



# To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

## CONVERSION PROPOSALS

**T**HE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, **GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.**

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds **AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th**, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,  
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

## TWO BAD INSECT PESTS

### Play Havoc With Some Field and Garden Crops.

The White Grub, Larva of the June Beetle—The Wireworm, Larva of the Click Beetle—How to Deal With Them—Calf Feeding a Real Problem.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Much injury is done to certain field and garden crops by the two insects named above. Hints as to their control are given below:

#### The White Grub.

The White Grub working and feeding beneath the soil on grass roots, field crops and garden crops, destroys many thousands of dollars' worth of effort each year, much of the destruction in the corn and strawberry fields can be charged to this insect. Pasture fields, hay meadows and grain fields are frequently much reduced in value through the roots of the plants being nibbled off by this pest. The parent of the white grub is the June Beetle, usually very common as a night flier in late June and July. The female beetle usually lays her eggs in grass land, meadows, lawns, roadsides, fence rows, bush pastures and such like places. The grubs hatch in twelve or fourteen days after the eggs are laid, they require two years to develop, living and feeding on grass and other plant roots until ready to pupate. The change from grub to mature insect takes place between the autumn of the second year and the following spring. Since these grubs live and feed beneath the soil for full two years it is impossible to reach them with poisons or sprays. Cultivation to break up the pupal cases or expose such to the weather or birds is the most efficient way to control. Old sod lands are usually heavily infested, and the crop following the first ploughing suffers heavily. A short rotation with deep autumn ploughing whenever possible, and not more than one year out of three in grass will keep the numbers down sufficiently to permit profitable crop production.

#### The Wireworm.

What is the matter with the crops? Much of the seed has failed to produce a plant and what plants have developed are weak and stunted. Scratch away the soil and look for the seed that you planted some weeks ago. If you find that the seed grain has been penetrated or partly devoured you will know that wireworms have been at work. You may even find "hard smooth shining slender cylindrical" six-legged larva at work boring and eating the seed. The wireworms vary in color from reddish to yellowish brown. The wireworm is the larva of a class of beetles commonly known as "Click Beetles" (Elateridae). These beetles frequent and breed in grass land. Fields that have been down in hay or pasture for a number of years are generally heavily infested and the first crop sown after breaking the sod usually suffers considerably. Tillage is the best agent to destroy the young beetles. A short crop rotation that does not include hay or pasture more frequently than one year in four is generally effective in controlling this pest. The ploughing should be done early in the autumn, and the land worked as much as possible before the hard freezing weather stops tillage operations. The stirring of the soil will break up many pupal cases and thereby expose the young or developing beetles to the cold and wet. All or many will perish, reducing the possibility of serious infestation on cultivated lands during the following season.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

#### Calf Feeding a Real Problem.

It is well known to dairymen that calves under six months old make little or no gain on pasture alone, however good the pasture may be. Their feeding is a real problem. For this reason dairymen try to have the calves come in the fall so they will be ready for pasture in the spring.

Spring calves or calves born in late winter should be kept in the barn during the summer if they are to make proper growth. It is well to have a small pasture or yard in connection in which they can run a few hours a day. In hot weather, the night is the better time for them to be out of doors.

For feed, skim milk, mixed whole oats and corn half and half, and clover or alfalfa hay, are always satisfactory rations. When there is a shortage of skim milk or clover or alfalfa hay, some oilmeal will greatly add to the ration.

Calf scours are frequently caused in summer by unclean pails. Tin pails should be used, and they should be washed every day and set out in the sun.

Every farm and country home should feed itself, and to do this it is necessary for each family to grow garden vegetables and small fruits.

All corn cribs and grain bins should be carefully inspected to see that they are rat and mouse proof. A concrete foundation for storage buildings is advisable whenever it is practicable.

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