MISSING PAGE/PAGES

MAN'S HOME JOURNAL

MEMBERS

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National Rederation of Women's Clubs

of the Philippines

HEADQUARTERS: 1132 CALIFORNIA, CORNER SAN MARCELINO P. O. Box 80 MANILA TEL. 5-77-81 OFFICT Mrs. PILASS Mrs. SO Droid L 164 Victoria Mrs. Picket Mrs. Picket Mrs. Picket Seerdary Mrs. JULIA V. ORTIGAS Asta

Dear Clubwomen:

We resume the march. In this, we all have a part—as pupils going to school, as inclusion, or as parents looking on. We all share in the excitement of learning which fills the air, an excitement that is part and parcel of the opening of schools.

On this day, however, of youth's return into the fold of learning, our thoughts are attracted towards the old people who have had no chance at any schooling. Their problem interests us, and the darkness of ignorance which holds them in its grasp flings a challenge to us who have been more fortunate. It challenges us to lift this veil, to reveal to our old illiterates the wonders which education has unfolded for us. Education in its most essential, most simple form, is a key that will give these old people a peek into the thoughts of minds not their own. It will introduce them to worlds other than their own limited ones, other problems than the superstitions, the fears and follies of their bungling existence.

We are sure that in your different localities, you have a number of these illiterates. You may have relatives, servants, dependents who have been in their youth denied this valuable gift. What could be a more timely task than starting their education on this month of opening schools? An hour or so in a day devoted to teaching illiterates the rudiments of learning is time well spent and I don't believe anyone would grudge it. The older children in your family can undertake it, and you, yourselves, can assume the task of instruction should you desire it. Graduates waiting for their respective appointments may do well to establish schools for adults, thus finding profitable use for time which they otherwise may spend in discouragement and boredom.

Few experiences are as fraught with significance as the fostering of adult education, and few jobs are as satisfying as this job of instilling learning in minds long hungry for it. In the Federation alone, we have observed the joy with which old folks graduate from their schools. Equipping them with the ability to read and write has proven a thankful job, one that we desire to continue as long as we are able. But the Federation alone cannot handle this big problem, so I call upon our helpers in every community to share the task with us. You need not have a school. The homes will do. You need not have a great number of pupils. One or two are enough. Start fighting the problem in your homes, start lifting the veil of illiteracy from your own household, for in this way you will be helping clear away the mist that hovers above the nation and impedes its journey to further progress.

Cordially,

With Us

We support the new system of education as proposed by Mr. Palma. Our new status has rendered the old system impractical, and the need now is for one which has a definite aim: education for living simply but competently.

Mr. Palma's plan to concentrate education on the intensive agriculture and industrialization of our country will work for this aim. Equipping our youth with vocational efficiency should, as he suggests, be started as early as possible. This task naturally requires the weeding out of the impracticalities which clutter the present system and substituting in their stead instruction on the small professions in our barrios which are stagnating due to lack of attention. These small professions will give new impetus to the life which brings us closer to the main source of our livelihood, the soil.

A word about the national council on education of which Mr. Palma is the head: We have the temerity to suggest a sort of advisory committee of women who could be asked about the education of women. In spite of the overlapping of the interests of men and women, there are definite fields of skill in which women can excell, and these, the women themselves more concretely understand.

* * *

Community assemblies flashed into public notice some years ago, then quickly subsided to a sedentary existence. This is a deplorable fact, as the community assemblies intended to do what had never been done before—bring the government closer to the people who are most concerned by its moves. The need for such action is beyond questioning. Too many tragedies of government could be evaded were there a greater understanding between the governing power and the governed. The greatest gap which ever stood between these bodies that make a nation—misunderst anding—would have been bridged, and issues could be met with cooperation. The masses need not remain the gaping ignorant body that it is called, were the community assemblies to exercise their commendable privileges. The matters of law-making and public instruction would be made clear to these who are most concerned, and the pulse of public opinion w ould be felt in all its inconsistencies and differences.

* * *

There are rumors, which we hope are good-omened, about the establishment of a tourist bureau in Manila. Now that we are definitely in the map of the world, the need for one is urgent. We are not going to comment about the belatedness of the response to this need, but we do ask: How about a woman's committee in this tourist bureau? Women can be as good guides as men. and they understand the woman's angle in traveling far better than men. They know for example, where the best shopping can be done. But more than this, they can handle the feminine side of what every tourist ought to see with greater ease. They can guide the tourist to Welfareville and other such institutions for women which have their parallel in other countries of the world.

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UE to the fact that the future of a nation does not wholly rest on the enlightened youth but also on the education of the adult population, the adult education movement has taken on more meaning and is receiving the cooperation and support of educational agencies and social organizations. In our country, the women play a very important part in every progressive movement and it will not be amiss to say that the objective of adult education, such as "the training for home life and health. citizenship training and adult responsibility for national security as well as vocational guidance", has been initiated by women's organizations long before the adult education program has developed tangibly as it now has. Outstanding associations here such as the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Catholic Women's League, the Asociación de Damas Filipinas, the Philippine Association of University Women, the Filipino Association of Nurses, and the Young Women's Christian Association. may not have been organized for adult education purposes but they are all efficient and vital agencies for it. They are each one an educational unit for the cultivation and promotion of the education of our adult women population. Each one is a training ground for dynamic citizenship, training their members to take their places more efficiently and productively in the social group. These associations have been organized for civic and social service and one must admit that the organizational life of a community presents the major opportunity for adult education. Their projects and activities are

To The Adult Education Movement In The Philippines

By

MRS. FLORA A. YLAGAN

generally confined to the practical aspects of the immediate home problems and membership in the associations stimulate the women to think more carefully about them. These organizations, become a center where "community visions are conceived and pursued, where friendships are formed in community tasks and where the women find the revivifying experience of quickened thoughts and associations", an experience that is not found in the passive life of a small barrio or town, or in the active life of a city.

In their program of activities, the different clubs and associations mentioned above figure most prominently the education of the adult woman:

* * *

The National Federation of Women's Clubs, because of its extensive organization, has perhaps the greatest facilities to help in this work and covers a greater field of all the organized women's clubs in the Philippines. The Federation counts with provincial federations, local women's clubs in the towns, all in all representing 500 clubs. A few of the outstanding projects and activities in its program of work are:

1. The Diet Kitchen—This is based on the idea of a community kitchen. This project aims "to show how housekeeping can be improved upon with its present resources, to emphasize the advantage of



cooperative buying, to train women how to prepare balance diets for their families and ultimately to help them with their small income to evolve a fairly satisfactory way of home life."

2. Literacy Campaign—In order to help reduce the thirty per cent illiteracy in the Philippines, literacy classes have been held both in the provinces and in Manila. Several

reading centers have been organized in Manila so that graduates of the literacy classes may be encouraged to read during their leisure hours. Such an interest has been aroused by the Federation in its literacy booth at the Philippine Carnival of this year, that in ten-days' time over 300 came to the booth for training and invitations from teachers, municipal officials, doctors, nurses and landowners were received to visit their towns so that the campaign may be extended.

3. Better homes—Realizing that the homes are the main-(Continued on page 39)

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HAT is the part that education and the teacher play in the creating, moulding, or affecting of public opinion? What are the schools and the teachers doing with their opportunities and responsibilities in moulding and directing public opinion in the right direction?

The Teachers' Role

There are nearly thirty thousand teachers in the Philippines. We find the teachers not only in the big centers of population but also is the most remote barrios. The number of children reached by the teachers and the number of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters in the family of these children run into millions when we take into account that we have over one million children enrolled in the public schools today. You can see, therefore, what a tremendous power the schools and teachers can exert in the creating, moulding, or affecting of public opinion.

Public Education and Literacy

The Monroe Survey Comission in its report in 1925 made the startling observation that we were getting only a Grade-Two education. During the ten years that followed through the extension of elementary education to the remotest barrio, we should have been able to raise the standard of this achievement. The 1903 Census reports less than 45 per cent of our population as being literate, or able to read and write English, Spanish, or the vernacular. The 1918 Census (15 years later) reports an increase to about 50 per cent and we have every reason to expect that in the next 15 years or in 1933, we should have increased this percentage to at least 60 per cent (some have put it at 70 per cent) of our total population over ten years of age. While Task of Training a Citizenry for Informed and Intelligent Followership Belongs to Public School Teachers

Bу

DR. MANUEL L. CARREON Member, National Educational Council

this is still low as compared with the percentage of literacy in countries like the United States, Japan, New Zealand, and the leading powers of Europe, we have every reason to feel happy over the progress made in this direction.

Minimum Educational Goal

In several school divisions, the goal of barrio education has been set at establishing not merely a one-or two-grade school under one teacher in a one-room school, but a complete primary school in which two teachers are assigned, each of whom to a room, and each of whom to handle two grades. It seems this ideal should be the goal for the Philippines. In our present stage of political and economic development, it will be worth our while to formulate and execute a plan extending over a period of a five, ten. or more years whereby a complete primary school may be established in every community, rural or urban, capable of maintaining the necessary pupil attendance.

To me the only hope of having an intelligent public opinion is the raising of the cultural and educational level of our population to at least a fourth grade education. It will be then and only then that we can hope to bring about and maintain in the Philippines a governmental machinery, an economic structure, an educational system, and a social organization based upon the soundest of principles and brought about by an inform ed and an intelligent public opinion.

Training for Followership

Dr. W. O. Bagley, outstanding American leader of educational thought, once said: "What America needs today is not a Mussolini, but the raising of the cultural and intellectual level of the American people to such an extent that they would not need the guidance, much less the dictatorship, of a Mussolini." Well may I say in this connection that what we need in the Philippines today is not only a wise, a judicious, a far-sighted, and an unselfish leadership, but also, far more important perhaps, an informed and an intelligent followership capable of setting up the right type of leadership to guide as in this momentous period of our national history.

Public school teachers have shown a wholesome interest not only in their professional growth but also in the economic and social problems of the community in which they live. Individually and collectively, public school teachers have manifested in more ways than one that they count and can be counted upon in the determination and solution of vital problems affecting them not only as teachers but also as private citizens. The task briefly outlined here, the task of training a citizenry for intelligent followership capable of expressing an informed and an unbiased public opinion is a task demanding urgent attention from public school teachers whether acting indidually or organized collectively.

Constitutional Provisions

Our Constitution provides for an adequate system of public education offering at least free primary instruction and citizenship training for adults. The responsibility of the school and the teacher is obviously two-fold: namely, to bring in every child of primary school age into the school, and secondly, to assist in a program of adult education that would drive home to our adult citizens the responsibilities of Filipino citizenship.

The Teacher as Moulder of Public Opinion

It is in the latter where the teacher and the school can exercise a tremendous influence in the formation of a sound public opinion. By contacts with the children in the classroom, on the playgrounds, in the school programs, on excursions, and in other extra-curricular activities, by contact with the parents in parent-teachers meetings, in community assemblies, and on other occasions. the teacher can exert his influence in insuring that the people get a fair and accurate knowledge of the facts around them, and thereby help them form a public opinion that is both intelligent and independent.

Those who are in favor of centralized united action are tempted at once to advocate a uni-personalistic, oligarchic. autocratic, or dictatorial form of management. Those believers of the democratic ideal agree with Dr. Bagley that what a country needs is an enlightened public opinion, an enlightened citizenry that will be able to discriminate between right and wrong, between just and unjust, between good and bad. In this important task of creating the right type of public opinion and the right type of citil zenry, the school and teacher can plan nificant v

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Women Around the World

"ALTHOUGH the General Federation of Women's Clubs is one of the lowest-cost organizations of women in the world, earrying on its gigantic program on a per eapita membership dues of only ten cents, its scope of interest and influence is ever widening," said Mis. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president.

At the annual meeting of the Federation held last April in Mismi, Florida, there were offered for the vote of members eleven resolutions touching many vital international and national problems in education, welfare and eitizenship. These resolutions were sent out to all of the more than 16,000 member-elubs embracing 2,000,000 women for study and vote, thus ensuring an intelligent vote at Miami.

Hundreds of women registered for attendance at the meeting.

The keysole of the administration, 'Education for Living', was emphasized in the programs presented by the nine Departments of the 'Pederation. Some one has said that, 'education is the art of learning how to live with other people,' and American clubwomen have made themselves exponents of this particular art. The keynote they General Federation of Women's Clubs of America Holds Impressive Meeting at Miami

took for the coming year is: 'Education in the art of living with each other,' thus opening up for themselves courses in kindness and courtesy, unselfishness and tolerance and all those other precious virtues embodied in the Golden Rule.

Education and patriotism was stressed in the addresses of the distinguished guest speakers at the Council. Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, was the special speaker on "State Presidents' Night", April 29, and discussed "Drifts in National Living", with emphasis on phases of interest to all the States and those pertaining to education for living. Dr. Frank A. Balyeat. Professor of Secondary Education at the University of Oklahoma, Mrs. Grace Elmore Gibson, prominent attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Miss Marita Steuve, student at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, participated in a symposium, "What Patriotism Means to Me", on National President's Night, April 30.

A special program was present ed by each major Department of the Federation, in addition to the

Departmental luncheons and round table conferences where particular problems were discussed. In planning these programs, the chairmen kept in mind the administration theme of "Education for Living" as well as the keynote of the Council: "For with Thee is the fountain of life; in Thy light shall we see light." (Psalm 36:9). The Department of International Relations presented Miss Loretta A. Salmon of Winter Park, Florida, Chairman of International Relations for the Florida Federation, who discussed "The Good Neighbor Policy". Miss Salmon has traveled extensively in Latin America.

The processional of State Presidents was a dramatic feature of the evening session, April 29, "State Presidents' Night". Mrs. Lawson introduced each State President, and Mrs. H. C. Houghton, Jr., of Red Oak, Iowa, President of the Presidents' Council, introduced Dr. MeVey. Another colorful evening session was furnished by the Juniors, April 28, who staged a "Tropical Night" program on an island in the pool of the Miami-Biltmore Hotel, senior headquarters. Their speaker was Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, former president of the General Federation and now Vice Chairman of International Relations, who spoke on "Far Horizons". Aquatic sports and Olympic swimmers were also featured.

The Junior clubwomen, who attended in large numbers, had their own headquarters at the Casa Loma Hotel next door to the Miami- Bitmore, and their own conferences and programs, besides attending Senior meetings. They demonstrated their mational project, the Talking Book for the Blind, and heard addresses by General Federation ehairmen and outside speakers. "Cooperation" was the keynote of the Junior program.

"Miami Nights", the first evening of the Council, April 27, featured addresses of welcome by State and eity officials, with responses from General Federation officials. A dinner and floor show were given by the Florida women for the Board of Directors, delegates and distinguished guests.

A joint banquet was held by the State Presidents and General Federation Directors for the States, and numerous Regional dinners were scheduled.

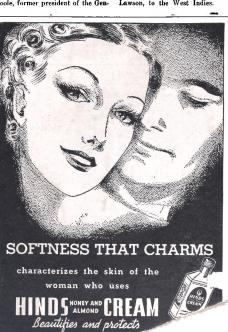
At the close of the Council came "Play Day", May 1, which was spent on Miani Beach. Following Play Day was a cruise of about 100 clubwomen, headed by Mrs. Lawson, to the West Indies.



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WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL

Humanizing Criminal Justice

Adult Probation Makes Its Bow in the Philippines

here in the Philippines, "probation" is but a mere term, part of a jargon that holds the vaguest meaning-an unknown quantity. It is through no fault of the individual that this is so, for the aftermath of crime is rarely sensational, following a routine of punishment that touches public consciousness but lightly. After the commiserating cluck that a casual news reader usually vouchsafes a criminal sentenced from ten to twenty or even to thirty years in prison, the case, for him, is dismissed. finished forever.

The Marked Man

In the old days, even for those more closely concerned, the officers of the prisons, the final sentence ended the case of a prisoner. The serving out of justice was a rou-

7O the majority of us tine procedure which promised nothing and led to nothing. A convict was a marked man, more poorly situated than if he had lost an arm or a leg or something quite as vital. Shame hounded him wherever he went, driving him hither and yon till all perspective is marred by need and he once more resorts to crime. This, however, was a long time ago, and criminal justice has long since taken a turn for the better. The ban of shame is being lifted from the prisons, and the humanitarian spirit is seeking its way into the cells. More and more, the state is taking a paternal attitude towards the prisoners, introducing reform in its most lasting aspect.

> Adult probation is part of this human reform, a decided step towards the humanization of crimnal justice. Here in the Philippines, it has already been initiated.



The Probation Office was established in Manila on November 4, 1935. Within the half year, this office has handled forty-five cases in all. Out of these forty-five cases, sixteen have been released on probation under the supervision and guidance of the Probation Office; nineteen have been denied probation on the ground that it would be for the greater interest of justice and the protection of society to let them serve their terms in prison; the rest are still pending investigation.

What is Probation?

But what, exactly, is probation? Probation may be defined as the suspension of the execution of judgment in a case, giving the offender an opportunity to improve his conduct while living as a member of the community, and subject to conditions which may be imposed by the court, and under the supervision and friendly guidance of a probation officer. Probation removes the blindfold from justice and reveals the circumstances, the chances and the hopes for reform that attend every prisoner that is not a dyed-in-the-wool criminal. In the light of this knowledge, the court can determine what action to take in the individual case. Thus the blindfold is removed.

Of the sixteen probation cases mentioned above, good reports have been given. The little human failures that accompany probation cases as a rule have been reduced to such a negligible degree that they are not worth mentioning. In every case, proper observance of religious practices have been established. Work has been found or sought by each and it is not strange to find the probationer with an income of his own, buying back his self-respect and his place in the community through the sweat of his brow.

The advantages of probation to the probationer are (Continued on page 31)



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ER mother had been a lodging-house keeper before her. And now, in the same northern town, she too let lodgings, she too was a widow now as her mother had been, and time still flying. Not that she thought of time as still flying; rather it seemed to have flown while she was not watching. For she was far on in the forties now, so it must have flown, looking at it that way. And



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(A Short Short Story)

By

Lord Dunsany

yet with spring coming on, and two young men from the University, her lodgers, sitting at that table of theirs talking poetry, time mightn't have moved at all.

She had come into the sitting-room to see after her goldfish, and there they were talking away. And it might have been thirty years ago, which only seemed like yesterday, when her mother's young lodger had talked the very same stuff to her.

She couldn't help stopping a while to listen to them after she had fed her goldfish: it brought the years back so. No sense in it, and more than there had been in the talk of the other young man so long ago, but the same fervour, the same overwhelming certainty about something, whatever it was, as there is in the blackbird's voice in early April, when he seems so certain of spring.

So she stood still, smiling slightly, and listened as they talked to each other. Poetry as usual. And the curious thing about it was that though she could not understand a word of what they were saying, yet not a phrase was new to her. Sometimes she almost thought she could have completed their sentences for them. And then from the curious phrases one of them began to quote lines from an old poem. They were praising it with their queer words, lavishing praises upon it.

"I am afraid we are talking poetry, Mrs. Mulger," said one of them.

"Never mind, sir," she answered. "It doesn't do any harm."

Nor did it, if one kept away from it. Curiously enough, she might once have married

a young man that wrote poetry, wrote it himself, that lodger of her mother's, a University student and all; but she knew what poetry led to. When she did marry, she married the secretary of a branch of a trade union, a plumber in a good way of business; everybody wanted a plumber; and when he died he left her very well off. The other young man died long ago. The two men flashed through her thoughts all in a moment, like ghosts going home at cock-crow.

More talk and more lines quoted, and gradually the line began to arrange themselves into a pattern that grew clear to the widow; not the meaning, whatever that might be, but the sound of them, and certain sounds and sights of springs that were gone, which seemed somehow to hang and glitter along the lines. It seemed funny to her what things would call up memories; you couldn't tell what would do it. "The incomparable majesty of the Ode to a Rose," one of the young men was saying, and Mrs. Mulger was still standing there smiling slightly, and he turned to her rather sharply.

"But I am afraid," he said to her, "that the poem we are discussing is scarcely of interest to you, Mrs. Mulger."

For a moment her thoughts turned away from him down the years and came back again.

"You know," she said, "my name's Rose."

"Almost perfect non-sequitur," said one to the other.

And when she had insisted on having it explained what that meant, and having got at the meaning, she said. "Not so much of a non-whatyou-call-it as all that."

And there she stopped, thinking all of a sudden of a gun she had once heard fired in a wood, when she had gone five miles from town to see the spring, and all the birds were singing; and at the sound of the gun, their singing had ceased at once. She wouldn't stop their merry talk, she thought, as what she had been about to say would have stopped it. Never mind whether there was any sense in it or not; let them talk. and let the birds sing. So she ended up with: "It's a nice poem. I'm sure."

But that ode had been written to her.



ITERACY IN THE PHILIPPINES

▼HE campaign of the National Federation of Women's Club of the Philippines for more literacy among our people is worthy of encomium and praise. If the supporters succeed in this literacy campaign. which is calculated to acquaint and arm the people with the absolute fundamental which is to know how to read and thus start them on the road to information and learning, they shall have laid a solid foundation for the country's salvation. Because a people whose majority at least know how to read is the people that can be rich and progressive both within and without their land.

The literacy campaign of the National Federation of Women's Club of the Philippines will provide an opening wedge for the complete demoBy

Eulogio B. Rodriguez Acting Director, National Library,



DIRECTOR RODRIGUEZ

cratization of education in this country, because it will give the bulk of our citizenry the opportunity to read so that they can take part in the intelligent formulation of public opinion in their country. In this manner the Federation will help the Commonwealth Government in making effective the provisions of the Constitution, Art. 13, part of Sec. 5, which provides: "The government shall establish and maintain ... citizenship training to adult citizens."

The high rate of literacy. of course, is always associated with education. And speaking on education, Rizal stated:

"I desire my country's welfare, therefore, I would build a schoolhouse: I seek it by means of instruction. by progressive advancement; without light there is no road."

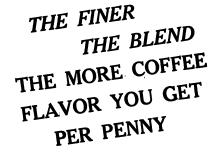
Rizal's idea of the education and enlightenment of his people is evolutionary and based upon a solid foundation. In his farewell address to his countrymen before his execution at the Luneta, he admonished them thus:

"My countrymen, I have given proofs that I am one most anxious for liberties for our country, and I am still desirous of them. But I place as a prior condition the education of the people. that by means of instruction and industry our country may have an individuality of its own and make itself worthy of these liberties."

About the beginning of the 19th century, since the rise of nationalism and the growth of (Continued on page 26)









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WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL

Some Rules For Happiness In Marriage

THE rolling pin and the fighting gloves are supposed to rule in the kingdom of marriage. Domestic discord inevitably concludes the happy strains of the Bridal March, and discontent issues from what so joyously had begun in love.

This assumption of unhappiness in marriage is not far fetched. There are so many marital failures that the casual critic can proclaim with pessimism that no more happy marriages exist and that the matrimonial bark is too slight to withstand the storms that lie in wait at the rounding of the curve.

Marriage Must Be Cultivated

A successful marriage is the most satisfying of all voluntary associations, yet very few make an effort to attain it. Too little intelligent thought is given to the reasons which result in unhappiness in the home. The law of give in favor of happiness in marand take never hold more true than in marriage. Modern marriage makes great demands, and those who are equipped to meet them are those who can lay aside selfishness and egotism and recognize the presence of a partner who carries the same privileges and the same rights that he himself holds.

Marriage in these days can not take care of itself. It must, like every good thing, be cultivated in order to flourish. A married couple should work together to bring about conditions that inspire growth of the affection, for in so doing, they make their contributions to family vitality. They lay the foundation for happiness that their children have a right to expect from them.

There are problems which those who enter marriage have to face, and being prepared to meet them is a point riage. One of these has to do with the finances of the association. From the point of view of money, marriage is essentially a partnership, and each of the parties concerned should bring to it the utmost frankness, intelligence and sense of responsibility that he or she possesses. For the benefit of those who desire to make a good start, here are some reliable rules regarding the money part of marriage which may prove helpful:

Family Finances

1. Before marriage, the man and woman should frankly talk over the money problems that their living together will involve.

2. Avoid extravagant expenditures. This is a good rule to consider when planning and carrying out the wedding.

3. Both the husband and wife should carry life insurance and, no matter how small, a savings account.

4. Both members of the partnership should be above

P. O. Box 257

social rivalry and the aping of any friend who has more resources or is more reckless about the spending of money.

5. If there is a checking account (and there should be), it should be in the name of both husband and wife.

6. In every detail, the spirit of equality in money matters should be maintained.

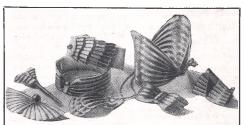
As a concession to the individuality of both the wife and the husband, there should be developed a common fund of interests. This would enhance their companionability in many things and give expression to both their personalities. We continue our rules. therefore, on this basis of common interests and individuality:

7. The wife should attempt to study the problems that enter her daily routine so that the work that she does may add instead of retard to her mental growth.

8. Husband and wife should rehearse through conversation the more significant experiences of their vocations.

(Continued on page 21)

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'Filipino Girls in Sports Albert Friedlander

"MAN must turn to athleties and other forms of physical activity to protect himself from the social ills prevalent today." Dr. Jesse F. Williams, professor of Education of Teachers College, Columbia University, declared in a survey, "The Challenge to Health", made public recently.

When Professor Williams gave out this very enlighting statement he also had in mind the members of the weaker sex. For women today the world over are indulging in all forms of athletic pastime.

The Philippines started rather late but our modern girls have taken to sports like duck takes to water. Although our girls have indulged in different athletic pastimes, mostly of the less strenuous variety, it was not until recently that we have been developing com-



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is often caused by decaying food par-ticles lodged be tween the teeth Colgate's corrects this condition.

petitors of first class caliber. Today Filipina girls have invaded almost every popular sport. Tennis

swimming and basketball have passed the experimental stage.

ARE WOMEN GOOD SPORTS? By M. VICTORIANO

To the question "Are women as good sports in athletics as men?" my answer, based on past observations while writing sports stories for the newspapers, would be invariably this:

Women are not only as good a sports as men in athletics but, more often, better ones.

Women are generally idealists and possess what men lack-the motherly instinct of eternal understanding and tolerance.

How sporting women can be in sports was brought home to the spectators again and again in athletic competitions all over the world and of course, here.

In a recent women's tennis singles championship, the finalists, both young and eager, were playing stroke for stroke, matching skill for skill and temperament for temperament to the last and deciding set.

As almost every game was deuced and each point marked with long-drawn, thrilling rallies, the match up to the last crucial stroke remained a tossoff. At such a heartbreaking juncture, however, the umpire, for unknown reasons, erroneously (to impartial obververs) several times called out footfaults against one of the players who was forced to doublefault in her services. worrying over her feet. The calls were apparently unjustified.

That occasion gave rise to one of the grandest gestures of sportmanship seen in local courts. With everything at stake, the other woman player subtly, without obvious attempt at grandstanding, disdained her advantage, throwing away subsequent points until the other had regained enough composure.

Then, they went again after each other with slash and smash and the best girl won.

In another women's championship the better player volley-ball, bowling, track and field,

apparently suddenly cracked up under the strain and although possessed of better strokes and experience, lost out to her rival.

A few, however, came in the know, so to speak and learned that she had deliberately allowed herself to be bested as her victory would have been heartbreak and miserv for someone very close to her adversary and who had staked everything on the platch in a blind faith.

Need more be said for women in sports?

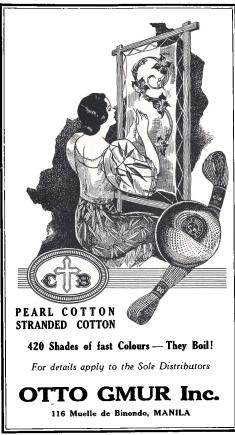
Minda Ochoa, present national tennis "singles" champion and holder of the All-Comers and Metropolitan titles is perhaps one of the best net stars in the Orient today. With her sister, Aida Ochoa, they have cleaned up all opposition in the doubles. Daughters of a former champion racquet-wielder, it is but natural that the Ochoa sisters

By

take up the sports which has given their mother, Elisa Ochoa, fame and glory in the athletic field. Barely in their teens, the Ochoa sisters are destined to become more famous in the years to come.

To enumerate the achievements of the Ochoa .family in the local tennis world would require a volume. Every sports lover is acquainted with their prowess with the racquet. Besides the Ochoas, other lesser lights have forged ahead in this sport, among them being Belen Calma and Estrella Alburo, for-

((Continued on page 40)



EDUCATION—IT'S WORTH

HAT education is of ered sheer waste of the years most worth? echoed through the centuries, receiving the varying answers of different generations that have walked the path of life in a changing world. In the old days, a devotion to ancient cultures and dead languages was believed to fit a man to the demands of his times. Later, the "wearytramping Muses" lost their charm, and retracing the steps into a moldy past cluttered with dead glories and glorious failures was consid-

of youth which could be put The question has to better use. A revolution, both industrial and educational. then set in, and a study of more realistic things than disembodied monarchies became the guiding principle in education. Physical and biological sciences, technology and trade were introduced in the schools, and so much were they in accord with the spirit of a reorganized world that they have become permanent fixtures in the school curriculum.

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ods, however, has not diminished political corruptions, sexual irregularity or violent crime, and there is a charge laid to modernity to the effect that certain virtues once prominent in our forbears have lost standing in this generation which is skilled in unmoral cleverness. Emphasis on science seem to bring no visible rise in the intelligence of the people and neither fruitfulness of leisure nor the dignity of peace. These conditions are due, of course, to economic rather than educational changes, but still the



educator begins to wonder if the schools have offered too weak a resistance to the forces of disorder and decay. Now, one may well ask, what education is of most worth?

Health

Will Durant, eminent educator, answers the problem thus:

'That education is of most worth which opens to the body and the soul, to the citizen and the state, the fullest possibilities of their harmonious life." He believes that three basic goals should determine education and define its goals: the control of life through health, character, intelligence and technology; the enjoyment of life through friendship, nature and art; and the understanding of life through history and science, religion and philosophy.

Departing from generalities, Mr. Durant proceeds to clarify his views on the processes of an education which would most enrich the life of his children. Education which fosters health and places it next to godliness follows a sound principle. For health undoubtedly is the strongest instrument for happiness, the one weapon which can down the minor and even the major tragedies of present-day living. An accumulated knowledge on the functioning, the structure, the care and healing of the human body is a sound investment of time for a man or woman who passes the years of youth in school. The practice of preventive medicine in the classroom might reduce the "fashionable scissoring" of bodies in hospitals. The mysteries of diet, the value of exercise, the unbelievable wonders wrought by cleanliness are things that should be given more attention in the schools.

Character

Next to the sound foundation of the body, the formation of character, according (Continued on page 29)

L ET me see—this happened such a long time ago that I really should not be blamed for not remembering very clearly. I was about forty, then—no fortythree, and my brother was in his early thirties. I am eighty now—yes, I am that old. Let me see.—Perhaps if I try hard enough, I can go back to that day in June when I visited my brother for the last time.

I had great difficulty in obtaining permission to visit him, but I finally did, and I was given such a number of restrictions that only my desire to see him again made me go on. I had my little daughter with me. Yes, there she is, the one with the baby. She was not ten years then, and I had quite a hard time before I could persuade *them* to let her come with me.

"A child is such protection," I told them, "and besides, where shall I leave a growing girl in these unsettled times? I have just come from the bedside of my little boy. I do not expect him to live..." He did not, and I was away when he died. But that is neither here nor there.

They put us in a small freight boat that was stinking with the odor of bagoong and dried fish. There were less than twenty of us. My daughter and I were the only passengers. The others were sailors gathered from different parts of the islands: Ilocanos, Tagalogs, and Visayans eager to visit their homes and working their way back there. I cannot now recall whether the ocean was smooth or calm. I was not concerned with the weather nor the ocean then. Every morning I asked the captain, "How soon do we get there?" and always he would reply, "Soon, soon."

The boat was stopping at Dapitan especially for me, and every one in the crew was curious with a respectful curiosity about my business there. I think no one believed I was there only for a visit. They thought perhaps that when I returned to Manila, my brother would be with me, for there was not one among



A Page From History — As Etched in a Woman's Heart—

(A SHORT STORY)

By L. V. Reyes

them who did not know and love my brother and would not be unwilling to smuggle him if need be.

My first sight of this out of the way island did not reassure me. I remember feeling a sense of desolation as the outline of its shore first greeted my eyes. But it is all sand and rock, I said to myself. Where could he live? I am only an ignorant woman, and perhaps I was prejudiced, but I hated the island at first sight and I never have been able to remember it with affection.

The boat put us down near a

ramshackle boathouse which smelled strongly of oysters. Though why this should be is beyond explanation, for not a single oyster was in sight. My daughter and I went with a man who said he knew where my brother lived. It was not long before I found out that almost everyone in that place knew where my brother lived, as he maintained a sort of school where children and old people alike could go for instruction. And then, you see my brother had not been idle, and he practiced his profession even there, curing this ill and that with such success that magic powers were attributed to him. As I was saying, we went with the man, and we walked about a mile to get to the home of my brother.

The place of his exile was not really a bad place. Signs of toil could be seen everywhere. There were fields and homes which looked neat even to my disapproving eye. The people seemed infinitely serene after the turmoil of Manila, and the sight of the everyday tasks being pursued with indolent calm almost won me over. Heaven forgive me for hardening my heart against a town which had never hurt me nor mine, but in those days, my sorrow had made me unreasonable and I prayed that such a place be forever blotted from the map of the islands.

But to go on...the man took us to what appeared to be the center of the town. It looked like any of our lesser southern towns, and I can not remember anything distinc-(Continued on page 34)

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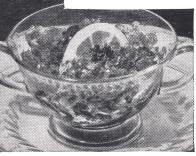
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ROYAL JELLIED CONSOMME

Dissolve contents of one package of Royal Gelatin Aspic in 1 cup of boiling water; add 1 cup of cold water. Stir again.

Chill until firm. Before serving, break up the Royal Gelatin Aspie with a fork. Serve in bouillon eups, garnished with parsley and a section of lemon or lime. Serves 4 to 6.



WOMEN ON THE HONOR ROLL

Judge Natividad Almeda-Lopez Acting Judge, Manila Juvenile Court



JUDGE ALMEDA-LOPEZ

A LAWYER and a social worker, Mrs. Natividad Almeda Lopez now sits as acting judge of the Manila Juvenile Court. How well she qualifies in this position is proven by the 100 to 150 cases she tries daily. And records show that not many are appealed.

Acting Judge Natividad Almeda Lopez was relieved of her duties as assistant attorney in the Department of Justice where she has served for more than 18 years and was appointed to fill the temporary vacancy in the juvenile branch of the court presided over by Judge Arsenio Roldan. Judge Roldan is acting head of the parole section in the department of justice. This was sometime last December.

When Judge Jose Bernabe went on leave last March, Acting Judge Natividad Lopez had to pinch hit for him and took over the duties of this branch. Judge Bernabe returned after more than a month's leave but Judge Arsenio Locsin, senior judge, considered the necessity of giving himself a vacation. He turned over the duties of his court to Acting Judge Natividad Almeda Lopez who in addition to her judicial functions has to take charge of the administrative work of supervising the clerical and business side of the court.

Serving her eighth time as acting municipal judge, Mrs. Almeda Lopez is thoroughly familiar with the work of the municipal court. She has Dr. Honoria Acosta-Sison Member, Scientific Advisory Board of the American Medical Editors and Authors' Association

THE first Filipino woman to practice medicine, Dr. Honoria Acosta-Sison has been heaping on herself deserved honors and, in this way, has helped pave the way smooth for the latter generation of women to acquire rights to professional recognition.

Again honor has come to her—this time from a foreign organization. She has been appointed member of the scientific advisory board of the American Medical Editors and Authors' Association, which has headquarters in New York. This distinction gains further significance when it is remembered that Dr. Acosta-Sison's w orks have been done without the accompanying f lour is hings and blares. But they

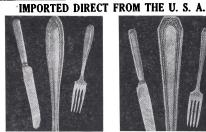
acquired speed and uncanny efficiency in cross examining witnesses but she says she relies in no little degree on the knowledge and background that her social work has given her.

nevertheless achieve their end. Science is so much the richer for her contributions, and scientific groups sit up and take notice. An obstetrician of the best standing and an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology of the U. P. college of medicine, she has written various scientific papers accepted and published by leading medical journals in the United States.

Though medicine has always been her chief interest, Dr. Acosta-Sison finds deep pleasure in writing. She has a large number of familiar essays published in local magazines. Her writings on her impressions of places she travelled while on a round-theworld tour drew comments from literary circles.

Mrs. Lopez was a committee member of the Free Legal Aid to indigent women conducted by the Manila Woman's Club. She did a remarkable amount of work without renumeration in the matter of recovering wages, preventing broken homes, and protecting as far as it lay in her power the children who have become street waifs. This was long before the day of the Juvenile Court and the Probation Work.

Other welfare activities of this woman acting judge have given her an insight to the people that are brought to her court. For 20 years she has been connected with the Gota de Leche, an association for the protection of first infancy, first as its secretary and now as its president. She is also one of the founders and directors of the Asociacion de Damas Filipinas which maintains a "Settlement House" for orphaned children. She is also a board director of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Catholic Women's League of the Philippines.





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WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL

WOMAN'S REASON

(Speech delivered during the NFWC program broadcast over KZRM on the night of May 13 to celebrate the first anniversary of women's first exercise of suffrage.)

THE women of the Philippines have celebrated the first anniversary of that extraordinary visit to the polls, that semblance of what suffrage might be like-if ever there will be suffrage. I do not mean to sound pessimistic. In campaigns like this one for woman's suffrage, where the most important asset is enthusiasm, the last thing to show is pessimism. But, surely, one can talk and still be free of being called a kill-joy. One watches at the side-lines, looking at the parade as it goes by. A parade which is meant to be more than a show. Mine is a voice with a pointing finger-a bit impolite and contrary to etiquette, yes, but certainly not accusing.

It is a fact we suffragettes hardly care to admit, but which nevertheless is true-that the greatest set back to our movement is the apathy of the women themselves. This indifference, sometimes even called by the hard name of hostility, lies not only with the women who would be disqualified voters anyway, but also among the women of education, especially the women students. This last group is the only group within reach. So far, the practice has been to send out to them frenzied appeals for cooperation. Eloquent speakers have gone out and also come back, not even realizing the futility of the speeches and the meetings. It takes more than gestures on a platform to convince. to engender a faith in any movement. Not because all the people we approach for signatures to a petition do attach their names at the bottom does it mean that the list we present contains real workers for the cause. A cause must have sincerity, not merely number. And sincerity is based on true knowledge. Let us, therefore, inform this distant group why it is that suffrage is a necessity. Or, is is really a necessity? Is it only something that the men have which we also wish to have? If it is not, why not? The question of whether the women are as capable as the men are is foolish. Capability is decided in an equal contest; and in such equal contests, femenine competence has been undisputed. We are left with the task of proving that woman's suffrage must be granted. Just as we believe this. so must we make this apathetic, lazy-thinking group believe. We must show them figures, facts, statements, give them examples. analogies, so they too may see. There must be organized information, not just wordy enthusiastic appeals to the emotion from plat-

By Maria Kalaw-Katigbak

forms gay with banners and flowers. Our movement has always been that of all leaders. There have to be followers, too, and followers feeling the same urge, being backed by the same faith in the work. There must be enthusiasm, yes, but an enthusiasm originating from way below the surface. Then will there be no wall strong enough to keep the tide in. A slow and expensive process, yes, but one with permanent results.

If we dare to call the women indifferent, we may as well call the men cynical. To them, the suffragettes are creatures not exactly funny, but silly, which is worse. They want to wear the family pants. But the opinion of this type of men does not count. They have a perverted sense of humour, that is all. There is only one type that matters to the movement, the legislator type. He makes the laws, and it is important that he be made to see the correct side of the question. The correct side is our side, obviously. What does our lawmaker think of woman's suffrage?



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TODAY-when fashions in dresses, hosiery and bathing suits are so revealing, it's important to keep your whole body as smooth and lovely as your face, neck and shoulders.

Try this Beauty Bath

Massage your whole body with a washcloth filled with soothing, gentle Palmolive lather. Cleanse the pores thoroughly. Rinse completely and finish with a dash of cool water. This simple beauty bath leaves your skin soft and lovelyglowing with youth!

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No one has ever found a surer way to skin loveliness than by the faithful use of olive and palm oils. Palmolive Soap, made from these oils, represents the utmost the worla knows in keeping your skin youthful. So use Palmolive now for your whole bodynot only for face, neck and shoulders. Have a s.toolgirl complexion





Mrs. Katigbak

Is it as funny to him as it is to other men? And why should it not be? Year in and year out, the question comes up for discussion. He looks forward to a merry time with the militant suffragettes, most of whom are very nice to talk to, and look at. He accepts all the invitations to teas, given by very innocent femenine leaders for what they think may end in convincing presentations of the eternal question. There are nice things to cat, and if nothing is achieved, "a merry time was had by all." Is it any wonder that the movement lacks the dignity it should have, the dignity it has always had in other countries? We have behaved like little children in their teens asking for a box of chocolates, pouting beautifully, because, for all our prettinesses, we were ignored. Let us change our methods. We are asking for a political right. Let us go around it as all other people asking for political rights have done. This is a question of intelligence against intelligence, not femenine appeal against masculine susceptibility. We have had no organized lobbying. There must be direction and method of approach. Is it because a leader speaks well and is willing to talk-too willing to talk-that she should come forward and be known as a representative of the movement? Should we not also find out how she is regarded by the community, how much her opinion counts with the legislative body? If we have failed to make an impression, it must all have been our fault. We cannot accuse the legislator of having heen unwilling to listen. We have made mistakes. Who hasn't? The monstruoity is the repetition of the same mistakes over and over again.

From the side-lines, one sees many things, and hears many things, as thave. Other people see them too, but they do not bother to mention them. When one's heart is in a cause, one feels the right to say these things. My only prayer is that they have been taken well, and as the saying goes, "in the spirit in which they were given."

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HOME ECONOMICS ----

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SPAIN

Spanish Liver

- 1 lb. liver
- Thin slices bacon
- 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/3 teaspoon pepper
- Juice 1 lemon
- 1 cup canned tomato or prepared tomato sauce
- Fried parsnips or bananas

Cut liver into pieces the size of a large oyster, wrap each in a thin slice of bacon and arrange in shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with seasonings and lemon juice, pour tomato over and around and bake in a moderate oven-350-375 degrees F. twenty to twenty-five minutes. Serve on toast, pouring the sauce over all and garnishing with parsnips or bananas. Serves four to six.

HUNGARY

Goulash

I large onion 3 tablespoons fat 1/2 pound lean beef 1/2 pound lean veal 1/2 pound lean pork 35 teaspoon salt 1/4 teaspoon pepper I tablespoon chopped parsley 1 cup solid tomato Water 6 potatoes

Set HEINZ Products help you to make Successful

1/4 teaspoon caraway seeds 1 green pepper

Slice or mince onion and cook in the fat until just beginning to turn color. Add the meats cut into large dice and cook these also for five minutes with the onion and fat. Next put in the diced green pepper, seasonings, tomato and water just to cover meat. (If preferred, prepared tomato sauce may be used, in which case less salt and pepper will be needed.) Simmer, closely covered, for one hour, add potatoes, cut into large cubes with more water or tomato if needed and continue cooking until potatoes are tender, but do not stir the mixture. If caraway seeds are used, and they are an ingredient of true Hungarian Goulash, add them with the potatoes. Serve four to six.

ITALY

Shoulder Lamb Chops Parmesan

6 shoulder chops

Beaten egg

3 cup stale breadcrumbs

1/3 cup cheese

1/2 teaspoon mixed herbs Salt and pepper

Remove excess fat from chops, dip first into beaten egg, then into crumbs with which salt, pepper, and checse have been blended. Repeat this, dipping into egg and crumbs, then arrange in a baking dish and bake half an hour in a moderately hot oven---375 degrees F.--or, if preferred fry golden brown in a little fat, then cover and cook gently for twenty minutes longer. Serve with peas and tomato sauce or with brown gravy and mint jelly. Serves six.

ENGLAND

English Hot Pie

2 pounds stewing lamb 2 pounds potatoes

- 4 onions
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper.
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 11/1 tablespoon flour

Water, stock or canned tomato. Cut both meat and potatoes into small pieces. Slice onions thin. Roll meat in blended salt, pepper and flour, then arrange in layers in deep baking dish first potato then onion, then meat, having potato for the top layer. Fill dish with water, stock or tomato and bake in a slow oven-325 degrees F .- about three hours. The top layer of potatoes will be brown and crisp, the under ones rich and juicy from the meat gravy.

FRANCE

Vol-au-Vent de Guenelles (Veal Puff Pastry)

1/2 pound lean veal, cut fine 2 cups fresh white breaderumbs milk (as in directions)

- 2 egg yolks
- 2 egg whites, beaten
- 1 pound chicken fat or other cooking fat, flour, salt, pepper and dry mustard 2 cups white sauce

1/2 pound mushrooms, cut small Mince veal very fine. Soak bread in milk; then drain off liquid. Put the bread into meat, and mush together; then add 1 pound of cooking fat, and mix thoroughly. Add salt, pepper and dry mustard to taste. Add yolks of 2 eggs, and last mix in the stiffly beaten whites. Now

Cooling, tempting salads for hot days! Serve them often. Use Heinz products to make them more tasty -appetizing.

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HEINZ 57 Varieties

At your grocer's

make small balls of the mixture. Roll in flour. Cook in boiling salted water over slow fire.

GERMANY

Bavarian Chocolate Cream

2 ounces bitter chocolate

- 8 tablespoons sugar
- 4 egg yolks
- 2 eups milk
- 2 tablespoons powdered gelatine
- 6 tablespoons cold water 2 cups whipped cream (1 pint)
- 2 cups whipped ereal

Melt chocolate in double boiler (if using dry French chocolate, melt in a little butter). When chocolate is melted, add milk, sugar and egg volks. Stir thoroughly. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly and slowly until the mixture thickens. Soak the gelatine in cold water add to hot mixture as soon as it is removed from stove. Stir to dissolve, then strain into a bowl and allow to cool. Place in refrigerator and when beginning to harden, whip the cream stiff and cut and fold until the cream is mixed in thoroughly. Do not beat. Place the mixture in mold and return to refrigerator. Serve with whipped cream.

HOLLAND

Dutch Apple Cake

- 1½ cups sifted flour 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1 egg
- 13 cup milk
- 2 good sized tart apples Sugar, cinnamon, butter

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Mix in shortening well, as follows: Cut the butter. Squeeze the lumps into flakes with the fingers. When the butter is flaked and no lumps remain, then lightly rub the mixture between the hands; continue to rub lightly until the butter is completely mixed with the flour mixture. Beat egg slightly; add milk to beaten egg, then add to flour mixture to make a soft dough. Spread about 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick in a greased pie pan. Peel, core and slice apples very thin. Place close together on top of dough. Sprinkle well with sugar and cinnamon; dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. Serve warm with whipped cream.

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CHOCOLATE PUDDING MADE THE WAY YOU LIKE IT

"My family really like chocolate pudding", a worried housewife told us recently, "but I've served it so often they're tired of it". We suggested Chocolate Peppermint Parfait, and she was so enthusiastic that we're passing the recipe on to you.

Chocolate Peppermint Parfait

- 1 package Royal Chocolate Pudding
- 2 cups milk.
- 1 cup cream, whipped (evaporated milk may be substituted). Peppermint extract.
- Green coloring.

Mix Royal Chocolate Pudding with milk. Bring to boil, s low ly stirring constantly. Chill. Flavor whipped cream with peppermint extract and color pale green.

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"Thank heaven! WE never

run short of fresh milk!"

Put spoonfuls of whipped cream and spoonfuls of pudding alternately in parfait glasses with whipped cream on top. Serves 6.

* * *

W h e n the temperature climbs, the wise housewife turns to jellied meats and moulded salads, knowing that their cool sparking appearance will go a long way toward tempting the appetite of her family. Here is a recipe that can well serve as the main dish for a light meal. Stuffed Tomatoes In Aspic

- 1 package Royal Gelatin Aspic
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 cup cold water
- 4 small tomatoes, peeled

1/2 cup crabmeat or lobster flaked

1/2 cup chopped celery Mayonnaise

Dissolve Royal Gelatin Aspic in boiling water. Add cold water; chill until it begins to thicken. In the meantime, scoop out tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and stuff with mixture of crabmeat and celery moistened with mayonnaise. Pour a small amount of Gelatin mixture in the bottom of four large individual moulds. Chill until firm. Place a tomato, top side down in each mould, and fill with thickened Gelatin mixture to cover tomato. Chill until firm. Serve on lettuce or watercress. Serves 4.



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HEALTH PAGE—

THE common cold is a dangerous disease. It lowers the resistance of the body and leaves it more sus-

of the body and leaves it more susceptible to many infections. Eneumonia is one of its serious complications. It is estimated that threefourths of all cases of this disease follow an attack of the common cold. Among other dangerous complications are sinusitis, mastoiditis, meningitis and middle ear infections. The common cold is frequently followed by a "flare-up" of an old tuberculous process.

The common cold is a contagious disease. It is possible that it may be caused by one of several different germs which enter the body by way of the upper respiratory tract. The incubation period is very short and one may have the ouset a few hours after exposure. The germs are present in the secretions

(Courtesy of The Health Messenger)

from the nose and throat and are transferred to other persons by such acts as coughing, sueezing, kissing, shaking hands or handling objects with which persons come in contact. Persons suffering understand that they are a menace to all with whom they come in contact.

One attack of most contagious diseases confers lasting immunity upon the individual against future attacks. Such is not the case with the common cold. Immunity is very brief and the first attack apparently leaves the individual more susceptible to future attacks.

People who have frequent or soealled chronic colds should consult a doctor. There may be some simple abnormality of the nose and throat which causes the nuncous membranes of these structures to be chonically irritated, resulting in increased susceptibility to disease germs. When such defects are corrected the person usually becomes much less subjected to colds.

THE COMMON COLD

The common cold is largely a preventable disease. Preventive measures naturally fall into two groups—first, we should try to avoid exposure to the disease, and second, we must form such health habits as will keep the resistance of the body at its best so that, when we are exposed, the body will be able to resist invasion by the germs.

Preventive Measures

1. Avoid crowds and persons who are sick.

2. Avoid over-heated rooms, too much or too little clothing, and suderation in marriage. Even

affection cannot remain sta-

tionary, for if it is not enrich-

ed, it at once shrinks. There

den changes of temperature.

3. Form proper health habits of eating, sleeping, exercise and recreation so that the resistance of the body may be kept at its best.

4. When you have a cold, stay at home. It lessens the chance of serious complications and protects others.

5. Be examined by your doctor if you have frequent colds to be sure that you have no abnormality of the upper respiratory passages.

6. Keep your hands serupulously clean. It is unclean to cough or sneeze in your bare hand for infected material left there may be given to others.

In conclusion, remember that the common cold is a disease to be taken seriously. It is often followed by pneumonia, and pneumonia results in many deaths.

SOME RULES FOR ...

(Continued from page 14) 9. There should be a sharing of leisure so that their reading and recreation may draw them together through a common experience.

10. Each should develop an understanding and interest in the work of the other.

11. If there is a decided difference in the amount of leisure which each enjoys, the one who has the greater opportunity should try to relieve the other from timeconsuming duties.

There is a need in marriage which is more commonly forgotten, and this is the need for justice. It is so easy for one to take what belongs to the other, be this of time or something else, especially if one is willing to sacrifice in order to make the other happy. In marriage, there must not be any exploiting. Justice in matrimony demands that there be a genuine respect on the part of both partners for the personality and rights of the other. Here are some rules to keep in mind on this aspect of married happiness. We add them to those we have listed:

12. There must not be any idea that the husband or wife has superior rights.

13. When one believes that unfair conditions have arisen, the matter should be brought frankly to the attention of the other.

14. It is unfair for one to

escape responsibility by appealing to the sympathy of the other.

Growth is another consid-



Dentists recommend Kolynos because of its antiseptic cleansing properties. It instantly destroys the dangerous mouth germs that cause pain and decay. It cleans every tooth surface, every tiny crevice. And keeps teeth white, clear and sound as no ordinary

tooth paste can.

Have your children use Kolynos morning and night. Just a half-inch on a dry brush is enough. It tastes good, protects the delicate gums and enamel and keeps the entire mouth sweet, clean and refreshed.



cannot be vitality without growth. When the woman feels that her happiest days were during courtship, we know at once that the couple are moving towards disappointment or possible bitterness. The happy marriage never looks backwards but keeps the spirit of adventure and moves steadily forward.

Here are five additional rules that will work for automatic development:

15. The wife and husband should continue interest in present events.

16. The home should never become completely regulated by routine.

17. Each year, if possible, both the partners should travel or visit outside the home, together or separately.

18. Neither the husband or wife should, at marriage, break off earlier friendships or surrender any special interest.

19. They should seek, as far as possible, to associate with strong and progressive persons.

We sum up our rules with one single rule about sex, a very important aspect in marriage:

20. Sex should never be detached from the other interests of matrimony. The sex policy should be checked up by its results, and based on the soundest principles that ever guided married life ---understanding and sympathy.

SHORT CUT TO BEAUTY

Mothers May Lose Touch With Beauty

Mothers so often lose touch with the new things that are being created to help them retain their smart, youthful appearance and their daintiness! Every season brings new cosmetics--new make-up in more flattering, natural shades; new depilatories to remove any chance fuzz that appears where it isn't wanted; new deodorants to keep your person fresh as an April breeze.

Have you just been a little carcless about such details? Women seem to feel that such things are less important as they grow older. If you are guilty, be a sport and admit it, but resolve to do something about it.

Have you checked up on your figure lately? How about a few regular exercises? Of course, you are terribly busy. Mothers are. But haven't you noticed that the more things you have to do, the more you can manage to get done? Nothing speaks of age and self-neglet in such positive terms as a settled waistline. When you get that, your clothes will not look well, no matter how much yon pay for them.

The right diet, exercise and a really good-looking girdle or foundation garment will take years from your appearance. Lay out a strict beauty regime for yoursel for this next month and see if you aren't in the mood for the nicest season you have ever had. Never, never again will you let yourself slip.

Start by setting aside half an hour a day for yourself-ten minutes in the morning, twenty at night. When you get up in the morning stand before an open window and bending from the waistline, knees stiff, touch the floor in front of you ten times. Bend, stretch and dip until your joints feel limber and your waistline firmer.

Splash your face with cold water, fluff on a bit of powder and compact rouge and smooth your hair, and your day will be off to a good start.

Get a good cleansing eream and a hox of soft tissues, a softgning eream or tissue erean, a good skin tonic or astringent and an eye wash. Even after the first two or three treatments, you will find your skin clear and livelier in color than you dreamed it could be. And you will find after a week of treatments, that the little fine lines at the corner of your eyes and mouth are not so definitely etched after all.

In the twenty minutes that you have allowed yourself you will also

have time for a hand massage. Use the same cream you use for your face—or plain warned olive oil—if you do not want to spend the money for an extra cream for your hands. Your hands may be strong capable ones well-lined from work but that is no reason why they should be dry and rough when such a little regular care will keep them moist and soft.

Daytime Dresses Decided On Question of Length

Daytime dresses show a marked tendency to stand pat on the length situation; any movement at all is up, not down, and that inch by inch. It will be a source of delight to busy women who have no time to run home and change, if dinner dresses are made street length. After all, the only distinction between many dinner and dresses of an elaborate order is the length of the skirt. Long ones are graceful and charming, but it begins to look as though, if the question of skirt lengths were put to a vote, the short ones would win.

While there are many silhouettes, it is just as well to remember that most of them are belted. Beltshave their ups and downs, yet many contrive to stay at normal. The hiphone is the lowest level reached in any model seen to date.

Bright belts on dark costumes are a feature—everyone is doing it, and red is the usual choice when the dress is black. Many frocks are and will be black—particularly satin and jersey, both daytime fabries.

The new braids are tremendously interesting, especially to those who remember way back to the days when braids were as "fashionable" as they were "smart". At the moment there seems to be a perfect rage for white braid on black, striking, you must admit, if not overdone. Neck-wear novelties are also heavily braided.

It also seems timely to speak of the importance of metal accents on handbags and hats. The smartest bags make a point of some sort of handle, the more massive and unexpected the better. These metal and jeweled accents serve a very definite need. That there is much white detail—braid is the newest, many gold accents, and any quantity of red accessories—makes it reasonably certain that in spite of the preponderance of black, the depression is not going to be added to by our newest clothes.





Use Snn-Maid Raisms in cooking. There are many excellent recipes for using Sun-Maids in puddings, cakes, and desserts. Every one enjoys the rich fruit-flavor which Sun-Maids impart.

Raisin Rice Pudding

3 eggs	I tsp. vanilla
3 cups milk	1 cup Sun Maid Raisins
5 tbl×p. sugar	1/2 tsp. nutmeg
站 tsp. salt	2 cups cooked rice

Wash raisins in hot water, drain and cool. Beat eggs slightly, add sugar, salt, nutmeg, vanilla, rice, raisins and milk. Mix thoroughly, then pour into a baking pan and bake in a slow over until custard is set—about 40 minutes.



SUN-MAID RAISINS are the choicest raisins you can buy. The red package with the "Sun-Maid" trade-mark is easy to identify. Look for it at your dealer's store.

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For use in cooking, it is most economical to buy Sun-Maids in the 15-oz. package.

Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins

for Quality and Fine Flavor

(Continued from page 13) democracy with the necessary enormous expansion of popular education in several European countries, it had been the concern of these countries to increase the rate of literacy of their peoples. Therefore, the old time tradition and practice of leaving the act of writing to the monks and a few learned aristocrats was shifted to the masses so that they, with intelligence, could exercise their authority as citizens through the wise use of their suffrage. Many countries since then have been trying their best to eliminate illiteracy.

The high rate of literacy among the people of a nation is regarded to be the barometer of the cultural progress of that nation. In the United States the different states of the Union are competing with each other for the highest rate of literacy. In Europe the seat of civilization is invariably found in countries where the rate of literacy is high. In the Philippines it was the policy of those who administered its educational system at the beginning of the American regime to give importance to increasing the rate of literacy. and laid emphasis on the academic rather than on the vocational courses, reserving the improvement of the latter to a later period when the rate of literacy in the Philip-

Money No Object If It's a Question Of Healt	th
Since 1799 thousands of people have regained their nor health after years of suffering from stomach troubles of types, such as constipation, indigestion, gas, and sour stom	mal all
which are the basic factors of such maladies as high bl	boo
pressure, rheumatism, periodie headaches, pimples on face	and
body, pains in the back, liver, kidney and bladder disord	ler,
exhaustion, loss of sleep and appetite. Those suffer	ers
have not used any man-made injurious chemicals or dr of any kind; they have only used a remedy made by Nati This marvelous product grows on the highest mountain per where it absorbs all the healing elements and vitamins for the sun to aid HUMANITY in distress.	are. 1ks,
It is composed of 19 kinds of natural leaves, seeds, ber and flowers scientifically and proportionately mixed and known as LION CROSS HERB TEA.	rics is
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Try it and convince yourself with our money-back guarun	tce.
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pines should have been raised.

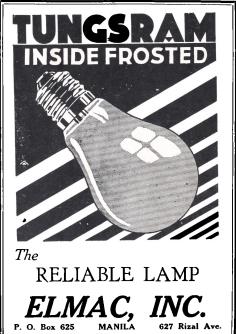
The latest data on the rate of literacy in the Philippines are found in the Census of 1918. From that year no statistics have been made on the same subject except the Wood-Forbes Report of 1921 giving 37% literacy in the Philippines. In view of the increase of schools in the Philippines both private and public since 1921 and because of the literacy campaign drive made by several educational institutions and social workers like the University of the Philippines, Dr. Frank C. Laubach and others, the percentum of literacy in the Philippines for this year, 1936, must be comparatively high. In order to be able to compare the relative position of literacy in the Philippines with the rest of the world the statistics hereinbelow is given.

In Australia the rate of illiteracy is 4.3% (1921); Austria, 4.0% (1924); Canada, 5.7% (1921); England and Wales, 5.8% (1910); Finland, 1.0% (1920); Germany, 0.3% (1927); Netherlands,

78% (1930); United States, 4.3% (1930); Mexico, 62.2% (1921); Argentina, 24.0% (1924); Brazil, 71.2% (1920); India, 90.5% (1921); Japan, 0.9% (1925); Egypt, 92.0% (1917). This illiteracy datum is, of course, not complete as this deals only with the representative countries of the world.

On the day when all our people could read and shall have been sufficiently educated to be able to appreciate with profit of the great usefulness of the books to them: on that day when intelligent reading shall have become a part of, and a relief from. our daily grinds; on such a day we can truly repeat what the great military genius said. "Give me a family of readers and I will tell you a nation that rules the world."





THE month of June is graciously littered with the paraphernalia of weddings-lovely flowers, misty veils, wedding bells and congratuiations. The tune of the Bridal March echoes from one church to another, as brides of all sizes and ages nervously trace the first slow steps towards a new, strange life. The very atmosphere of June is romantic and sentimental, and the beauty of blooming things penetrate to the very hones.

Weddings, however, are not all music and flowers. They have a practical side which is not revealed during the final tableau which presents the bride and groom all set to say '1 do.'' There are the problems of expenditure, of organization and correctness which only one who has pecked behind the scenes of a wedding can know.

Simplicity is a safe rule to observe when planning a wedding. In these days, simplicity is not only attractive but correct. Elaborateness is passing out, and well too. Simple wedding ensembles, simple decorations and simple fare should be aimed for by those who intend to marry—or to marry off this June.

Take the matter of dress, for instance. In the Philippines, this is easily settled for us. We do not have to bother very much about the ultra-fashion trends, for we have gone fashion a little better by preserving a style that is our own. The native wedding dress is as beautiful as any that other countries can boast of, and there should be no hesitation about preferring it. The full-length European gown is lovely also, but as much as possible, local brides should use the mestiza dress in this most important day of their lives. The most nervous





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Gracious Manners:

The Etiquette of Weddings

bride cannot help looking breathtakingly elegant in the incomparable flared sleeves, sheathlike skirt and long veil of our native land.

The bridesmaids, of course, should follow the style set by the bride. Hence, a bride elad in the mestiza dress should be attended by bridesmaids wearing the mestiza dress in pastel colors. They wear short veils and hold bouquets that agree or contrast softly with their ensembles.

We are apt to forget about bridegrooms when discussing weddings. Whether this is due to the fact that very few (if any) notice the bridegroom on this most important occasion is not very clear, but this might explain the neglect. We shall not commit the same error (for error

it is). We know that bridegrooms are as harrassed as the brides when getting up their own clothes. Fashions abroad incline towards the eutaway and the grey stripped trousers for bridegrooms, but this need not be the costume here. Usually, plain white de hilo, wing collar, stiff shirt front, white tie and white shoes serve the correct bridegroom in a morning wedding. The tuxedo is definitely out for informal weddings, whether they be held in the morning or the evening. For formal evening weddings, the "tails" are correct.

The wedding fare, of course, depends upon the time of the wedding. A simple breakfast for morning weddings or a supper in the evening will satisfy the inner man. Luckily, we are doing away with the habit of staving on and on and on-for breakfast, dinner and supper-when attending morning weddings. More and more we are getting to realize that one meal is all that the average wedding guest should rate. The matter of the wedding fare can now be safely placed in the hands of a good caterer. If taken care of in the bride's (or sometimes the bridegroom's) home, the cook or the one who makes the menu would do well to remember that simple fare if well done is more welcome than an elaborate, indigestible assortment of irrelevant courses

The decorations should feature flowers and ribbons arranged so tastefully that they provide an appropriate, rather than a competetive, setting for the bride. Garish decorations are out of place, for, as I repeat, simplicity should be the rule in weddings.



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TO ACT HER AGE

Elders Are Looked to for Wisdom

CHILDREN need mothers and fathers who act their age instead of trying to step back into a younger generation. They need councilors and guardians. Children don't turn to ten-year-old Johnny Jones for sympathy in time of trouble. They go home to their parents.

If those parents have tried to be so youthful and seatter-brained that they have convinced their own children they haven't the slightest idea what to do with a serious situation. the small boys and girls will be lost.

The attitude of "I don't know what to do any more than you do. but together we'll find a way," is not constructive within a filial relationship.

After all, a woman of 40 is not 15, by any method of subtraction. She has had forty years to garner knowledge. She has advanced to a certain position of maturity through her growth. She belongs at the place on the road to which she has journeyed. To run back post-haste, to a cross-road where she stood 25 years ago, is so silly that her children smile about it.

Youthfulness of Spirit Laudable

The essence of spiritual youth is ageless. That fine understanding, sympathy, and tolerance should flourish in hearts as they mature. They should bring parents and children closer together than any simulation of the role of an older sister or brother can do.

"I think freedom comes too early to children," Faith Baldwin, noted novelist, insists. "After all, they

CHILD WANTS MOTHER have all their lives in which to grow up. Children are not so adult that they need their own latch keys at seven."

> We agree wholeheartedly. It is this tendency for children to usurp adult privileges, and parents to diseard their prerogatives which is placing American home life in such a perilous position. A child of 10 has had no back-ground of experience against which to make comparisons. He needs to be guided. An adult has had a fair amount of knowledge instilled into him. usually, one way or another. If he has a road map he should use it instead of pleading that it is fun to get lost together!

Years Are Child's Only Yardstick

Children like parents who are' fathers and mothers. They like the feeling of security that a protectorate gives them. After all, they know their parents' birthdays, and they feel a little foolish when they see adults disregarding the wisdom of the years. Parents certainly should never be jailers. On the other hand, they won't get any place by standing in the front yard giving the college yell all the time.

Life is so arranged that every age has its compensations. A life that is well-planned will take the highest beauty from each year of its span. It will reveal to the children that there is loveliness all along the way. When it skips backwards to the aid of jumping rope or a bouncing ball it makes those children wonder what the farther world is like that their parents want to escape it.

Nor does it make those children for one minute really accept their parents as members of their own group. Youngsters measure by years. It is the only yardstick they have. No matter how young their fathers and mothers act they can't pass the backward entrance examinations.

POLLY-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE

Girls Need Companionship of Young Friends

When a boy won't go out and mix with the gang, his parents begin to worry and fuss. But when a girl turns pussy-cat and becomes a regular Polly-Sit-by-the-Fire, no one ever bothers about it.

It isn't a good thing for growing girls to turn recluse. They are far better off for having congenial friends with the same interests. A mixture is good, because it is affirmed by those who have gone into the matter deeply that attitudes of both sexes are improved in future relationships if first approached in the group that skates, or sled-rides or picnics together, or even snowballs, purloins hats or splashes mud. The roughage of the group is good for the soul, as well as its courtesy and sportsmanship and lovalties.

But barring the boys, because it is not every girl who takes kindly to the mixed crowd, she needs company. It isn't good for her to turn in on herself and settle down to her parents' routine alone.

Age and Size Create Barriers

Once in a while I get letters from mothers who realize this and ask for advice. As there are so many possible reasons for the "detached" child, I think it best to list some of thom. Then other mothers may be able to decide where the trouble lics, if they too have one who prefers her own company.

Sometimes it happens that Bessie -let us call her-is younger than her schoolmates. Younger, too, than her close neighbors. If so, she will not be welcomed by the rest. If she has been kept back by removal or illness, her place in school may be a torture to her. She will make no effort at friendliness herself, feeling sensitive as she does about the discrepancy.

Sometimes size counts too. If she has grown faster than the rest, she may think they do not want her. Or if she has a more-mature nature, even though of equal age, she may be inclined to spurn the friendship of "those babies" as she calls them.

Perhaps the family has ambitions to live in a newer and better neighborhood. The local children may unbend and welcome her, but this has to be a fifty-fifty business, and Bessie will have to go half way. If she feels a misfit in her new surroundings, she won't make the effort. Then all is lost.

Lacks Bond at School

The same is true of the school. The one she attends may not lay much stress on democracy. If Bessie feels that she is unequal to holding her own in this rare atmosphere, again she will fail to make social contacts. She will be "in" the school but not "of" it. While it is natural for parents to want to improve their children's chances for the future, to put the onus on them alone is just a bit cruel sometimes.

Third, perhaps Elizabeth is one of life's natural "escapers," and prefers to live vicariously through books, sleep, movies and such. If this is the case, has any attempt been made to get her interested in something that will undermine her inertia; and show her that real experience is far more enjoyable than dreams? Perhaps she has acquired the liking because her parents veto everything normal on the grounds that "ladies should stay at home and be good little girls." So often this results in friendlessness. Every girl should have some friends.



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EDUCATION-IT'S...

(Continued from page 10) to Mr. Durant, should be the task of the schools. Morals and manners can be greatly influenced by the teachers themselves, and these should be chosen not only for their technical competence but also for their innate refinement and understanding of the part that they play in the lives of the young. "I would separate the sexes in school hours," Mr. Durant proposes, "though educating them in the same schools; 1 would have the boys taught by educated gentlemen, and the girls by educated mothers.... I should base moral instruction upon a deliberate exaltation of family life restore the ancient stigma that was attached to celibacy, and would suggest, as delicately as might be, the moral wisdom of marriage at a natural age."

Instilling a disdain of violence, a respect of law and liberty as the essence of personality, should be a further aim of school instruction. The ability to discipline one's self is a basic skill that every teacher should impart to his pupils. In the act of self discipline, intelligence merges with character. This intelligence which enables an individual to use experience for the clarification and attainment of his desires makes it difficult for him to lapse into folly or crime.

Usefulness

Education should further increase usefulness not only in the business world but also in the world of the home. A man should know the simple processes of repair in his home and his land, and every girl should learn the secrets of cookery and the other demands of practical housekeeping. The pleasure in the simple work of the hands is part a well-educated person's delight, and the ability to sample it once in a while should be his.

"Education," Mr. Durant continues, "should teach us not only the technique but the limits of control, and the art of accepting these limits graciously. Everything natural is forgivable."

WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL

The art of give-and-take, the development of tolerance which alone can nourish friendship, the understanding of love and its demands and complications, a sensitivity to the terrors as well as the beauty of Nature, and enjoyment of literature and its manifold aspects, an understanding of life through history which is often a record of human behaviour, the ability to escape into the dear delight of philosophy - these constitute the rest of that education which Mr. Durant considers so desirable. Education that is well rounded. which can allow the individual to soar to the most ideal heights or penetrate the most mysterious depths not only of the world about of him but of his own being, seems to be the education that is of most worth in these, our times.



sumed over twenty-five hundred large tins-five hundred apiece! Just passing their second birthday, these sturdy toddlers are continuing on the milk that has nourished them so well. Pure, wholesome, super-digestible-there's no better milk for children to grow up on The Quintuplets have more than doubled their weight since their first Carnation feedings - have developed into hearty, adorable, contented



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Definition of the Home B_{μ}

MARIA Y. OROSA Chief, Home Economics Division, Bureau of Science.

THE home is a most important fac-

tor in the life of an individual. And its influence has very much to do in his development. Take, for instance, a child of the best heredity and the best native endowments brought up amid unfortunate circumstances or undesirable home conditions. Compare him with another child of average heredity but whose childhood environment was more desirable. This second child will undoubtedly develop to be the better man, the better eitizen.

This example certainly shows the place that the home takes in a country. This being the case, it is but important to know what a home is. Volumes have been written about "home" and that it should be. All the authors agree that a true home should not only satisfy the human needs, as food, shelter, and clothing, but it should also satisfy these needs in accordance with the rules of right and healthful living which pre-supposes order, propriety and charm, so that it might bring about the life lived in honor and happiness-the supreme goal of all men. Since a home is a group possession, a home may mean a rest place for all, a work place for some, a place for free expression, a place that offers opportunity for creative work, a place to rehearse and to show off, a place to cooperate, a place where one receives encouragement and the best guidance, and a place which satisfies those who live in it.

Lita Bones describes an ideal home as a place which is

"Economically sound, Mechanically convenient, Physically healthful, Morally wholessome, Mentally stimulating, Artistically satisfying, Socially responsible, Spiritually inspiring, Found upon nutual affection and respect."

The demand of our country is for women who can make real homes, who do not consider house work a drudgery but a pleasure and a duty, who plan their work so they save time and energy, who have time for play and rest, who do not do their house work after a certain prescribed way just because that way was their mothers' way, but are alert and are ready to change their home making methods to follow the progress of the homes in progressive countries; women who are aware of their duties and responsibilities, who can make their homes the most beautiful, interesting and pleasant place to live in, women who can make homes that will turn out desirable citizensloyal, peace-loving, industrious, lawabiding citizens that our Commonwealth will be proud to have.

✓ Let me quote to you what Justin and Rust said about the influence of the home to the nation.

"The influence of the home has long heen recognized as a powerful force in the life of the nation. The individual citizen, being a product of the home, reflects directly in his own standards of living the ethical and intellectual standards, as well as the physical standards, of his home. To the extent home standards are high, the standards of the naThe summer Home Institute for Girls which started April 15th closed May 29th with seventy girls receiving certificates. About 180 girls enrolled, but for some reason or another some failed to continue the course. Others continued, but failed to comply with the prescribed program requiring regularity and punctuality of attendance, accomplishment of some work, proper spirit with which the work was done, and volunteer service. Judging from the oral testimonials which formed part of the program during the closing exercises, and the written testimonials submitted to us, the jirls really feel that they have accomplished much through the Institute.

Certificates were also awarded to the women who have diligently attended and worked in the different diet kitchens.

The Institute closed with a program. Miss Anne Guthrie, who spoke on the significance of the pioneer work and Miss Orosa who spoke on the home were honor guests. Estructs of Miss Orosa's speech are reproduced on this page.

At the close of the Institute, rugs, garments and other interesting objects which the girls accomplished while taking the summer course were exhibited.

The following testimonials which they submitted were very encouraging:

"The cooking demonstrations have inspired me so much that I do the cooking at home which I never did before."

"After some occess' attendance at the Institute my husband and children were surprised at the general improvement in the house; and some of my friends who could not attend that Institute felt quite environs."

"The first thing I learned was economy—the wise use of money, time, and energy."

"At first 1 hositated to evroll because of my age, but desirous of obtaining knowledge that will contribute to a better home, I finally gathered courage, and eurolled. Notwithstanding the fact that I enrolled quite late, I have learned so much that I wish I were present on the very first day of the Institute."

The girls were unanimous in wishing that the Home Institute will be offered every year.

tion are raised. It has often been stated that the greatness of America lies not in the granatives, filled with corn, nor in the railroads stretching across the continent, nor yet in mighty armies. The greatness of America lies in the American hone. "If the greatness of the nation

"It the greatness of the hardon is to be built not in the victories of armies, nor in the strategy of statesmen, but in the successful functioning of the millions of homemaking partnerships throughout the country, then knowledge of the functions of these partnerships and the ability to solve the problems arising in their development is vitally important to our people."

 INSURANCE

 FIRE—MARINE

 AUTOMOBILE—ACCIDENT—PLATE GLASS

 WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION

 Atlas Assurance Company, Limited
 The Employer's Liability

 Continental Insurance Co.

 Orient Insurance Company

 Insurance Company of North America

 BE. ELSER, INCL.

 GENERAL AGENTS



Manila, June, 1936

HUMANIZING

(Continued from page 11) manifold. It removes the stigma of the prison from him. It restores him to those whom he loves and effects adjustments for him which otherwise would be most difficult. It gives him back his self-respect and the right to work for those whom he is in dutybound to support. It relieves him of the dangers of bad company while awakening him to faith in God, in his fellowmen and in himself.

Its Two-Fold Purpose

Probation, too, brings economies to the state. It relieves the government of the task of supporting the family which a man in prison leaves to its mercy. This burden is of course inflicted on every taxpayer, thus turning honest money into the support of crime. The probation system requires the probationer to support his family and pay whatever indemnity he had brought upon himself. Probation therefore serves a twofold purpose: discipline and economy.

In Manila alone, the probation office has reported one case where an amount of P1.000.00 had been paid as indemnity to the offended party. Another case had secured a job and had earned P600 within ten days. Another receives a monthly salary of P100, while still another is learning to read and write.

Real Reformation

But these are minor triumphs when compared with the wonderful gift of freedom and reformation that is every probationer's share, and the chance to work out his term in the company of those whom he loves. These are little things when measured by the

Beauty-wise Women Use Mercolized Wax

Any woman can give her skin a com-plete heavity treatment at home with Pure Mercolated Wax. This lovely crean is a combined cleansing, clearing, softening and beautifying acrut. If genuly andle off the direct discolority surface skin mur-underskin. Mercolated Wax is so simple to use too. Just pat if on the skin every night like cold cream. First out the hid-den beauty of your skin with Mercolized Wax.

At all drug and department stores.

stride which justice has taken -a stride that combines justice with mercy in such bountiful measure. The attitude towards criminals has undergone a great revolution, one that is only a little less great than the distance between the centuries. A turn of the wheel of time and the foul dungeons, the pillory and the block were relegated to the host of useless antiques. No longer can a man be killed for stealing a loaf of bread. Criminal law became a means of protection, not an instrument of torture. Reformation ceased to be a mere word which had an austere sound. It became real, a goal that can be achieved with patience and willingness. This humanizing of justice has now another tool-probation, the crowning point in the systematic development of a universal task.



don't let Film spoil the beauty of your smile

KEEP TEETH WHITE AND BRIGHT WITH PEPSODENT

If your teeth are to be white and glistening, your smile alluring, you must remove film from teeth. For film dulls and discolors them, obscures their natural beauty. And the safest . . . most effective way to remove film from teeth is with Pepsodent Tooth Paste.

Pepsodent is a special film-removing tooth paste. It contains a cleansing and polishing material unexcelled in keeping teeth free from that gummy, sticky substance called film. Yet it does this safely. For Pepsodent contains no grit, nothing that might injure or harm tooth enamel.



THE SPECIAL FILM-REMOVING TOOTH PASTE

Try Pepsodent Tooth Paste today. Note how clean your teeth feel . . . how much brighter they look . . . after only one brushing. Then use Pepsodent regularly twice a day.



SPEAKING OF FLOWERS

AS 1 happened to stop a few minutes at the International Flower Shop at Taft Avenue. I came to think how this world is much more livable because of flowers. We have the orchids, roses, earnations, Benguet lilies, amaryllis, calla lilies, tuberoses, dahlias, pansics, sweet peas, zinnias, suap dragons, and cosmos. We use them for making corsages, bridal bouquets, for maids of honor, beautiful *low regage* bouquets, Christmas and birthday presents, and graduation bouquets.

These flowers have stories of their origin, the manner in which they are raised together, their uses, the places where they are taken, and even their varieties.

* * *

The carnation is used in making crowns, garlands, and wreaths. It is a descendant of the love-pink which still grows on the slopes of

By

Pilar Hilario

the turfs in Sommerset, England, In most places it is cultivated in hot houses but may also be transferred to the gardens in warm weather. The carnation was once popular in England, when it was used to add a spicy flavor to wine and ale. It was the favorite flower at the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the United States, it is the symbol of purity, love and devolion, and is worn by many on Mother's Day. At present, different varieties are grown in our own Baeuio.

* * *

The rose, queen of all flowers, has played an important part in the history and legends of the world. Even among the oriental nations stories are told of its ori-

The daintiness of true cleanliness

The daintiness and charm of a fastidiously groomed woman does not come by chance. It arises from attention to the little details of the toilette so often negletted or mis understood Beautiful clothes, luxurious cosmetics, beauty of face and figure -even these may fail to create charm if a woman neglects to give her body meticulous care

Lysol 15 "Safe"

For 50 years: doctors and hospi tals the world over have relied on "Lysol" for the most critical disin fectant purposes — for example in childbirth. . . . when disinfection must be thorough and without possible tisk of injury. Surely then, "Lysol" is correct for normal feminine hy giene. When used in proper dilution, "Lysol" is non-poisonous to humans It is a concentrated germicide and therefore gives you many

> • BE CAREFUL Make sure you get genuine "Lysol"Disinfectant. Substitutes are sometimes offeres.



times more for your money than do so called non poisonous preparations, some of which are 90% or more of water when sold to you.

Be safe. Be sure. Buy a bottle of "Lysol" today. Directions on each bottle are specific and easy to follow. They are based on years of

they are based on years of medical experience.

 'Lysoi" Disinfectant comes in a brown bottle and yellow carton marked — "Lysot" Disinfectant.



gin.

The rose gardens of Midas, King of Phyrgia, were the wonder of the aucient world. In Rome the rose was dedicated to Venus and made the emblem of joy and beauty. Romans imported roses by the shipload, and used them in making wreaths given as awards in public contests; wealthy Roman citizens slept on mattresses stuffed with rose petals. In the fifteenth century, the famous "War of the Roses" was waged by the English.

The rose is found practically the world over, either as a roadside wild flower or in the garden. Preparations from the petals are used extensively in the manufacture of perfumes.

* * *

The beauty of the orchid has only recently been appreciated. A century ago it was introduced to the hothouses of England, and later to north America. The layman rarely realizes that the orchid belongs to a large family of many species, which grow in almost every part of the world, but best in the moisture and warmth of the tropies. In the forests of South America, Mexico, and the East Indies, the greater number of varieties are found growing from the trunks and branches of forest trees. These are of the epitherial group. The species that grows on the soil and crevices of rocks is called the terrestial. Many native species, however, have not the exotic beauty of the carefully cultured flowers seen in milady's corsage. Rare specimens of orchids are considered very valuable and men penetrate deep into forest and swamps in search of them.

* * *

The pansy is one of the oldest of garden flowers. It is really a sister of the violet, and appears in many varieties. It would be difficult to describe the commonest type. Pansy means "though?". Shakespeare called it "love in idleness." It is one of the casiest of flowers to enlivate, and is noted for its quality of bloom, range of color and the velvely texture of its darker shades.

The sweet pea, one of the best known summer flowers, is a plant of vigorous habit, delicately tinted blossoms, and exquisite fragrance. It has several varieties of which the "Spencer" is probably the most popular, the blossoms being larger

* *

than those of other varieties. Its other advantage is its long, continued profusion of bioom. This flower is noted for its robust growth, the plants attaining a height of from six to ten feet. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on long, strong stems, rendering them unsurpassable as cut flowers, box vases and bouquets.

* * *

The tulip, a prim, formal flower and a member of the lily family, came originally from Asia Minor. It is said the first tulip came to Europe from Persia by way of Istanbul. In Arabian design, especially in decorative painting, the flower is frequently represented. The finest tulips come from Haarlen, Holland, where there are extensive farms devoted to the culture of this splendid flower. The flower ranges without restriction through the chromatic scale except blue, although blue is suggested in the variety named Blew Celeste. Its varieties are simply endless. It flowers successively throughout the spring. ...





whole or divided in one or more of the six strands. Supplied in a wonderful r. age of graded and fast shades making it possible to produce the most artistic effects in blended color combinations



av 14th Suffrage Rallies Under the General Council of Women

MNDER the auspices of the General Council of Women composed of representatives of the different women organizations of the Philippines, the first anniversary of the women's vote at the Constitutional plebiscite was celebrated with parades, programs, and meetings in the various districts of the city, and in the provinces. Leaflets urging the women to vote in the coming plebiseite were distributed.

In Manila there were six meetings held. They were led by enthusiastic women leaders and attended by thousands of women. The speakers were; Mrs. Rosa Sevilla de Alvero and Mrs. Edilberto Farolan in Tondo; Mrs. Concepcion Rodriguez in Sta. Ana; Mrs. Belen E. Gutierrez in Bambang; Miss Alejandra Antonio in Sampaloe; Mrs. Salvadora Perez in Plaza Guipit; and Mrs. Trinidad Alvero in Santo Sepulero.

Pangasinan Parade

Under the leadership of Miss Maria Magsano, president of the Paugasinan Provincial Federation, a huge parade with about 2,000 clubwomen from all over the province participating was staged in Dagupan. The following were the speakers during the meeting that followed: Miss Maria Magsano, Miss Soledad Pulido, Mrs. Nieves Lozano, Mrs. Ruperta Galvan, Mrs. Felipa Gulay, and Attorney Jose Calimlim. After the program, they had an open forum where the following participated: Miss Isabel Alisangco, Miss Macaria Cantuma, Mr. Pablo de la Cruz, Mr. Miguel R. Acosta and Mrs. Lourdes Jacinto.

Prizes were awarded to the towns having the largest representation in the parade. The Bayambang delegation headed by Mrs. Dolores Romasanta won the first prize. Rosales headed by Miss Macaria Cantuma, and San Nicolas by Mrs. Felipa Gulay copped the second and third places, respectively. In the barrio delegation from Dagupan, Calmay won the first prize, Pantal second, and Mayombo, third. Other towns represented in the parade were: San Fabian headed by Mrs. Dorotea P. Mejia; Mangatarem by Miss Concepcion Soriano; Agno by Miss Modesta Nano; Sual by Miss Corazon Fernandez; Sta. Barbara by Miss Felisa Bautista: Urdaneta by Mrs. Remedios Arzadon.

In Misamis, Occidental Misamis, more than one thousand suffragettes of the province met for the rally. A parade was held under the leadership of Miss Carmen Resano, well-known leader of the suffrage movement. Governor Bernords, Mrs. Julia Yapsutco, and other women leaders spoke. The rally showed that the women of this province are overwhelmingly in favor of suffrage.

Under the leadership of the members of the Legaspi Women's Club. the women paraded in 50 decorated automobiles. The cars bore placards which proclaimed that the women are united for suffrage. The parade was followed by speeches at the public plaza delivered by prominent feminist leaders. Among those who spoke were Governor Jose Imperial Samson, Judge Manuel Calleja, former Senator Alejandro de Guzman, Miss Aurora Dino, Mrs. Maria Agdamag, and Mrs. Genoveva Tiansay,

Meetings

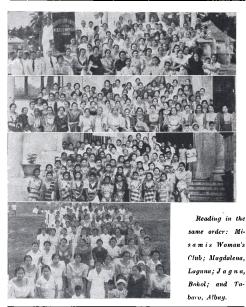
The Naguilian, Isabela, Woman's Club held a parade and a meeting on that day with the following participants: Miss Amparo Taguba, Miss Amparo Danao, Miss Isabel

SUFFRAGE RALLIES IN THE PROVINCES



Top to bottom: Nagnilian, Isabela; Piddig, Ilocos Norte; Janiuay, Iloilo (left); and Bani, Pangasinan (right).

MORE PICTORIALS OF CELEBRATIONS





Simon, Miss Marcelina Ver, Atty. Dominador C. Mina. The Electa and Amorosa Clubs, and the municipal officials cooperated in making the parade a success.

In Abucay, Bataan, the celebration was under the initiative of Miss Valentina Punsalan, a Junior Club woman. There was a parade and a program. The following took part: Miss Valentina Punsalan, Rosario Pabustan, Mrs. Gomez, Miss Ulpiana Punsalan, Mr. G. Garcia, Mr. Tolentino and Mr. J. Santos.

In Tigbauan, Iloilo, a parade was held also with almost all the women of the town participating. They were all dressed in "balintawak." After the parade a meeting was held in the plaza and a big crowd was present. The wholehearted cooperation and interest of the women on this occasion demonstrated their determination to help secure woman suffrage.

Magdalena, Laguna, had a parade also and a well-attended public meeting spousored by the Woman's Club.

In Jagna, Bohol, the speakers of the day were Mrs. Micaela Ll. Casenas, wife of the ex-governor of Bohol, Mrs. Maria C. Pajo and Mrs. Basilia A. Besas, president of the woman's club.

In Mindanao

The Jolo Woman's Club under the leadership of Mrs. Trinidad C. Caro, president, had their rally on May 12 in connection with the Hospital Day because more people were in town then. A big crowd was present. The speakers were: Mrs. Caro, Mrs. Anatolio Cruz, and Miss Lydia Razul, daughter of exsenator Hadji Butu, who spoke in

(Continued on page 37)

THE EXILE

Continued from page 17) tive about it. My brother occupied one of its small nipa houses. I was trembling when we approached it, and I held my daughter so tightly that she protested. I looked at the house very keenly, trying hard to see it through my tears. I wanted to shout, to cry and rave, but I did not. I can remember that with pride. We went up bamboo stairs, and I suddenly felt a fear that my brother might not be home.

"Apong Jose," my guide said softly, and with those words the house seemed to stir to weary life. From the small bedroom, we heard the creaking of an iron bed, then the faint, "Come in, come in, what is it?" which made me rush forward.

He was sitting on the bed, his body thinner and longer than I had known it, his face sharply thin but patient, a smile awaiting whoever had come to see him. At sight of me, he went terribly pale, and his eyes glared in an unbelief that destroyed whatever courage was left in me. I sobbed with grief and joy. All my brave intentions to pretend, to seem gay and courageous. vanished, and there I was shaking and weeping like any woman. You must remember I had not seen him for four years and my son was dying in Manila.

"Sansé," he said, "Sansé," while he patted my arm clumsily. We are an undemonstrative family and he was ill at ease in the face of my sorrow.

"Why didn't you write..." he started to ask, then he remembered that he could not receive any letter from the outside world, and he stopped. He placed a chair for me, the only chair in the room, then he sat on the bed. He looked steadily at my daughter, not attempting to touch her, knowing with that great understanding of his how embarrassed the child felt.

"Let me see," he said, "this is Andeng, is this not? Or is this Narda? She was the baby the year I went abroad." "This is Avdore," I social

"This is Andeng," I said,

and I looked at him as calmly as I could manage. "You are thin." I observed.

"That is because I have been ill. You came at a time when I had barely recovered from a fever. I was very stout before this, but I had to be on a strict diet, and now look." And he raised an arm which looked like a shade of his formerly powerful arm. The veins seemed sick beneath the skin, and I quickly took my gaze away.

"Do you sleep well?" I asked, and he nodded his head. He could not speak the lie. I asked him about his food.

"Mostly chicken," he smiled. "We have very little fish here."

"You are better off," I said, but I did not mean it. No Filipino could get along without fish.

It was terrible, our talking about amenities when we

wanted to say so many other things. I knew he wanted to ask me about home, but I was sparring for time. I could not tell him about Mother. steadily going blind and asking always for him. I could not tell him about the rest of our familv. How could I tell him that Cuya had been taken and with what close guard the Guardia Civil observed our every movement? Within the four years of his exile, our little world had crumbled ,and we were but scattered remains that breathed with life through the will of God. I could not speak of the smallpox and the pest, and the worse scourges that were wiping off all our courage and our faith in relief to come. Those days of the late eighties....

At last he was asking me, and I was telling him all the things that I thought I could

er not tell. I poured out ; to all the bitterness, all the fering which injustice and t spite had placed in our way. I I was warning him about those rumors of definite action which a government mad with fright contemplated takt ing against him.

> "They are not content," I cried vehemently, "w it h throwing you here like so much rubbish. They have not finished with you! They need you there to pile things upon, to ease themselves of the burden of fear. They will take you back!"

> My brother sighed. Weariness seemed like an enchantment upon him. It made his face more deathly pale. He passed his hand through his hair, then he looked at me. I looked away, embarrassed somehow.

> "Tell me more," he urged. "We are afraid. Everybody is afraid. There are so many whispers in the air. At any moment now, *they* say, something will break out, worse than we have now, a revolution."

> "But that is folly. We are not ready. We must wait. We can gain nothing by rashness. I wish *they* would admit that."

> "But they cannot bear it any longer. We cannot bear it any longer," I protested.

> Jose said nothing for a long time. Then he turned to the child who stood near the window.

> "Ineng," he called, and Andeng approached. "Do you know how to read? You must learn. No man is poorer than one who cannot read. And you will be a mother someday. Will you remember what I shall tell you now? Teach your children never to lie, to love God and country always, always."

> Then he started talking about his life among the strange people of the islands. He was happy, he said, and fairly content. He said, "If only we could have seasoning for our food." For they had no tomatoes, no tamarinds for their *sinigang*, no spices to season their food. My distrust of the place was confirmed. No place, I thought.



MANILA-DAGUPAN-ILOILO-BACOLOD-CEBU



YOUR KITCHEN

spices Pason its foods. I was there for on't three hours, and the boat would be coming back for me. Think of that-three hours! And I had not seen him for four years!

Two hours passed swiftly, and soon frenzy was upon me. I was leaving soon, and we had not started to talk, to say half the things that we could say.

"What are you to do?" I broke through his story-telling.

"Do?" he echoed. He clasped his head between his hands. I gazed at those artistic hands of his, as though seeking an answer from those pallid fingers. I let my eyes wander once more through the little house, noting the bareness of it, sensing unbearably the loneliness he must have felt within it.

"Do?" he said again, then he looked at me as if to ask. Why must you expect more? I'll just wait.

But I kept seeking for an answer, ignoring the mute reply he gave me.

He shook his head wearily, "I am so tired," he said very softly, "I want to rest."

Suddenly I was up. Rest? I thought. Why must you rest? Your work is not done. There is so much you must do. We have suffered so much. You cannot stop now. You are the only one who can do something-and you must do it.

But he looked so ill and worn that I could not say a word.

I am glad I did not. That was the last time I saw him. They would not let us see him again. When he was shot, I stayed in the house, but the sound of the guns seemed to reverberate in my brain, and I was almost crazy.

You know what happened. When the revolution broke out and hell was let loose on the streets the sound of the shooting seemed to leave my brain. Something stronger seized it-something louder, more triumphant. He had done it, I exulted. He had done it! And triumph was bitter in my mouth.

HAVE YOU READ:

"THE Commonwealth of the Philippines' by George A. Malcolm? This is the first authoritative and comprehensive book published after the inauguration of the commonwealth. Its author, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, covers a vast period in Philippine history. He writes about the past, the present, and the future of the Philipppines with an understanding of the problems which accompany them. His account of people and places are vivid and interesting, and oftentimes, merciful. A great friendliness for the Filining nation and its people can be felt throughout the book. He pays due attention to the historical background. His descriptions of the roles played by China and Japan in the progress of trade in the islands are based on intensive study.

One reviewer points out the fact that both Villamin and Moncado

were left out in the book. We, however, deplore another, more important fact-that little mention has been given of the achievements of the women who undoubtedly had done more than their share in the development of the nation.

This, however, is but a passing observation and has not stood in the way of the greatness of the book. In spite of certain disagreements which the reader might feel about the author's handling of personalities, the fact remains that the book is a great one, as comprehensive and valuable a book as has ever been written about the Philippines, and one which outdates any other book that had been written about this country.

* *

Those of us who have read abont Vikings, or any reference to them, labor under the misconception that all the most striking things have been done by men. We are likely to forget that there were women and children among the Vikings as well as long-moustached warriors of superior height. Sigrid Undset in her book-of-the-month, "Kristin Lavransdatter" focuses the attention on a Viking woman and her life among her people. This study of the life of Kristin is described as "one of those astonishing achievements which an artist can earry out only in a long-sustained white heat of imagination and which he can never repeat." The book tells a story of a winsome child and the pride that her father had felt about her. How she humbled this pride and broke the heart which bred it comprise one of the most human episodes in the story. Kristin is presented as a woman, loving, sinning, bearing many children,-a woman like any woman of this, our time, and laced with the ageless problems of womanhood.

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The best as an appetizing and invigorating refreshment — It gives strength and enriches the blood ----

> Doctors and Nurses recommend it as a supplement to the diet of nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged - Drink it at meal times and before going to bed —

Buy it by the case and keep a few bottles in the refrigerator ----It is even more delicious when chilled.

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At Headquarters

Mr. Yasolaro Morri, editor of the Osaka Mainichi was a visitor at the Federation. He was very much interested in the projects and activities of the women's clubs and the Federation. We gave him copies of all of our informative materials, and copies of the Woman's Home Journal. He subscribed to the Journai ior one year.

* * *

Miss Ernestina del Rosario, sent hy the Calapan Woman's club of which Mrs. Cecilia O. Morente is president, and Miss Gracia B. Querubin of Ilocos Sur have been observing and receiving instructions on the organization of clubs and starting and carrying out of projects. Miss del Rosario will take charge of a large nursery class, while Miss Querubin will be a provincial worker for Ilocos Sur.

* * *

The first National Literacy Day scheduled on June 19th has been postponed.

* * *

Letters have been sent to different women organizations to appoint two representatives to sit in the executive committee of the General Council of Women. We hope that the executive committee can have a meeting very soon, because a huge task awaits it and the whole General Council—the success of the woman suffrage plebiseite.

* * *

On June 4th representatives of women organizations met at the headquarters to discuss plans for a nove intensive campaign regarding the People's Mandate to End War. Those present were: Mrs. Dolores B. Tuason, Mrs. Julia V. Ortigas, Mrs. Laura Lindley Shuman, Mrs. Flora A. Ylagan, Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez, Mrs. Natividad A. Lopez, Miss Anne Guthrie, Mrs. Rosa S. de Alvero, Mrs. Beatriz Ronquillo. Mrs. Lin presided.



Provincial Reports

Mr. Manuel Tandog, president of the Wesp Club of Calabanga, Camarines Sur, reported the following who helped him in the literacy campaign in that town: Miss Justina Tandog, Miss Natividad Malanyaon, Miss Lourdes Malanyaon, Miss Consolacion Dulce, Miss Juliana Obias. Miss Basilisa Boncacas, Miss Maria Peritano, Miss Eusebia Logoc, Mrs. Gerarda Tandog, Mrs. Francisca Abad, Mrs. Teodora Falcon. The NFWC sent them diplomas of service, and certificates for the illiterates who have learned how to read and write.

The following Women's Clubs reported their election results: Camalig, Albay: president, Miss Hospicia Nebres; vice-president, Miss Luz Marquez; secretary, Miss Mercedes Nimo; treasurer, Mrs. Pilar N. Josué; members, Miss Otilia Moratalla, Mrs. Emiliana Muñoz and Mrs. Pilar Navera; Campaign Committer, Missee Faz Gregorio, Dolores Morallos, Loreto Morato, Consuelo Espinas, Plaviana Vibar; and Adviser, Atty Gearado Josué.

Ligao, Albay: president, Mrs. Anastacia V. de Muñoz; vice-president, Mrs. Faustina Rosal; seretary, Mrs. Anastacia A. Salazav; treasurer, Mrs. Fons Respotente, Misses Juliana Quintano, Remedios Monasterial, Mrs. Clara de la Puente, Mrs. Aurelía Cocetanan, Mrs. Pilar Delgado, Miss Socorro Vega, Miss Socorro Lumbes and Mrs. Maria Relacion.

Burauen, Leyte: president, Miss Expectacion Mercado; vice-president, Mrs. Susana E. Perez; secretary, Miss Restituta Renomeron.

Magdalena, Laguna: president, Mrs. Felicidad Corvite; vice-president, Mrs. Trinidad F. Evidente; secretary, Mrs. Salome E. Monserrat; treasurer, Miss Socorro Evidente.

Guinobatan, Albay: president, Mrs. Paz Royales; vice-president, Mrs. Cipriana V. Baybay; secretary, Mrs. Albina F. Jaucian; asstsecretary, Miss Maria O. Mercadero; treasurer, Mrs. Blandina M. Racadio; asst. treasurer, Mrs. Elenteria V. Oquiaida; auditor, Mrs. Leoeepcion Realuyo, Mrs. Josefa Ranor B. Lopez; members, Mrs. Confiola, Mrs. Carmen Redoblado, Mrs. Carmen Neric, and Miss Demetrea Navera.

Tiwi, Albay: President, Mrs. Sulpicia Clutario; vice-president, Mrs. Lonrdes Competente; secretary, Miss Florencia Corral; members, Mrs. Nicves Peña, Mrs. Concepcion Carpizo, Miss Encarnacion Cleofe, Miss Concepcion Cordano, Miss Paz Vera.

Sorsogon, Sorsogon: President, Mrs. Felisa Plores: vice-president, Mrs. Concepcion Lim; secretary, Mrs. Carmen Romulo; ass't. secretary, Mrs. Salvación Beriña; treasurer, Mrs. Olimpia Diño; members: Mrs. Nieolasa Gerona, Mrs. Nieves Ungson, Mrs. Martina Serrano, Mrs. Concepcion Diño, Mrs. Concepcion Arambulo, Mrs. Adelfa D. Mayor.

* * *

Noveleta, Cavita; President, Mvs. Josefa A. Vallido; vice-president, Mrs. Aquilina A. Alvarez; secretary, Mrs. Dalisay A. Tejada; ass'tsecretary, Mrs. Eurogia D. Medina; ass't-treasurer, Miss Batis P. Angeles.

* * *

Angadan, Isabela: president, Mrs. Jovita Cañero; vice-president, Mrs. Loreto Perez; treasurer, Mrs. Amada Villanueva; sub-treasurer, Mrs. Filomena Ramos; secretary, Mrs. Marciana Catindig; sub-secretary, Miss Carmen Margie Perez; board of directors, Mrs. Preciosa Santos, Mrs. Maima Siquian, Mrs. Josefina Lopez, Mrs. Festina Tunayo, and Miss Isabela Cruz.

* * *

Miss Emilia P. Castro reported the following officers of the Isabela Provincial Federation: president, Mrs. Magdalena Arranz; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Dominga Bulan; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Ursula Salez; secretary, Mrs. Haligad; tiedsub-secretary Mrs. Manligod; tied-



Juniors

Under the initiative of Miss Valentima Punsalan, a Junior Chub was organized in Del Carmen, Pampanga. The officers are: president, Miss Concrepcion Lin; vice-president, Miss Concredued Gaddi; treasurer, Miss Pelicidad Acuna; subtreasurer. Miss Josefina Calatcat; sergeant-at-arms, Miss Maxima Pasko; 2nd-sergeant at-arms, Miss Veneranda Luna.

* * *

The Odiongan Junior was organized by Miss Gallardo in Romblon. The officers are: president, Soledad Millares; vice-president, Patria Montaña; segretary, Libertad Fontamiles; treasurer, Estelita Masangeay; members, Gliceria Noche, Angelita David, Elena Fidelino, Gloria Fondevilla, and Caridad Pabella.

* * *

Report was sent by Mr. Arturo Sevilla that Miss Felicidad Escano, with the help of Municipal President Angel R. Sevilla, has organized a Junior Women's Club in this municipality. More than 60 young women are members. Officers are: Miss Aurora U. Sevilla, president; Miss Carla Relova, sepresident; Miss Clarita Relova, secretary; Miss Florencia Cascretary; Miss Florencia Castillo, treasurer; and Miss Adela Villamin, sub-treasurer. Mr.s Grata S. Sevilla is the advisor of the club.

* * *

Miss Araceli Gabiles of the Naga Juniors sent in the partial result of her women citizenship survey. The results were favorable.

surer, Mrs. Mauro Verzosa; subtreasurer, Mrs. Damian: members; Miss Romula Gonzales, Mrs. Talamayan, Mrs. Laurente, Mrs. Mesa and Mrs. Buenafe.

* *

The list of Calapan officers that we published last month were of the Juniors. The following are the senior officers: president, Mrs. Cecilia O. Morente; vice-president. Mrs. Salud B. Garong; secretary. Mrs. Leonila O. Cailipan; treasurer, Mrs. Soledad G. Castilloboard of directors: Mrs. Candida G. Nable, Mrs. Pelicidad E. Punsalan, Mrs. Marta Samaco, Mrs. Dioscora I. Magtibay, and Mrs. Paz Rayola.



the and the general tendency of trote that the general tendency of trote that both Christian and non-Christian seemed to be in favor of suffrage, and they have high hopes that during the plebissite Jolo will cover the quota required.

Janinay, Hoilo, held a colorful parade attended by the town and barrio women, municipal officials, and barrio lieutenants. There were floats depicting the activities of the women of that town. After the parade a program was held. The following delivered speeches: Miss Merced A. Senador, Mrs. Soledad G. Tionko, president of the woman's club, Mr. Pedro T. Barranco, municipal president, and Atty. Simeon Barraneo.

In Jaro, Hoilo, a very big crowd was present during the meeting. A platform deconted with plants was built on the corner of Ledesma and Mabini streets, and a loud speaker was installed. The meeting which started at about seven o'clock lasted till after nine. Among those who spoke were: Governor Consing, President Garganera, Board Member Ledesma, Mrs. Josefa Jara-Martinez, Mrs. Lim, Miss Emmu Gonzales. Mrs. Mesa was toastmaster.

Biñan, Laguna, had the following speakers: Dr. Encernacion Alzona, Mrs. Flora A. Ylagan, Mrs. Beatriz Ronquillo, Mrs. Antonio R. Gonzales, president of the woman's club, and Mr. Pedro Vergara.

Bato, Camarines Sur: The parade scheduled was called off because of a heavy rain, but the public meeting was continued.

The Bani Woman's Club, one of the newly organized clubs of Pangasinan had a very successful celebration of May 14 headed by Mrs. Escolastica U. Fernandez, president. The Pangasinan Federation believes that in the western part of the province the barrio women can be counted upon to have a very strong rally during the plebiscite. The speakers were: Mrs. Escolastica Fernandez, Miss Paciencia Sagun, Miss Florangel Urbano, Mrs. Ireen Gonzalez, and Mr. Juan Castelo, municipal president.

In *Piddig, Ilocos Norte*, the parade headed by the Boy Scout troop and accompanied by the local band was very well attended. The speakers during the program which followed were Miss Enviqueta de Peralta, president of the Ilocos Provincial Federation, Mrs. Foustina S. Pandaraoan, adviser of the High School Students' Circle, and Atty. Pedro Valentin.

In San Jaaquin, Itoilo, the speakers were Mrs. Maria G. Garingalao, president of the woman's club, Mrs. Purificacion Serdeña, Mr. Amadeo Sartorio, Rev. Gedeam Soncuya, Mrs. Jesus Servento, Judge Feleban Sira, Mr. Modesto Sant' - Mr. Jesus F. Diez

44

Campaign for Peace is Being Conducted by Women in Many Countries

THE Women's International League for Peace and Freedom sent Mrs. Lim a letter regarding the People's Mandate to End War. This campaign for peace which is now underway in every part of the world aims to express such overwhelming public opinion for peace that Governments will not dare to consider war as a way of settling conflicts. 50,000,000 signatures to the Mandate is the goal, 12,000,000 of these to be secured in the United States. The People's Mandate was initiated by the Women's International League on September 6, the birthday of Jane Addams, the founder and International President of the League. In two months, the Mandate has been put into circulation in 50 countries including such widely seattered ones as:

Argentina, Bolivia, Bražil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Bražil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Columbia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, and Urnguy.

The Mandate is being signed by men and women-anyone above the age of sixteen may sign. A European committee has been formed with seven nations represented. In the United States signatures are being secured through organizations, by house-to-house canvassing; in markets, shops, and theatres, among employees of factories and corporations, at mass meetings, churches, labor unions, clubs; in response to articles in newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Honorary Chairman in the United States.

Mandate Movement In The Philippines

On March 7, representatives of different women organizations in

Manila met at the Federation Headquarters. They were unanimous in their support of the movement. A committee, composed of Miss Anne Guthrie, Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez and Mrs. Josefa Ll. Escoda, was appointed to revise the original mandate so that it will conform to the actual situation of the Philippines. Happily, the Philippines is perhaps one country in the world which has originally incorporated in its Constitution an article on Peace. Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution provides that the Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy and adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the Nation. Copies of the revised mandate adapted to meet local conditions, were sent to Washington and Miss Vernon said that they were extremely good.

Intensive Campaign

As word has been received from Miss Mabel Vernon, Campaign Director of the People's Mandate whose headquarters are in Washington, that the campaign for signatures has been extended, the Mandate Committee in the Philippines at its meeting on June 4th decided to launch an intensive campaign from June 23 to July 4. The intensive exapaign is planned to give the public a better idea of the movement. Publicity materials received from Washington, D. C., will be circulated and efforts will be made to enlist the cooperation of schools, labor organizations and other clubs in securing signatures. The goal set by the Committee is 200,000 signatures throughout the Philippines, but efforts will be made to go beyond the goal so that the Philippines will not be far behind the other countries supporting this cam-



As anyone above the age of 16 may sign; the schools will be canvassed by the school committees to be formed as well as by the Junior Women's Club already organized.

Before June 23 signatures of leaders in all lines of endeavor will be secured by members of the Committee and these signatures will be announced at the opening of the campaign.

Committees Organized

All available avenues of publicity will be taken advantage of during the intensive period of the earnpaign to bring the objectives of the movement to the people. Radio programs and daily newspaper publicity are being planned.

About thirty names have been chosen by the Mandate Committee of the Philippines to be asked to serve as Advisory Committee. They represent distinguished Laders in all lines of endenvor.

The organizations that have pledged themselves to the campaign are the NFWC with its five hundred elubs, the Catholic Women's League with 300 units in the provinces, the Y. W. C. A., the Asociacion de Damas Filipinas, the Philippine Association of University Women, the American Association of University Women, the Filipino Nurses' Association, the American Nurses' Association, Fortnightly Club and the Catholic Club. Each of the organizations is given a definite group to canvass to avoid overlapping. The expenses necessary to carry on the campaign will be defrayed through the contributions of these different women organizations and others who may be equally interested in the project.

The members of the Mandate ('ommittee in the Philippines are:

Mrs. Pilar H. Lim—Chairman, Mrs. Manuel N. Tuason—1st Vice-Chairman, Miss Anne Guthrie—2nd Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Beatriz-Ronquillo—Secretary-Treasurer, Members of the Committee:

Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra-Manila Woman's Club, Miss Manuela Gay-Catholic Women's League, Mrs. Flora A, Ylagan-Y.M.C.A., Mrs. Laura Lindley Shuman-American Nurses' Association, Miss Bessie A. Dwyer-N. F. W. C., Miss Ursula Uichaneo - Philippine Assn. of U. W., Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez-Y. W. C. A., Miss Maria L. Tinawin-Filipino Nurses' Assn., Mrs. Sarah M. England-American Assn. of U. W., Mrs. Mosher-Fortnightly Club, Mrs. P. C. Ellis-C. W. L., Mrs. Josefa Ll. Escoda-N. F. W. C., Miss Minerva P. Guysayk N. F. W. C. とと



WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL

New Courses in Our Univer-

VOCATIONAL courses for which there had long been a crying need in this country are gaining recognition of the highest educational institutions. Among the later to offer more technical departments is the state university.

President Jorge Bocobo announeed that the University of the Philippines will offer new courses in fisheries, ceramies, mining engineering and dentistry this year, in spite of the failure of the Budget Commission* to recommend additional appropriation for the state university.

Wider Educational Fields Are Opened to Students This Year

of which only the first two years will be offered this year, will be given jointly by the college of engineering, and the departments of chemistry and geology of the college of liberal arts. The junior and senior years will be opened next vear.

Modern laboratory equipment wil: be bought by the university for this course. A number of local mining engineers will be employed as The mining engineering course, professorial lecturers this year, while the permanent professors for the course will be taken in next year.

In the dentistry course offered by the newly re-established school of dentistry, the first three years will be opened this year, it was announced. The fisheries and ceramics courses will be offered under a cooperative arrangement between the state university and the bureau of science. * * *

Social work has now come to its

own. The need of trained workers to cope with welfare activities is well-known by the public, but the Centro Escolar University is prac tically the first in the educational circle to give it its due importance. This year, it offers courses in social work, both as major subject and as one-year course.

Indicative of the progressive spirit of the community which it so well reflects, the Centro college of education offers music and merchandising for major subjects.

In consonance with its policy of patriotism, this girls' university gives training on home nursing. first aid and emergencies. This takes the place of the military training the Commonwealth demands of its young men.

* * *

The Philippine Women's University has created a new department of fine arts. This step was taken after a study had been made of the greater interest that our young women are taking in painting, especially in fabric and portrait.

* * *

Technology has a great share in the interest of educators after vocational education.

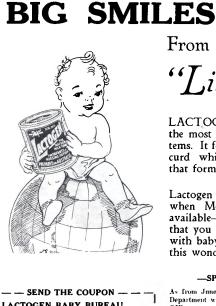
Born with a great promise, the Institute of Technology of the Fai Eastern University opens this June offering the entire course in civil engineering and the preparatory courses for other branches of technology. Conforming with the established Far Eastern University policy, it will have the best available faculty.

* * *

The needs of a new day prompted introductions at the National University.

The College of Commerce and Business Administration will strengthen its course in economics, patterned after the London School of Economics. This College will offer courses which will prepare for economic leadership in the future Philippine Republic. This idea has been conceived by a new dean, also a product of American universities and a leader in commit thought to-day. The new dean is Prof. Jose L. Celeste, lecturer in economics and authority on the subject.

The other change which will be made concerns secondary education. Believing that the demand of the new era will be practical, the high school department of the University which heretofore has been offering only academic courses, will offer courses in trades such as plumbing, soap making, course in radio, radio repair and other useful but practical arts which will put - ~ men on an earning basis. "



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-SPECIAL NOTICE-

As from June 23rd, 1936 the Nestle Nursing Department will be located in the new Nestle Office at

974 Azcarraga, Manila opposite Tutuban Railroad Station Tel. 4-98-21 P. O. Box 155



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