704,867 acres will produce 15,684,923 bush. or 22.22 per acre as against 811,185 acres 24,737,011 bush, and 30.5 in 1915.
685,692 acres yielded 14,333, 548 bush. and 20.9 in 1914. The annual bush. and 20.9 in 1914. The annual cleared land devoted to pasture; 331,736 in summer fallow; 280,653 in parely 28,17 in small fruits:

acres 2,169,425 bush. or 18.3 per acre in 1914. Av. 16.1. Barley: 527,886 acres 13,748,

or 41.9 in 1915. 2,776,883 acres 103,564,322 bush. or 37.3 in 1914.

Rye: 148,738 acres 2,594,253 bush. or 17.4 per acre as against 173,736 acres 3,210,512 bush. and fall and winter supplies, notwith-standing the expected shortage of 532 bush or 16.7 in 1914 Av. 16.5 532 bush. or 16.7 in 1914. Av. 16.5. Peas: 95,542 acres 1,444,406 bush. or 15.1 per acre as against 126,943 acres 2,043,049 bush. and 16.1 in 1915. 177,856 acres 2,609,-585 bush. or 14.7 per acre in 1914.

Av. 19.1. Beans: 53,999 acres 740,719 bush. or 14.0 per acre: 51,149 acres 835,895 bush. or 16.3 in 1914. Av. 17.0.

Hay and Clover (not including alfalfa): 3,294,419 acres 6,739,-259 tons or 2.05 per acre as against 3,066,468, acres 3,825,026 tons and .25 in 1915. Av. 1.43.

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1916 which no estimates as to yield have shows the acreage as compiled from been made at this date are as following the property of the principal field crops of the principal fiel individual returns made by the lows: Buckwheat, 229,205 against farmers to the Ontario Bureau of 193,497 in 1915; corn for husking Industries and the yields as estima 258,332 and 309,773; corn for silo ted by a large and experienced staff 439,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 439,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 139,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 129,of correspondents, who give probblack by a large and experienced staff 429,411 and 443,736; potatoes 129,of correspondents are staff 429,of correspondents are staff 429,-

average for 34 years, 1882-1915 was in orchard; 22,817 in small fruits; average for 34 years, 1882-1919 was 111 orenard; 22,817 in small rurts; 21.3.

Spring Wheat: 144.305 acres 259,257 bush. or 17.7 per acre as against 162,142 acres 3,349 bush. or Kent, 1,444).



at the Brant, the first part next week with an all-star cast,



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Men's and Boys' Suits, all specially priced.

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