

Page Isaac Walton

All That Glitters By Frances Parkinson Keyes

"But why didn't Isabel divorce Stephen. If he was such a bum, well, in those days, a divorce was still supposed to be very detrimental to a young woman's career. I don't know that Giles asked her to do that. He was crazy about her but he was crazy about his career too. He was always been faithful to his Cynthia, after his fashion."

"Yes, she's abroad now, you know, writing more of those Zephyr articles. She crossed on the same boat with Giles, and I gather that he took quite a tumble for her."

"Well, if there's anything in it, that would be a body blow for Isabel, after all these years. Don't forget to tell me, Ronnie, if you hear anything else. You'll write to me regularly, won't you, while I'm gone?"

Bonnie had told her mother-in-law that she would be content without company. As a matter of fact, however, she had a good deal of it. Her neighbors dropped in on her more and more frequently, and though they never stayed long because they sensed her reluctance to sit apart from Welby, she felt their friendliness. This was especially true in the case of Dab-Turberville. His father had been American Ambassador to Great Britain, and his early life had been spent almost entirely in England, where he had hunted from his youth. Now that he had returned to his native heath, he spent most of his time in the same way, living in lonely state at a fine old place named Sycamore Forest. He drank very little. But he loved to sit in front of a fire, nursing a glass from which he barely sipped, and boasting his polished boots to the fender. He was not a talkative man, and when he did speak, his conversation centered almost entirely on hunting topics. But his silences were warm and unstinting, and he brought the atmosphere of fresh fields and frosty air into the house with him. He gave Veronique a sense of permanence and invigoration.

On the tenth of March, when the lawn was already studded with crocuses, and the snow had melted in the bare beds bordering the grass, there was a sudden, unseasonable snowstorm. Veronique caught in it during the course of a walk, stopped long enough to pick a few of the brave little blues, and brought them to Welby. With the snow still on their petals and great flakes of it on her dark hair. He looked at her with admiration mingled with fond concern, as she arranged the flowers in the room. She was still laughing, as if something had amused her very much. "I'm going to telephone Dr. Foster, Welby."

"Now?" "Yes, now. But I'll be back. Don't worry. Until after midnight that she finally left his room for good. In the intervening hours she had been back and forth, putting things to bed, giving final orders, making final arrangements. Welby had grown comfortably drowsy in the meanwhile. When she leaned over him for the last time to kiss him good night, as usual, was smiling. "The door may be closed for just a little while, Welby, but it will be for long. Now you must get some sleep because it's very late. Is there anything special you want to say to me before I go?"

"Yes, Ronnie. Something very special. I want to say I love you dearly." "And there's something very special I want to say to you, Welby. I love you dearly too." It was not good, then, that they gave each other a kiss that meant they were pledged for all eternity.

CHAPTER VII Before they left for Europe in the spring, Isabel and Helen motored to Hunter's Green to see Veronique and the baby. It was Isabel who suggested it, and when her note arrived, Veronique answered it cordially and promptly. But she had still not reached the point where she felt impelled to take the initiative in seeking companionship. Her days were so crowded that she could and as they came, without cluttering them any further.

When the little boy was a few weeks old, she dismissed the nurse whom she had found the less capable of the two remaining. Dr. Foster that she had intended, all along, to help take care of Welby herself as soon as she could. In fact, by all she meant to assume the entire responsibility for the care of both her husband and her child.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

-A SATURDAY FEATURE- PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

The Educational Horizon keeps the public informed that the P. E. I. T. F. is doing. You will have criticisms to make you must have suggestions to offer. It is easier to state the problem than to offer a solution. So then Supervisors of Schools, teachers or anyone interested in Education send in your contributions to the editor of the Horizon. We shall be very grateful to all contributors, correspondents and all others who may help us in our effort. We shall endeavor to provide a reasonable amount of professional material which shall deal with many of the problems, facing our teaching body.

THE RURAL SCHOOL In spite of its obvious handicaps the rural school has many compensating advantages as an educational institution. The responsibilities of farm-life and the intimate contact with nature and the soil are educative forces that cannot be matched in the city. The school itself provides a natural learning situation which makes for responsibility initiative, and comprehensive grasp. The programme of studies must be made adaptable to a school or organized in three or four groups ranging in yearly grades, and the rural teacher must think in terms of essential end-products of education more than of minute subject details.

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS Plants are mostly propagated by spores, by seeds, and by division. The most important methods of propagation on the farm are by spores, seeds, and by several methods of division, such as creeping stems and root-stocks, tubers, cuttings, buds and grafts. Nearly all economic plants are propagated by means of seeds.

Spores differ from seeds in that they do not contain an embryo, or any other organized part. They are usually one-celled, or few-celled and microscopic. Only the lower orders of plants form spores. The rusty fungus on the underside of fern leaves contain spores.

Corn smut, oat smut, oat rust, and grape mildew are usually masses of spores. This method of propagation is of great importance in agriculture, because only a few plants are of use to us.

But spores are of great importance when we consider plant diseases, for nearly all such diseases are caused by plants that reproduce spores. The following plants produce seeds: Creeping Stems and Rootstocks. The branches of white clover take root, and so form new plants. The most important example of seedless reproduction is in grasses. All the perennial grasses increase by new stems or culms that arise from the joints that are near the ground, or below it. More often the plant produces roots, or less horizontally, either above or below the ground, takes root at its joint, and sends up one or more young plants. This method of growing below the ground is called a rootstock. It is probable that all grass plants would die after the formation of seed were it not for this means of reproduction. The plant that grows from a joint apparently forms seed but once. But it may produce rootstocks or root branches and so continue the land; near Ural Mts., very fertile; stock raising; coal, silk, leather, shoes, wool shawls. Area 23,000 square miles. Capital is the city of above, on Ural R., a keq rail centre, between Moscow and the Black Sea; saw-milling; textiles, metal goods. Chief articles of commerce: Belgorod, also a rail junction, was an important stronghold of the German invader in the East Ukraine. Its fall to Russian hands meant the enemy hold on the big industrial city of Kharkov, which has also fallen to Russian hands.

Kharkov, the junction of six important railroads is located in a rich agricultural region of the Ukraine, close to the coal and iron of the Donets Basin. Spetski on the Bay of Spetski, chief Russian arsenal and naval station; docks and shipbuilding yards; electrical machinery, exports of iron. Province of Russia; hilly or undulating plains; forested; numerous lakes; principal river is the Onieper; chief occupations: agriculture; live stock rearing; minerals are coal, phosphoric iron. Area 22,860 square miles. Simolensk is the capital. It is situated on the Dnieper River; important railway junctions; manufactures soap, tallow, linen, leather; iron and copper smelting. The city has recently been captured by the Russians.

Sicily Island Italy; largest island in the Mediterranean; 98 miles long and 120 miles wide; it is separated by the deep narrow strait of Messina. It is 500 feet above sea-level; highest point is Etna volcano (11,670 ft). Good harbours on north but not on the south coast. Summer hot and dry, winter mild and rainy. Sicily suffers from earthquakes, eruptions, sirocco in summer; maize, arvia in parts. Chief crops: wheat fruit trees, and olives, especially on North and East Coasts. Vines mainly in best soil from the trees scarce; tropical exports, citrus fruits, salt, tummy and sardines. Desirable fisheries are valuable. Capital the town of Siracusa containing 9,336 square miles was strongly defended. On July 10th the Allies landed on the south and east coast of this island. On the 17th, Messina, the last of the island's cities was a tremendous psychological victory for the Allies. In Italy, riots, strikes, and demands for peace swept the country.

EXERCISE IN HISTORY Mark with a cross any good reasons that help to explain the following: I. Hudson's story of his discovery of land of Hudson is not wholly believed, because: (a) His journals have all been lost; (b) He was a French fur-trader; (c) He was careless with dates and distance; (d) Hudson Bay had already been discovered by Henry Hudson; (e) The Indians contradicted his story. II. The governor of New France took from the Indians and Frenchers many of the furs because: (a) He was jealous of their success; (b) He was greedy and wanted the furs for himself; (c) They had been trading without a license; (d) They had more furs than they

needed; (e) His cupidly was aroused. III. Radisson entered the service of the English company because: (a) He was disgusted with his treatment by the governor; (b) He preferred the English to the French; (c) He wished to establish the Hudson's Bay Company; (d) He was afraid of the French governor; (e) He wanted to end his days in London. IV. The Hudson's Bay Company was formed by English Merchants in 1607: (a) In order to please King Charles II; (b) In order to sell English goods to the Indians; (c) In order to get control of the Indian lands; (d) In order to secure furs from Canada; (e) In order to build stores in Canada and England.

GRAMMAR (A) Change the following so as to use the Possessive form: 1. He was formerly a servant of my uncle. 2. Have you seen the children of my brother. 3. The reign of Queen Victoria lasted for over sixty years. 4. The title of my father-in-law is for sale. 5. Have you read the novels of Charles Dickens? 6. The tails of the snice are very long. 7. The journey of the soldiers is over. 8. Did you hear the cries of the children. 9. The voices of the men became louder. Where are the books of my brothers? (B) Supply the proper form of the pronoun in each of the following: 1. We met Jane and — yesterday. 2. It must have been — that was here. 3. It makes no difference to either you or —. 4. Everyone was here except —. 5. Her sister plays better than —. 6. We took her mother and — to the concert. 7. Can it be — who has been so unfortunate. — I should come quickly. 8. Leave that candy for Mary and —. 9. We shall plead with — once again.

HYGIENE I. State three rules for the prevention of germs: (a) Destroy the germs that come from the bodies of the sick. (b) Take care of wounds, prevent flies from biting insects, and guard the mouth and nose. (c) Keep the body in health, so that it will be able to kill disease germs. II. Why do persons have certain diseases only once? The body produces different germicidal substances during the course of different diseases. Upon recovery from sickness, a person has a large supply of the germicidal substance capable of destroying the germs of that particular disease. This remains in the body and is often sufficient to make one immune to the disease for the remainder of his life. What is meant by Metabolism? It is the healthy functioning of the body. (a) Anitadion; (b) the storing up

of nutriment; (c) the manufacture of secretion; (d) the production of energy and muscular movement; (e) the excretion of wastes. What are Enzymes? They are substances dissolved in the various digestive fluids. Actual digestion is possible only by them. This department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Felling Street, Charlottetown.

RAILWAY MEN DISCUSS CO-OPERATION MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 30 — N. B. Walton, Executive Vice President of the Canadian National Railway, addressed a special message to members of the system cooperative movement, motive power and car equipment sections, now completing the seventeenth annual maintenance and construction, the railway shops come within his purview. Mr. Walton's custom to attend these meetings but at the moment he is absent from Montreal accompanying the Canadian National Railway Western Lines and properties. In expressing regret for his inability to attend the meetings Mr. Walton said that he had been very busy and that he had been unable to attend the meetings. He expressed his appreciation of the excellent effort that has been made by all throughout the year. It is realized that without the good work on their part it would not have been possible to meet wartime requirements. We look forward with confidence to the continuation of this splendid record of performance.

F. Simpson, assistant to the Vice President read the message to the meeting and acted as representative for the head of the department. The thread of war ran through all proceedings of the meetings which were held in the Board room of the Canadian National Railway Headquarters in McGill Street. This arose through sacrifices due to war demands on metals and other materials substitutes were taken in some instances the necessity of postponing action until the conclusion of war.

As an example of conditions brought about by war A. H. Williams, General Supervisor of Apprentice Training, reported that while 332 apprentices were taken into the National System during 1942, 338 youths in training left the railway in order to become members of the armed forces. Another result of war conditions reported at the early age of sixteen years. During the period 1,942 approximately 332 apprentices were taken into the National System during 1942, 338 youths in training left the railway in order to become members of the armed forces. Another result of war conditions reported at the early age of sixteen years. During the period 1,942 approximately 332 apprentices were taken into the National System during 1942, 338 youths in training left the railway in order to become members of the armed forces. Another result of war conditions reported at the early age of sixteen years. 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