

# THE YOUNG CITIZEN

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

JANUARY, 1938

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# THE YOUNG CITIZEN

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NUMBER 12

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## THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

# The NEW YEAR and THE OLD

## I

The Old Year is an ancient, long-bearded and gray,  
 Passing into eternity now to give way—  
 To the New Year so gay, so innocent and young  
 With a heart full of laughter and happiness unsung.

## II

The New Year is hope, the Old Year a memory,  
 The Old is a closed book, the New one is a discovery,  
 The Old Year is twilight fast fading into its night,  
 The New Year is dawn that shall bloom into its light.

## III

Farewell to the Old Year with its laughter and tears,  
 Welcome to the New Year with its hopes and its fears,  
 Farewell to the Old Year now a forgotten song,  
 Welcome to the New Year, may it live and prosper long.

—Lulu de la Paz-Gabriel



## LITTLE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE

## A Pleasant Smile

By AUNT JULIA



WHEN FLERY opened her eyes, she found Mother bending over her.

"Happy New Year, dear," Mother was whispering.

"Oh, yes, Mother, I remember. This is New Year's Day." Flery threw her arms around Mother.

"Get up early so that you will get up early the whole year through."

Flery sang a merry song as she went out.

"Happy New Year!" she greeted Brownie, her puppy.

"Bow wow!" and Brownie leaped about.

"Happy New Year, Kitty."

Flery skipped on to Father's room. Father was looking for a button that he had dropped and was growing impatient.

"Happy New Year, Father," came a merry voice from the door. And Flery's plump face beaming with smiles appeared.

After kissing Father, Flery looked for the lost button.

"Here it is, Father," she called as she reached for it under the dresser.

"Now, I must run along to greet Grandma."

Grandmother was in the kitchen. She was beginning to lose her temper over burnt oatmeal gruel when she heard Flery's pleasant greeting.

"Happy New Year, Grandma. What a bright New Year's Day, isn't it, Lola?"

Grandma forgot the burnt oatmeal in Flery's tight hug.

When the family met at the breakfast table that New Year's Day, everybody wore a pleasant smile.

"We shall be happy the year through," quoted Flery, "because we are all happy on New Year's Day."

READING TIME FOR YOUNG FOLKS**Only a Centavo**

“THERE GOES your centavo, Brother!” cried Tony. “It roled under the bed, there!”

“Oh, never mind, it is only a centavo.”

Brother was never careful of his centavos.

Tony crawled under the bed. When he come out, he was holding up a centavo.

“It is yours,” Brother said.

Tony dropped the centavo into the small pocket of his pants.

“As soon as I have five centavos, I shall exchange them for a five-centavo piece. Then I shall drop the five-centavo piece into my savings box,” Tony thought.

Whistling merrily, Tony ran out to the street. A car had stalled in front of the house. The driver was looking for something under the seat.

Tony looked on. “Is there anything I can do for you, Sir?”

“Yes. Have you a screw-driver in the house? I cannot find mine just now.”

“We don't have any, Sir. I wonder



if a centavo will do. I have seen a driver use it for tightening screws,” and Tony offered his centavo.

The man tried the plan and it worked. After a while the car started.

“That was a fine suggestion, boy.” The man said smiling.

He fumbled in his pocket.

“Here, take this.” He placed a bill on Tony's palm.

Before Tony knew what it was, the man had gone. There on his palm was a peso bill.

## A Letter from Ginger

By B. HILL CANOVA

Dear Young Citizens:

HERE IS GINGER writing you again. You remember in my last letter I promised to write you again if anything interesting happened to me. Well, did you know that kittens lose their first teeth the same as girls and boys do? Do you remember how excited you were about the first tooth you lost? I have started losing mine. Two have gone already. One went one evening and the other one the next day at noon. You perhaps have noticed that kittens have two long teeth on each side, near the front of their mouths—one on the upper teeth and one in the lower teeth. The two long ones in the upper row are the first ones I lost. New ones have come in to take their place already. In fact, the new ones came in and pushed the old ones out. They were very loose for several days, dangling about in my way. One evening Tino had a string dragging it around on the floor for me to chase. I caught one of my loose teeth in the string and out came the tooth! It didn't hurt but it makes you feel funny when the first one comes out. You



feel that you have lost a part of yourself. With my tongue I could feel the new one so I didn't worry about it. The next day at noon I was trying to eat a hard crust of bread and the second tooth dropped out. Tino has both of these teeth. I do not know what he plans to do with them. He says he is keeping them as a keepsake, in case anything happens to me. I do not understand keepsakes, but I suppose girls and boys understand it. Tino says my teeth look like pearl.

A few other things have happened to me since I wrote you last. I think I did not tell you that I have almost no voice at all, did I? Well, I never have had much voice. Perhaps it was washed away in the rain the day the two ladies found me in the plaza in Jaro on that rainy day. However, I can not say for sure about that for I was a mere baby at that time. If something hurts me or frightens me very badly I can let out a sort of squeak, but never a real normal m-e-o-w like other cats. As you know kittens really need a voice at times. There has been several times when I have needed mine rather badly. Once was the time I got locked up in the

store-room. Someone left the door open just a little. I peeped in and it looked rather interesting, with so many boxes and things on the shelves. I crept in to take a look around. Very soon someone came along, and not knowing that I was inside, locked the door. With the door closed tight it was very dark. I tried to meow but it would not come out, so I squeaked the best I could. No one heard me so I had to sit in the total darkness for ever and ever so long before anyone found out that I was there. Tino missed me and I could hear him calling, "Ginger, Ginger," but I could not cry out loud enough for him to hear me. Later some one opened the door to get some soap from the store-room so out I ran as quickly as I could. I could not see very well at first. You know when a cat is in darkness the pupil (the black part in the center of the eye) of the eye gets round. When he is in bright light the pupil becomes a thin line. I had been in the store-room long enough for my pupils to become round for seeing in the darkness and outside was bright day. It is not comfortable for a cat's eyes to change quickly from darkness to brightness.

There was another time when I was much in need of a loud voice. It was one evening about nine o'clock. Every night just before the outside doors are closed for the night I like to run out in the garden for a little outdoor exercise. One evening while I was out I saw a big white cat jump into our garden. "How nice," I thought, "for this cat to come in to play with me." I trotted right up to him to say, "How do you do, and welcome." The white cat did not understand and started to fight me at once.

I screamed the best I could. This time the family heard me and all came running to my rescue. The big cat ran away quickly. I was so frightened that I could not stop trembling for a long time. The short lady took me inside and stroked me so gently to make me feel safe once more.

Do you remember that I told you in my first letter about a fourteen-year-old cat that lives across the street? Since writing last I have become acquainted with him. His master and mistress are gone from home for the summer so he comes over to our house for food and milk. His name is Sammie. He is black and somewhat rusty looking. When he was young I am sure he had a nice sleek coat. He is a rather stately old gentleman but isn't much fun as a playmate for a young kitten like me. I jump and leap about trying to interest him in games but he just blinks his green eyes and sits silently. His chief interest is food and a comfortable place to sleep. His play days are over. When I am old perhaps I shall like to sit and sit, but now I do love to romp and play. Most of Sammie's teeth are gone so Tino is ever so careful to make his food soft and breaks it into small pieces for him. I think Tino is kind to all cats.

Something interesting happened the other day. I was walking about under the house to see what I could see, and in a box I found three very young baby kittens. I was so happy for I thought that they would soon be big enough to play with me. Tino saw them also and he was as happy as I to find them. The next day we went back to see them again but in the meantime the mother cat had

*(Please turn to page 389)*

# CAULUD<sup>1</sup>

By TRANQUILINO SITOY

CAULUD was an earthworm. This day he was crawling on wet ground because it had rained the night before. Crawling on the wet ground was fun for Caulud but he forgot that the sunshine would harden the ground. The sun shone brightly. Soon the ground was dry. Poor Caulud could not withstand the heat. He had crawled too far on the ground where there was not a plant to shade him. He could not bore a hole into the ground because it was too hard. The sun grew hotter and hotter. Caulud said to himself, "I wish I were a boy so that I would not have to crawl on the hot ground."

The Great God Magbabaya<sup>2</sup> heard what Caulud said. He said, "I will change Caulud into a boy." Magbabaya came down from heaven and, touching Caulud with his finger, he said, "I heard what you said and I grant your wish. But you must be of service to people." And behold! There stood before Magbabaya a tall slender boy.

Caulud looked around and found that he was standing in the middle of two crossing roads. Around him was a wide, wide plain. As far as he could see there was no tree growing.

"I am in the middle of a wide plain," said Caulud.

"Yes," said Magbabaya. "I have chosen this place for you. There are many travelers who come this way and they never reach the other end of the plain. They die of thirst and hunger. Just as you were about to die. I am going to build a house in the middle of this plain where you shall live. I shall provide you with water and food. People will come along this way as usual, thirsty and hungry. You must let them drink and eat."

Magbabaya after he had said this disappeared but on the place where he stood was a beautiful house. Caulud entered the house and found much water to drink and rice to eat. There were chickens in the poultry house, pigs in the pig pens, goats, horses and cattle grazing in the wide plain. All of these belonged to Caulud.

<sup>1</sup> This story was originally told by an old man, Manpandong, who lives in Kalasuñgay, Bukidnon.

<sup>2</sup> Magbabaya is the Bukidnon name for the great spirit, the creator of all.



People passed that way coming from different directions. They were tired and Caulud let them rest. They were thirsty and Caulud gave them drink. They were hungry and Caulud let them eat. There was not any one who passed that way that Caulud did not call. "Come," Caulud would say to the passers, "I have a house. Rest. I have water. Drink. I have food. Eat."

Many people went that way. They did not die from thirst and hunger because Caulud gave them water and food. Caulud saw that the water and rice that Magbabaya left him were growing less and less every day. He thought, "Soon there shall be nothing left." Then he thought that he must select those that he would call. He called only the rich

people that passed that way because he thought that they would give him in return.

One day an old man came to Caulud. He was tired and thirsty. He asked Caulud to let him drink and eat. Caulud this time had enough but when he knew that the stranger was old and poor, he turned him away. Caulud said, "I have been giving water and food to every one. Now I do not have anything left."

The old man turned his back. Suddenly the beautiful house disappeared. On the spot where the house stood the only thing that could be seen was an earthworm crawling with difficulty on the ground.



THE GOOD READERS' CORNER

## GRADE ONE

Last Christmas Rosa received some gifts. Father gave her a peso. Mother gave her a doll. Brother gave her a new basket.

1. Who received gifts? (Rita, Maria, Rosa, Ana)
2. Who gave Rosa a basket? (Sister, Mother, Brother, Father).
3. Who gave Rosa a peso? (Mother, Brother, Sister, Father).
4. Who gave Rosa a doll? (Maria, Mother, Nora, Father)

## GRADE TWO

Jose and Mario got money and toys for their gifts. Jose had two pesos. Mario received one peso. Jose bought firecrackers and candy with his money. Mario kept his money in his savings box.

1. Who received more money? Jose or Mario?
2. Who has some money now?
3. Jose is (kind, good, foolish, wise).
4. Mario is (honest, wise, foolish, kind).

## GRADE THREE

On New Year's day Nena said, "Mother, I will be thrifty this year."

"That is fine, Nena."

"Mother, if you will give me a centavo a day, I will save every centavo."

"And if I don't give you any money?" asked her mother.

"Then I have nothing to save," Nena declared.

Is Nena right? Can you tell her how she can be thrifty with her things?

## GRADE FOUR

Dan received five pesos from his godfather. He dropped three pesos in his savings box.

"I want to buy a pair of rubber shoes," Dan announced.

"You don't have enough money," Meynardo remarked.

Dan approached his father.

"Father, how much does a pair of rubber shoes cost?"

"P1.20," Father answered.

1. Was Meynardo right?
  2. How much did Dan set aside for shoes?
- How much will Dan still have after buying the shoes?

(Please turn to page 391 for the answers)

## INTERMEDIATE GRADES

## Using the Correct Word

E. A. ZAGUIRRE \*

I. See how many of the blanks in the following sentences you can fill in with the right words.

1. The doctor ——— medicine for his patient.

2. We listen to the priest's ——— every Sunday in the church.

3. An old maid is often called a ———.

4. A married man whose wife died is a ———.

5. A lawyer helps his ——— win his case.

6. A ——— is a man who has not married.

7. We go to the ——— to see various kinds of animals.

8. Men have their hair cut in the ——— ———.

9. Different kinds of cloth, lace, ribbons, buttons, and stockings can be bought at a ——— store.

10. Girls visit the ——— ——— to have their hair permanently curled.

II. Test your knowledge of the meanings of words by choosing the right expression in the parentheses:

1. Canned foods and dairy products are sold at a (drug, grocery, hardware) store.

2. At the florist's shop, we can find (flour, flowers, floorwax).

3. Rouge when properly applied improves the appearance of the (cheeks, lips, eyelashes).

4. The (salesman, accountant, cashier) takes charge of the sales of the store.

5. His (ignorance, innocence) of the guilt was finally proven.

6. (Trains, ships, airplanes) stop at the piers.

7. It is the business of the (butcher, butler, batter) to kill cows and pigs.

8. We place our food in the frigid-  
aire to make it (hot, cold, soft).

9. A person is (thrifty, extravagant, careless) when he spends his money for only very necessary things.

10. An obedient boy acts (rudely, slowly, promptly).

\* Lukban Elementary School, Manila.

(Please turn to page 391 for the answers.)

CHARACTER EDUCATION SECTION

## A Good Resolution

DOLORES TENSUAN \*

Has New Year really come? Certainly, yes. Shall we form resolutions again? Why not? New Year without resolutions is like Christmas without toys, isn't it?

Many scornfully say that resolutions are made only to be broken. Perhaps so, but don't you think it is much better to start the year with worthwhile objectives than without? And wouldn't it be best to decide on what resolution is most important and set the heart and soul on its fulfillment rather than form five or ten half-heartedly prepared ones?

One good resolution? Just which among the hundred is the most important?

Thrift week falls in January, doesn't it? Well, well, there is the very thing we are looking for. . . . "I resolve to be very thrifty this year. I will develop the habit of saving." There it is. No

other resolution is more fitting, and more worthwhile, and yet so easy to accomplish.

Do you remember how Benjamin Franklin saved every two pesos of his weekly earning of four pesos? Would he have been the great Franklin had he not been thrifty enough to save money for his books, clothings, and other necessities?

Now try to recall Lincoln's story of how he earned his first dollar. What was his first thought? To buy delicacies he longed to taste? Absolutely no! To buy a new shirt to replace the tattered ones? Never! His first concern was how to keep it for a greater need. Yes, he did keep that first dollar and soon found it very much easier to save the next one, until he developed the thrift habit which helped him to be what he was.

\* Teacher, Washington Elementary School, Manila.

Many of you might shrug your shoulders and say, "Well, but I have not a centavo earning." That must not discourage you. The very fact that you are not earning even a centavo is the very reason why you must be more thrifty in spending the pennies given to you by your hard-working parents.

spare a few pesos for your matriculation fee and rentals for books? There you see the great necessity of saving.

Saving is not so difficult to develop as others claim. Just bear this in mind. Spend only for the most necessary and useful things. Never "pay too much for a whistle."



How often have you foolishly spent hard-earned money for things that you could very well have done without?

So work on your resolution right now. Tomorrow will be too late. Do you have a penny? Don't lose a moment. Put it in a can or a box, before the temptation to spend it gets the better of you.

Think of the world of good your savings will give you when the real necessity comes. Some such misfortunes as, father getting sick, brother meeting an accident, sister losing her job, or any of the thousand and one calamities may befall your family. Will you have to give up a semester's study or even a year's, simply because poor mother can't

You will find it easier to save the next penny and pretty soon you will have a snug little sum which you can deposit in a bank.

Start right now. Save your centavos and never spend them foolishly.

## Maria's Companions

By B. HILL CANOVA



MARIA lived far, far out among the rice paddies. Her father had a farm which he cultivated. Maria was eleven years old and she helped her mother do the work about the house. There were no near neighbors except one family who had only one child, a baby boy. When Maria wanted to play with other little girls she had to go such a long way that she seldom went. During the school year she went to the near-by town and stayed with an auntie and went to school. She was in the fifth grade. Once Anita, one of Maria's school companions, asked: "Maria, don't you get lonesome during vacation when you are so far away from everyone?"

"I have my mother and father with

me every day."

"But I mean lonesome for playmates. Don't you want some girls and boys near your own age to play with?"

"Yes, I miss my school friends during vacation, but I have many companions in my house."

"I did not know that you had any brothers and sisters."

"I do not have brothers and sisters, but I have other companions."

"Do you mean your pets?"

"No, I do have a lovely kitten, but that is not what I mean by companions."

"Well, what do you mean?"

"You come to see me sometime and I'll show you."

"I'd like to," said Anita, "but you live so far. It would take all day to get there and back in a calesa and I'd have no time to visit."

"I'll tell you what," suggested Maria, "in three more weeks school will close. Suppose you go home with me and spend a week. My mother likes for my friends to come."

"Oh, thank you, Maria, I'll ask my mother this very afternoon."

All the rest of the day Anita kept thinking about Maria's invitation to spend a week with her during vacation. She almost missed her spelling lesson

she was thinking so hard about the visit, and hoping so much that her mother would say she might go. As soon as school closed she hurried off. She shouted to Maria, "I am going to run all the way home to ask mother about visiting you."

Both little girls were at school early the next morning. They ran to meet each other.

"Maria! Maria! mother said I could go."

The girls caught hands and jumped up and down in a circle. "Won't we have fun! won't we have fun!" they sang.

"You will let me meet your companions, won't you, Maria?" asked Anita.

"Yes, indeed, all of them."

"How many companions do you have?"

"I do not know the exact number of them, but there are many, many of them."

"How old are they?"

"The youngest ones are five. They are rather small but I love them. The oldest ones are very old, perhaps eighteen or twenty years old."

"Do you play with all of them?"

"I am very good friends with all of them. Some I like better than others. I will introduce you to them few at a time."

"Can I not meet all of them the first day?"

"No, I can not introduce you to all of them at once. You will see," smiled Maria.

Anita was so curious to know just what Anita meant by her companions. She thought Maria must be very smart to have some companions so old as eighteen or twenty. "Three more weeks," Anita mused.

Each day Maria and Anita marked off a day on their calendar to show how many days were left before the grand vacation started. By and by the great day came and the little girls were so excited and happy that they skipped, hopped and jumped all the way home to prepare for an early start the next morning for the home of Maria.

*(Next month read in THE YOUNG CITIZEN and learn about Maria's trip home and Anita's visit to the farm for the first time.)*



## GOOD CITIZENSHIP

### ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE BUSINESS OF YOUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT?

By FRANCISCO CARBALLO

Every Filipino citizen is a resident of a city or municipality or one of its barrios. As a resident supporting the local government and receiving benefit from it he should be interested in knowing how this government is run, by whom and how it is managed, and how its money is secured and spent. In one way or the other he is vitally concerned in the activities of this government. As a pupil he attends the school run by the government, his brother perhaps works for the government, his father pays taxes to it, his mother and baby sister are treated at the local health center, and the rest of his fellow citizens are maintainers and beneficiaries of the government. So you will see that every citizen, young or old, should be interested in the business of his government.

Government being a business in which all the citizens are shareholders, it costs money to run, and intelligent, honest men to administer it economically to the greatest benefit of the inhabitants supporting it.

Let us look over an extract of a financial report of a municipality just outside of Manila, with a population of 23,434. (Please see Tables I and II.) It will be seen that the taxes collected in 1936 amounted to ₱68,198.65, and these were proportioned as follows: 3.7 per cent from cedula, 13.6 from real estate, 26.0 from licenses, and 56.7 per cent from miscellaneous revenues. Under Miscellaneous are included collec-

tions from weights and measures, tax penalties, fines, registration fees, franchises, and other minor items. With the total collections are also included provincial and insular funds given as aids to the local government. The per capita tax in this municipality was ₱2.91. How does this figure compare with the per capita tax in your municipality?

Gancing over items under Expenditures, we note that of the total expenses for 1936 the municipality spent 42.5 per cent for education alone, a commendable fact which bespeaks the keen interest of the local municipal and school officials in accommodating the greatest number of pupils possible under trying circumstances. For health and sanitation only 3.8 per cent was spent, government activities 12.4, revenue service 5.6, and public debt 22.1 per cent. The municipality contracted this debt for the construction of its new, modern government building and to finance urgent local improvements. At the end of the year the treasurer reports a net saving of ₱11,388.70 which was forwarded as the initial debt fund for January, 1937.

When funds are not available or sufficient to finance an important project, certain funds are transferred from one item to another which needs the sum, but this transfer is made in accordance with law, or funds may be borrowed from provincial and insular sources and these are paid back with interest according to government stipulations.

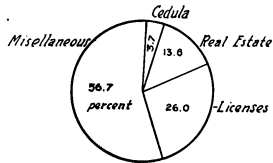


**TABLE I**  
 EXTRACT OF A FINANCIAL REPORT OF A MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR  
 YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936.<sup>1</sup>

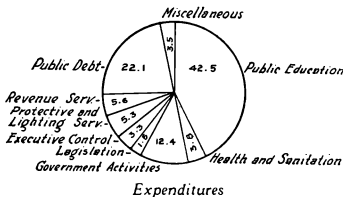
ITEMS	CREDIT	DEBIT
	Income	Expenditures
Balance December 31, 1935 forwarded	₱13,103.56	
Revenue from taxation—		
Cedulas	2,528.00	
Real estate	9,229.24	
Licenses	17,682.50	
Miscellaneous	38,758.91	
Weights and measures, tax penalties, fines, registration fees, franchises, aid from insular government, etc.		
Expended for—		
Education		₱29,720.11
Health and sanitation		2,640.61
Government activities		8,652.38
Legislation		1,038.55
Executive control		2,293.27
Protective and lighting service		3,726.69
Revenue service		3,933.84
Public debt		15,475.40
Miscellaneous		2,432.66
Totals	₱81,302.21	₱69,913.51
Unexpended balance—Jan. 1, 1937		11,388.70
Grand totals	₱81,302.21	₱81,302.21

<sup>1</sup> Figures on this table were kindly given to the author by Mr. Aljandro V. Bellin, Treasurer, Makati Municipality, Rizal Prov.

Weights and measures, tax penalties,  
 fines, registration fees, franchises, aid  
 from insular government, etc.



Taxes Collected



If with the help of your teachers you will prepare tables similar to those in this article for close study and comparison, they will reveal to you not only bare figures, but also facts which should lead you to ask questions and formulate problems for solution. Every munic-

(Please turn to page 390)

## Use Words Correctly

By MRS. PAZ J. EUGENIO \*

Read the following sentences. Note the correct use of *sit*, *seat*, and *set*. "Sit" is a verb and it means the act of sitting; "seat" is a noun and it signifies something to sit on, as a chair, bench, or stool; "set" is also a verb but it means to place or put something at a place where it was not before.

1. Please give a *seat* to the old lady.
2. You may *sit* on the bed, Rosa.
3. Did you offer the visitor a *seat*?
4. Do not *set* the lamp near the edge of the table.
5. If you have no *seat* you may *sit* with me.
6. *Set* the dishes in the cupboard.

I. Let us see if you can fill the blanks in the following sentences with *sit*, *seat*, and *set*.

1. I asked you to \_\_\_\_\_ on this bench for a while.
2. This \_\_\_\_\_ is too high for you, baby.
3. You may \_\_\_\_\_ the broom behind the bookcase.
4. "If you will not go away," cried the cross woman, "I will \_\_\_\_\_ the dog on you."
5. When writing and reading it is healthful to \_\_\_\_\_ tall and straight.
6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the clock on time, Loreto.
7. There is no vacant \_\_\_\_\_ left in the room.
8. The sun had \_\_\_\_\_ when we started for home.
9. Some boys cannot \_\_\_\_\_ still and keep quiet.
10. This stool can be used for a \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Here is a short story. Complete its thought by placing in the blanks *sit*, *sat*, *seat*, and *set*.

After supper the family proceeded to the sala. Father \_\_\_\_\_ in the rocking chair. Mother got her sewing box and \_\_\_\_\_ comfortably in a big armchair. Baby could not find a low \_\_\_\_\_ so she \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor and played with her doll. Virginia, the oldest sister \_\_\_\_\_ on a stool at father's feet and read the newspaper to him. Just then Pablo came in but he did not like to \_\_\_\_\_ with Baby because Baby was in the habit of pulling his brother's ears whenever he was near. When Mother got tired of sewing she \_\_\_\_\_ her sewing box on a near-by table.

\* Teacher, Tayabas Elementary School, Manila.

(Please turn to page 391.)

# The Blacksmith

Words by CAROLYN BAILEY

Music by I. ALFENSO

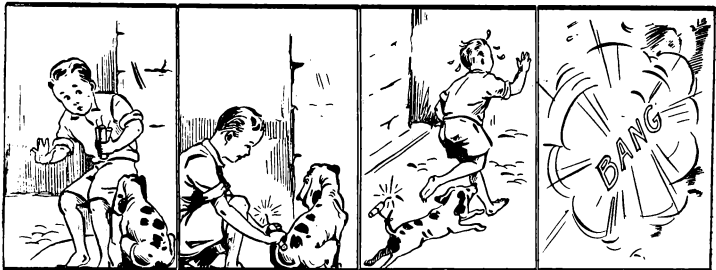
6/8

Cling! clang! cling! clang! cling! clang! Ham-mer and an-vil so  
 mer-ri-ly ring, Faith-ful old Dob-bin must have a new shoe  
 So mas-ter Black-smith we've brought him to you. cling! clang! clang! clang!  
 cling! clang! Light the forge fire the big bil-lows blow. Dob-bin will  
 stand, you needn't say whoa. cling! clang! cling! clang! cling! clang!

*cresc.....*

*tan.....*

## KIKO'S ADVENTURES



## ELEMENTARY SCIENCE SECTION

### THIS EARTH OF OURS

#### THE WAYS OF RIVERS

Rivers are like you. They have their own ways, their moods, their own characteristics that make them living beautiful creations winding in graceful curves, in and out among the hills, their waters always seeking the lowest level.

No artist could lay out curves more beautiful than the river forms. These curves change from year to year, some slowly, some more rapidly. It is not hard to understand just why these changes take place.

Some rivers are dangerous for boating at certain points. The current is strong, and there are eddies and whirlpools that have to be avoided, or the boat becomes unmanageable. Deep holes are washed out of the bed of the stream by whirling eddies.

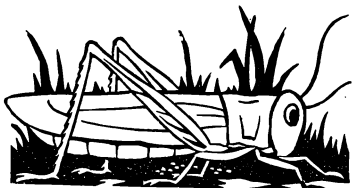
No stream finds its channel ready-made: it makes its own, and constantly changes it. The current swings to one side of the channel, lifting the loose sediment and grinding deeper the bed of the stream. The water lags on the opposite side, and sediment falls to the bottom. So the building-up of one side is going on at the same time that the tearing-down process is being carried on in the other.

No one would ever mistake a river for a lake or any other body of water, yet rivers differ greatly in character. Wild mountain streams tear their way down their steep channels, but outside of their mountainous course they flow down placidly and calmly. Some rivers are quiet and commonplace throughout their length. They flow between low, rounded hills, and are joined by quiet streams, that occupy the spaces between the hills. This is the oldest type of river.

All rivers flow, gradually or suddenly, from higher to lower levels. To reach the lowest level as soon as possible is the end each river is striving toward. If it could, each river would cut its bed to this depth at the first stage of its course. Its tools are the rocks it carries, great and small. The force that uses these tools is the

*(Please turn to page 378.)*

### OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND FOES



#### THE GRASSHOPPER

The grasshopper is one of the most important insects of the world. It is widely used for food. Is there anything more crisp than roasted grasshopper heads? What are the ways you know that we have of preparing grasshoppers for food? Arabians in Bagdad dine deliciously on grasshoppers and pomegranates. The Moor prefers them to pigeon. They are sold in Chinese stores as roasted chestnuts are in most cities.

Another reason for the importance of the grasshopper is that it has often thrust famine, plague and death upon men. Millions of men in many lands, since time began, have gone to their death through starvation and plague caused by the locust. Wherever these swarms of grasshoppers passed there was no food left for man or beast.

The grasshopper owes its importance also to being the largest creature in the insect world. What the elephant is to the larger animals, what the ostrich is to the birds, the grasshopper is to those six-legged creatures, known as insects. The grasshopper is a jumper and not a runner. It is harnessed to a pair of hind legs that can be released at any moment, like a spring, and will hurl it great distances through the air. These hind legs are likewise used for purposes of self-defense.

Grasshoppers are also musicians. They are the fiddlers in the insect world. Their wing-covers are their fiddles and their jumping legs are

*(Please turn to page 389.)*

## ALL ABOUT ANIMALS

## CATS

Animals have their own stories to tell. If your cat could speak, she would tell you that she is related—she is a first cousin—to the lion, the tiger, the leopard, and the jaguar. These are all members of the cat tribe.

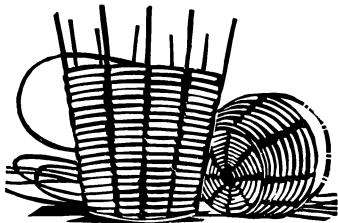
The cats are flesh-eaters, killing living animals. All have rounded heads and sharp, pointed teeth. Cats can draw back their claws into their sheaths when these are not in use. Their tongues are rough, as you'll notice if your own cat licks you.

Cats big and little usually hunt alone, though sometimes the big ones permit their mates to go with them. When they can they approach their prey by stealth, preferring to spring on it suddenly. Watch your cat as it lies in wait for a mouse. It is often thought that cats can see in the dark, and though this they cannot do, their eyes are formed so as to take in even the faintest gleam of light by means of the enlargement of their pupils. This gleam is reflected by the brilliant metallic luster which they, in common with some other animals, have at the back of their eyeballs. Besides helping them to see, the "glare" alarms their victims when they see these fierce eyes shining in the dark.



Our house cats are said to be descended from the "fettered" cat, known in Egypt thirteen centuries before Christ. Cats were worshipped there, and this may be the reason why cats never forget to be dignified.

## OUR MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS



## RATTAN AND FERNS

Among our minor forest products rattan is the most important owing to the place it occupies in trade and industry. Look about you in your home. What are the articles you have that are made of rattan? You will notice that rattan is necessary to our economic life.

Rattans are found in all forests of the Philippines. They range in size from 4 millimeters to 5 centimeters in diameter. Sika, the best rattan in the Philippines and equal to the best in other countries, abounds in Palawan.

Rattan is collected when the stems are either bare or covered with dry leaf sheaths. The pieces are then bent at the middle and tied on the ends to make handling easier. After the stems are cut, they are set on ends in order to drain them of the water contained in the stems. After a day or two, they are transferred to a shed house where they are seasoned free from rain. Properly dried rattan is strong, tough and is of a yellow bright color.

Rattan is used in the manufacture of tables, lampshades, chairs, baskets, walking sticks, horse whips, ropes, grocery baskets, rattan cradles, sewing baskets, and other important household articles. The heart or bud of some species of rattan is edible and makes delicious vegetable salad.

(Please turn to page 391.)

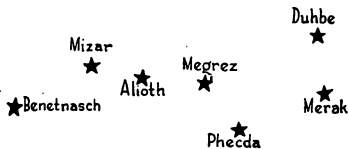
# THE GREAT DIPPER

By B. HILL CANOVA

Have you ever seen the Great Dipper in the sky? Let me tell you a good way to look for it. Early some morning go out in the yard and find an open space away from trees or buildings. Or a better place is to go on the beach, select and mark a spot in the sand. Notice just where the sun rises from where you stand. Late in the afternoon go back to that same place and notice where the sun sets. Notice just where it disappears. In the evening when it gets dark go back to that same place. Lie down on your back with right arm stretch out full length toward the place of the rising sun. That, of course, is the east. Extend your left arm in the direction in which you saw the sun set. The sun sets in the west, doesn't it? The top of your head will be toward the south and your feet to the north.

Now, as you know, when you lie on the ground and look up at the sky it looks like a great, great, big bowl turned down over you. You have noticed that I am sure. When you look at the spot of the sky that is straight up over your eyes it looks like that is the very bottom of the bowl. In other words it looks like it is the highest point in the sky. This highest point is called the zenith (ze-nith). Can you remember that word? I hope you can for now I must tell you another word that perhaps you do not know. It is horizon (ho-ri-zon). When you are outside you can turn all around and think of the sky as a bowl turned down on the earth—you can see where the bowl or sky rests on the earth. Well just at the place where the sky seems to rest on the earth, that is what we call the horizon. Be sure to remember the words zenith and horizon because you will need them when you start looking for the Great Dipper. The Great Dipper has another name also, and we might as well learn it now as any other time. Some grown-ups and some books call the Great Dipper, the Ursa Major.

All right, here you are—lying on your back, with your right hand to the east, your left one to the west, your head to the south and your feet to the north. Your eyes are on the zenith. Now you are in a position to find the Great Dipper easily. Let your eyes follow the sky from the zenith to the horizon to the north. Remember your feet are to the north. The Ursa Major will be nearer the horizon than it is to the zenith. I'll give you a drawing of it so you will readily recognize it.



Did you know that many of the stars have names, the same as girls and boys do? I shall not try to tell you the names of very many of them now, because if you try to remember many star names while you are still in grade school you may forget your multiplication tables. And the multiplication tables are going to be of more use to you than the names of the stars, for a time at least. However, don't you think it will be interesting to know a few of the stars by name? Suppose we try to learn the names of those stars that make up the Great Dipper. As you see from the drawing the Ursa Major is made up of seven separate stars. Their names are: Duhbe, Merak, Phecda, Megrez, Alioth, Mizar, and Benetnasch. The first four make up the bowl of the dipper. The last three are the handle.

Here is an easy way to remember the names of the seven stars that make up the Dipper. Take a piece of writing paper and trace the star pattern seven times. Cut out the seven stars. Look at the names of the stars in the drawing of the dip-

*(Please turn to page 389.)*

SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION

Mrs. MERCEDES Y. BAUTISTA \*

Directions: Have you studied North America? Here is a game for you. Fill the blanks with words that will make the sentences correct. Example: L is for *Luzon*, the largest island in the Philippines.

Fill the blanks:

1. A is for \_\_\_\_\_, the largest possession of the United States in North America.

2. B is for \_\_\_\_\_, the group of islands in the Lesser Antilles, famous for sponges.

3. C is for \_\_\_\_\_, the "Pearl of the Antilles" in the West Indies.

4. D is for \_\_\_\_\_, the city in the U. S. which is noted for automobiles.

5. E is for \_\_\_\_\_, one of the Great Lakes.

6. F is for \_\_\_\_\_, one of the states known for fruits.

7. G is for \_\_\_\_\_, one of the important ports on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

8. H is for \_\_\_\_\_, one of the states of Central America.

9. I is for \_\_\_\_\_, the first inhabitants of the U. S.

10. J is for \_\_\_\_\_, the capital of Alaska.

11. K is for \_\_\_\_\_ West, the small islands off the coast of Florida.

12. L is for \_\_\_\_\_, the winter resort of the Americans which is found in California.

13. M is for \_\_\_\_\_, the longest river found in the U. S.

14. N is for \_\_\_\_\_, another port found on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

15. O is for \_\_\_\_\_, the capital of Canada.

16. P is for \_\_\_\_\_, the city in the U. S. famous for iron and steel.

17. Q is for \_\_\_\_\_, the quaint beautiful city with a French name, found in Canada.

18. R is for \_\_\_\_\_, the most important animals introduced in Alaska.

19. S is for \_\_\_\_\_, the leading city of the Pacific coast.

the farms of Ontario.

20. T is for \_\_\_\_\_, the market for

21. U is for \_\_\_\_\_, the richest and the most progressive country in North America.

22. V is for \_\_\_\_\_ and Vancouver the ports of Canada on the Pacific coast.

23. W is for \_\_\_\_\_, one of the Pacific states.

24. Y is for \_\_\_\_\_, the river found in Alaska.

\* Teacher, Emilio Jacinto Elementary School.

(Please turn to page 388 for the answers.)

## The Doctor and the Mechanic

By I. PANLASIGUI

Dr. Pablo sent his car to an automobile shop to be cleaned—washed, greased, and sprayed. As one of the mechanics drove the car to the raising level one of the wheels slipped and a piece of the exhaust pipe was broken. Immediately the chauffeur reported the matter to his master because he was told that the broken pipe would have to be repaired by welding.

The doctor immediately went to the shop to see the broken part of his car. Upon reaching the place and seeing that a big piece of the pipe had been knocked off, he told the chief mechanic that he did not want the pipe welded. He wanted it replaced with a new one.

"But welding would be just as good. Perhaps, it makes it stronger than the new," said the chief mechanic.

"No, Sir," said the doctor. "If I were the one who broke that, you would tell me that welding is not good. You would tell me that it should be replaced by a new piece."

The matter was reported to the manager of the shop.

"Certainly," insisted the doctor, "I want a new piece for that broken pipe."

"Just as you please, doctor," answered the manager. After which the order was given to the chief mechanic to replace the broken pipe with a new one.

"You see, it is always my policy to have what the customer wishes," the manager told the doctor. "While the broken pipe could be welded and the result would be very satisfactory, it must be replaced if you so desire."

"I don't think welding it would be satisfactory," the doctor replied.

"It would. I can give you a guarantee as long as your car lasts," said the manager.

"No, I want a new one," insisted the doctor.

"Of course you are going to have a new one. But it would be hard for the mechanic who broke the pipe, because he is going to pay for it."

"Why doesn't the company pay for it?" asked the surprised doctor.



"Why should the company pay for the mistake of its employees? If it did, they would be careless of their work. There would be mistakes every day."

"How much does the new piece cost?"

"It costs twenty to thirty pesos."

The doctor did not say a word. He became thoughtful. He did not know that the mechanic had to pay for the new piece for his car. He thought that the company should pay for it. Finally he asked the manager the salary of the mechanic.

"Forty-five pesos a month," he was told.

The doctor again became silent and thoughtful.

"Well, it is his fault. It is a good lesson for him. He would be more careful next time. So he must pay for it. But he has to pay more than half of his salary. I receive more than he does. I am in a better position to pay for the new one than he is. I would not miss the amount, but he would. Perhaps his children need the money more than mine. But why pay for the fault of others?"

"Suppose the mechanic does not want to pay and leaves the place?" asked the doctor of the manager.

"In such a case the company has to pay for the damage. But it is good for the company because it has rid itself of an inefficient employee. If he remains and pays for it, it is also good.

*(Please turn to page 384.)*



SAFETY SECTION**War on New Year's Eve**

By QUIRICO A. CRUZ \*

"Cuning! Cuning!" called Mrs. Subido in a loud tone.

"Yes, Mother," replied Cuning.

"Where are you?"

"Here, Mother. Ely and I are playing. I am building a little house for her dolls.

"Come up for a while and buy me some American bread and a can of butter. It is almost six o'clock now. Father will arrive home soon. The sandwiches must be ready before he comes."

"Yes, Mother," Cuning answered and off he went. Before he left, he advised Ely to wait for him.

In his way to the bakery, Cuning saw Armando, his friend and classmate.

"Hey, Armando! Where are you going?"

\* Gregorio del Pilar Elementary School, Manila.



"To war!" Armando replied back.

"War? What do you mean?" from Cuning with surprise and wonder.

"Yes, to war. See this bag? This is filled with bullets. Jose is our general. Pedrito is the captain, I'm lieutenant, Anto and Imong are the soldiers. We call ourselves, "Nippons." We shall meet Guillermo's gang at Plaza Moriones. How do you like to join us?"

"What are you telling me, and what bullets do you mean?" asked Armando.

Here, look!" replied Armando showing the bag.

Cuning felt the bag.

"Firecrackers!" he exclaimed. "Why that will be a dangerous game. I cannot join you."

"Dangerous? No, no, no. It will be very thrilling. Guillermo's friends are poor. They cannot buy as many firecrackers as these. They will soon run short of ammunitions and surrender. We call them "the doomed battalion." You join us and share with us the fun. I can just imagine how Guillermo will run when we shower him with these big firecrackers."

"No, thank you."

"What will you do, anyway?"

"I will finish Ely's doll-house."

"What a sissy! Are you a girl? Why not play a boy's game?"

"You call me a sissy, that is all right. Good-bye." Cuning went on his errand.

The following day was New Year's Day. Ely and Cuning were on their way to church. At the corner of Azarraga and Ilaya streets, they met Anto and Imong. They were on their way to church, too.

"Cuning, do you know what happened last night?" asked Anto.

"Why, yes. People celebrated the coming of New Year with pomp with feasting, music, and firecrackers. You met New Year with firecrackers didn't you? You and General Jose,

(Please turn to page 388)

HEALTH SECTION**ANTONIO**

By B. HILL CANOVA



After a day of work and play Antonio sleeps like a log. Notice he puts his bed right by an opened door where he can have plenty of fresh air. He keeps his doors and windows open at night so the fresh outside air can march right through the room and help him sleep soundly.

Antonio will tell you, "if you want to have a good time during the day, you must have a good sleep during the night." If you could see how he goes laughing through the day with his work and games you would believe him.

**THE DOCTOR AND THE MECHANIC***(Continued from page 382)*

because he becomes more careful and therefore more efficient."

The doctor did not answer the manager but became thoughtful again. "In such a case it is better for the fellow to pay for the new piece. It is good for both the company and for him . . . Thirty pesos of his forty-five pesos. He would have only fifteen pesos for a month, and perhaps one half of that goes to his house rent. But he can pay five pesos a month, and that would take him six months to pay! If I were in his place I would certainly suffer. If he resigns, he would lose both his money and his job and the chances are he would not get a new job for sometime. No, it is hard for the fellow."

*(Please turn to page 388)*INTERESTING PLACES**BALUT ISLAND**

FORTUNATO ASUNCION \*

An island in Tondo is gradually being transformed into an ideal community. None would believe that this once lonely place would be as thickly inhabited as it is now, nor would anybody suspect that it would be as prosperous.

Years ago, this place was barely inhabited. Strangers in search of little games could be seen occasionally. The creaking noise coming from a long, low-roofed rope factory was the only sign of life in this isolated place. The land was covered with marshes. Thorny shrubs grew by the sides of fishponds. Tall cogon grass hid the few winding paths from view. Frail bancas with capacity of three or four passengers were the only means of reaching the island. To insure more safety, a wooden draw-bridge was constructed across the river. Unfortunately it was swept away by the swift current during a furious storm and it was never recovered. The people had to resort to the old way of reaching the island.

There was a time of the year when curious people filled the distant western part of the island. They flocked to that spot not to fill their lungs with invigorating sea breeze; nor did they go there to catch the various fiddler crabs that adorned the shores of the island. They went there to watch—may be for curiosity's sake—the flagellants who, with extreme devotion, put into practice their sacred rituals on holy Thursdays and holy Fridays.

What an unbelievable change! Gone were the marshes and the swamps that were scattered everywhere, for they were drained and filled up; gone was the hideous darkness that used to greet the setting sun for electric lights were installed; gone, too, were the thorny and muddy paths for roads were constructed; but only half-gone was the hazard of reaching the island, for, although a sturdy bridge was constructed connecting the island with the North Bay Boulevard, the frail

*(Please turn to page 388)*

\* Teacher, Rizal Elementary School.

## That's Enough, Adiong!

By FORTUNATO R. ASUNCION \*

Pak! Aray!

The noise was followed by perfect silence.

Pak! Bog! Pak! Crash!

The crowd was beginning to show some life. Finally the children around were shouting at the top of their voices. They shook their fists and swayed their bodies to add more emphasis to their feelings.

"To the ribs! To the chin!" roared the wild on-lookers.

"Squeeze his neck! Twist his tongue!" howled the others.

"Fight, sir, fight!" reported Moises between breaths to the teacher who was busily writing on the board.

Followed by the curious children, the teacher rushed to the yard and there found Cirilo and Arcadio rolling on the ground. The fighters grappled with each other so hard that it required all the teacher's strength to separate them. Cirilo's mouth was bleeding but Arcadio's eyes were black and blue. The teacher brought the two to his room.

Left behind was a much disappointed crowd.

"Did you see him squeeze his neck?" remarked one of the children who seemed to side with Cirilo.

"What about the swing that landed on his face?" retorted another who seemed to be a friend of Arcadio.

More remarks would have been exchanged and another fight would have been fought had not cooler heads among the children intervened.

"Look at your lips," said the teacher wiping the blood on Cirilo's mouth. "And you, look at your cheek! Here, press this centavo against it. Did I not tell you not to quarrel? Did I not tell you not to fight? What will your parents say? Coming to school only to fight..." finished the teacher in disgust.

Ashamed of what they have done, the two only hung their heads as they listened. They were so ashamed that they dared not look up. Cirilo was staring blankly at the floor while Arcadio was continuously toeing the leg of the table.

"Aurelio, come here! Why did they quarrel?" asked the teacher.

"I heard Arcadio asking a small boy to pick up the candy wrapper he dropped. The little boy refused. Arcadio thought it best to take him to the office but the mischievous child would not go. He kicked and struggled to get loose. Arcadio had a very hard time handling the unruly child. Just then Cirilo came. He began encouraging the child to resist Arcadio. He kept on shouting, 'Stop that, Adiong! That is enough, Adiong!' Arcadio lost his temper. He set the boy free and faced Cirilo. I think, sir, it is Cirilo's fault as Arcadio was only doing his duty for he is a school policeman," finished Aurelio.

The teacher was, however, wondering. Did Arcadio fight Cirilo who was much bigger and stronger than he because he wanted to perform his duty as a policeman, or because Cirilo repeatedly shouted "Stop that Adiong! That's enough Adiong!" The teacher could not find out. You know, "Stop that Adiong" is a street expression referring to the gangster by the name of Adiong.

\* Teacher, Rizal Elementary School, Manila.



## AMONG THE BOY SCOUTS—

By RICARDO R. DE LA CRUZ \*



### "PLAN YOUR WORK--WORK YOUR PLAN"

The beginning of the New Year finds us one year older. Things which happened last year are now "old." Therefore, we have to have "new" things. What shall they be?

The alert, energetic, and ambitious Boy Scout has always a plan for everything that he undertakes. And he always attempts to undertake whatever he plans. His motto is always "Plan your work—work your plan."

While it is the chief responsibility of the Scoutmaster to plan the progress of his Scouts, and to work out things in conformity with that plan, it should nevertheless be the concern of every boy to do some thinking for himself and to work for the materialization of his thoughts. Sometimes, it may even be advisable to adopt the plan of his Scoutmaster as regards to his advancement and to help his Scoutmaster in working out those plans.

Since this is a New Year, opportunities are excellent for planning. We have twelve months in the year during which we can accomplish various things. If we are Tenderfoot Scouts in January, let us resolve to be Second Class Scouts by February. In thinking that over, let us be definite in our objectives. Let us have specific aims.

There are exactly twelve requirements for Second Class Rank. The troop meets every week, and therefore, four times a month. On the basis of three examinations a week, the end of the month will eventually find a Scout a Second Class.

"Thirty Days' Service" and "Living the Oath and Law" may be the last examinations, together with "Thrift." The first two do not require extra effort. The last one may be passed by some worthwhile work in the neighborhood, such as selling newspapers, shining shoes, working as delivery boys or messengers.

"Knife and axe," "Fire Building," and "Cooking," can be taken one after another in a single day. A boy can demonstrate the use of the knife and the axe by splitting wood and whittling enough pieces to build a fire. Then he can take fire-building. When the fire is built, he can cook for his Cooking requirement.

"Tracking," "Scout's Pace," and "Compass" can constitute a whole afternoon program for one day. All these three examinations are conducted preferably in the out-of-doors.

"Signalling," "First Aid," and "Practice of Rules of Safety" may not be inter-related but they are the only ones left out of the 12 requirements, thus forming a separate group. Hence, we have four groups in all of three examinations each. If one would but actually strive to work his plan, there would be no justifiable reason for failure to complete the Second Class requirements in a month.

Using the foregoing example as a start, a boy would ultimately discover that his advancement would be unretarded, and after two years in the Organization, he needs not be surprised to find himself an Eagle Scout.

"Plan your work and work your plan," will produce "wonderful" results, if but applied conscientiously and with earnest enthusiasm.

\* Manager, Publicity Department, Philippine Council, B. S. A.

## MOTHERS' GUIDE IN CARE OF CHILDREN



(a) BEEF

Fresh beef is firm, bright red, and has fine-grained tissues that are surrounded by thin streaks of yellowish fatty tissues. Tender cuts of beef are cooked quickly in order to retain the juice. They are suitable for broiling and roasting. When beef is not thoroughly cooked, that is, the inner part still contains much of its original reddish juice, then it is said to be cooked "rare"; it is "medium" when only the outer part is done while the inner part is half-cooked; and it is "well done" when it is well-cooked inside and out. Tough cuts are best for stews, boiling and broths.

Meat, unlike fruits and vegetables, does not require thorough washing because it loses

\* Teacher of Home Economics, Emilio Jacinto Elementary School.

## The Young Citizen PANTRY

BY

MISS JULIANA MILLAN \*  
much of its juice in water. Wiping it with a wet piece of cloth to remove any dirt that may be on its surface is enough.

## FRIED MEAT

Beef

Lard

Lime fruit (calamansi)

Slice the beef into the desired size and thickness. Slightly salt the surface. Heat the lard in a frying pan. When hot, put in the beef and cook it rare, medium or well done. Remove from the frying pan and squeeze the juice of the divided lime fruit thru a strainer. Serve.

## BEEF STEAK

Beef

Onion

2 tbsp. vinegar

Bread crumbs

1 tbsp. sugar

pinch of salt

Lard



Slice the beef into the desired size. Make criss-cross cuts on the surface to allow the salt to penetrate through. Salt the pieces sparingly and roll in bread crumbs. Heat the lard in the frying pan and fry the meat. Remove from the fire.

Peel the onion and cut crosswise to form rings. Heat some more lard in the frying pan. Put in the onion. Pour in the vinegar, salt and sugar. Add the fried meat. Serve.

## "CARNE AZADA"

Beef

Potatoes

Lard

Soy (Toyo)

Lemon or lime fruit

Pare the potatoes and soak in salted water. Cut into thin slices crosswise or into any desired shape. Fry.

Cut the beef into slices about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Heat the lard in the frying pan and put in the meat. Turn immediately and pour in the soy and a little water. Bring to a boil and remove from the frying pan. Garnish with the fried potatoes.

## THE DOCTOR AND

*(Continued from page 384)*

"Since the mechanic is going to pay for the new piece, I am willing to have the broken piece welded," the doctor finally told the manager.

"The fellow will be grateful to you," replied the manager. "And he will be very happy."

"I think I will be the happier of the two," said the doctor.

The chief mechanic was informed of the new arrangement, and the doctor was told that his car would be ready the following day. When the doctor returned the following morning to get his car he found that it was not yet ready as it was necessary to make several adjustments and tuning of the engine. One of the mechanics was silently and carefully working on the car. The doctor watched the work as it was going on. Soon the mechanic announced that the car was ready for trial. The mechanic drove the car and the doctor sat beside him. They went through several streets silently and the mechanic carefully listened to the sound of the engine. The car ran fast and then slowly and then fast again. After a few minutes the mechanic asked the doctor,

"Is it not bad to lose blood every day, Doctor?"

"Why?" the doctor inquired.

"I lose some of my blood every day. I give it to my son. He is very sick in the hospital. To-night after my work I will go again to the hospital and give him some more of my blood."

"How old is your son?"

## WAR ON NEW YEAR'S

*(Continued from page 383)*

Captain Pedrito, and Lieutenant Armando?"

"Yes, yes, we did and what a sad New Year for them, specially for Armando," said Imong.

"Why? What happened?" inquired Ely and Cuning.

"Half of Armando's face was burned. Guillermo threw a big firecracker at him which exploded right on his face. He is at home now. Jose and Pedrito have their hands burned, too, because before they could throw the firecrackers at Guillermo's gang, the firecrackers exploded.

"Were they badly hurt?"

"Not much but I'm sure they cannot use their right hands for some time."

Just as I thought," Cuning murmured as he and Ely went on their way to church.

"Only seven months, Doctor."

"Your doctor takes only very little of your blood, so it does not matter. Do not worry, your son will be all right. Who is your doctor?"

"Dr. Reyes."

"Oh, well, don't worry. Dr. Reyes is a good physician; the best specialist for children in the country. So don't worry, your child will be all right."

The mechanic did not answer the doctor because by this time he was again listening carefully to the engine of the car he was testing, and at this moment they have already reached the shop.

The doctor took his car, but before he left, the mechanic who drove and tested the car with

## SOCIAL SCIENCE . . .

## KEY TO ANSWERS

*(Continued from page 381)*

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alaska  | 6. Florida        |
| 2. Bahamas | 7. Galveston      |
| 3. Cuba    | 8. Honduras       |
| 4. Detroit | 9. Indians        |
| 5. Erie    | 10. Juneau        |
|            | 11. Key           |
|            | 12. Los Angeles   |
|            | 13. Mississippi   |
|            | 14. New Orleans   |
|            | 15. Ottawa        |
|            | 16. Pittsburg     |
|            | 17. Quebec        |
|            | 18. reindeer      |
|            | 19. San Francisco |
|            | 20. Toronto       |
|            | 21. United States |
|            | 22. Victoria      |
|            | 23. Washington    |
|            | 24. Yukon         |

## BALUT ISLAND

*(Continued from page 384)*

bancas are still used on the other side. The newest project is the construction of a wide first class road that will connect Malabon, a progressive town of Rizal, with Manila. It will traverse the heart of the island. Soon upon completion much waste in transportation will be eliminated and more progress will be assured for the inhabitants of Balut Island.

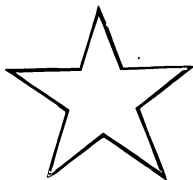
him came to him and said: "I want to thank you doctor for allowing the damage on your car to be welded. I am the mechanic who broke your exhaust."

The doctor went away thinking: "I am glad I did not make that fellow pay for the damage of my car. His sick son is taking some of his blood, and I would have taken his money away from him."

## THE GREAT DIPPER

(Continued from page 380)

per. Copy these names on your paper stars. Select a table or a



Star pattern

corner of the floor that isn't used very much and place the stars in the shape of the Dipper. Refer to the drawing in your magazine to make certain that each star is in its correct place according to its name. Pronounce these names several times, pointing to each star as you repeat the name. Go away and leave your dipper, placed correctly. Later go back to it and call off the names several times. Repeat this five or six times during the day, and before you know it you can say the star names as readily as you say Maria, Jose, Anita, and Pablo. If you would like to test yourself to see if you remember all seven of the stars you can do it by making a drawing of the dipper and try to write the names of the stars on your drawing, then compare it to the drawing in your magazine.

To lie down on the grass or on the edge of the porch and think and talk about the stars is a very good way to get yourself nice and quiet before going

## THE GRASSHOPPER

(Continued from page 378)

the bows. They play their simple tunes by drawing their jumping legs across these stiff wing-covers.

Grasshoppers are hatched from eggs laid in the ground. The female has a well-drilling instrument, and with this, in the late summer, she digs a hole half an inch deep. In it she lays as many as a hundred eggs. She finds a place which will not be reached by the plow. Along the edges of the garden, near the fence, there is hard ground, adapted to drilling holes, and here the plow never comes. The wise farmer should leave no idle or unplowed land about. For it is from these waste lands that

---

to bed. You will find that your friends are interested in locating the Great Dipper and learning the names of its stars.

Besides the names of the Dipper and the stars that make it up you have had two other new words—zenith and horizon.

Fill in the blanks:

1. That part of the sky that is directly above us is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Where the sky seems to rest on the earth is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The four stars that make up the bowl of the Dipper are called \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The three stars in the handle are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

(Answers on page 391)

## A LETTER FROM GINGER

(Continued from page 365)

moved them away. We cannot find them anywhere now.

Do you remember the story of "Fifi" that came out in the *Young Citizen* not long ago? I know Fifi very well. He lives just two doors from Tino's house. He comes to see us very often. He is such a nice, polite, little dog. He never chases kittens. Sometimes he and I eat from the same bowl. We are great friends.

I am still very happy in my home. Everyone in the house is so kind to me. Kittens like kindness better than any thing, even better than warm milk. I am often taken up by some of the family. They stroke my back gently and I pur-r-r to let them know how happy I am.

Your friend,

GINGER

---

originate hordes of migratory grasshoppers.

The thorax of this insect, its chest, is a source of great strength. To it are tied the muscles that drive those legs in their business of leaping. To it are tied those wings that have such strength that they can push on and on without rest for days or even weeks.

Grasshoppers are the stuff of life for many birds. All kinds of birds love to feast upon them all through the summer. So to avoid all this, the insect fades as much as it can into the background that may be its place of abode.

## ARE YOU INTERESTED.

(Continued from page 375)  
 ipality has some or several problems, and it is the duty of both officials and public spirited citizens to get together and help solve these problems. The student of civics and government rightfully has his share in this worthwhile undertaking.

Here are a few of the problems, but others prevailing in your particular community may be added to the list:

## TAXES

1. How do this year's collections compare with those of last year? Account for the increase or decrease.

2. Are all taxable properties properly taxed? If not, why?

3. Are all real estate properties properly evaluated and taxed according to their correct assessed values?

4. Are business enterprises and entertainment centers duly taxed?

5. Are cedula taxes, real estate, business and other taxes regularly paid?

6. What are the causes of tax delinquencies and tax evasions? How may these be remedied?

7. How may tax collection be improved?

8. What kinds of business not now taxed should be taxed? What kinds of business, if any, now taxed should be exempted or reduced in tax payment? Why?

9. Do you recommend increasing taxes for educational purposes? Why?

10. What steps should be

taken by the local government to enlist better cooperation among the citizens toward more regular and punctual payment of taxes?

11. Prepare a brief but convincing talk to an illiterate adult on "What We Get for Paying Our Taxes Promptly."

## USE OF MONEY DERIVED FROM TAXES

1. Is the budget recommended by the municipal council reasonable, and are there sufficient funds to cover the projects itemized in it?

2. Are the expenditures really necessary or not? Why?

3. Is the municipal government overmanned or undermanned? Are there too many or too few employees in the municipality?

4. Are the employees rendering efficient services in the positions for which they are paid?

5. Are the employees overpaid or underpaid?

6. Is the merit system closely observed in the employment of public servants? Are efficient employees justly paid or promoted, and inefficient ones separated from the service?

7. Is school accommodation adequate and is every child of school age admitted in school?

8. Is the school library properly supplied with suitable books for reading?

9. Are there playgrounds for community use?

10. Are the local health office and puericulture center properly equipped, manned, and functioning efficiently?

11. Is public sanitation giv-

en the attention that it merits with regards to markets, artesian wells, toilets, house premises, tiendas, vendors, stables, streets, pigs, goats, etc.?

12. Are the streets properly lighted?

13. Is the mail service regular and efficient?

14. Are municipal and insular properties properly used, stored, recorded in required inventories?

15. Are government tools, equipment, and supplies used solely for public benefit, and not for private interest?

16. Is public order properly maintained by the local police service? How may this service be improved?

17. What other activities in social service should be undertaken by the local government?

It is the aim of every good government to run that government for the greatest good of the masses that support it, but at times public officials err and the people are deprived of an efficient, honest service. It is then the duty of the people to demand that justice be meted out to these erring officials. Criticisms against the squandering of the people's money should be welcomed by all public spirited citizens, particularly when these criticisms are made in good faith and proven true, and public officials, in order to gain public confidence, should ever be ready to prove by actual demonstration to the taxpayers that every centavo contributed to the government is returned to the public in the form of some tangible service for the common welfare.



## ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ON PAGES 368, 369, 376

## THE GOOD READERS' CORNER

## GRADE ONE

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Rosa    | 3. Father |
| 2. Brother | 4. Mother |

## GRADE TWO

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Jose  | 3. foolish |
| 2. Mario | 4. wise    |

## GRADE THREE

No, Nena is not right.

You can save your clothes. How?

You can be thrifty with your paper.  
How?

## GRADE FOUR

1. Meynardo was not right.
2. Two pesos.
3. ₱.80.

## INTERMEDIATE GRADES

## I

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. prescribes | 6. bachelor       |
| 2. sermon     | 7. zoo            |
| 3. spinster   | 8. barber shop    |
| 4. widower    | 9. dry goods      |
| 5. client     | 10. beauty parlor |

## II

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. grocery   | 6. ships     |
| 2. widows    | 7. butcher   |
| 3. cheeks    | 8. cold      |
| 4. cashier   | 9. thrifty   |
| 5. innocence | 10. promptly |

## USE WORDS CORRECTLY

## I

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. sit  | 6. set   |
| 2. seat | 7. seat  |
| 3. set  | 8. set   |
| 4. set  | 9. sit   |
| 5. sit  | 10. seat |

## II sit, seat, seat, sat, sat, sat, sit, set.

## RATTAN AND FERNS

(Continued from page 379)

Among ferns of economic importance are *diliman* and *kilob*. From nito are made baskets, salakots, cigarette cases, and helmets. *Diliman* is a coarse, climbing fern, from 2 to 4 meters in height. Its stem is noted for its tensile strength and durability when submerged in salt water. For this reason it is in demand for tying bamboo frames used in fish corals. It is also used for ropes and baskets. The young shoots are cooked or eaten raw as salad.

Kilob is also used for tying but it is more important as a

## THE GREAT DIPPER

Key to Answers

1. zenith
2. horizon
3. Duhbe, Merak, Phecda, Megrez
4. Alioth, Mizar, Benetnasch

source of material for household industries. Belts, hats, and baskets are made from kilob. Other ferns are used for food or for valuable ornamentals.

We have not exhausted the wealth of our forests. Many more useful articles will come out of them in our future issues and the more we add to

## THE WAYS OF RIVERS

(Continued from page 378)

power of falling water, represented by the current of the stream.

A river in its normal course is one of the greatest creations of Nature. It makes a land through which it flows fertile and easily accessible to all and at the same time endows it with beauty and grace.

our list, the more are we convinced that in the depths of our forests must be one of the servants of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.



Immediately before and after the first of January everybody greets everybody a "Happy New Year!"

I, too, following this good custom say, "Happy New Year" to all the school children who read the *YOUNG CITIZEN*.

A New Year! Of course, the year is new in the sense that we have a new calendar. We write 1938 instead of 1937, and we start over again with the month of January until we come to the month of December. But we remain just what we were in 1937 and continue to be so during the year, 1938, unless something may happen to us that may change our habits of life.

Now we may ask, "What will the year, 1938, bring to us?" The answer to this question depends greatly upon how we behave everyday of the 365 days of the year 1938.

All of us hope to be promoted to the higher grade next June. Some hope to go to high school and later to college. All of us want to be a man and a woman able to work and be happy. All these are good wishes.

At the beginning of this year we should therefore try to make a new beginning, a new desire to realize some day our wishes and hopes in order that the year may become truly a new year.

We must remember that whatever we hope to be and have can come only through working diligently now, and not merely wishing and hoping for them. Everyday we should do diligently and faithfully the work that we have on hand. If we do this, we are sure to have a happy new year every year throughout our life.

A Happy New Year to everybody, to early school children!

—*Dr. I. Panlasigui*

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