

### At Home Come in & Chat Awhile

—Ruth Raeburn.

Dear Prudence:  
Very pleased to hear from you once more, and I am glad I can accede to your request and review young people's books suitable for Christmas gifts.

This time Clara Bernhardt has most kindly reviewed "Creative Young Canada," which I feel sure you will find is a book of absorbing interest particularly to all young people who have contributed a letter to a young people's page.

Yours sincerely,  
RUTH RAE BURN

**Creative Young Canada**  
Edited by Dr. Aletta E. Marty, J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto, \$1.00  
Widely advertised as "the first book of its kind to appear in Canada," this attractively bound volume made its debut—uncertainly we must admit, for the success of a first venture in a new field is never assured. But when such noted writers as John W. Garvin, B.A., and Katherine Hale, in Canadian Bookman and Saturday Night reviewed it favorably, this "pioneer" was well on the road to success.

The material it contains has been compiled from the Toronto Globe "Circle of Young Canada" files of the past ten years, 1918-1928, by Dr. Marty, noted woman School Inspector. We find this noteworthy sentence in her introduction: "One of the outstanding features of the new education movement is the stress laid on the creative impulse of the child."

A sad event in connection with this book was, two weeks after its appearance, the death of Miss Agnes Delamoure or "Nancy Durham," editor of the "Circle." How happy we are, however, that she first had the great pleasure of seeing the work of her young people in book form! We who loved "Nancy Durham" are thankful that she was granted this happiness. And as a legacy, she has left us her "Foreword" to the book.

Originality predominates. How is this for an eight-year-old?

**"Left Alone"**  
I left my dollie in a corner,  
And ran to get my tea,  
And I just thought as I was eating  
What would become of me  
If Mother left ME in a corner,  
And went to get HER tea?

The book is divided into two sections, the first containing the verse and drawings of the children under fourteen years of age, and the second, the work of those from fourteen to twenty.

It was in the "Circle of Young Canada" that the great poets Marjorie L. C. Pickthall and Norah M. Holland first tried their literary wings. Arthur Stringer, Marian Keith, Fred Jacob and Amy Campbell, to mention only a few, are former members. We predict that from among the 86 young people represented in this volume, at least six will rise to literary or artistic eminence within the next ten years. This may seem a rash statement, but you have only to read the book to find the promise given.

Of these samples of verse, perhaps the most promising are by Mona McTavish ("Garthe")

**"Rain"**  
Today the sky is a still, young Nun  
In garments misty gray,  
Who grieves above a reckless world  
With lips that move to pray.

Today the sky is a sad sweet Nun  
Her tears are crystal rain;  
She pours her sorrow on the world  
To make it clean again.

In the art section, the drawings are very quaint and original. Charles Goldhamer ("Ensign") is already making headway as an artist. Although a comparatively young man, he is an instructor in the Ontario College of Art, and one has only to page through a Canadian magazine to find his illustrations.  
When Dr. Marty left for South

### CORN BORER MENACE REDUCED LAST YEAR

By Professor Lawson Caesar, Provincial Entomologist in The Farmers' Advocate.

The corn borer had already, last fall, reached to almost every part of the Province, therefore this year it has had little chance to spread farther; it has, however, become more abundant where the Corn Borer Act is not in force, and so can be found in numerous fields and gardens where it was not present last year.

Last year only eight of the worst infested counties were under the Corn Borer Act. This year much new territory was added, and the Act was put into force in all the area south of a line that ran from Coderich to about eight miles north of Toronto, and extending east from there at an average distance of about six miles from Lake Ontario to the eastern boundary of Hastings County.

Last year we had a reduction in five out of the eight counties under the Act. This year, although full data for some of the counties has not yet been obtained, we have sufficient to show that while in a few counties the borer has continued to increase, yet in the great majority, including all the heaviest infested, there has been a gratifying reduction. Last year, in the six worst infested counties of the Province, Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin and Welland, the average percentage of corn plants infested by borers was 43 per cent, a reduction of a little more than 33 per cent. The reduction in Essex and Kent the last two years has been very conspicuous as can be seen from the fact that in 1926 the corn on more than a thousand square miles in these counties was either totally or almost totally ruined, while this year there were not two dozen fields in them ruined.

In the few counties in which the borer continued to increase this year in spite of the clean-up measures, a good deal of early sweet corn was grown, and the increase seems in some way to have been associated with this fact. We are, however, hopeful that with a little extra care and study, we shall soon be able to make a reduction in these counties. It should be remembered, too, that the increase in these counties was not nearly so great as it would have been if there had been no Act there.

It is not planned to bring any new counties under the Act this year, but in all counties where only the southern portion was included last year there will be an extension to either the whole of the county or to all but the northern part. Extensions are made only when the degree of infestation seems to justify them.

Farmers should study the best methods of clean-up. The main difficulty in conforming to the requirements of the regulations under the Act is the amount of hand-picking on fields that is often needed. Every farmer should, therefore, strive to lessen this as much as possible by cutting the corn low, and crushing the stubble well, or by discing it twice or by using any other

Africa last June, where she is inspecting schools, she took with her many copies of "Creative Young Canada." By these she hopes to introduce young South Africa to Young Canada. Therefore its educational value cannot be estimated.

Another factor of this book is the encouragement it has given its contributors. Nothing more encourages a young writer than seeing his or her work in printed form.

Continued success to "Creative Young Canada" with her protecting rose colored jacket over her smart green cover.  
CLARA BERNHARDT

**Strenuous Beauty Treatment**  
Country Editor—"What happened to Lena, your 600-pound fat lady? She looks a lot younger than she used to."  
Tent Showman—"She sure does. The outfit ran into a cyclone a couple of weeks ago. It couldn't budge Lena, but it lifted her face."

### Lord Morley Revealed Some Cabinet Secret

John Morley, who in his earlier writings used to spell the word God with a small "g" until an irreverent correspondent one day addressed him as "Mr. Morley" would probably have spelled the British Empire without a capital till the end of his days. He was a little Englander, a pacifist and proud of it. Therefore his position in the Asquith cabinet in the days preceding the war was an extremely difficult one. In the end it became impossible and he and John Burns resigned rather than sanction a declaration of war against Germany. He withdrew into a dignified retirement and said no word then or later to justify his course. There was no need. His record was well known, and if in the fever of war enthusiasm he was regarded with contempt at least he escaped the odium of being a pro-German which was attached to his colleague, Lord Haldane. He neither helped nor hindered the war and when it was over he was too magnanimous or too scornful to point out that some of the things the war was supposed to yield were not produced, and that in a decade there would be a great change in the attitude of the average Englishman toward it.

**Lloyd George a Sorry Figure**  
There has now been published in the New Republic a memorandum of events set down by Lord Morley from July 24 to August 4, 1914. It deals with the discussions in the cabinet which preceded the determination of the British government to stand by Belgium. In that record nobody emerges with much credit except Morley himself and Burns for at least they stood fast to the principles of a lifetime and gave up office and emolument rather than sanction war. Several others were about to leave but at the last moment they changed their minds and remained. Lord Morley writes without any bitterness but his scorn for some of his colleagues, and particularly for Lloyd George, cannot be concealed. Lloyd George was a more vociferous apostle of pacifism than even Morley, but he probably perceived not less clearly than the wrongs of Belgium, that if he left the government on this issue his political career would be closed, at least for some years to come, although the example of Campbell Bannerman and his own fortunes after the Boer war might have reassured him. Lloyd George's uppermost thought when he knew Morley would leave was that the action would leave those who remained in rather a big hole. But he chose this excavation rather than the political grave he saw yawning for him.  
**Not Belgium But France**  
We suppose that nine out of ten

readers even today would say, if asked, that the chief motive of Great Britain in entering the war was to preserve the neutrality of Belgium. Ninety-nine out of a hundred recruits in the early months felt that they were going to the assistance of a plucky nation that had been knocked down and trampled on by a large and brutal nation. They would learn with amazement from Lord Morley that the matter of Belgium was hardly discussed in the cabinet when the decision for peace or war was being made. It is true that when the die was cast, Belgium was raised as the rallying flag. Nothing was said publicly about the understanding with France. In the Cabinet everything was said about it. To the very last there was no proposal that for the sake of the treaty of 1839 a British land force should be despatched to help Belgium. Until the day when Grey had to set up his whole case in the House of Commons any obligations to Belgium were considered as secondary to obligations to France. What were these obligations? We do not know to this day, and that is probably the reason so much suspicion and criticism have been provoked by the new naval entente. As Morley says a treaty or an alliance is a definite thing. It is set down in black and white. Each party knows exactly to what it is committed. It is a bargain from which one may withdraw if the other fails to do his part.

**The French Entente**  
An entente is something very different, and it was the entente with Belgium that caused the British Government to enter the war. Conversations had been held between Cambon and Grey in 1912, in which it was agreed that Britain should be left perfectly free to decide whether she would assist France by armed force. Morley contended that no immediate aggressive action was entailed unless there was action against France in the Channel or the North Sea. When Germany promised to abstain from attacking the north coast of France if Britain remained neutral, Grey said the engagement was far too narrow. Morley dissented and wanted this accepted as a basis for widening and enlargement. This was on August 2 and no word had been said about a British Expeditionary Force. The argument proceeded with perhaps ten or eleven members of the Cabinet seeming to dissent from Grey's view that there was some moral obligation to help France and also a practical reason because of France's importance to Britain in the Mediterranean.  
**Grey's Threat**  
One of the most interesting passages in the document concerns the entente says Morley. "An entente is vague, rests on points of honor to be construed by accident and convenience. The Prime Minister and Grey had both of them assured the House of Commons that we had no engagements unknown to the country. Yet here we were con-

fronted with engagements that were vast indeed because indefinite and undefinable." His own view was that Britain should remain neutral, protest the violation of Belgium's neutrality and then push on by "diplomacy". He felt that "with a fleet of overwhelming power, a disinterestedness beyond suspicion, a Foreign Minister of proved ability, truthfulness and self-control, when the smoke of battlefields had cleared from the European sky, England might have exerted an influence not to be acquired by a hundred of her little Expeditionary Forces." John Burns hesitated long about resigning because he was a stiff party man and weighed the gravity of the action, but Grey threatened to resign if neutrality was decided on, and Asquith said he would not lose Grey. So there was nothing for him and Burns to do but what they did.—J. V. McAree in Toronto Mail and Empire.

South Africa should look well before making the leap of secession from Britain. The last state might be worse than the first.

Let me do my work from day to day,  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
Let me find it in my heart to say,  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,  
"This is my work: my blessing, not my doom,  
Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
This work can be done in the right way."  
—Henry Van Dyke.

**This is Too Much Scotch**  
The Scotchman hailed a taxi: "How much to take me to the station?"  
"Fifty cents."  
"And how much for my suitcase?"  
"Oh, I'll take that for nothing."  
"That's fine," said the Scot, as he put the suitcase in the car. "Go ahead; I'll walk."



### Gentlemen Prefer Both

FOR that reason it behooves us modern feminines to look to the care of our wheat blonde or raven black hair . . . which ever the case may be. Smart, alluring, subtly distinguished coiffures by specialists in beauty culture.  
We give special attention to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Hair Cutting and all our work is done on a strictly satisfied customer basis.

**R. Whitmore**  
: Tonsorialist  
Durham, Ontario



### Remember This Number Phone 23

NOT it down on a card and place it in one of the side pockets. It is the number that will bring to your immediate assistance a roadside service, day or night, in the event you should ever need it. Charges always moderate. No tipping. Remember the number. Phone 23.

**Noble's Garage**  
Garafraxa St., Durham

## A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned!



Save 7 per cent. by buying your Ready-to-Wear Requirements at **FINE'S**

Clip the Coupon and Save the Cash

Coupons Good October 25 to November 1, inclusive

In order to stimulate our sales during the last week of October we have decided to allow a

### 7 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

on all goods purchased here between October 25 and November 1, inclusive.

**CASH VALUE COUPON**  
This coupon entitles holder to a Cash Reduction of 7 Per Cent. on all goods purchased at Fine's Store between October 25 and November 1, inclusive.

Use the Coupon in this advertisement. No discount allowed unless Coupon is handed in to store at time of purchase.

Save money by selecting your requirements from our new stock of Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls', Ready-to-Wears.

No Old or Shelf-worn Goods in this Store  
**FINE'S** The Home of Good Clothing **Durham**

## Rexall STORE NEWS

### CARR'S COUGH SYRUP

still the best remedy for  
**Stubborn Coughs, Bronchitis,  
Sore Throat and Hoarseness**  
"Feels Good on the Throat"  
Price 50c.

A. S. A. Tablets for Headache  
and Neuralgia  
2 dozen in tin box for 25c.

**McFadden's Drug Store**  
PHONE 21 DURHAM  
C. P. R. Rail and Boat Tickets