

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

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

## CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE 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.

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## ANGORA.

### Land of Goats Traces Ancestry to European Celts.

A city founded by Midas of the touch of gold; overrun two centuries before Christ by far-wandering cousins of the Irishman of to-day; a great and wealthy community under Rome and Byzantium—and in spite of its checkered history and its past glory, known to recent generations in the West only because of a long-haired goat!

Such is Angora in Central Asia Minor, where Mustapha Kemal Pasha has set up "the Angora Government" which he claims to be the real Government of Turkey, and from where, supposedly surrounded by Bolshevik agents, he is issuing defiant messages to the Allies.

The remote kinsmen of the Irish who figure in the history of Angora were 20,000 Celts from central Europe, who, unable to push into Greece, decided to try their luck across the Hellespont. After harrying the country for half a century they were forced to settle around Angora, then known as Ancyra. Their country became known as Galatia. There St. Paul is supposed to have found a Christian church to the congregation of which he addressed his "Epistle to the Galatians." In the fourth century, the Celtic language was still to be heard in Galatia, according to St. Jerome.

The Celtic invaders were always in the minority and were finally absorbed, as the Norman conquerors of England were absorbed by the Saxons. Many observers profess to see the effects of Celtic blood in the people of Angora to-day, and describe them as lighter in complexion than the people of other parts of the near East, and "the most genial of the Mohammedans of Asia Minor."

Ancyra dwindled to a village under Celtic rule, but following the annexation of Galatia to the Roman Empire in 25 B.C. and during the hundred years in which it was maintained as the Roman frontier province, the city took on great importance. One of the most famous of the ruins of Asia Minor is that of a beautiful marble temple in Angora dedicated "to Rome and Augustus."

During the Byzantine period Ancyra became even more important, its position between Constantinople and Mesopotamia and Persia making it the metropolis of interior Asia Minor. The rising power of the Turks was indicated by the fall of Ancyra into their hands more than a hundred years before the fall of Constantinople. But Ancyra was captured shortly afterward by the Christian crusaders during one of their farthest sorties inland and was held by them for eighteen years until 1360 when it again fell into Turkish hands.

Though marble reminders of its ancient glory are scattered about in the Angora of to-day, it is predominantly a dingy city of mud brick houses and narrow streets. A mosque is built against one of the marble walls of the noble old Augustan temple. The walls and gates of the city are constructed of fragments of demolished Greek and Roman buildings, colonnades and other structures.

The city is 220 miles southwest of Constantinople. It has a population of about 30,000, approximately a third of them Armenians who speak Turkish. It is perched on a rocky plateau to the north of which are fertile valleys and to the south of which stretch plains merging finally into a great desert. On these southern plains are pastured large herds of sheep, and goats with long silky hair, which have made the name Angora familiar to western ears. Large quantities of wool and mohair are exported.

Cats, and to a less extent dogs and other animals in the neighborhood of Angora have unusually long silky hair. It is believed that the climate and perhaps the soil of the region are responsible for this peculiar development.

### Jack Frost as a Friend.

Let those who will growl when telegrams hang on the wall. To millions Jack Frost comes as a friend, and not always in disguise, either.

His influence on soil is wonderful. Besides reducing it to a much finer state of tillage than can be produced by any implements known to man, he improves its fertility and adds to its quantity.

The highest counts of bacteria in soil—and there may be 100,000,000 in a grain—have been obtained in hard winters, and it is during such seasons that the disintegration of rock which produces fresh particles of soil goes on most rapidly.

As water passes from the liquid to the solid state its expansive power is about 150 tons to a square foot, which is equal to the weight of a column of rock about one-third of a mile in height. Then comes the thaw, and as the water contracts away crumbles the surface of the rock, to go to make the soil from which we draw our sustenance.

### War Knits.

He (after he had watched her knitting for an hour) — What are you knitting?

She—I don't know yet.

Millet is a splendid smother crop and weed seed destroyer, especially when cut thickly for hay and cut early.