Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORI

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common allments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven. years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric,
Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains
neither Opium, Morphine hor other narcotic substance. Its
age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has
been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency,
Wind Colic and Diarrhoed; allaying Feverishness arising
therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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### \* \$50 to \$5,000

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#### INOCULATION OF SEED

Legume Bacteria for Enrichmen of the Soil.

Inoculation of Seed and Soil De ed Clover, Alfalfa, Peas, E rsors of Good Crops

(Contributed by Ontario Depart

It has been known for centuries that the soil of fields in which there has been grown a good clover, pea or other leguminous crop is richer after the crop than it was before. Hence the practice of having a clover or other leguminous crop in the crop rotation. Just why a good leguminous crep was beneficial to the soil was not known until a few years ago. It was then found that certain species of bacteria, which came to be

It was then found that certain species of bacteria, which came to be known as the "legume bacteria," entered the roots of the legumes and produced on them little swellings or modules. Wherever these nodules are present in large numbers on the roots of legumes a good crop is assured. The combination of the legume bacteria with the plant results in the plant tissues, root, stem and leaf, giving a larger and more vigorous plant than is the case where the bacteria are not present.

It has been found that different varieties of legume bacteria are necessary for most of the various legumes. The variety of bacteria good for red and white clover is no good for alfalfs or sweet clover; the variety good for field pease is no good for field beans, and the variety good for field beans is no good for soy beans, and so on with other legumes. If any particular legume crop has not been growing satisfactorily in any particular field, it is questionable if the right kind of legume bacteria is present in the soil of that field. So, before a satisfactory crop can be grown the right bacteria have to be introduced. For instance, the cultivation of alfalfa is a new practice in many sections. If sweet clover is common in the district it is probable that the right bacteria are there for alfalfa, as the variety good for sweet clover is good for alfalfa. If it is not present, it is doubtful if a good crop will be grown; hence the difficulty often met with in getting alfalfa established in a new district unless the bacteria are first introduced. There are various ways of introducing the bacteria are present and scatter this over and work it into the field to be treated. This method was the first adopted. It is not practicable, however, in most cases.

Legume Seed Inoculation.—Another way is to inoculate the seed

Legume Seed Inoculation.—
Another way is to inoculate the seed
of the legume crop to be sown with
a pure culture of the right variety of bacteria. When this is done, the bacteria are on the surface of the seed when it germinates in the soil seed when it germinates in the soil and so get into the young roots. These cultures of legume bacteria are prepared in bacteriological laboratories and sold so much per culture. They are known as nitro-cultures or legume bacteria cultures, and various other trade names have been icus other trade names have been given to them. The Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College was the first to produce these cultures satisfactorily for distribution on the American continent. They are sold from the laboratory for the nominal sum of 50 cents each, to cover cost of material, container. They are sold from the laboratory for the nominal sum of 50 cents each, to cover cost of material, container and postage. Each culture is sufficient for one bushel of seed. Thousands are sent out annually to all parts of Canada on application for the same. Letters received from those who have used these cultures speak very highly of this method of inoculation as shown by the following excerpts:

Comox, B.C.: "In the spring of 1914 you sent me some alfalfa culture suitable for this district. After ture suitable for this district. After two years, I have to report that the inoculated patches have flourished exceedingly well and are making most luxuriant growth, entirely crowding out the weeds and showing a splendid color. The others which were not inoculated have almost entirely died out and the few plants left were small and very pale. In fact, I have recently ploughed them up."

Edmonton, Alberta: "We made many tests in Ontario which proved to us that even alfalfa screenings would produce a greater growth the first and second year, after being treated with the bacterial culture, than the very best quality of alfalfa seed would without treatment. We have been using the becomes. have been using the bacteria here, and have had a very good result the

Fort William: "Regarding the cultures which you supplied last springs they were used on a field of peas of an early variety. The larger portion of the seed was inoculated, but part was planted in the ordinary way as a check plant. The seeding way as a check plat. The seeding was all done about the 12th of May. In twelve weeks the whole field had reached maturity with the exception of the uninoculated strip which was still green. I was not aware that the use of cultures hastened maturity of this legume, but it appears from this experiment that the crop was not only improved in yield, but growth and maturity were hastened. The part of the crop grown from inoculated seed gave excellent results and in future cultures will be used on all legumes

cultures will be used on all legumes grown on the home farm."
Cultures are distributed from the Bacteriological Laboratory, O. A. C., Guelph, for inoculating seed of alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, crimson clover, alsike clover, vetches, peas, sweet peas, cow peas, field peas, beans and soy beans.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Horses which are well groomed will stand the farm work better than those which are neglected.

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