

The
YOUNG CITIZEN

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FILIPINOS

FEBRUARY, 1940

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Announcement to All Writers:

We Will Pay You

for writing articles of merit for publication in

THE YOUNG CITIZEN.

We want interesting children's stories from 200 to 500 words in length; also games, reading devices, articles of historical interest, elementary science and health articles, puzzles, jokes, and playlets. We also wish to buy several good serial stories. Interesting stories less than 200 words in length are desired for Little People. You can add to your income by writing for us.

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We especially desire various kinds of interesting material suitable for

First, Second, and Third Grade Pupils.

We will pay teachers and others for material which we can use.

Each article should be written in clear, easy, correct English, on one side of the paper, typewritten if possible, or written by hand neatly and legibly.

The article should be submitted with a self-addressed stamped envelope, otherwise the publishers will not return it to the writer in case it cannot be used.

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The Managing Editor
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THE YOUNG CITIZEN

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FEBRUARY • 1940

• For First Graders	
Reading Test— <i>Pablo M. Cuasay</i>	48
What Do They Give Us?— <i>Pablo M. Cuasay</i>	49
• For Second Graders	
An Exercise in Reading and Recognizing Objects— <i>Felisa Jabonete</i>	50
Matching Pictures and Sentences— <i>Angel V. Campoy</i>	51
• For Third Graders	
The Noisy Newsboy; Learning to Use <i>Run</i> and <i>Ran</i> — <i>Teresa B. Calimlim</i>	52
The Busy Postman; What Can You Do?— <i>Maximo M. Muñoz</i>	53
• Stories	
Delfin Makes a Valentine— <i>Adapted</i>	54
Naughty Cotton— <i>Vicenta A. Lacsamana</i>	55
Why the Owl Sleeps All Day— <i>Angel V. Campoy</i>	56
Candido's Old Belt— <i>Ruperto Sarmiento</i>	57
The Monkey and the Clam— <i>Jose C. Zosa</i>	58
White Patch— <i>Constantino Montemayor</i>	59
• Poems	
Land of Peace— <i>Sister Gabriel</i>	47
Night— <i>Beato A. de la Cruz</i> ; My Valentine— <i>Juanita D. Filamor</i> ; Feb- ruary— <i>Herminia Ancheta</i>	60
My Home— <i>Susulan Jihani</i>	73
Barrio Life— <i>Ireneza Tanto</i>	83
• History	
Washington, the Father of His Country	72
Events in Philippine History— <i>Timoteo S. Oracion</i>	73
• Music Appreciation	
Handel, Composer of Oratorios— <i>Bert Paul Osbon</i>	68
• Elementary Science	
Artesian Wells	66
The Monarch of the Jungle	67
• Character and Citizenship	
February— <i>Dr. I. Panlasigui</i>	46
Know Your Flags— <i>Lt. Jose A. Pandy</i>	61
The Kindness-to-Animals Club— <i>Gervacia Guarin</i>	64
• Health and Safety	
Fresh Air and Healthy Bodies	71
Ten Health Commandments	78
• Work and Play	
Some Foreign Dishes	74
The Funny Page	75
Spelling a Holiday— <i>M. M. Muñoz</i> ; A Valentine Game— <i>Alicia Nebriga</i>	76
Curious Arithmetic— <i>Pablo M. Cuasay</i> ; Blowing Through Glass	77
Musical Questions— <i>Elena Albert</i> ; Tagging Game— <i>Lourdes L. Galeno</i> ; Some Riddles for Young Pupils— <i>Pablo M. Cuasay</i>	78
What-Are-You-Doing? Club	85
Chats with the Editor	87

Edif. Dr. Panlasigui

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THE MESSAGE THIS MONTH

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY is a famous month.

Three very great men were born in February. Two of them were Americans, Washington and Lincoln; and the third was a Filipino, Jose Burgos.

Washington was a great man. The Americans call him the Father of their country. He fought against the British to make his people free from the rule of England. He was the general of the American army. After the American people had been freed from England, they chose Washington as their first president. Washington was a brave man. He loved his people.

Lincoln was another great American. He was very very kind. He was kind to animals. He was kind to all people. He was kind to the Negro slaves in America. He made them free. Now there are no more Negro slaves. Lincoln was one of the great American presidents. He was a great man.

Burgos was a great Filipino. He was a man who loved his people and his God. He was a teacher. He loved children and young people. Because of his love for his country, he was killed by his enemies. Burgos was also a great man.

February has three great men—Washington, Lincoln, and Burgos. These three were great because they loved not themselves but what they believed to be right and good for their people.

True greatness is not the result of wealth or of power. True greatness comes from character, goodness, and love.

—DR. I. PANLASIGUI

A POEM FOR THIS MONTH**LAND OF PEACE**

By SISTER GABRIEL



WHERE crystal lakes with waters
sparkling pure,
And orchids wild men's restive
steps allure;
Where azure seas, green hills,
and fertile plains are seen,
And distant mountain tops that
rise between,
A sacred trust in nature's heart
is signed.

Our banner flings her message
to the skies,
To our beloved land in accents
clear replies,
"While other lands their cities
guard in hate,
A Tower of Peace to God we'll
dedicate,
A pledge of trust and faith in all
mankind."

O Prince of Peace, in benediction
bend,
Bestow Thy charity; Thy guid-
ance lend.
Proclaim this land of peace the
better way
To universal brotherhood, we
pray.
Assure a war-torn world that
strife can cease;
God, grant that from these realms
they learn goodwill and peace.

FOR FIRST GRADERS**READING TEST**

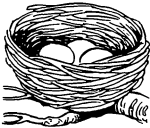
By PABLO M. CUASAY

Draw a line under your answer:



Where does it live?
 in the air
 in the water
 in the forest

What is it good for?
 to eat
 to play with
 to catch



What builds this?
 rats
 chickens
 birds

What can it do?
 can swim
 can cut
 can paste



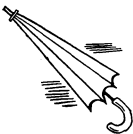
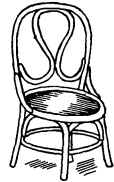
What does it eat?
 cake
 water
 grass

Who catches it?
 tailor
 fisherman
 carpenter



Where does it fly?
 in the water
 on land
 in the air

How is this used?
 to lie on
 to stand on
 to sit on



When do you use this?
 when it rains
 at night
 going to church

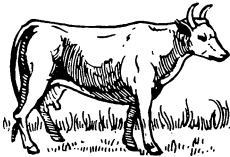
Who has this?
 a monkey
 a chicken
 a carabao



WHAT DO THEY GIVE US?

By PABLO M. CUASAY *

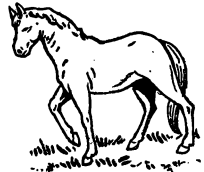
Select your answers to the blanks below from the following words:
fruits, eggs, rides, meat, shade, shelter, wool, milk, wind, heat.



1. Cow gives us
_____.



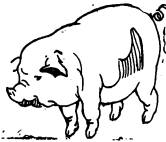
2. Sheep gives us
_____.



3. Horse gives us
_____.



4. Hen gives us
_____.



5. Pig gives us
_____.



6. Umbrella gives us
_____.



7. Fan gives us
_____.



8. Goat gives us
_____.



9. Trees gives us
_____.

* Principal, Cabugao Elementary School, Ilocos Sur.

FOR SECOND GRADERS**AN EXERCISE IN READING AND RECOGNIZING OBJECTS**

By FELISA JABONETE *



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Write the number of the picture that answers each group of sentences below.

1. I am an insect.
I hop from grass to grass.
I like to have a good time.
I do not like to gather food.
What am I? _____
2. I am busy all the day long.
I do not like to play.
I want to gather food for the dry season.
I make my home in the ground.
What am I? _____
3. I am a tree.
I have many branches.

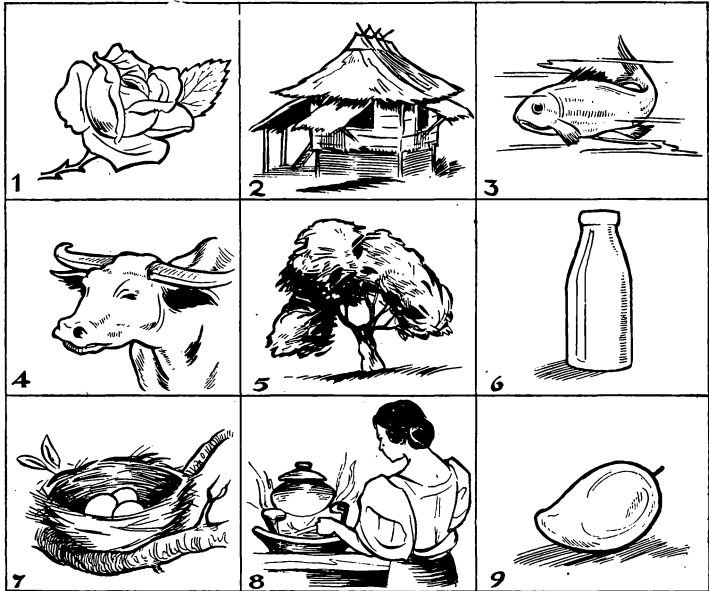
My leaves are small and round.
I give you shade.
You like to play under me.
I am an _____ tree.

4. I am round.
You see me in the sky.
You get heat and light from me.
Sometimes I am behind the dark clouds.
I am the _____.
5. I rove over the land and over the sea.
I look pale and sad.
Sometimes I am round.
Sometimes I am like a comb.
I give you light at night.
I am Lady _____.

* Teacher, Calbaga Elementary School, Samar.

FOR SECOND GRADERS**MATCHING PICTURES AND SENTENCES**

By ANGEL V. CAMPOY *



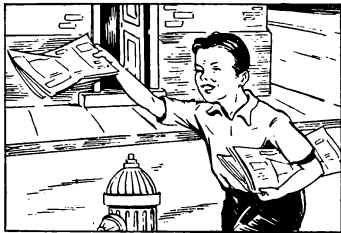
In the blank after each sentence write the number of the picture which matches that sentence.

The fish swims in the sea. —
 I see three eggs in the nest. —
 A ripe mango is sweet. —

The rose is very pretty. —
 A tree is in our garden. —
 Milk is good for us. —
 I stay in the house if it rains. —
 The carabao is very strong. —
 Mother cooks rice for dinner. —

* Head Teacher, Maslog Primary School, Sibulan, Negros Oriental.

FOR THIRD GRADERS



THE NOISY NEWSBOY

PAPERS! Papers! Latest papers!
Herald, Tribune, Press, and Sun;
 You get the very latest news
 In each and ev'ry one.
 Read a paper—then you'll know,
 'Most ev'rything that's done.

LEARNING TO USE *RUN* AND *RAN*

By TERESA B. CALIMLIM

ONE day I went into the woods.
 A rabbit ran through the grass.
 My dog ran after the rabbit. I
 ran after the dog.

The dog could run very fast.

But the rabbit was able to run
 faster than the dog. So the dog
 stopped running. I stopped run-
 ning, too.

SOMETHING TO DO

Write *run* or *ran* or *running* in each blank.

1. A rabbit _____ through
 the grass.

2. My dog _____ after the
 rabbit.

3. The dog could _____ very
 fast.

4. The rabbit was able to

_____ faster than the dog.

5. The dog stopped _____,
 so I stopped _____, too.

6. The rabbit _____ but the
 dog did not _____ any more,
 for he was tired of _____.

MAKING SENTENCES

1. Can you make a sentence
 using the word *run* in it?

2. Can you make another us-

ing the word *ran* in it?

3. Make another and use the
 word *running* in it.

FOR THIRD GRADERS**THE BUSY POSTMAN**

THE postman is a busy man
 In ev'ry kind of weather;
 He brings the mail for ev'ryone,
 For big and small together.
 It's time he's coming to the gate—
 I wonder if the postman's late.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

By MAXIMÓ M. MUÑOZ

Check each sentence which tells something you can do.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I can read my lesson. | 5. I can climb a tree. |
| 2. I can sing a song. | 6. I can eat a banana. |
| 3. I can run a race. | 7. I can fly a kite. |
| 4. I can see the wind. | 8. I can walk fast. |
| | 9. I can make a shoe. |
| | 10. I can play ball. |

ANSWER WITH YES OR NO

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Can you help Mother? | 5. Can you go on errands? |
| 2. Can you tell your name? | 6. Can you help your teacher? |
| 3. Can you read <i>The Young Citizen</i> ? | 7. Can you drive an auto? |
| 4. Can you take care of Baby? | 8. Can you work in the garden? |

WHAT EACH DOES

Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mother _____ the dinner. | 4. Sister _____ a book. |
| 2. Father earns money by _____. | 5. Brother _____ to the store. |
| 3. Baby _____ on the bed. | 6. The dog _____ my hand. |

LITTLE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE

DELFIN MAKES A VALENTINE

VALENTINE Day was almost here. Delfin had bought valentines to give away. Many of them were for his little friends. He wrote a name and address on each envelope, and put a stamp on each. Now the valentines were ready to be put into the mail box at the corner. Another valentine was for his teacher. It had a little boy and a dog on it.

Of course there must be a valentine for Mother. What kind should it be? Delfin thought and thought a long time about Mother's valentine. None of the valentines in the store suited him. Mother's valentine must be something very nice.

That afternoon the teacher gave back the spelling papers. Delfin looked at the mark on his. It was a red 100. And in the corner was a gold star. He felt very proud and happy. Then all at once he decided just what his valentine for Mother would be.

He took his number-work paper out of his desk. Into his pocket it went, with the spelling paper. The two papers were to be part of Mother's valentine.

When he got home he went to his room. He took his best pencil and a sheet of paper. Then he wrote, very carefully. This is what Delfin wrote on his valentine for Mother:

Somebody loves you, Mother.
Somebody got 100 in spelling.
Somebody got 100 in number-work.

Somebody got two gold stars.

These were for writing the words and the figures neatly. Somebody would like to be your valentine.

Delfin folded the letter and the spelling and the number work. He put them all in an envelope. Then he sealed the envelope. On it he wrote "To Mother Dear."

The next day he mailed the valentines to his friends. He laid the valentine for his teacher on her desk.

He put the valentine for Mother on her table where he was sure she would find it.

"I know Mother will like it, because I made it just for her, all by myself," thought Delfin.

Do you think Mother liked Delfin's valentine?

(Please turn to page 88.)



NAUGHTY COTTON

By VICENTA A. LACSAMANA

HER cousin gave Clarita a pretty little kitten. Her coat was so white that Clarita called her Cotton. She was such a playful active pussy who got in everyone's way. Cotton loved to frisk between people's legs. Clarita made a cosy bed out of an old rattan basket, but Cotton would not sleep there. She slept where she should not—on the pile of newly-ironed clothes, or on the rice in the rice basket. One morning they found her on top of Baby's mosquito net.

Mother allowed Mauro and Clarita to keep pets if the children saw to it that they were kept clean and fed. But on days when she was busy, Mother would not want to have Cotton tugging at her skirt. The day before Grandma was to come from the province was a very busy one for Mother. In the morning Clarita, Baby, and Cotton stayed under the house while Mauro helped Mother do some household chores.

In the afternoon Mother started her cooking. When she sent Clarita to her Aunt's house for some lemons, Clarita forgot to take Cotton along with her. So the kitty jumped up and down Mother's work table. When Mother almost tripped to avoid stepping on her, she told Mauro to put Cotton away.

Mauro was busy with his kite. He did not like being disturbed in his work. He picked Cotton up and dropped her into a tall



basket standing near the kitchen stove. He covered the top with a piece of board, and then went back to his kite-making.

Of course Cotton did not like being made a prisoner. She jumped and jumped inside the basket and mewed and mewed.

When Clarita came back with the lemons, she looked for her kitten. "Cotton, miaow, miaow, Moning, puss, puss," she called.

Mauro was then cooking paste on the stove. He lifted the board that covered the basket, saying, "There she is."

"That's not my kitty," Clarita cried as a very black pussy cat jumped out.

How Mother and Mauro laughed!

Naughty Cotton had painted

(Please turn to page 86.)

WHY THE OWL SLEEPS ALL DAY

By ANGEL V. CAMPOY *



LONG, long ago the owl slept at night just like the other birds. At daytime he looked for food or stayed in his home reading books in his library. He studied so hard and became such a wise bird that when King Eagle needed a teacher in his palace, he chose Mr. Owl. The king gave Mr. Owl a nice, cool room in his palace. Every day after his work, Mr. Owl would stay in the library where he read and studied till his head grew big with the things he learned, and his once small eyes became bigger and more and more nearly round from too much reading.

Mr. Owl was a wise teacher. He knew many things that other birds had not heard about. He knew when the rainy season was coming and when the hunters would go out to hunt in King Eagle's forest. He taught the birds how to build their nest and how to rear their young ones. He told them how to hide

among the branches when hunters were in the forest and where to go when winter was approaching. When the birds got into trouble with one another, King Eagle would ask Mr. Owl to settle the dispute, and Mr. Owl always succeeded in making them friends again. Thus he was looked upon not only as a learned teacher but also as a wise and excellent judge, and all the birds respected him.

One day King Eagle had a quarrel with the lion, the king of the beasts. King Lion claimed a forest that had rightfully belonged to King Eagle, and when the king of the birds told him to move out, King Lion only growled at him. This made the eagle very angry. He decided to punish the lion, and so early one morning he called his subjects together and told them his plan. When the birds had heard their king, they all shouted, "Let's fight the beasts out of our forest! Mr. Owl shall be our leader because he is brave and wise."

War decided on, King Eagle made
(Please turn to page 60.)

* Teacher, Sibulan Elementary School, Sibulan, Negros Oriental.

CANDIDO'S OLD BELT

By RUPERTO SARMIENTO *

"THE way you look," said Elmer jokingly to his friend Candido one fine morning, "makes me think that Christmas is not yet over."

"Why that remark?" asked Candido.

"You are wearing such nice new clothes. Your new suit is very attractive. And look at that new hat and new tie and new shoes. Everything is new," said his friend with a smile.

"Are you sure?" Candido asked. "Look here." And he pointed to an old leather belt around his waist.

"Why do you wear that old belt, Candido, when everything else is new?" questioned Elmer.

"Well, I'll tell you. This belt saved me from drowning in the river. You know I can't swim. Would you like to hear the story?"

"Proceed," said his friend. "Of course I would like to hear it."

This is the story Candido told:

"For some time," began Candido, "our cat had been disturbing us at night by making too much noise. My father who is a very light sleeper could not sleep well on account of the yowling of that cat."

"Why did you not take her away from your place?" interrupted Elmer.

"Take her away! We did so many times. But she always returned. Finally Father lost all patience and told me to catch the disturbing cat, take her to the river, and drown her.

"Reluctantly I began to carry out Father's orders. I hate to kill any animal, even though I know it is best to do



so sometimes. But I had to obey Father.

"I got a piece of meat, called the cat, and soon had her in a closed basket with the lid fastened securely. Then I started for the river.

"When I arrived at the steep bank overlooking the river, I found that, due to the recent heavy rains, the river was very high and the current very swift. However, I proceeded to follow my father's instructions.

"I unfastened the lid of the basket containing the cat, intending to hurl her from the high bank into the swift current of the river.

"The cat was too quick for me, and sprang out of the basket before I could take hold of her. The action so surprised me that I fell and started rolling down the bank to the river below. I was unable to stop myself.

"In an instant I was almost at the water's edge. Then my hand encountered

(Please turn to page 82.)

* Head Teacher, Tonsuyo Barrio School, Malabon, Rizal.

THE MONKEY AND THE CLAM

By JOSE C. ZOSA *



A CAT and a rooster were once strolling together along the seashore, when they saw a clam half-buried in the sand. They had been good friends for a long time, but when they saw the clam, they began to quarrel for its possession.

"I saw it first," snapped the cat, "therefore it is mine."

"But I picked it up first," answered the rooster, "and so you have no right to claim it."

The cat was about to scratch the rooster's comb while the rooster was on the point of pecking the cat's nose when, luckily, a monkey came along.

"Well, well," the monkey said cheerfully, "I thought you were very good friends."

"I can not be a friend to a greedy fellow," said the cat angrily.

"Neither can I, to a thief," retorted the rooster.

The two continued to quarrel, each keeping a firm hold of the clam.

"Peace, peace," spoke the monkey. "Tell me, do you wish me to give my judgment?"

"Oh, yes!" cried the cat, thinking that the monkey would be on his side.

"Yes, yes," said the rooster, believing that the monkey would support his claim.

"Before I give the judgment," spoke the monkey, "both of you must promise me one thing. You must promise me that you would abide by my decision."

The cat and the rooster promised to be satisfied with whatever the monkey decided to say.

"Now, give me the clam," the monkey said. And then opening it, he plucked its meat, and before the cat and the rooster could stop him, he had placed it in his mouth and swallowed it. The monkey then gave one shell of the clam to the angry cat and the other to the enraged rooster.

"But you have eaten the meat!" both cried helplessly.

"That was my fee for being your judge," the monkey said, smiling with mischief. "You have promised to be satisfied, and now quarrel no more."

Then the monkey went away, leaving the cat and the rooster to comfort each other.

EXERCISES

1. Do you know what a clam is? Have you eaten a clam?
2. What kind of a judge was the monkey?
3. Do you remember another story in which a monkey was judge?

* Seventh grade pupil, Sindangan, Zamboanga.

WHITE PATCH

By CONSTANTINO MONTEMAYOR*

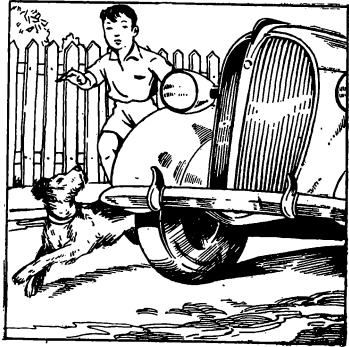
WHITE PATCH was a lovable little puppy dog. He was a well-built little fellow, strong, lively, and full of curiosity. He had soft, silky hair, and on his forehead was a round patch of white from which came his name, White Patch. He had kind brown eyes, and a tongue that insisted upon licking everyone who gave him a friendly look or a pat. I thought he was the best and smartest dog in the world.

White Patch was only a puppy when he became my pet. He was as full of mischief as any other puppy dog.

Every day he came to meet me on the way when I was going home from school. I always gave him my pencil to carry in order to train him to be a messenger dog. He would carry the pencil and run by my side, looking very proud and smart. When we reached home, he would give me the pencil.

One day White Patch played a good joke on me. When he met me on the way home, he took the pencil as usual. Then he ran home as fast as he could. He ran under the house and buried my pencil in the sand. Then he came running back to me, wagging his tail with joy. In his dog way he was happy because he had played a good joke on me.

A year later this puppy had become a full grown dog and a trained messenger. When he was sent on an errand, no one could stop him. If there was something for him to do, he tried hard to do what was wanted. When there was nothing for him to do, he was quiet and attentive, and waited peacefully in his own self-



assigned corner of the house.

Sad to say, White Patch came to a sorrowful end, on account of his one and only bad habit. He always wanted to run towards passing autos and bark. I tried to break him of this habit, but never fully succeeded.

One day he ran toward a passing auto. In some way he got a little too near the wheel and was struck. I heard his body hit the cement curb and I ran to him. Just as I picked up my pet, he breathed his last.

I do not wish to own another pet dog because it is very hard to part from a playmate, even if he is only a dumb animal.

SOME QUESTIONS

1. What kind of dog was White Patch?
2. Why was he called by that name?
3. Can you describe White Patch?
4. How did White Patch show he was a friendly dog?

* Pupil, Lubao Elementary School, Lubao, Pangasinan.

NIGHT

By BEATO A. DE LA CRUZ



*Night now comes so slowly
And softly settles down;
We know that night is here,
For lights shine on the town.
In the sky now brightly shine
The moon and evening star;
They shed their lights to us all,
The people near and far.*

*

MY VALENTINE

By JUANITA D. FILAMOR

*I wish to have a Valentine
Who's always ready to lend
a hand;
To heights or depths, in joy or
sorrow
She never fails by me to
stand.
A girl whose voice gives a tender
glow,
Whose smile is in itself sun-
shine,
Whose words reveal a noble
heart—
She's the girl for my Valen-
tine.*

FEBRUARY

By HERMINIA ANCHETA

*Love-lorn ladies pine
For a sweet lovely Valentine.
A month of merry making,
Of carnival fun and joking.
March's own trumpeter
Bidding us to welcome her.*

WHY THE OWL SLEEPS ALL DAY*(Continued from page 56)*

Mr. Owl the general of his army with Mr. Hawk and Mr. Kingfisher as captains. All the birds sharpened their bills in preparation for the fight. When everything was ready, they swooped down upon their enemies.

The beasts were taken by surprise, but they gave the birds a hard battle. For days and days the birds and the beasts fought with neither side winning. The birds pecked with their sharp bills their enemies, many of which died from loss of blood, while the beasts killed a good number of the fowls with their strong claws.

Finally, a truce was made, and the combatants agreed to divide the forest. King Lion and King Eagle signed a treaty of peace, and the war ended. The birds and the beasts went home satisfied, except Mr. Mouse who was very sad because his wife and children had been killed in the war. King Eagle's soldiers had eaten them up, and Mr. Mouse longed for the time when he could get even with King Eagle.

One dark night he crept very quietly into King Eagle's palace. Mr. Owl who happened to be on guard that night was asleep, and Mr. Mouse got into the king's room unnoticed. Slowly and quietly he

(Please turn to page 81.)

CHARACTER AND CITIZENSHIP SECTION**KNOW YOUR FLAGS**

By LT. JOSE A. PANDY *

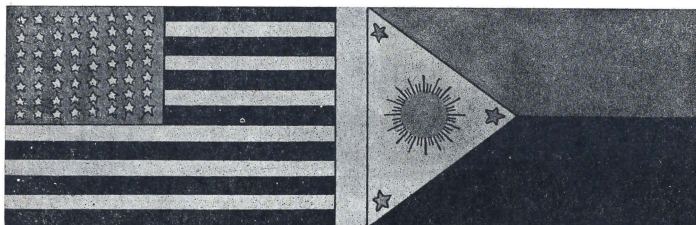


Figure 1

EVERY boy and girl of the Philippines should know the two flags which float over their country. Pupils in our schools should be familiar with the significance of the colors and design of each flag. They should also know how the two flags are to be displayed on various occasions. It is the purpose of this article to present such information in a simple form.

Let us look at the flag of the United States of America (Figure 1). There

are 13 stripes, alternating red and white. These 13 stripes stand for the original 13 states which formed the Union. In the upper left corner there are now 48 stars on a field of blue. One star for each state in the Union is in this group. Whenever a new territory is admitted to statehood, a new star is added.

Now let us look at the flag of the Philippines (Figure 1). The upper section of blue is the symbol of noble ideals; the lower section of red is the symbol of cour-

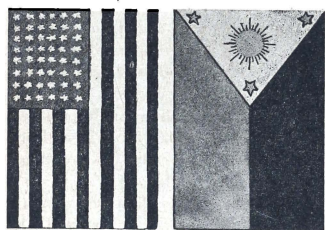


Figure 2

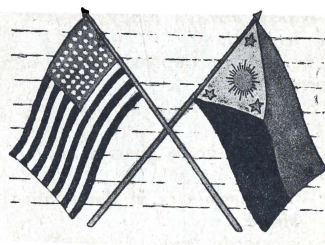


Figure 3

* Lieutenant, Infantry Reserves; in charge of Military Training, Lucban Elementary School, Lucban, Tayabas.

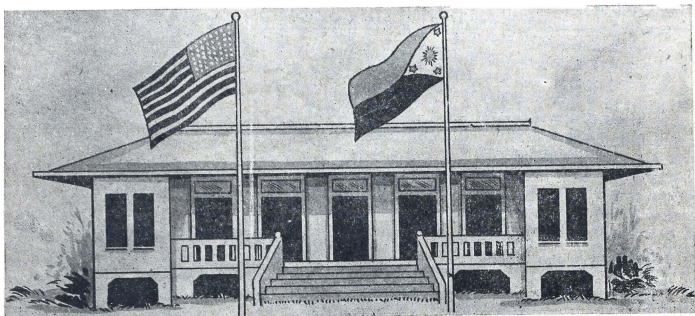


Figure 4

age, bravery, and heroism. The golden sun symbolizes liberty and freedom; the eight rays are for the first eight provinces which made a declaration of freedom from Spain—Manila, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Tarlac. The equilateral triangle on the left symbolizes equality among men; the three stars—one in each corner of the triangle—represent Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao.

When the American flag is on display, the stars—signifying the states of the Union—should always occupy the upper left corner, as shown in Figure 1. When the Filipino flag is on display, the triangle with the sun and the stars should be on the left side and the blue stripe up, as shown in Figure 1.

When the two flags are displayed in a vertical position, they should be placed as in Figure 2. The group of stars of

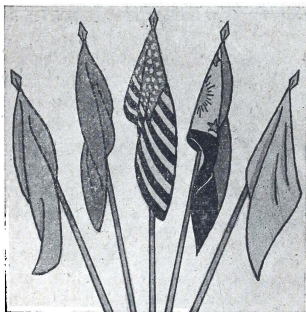


Figure 5

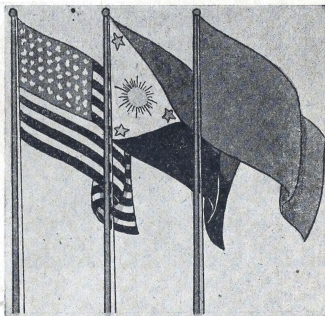


Figure 6

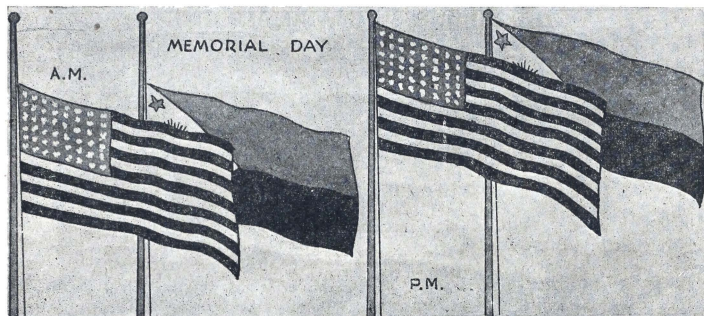


Figure 7

the American flag should occupy the upper left corner in the horizontal position; the triangle of the sun and stars of the Filipino flag should be up, and the blue stripe on the left.

If the two flags are displayed from crossed staffs, against a wall or a post, they should be displayed as shown in Figure 3.

If the two flags are displayed from separate poles, they should be displayed as shown in Figure 4.

If the two flags are in a cluster of flags displayed radially, they should be grouped as shown in Figure 5. In Figure 6 the two flags are

shown in a group displayed from staffs. Figure 8 shows the two flags in a group when used in parades.

The two flags are displayed at half-mast on Memorial Day (May 30 of each year) and on the death of a distinguished public official. A school may display its own flags at half-mast on the death or during the funeral of any member of its teaching corps.

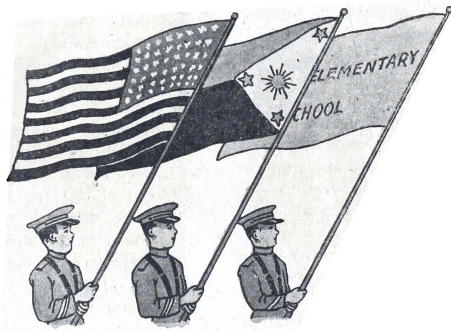


Figure 8

To display a flag at half-mast, it must first be hoisted to full-mast and allowed to fly there a moment before it is brought to the position of half-mast. See Figure 7 for the position of display of the flags at half-

(Please turn to page 79.)

THE KINDNESS-TO-ANIMALS CLUB

By GERVACIA GUARIN *



The First Meeting of the Kindness-to-Animals Club

MISS DIZON was talking to her class. They were having a lesson in character education, and Miss Dizon had been discussing kindness to animals.

At the close of the lesson she said, "Boys and girls, I hope that some of you will be able to cause at least one person to be kind to animals."

Of course she thought no one would pay much attention to her words, for she felt she had made scarcely any impression upon the class.

Little did she think that her talk with the class was the beginning of a movement which took hold of the entire community. A teacher never knows how good she is doing. Miss Dizon did not know that even during the recitation

Jose, one of the leaders in the class, was making a plan in accordance with his teacher's wishes.

Immediately after dismissal that morning Jose gathered some of the boys under an acacia tree.

"Do you remember the lost thing Miss Dizon told us this morning?" Jose asked.

"Yes, Jose," answered one of the boys who had been paying attention in Miss Dizon's class. "She said she hoped we would cause somebody to be kind to animals."

"Well, what *can* we do?" asked one of the boys.

"How would you like to form a club? A Kindness-to-Animals Club," replied Jose.

"Tell us your plan, Jose," suggested another of the boys.

"It's a simple plan. Let's just go together in a group, and each one of us agree to do something as often as possible which will cause somebody to be kind to animals. We will call our club the Kindness-to-Animals Club. Once a week we could have a meeting and report anything done. We might report our plan and work to Miss Dizon as soon as we accomplish any results."

"Fine! Fine! I like your idea. Sure we'll form the club. You'll be the leader of our club," said one of the boys.

"Yes, we want you to be our leader," said several of the boys.

So the new club was organized.

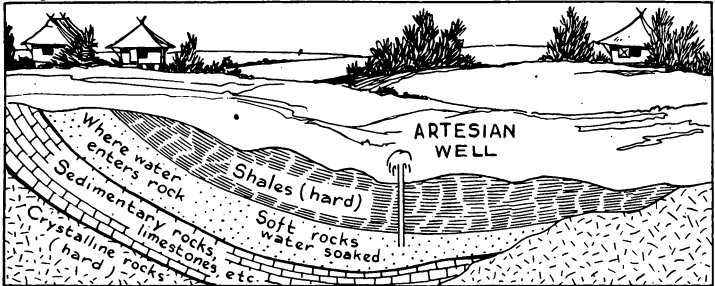
It was not long until the new club began to see work to do. A few days later, after school was dismissed, three of the boys were walking together toward their

(Please turn to page 84)

* Teacher, Arayat Central School, Arayat, Pampanga.

ATTRACT BIRDS TO YOUR YARD



ELEMENTARY SCIENCE SECTION✓ **ARTESIAN WELLS**

LONG ago in the French province of Artois it happened that a well was sunk so deep that it passed the watertight layers of the earth to layers of porous rock and gravel where the water was confined under heavy pressure.

At once the water gushed forth, and the name "artesian" well, from the name of the French province of Artois where this occurred, is given to such flowing wells today.

As you know, most of the water which falls to the earth sinks into the soil or the porous rock beneath the surface, and flows out again at some point lower down, forming a spring of water. It is only where this water gets caught beneath great layers of the water higher up that artesian wells are possible.

Study the diagram at the top of this page. Notice that the water which falls to the earth enters a layer of soft rock. Then this water goes below the hard shales. When a hole is made through the hard shales, the water gushes forth, on account of the pressure of the higher

water.

Artesian wells were sunk in Egypt, China, and other eastern countries many centuries ago. There are now many artesian wells in the Philippines, the United States, and Australia. The water from this kind of well is pure, therefore artesian wells furnish good water for drinking.

Dry and desert lands may be turned into gardens and pastures by tapping these underground springs at a depth of sometimes nearly a mile. Tribes of wandering people in the Sahara Desert in Africa have settled around such wells.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Where was the first artesian well made?
2. What were the natural conditions where the first artesian well was made?
3. Why is this kind of well called an "artesian well"?
4. Under what kind of natural conditions is an artesian well possible?
5. Have you studied the diagram on this page?

THE MONARCH OF THE JUNGLE

CAN you imagine that your cat—that soft, gentle, playful, purring creature—belongs to the same family of animals as the majestic lion, which, many centuries ago, was given the title “the king of the beasts”?

“That cannot be true!” you exclaim at first thought. “A cat and a lion are not at all alike.”

But you are mistaken. They are very much alike indeed, except in size and perhaps in color. Of course there are other differences of minor importance. Thus the pupil of the cat’s eye is elliptical, while that of the lion is round. The cat is a good tree-climber, but the lion rarely climbs trees. The cat’s fur is of nearly an equal length all over its body, while the male lion possesses a mane, which, when at its best, covers the fore part of its body including the head, and gives the animal a truly royal appearance.

In ancient times the lion inhabited the whole of Africa, all the southern part of Asia, and a large part of southeastern Europe. It is still found in many parts of Africa and Asia, though in greatly reduced numbers.

A large lion measures from nine to ten feet in length, including the tail, and is four feet high. The strength of the lion is very great. With a single blow of its large front paw, it can crush the skull of an ox or break the back of a horse, and it is capable of carrying off a bullock in its jaws. It can jump thirty feet at a single bound, and few animals, except the antelope, can outrun it. Its tawny color blends readily with its natural surroundings and renders the lion almost invisible in its native haunts.

The young of the lion, generally only



two in a litter, are born in a den in some secluded spot, and the mother lion, who guards them jealously, does not permit even the male lion to approach. Like the tom-cat, the lion is inclined to make a meal of his offspring.

The mane begins to grow on the young male during the animal’s third year, but it does not attain its full growth until the seventh or eighth year.

Lions live from 40 to 50 years. They are easily kept in captivity.

Authorities disagree in regard to the hunting habits of lions. It seems probable that as a rule they live and hunt singly, except during the mating season and while the young are half grown, when the whole family unite in the chase. Travelers in South Africa report that lions are sometimes seen hunting in droves of from six to ten. These droves may be composed of two or more female lions and their cubs.

In common with most members of the cat family, the lion prefers to hunt at night, setting forth at sunset and lying in wait at a watering place, or creeping stealthily upon its prey in true cat-like fashion. It cleverly hides behind every bit of cover as it creeps alone until it is quite near its prey. Then it utters its

(Please turn to page 80.)

MUSIC APPRECIATION SECTION

GREAT COMPOSERS OF MUSIC

By BERT PAUL OSBON *

II. HANDEL, COMPOSER OF ORATORIOS



George Frederick Handel

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL, English musical composer, German by origin, was born in Saxony, a district in the central part of Germany, in the year 1685, the same year in which Johann Sebastian Bach was born. (See *The Young Citizen* for January, 1940, page 20). Although Handel and Bach were both born in the same year and in the same country, the two composers never met. This is easily explained by the fact that Handel spent most of his life in England, becoming an English citizen.

George Handel's father was a surgeon who disapproved of music, and wished his son to become a lawyer. A friend smuggled a clavichord—the forerunner of the piano—into the attic, and on this instrument the little boy practiced secretly until discovered one night by his father. An artist has painted an imaginary picture of this scene. The picture is shown on the next page. (See *The Young Citizen* for October, 1938.)

Once when George was a small boy—less than eight years old—his father started in a carriage to a distant home of a nobleman. The little boy begged in

vain to go also, and at last ran after the carriage on foot so far that he had to be taken into the carriage.

While the boy was at the home of the nobleman, the man overheard him playing on the organ.

The nobleman then persuaded the father to permit little George to study music. So when the boy went home, he was taken to the organist at the cathedral. This musician taught him to play the organ, the clavichord, the oboe, and the violin. He also taught him to write—that is, compose—music.

The father had not yet given up the hope of his son's becoming a lawyer. Out of consideration of this wish the boy studied law for a while, even after the death of his father, but finally he gave it up and became a musician.

While a young man, Handel spent three years in Italy, where he learned to write operas in the Italian style. Everywhere in Italy he was honored by musicians. While there, he wrote some operas and some music for the church.

When he returned to Germany, he became court composer for Prince George of Hanover. After staying at Hanover a short time, he obtained permission to leave his court position for a trip to England. He liked England so well that a few years later he decided to remain there permanently.

In 1720 a company was organized in England to give operas, and Handel was one of the directors. For this company he wrote fourteen operas, and later still

* Formerly Supervisor of Public School Music, Mount Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

others.

When Handel was 53 years old, he practically gave up operatic music, and turned to oratorios. He now produced about fifteen choral works on which his fame at the present time almost entirely rests. It is for this reason that he is especially remembered as a writer of oratorios. His greatest works are his oratorios.

Personally, Handel was bluff and hearty. He was a blunt, outspoken man, and sometimes said very sharp things. But he was generous and strictly honorable, and liked to take part in social activities. He was a hard worker, and wrote music very rapidly.

The greatest and most famous of Handel's works is an oratorio called *The Messiah*. An oratorio is a lengthy musical composition to be sung by a chorus and soloists with an accompaniment by an orchestra. There are no costumes or scenery, as in the opera, and no acting. The story is usually taken from the Bible, and frequently the actual words are from the Bible.

Handel's great oratorio, *The Messiah*, tells the story of the coming and the birth of Christ. For that reason it is sung all over the world at Christmas time. This oratorio contains many beautiful numbers, including the *Hallelujah Chorus*. When this chorus is sung, the audience always rises. They do this because once, long ago, when the king of England

heard this chorus sung, he immediately stood up, so since then people always stand when the *Hallelujah Chorus* is being sung.

Handel's last days were saddened by blindness, which came after he had undergone several unsuccessful operations on his eyes. He died in 1759.

He was a man of high character and intelligence. His interest was not only in music, but in other things as well. He wrote in all about one hundred volumes of music.

Remember this: Handel wrote one of the greatest oratorios, *The Messiah*.



The Boy Handel

REVIEW

1. In what year was Handel born?
2. What other great composer was born in the same year?
3. What did George Handel's father wish his son to study?
4. Can you tell the story of George practicing in the attic?
5. Can you tell the story of George going with his father to the home of the nobleman?
6. What did the nobleman overhear?
7. What did he say to the boy's father?
8. What was the boy permitted to do?
9. What did he learn to do in music?
10. What did Handel do in Italy?
11. Tell about his going to England.
12. Of what company was Handel a director?

(Please turn to page 86.)

GALLOPING HORSES

Allegro

ROBERT SCHUMANN

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *sf* (sforzando).

The second system continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff maintains the melodic line, and the lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. A *sf* dynamic is present in the upper staff.

The third system concludes the main body of the piece. It features a *sf* dynamic in the upper staff. The word "FINE" is written above the final measure of the upper staff.

The fourth system contains two endings. The first ending, marked with a "1", leads back to the beginning of the piece. The second ending, marked with a "2" and "D.C. al Fine", concludes the piece. Both endings feature *sf* dynamics.

READING TIME FOR YOUNG FOLKS

FRESH AIR AND HEALTHY BODIES

(Continued from the January number)

MANY Filipinos used to think that it was best to sleep in bedrooms with all the windows tightly closed. Some Filipinos still think that this is best. But doctors tell us that the practice of sleeping with bedroom windows closed is very injurious.

Grace Darling, a woman famous in the last century, died from tuberculosis, although during the day she breathed the splendid sea air, because at night she slept in a tiny little room with a closed window.

We must make sure that we breathe pure air while we are sleeping; therefore we should leave our bedroom windows open. Everyone should sleep in a bedroom with a window open.

Rooms that have no windows, or windows that will not open, are not fit for people to sleep in.

There is a general belief, especially here in the Philippines, that night air is dangerous for us to breathe. This is nonsense. Chemists have very carefully examined the air in the day and in the night, and have found that night air is purer than day air.

We know exactly how the old belief about night air arose. It was noticed that people who exposed themselves to the night air in the Philippines and some

other parts of the world were very apt to get a serious disease which was supposed to be due to the quality of the air. So, long ago, this disease was called *malaria*, which simply means *bad air*, and the disease is known by the name *malaria* today.

Now we know that malaria is caused by the bite of a certain kind of mosquito which carries the microbes of this disease. This kind of mosquito bites only at night. And so people thought they got malaria from the night air. But it was not caused

by the night air; it was caused by the mosquito bite. If these people had slept under mosquito nets, they could have had their windows open at night, and would not have had malaria.

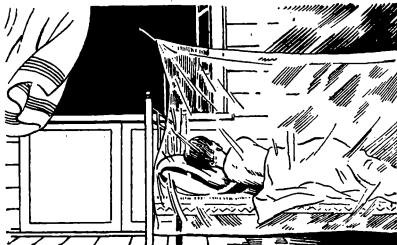
It is impossible to praise

fresh air too much, or to say too much about the difference between living in fresh air and in impure air.

If the air which we breathe in a room is impure, every tissue in the body suffers, but that which suffers soonest and the most is the brain, which needs pure blood even more than any other part of the body.

If a schoolroom is badly ventilated, the pupils in that room cannot prepare their lessons well, or they fall asleep dur-

(Please turn to page 80.)



Open the bedroom window and sleep under a net.

HISTORY SECTION

WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States of America, was born in the state of Virginia on February 22, 1732. His ancestors were connected with the Washingtons of Northhamptonshire, England. The Washingtons were in Virginia in 1658.

Of Washington's early life little is known. As a boy his life was no different from that common to Virginia boys in easy families; plantation affairs, hunting, fishing, and a little reading made up his early life. His education was only elementary and very defective, except in mathematics, in which he was largely self taught. He must have read some good books carefully, however, for in spite of the lack of education common in that time, in matters of grammar and spelling he acquired a dignified and effective English style.

Washington left school when he was 15 years old. He then lived with his half-brother Laurence at Mount Vernon, his father having died. At the age of sixteen he became a surveyor.

He became an officer in the colonial army and was with General Braddock when the latter was defeated in Western Pennsylvania. He saved the remaining troops from being entirely destroyed.

In 1759 he married Martha Custis, and for the next fifteen years Washington's life at Mount Vernon, where he made his home after his marriage, was that of a typical Virginia planter of the more prosperous sort, a large slaveholder who was strict but considerate, and a widely trusted man of important affairs.

His marriage brought him a large increase in property, and he became one of the richest men in the colonies. He was methodical in business, liked to hunt, and had acquaintance with the leading men of the colonies.

As in the case of Lincoln, he was educated into greatness by the increasing weight of his responsibilities and the manner in which he met them.

He served in the colonial Congress, and was selected as commander-in-chief of the armies in the

Revolutionary War. After independence had been gained, the unanimous vote of the electors made him the first president of the United States. He was elected to a second term of office, but positively refused a third term.

He retired from the presidency after having served for eight years, and returned to his home, which has always been called Mount Vernon. He died there in 1799. Washington died with-



*George Washington
Born February 22, 1732*

EVENTS IN FEBRUARY

By TIMOTEO S. ORACION *

February 8, 1935: The delegates to the Constitutional Convention approved the Constitution of the Philippines.

February 9, 1837: Birth of Dr. Jose Burgos in Vigan, Ilocos Sur.

February 15, 1899: Appearance of the first number of the *La Solidaridad*.

February 15, 1872: Execution of the three Filipino martyrs, Fathers Burgos, Gomez, and Zamora.

* Librarian, Sibulan Elementary School, Sibulan, Negros Oriental.

WASHINGTON THE FATHER . . .

(Continued from page 72)

out any children, but the American people call him the Father of His Country.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why is Washington called the Father of His Country?
2. Do you think Washington was to any extent a self-made man? Why do you think so?
3. Tell of Washington's life as a boy.
4. Tell of his later life.
5. What high office did he hold in the United States?
6. What is his home called?
7. Was Washington a wealthy or poor man?
8. What have you learned from this short sketch of Washington's life?
9. Do you think Washington was a wise man? Why?
10. Do you think Washington's life has been an inspiration to others? Why?



MY HOME

By SUSULAN JILHANI *

The far horizon makes me think
Of my happy home across the
sea;

Sometimes I feel a loneliness
For Mother, Father, and Sister
Rosalie.

I remember old, loving Grandma,
too,

Sitting silent in her favorite
chair,

Or telling nice fairy stories of
long ago

While I fondled her silvery
hair.

There's Dido, my faithful little
dog,

Who never ran away from
fights,

And Ming, the cat, whose glossy
fur

Would warm my feet on chilly
nights.

When I remember all of them
and all

The fun and laughter of the
days of yore,

I feel a loneliness and fondly
wish

That I were in my home once
more.

* First year student, Zamboanga Normal School.



THE YOUNG CITIZEN PANTRY



SOME FOREIGN DISHES

(Continued from the January number)

IN the January issue of *The Young Citizen* some excellent recipes for foreign dishes were given. In this issue five more recipes for foreign dishes are given. If you can cook well, try preparing some of these—perhaps you will find several which you will like very much.

Italian Delizia

Cook one-half of a pound of spaghetti in boiling salted water. Chop fine one small onion, one clove of garlic, and one green pepper. Fry this in one-half of a cupful of olive oil until the onion is brown in color. Add one cupful of canned tomato soup, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and one-half of a teaspoonful of Worcester-shire sauce (which can be obtained at any grocery store). When thoroughly heated, stir in one-half of a cupful of grated cheese until the cheese is melted. Then add the cooked spaghetti and one can of corn.

Thin one-half of a pound of hamburger steak with a little cold water to prevent its cooking in lumps, and add it to the mixture. When done, serve it very hot.

Spanish Stewed Rice with Tomato

Carefully wash one-half of a cupful of rice. Chop very fine one-fourth of an onion, and place it in a frying pan that contains one-half of a tablespoonful of lard. Pour the rice into the pan with the onion and fry until the rice is slightly brown. Now pour into the pan one and one-half tablespoonfuls of stewed tomatoes. Add about 2 cupfuls of boiling water to this, and cook it slowly. In order that the rice will not be mashed, do not stir it too often. The food may easily be kept from sticking by inserting a knife around the edge of the pan. Serve hot.

Spanish String Beans

Wash and string about 4 cupfuls of string beans. Pour into a frying pan one-

half of a tablespoonful of lard. When hot, pour the beans in and allow them to fry brown. Have ready one-half of an onion chopped fine. Mix it with the beans and add two tablespoonfuls of stewed tomatoes. Fry well together, and add 2 cupfuls of boiling water and a pinch of salt. Cook until tender, and serve hot.

Turkish Eggplant and Mutton Pie

Place an equal amount of sliced eggplant and chopped mutton or lamb fried in its own fat together in alternate layers in a baking pan. Cover with water and bake until well browned. If desired, a little tomato juice or a few sliced tomatoes may be added. Serve hot.

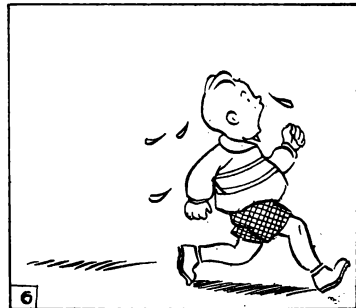
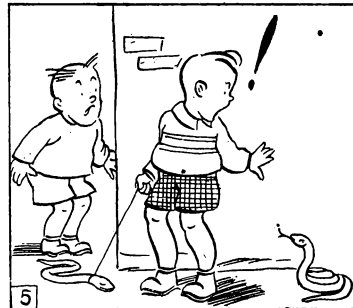
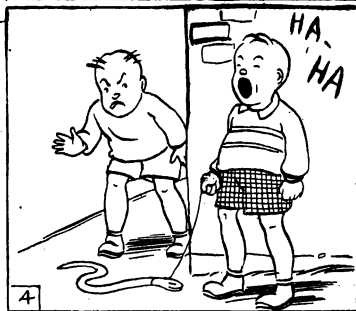
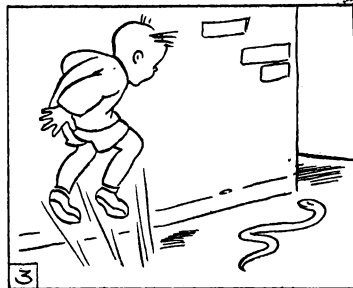
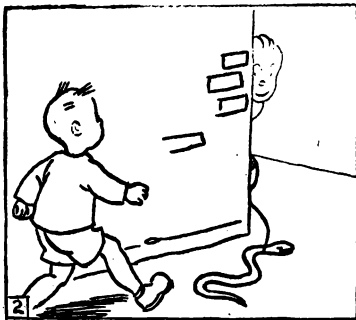
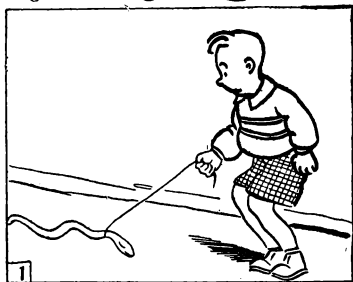
Turkish Stew

Required ingredients: 2 cupfuls of meat cut into small cubes; 2 onions; a little salt; 2 cupfuls of string beans; 2 cupfuls of toma-

(Please turn to page 81)

THE FUNNY PAGE

KIKO



WORK AND PLAY SECTION

SPELLING A HOLIDAY

By MAXIMO M. MUÑOZ *

WRITE the word or punctuation mark in the blank that best answers the question. When the answers are all written, if you will spell the first letter of each answer you will spell the name of a holiday which occurs in February. Here are the questions:

What do you drink every day? _____

How does your mother feel when you are naughty? _____

What do living things get light from? _____

How does one feel when he eats nothing? _____

What kind of people in America formerly decorated their bodies with feathers? _____

At what part of the day is the sun overhead? _____

What do carabaos, goats, and cows eat? _____

Who helps pupils to learn things? _____

What is the family name of the vice president of the Philippines? _____

Who takes good care of sick people in the hospital? _____

What punctuation mark indicates possession? _____

Who repairs shoes for us? _____

From whom do we buy meat? _____

What keeps our food cold? _____

What is the daily food of Filipinos? _____

* Principal, Malinao Elementary School, Malinao, Albay.

A VALENTINE GAME

By ALICIA NEBRIAGA *

CUT several large hearts out of red paper. Then cut the hearts into as many pieces as desired, but not so many that they would be easily lost or scattered. Each heart should be cut differently from the others.

Divide the players into groups—as many groups as there are hearts. Mix the pieces of the cut-out hearts and give a piece to each player. Be sure that *all* the pieces are given out. If necessary, one player can have several pieces.

The players then try to form the original hearts with their pieces. The first group able to form a complete heart will be the winning group, and may be awarded a prize.

The number of hearts may vary according to the number of players. But remember: *all the pieces* of a heart must be given out to the players.

* Teacher, Luna Elementary School, Luna, La Union.

How do you feel on a warm day? _____

What word describes a person who will not take what belongs to another? _____

Whom do we call when we are sick? _____

How does one feel if he is caught cheating? _____

What is one of the colors of the rainbow? _____

(Please turn to page 83.)

CURIOUS ARITHMETIC

By PABLO M. CUASAY

THE first example of curious arithmetic takes you through a maze of multiplying, adding, and subtracting. But try it, for the result will be interesting.

1. On a piece of paper write your house number.

2. Multiply that number by 2.

3. Add to the product the usual number of school days in a week (5).

4. Multiply the sum by 50.

5. To this product add your age.

6. To this answer add the usual number of days in a year (365).

7. From this answer subtract the usual number of days in a half-month (15).

8. Now, tell your answer, and from that answer can be told your age and also the number of the house where you live.

This is the way the age and the house number can be learned: The age will be the last two figures of the answer. Erase those two figures. Then subtract 6 and the result will be the house number.

Here is another example of curious arithmetic: What can the figure eleven do? Well, solve the following problems and the answers will surprise you.

Multiply 1 by 9 and add 2.

What is the result?

Multiply 12 by 9 and add 3.

What is the result?

Multiply 123 by 9 and add 4.

What is the result?

Multiply 1,234 by 9 and add 5.

What is the result?

Multiply 12,345 by 9 and add 6.

What is the result?

Multiply 123,456 by 9 and add 7.

What is the result?

Multiply 1,234,567 by 9 and add 8.

What is the result?

Blowing Through Glass

(Try this on your friends.)



A FEW JOKES

No Laughing Matter

Customer: This soup tastes awfully funny.

Waiter: Well, why don't you laugh?

*

Adam and Eve

The little girl reported at home what she had learned about the creation of Adam and Eve. Evidently she got it a little mixed up. This is what she reported:

"The teacher told us how God made the first man and the first woman. He made the man first. But because he was lonely, and had nobody to talk with, God put the man to sleep. And while the man was asleep, God took out his brains, and made a woman out of them."

Multiply 12,345,678 by 9 and add 9.

What is the result?

Don't you agree with me that this is curious arithmetic?

MUSICAL QUESTIONS

By ELENA ALBERT *

How well do you know musical terms? Answer each of the following questions by naming a musical term.

1. What is used in a prison to prevent escape from windows? _____
2. What is another name for a stick carried as a support in walking or climbing? _____
3. What does a man often wear around his neck and on the front of his shirt? _____
4. What do people frequently write? _____
5. What do you like when you are tired? _____
6. What does a merchant use when he sells cloth? _____
7. What is the condition usually of the blade of a Boy Scout's knife? _____
8. With what does a person unlock a door? _____
9. What word describes a smooth, level surface? _____
10. What do we call a course over which a policeman watches? _____

* Teacher, P. Gomez Elementary School, Manila.
(Answers on page 83)

TAGGING GAME

By LOURDES L. GALENO *

THE players are divided into two groups, one group staying in a line about fifteen meters apart from the other. The distance may be made farther as desired. A stick about four feet long, with a handkerchief placed on one end, is planted in

* Teacher, Camp Overton Primary School, Iligan, Lanao.
(Please turn to page 83.)

SOME RIDDLES FOR YOUNG PUPILS

By PABLO M. CUASAY *

1. They are brothers, yet they cannot see each other.
2. The pig of the king is fenced with coins.
3. Sky up, sky down, water all around.
4. Inside, it is stony; outside, it is thorny.
5. What lives upon itself and dies when it has devoured itself?
6. What is the eye that cannot see?
7. A man and an eagle are riding on a circle.
8. What is the smallest bridge in the world?
9. A hanging heart.
10. Why is a river lazy?

* Principal, Cabugao Elementary School, Ilocos Sur.

(Answers on page 88)

TEN HEALTH COMMANDMENTS

GOOD health is the most precious possession which any one can possibly have. It is worth more than gold, or jewels, or power.

Without good health a person is very much handicapped. Therefore, each boy and girl in the Philippines should first of all pay attention to securing good health.

Here are ten health rules—Ten Health Commandments, let us call them. If a boy or girl begins soon enough to practice the rules given in these Ten Health Commandments, that boy or girl will certainly be healthy, and, barring accidents, will live to a ripe old age.

We suggest that you memorize these
(Please turn to page 83.)

KNOW YOUR FLAGS

(Continued from page 63)

mast on the morning (A.M.) of Memorial Day, and at full-mast on the afternoon (P.M.) of Memorial Day.

Things to Remember about the Flags

1. Display the American flag and the Filipino flag separately, the former occupying the right place (on the observer's left) and the latter the left place.

2. The flags should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset.

3. The flags should be hoisted briskly and lowered gently.

4. Flag-raising may be dispensed with during inclement weather.

5. June 14 of each year is American Flag Day, and the last Sunday of May of each year is the Philippine Flag Day.

6. Salute the flags when carried unfurled by troops, patriotic organizations, civic societies, and when formally raised at reveille and lowered at retreat. Military men render the military salute to the flag. Civilians salute as follows: men stand at attention with hats off and hold the hat at the left breast; ladies stand at attention and hold the

right hand opposite the heart.

Things which Should Not Be Done with the Flag

1. Never allow either flag to touch or trail on the ground.

2. Do not use either flag as a tablecloth.

3. Do not place either flag below the seats on a platform.

4. Do not stand or twist either flag in any fancy shape whatever.

5. Do not use either flag to cover a speaker's desk nor drape over the front of a platform. Use bunting for this purpose.

6. Do not drape either flag over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle, a railway train, or a boat.

7. Do not use either flag as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

8. Do not place any advertisement on either flag, or use either one as a trade mark.

9. Do not use either flag as a whole or a part of a costume.

10. Never display a worn-out or dilapidated flag.

QUESTIONS

1. Why should you know about the American flag?

2. Why should you know about the Filipino flag?

3. How many stripes are on the flag of the United States? Why?

4. How many stars are on the flag of the United States? Why?

5. When is a new star added to the American flag?

6. In the Filipino flag what does the blue signify? The red?

7. What does the golden sun symbolize? The eight rays of the sun symbolize what?

8. What is the significance of the triangle?

9. What is the significance of the three stars?

10. How should the American flag be placed when on display?

11. The Filipino flag?

12. How should each flag be displayed when in a vertical position?

13. How should the two flags be displayed from crossed staffs.

14. How should the two flags be displayed from separate poles?

15. How are the two flags placed when in a cluster of flags?

16. How should the two flags be placed when in a group displayed from staffs?

(Please turn to page 81.)

THE MONARCH OF . . .

(Continued from page 67)

terrifying roar and leaps upon its victim which it kills by biting it in the neck.

The lion hardly ever attacks an elephant, but deer, antelopes, zebras, and wild asses, as well as domestic animals, such as cattle, sheep, and camels, are attacked, killed, and eaten whenever there is opportunity. A full-grown buffalo bull with his long, sharp horns, is the only animal capable of successfully defending himself against a lion.

Man-eating lions are not common, but, like the tiger, when once a lion tastes human blood, it prefers to eat human flesh as long as it lives. Man-eating lions have been known to enter native villages and carry off a man or a woman in their jaws, even though the natives build fires, shout, and beat drums.

The story is well known of two lions which killed so many native workmen that for weeks they stopped the building of the Uganda railway in Africa.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. To what family of animals does the lion belong?

2. What name has been given to the lion?

FRESH AIR . . .

(Continued from page 71)

ing their lessons, or fail to remember what they have learned. Breathing impure air is also one of the reasons children do not grow properly, for the brain presides

3. What is the difference between a cat's eye and a lion's eye?

4. What is the difference in the habit of tree-climbing?

5. What is the difference in the hair of the cat and of the lion?

6. Where were lions found in ancient times?

7. Where are they now found?

8. What can you say of the size of a lion?

9. What can you say of the strength of a lion?

10. What can you say of the ability of a lion to jump?

11. What can you say of the ability of a lion to run?

12. How is the color of a lion useful?

13. Tell about the young of a lion?

14. How does the mother take care of her young?

15. What is a young lion called?

16. What can you say of the growth of a lion's mane?

over the whole body, and it cannot do this if it is fed with impure blood.

The body has no means of protection against the bad gases in the air which have been given off by the lungs and skin, if the windows are closed while a person is sleeping. These gases pass into the blood from the lung quite readily, the living cells being unable to stop them at all, and then the blood carries them to every part of the body, and distributes them. This causes great injury to the body.

Sometimes we can guess that something is wrong by the presence of headache or by the lack of appetite, both of which show that the brain has been poisoned. This can be avoided if we have learned about the necessity of pure air in our rooms, and if we are willing to apply the knowledge to our lives.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What do some Filipinos believe about sleeping in bedrooms with the windows closed?

2. What do doctors say about this practice?

3. What was the effect on Miss Darling?

4. What kind of air should we breathe while sleeping?

WHY THE OWL . . .

(Continued from page 60)

sneaked into King Eagle's sleeping chamber, and in the darkness he drew out his sword and struck at those sleeping in bed. He killed King Eagle's two children, and would have also murdered the king and queen had they not awoken in time, when they heard the

dying cry of the eaglets. King Eagle jumped out of bed to fight the intruder, but he was too late. When he put on the light to see what had happened, a sad sight met his eyes. There in their little beds his two dear eaglets lay dead. Mr. Mouse had escaped through a hole in the room and had run away, very much satisfied with his deed of vengeance.

FOREIGN DISHES

(Continued from page 74)

toes; some flour. Sprinkle the meat with flour and brown it in fat. Then add the string beans, onions, and tomatoes. Season with salt. Add enough water to cover the mixture, and cook slowly until tender. This is delicious when served hot.

King Eagle was very angry with the palace guards and summoned Mr. Owl. He ordered him to explain how the intruder got inside the palace. Mr. Owl confessed his having slept while on duty and felt very sorry for what had happened. Very angry, King Eagle ordered that Mr. Owl must stay awake and be on guard all night until the rest of his life. Mr. Owl, feeling humble, promised to do as the king ordered and promised, further, that he would hunt for mice at night and kill them before they could trouble the king again.

To this day, Mr. Owl has faithfully kept his promise. He sleeps during the daytime and stays awake all night and hunts for mice, whose ancestor in the past eluded him and caused King Eagle's wrath.

EXERCISES:

1. Have you seen an owl? How does it look?
2. Have you heard the hooting of an owl at night?
3. What do some people think when they hear the hooting of an owl?
4. Why did King Eagle invite Mr. Owl to the palace?
5. What was the cause of the battle between the birds and the beasts?
6. How was the battle settled?
7. Underline the correct answers: The beasts and the birds used the following in their war: guns, torpedoes, claws, barbed wire, poisoned gas, teeth, bayonets, bombs, grenades, bills, cannon, talon, tanks, beaks.

KNOW YOUR FLAGS

(Continued from page 79)

5. Why should our bedroom windows be opened at night?
6. What caused the belief that night air is dangerous?
7. What was the actual danger at night?
8. Did people formerly know of this danger?
9. What is the meaning of the word *mal-aria*?
10. Why should a person sleep under a mosquito net?

17. How are the two flags to be placed in a group when used in parades?
18. When are the two flags to be displayed at half-mast?
19. How is a flag displayed at half-mast?
20. How should the American flag and the Filipino flag be displayed separately?
21. When should the flags be raised? When lowered?
22. How should the flags be hoisted? How and when lowered?

CANDIDO'S OLD BELT

(Continued from page 57)

a small post which was sticking up. I don't know why it was there, but it was.

"Quickly I grabbed hold of the post and stopped my rolling down the bank. I hung on for dear life, but the post was rough and hurt my hands. I was afraid I would lose my hold. In order to make myself secure, I slipped my belt over the post. Then I was safe enough.

"My old belt, of good, strong leather, did noble service, for it held me safe and sound. Yes, that old belt came into good use.

"But although I was now in no danger of rolling into the swift current below, I was unable to regain my position at the top of the bank.

"I began shouting for help, and my cries were soon heard. Two men came to my rescue in a short time. They lowered a rope to me which I fastened to my strong belt, and I was quickly pulled up to safety. So you see, Elmer, I might have been drowned had it not been for this old leather belt. I think a great deal of this belt. I want to keep it and wear it for many years to come."

"I don't blame you, Candido, for probably the old

leather belt saved your life. I can understand why it has a sentimental value, and why you wear it, even though you have new clothes on. But tell me, what became of the cat?"

"The cat? Oh, she returned home, of course. Father would not have me again in danger, so the old cat remained around the place, and is still there. Well, I must be going. Goodbye, Elmer."

"Goodbye, Candido."

And the two friends parted.

ANSWER THESE

1. Did you find this an interesting story?

2. Why did Candido's father wish to have the cat drowned?

3. Did Candido want to drown the cat?

4. What unexpected thing did the cat do at the river/bank?

5. What happened to Candido?

6. What was the condition of the river?

7. Why was Candido afraid to fall into the water?

8. Should every boy learn to swim? Why?

9. How was Candido kept from falling into the river?

ARTESIAN WELLS

(Continued from page 66)

6. Do you understand this diagram? (If not, ask your teacher to explain it to you.)

7. Where were artesian wells sunk many centuries ago?

8. Are there artesian wells in the Philippines?

9. What can you say of the water from an artesian well?

10. Why is an artesian well a good kind of well for the Philippines?

11. Why is an artesian well a good kind of well for dry or desert lands?

12. Do you know of any artesian well anywhere in the Philippines?

13. How was it made?

14. How is the pure water kept from becoming impure?

15. Would a municipal artesian well in the Philippines benefit the health of a community? How?

10. What did he do with his belt?

11. How was he saved?

12. Why did Candido wish to keep the old belt?

13. What become of the cat?

BARRIO LIFE

By IRENEO TANELO *

*I've lived in a barrio long enough
To know its secrets and simple joys;
I hate the city's never-ending strife,
Its sins, its dusts, and its noise.*

*I like the songs the birds sing all day,
The lonely crowing of the cock at
morn;*

*I hate the rumble of the streetcar's
wheels,
The siren's scream, the tooting of
the horn.*

*In the barrio the stars seem brighter,
The round moon more golden in the
sky;*

*In the city God's million twinkling lamps
Above countless man-made neon
lights die.*

*Teacher, Tingo Primary School, Opon, Cebu.

TEN HEALTH COMMANDMENTS*(Continued from page 78)*

rules, and then—follow them.

1. Fill the lungs with fresh air many times each day and night.
2. Eat plenty of green vegetables and fruit.
3. Drink plenty of water.
4. Have plenty of exercise.
5. Have plenty of work.
6. Learn how to rest.
7. Control your thoughts—avoid those which are evil.
8. Control your emotions.
9. Have faith and confidence in good people.
10. Cultivate many wholesome friendships.

TAGGING GAME*(Continued from page 78)*

the middle of the two groups.

There should be an equal number of players in each group, and each player is numbered, the numbers in one group corresponding to the numbers in the other. A leader stands in the middle and calls out a number. The children in both groups having the number, run to get the handkerchief. A child after getting the handkerchief runs as fast as he can toward his group while the other child runs after him in order to tag or touch him before the former reaches his line. If the child with the handkerchief reaches his group without being touched by his pursuer, his group gets a point. If he is tagged before he reaches his line, his group does not get a point.

The leader calls out other numbers. The group that gets more points is the winner.

SPELLING A HOLIDAY*(Answers from page 76)*

Water	' (Apostrophe)
Angry	Shoemaker
Sun	Birthday
Hungry	Ice
Indians	Rice
Noon	Thirsty
Grass	Honest
Teacher	Doctor
Osmeña	Ashamed
Nurse	Yellow

MUSICAL QUESTIONS*(Answers from page 78)*

1. Bars	6. Measure
2. Staff	7. Sharp
3. Tie	8. Key
4. Notes	9. Flat
5. Rest	10. Beat

THE KINDNESS-TO . . .

(Continued from page 64)

homes. They had taken a short cut across a field in which a man was plowing with a carabao.

"Look! See that man beating his carabao," said Jose, who was one of the group.

"Yes, evidently the man is in a hurry to get his field plowed. It looks like rain."

The farmer showered blow after blow upon the old carabao in order to make him go faster.

"Let us go and ask him to stop beating his carabao," suggested one of the boys.

"But he is very angry. He might beat us, too. Let us think of some other plan," said Jose.

"Yes, we better do that. Do you know who the man is?" asked another of the group.

"What do you think of our sending him a letter?" Jose asked.

"I know the man. He is named David. You write the letter to him and we will send it," answered one of the boys.

This is the letter which Jose wrote:

Dear Mr. David,

Were you able to get your field plowed before the rain came? Did your

carabao finally go faster? You were very angry yesterday at your faithful carabao. We pitied him when you were beating him. Please, Mr. David, don't beat your carabao any more.

Very sincerely,

THE KINDNESS-TO-ANIMALS CLUB.

Jose read the letter to some of the members of the club, and then said, "Let us show it to the principal of our school and ask him if our plan is a good one."

So the boys went to the principal of the school, Mr. Santos. Jose was the spokesman.

"We have grouped ourselves into a club, called the Kindness-to-Animals Club, in the hope of promoting kindness to animals. Yesterday some of us saw a man beating his carabao. So we are sending him this letter. Do you think it is all right, Mr. Santos?"

The principal read the letter.

"This is a good idea," he said, "and I cannot see that it would give offense to Mr. David. Perhaps if he sees that somebody noticed what he did yesterday, he will not beat his carabao again."

The boys next went to the home of Mr. David with their letter.

"Good afternoon, Mr. David," said Jose. "We hope you will not be angry with us, but we have brought you a letter."

Mr. David took the letter and read it. Then he said, "You are trying to do the right thing, boys. I am not angry with you, but I am very much ashamed. I am sorry I let my temper get the best of me yesterday. I shall try to keep from ever doing such a thing again."

"Thank you, Mr. David. That is what we wanted to hear from you," said Jose.

A day or so later, Miss Dizon, their teacher, asked the class if anyone had done anything to promote kindness to animals.

Jose was on his feet instantly.

"Some of us boys have formed a Kindness-to-Animals Club, Miss Dizon, and we have already had some practical results."

Then Jose told the story which I have related. The boys were commended by their teacher.

That was the beginning. The idea of the Kindness-to-Animals Club soon

(Please turn to page 86.)



A Visit to Baguio

By SERAFIN SEASTRES

(13 years old)

MY father, who is a government employee, was assigned to Baguio. So I went to visit him there, and to see the fascinating scenery of which I had often heard.

Baguio, as the readers of *The Young Citizen* know, is high up in the mountains—more than 5,000 feet above sea level. Because of its cool climate, hundreds of people from the lowland stay there each year during a part of the hot season.

The Igorotes who live in the Mountain Province are peaceable and industrious. In the mountains rice terraces are formed where there are streams. Water is brought to the terraces from small streams. A rivulet of water flows over a terrace, then down to another, then on to another, carrying moisture and food to the young plants. To these mountain people running water is more important than rich soil. These peo-

Hunting Turtle Eggs

By BRAULIO G. INFANTE

(17 years old)

WHILE I was visiting my grandmother, who lives near the sea, a boy and I went down to the beach to hunt turtle eggs. We soon saw a path in the sand; it looked as if something had been dragged along the beach. We knew that the path had been made by a turtle. We followed the path—a very crooked one. At first it kept near the water; then it went back toward the land.

At last we came to the end of the turtle trail.

ple practiced irrigation many generations ago, although, of course, it was done in a primitive manner.

At Baguio there are many beautiful hills and valleys, and everywhere one sees tall, picturesque pine trees. There are also great tree ferns, 12 or 15 feet high. Everywhere beautiful flowers are growing;

(Please turn to page 86.)

Making Valentines

By ALICIA P. LOPEZ

(14 years old)

I BOUGHT some fancy red paper, some black paper, a large piece of *cartolina*, and a jar of paste. Then I found my pair of scissors, and was ready to begin making valentines.

First I cut out some hearts from my red paper and pasted them on *cartolina*. Then I outlined some designs on the black paper and cut them out. I pasted one of each of these on a red heart. I cut out Cupid's arrows from white paper and pasted one on the other side of each of the red hearts.

(Please turn to page 86.)

There we saw many holes in the sand. We began digging in the holes. Presently we found a nest of turtle eggs. We found many eggs in that nest; they were soft, white, and tough.

We took the eggs home. Some we kept and some we sold in the market.

It is great fun to hunt in the sand for turtle eggs.

THE KINDNESS-TO . . .

(Continued from page 84)

spread to the other rooms at that school. From there it quickly spread to neighboring schools.

The whole community was influenced. Everywhere boys—and girls, too—were talking about kindness to animals. As a result everyone who owned a dumb animal in that community was careful about his treatment of the animal. Many things were done in that section of the province to carry out the idea of kindness to animals.

Boys and girls who have read this story, can you not organize a Kindness-to-Animals Club in your school? Talk to your teacher about the plan. If you would organize such a club, perhaps the organization in time would influence your whole community. In that way you would be doing a splendid piece of work in the place where you live. Why not give the plan a trial?

1. Did you like this story? Why?

2. What did Miss Dizon say to her class?

3. What did Jose do?

4. Tell about the organization of the club.

5. Do you think you could organize a similar

A VISIT TO BAGUIO

(Continued from page 85)

they are larger and brighter in color than the flowers on the lowland.

The climate at Baguio is cool—sometimes it is chilly. On days when it is not raining the sunshine seems very bright and beautiful. Baguio is a very delightful place in which to live or to spend a vacation.

MAKING VALENTINES

(Continued from page 85)

Then I found some verses suited to valentines. I wrote one of these on each heart and addressed one of each to some friend.

In all, I made six valentines which I gave to my friends. I think it is much nicer to make valentines than to buy them.

HANDEL . . .

(Continued from page 69)

13. Can you name two kinds of compositions which Handel wrote?

14. What is an opera? (See the dictionary.)

15. What is an oratorio?

16. Upon what does Handel's fame rest?

club?

6. Will you talk to your teacher about organizing such a club?

NAUGHTY COTTON

(Continued from page 55)

herself sooty-black in Mother's charcoal basket!

SOMETHING TO DO AND
THINK ABOUT

1. Draw two pictures of Cotton, one uncolored and the other painted black.

2. What new name would you give the kitten when she turned black?

3. If Cotton were your cat, how would you make her white again?

4. Do you think Mauro knew what would happen to Cotton when he put her in the charcoal basket?

17. Can you tell of Handel's personal characteristics?

18. What is the name of Handel's most famous oratorio?

19. What is the story of this oratorio?

20. Can you name a famous chorus in this oratorio?

21. Why do people stand when this chorus is sung?

22. What affliction came to Handel when he was old?

23. In what year did Handel die?

24. Would you like to hear some music written by Handel?

25. What is the sentence to be remembered?

CHATS with the EDITOR

By the time this issue of *The Young Citizen* is in your hands, the long vacation will be just around the corner—only a few weeks away. Boys and girls, teachers, readers of *The Young Citizen*, are you planning to make that long vacation pleasant and profitable? Now is the time to begin to make plans.

Would you like to earn a few extra pesos during the vacation months? Of course you would. But how? The answer is simple: Write some articles for *The Young Citizen*.

"What can I write?" perhaps you're saying. Of course, that is for you to decide, but let me make a suggestion: Look over all the numbers of Volume 5 of *The Young Citizen* and all the numbers of Volume 6 which have been published. Perhaps you will get an idea—or several ideas. Perhaps you will think of some clever primary reading device which would be new and enjoyable to the thousands of younger Filipinos who read our magazine. Or you might be able to think up a good short story. Oh, there are many possibilities!

Read carefully this Feb-

ruary number of *The Young Citizen*. Notice the *Poem for this Month*. You might be able to write an acceptable poem. If you can write a poem which is really good, send it in.

Notice the *Little Stories for Little People*. They are simple—yes. One of them in this issue—*White Patch*—was written by a school boy in Pampanga. We would like more of that kind. Can you not write such a simple little story?

Or perhaps you can write a longer story suitable for *Reading Time for Young Folks*. We like Mr. Sarmiento's story in this issue—and so will our young Filipino readers, we'll wager. We are always wanting good stories for the young folks.

Lieutenant Pandy sent a very worth-while article about the flags of the Philippines. We are glad to buy such material as that.

Miss Guarin's article in the *Character and Citizenship Section* in this issue is thoroughly good. We'd like to buy more articles of a similar nature.

Have you a suggestion for a poster like the one on page 65? Send in your idea, or make a rough drawing—

our staff artist will do the rest.

Articles for the *Health and Safety Section* are always in demand.

So is material for the *Work and Play Section*. Some clever articles in that section this month are by Mr. Muñoz, Mr. Cuasay, Miss Albert, and others. We would like some more good material.

If you are interested in cooking, why not send us some of your favorite recipes? We need tested recipes for *The Young Citizen Pantry*.

Boys and girls, we always want short articles for the page set aside for *The What-Are-You-Doing? Club*, if they are interesting. What are you doing that would be worth writing about?

And so, readers of *The Young Citizen*, why not plan to prepare a number of articles for our magazine during the long vacation which is only a few weeks away? Not only will you be earning a little pocket money, but you also will be developing your talent as a writer.

Think it over, and see what you can do. Goodbye. —*The Editor*.

DELFIN MAKES A . . .

(Continued from page 54)
fin's valentine? I'm quite sure she did.—Adapted.

SOME QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why was Delfin sending valentines?
2. To whom was he sending valentines?
3. What kind of valentine was he sending to his teacher?
4. What about the valentine for his mother?

5. Can you tell about Delfin's spelling paper and number-work paper?

6. What did he write on the valentine for his mother?

7. Why would his mother like her valentine from Delfin?

8. Do you like to send valentines to your friends? Why?

9. Would you like to send your mother a valentine like the one Delfin sent

to his mother?

10. Would your mother be pleased? (Try it and see.)

RIDDLES

(Answers from page 78)

1. The two ears.
2. Tongue.
3. Coconut.
4. Jackfruit.
5. Candle.
6. The eye of a needle.
7. A centavo coin.
8. The bridge of your nose.
9. Mango.
10. It does not get out of its bed.

AN EXERCISE IN READING AND RECOGNIZING . . .

(Answers from page 50)

1. No. 3 (grasshopper)
2. No. 2 (ant)
3. No. 5 (acacia)
4. No. 1 (sun)
5. No. 4 (Moon)

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Did you ever do something interesting and worth while? Have you had any experience in doing any of the following: (1) Collecting Philippine Shells, (2) Hunting Turtles, (3) Exploring a Volcano, (4) Catching Sharks, (5) Making an Aquarium, (6) Collecting Postage Stamps, (7) Visiting Famous Churches of the Philippines, (8) Making a Garden, (9) Raising Flowers, (10) Making Candies, (11) Building a Sail Boat, (12) Hunting for Wild Animals, (13) Baking Bread or Cakes, (14) Making Articles of Clothing, (15) Making Articles of Furniture, (16) Visiting the Aquarium in Manila, (17) Collecting Moths and Butterflies, (18) Collecting Interesting Botanical Specimens, (19) Raising Orchids, (20) Visiting Primitive Peoples in the Philippines, or doing many other interesting things.

WRITE ABOUT IT IN A SHORT COMPOSITION.

Send your composition to *The Young Citizen*.

Each month the Editor of *The Young Citizen* will publish as many of the best compositions as space will permit.

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OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RULES:

1. Write about something interesting which you have done, such as the above titles suggest. Do not write a story which is not true. If your story is accepted, you are a member of the Club.
2. On your composition write your name and address **VERY PLAINLY**.
3. State your age.
4. Tell what you liked best in recent issues of *The Young Citizen*.

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**The Uses of
THE YOUNG CITIZEN**

Approved in Acad. Bull. No. 11, series 1935

The Director of Education, in his letters of Nov. 4, 1937 and Jan. 14, 1939, indicated the following points:

1. The YOUNG CITIZEN is ideal for audience reading, group projects, and the like.
2. The YOUNG CITIZEN can be of much help in encouraging reading habits on a voluntary basis.
3. Authority is given for the placing of one or more subscriptions for *every classroom* (including barrio schools) of Grade II and above.
4. In addition to subscriptions for classrooms, several subscriptions may be placed for the library, and one for the Home Economics Building and one for the shop building.
5. The YOUNG CITIZEN being the only magazine ever published in the Philippines for children, the Bureau of Education has taken much interest in its development.
6. Subscriptions to magazine intended for pupils should be on full year basis.

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