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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1938

A Lesson From Quebec

"In these days when the cry is too often heard that the population is trooping into the cities," says *Canada's Weekly*, "it is interesting to learn that in the Province of Quebec the trend is the other way round. The claim has just been made that during the past two years there has been an increase in the rural and agricultural population of the Province of at least 75,000, and perhaps as much as 100,000. The credit for this revival of interest in rural life is naturally claimed by the National Union Goverment, which points with pride to the different projects, notably the Rural Credits Law, launched by the Department of Agriculture to encourage farmers and to increase the interest of the public in the land. However, it is one thing to pass laws and another to administer them, and probably the secret of the success of the 'back to the land movement' in Quebec is to be found in the fact that the Quebec authorities follow up their 'colonists' to see how they are getting on in their new settlements."

If this be the case, as seems likely, it carries all the more weight as an example to other provincial governments where the vacant farm problem exists. It is only throwing money away to finance a back-to-the-land scheme without establishing some form of colonization bureau to follow up the work with the necessary encouragement and guidance to the settlers until their farms have been brought back to a condition of profitable cultivation Leadership in this direction is badly needed in Prince Edward Island, where the annual increase in the number of rundown, deserted farms has become a very serious problem.

Canada At Glasgow

Noting receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Canada Comes To Glasgow" the *Saint John Citizen* says:

"A perusal of it convinced us that if Canada went, it was very evident that the Maritimes did not. A preface to the booklet signed by Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, assures the reader that the Canadian Exhibit will give visitors to the exhibition some idea of the cultural and economic resources of the Dominion and of the many and varied activities involved in their development. That the term 'some' states the case correctly, we are forced to admit; for, searching the document from cover to cover, we failed to find any mention of the Maritime Provinces save for one instance, that of the Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Prince Edward Island. This exception came as a real surprise. References to Ontario and Quebec were as prominent in the booklet as references to some of the other provinces were notable in their absence."

Our Saint John contemporary may well have been surprised at the "exception", for no such organization exists as the Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Prince Edward Island. The reference should be to the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, with which, of course, many of our Island foxmen are associated.

It would seem, from the foregoing, that a great publicity opportunity was missed by the Maritime Provinces at the Empire exhibition at Glasgow. Why could not our three provincial governments have taken the initiative in this matter, and put on an exhibit worthy of the Maritimes and of a place in any literature dealing with Canada's showing at the fair?

Senatorial Responsibilities

Commenting on the recent Ottawa caucus of the Mackenzie King faction of Ontario Liberals, a correspondent in the Globe and Mail says:

"Liberal Senators were conspicuously present, and, it may be guessed, vociferous in their pledges of support to the policies of the leader of their party. This is nothing new in the circles of either major party but does it not contribute some of the 'much' to our 'too much politics'? Our Senators are given a life job for the purpose of passing judgment upon whether legislation emanating from the House of Commons may or may not be in the best interests of the country as a whole. We expect independence in our Governor-General. Why should we not expect it in the Upper Chamber? How can the interests of the country be safeguarded when even its Upper House divides on party lines?

"Why in the name of common decency cannot these honourable pensioners devote the limited time they spend in Ottawa to the service of the Canadian people? The title and perquisite of office is given to ensure their independence and not sheltered security from which they may, with impunity, mix up in matters of patronage and political machinations of doubtful value to Canada, to say the least."

Fish And The New Treaty

The *Commercial News*, organ of the Halifax Board of Trade, agrees with other authorities quoted in these columns that the looked-for reductions in duties by the export fish trade in connection with the Canada-United States Treaty have not materialized.

In particular it says the salt fish industry will obtain less benefit from the Treaty as it now reads than it would appear at first glance. While the reductions are quite substantial, it must be remembered that Newfoundland receives the same treatment under the agreement. The Maritime salt fish merchants hoped and expected an equalization in the rate of duty, both over and under 33 per cent moisture content, which would put them in a better competitive position with Newfoundland in the important Puerto Rico market.

The industry was also keenly disappointed in the failure to secure a reduction in the duty on salt mackerel—apparently Norway is the major supplier of this article, and the United States will only grant reductions on articles to the country which is the main supplier.

Editorial Notes

All set for the New Year.

* * * *

It was a real Christmas—weather and everything combining to make it the Day of Days.

* * * *

Thomas Gray — "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife"—born this date, 1676.

* * * *

Thanks to the goodness of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, including Santa Pals, everybody experienced the Spirit of Christmas.

* * * *

Sydney is to have the first beer garden in Australia. The latest Continental gardens will be the model. It will seat 200 people, mostly under colored awnings and umbrellas. At present, however, the licensing law forbids the sale of liquor after 6 p.m.

* * * *

The Duke and Duchess of Kent have decided to take their two children to Australia. A nurse will accompany the children. The education of Prince Edward has not been considered, probably because it is now certain the Duke will not stay the usual term of Governors-General. They probably will not stay more than two years, as their absence from England will not only add greatly to pressure of duties on the King and Queen but it would also make it impossible for the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to travel far abroad.

* * * *

Increasing air travel has brought infected countries within a few days and even hours of the doors of any country. This greatly increases quarantine difficulties, because enough time does not lapse on flights for the infection to manifest itself, as was the case when it took weeks to reach one continent to another. Wireless and the airplane has brought medical and surgical treatment within the reach of everybody, but no part of the globe is now free from possible intrusion of diseases which in the past could be detected.

* * * *

A Melbourne optometrist, Mr. C. H. Flower, told optometrists in Sydney that all organic diseases and disorders could be detected in the iris of the eye. He introduced to Sydney his invention, the iridioscope. Iridiology, introduced by a Hungarian doctor, Mr. Flower explained, claimed that all parts of the body had a corresponding field on the iris of the eye. Any disturbance in any part of the body was recorded in the corresponding field or area in the iris. While only 47 to 55 per cent of medical diagnoses were correct, 85 to 95 per cent of iridiagnoses had been correct.

* * * *

For at least 25 years economists have advised the western provinces to balance their agricultural output by having recourse to mixed farming. It is probably safe to say that where this advice has been followed the results have been favorable, but it has not been followed upon anything like the scale believed to be necessary. The Premier of Manitoba insists that the West must continue to be a grain-growing country, he does say that wheat-growing should be continued in those areas which are suitable to it. Discussing a shift to mixed farming upon a large scale as an alternative, Mr. Bracken has expressed a fear that the West would be entering into intense competition with agriculture in other parts of the Dominion and that in the final result what is now a western problem would spread into all parts of Canada.

* * * *

The nations of the New World are united in their determination that this shall be a "continent of peace," Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., U.S.A. assistant secretary of state, said at Lima. Asserting that there is "more safety in understanding than in arms," Mr. Berle declared that present world conditions made more vital the reasons that always had existed for co-operation among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Modern progress, he pointed out, has so changed world conditions that "we are no longer two vast islands, but part of an integrated civilization." "The time is not distant," he warned in his speech, "when transatlantic airships, either of peace or war, will be able to cross from the Old World to the New." The doctrine of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations on this continent, Mr. Berle said, is a vital part of President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy, but with this "must be bracketed another fact", that we have no settled international law or procedure, or bomb proof cellars. It was to arrive at a settlement on these details that the conference was called, and some progress made.

* * * *

The liquor poll held in conjunction with the New Zealand general election on October 15 showed a slight decrease in the percentage in favour of continuance of the licensed trade, which had grown steadily from 44.17 in 1911 to 63.42 in 1935. At the recent election this figure was reduced to 59.45. The percentage for prohibition, which since 1919 had fallen from 49.70 to 29.59 in 1935, further receded to 29.24; but the figures for States control increased from 6.99 in 1935 to 11.40 in 1938. The details are:—

	Votes	Per cent
Continuance	475,637	59.45
Prohibitions	233,939	29.24
State Control	90,447	11.31
	800,023	100.00

Very little was heard of the liquor issue in the election campaign, but it is thought that the publicity given in recent years to drinking among young people and the effect of liquor upon the number of motor accidents influenced some voters to favour State control of the trade.

NOTES BY THE WAY

S. Carberry, superintendent, customs express branch, Winnipeg, advises the Editor that an unusual item for the Christmas trade is a shipment of cut flowers which arrived in Winnipeg from the Union of South Africa. The flowers were in good condition when unpacked, after travelling over 10,000 miles. The name of this plant is "Chincherinchee" and is the native way of describing the sound of the stalks of the plant rubbing together. The name is now generally used for trade purposes. It is botanically known as "Ornithogalum" but the people of South Africa refer to it as "South African Wonder Flowers." These cut blooms will stay fresh from six to 13 weeks if the ends of the stems are clipped periodically, and they will continue to bloom during that time. The flowers are dainty clusters of waxy white on sturdy stems, with buds and full blooms on each stem. —National Revenue Review.

Too freely is the opinion expressed, and often by those from whom better might be expected, that university students are generally a loose-living, addle-brained crowd of yell-givers. When it is considered that from the ranks of today's students should reasonably appear tomorrow's leaders in the fields of publice enterprise, it is unfortunate that the attitude of non-university folks should be so contemptuous. No one would claim, and last of all the students themselves, that their numbers throng with Huxleys, Edens and Mackenzie Kings. But to hold that in the main the university community is composed of learned, earnest professors seeking vainly to instil into the minds of hundreds of essentially useful individuals something of the spirit of these gentlemen is not only untrue but vicious. — The Manitoban, University of Manitoba Student Newspaper.

Some time back one of my correspondents wrote insisting that Kemal Ataturk was obviously the best of dictators if only on account of his name. At that time I hesitated to commit myself because I thought I had once or twice caught a gleam of humor in the off eye of Benito Mussolini, and it seemed to me that if Mussolini really had a sense of humor he might qualify. But recently I read a despatch from Istanbul which said that Ataturk's will had been filed and that after leaving small annuities to his daughter and his six adopted daughters, he had left all his money to the party which he led. "All his money" is a considerable sum, being estimated at over $3,500,000. There is something very human in this will, so maybe after all Ataturk should be ranked at the top. Cynics will say that the fact that he is dead makes it easier to put him there. — Baltimore Sun.

They will never be free in their entire lives," said Herr Hitler, speaking of the youth of Germany to the new Germans of Sudetenland at Reichenberg the other day. "And," Der Fuehrer added, "they are happy about it." In one of the newspapers, last week, there was a description of the British Columbia clam industry, and in it the statement that the big Pacific Coast butter clam never moves more than two feet in his whole life. Like the Hitler youth, he never knows freedom. And, like them, too he is happy about t. No one has ever heard him make a complaint. Even when he is made into chowder he remains content. —Vancouver Province.

The amazing comeback of the piano industry, which has turned out four times as many pianos this year as in 1932, is attributed by the economically-minded to the pet formula of business "Greater efficiency in production to turn out a better product plus lower prices equals expanding sales and prosperity." Good enough. But wait—What about the campaign to re-educate the public on the piano's value as a complete musical instrument and on the pleasure and cultural importance of creating one's own musis? Didn't this begin four years ago before the new console and spinet styles appeared? And what about the 1,200 cities in the United States whose public schools offer piano lessons free or for a ridiculously low fee? Have not these had their effect? Whatever the reasons for the piano's industrial recovery, it is in part a victory for culture over the encroachments of the mechanical in a machine age.—Christian Science Monitor.

We doubt very much whether Albertans are willing at this time to assume the burden of providing services for another couple of hundred thousand square miles. The fact is we are so far removed from a complete development of the natural resources which were handed over to us by the agreement of 1930 that the majority of Albertans will think that we had better make the most of what we have before we look for new fields to conquer. What has happened in the oil industry in Alberta since 1930 is just a hint of the problems which new territory might place on our shoulders. We have brought into production the greatest oil field in the British Empire. But because we have been unable to develop markets for the oil we are restricting production to one-third normal output. In fact, markets for our present products constitute one of Alberta's most pressing problems, and that problem would not be solved by doubling our territory to the north. — Lethbridge Herald.

Glamor! How ubiquitous, the word has become. Like many another pretty one of its kind it is being seriously overworked and will soon be dead of this slavery. "Thrill," poor ten-a-penny article of every film and feuilleton, was once magical and shiversome. "Thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice." It meant something to Shakespeare. It means nothing now. The same demise awaits poor "glamour." You cannot look at a popular print without seeing some reference to a Glamor Girl, a phrase which to Sir Walter Scott would have meant a genuine enchantress but now has been degraced to serve as a verbal tiara for any little "cutey" whose agent can get her a film contract. — Manchester Guardian.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Sir:—I would respectfully ask you to call the attention of your readers to the fact, that in the heavy snowstorms, our Hungarian Partridge may possibly have difficulty in getting enough food and we would be very grateful to the farmers if they would assist a little in giving them something to eat. This may not necessarily mean grain. If you clean out the horses' mangers of the quantity of seeds which very often accumulate and throw this out somewhere near where the Partridge congregate and more particularly are we anxious about the Ring-Necked Pheasants.

We have information that leads us to believe that there are at least fourteen coveys in the Province. As these birds have cost this Department considerable money, though I think the investment was well worth while, we are anxious to preserve the birds that we have now within the Province with the hope that in the near future we may have in this Province a "Hunter's Paradise."

I am Sir, etc.
W. H. DENNIS,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

MILK AND CREAM ACT—ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

Sir:—Apropos of the public discussion regarding the merits or demerits of the Milk and Cream Producers' Act, it may not be without interest to observe the point of view of the Canadian Bar Association's Committee on Notewor hy Changes in Statute Law, 1938, with reference to similar legislation, more particularly the Dairy Arbitration Act, 1938, of the Province of Nova Scotia.

An extract from the Committee's Report reads as follows.

"In last year's Report there were rather extensive references to Labour Legislation coupled with the remark that industrial warfare was just as much a menace to peace, order and good government as any other form of private war.....

"In a sense it may be a far cry from Labour Legislation to legislation such as the Dairy Arbitration Act, 1938, of the Province of Nova Scotia, but those who have had experience with controlled markets either in the field of labour or any other field know that the inevitable tendency is to create a condition where control is thrown into the hands of certain organized groups which exploit it for what they think is their own advantage. In the case of labour, the groups are the Unions. In the case of the Dairy Industry, to take the example under discussion, the groups are the various Producers' and Distributors' Associations. Nominal control rests with the Government, actual control for practical purposes rests with these various groups and as far as the public is concerned brings with it most, if not all, of the evil of monopoly.

"In dealing with legislation of this type your Committee has taken into consideration the question of making the Unions and various Trade and Agricultural Associations responsible by compulsory requirements such as incorporation, registration and the like but has come to the conclusion that the effect of this could only be to tighten rather than loosen the control which these bodies already exercise. Here the tendency unless definitely checked is clearly towards the corporative state and despotism.

"Your Committee can only conclude after reviewing the matter that the surest way to stability and peace both for business and the State lies in the Government limiting its functions to matters over which it can exercise effective control by due process of law even though this may involve certain changes to make the practice of the Courts more flexible and certain additions to, or re-arrangements in, the judiciary. In this connection your Committee points particularly to Section 49 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of British Columbia which expressly provides that "No Court shall have power or jurisdiction to enforce any award made under this Act". The answer is obviously that the enforcement of such an award is impossible. The adequate enforcement of peace and order and the correct and impartial administration of the civil and revenue law of the land is not only possible, but vital."

Referring specifically to the P. E. I. Milk and Cream Producers, Consumers and Distributors Protective Act, the Committee's Report states:

"The principles already discussed by your Committee in dealing with the Dairy Inspection Act, 1938, of Nova Scotia, apply to this Act."

I am Sir, etc.,
READER.

THE MILK ACT

Sir,—Could J. F. W. make a truthful reference to anything I have written, if he tried? Called to account for his manifold misrepresentations he strings his "red herring" in other directions with characteristic disregard of accuracy, perverting my statements, and ascribing to me utterances which are fabrications of his own.

He alleges, —"1. The N. B. government do not contribute any subsidy, bonus or payment for the carriage of milk to consumers in St. John, Fredericton, Moncton or any other town." Could he not read correctly my plain statements, supported by quotations from the Federal Minister of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of N. B., furnished to me this summer by Hon. Mr. Gardiner from Ottawa? Does J. F. W. purposely charge those men with false publications when they said that the N. B. government contributed towards the haulage costs of milk to the centres of commerce? Perhaps J. F. W. will now rise to charge that it was Mr. Tanton who "misled" the N. B. Legislature into voting $21,500 for butter and cheese factories, $38,915. for encouragement of stock raising and dairying, and $4,330.00 for Dairy Products Commission. Well; he may do so but most readers will accept the statements of those public men, who know what they are talking about.

Then he boldly asserts, —" 2. The Campbell government do not exact fees for licenses or for any other purpose under the Milk Act. Some child might read to him Sec 8 of the Milk Act which prohibits "any person, firm, association or company," with dealing in milk or cream until such have "obtained a license under this Act." And if he has watched the press he would have learned emanating from the Agricultural offices ,that at that date a material number had then been issued. If I remember aright the Milk Board advertised demanding payment of these licenses.

In "3," he says —"Producers are not being paid 2 1-2c per quart. The regulation price is 5c." Where does he find my disputing that the Regulation price is 5c? Why apply to me statements so directly at variance with the facts? My challenge is still open to Mr. W. his aiders and abettors, to produce publicly any primary- producer, other than interested dealers and distributors, who has received this "Regulation price" of 5c. He cannot do it.

Then making himself still more ridiculous he asks, —"Why does Mr. Tanton make such statements," etc.? statements which he knows to be nothing more than the mirages of his disordered imagination.

Carrying his vaudeville further he asks for proof of my statement, re 80c 90c and $1.00 per 100 lbs milk." The little school child to which I have so often referred him can figure out the return to farmers for at least 90 per cent of the whole milk product of the province, on the basis of 3.5 per cent butter fat. That represents as I so often reiterated the actual original value for which the Milk Act mulcts Charlottetown consumers 9c to 10c per quart.

He next in his unsupported ipse dixit, says, —"His statement reads, —Ice cream is selling in Boston cities for 10c a pint and 20c a quart, retailing in Charlottetown at 75c a quart."

"My reply is that ice cream here is 60c a quart, not 75c. It is not sold in Boston for 10c a pint and 20c a quart, and I call Mr. Tanton to the proof." Adroitly he eliminates the word "cities," in his reply, and he also dodges clear of my qualifying statement that while monopolists charged around 50c, yet, because of the freedom of competition, ice cream was sold in "Boston cities" at as low as 10c per pint and 20c per quart. My proof is, in annual visits there I have time and again, year in and year out, bought it at this price, and from other independent dealers, in many places, at from 30c to 35c a quart. If Mr. W. wants any further confirmation he may take a trip there and investigate for himself, and I will udertake to see him properly introduced to those sellers.

In another misadventure he tries to discredit my statement that the price here was 60c per quart. If he will call at almost any sizeable store he can buy the ice cream he speaks of, for 60c per quart. But if he will get the little school girl to read the label contents, (as required by law) she will disclose to him these words,—Contents 4-5 of a quart. And without straining her intellect she will figure out for him that four fifths of a quart of ice cream at 60c amounts to exactly the 75c per quart as stated in my letter.

Just one more tickler. The Federal Government analysis of ice cream butter fat content shows, three samples, — 14.6 per cent; 16.2 per cent and 16.2 per cent. Prince County, one sample, 25 per cent. No wonder Mr L. R. Allen served notice that the Milk Act was not wanted in Summerside.

His diatribe about politics is too contemptible to notice. I cannot denounce the exploitations of the Milk Act and separate it from its authors. The only political feature at the moment is the sudden advent of J. F. W., into an arena which for a long time has been to him independent pasture. His sudden jump into the firing line to wince under penetrating missles, has created speculation and wonder. If it is the initial entrance into the contest for the "Golden Fleece," I would suggest that he might discover a more popular subject. The stirring up of discreditable records will neither help with the gods of his party, nor his popularity with consumers.

I am Sir, etc.,
LEWIS P. TANTON

Fundamentals Of Silver Fox Ranching

(By G. Ennis Smith)
Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside

Dense Black Colour

A favourable dense black colour is one of the most important factors in determining pelt value, and in judging silver foxes favourable consideration should always be given those having a clear dense black colour, and those off colour scant consideration; before fox breeders can expect recognition at fox shows they must demonstrate that their foxes have the ability to produce the all desirable dense black colour. That has been the attitude that the Department has always taken towards the black phase in silver foxes, but the attitude of fox breeders with respect to their breeding stock is altogether a different question. As the Department has repeatedly pointed out, in general the clear black colour is the result of inbreeding, the brown shade of outcrossing, also a most favourable dense black colour can be obtained with strong furred foxes by a proper system of inbreeding, while only a limited, if any, improvement can be obtained with fine and soft furred foxes. Foxes showing a pronounced brown shade and having strength of fur are very often desirable breeding stock, even through it would be most inadvisable to give them any recognition on the show table, as such in two generations of inbreeding will produce offspring having a favourable dense black colour. Fox breeders in their ignorance have often pelted very superior breeding stock and retained for breeding purposes the inferior line of foxes on account of the fact that foxes having strength of fur, if not properly mated, are liable to develop a more pronounced brown shade than the finer furred foxes. Many fox breeders are adopting short-cut methods and trying to breed directly for colour, and the other favourable characteristics have been lost, generally colour also. A survey of the pelts placed on the market at the present time indicates that fox breeders have been altogether too backward in recognizing the fundamentals with regard to the production of a clear black colour.

Size and Conformation in Silver Foxes

Large foxes with good conformation invariably have a good constitutional vigour, while smallness to a great extent is an indication of inherent weaknesses and defects. Unfortunately fox breeders have failed to comprehend what is involved in largeness. Many fox breders have selected long rangy foxes with poor girth and chest capacity for their breeding stock with dire consequences. Other fox breeders have avoided this gross error, yet have a false conception of largeness in other respects. Foxes may be large in length and girth and still have a poor conformation on account of the fact that they are short chested and have not a favourable long barrel. From a breeding standpoint chest capacity, a long barrel, is of fundamental importance with both males and females, and often determines not only their breeding qualities but also the size of their offspring. Relatively small males that have demonstrated their ability to produce large offspring, invariably have a very great chest capacity and an extended barrel; the same refers to some females. Chest capacity and a long barrel are most valuable assets with breeding females ;on the other hand, large females with a large girth, but with a cut-off barrel are a very poor breeding proposition. Because fox breeders have failed to give proper consideration to chest capacity it has led to the false conclusion that small females are better breeders than large females. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has viewed with alarm the awards given at the leading fox shows to small foxes, small in length, girth and chest capacity, foxes lacking conformation and constitutional vigour. Such is poor policy. There are too many questionable policies in vogue, without adding to them, that are jeopardizing the future of the silver fox industry. The Department sincerely hopes that those in charge of fox shows, will themselves, without any action on the part of the Department, take proper steps to raise their standards so that fox shows will be the potential factor they should be in a progressive improvement of Canadian silver foxes.

(Continued next week)
(Reproduction Prohibited. 1938
Educational Features Syndicate)

The Poets' Corner

TO WILL H. LOW

Youth now flees on feathered foot,
Faint and fainter sounds the flute,
Rarer songs of gods; and still
Somewhere on the sunny hill,
Or along the winding stream,
Through the willows, flits a dream;
Flits, but shows a smiling face,
Flees, but with so quaint a grace,
None can choose to stay at home,
And must follow, all must roam.

This is unborn beauty: she
Now in air floats high and free,
Takes the sun and breaks the blue,—
Late with stooping pinion flew
Raking hedgerow trees, and wet
Her wings in silver streams, and set
Shining foot on temple roof:
Now again she flies aloof,
Coasting mountain clouds and kiss't
By the evening's amethyst.

In wet wood and miry lane,
Still we pant and pound in vain;
Still with leaden foot we chase
Waning pinion, fainting face;
Still with grey hair we stumble on,
Till, behold, the vision gone!
Where hath fleeting beauty led?
To the doorway of the dead.
Life is over, life was gay:
We have come the primrose way.

—R. L. Stevenson.

King George The Sixth

CHAPTER THREE

"Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me."
—Thomas Moore.

It is recorded in history that the late King Edward the Seventh was determined that his son, who later became King George the Fifth, should be brought up in the traditions of an English gentleman and this implied a carefully planned educational programme. This same procedure was followed by the father of the present King George the Sixth who spared no energy to prepare his son for the responsibilities and duties which Fate was destined to impose upon him as head of an Empire which was larger than any the world had ever seen in the long hisory of mankind. When the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall had returned from their state visit to the Australian Commonwealth, they decided to solve the problems of educating their children who had been guided by the nursery Governess, served in the same capacity for Madame Bricka, an extremely clever and intelligent woman who had served in the same capacity for years for Queen Mary. Madame Bricka was loved by her charges and it is said that the role in the lives of these Royal youngsters was an important one.

The first move in this direction to educate the youngsters was the engagement of a tutor, with every historian agreeing that the choice was a fortunate one because Mr. H. P. Hansell, who acted in the capacity as teutor to the Princes and Princess, was a brilliant scholar and a teacher who had a peculiar ability to create enthusiasm in the minds of this pupils for subjects which are sometimes considered extremely useful and valuable yet they cannot be taught to youngsters unless they are intensely eager to learn. However, all Royal children liked the tall, slim and intellectual tutor, who was for many years the Gentleman Usher to King George the Fifth at Buckingham Palace, and their enthusiasm for their studies was indicative of their profound respect and admiration for their teacher. Mr Hansell had wide experience in handling boys since he had been master at Malvern College and Magdalen, Oxford, and it was not his first endeavour to train and teach members of the Royal Family, having been the private tutor to Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Madame Bricka aided the tutor by acting as French teacher for a time, but upon the return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York from their trip to Australia, they brought along Mademoiselle Jose Dussau, who had been the French governess to the three sons of the late Lord Tennyson, then Governor of Australia. In May, 1903, a Librarian and French teacher named M. Hua joined the scholastic staff of the Royal Family, and with Mademoiselle Dussau and M. Hua teaching this language to the children it is easily understood why they have a masterful knowledge of this subject. M. Hua had taught French to the Duke of Clarence and the late King George the Fifth when the two brothers were on the Britannia together, and later he became the master at Eton for eighteen years.

The present King received excellent instruction in mathematics and this love for the subject can be attributed to the encouragement he had received from the well-known mathematics master of Tonbridge School, Mr. M. S. David, who was engaged to assist the tutor.

This is the basis of the educational side of the early life of King George the Sixth, but of equal importance is the record of the endeavours to follow the old classical ideal of "mens sana in corpore sano" wherein the physical or sporting side is emphasized.

(Continued next week)
(Reproduction Prohibited. 1938
Educational Features Syndicate)

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FARE AND A QUARTER FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Good going Friday, Dec. 30th until 2 p.m., Monday, Jan. 2nd., inclusive. Returning to leave destination not later than midnight Tuesday, Jan. 3rd, 1939.

FARE AND A THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Good going Tuesday, Dec. 20th until Monday, Jan. 2nd, inclusive. Return limit to leave destination not later than midnight Saturday, Jan. 7th, 1939.

Full information from any agent.

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