



# 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 unmaturing 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.

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### SILAGE FERMENTATION

Gives Bane or Benefit to Contents of the Silo.

Well-Packed Green Fodder Usually Comes Out Well — Various Conditions From the Same Class of Plants — Prevention of Tuberculosis in Poultry.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When a large quantity of finely-cut or divided green fodder is packed within the silo fermentation begins at once. The temperature will gradually rise and considerable carbonic acid gas will be given off during the first five days. The temperature of the surface six inches may go up considerably above 100 deg. Fahrenheit, due to air entering and permitting fermentative processes which are not possible deeper in the mass out of reach of the free air or oxygen supply. Under good practice, where the ensiling has been well done, the temperature two feet down will not exceed 140 deg. Fahrenheit during the first five days, the temperature will then gradually drop back to 100 deg. or less.

Green Fodder For the Silo Should Be Well Packed.

Well-packed green fodder carrying a normal amount of moisture will contain within the small spaces just enough air to carry the fermentation to the desired point for proper silage making. If an excess amount of air is present through improper cutting and packing of the fodder the fermentations will be carried too far, moulds will form and spoil part of the silage. Numerous agents are present and ready to function should conditions favor their development in the ensiled mass. The plant enzymes, invertase and zymase, together with the acid forming bacteria lactic acid and vini acetal are of the greatest importance in silage making. Numerous other bacteria are present, and if conditions favor their development to a greater degree than they favor the development of the lactic and acetic acid formers the silage produced will not be of the highest grade. The plant cells of the cut or shredded green fodder that is placed in the silo are still alive and carry the chemical substances commonly known as enzymes. These enzymes are the agents that break down the starch and increase the sugar content during the first few days of the fermentative process, apparently preparing the way for the acid forming bacteria which become very active after the fifth or sixth day and control the completion of the silage making process if conditions are normal.

Many Activities in the Silo Useful and Otherwise.

The vast difference in the condition of the various fodders used in silage making at the time of ensiling gives rise to various activities both useful and otherwise within the silo. Different degrees of greenness or ripeness, different classes of plants, difference in moisture content, presence or absence of desirable bacteria in quantity, will have their influence on the final product. So we see silage of various colors, odors and flavors made from the same class of forage plants. The temperature within the silo after the silage making is completed may vary from freezing near the wall to 85 degrees near or at the center of the silo.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

No Way of Telling.

There recently entered the office of a Toronto dentist a most extraordinary looking youth, very loudly dressed and wearing a most vacuous expression. His hat was forced down upon his ears so that they stuck out at right angles and he made known his troubles in a low murmur utterly devoid of emotion. "I am afraid to administer gas," whispered the dentist to his assistant, when it was ascertained that the youth wanted a tooth extracted. "Why so?" asked the assistant. "How," demanded the dentist, "am I to know when he is unconscious?"

Early After-Harvest Cultivation.

"A stitch in time saves nine." In the case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seeds, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation is one of the best ways to destroy annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle, Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mustard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual Sow Thistle. Plough shallow, not more than three or four inches deep, immediately after harvest, and harrow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

One and a half oz. of formalin in 15½ oz. of water fed at the rate of one teaspoonful per pint of milk is a good remedy in the case of diarrhoea in calves.