

Closing Day of Sale Saturday, Oct. 11th

This is the last chance to procure your Fall Shoes at greatly reduced prices. We are offering some Special Bargains for the last day so don't fail to give us a call.

- Here are a few of them:
- MEN'S BROWN & BLACK BALS, leather soles, narrow toes, to clear at **2.00**
 - MEN'S BROWN & BLACK BALS, leather soles, rubber heels, to clear at **4.50**
 - WOMEN'S BLACK PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS, sport heels, to clear at **2.45**

REPAIRING AS USUAL
The Cash Shoe Store J. S. McILRAITH

Wanted at Once

50 Old Cream Separators—Any Model

I will allow from \$15 to \$20 for Old Separators traded in on a NEW MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR, during October only. Friends, this is a real bargain the Lister Company is offering. It will save you money to buy now. Don't wait and miss this chance. I can not repeat this after October. I will guarantee the price not raised on Melottes to suit this occasion. Over 750,000 Melottes now in daily use.

HORSE FOR SALE, about 1100 lbs.
CALL AT **DURHAM MACHINE SHOP F. W. Moon — Machinist**

HAMPDEN

The severe frost that visited this part over a week ago, nipped the potato tops and whitened the corn leaves. Now every farmer is in a rush to get the corn housed for ensilage before the snow falls, to say nothing of the thrashing. This is no doubt the busiest time of the year.

Mr and Mrs Hamilton and Mr and Mrs Gordon Geddes of Durham, were recent guests with Mr and Mrs A. McLean.

Mr and Mrs J. Mather and daughter Mary were Crawford visitors a week ago.

Mr and Mrs John Leith of Holstein were visiting with Mr and Mrs Jack Sharpe the beginning of the week.

Prayer meeting will be held at the home of Mr and Mrs Jas Byers on Wednesday evening.

IN MEMORIAM

SIBBALD, In Durham, Sept. 27th, Virginia Rose, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sibbald, (nee Winnie Fagan) aged 16 months, 19 days.

Only a little white rosebud, sent us to rear,
Only a life to love while she was here,
Only our baby Rose now at rest,
Small, but how dear to us, God knows best.

For successful advertising try the Review columns.

"How do you know he's in love?"
"What else would make a man absent minded enough to put his dirty shirt to bed and then jump down the clothes chute?"

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

What Ontario May Learn From California Fruit Growers

An Immense Range of Business—The Market Still Growing—Organized Effort Pays the Producer—Legume Inoculation—The New O. A. C. No. 144 Out.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange shipped 17,857,417 boxes of oranges, lemons and grapefruit in 45,258 cars to points outside California; increased its proportion of all citrus fruit grown in the state from 68.7 to 75.8 per cent.; returned \$55,223,450 to its members; lost through failure of customers only \$6,926.70; did all this business at a cost of 1.51 per cent. of the delivered value and, including advertising, 2.48 per cent. Such is the record for its last financial year of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, whose products are best known to Canadian consumers by the brand "Sunkist."

An Immense Range of Business. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is the oldest and largest of the California Co-operatives. In the last twenty years it has returned to its members \$458,000,000 from the sale of their products. It is a federation of 208 local associations with 1,000 members. The locals each have their own packing houses and are fully responsible, financially and otherwise, for their own local activities. They are grouped into 21 district exchanges. Each district exchange has one director on the board of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which owns the brand "Sunkist" and acts as the Central Selling Agency for all the fruit. It has business connections with 3,500 wholesalers, who serve 400,000 retailers, who in turn serve 112,000,000 consumers in Canada and the United States.

The Market Is Still Growing. The market demand for its products is being constantly increased by the Exchange. Twenty-five years ago the orange growers of the State were faced with what they thought was over-production. Since then production has quadrupled and the crop is still consumed. Judicious advertising and merchandising methods have kept demand equal to or ahead of supply. A levy of four cents a box on oranges and 6 1/2 cents a box on lemons pays for it all. Advertising and dealers' service work is directed chiefly to the retailer and consumer. In any cross-road village in Ontario, where you could not buy an Ontario apple, you will find oranges constantly displayed according to directions worked out by those wide-awake growers in Southern California.

Lower Freight Rates Secured. Last year an arrangement was made with the railways by which, through the use of larger cars and quantity shipments, a lower freight rate was secured on oranges. The reduction will effect a saving of \$3,000,000 a year to the orange growers of the State. This works out to 14 cents a box. The total cost of the organization's services, exclusive of advertising, is 8.86 cents per box or less than half the amount of the reduction.

Organized Effort Pays the Producer. The oldest and best Co-operative Marketing Association of California, after a quarter of a century of successful experience, is still demonstrating that the farmers' marketing problems can only be solved through organized marketing effort by the farmers themselves.—It. D. Colquhoun, Professor of Marketing, O. A. College, Guelph.

Legume Inoculation. The popularity of the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College is attested by the following statement: During 1923 a total of 4,374 cultures of legume bacteria for seed inoculation were prepared and sent out. Of this number alfalfa was most frequently asked for, with 1,892; Red clover, 346; sweet clover, 622; peas, 524; alsike, 143; soy beans, 83; beans, 71; sweet peas, 39; vetch, 31; white clover, 1. The crannymen and the cheese-makers asked for and were supplied with 147 lactis starters, and 63 Bularcum cultures.

The multiplicity of influence of the various bacteria sent from the Bacteriological Department during the year had a very noticeable influence on legumes of the fields and the finished dairy products of the factories.

The New O. A. C. No. 144 Out. The O. A. C. No. 144 oat was obtained from the Siberian variety through nursery plant selection. This oat, which matures about the same time as the Banner, has a spreading head, white grain and less than the average per cent. of hull found in oats. The straw is strong and it has proved to be an excellent yielder of grain.

When tested on thirty-two farms situated in twenty-one different counties in Ontario in 1923, it outyielded the O. A. C. No. 72 by 5.7 bushels, the O. A. C. No. 3 by 10.3, and the Liberty Hullless oat by 17.3 bushels of grain per acre. In replicate plot tests at the College in the average of the last five years, it surpassed the O. A. C. No. 72 by 4.3 and the Banner by 5.6 bushels of grain per acre. During this five-year period the straw of this variety lodged less than either the O. A. C. No. 72 or Banner Oats.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Salt serves as a spice or condiment which whets the appetite and increases the palatability of feed for live stock.

Here and There

The Earl of Leitrim, Irish peer, who has been touring Canada, was much struck with the resemblance between north-west Ireland and the maritime provinces, with their wooded hills, sandy beaches and plenty of fish and game, as playgrounds for the tourist.

What is believed to be the largest salmon ever caught by hook and line in waters adjacent to Vancouver, B.C., was landed at Horseshoe Bay, Howe Sound, recently by A. C. Cohen. The fish measured four feet, one inch in length and weighed 64 pounds. It took 35 minutes to land it.

Irwin S. Cobb, the famous American humorist, has been hunting in the St. Maurice valley, served by Canadian Pacific lines. This is by no means his first trip to Canadian hunting and fishing centres, as he is a keen sportsman and has visited the wilds in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

FALL FAIR DATES
Chatsworth Oct. 9 and 10
Winter Fair, Guelph Nov. 10-13
Royal Ag. Winter Fair Nov. 18-26



RATES

\$250 & UNDER	5%
OVER 250 TO \$500	7%
5 - 10	10%
10 - 30	12%
30 - 50	15%
50 - 60	18%
60 - 80	20%
80 - 100	24%

WHEN remitting any amount up to \$100, you will combine safety, economy and convenience by using Royal Bank Money Orders. They will be cashed by any Bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) without charge.

You will find our Money Orders payable in U.S. Dollars and Sterling most convenient for making small remittances to the United States and Great Britain.



The Royal Bank of Canada

Durham Branch J. A. Rowland, Manager

The Moderation League of Ontario

President, Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C.

The large majorities in favor of Government Control cast, one after the other, by the Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were not made possible by the votes of only those who desired a change for the purpose of personal indulgence. There could have been no adoption of Government Control had it not been for the votes of total abstainers. In Manitoba, after almost a year, only a small proportion of those who voted for Government Control has taken out permits to purchase liquors.

An examination of the figures will further show that very many people who had previously voted for Prohibition had, after several years' trial, decided that the time had come for a change.

Why?
Not because it was desired to revert to the old "Bar" system of drinking. Not because there was any question about the universal desire for temperance, respect for law, and decent environment for the children. Not because the public conscience had become deadened.

But Because:
There had grown a feeling, amounting to a conviction, that Prohibition was not living up to the prophecies of those who had advocated its adoption, and that it was creating evils as great as those it pretended to subdue, but much more difficult to deal with.

Thoughtful men and women do not ignore what they experience and observe. It is generally agreed that a step was taken in the right direction when the public drinking bar was abolished. But the good of that step has been challenged by the enormous traffic done by the Bootlegger and the huge output of the home-brewer and illicit distiller.

The Moderation League proposes to hold to the good that has been accomplished, but to meet squarely the challenge of the Bootlegger and the Moonshiner.

Prohibition does not frighten the Bootlegger. It created him, and it keeps him alive.

Does anyone doubt how the Bootlegger will vote on October 23rd? Does anyone think that if the Bootlegger could be assured that present conditions would last for, say, ten years he would not greatly extend his business, and become even more daring in his operations?

In the meantime the Bootlegger has grown wealthy and powerful. No matter what is done he will not be easily abolished. Drinking continues on a scale the magnitude of which is unsuspected by the ordinary citizen, and consequences, which do not find their way into statistics, but are nevertheless disastrous to the individuals concerned and to the community, follow.

The decent, self-respecting and law-abiding citizen has been penalised, but the crime of the other class, provided they are conducted with sufficient secrecy, have remained unchecked.

The Province is also losing the huge revenue which those who desire to use liquor, properly and moderately, are willing to pay for the privilege. Can the Province afford to lose this revenue? Can it continue to ignore the conditions being created on every side?

The answer lies with the electorate.

With many of the ideals of Prohibition the Moderation League of Ontario is in entire sympathy. The only motive underlying the activities of the League is that of a sincere desire to promote the interests, social, financial, and moral of the Province. There is no wish to provoke controversy or ill-feeling. Appeal is made to the experience and observation—not to the passions and prejudices—of the people of Ontario. It is contended that there exist sufficient grounds obvious to anyone who does not wilfully close his eyes to them and regarding which there is no difference of opinion, to justify the position taken by the League.

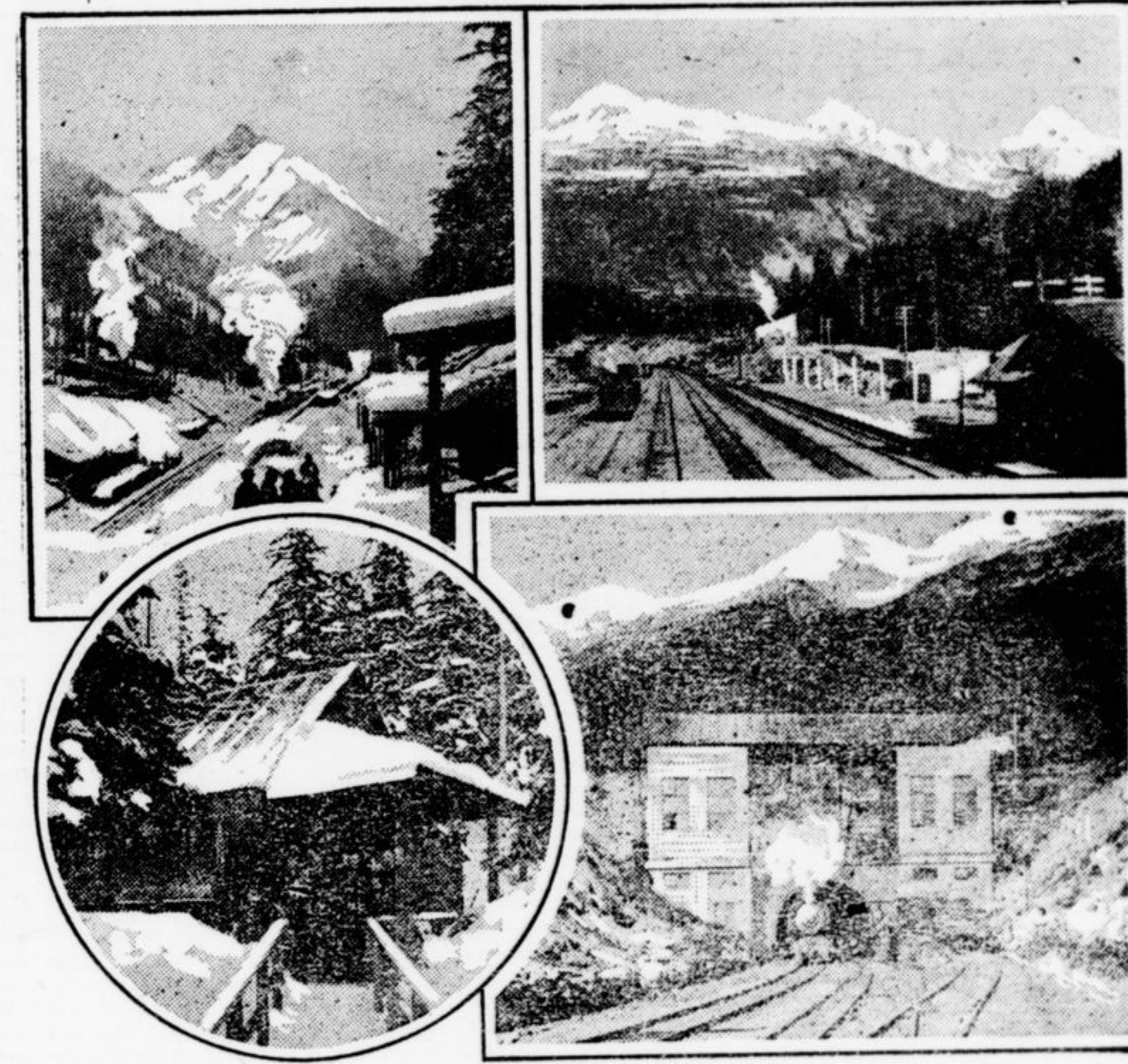
Altogether, the time has come for a change.
Government Control can be had by marking your Ballot as follows:—

1	Are you in favour of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?	
2	Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?	X

MARK YOUR BALLOT HERE

Provincial Headquarters, 9 Richmond Street East, Toronto
Telephone: Main 8387 and Main 1193
F. Gordon Osler, Treasurer R. J. Christie, Vice-President C. D. Boyce, Secretary

LINING THE CONNAUGHT TUNNEL



Upper left—In spite of heavy snowfalls and below zero weather the work of lining the Connaught Tunnel is continued throughout the winter months. The cloud-wrapped heights of Mount Abbott and Ross Peak stand as western sentinels of the little town.

Upper right—Glacier, B.C., showing Mount Macdonald, 9,422 feet, through which the five mile Connaught Tunnel passes. East Peak, 9,353, is in the centre of the picture and Mount Sir Donald, one of the most beautiful peaks in the Canadian Rockies, with an altitude of 10,000 feet, is on the extreme right.

Lower left—The resident engineer's bungalow nestles among giant evergreens on the banks of the Illecillewaet River. Lower right—Western Portal of the Connaught Tunnel, showing the fan house and the two large 14 ft. steel fans which ventilate the "big hole."

High up on the crest of the lofty Selkirk with half a dozen of the finest mountain peaks in the world hunching their snow-clad shoulders about its rows of trim brown houses, lies the picturesque town of Glacier on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through British Columbia. Three and a half miles distant from this little construction centre, which has virtually been called into being through the lining of the Connaught Tunnel, hangs the great Illecillewaet Glacier on the slopes of Mount Macdonald and two miles nearer nestles Glacier House, the annual mecca of thousands of summer tourists.

Few of the surrounding peaks at Glacier are less than 9,000 feet in altitude. The famous Cheops, Mount Sir Donald, Ross, Eagle and Abbott Peaks encircle the little settlement. In winter time a blanket of snow enfolds town and mountains alike. In spring the brilliant yellow slide lilies follow the ever-receding snow line as it climbs higher and higher up the mountain sides. Life is enlivened in the summer time by the crowds of guests who throng Glacier House and transforms the scene again with generous splashes of orange, crimson and russet.

Common interest in the great engineering project under way has brought about a very definite community spirit at Glacier. For almost every youngster's daddy works in the big tunnel in one or other of the various branches of work which the lining demands, and every household is regulated by a schedule of working hours which begin at 5 a.m. and end at 11.5. Half a hundred children attend the little brown school house and various clubs for the grown-ups provide interests of a recreational and cultural nature.

Engineers, foremen, carpenters, machinists, drillers, electricians, laborers and train crews, make up the wage earners among the 500 residents of Glacier. Single men live in a well ordered camp. Here, as in the little homes where the men with families live, all the conveniences of a modern city are enjoyed including electric lights and running water piped from a nearby mountain stream.

The lining of this five mile tunnel, the longest on the American continent, with a steel reinforced concrete jacket represents one of the most interesting engineering projects now under way anywhere in the world.

Beneath 6,000 feet of mountain the Connaught Tunnel cuts under Mount Macdonald between the stations of Connaught and Glacier. With the opening of this underground short-cut in 1916 the Canadian Pacific Railway overcame the many difficulties which the old Rogers Pass route had presented. Track curvature to an amount corresponding to seven complete circles was eliminated; the summit attained by the Railway was reduced by 552 feet; the trackage was shortened by four and a half miles and more than four miles of snow sheds which had been necessary on the slopes of Mount Macdonald were dispensed with.

The lining of the "big hole" was begun in 1920 and when this work is completed the Connaught Tunnel will stand as one of the finest and most complete engineering jobs in the universe. Undertaken in the name of safety, the Connaught Tunnel has always been a "safety first" proposition. Throughout its construction days, during the eight years that it has been in operation and the four years that it has already taken to line it, it has been singularly free from accident.

Nearly 500,000 sacks of Canadian cement will have gone into the lining of the Connaught Tunnel when it is finished. Practically all the machinery used in the work is Canadian made, including the huge compressors and powerful motors. The four types of reinforced steel collapsible forms, which are used in the various stages of the lining process, came from a western Canadian plant and the Sydney E. Jenkins Company, B.C., Limited, construction engineers are in charge of its lining.

The tunnel's concrete jacket is completed in sections 22 feet long, each section taking about four or five days to prepare, when it is sometimes necessary to do considerable blasting, one day to fill with concrete and three days in which to set. Six complete sets of forms are at work within the tunnel which means a completed section for every working day in the week, or a total of 132 feet in six days.

More than 100 powerful flood lamps illuminate the tunnel at these six working points. Owing to the remarkable ventilating system, which in itself is one of the most interesting and important features of the tunnel, working conditions are excellent. At the western portal two great steel fans, driven by two 500 h.p. four cylinder semi-Diesel engines, turn at the rate of 255 revolutions a minute driving a brisk breeze through the five-mile length of this great underground passage. The ventilation thus created makes it possible for trains to pass through the tunnel with practically no discomfort to passengers and for workmen to remain at their tasks for eight consecutive hours without detriment to health or vigor.

One comes upon many surprising things in the course of a walk through the great double-tracked tunnel. Grains of wheat fallen from the thousands of cars of Canada's 1923 bumper crop which have passed through on their way to the port of Vancouver have taken root for many yards within each portal and the tiny field mice ever in search of provender scamper across the tracks within the very heart of the tunnel. At two points in the tunnel walls lead through the solid quartzite rock to the snapper bore and here in this miniature tunnel one "two brilliantly illuminated and immaculate white lunches." White capped chefs preside in the underground restaurants dispensing steaming soup and fragrant coffee to the all arms who are bringing to completion the lining of the Connaught Tunnel.