



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.

WATER IN FARM HOMES

Compression System Will Give
General Satisfaction.

Water Pumped Into a Metal Tank
Against Compressed Air—Various
Methods of Working the Pump—
Air Valves a Necessity—Seven
Steps to Success in Poultry
Culture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

In my last article I described briefly the attic tank system of water supply for the rural home. This system has given very good satisfaction in the past, but I doubt if it will be installed in many homes in the future, as there is now on the market something very much superior in many respects. I refer to the compression water system, which I will try to describe in a few words.

How the System Operates.

The chief feature of this system is that water is pumped into a strong air-tight cylindrical metal tank against the entrapped air which is compressed in the upper portion of the tank, and the compressed air constitutes the power to drive the water out of the tank when a faucet is opened on the discharge line. This is very simple. The metal tank will vary in size according to the amount of water used, but a common size is 6 feet by 2½ or 3 feet. It should be kept about full of water and at a pressure varying from 40 to 45 lbs. Greater pressure, if required, may be secured by pumping the water to a higher level than named in the tank, or by pumping some air into the tank before any water is pumped in. A water gauge is attached to one side of the tank to indicate the height of the water in the tank, and on the discharge pipe close to the tank is a pressure gauge. The tank must be kept in a frost-proof place—say the cellar, or an underground pit. The water keeps cool, clean and fresh in this tight tank.

Methods of Working the Pump.

There are many different ways of operating the pump in order to fill the tank. By hand, by windmill, by gasoline engine, or by electric motor. A few minutes of pumping each day by hand will keep the ordinary-sized house supplied with plenty of water. When the pump can be operated by windmill or electric motor, there is the great advantage of automatic starting and stopping of the pump. The automatic electric water systems of the present day are very convenient and also very efficient. In case of shallow wells and cisterns the pump and motor can be located inside the house or barns. As farmers get electric current these automatic systems will become very common both for shallow and deep wells. The automatic systems require very little attention and are very noiseless. There are several styles or designs, but any of them of reputable firms will give good satisfaction if the installation has been done properly and if the outfit be given good care.

If soft water as well as hard water is required under pressure, two tanks are necessary, one for soft and one for hard. Only one pump is required in this double tank outfit.

Air Valves a Necessity.

Pumps used in connection with compression systems must be provided with an air valve for renewing the air in the tank because the air dissolves in the water and escapes with it. If means for pumping in air were not provided for, the tank would eventually become water-logged and the system would be rendered absolutely useless.

The compression water system is described and illustrated in Bulletin 267, entitled "Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal." A copy may be secured without cost by dropping a line to the Department of Physics, O. A. Guelph, Ont. Give us a chance to help you to solve your water supply problem.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Seven Steps to Success in Poultry Culture.

1. Keep accurate records. Little progress can be made without this first step.
2. Feed a properly balanced ration. Such a ration furnishes nutrients for growth, maintenance, fattening and eggs. The production of eggs must be a constant aim.
3. Give proper care and comfort by good housing and management. Discomforts are: Extremes of heat and cold, hunger and thirst, foul air and dampness, and diseases and parasites.
4. Keep standard-bred, utility stock. There are five good breeds for the farm: Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Leghorn, Wyandotte and Orpington. Varieties of these have been bred for heavy egg-production.
5. Breed from the best, both male and female.
6. Sell unprofitable stock.
7. Market graded products. Maximum returns are secured from graded products. Markets demand a constant supply, and this calls for community co-operation.

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