

LITTLE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE

A RIDE TO THE DUCK HOUSE

By LAURA ALFARO*



ROSA and Anita are two little friends who live in a small town. Both of them are in the first grade, and they always go to school together. On Saturdays and on holidays they play various games, sometimes with other children in the neighborhood, under Anita's house. They always have a happy time.

One Saturday morning Anita found Rosa crying. Rosa's mother had gone to Manila and had not taken her along. Rosa would not want to play. She was feeling very sad and kept on crying.

Anita patted Rosa's shoulders. "Cheer up, Rosa. Your mother will come home soon. Run along with me to the river. Father is going to feed our ducks. Let us go with him."

The two friends scampered away to the boat. Mr. Santos, Anita's father, was very glad to take them along with him. The two girls sang many songs while Mr.

Santos rowed the boat down the river. After a while they heard a big noise. The noise was made by the ducks.

When the boat approached the duck house, Mr. Santos got out the cans of shells. When the ducks saw him, they hurriedly ran to their house. "Quack! Quack!" they cried, each little duck trying to run faster than the rest.

Rosa began to laugh at the funny ducks, clapping her little hands in joy. She forgot her having been left alone in the house.

Mr. Santos called Rosa and Anita. "Come here," he said, "Help me gather the eggs."

The two girls gladly help Mr. Santos gather the eggs, "Oh," cried Rosa excitedly, "there are very many eggs!" Then they counted the eggs. There were fifty-seven in all.

The ducks ate all the shells. Mr. Santos and the two girls watched the ducks return to the river when all the shells

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HAYDN . . .

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him the degree of Doctor of Music (Mus. D.).

In London he was deeply impressed by hearing much of Handel's oratorio music (see the *Music Appreciation Section* of the February, 1940, issue of *The Young Citizen*), so he finally wrote an oratorio which has become very famous. This oratorio is called *The Creation* and tells the Bible story of the creation of the world.

The last ten years of Haydn's life were uneventful, and as his strength failed, he almost stopped writing music. He died in 1809.

Haydn had a very bright, sunny, lovable nature. He was simple-hearted, hard-working, religious, honorable, and manly. His music is as happy as was his life. It is pleasant to remember that children were always attracted by his gentle, cheerful nature, and that they liked to call him, as did grownups, too, their beloved "Papa Haydn."

TEST QUESTIONS

1. In what country was Joseph Hayden born? When?
2. Can you tell of Joseph's parents?
3. What early evidence

THE DUCK HOUSE

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had been eaten. The ducks splashed here and there, every now and then uttering their funny language.

Rosa and Anita waved their hands to the ducks as the two girls and Mr. Santos rowed away.

Mr. Santos gave Rosa six eggs. She ran home and sat on the steps. She counted the eggs and murmured, "I will cook these eggs for Ma when she comes home."

did Joseph show of musical ability?

4. With what kind of people was the boy Joseph surrounded?

5. What did a relative offer to do?

RAINDROPS

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on our picnic another day."
—*Adopted.*

SOMETHING TO FIND OUT

1. What causes the drops of water to leave the river and go up above the earth? (Ask your teacher.)
2. In what form do the water drops go up above the earth? (Vapor)
3. What is vapor? (Ask your teacher.)
4. What is a raincloud?

THE BAROMETER

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the barometer falls, the air pressure has been lessened, because a storm is approaching. Increasing pressure, which causes a rising barometer, is a sign of fair weather.

The height of the column of mercury in the barometer varies with the attitude. Thus when a barometer is carried to the top of a high tower or up a mountain, the mercury falls lower and lower, because the air pressure decreases with the altitude. By comparing the reading at sea-level with readings at other levels, the altitude of any place can be readily calculated.

REVIEW

1. Tell of the German scientist's early experiment with a barometer.
 2. What is a barometer? Describe it.
 3. Why does the barometer indicate weather conditions?
 4. How does the barometer measure altitudes?
 5. Have you studied the diagram on page 117?
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5. Why do the raindrops fall from the cloud?
 6. Into what places do the raindrops fall?