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The YOUNG CITIZEN

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FILIPINOS

OCTOBER, 1941

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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.

Primary Teachers:

We especially desire various kinds of interesting material suitable for

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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.

Address all communications to:

The Managing Editor
The YOUNG CITIZEN
Care of COMMUNITY PUBLISHERS, INC.
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THE YOUNG CITIZEN

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THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE MESSAGE THIS MONTH

THE HEALTHY CHILD

He is a healthy child.

He is happy because he is healthy.

He is strong.

He sleeps well. He eats with pleasure because he has a good appetite. He plays happily. He runs around. He jumps. He climbs trees. He swims. All these he can do because he is strong and healthy.

He likes to do things besides studying his lessons.

He likes to help his mother do her work. Perhaps he washes the dishes, sweeps the floor, and does errands.

Perhaps he likes to draw pictures or collect stamps or play some musical instrument or read good stories.

Or he likes to have pets. Perhaps he has a dog. He feeds him. He plays with him. They go out for a hike.

Or he has chickens to feed.

Or he has a garden to care for.

Yes, he likes to do things because he is healthy and strong. A sickly child does not have enough strength to do things. Often he is even lazy.

A healthy child has many friends. Everybody likes him.

He enjoys the company of his friends, his classmates, and people. He talks with them. He laughs with them.

He does not get angry easily.

He does not want to fight unless fighting is necessary.

He does not quarrel. He loves everybody.

He does not worry. He studies his lessons as well as he can. He does his work without complaint. If his lesson or work is difficult for him, he does not fret. He just tries to find some way to make it easy. Of course he enjoys working.

He is a healthy child.

He is strong. He enjoys working. He likes to do things just for the sake of doing them. He is friendly to everybody. He is happy.

A healthy child is a happy child.

—DR. I. PANLASIGUI

A POEM FOR THIS MONTH

THE FLAG GOES BY



HATS OFF!
 Along the street there comes
 A blaze of bugles, a ruffle of
 drums,
 A flash of color beneath the
 sky;
 Hats off!
 The flag is passing by.

Blue, white, crimson, and gold
 it shines,
 Over the steel-tipped ordered
 lines;
 Hats off!
 The colors before us fly;
 But more than the flag is pass-
 ing by.

Days of plenty and days of
 peace;
 March of a nation's swift in-
 crease;

Equal justice, right, and law,
 Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, vigorous,
 strong,
 Willing to fight against for-
 eign wrong;
 Pride and glory and honor, —
 all
 Live in the colors to stand or
 fall.

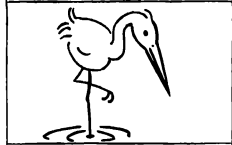
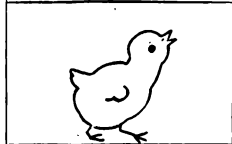
Hats off!
 Along the street there comes
 A blaze of bugles, a ruffle of
 drums;
 And loyal hearts are beating
 high;
 Hats off!
 The flag is passing by.

— Adapted.

FOR FIRST GRADERS

IDENTIFYING THINGS

Underline the right words.



Which have
horns?

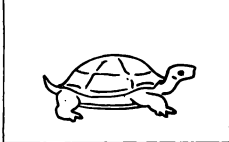
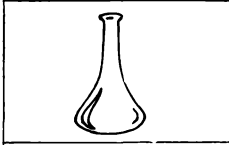
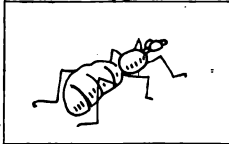
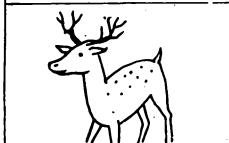
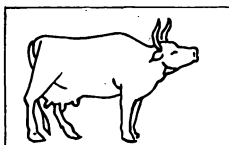
- dog
cow
carabao
deer

Which have
feathers?

- bat
cock
chick
ant

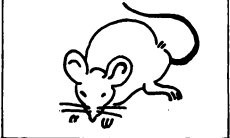
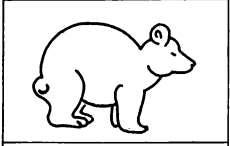
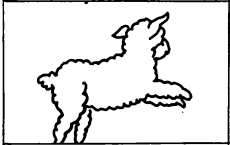
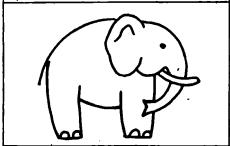
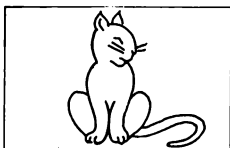
Which have
long necks?

- heron
flask
giraffe
turtle



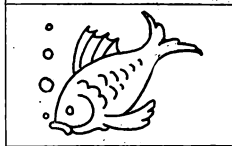
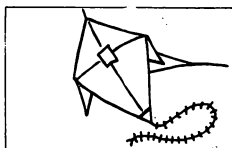
FOR FIRST GRADERS

IDENTIFYING THINGS
Underline the right words.



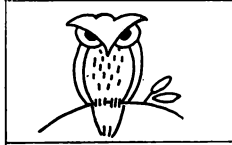
Which have wings?

- cat
- kite
- fly
- fish



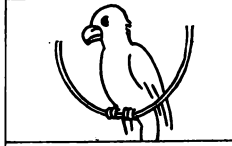
Which have four legs?

- elephant
- table.
- lamb
- owl



Which lay eggs?






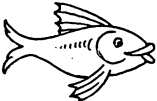
- bear
- parrot
- mouse
- turkey



Gift. Dr. Penelagui 4

FOR SECOND GRADERS**LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET**

Write the name in the blank.

 APPLE
 BUTTERFLY
 CAT
 DRUM
 EGG
 FISH

A






B

C

D





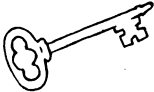

E

F

 ANT
 BREAD
 CAKE
 DUCK
 ELEPHANT
 FLOWER

FOR SECOND GRADERS**LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET**

Write the name in the blank.

 GOAT
 HOUSE
 INDIAN
 JAR
 KEY
 LEAF

G






H

I

J

K

L

 GOOSE
 HEN
 ICE
 JAPANESE
 KETTLE
 LAMB

FOR THIRD GRADERS**WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?***

By MRS. L. P. AMPARADO

**I. Admit Your Fault**

You accidentally damaged your mother's book. You are afraid she will be angry.

Should you tell her somebody else did it?

Should you tell her you did it but did not mean to do it?

Should you tell her you did not see anybody do it?

**II. Tell the Truth**

You want to go to a *barrio* with some classmates. You are afraid your mother will not let you go.

Should you tell your mother your teacher wishes you to go?

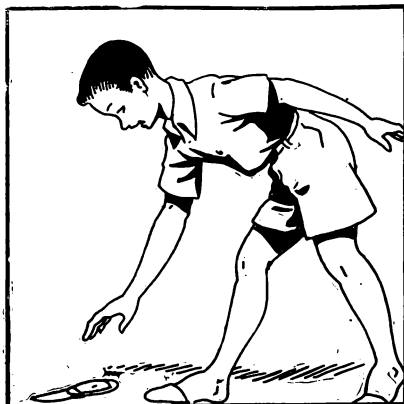
Should you tell her a neighbor wishes you to go on an errand?

Should you tell her you want to go?

* Parents and teachers will find these useful as lessons in character training.

FOR THIRD GRADERS**WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?**

By MRS. L. P. AMPARADO *

**III. Return Articles Found**

You found a knife on your way to school. It is a nice knife, and you wish to keep it.

Should you keep it and say nothing about it?

Should you sell it to a classmate who wants it?

Should you give it to your teacher, so she can find the owner?

**IV. Obey Your Parents**

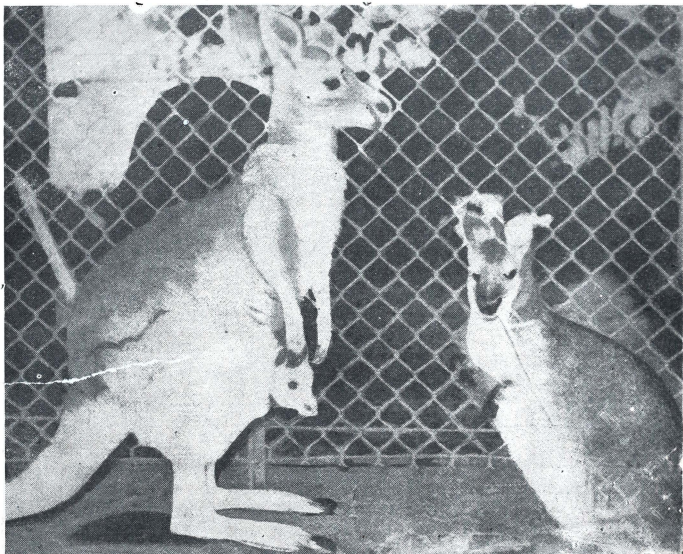
Your mother has sent you to a store and has told you to hurry. You want to play with some friends on the way.

Should you stop and play?

Should you hurry to the store, get what your mother wants, take it to her, and then play?

Should you be angry because your mother sent you on an errand?

* Teacher, Balaogan Public School, Bula, Camarines Sur.

MOTHER KANGAROO AND HER BABY

WHEN a baby kangaroo is born it is no longer than your finger, but it has signs of a head and a tail. Mother Kangaroo puts her baby into a skin pocket on her body. Here it stays for some time. In this pocket it feeds on its mother's milk. In a few months it grows big enough to run beside her, but it goes back to this skin pocket to be fed and to rest.

It is strange that Mother Kangaroo has such a small baby. But kangaroos live in very warm places in Australia where it is hard to find water. It would be hard for Mother Kangaroo to carry a large baby very far in her hunt for water.

Mother Kangaroo can sit up neatly on her two hind legs and her long, fat tail as if on a three-legged stool. From a broad base, her body tapers upward in a very odd way to narrow sloping shoulders and a small, deer-like head. Her full bright eyes glance about and her rabbit-ears stand erect, listening.

Sometimes Mother Kangaroo drops on all fours and eats like a rabbit, hopping about on her hind legs. When she wants to go somewhere she doesn't waste time in walking. She just stretches up on her hind legs and leaps. No wonder Mother Kangaroo can jump so far and so high.

The kangaroo is a queer animal.

LITTLE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE**KITTY KAT PRACTICES HIS MUSIC LESSON**

ADAPTED BY PANCITA FLORES

"DOLORES! DOLORES!" called Mother. "It's time to get up and do your practicing before breakfast."

Dolores pretended she didn't hear. It was more fun to lie in bed than to practice her piano lesson. So she just rolled over and snuggled her head deeper into the pillow.

In a minute Dolores heard a strange sound. It sounded like tiny feet pattering over the keys of the piano. Quickly she jumped out of bed, got into her slippers and dress, and tip-toed into the room where the piano was.

What do you suppose she saw? Little Kitty Kat, her kitten, walking on the piano keys. His eyes were dancing with excitement. His tail switched.

First he put one paw down carefully. Then he stopped and pricked up his ears and listened. Then he tried it again. Every step that he took, he played another key.

Kitty Kat was puzzled. He turned his head this way and that, but he could not find out where the music came from.

Suddenly Kitty Kat scrambled right up on the music rack! There he sat, his plummy tail curled round his paws, and purred and purred.

Then—O dear!—he tried to turn around. He slipped and tumbled. CRASH! BANG! THUMP! He fell right onto the piano keys. It made a terrible noise. Poor little Kitty Kat was very frightened.

One leap and he was on the floor, scampering away to safety behind a big chest.

Mother hurried to the door. "What's

the matter?" she asked.

Dolores, as soon as she could stop laughing, told her.

Mother laughed, too, adding with a twinkle in her eyes: "Well, Kitty Kat, you've done your practicing. Now you can have your breakfast. Come."

Kitty Kat crawled out from his hiding-place and scampered after her.

Dolores looked very surprised. Then she went to the piano, and in no time was hard at work on *her* practicing.

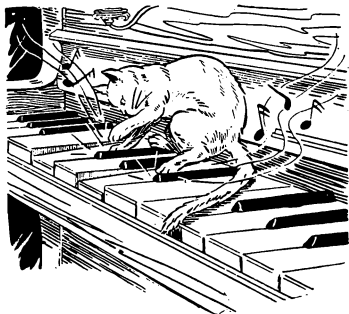
Before long Mother called Dolores to breakfast. While Dolores ate her toast and drank her orange juice, what do you suppose little Kitty Kat did?

Well, he sat on the window sill and washed his face all nice and clean, using his little pink paw for a wash cloth.

SOME QUESTIONS

1. Why did the mother of Dolores want her to get up?

(Please turn to page 370.)



FAITHFUL KEEPER



KEEPER was a lovely creature—a large, light brown, affectionate dog. He lived at the big house of Mr. Torres where there were five boys and one little girl to admire and pet him. Although Keeper loved all the children, he loved best of all the youngest of the family, little Juana. And how Juana loved Keeper!

Keeper would take Juana to school in the morning, and when it was time for her to leave, he would go and bring her home again. When there was a holiday he was by her all day long, whether she was in the house, or the garden, or the street, or playing across the street at the home of her friend Nemesia. Wherever Juana went Keeper went too.

Juana's big brothers sometimes teased Keeper in a friendly way. If any one annoyed them they would say, "Go on, Keeper!" and Keeper would bound off, barking loudly and behaving in a very terrifying way. But with the children Keeper was gentle and quiet, letting them play with him as much as they liked, and not even murmuring when Juana put a dress on him!

But Keeper could be very fierce. He hated anyone who wore a uniform of any kind, be it policeman, or postman, or

nurse, or even a grocery clerk in his long tunic or grocer's apron. And more than once the children's father had to pay for some of the damage that Keeper caused. In fact, the neighbors began to hate "that horrid dog."

And then one sad day their father came home looking very serious indeed. He had been told by the police that his dog was dangerous and he must get rid of him.

"Get rid of our Keeper!" cried the children in astonishment. Such a thing was not to be thought of. But their father was firm. Keeper must go.

The boys said it was a shame. Poor little Juana didn't say very much. She crept quietly away to her room, threw herself down on her bed, and cried as though her heart would break.

Keeper found her there, and she put her arms around his neck, and told him again and again how much she loved him, and how she would never, never forget him, not if she lived to be a hundred years old.

In the evening, after the children were in bed, someone came and got Keeper, and took him to a neighboring town thirty kilometers away. Juana cried again when she knew next day that Keeper had really gone, and the boys found life very strange without their old friend.

One morning, about a week later, when Juana went out on the front porch before breakfast, whom do you think she found sitting on the porch? There was Keeper!

Somehow or other—no one will ever know how—he had found his way home; he had walked from the town thirty kilometers away, back to the big house where

(Please turn to page 370.)

READING TIME FOR YOUNG FOLKS

THE PICKPOCKET

"Is this bus going to the city?"

"Yes, ma'am. Hurry in!"

A little old lady in a dress of old but expensive material got in, and sat down by the side of a poor, shabbily dressed woman with a baby in her arms. The old lady was scarcely seated when the bus started off with a jerk, and the little old lady was flung violently against her neighbor, the poor woman with the baby.

"Oh, I hope I have not hurt the baby,"

the old lady said. And there was such real concern in her voice that the mother of the baby smiled as she answered:

"No, you have not hurt her."

"She's a dear little thing," said the old woman, bending forward. "How old is she?"

"Ten months," replied the mother. "No, she doesn't look to be ten months old. She's been sick, and that has kept her from growing."

"Poor little baby," said the old lady. "And there is a bandage on her arm. What is the matter with her arm?"

"I don't know," answered the mother. "I'm taking her to the hospital to find out."

"My! My! I hope it is nothing serious. I am getting off the bus here. Goodbye."

And she started to get down.

"Stop! Stop!" shouted a man from the back seat of the bus. "Lady," he said to the woman with the baby, "have you lost anything? Ask that old lady who is getting off what her hand was doing in your bag a moment ago."

The old lady stopped and blushed.

"My pocketbook! It's gone!" exclaimed the woman with the baby.

"Your pocketbook is in your lap," said

a man sitting beside her.

"So it is," said the woman, as she opened her pocketbook and looked inside. Then she said slowly, "The old lady has not taken anything out; *she has put something in!*" And she held up a new bank bill of a large



denomination.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Did this story surprise you when you read it?
2. Were you surprised when the man said the old lady's hand was in the passenger's hand bag?
3. Did you think the old lady was a thief?
4. Why had she put her hand into the bag?

AMONG THE WILD ANIMALS OF EAST AFRICA

True Stories Related by a Young Traveler

X. BABY LIONS IN THE JUNGLE



MY FRIEND AND I were sitting on the porch of the little resthouse at Kamande in the Belgian Congo. We had just finished our breakfast and were talking with

the proprietor. He had spent most of his life in the interior of Africa, and was very familiar with the jungle, and he understood very well, indeed, the life and habits of the wild animals of the jungle. You had only to mention the kind of animal you wished to see, and he could lead you to it.

During the previous evening we had been talking about the various kinds of animals we had seen, and had remarked that we had never seen a lioness with her family of small cubs. The proprietor told us that we had come at just the right time to see a family of baby lions with their mother, for just a few days before he had come upon a female lion with her five cubs. Naturally we were extremely interested to hear this, and we asked if it would be safe for us to go to see this family of baby lions.

We were told that it would not be safe for us to go without a guide, because we did not know the country. Many a hunter had been attacked and killed without warning by a lioness when the hunter had come too close to the cubs. However, if we wished to see this lioness and her cubs, the proprietor of the resthouse said he would go with us. So we looked forward

to this adventure with keen interest.

Accordingly, next morning arrangements were made for the trip. "*Jango nakuenta safari; leta Wataia, Kambe itu*" our friend called out in the native dialect, which meant that he was going on a short *safari* and wanted his two native boys, Wataia and Kambe, to go with him.

"*Nido, bwana*" (Yes, sir), answered the boys, and in a few moments the two boys with their shields and spears were waiting at the entrance of the porch.

In the meantime my friend and I dressed in clothing suitable for the *safari*. We put on long, heavy leather boots to protect our legs from snake bites. On our heads we wore sun-helmets, for although it was still early in the morning, the tropical sun was extremely hot.

Wataia, the head boy, led the way along a path to the jungle. Following him was our friend, the proprietor, armed with a heavy rifle. My companion and I followed, and Kambe brought up the rear.

The narrow path led through a swamp. On each side of the path, great bunches of green moss hung from the branches of the trees. The path was through heavy swamp grass, which, combined with the large roots from the trees, made walking most difficult.

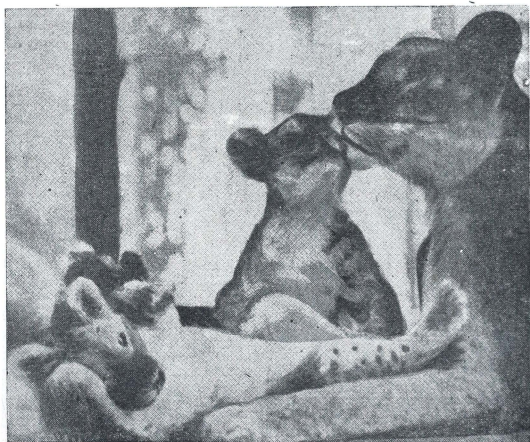
The swamp was the habitat of numerous snakes, lizards, and small reptiles. Every few minutes Wataia would strike at one with his long spear. Usually the reptile would quickly disappear in the underbrush. Most of the snakes in Afri-

ca are poisonous, but they seldom attack unless compelled to do so. Frequently they are found asleep, coiled up in the sun. The coloring of these snakes is so much like the grass that it is very hard to see them, and many times the hunter steps on one. When thus disturbed, the snake will always bite at once. The African natives are seldom bitten by a snake, for they have an unusual sense of smell, and can smell a snake when it is several

antelopes, wilde-beasts (species of deer), giraffes, and numerous smaller animals all peacefully grazing on that vast grassy land.

Our friend who was guiding us now took the lead. He told us that in the region nearby were many lions, for they usually live close to the grazing plains of their prey.

Once we came within fifty feet of a herd of giraffes. They were feeding on



Lioness and Cubs

yards away.

We walked for some distance along the path through the swamp. Finally our path lead out into an open space. At one side was beautiful Lake Albert, and on the other side was the great African plain. It is here, on this great open plain, that the grass-eating African animals are found in great herds. As we stood there on the edge of the plain we could see through our field glasses many zebras,

the leaves in the high branches of a thorn tree. A small baby giraffe was suckling its mother. Suddenly the baby giraffe looked toward us, for apparently it had gotten our scent. The little animal made a dash to the other side of its mother. This seemed to be a warning to the rest, and they all turned and looked at us. Then they began to run away from us at a great speed. It is said that a giraffe can run as fast as forty miles an hour, and it

looked as if these giraffes were running that fast as we watched them disappear. (See the picture on this page.)

Our guide led us around a small curve and then down over a steep hill. Then he stopped and waited until we all came near. "Don't speak," he said. "Be very quiet and walk carefully."

Slowly we moved up through the high grass until we reached the top of the other hill. Our guide motioned for us to come near, at the same time pointing straight ahead of him. Sure enough, just ahead of us, not more than fifty feet away, lay an old lioness, stretched out in the tall grass, with five little lion cubs playing about her. We stood there motionless and did not even dare to take a picture for fear the click of the camera might arouse her, and we knew that if she were aroused by our presence she would attack us.

The cubs seemed to be very hungry. They were constantly trying to push their mother into a position so that they could suckle milk from her. Presently she lay on one side, and the cubs plunged at her ravenously, pawing with all four feet as they suckled the milk from their mother. In a few moments their small stomachs bulged out like small balloons. One by one they walked a few feet from their

mother to lie down on each other to sleep. They must have been only a few weeks old.

It was a beautiful picture to see the female of the king of the jungle with her family of five cubs lying there peacefully in the shade, resting in the security of her mighty strength.

Quietly we went down to the foot of the hill. Wataia, our native boy, with

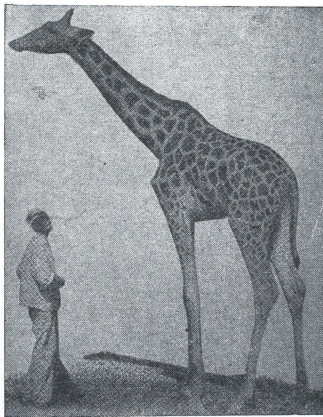
a smile all over his face, looked at us and said, "*Simba kidogi mingi sana, bwana.*" (The lions are very small, sir.) "Yes; now bring us some food," replied our guide.

So we all sat down in the shade of a large thorn tree and drank tea which had been kept hot in a thermos jug, and ate sandwiches which our boys had brought. Our guide told us that he had found these baby lions in the jungle only a few days be-

fore. This was the first time he had ever brought any one with him to see them. And so we returned to the resthouse at Kamande, knowing that we had seen a sight which very few travelers get to see.

REVIEW

1. Can you find Belgian Congo on a map of Africa?
2. Can you name ten different wild animals of East Africa?



Compare the height of a man and a giraffe.

FIVE LITTLE STORIES

WHAT THE BOY WANTED

A MAN was visiting at a home where a little boy lived. The man was pleased with the boy's brightness and good behavior, so he gave him a dollar.

"Is it a good coin?" asked the boy. When he was told that it was a good coin and not a counterfeit piece of money, he exclaimed, "Oh, I'd much rather have a bad one."

"Why do you prefer a bad coin?" asked the visitor.

"Well, you see if it is a bad one, I would be allowed to keep it, but if it is good, it will have to go into my money-bank."

THE UNJUST KING

A KING, noted for his tyranny and unjust deeds, cast a certain poor but wise man into prison. Later on, in a fit of anger, he ordered the man to be put to death. When he told the prisoner what was to be his fate, the prisoner replied:

"In acting thus unjustly, you do yourself far more injury than you do harm to me."

"How is that?" asked the king, whose curiosity had got the better of his temper.

"Well," replied the prisoner, "the pain of this punishment will affect me only a moment, but you will have it pressing on your conscience and tormenting you forever."

The king was so impressed with the prisoner's remark, that he changed his order and set the prisoner free.

THE JEALOUS BIRDS

"WHY is that plain little bird such a favorite?" said the parrot to the crow. "Look how colorless her feathers are compared to mine. There is nothing at-

tractive about her."

"You are right," said the crow. "And as for her song, I cannot for the life of me see anything special about it."

"I will tell you why I am a favorite," said the plain bird. "Neither my feathers nor my song in itself is the cause, but I make music when other birds like you two do not sing—you just make noise."

The plain bird was right. And you and I can learn a lesson from it. Always have a cheerful song or word for everyone, and you will be well liked.

MR. BOASTER

"WHAT a wonderful fellow Mr. Boaster is!" said a pony to another pony. "He has the finest figure of any race horse in the country; he can leap the highest fences and jump a river, and he has won the largest prizes that have been offered for years."

"How do you know all this?"

"Why, Mr. Boaster told me so himself."

"Ah!" replied the other. "When you hear an account like this about any one from an enemy, believe it all; when from a friend, believe half; but when you hear it from the person himself, believe none of it."

THE LUCKY PIN

A FAMOUS Frenchman once said he owed his start in life to a simple incident. When he was a boy, he applied for a position as a messenger boy in a bank, and was refused. Crossing the floor on leaving, he noticed a pin on the floor. He stooped, picked it up, and fixed it in his coat.

The incident was noticed by the president of the bank, who offered him the position he wanted.

CHARACTER AND CITIZENSHIP SECTION

FAITH

By ARTHUR MEE •

PESSIMISM is despair; the pessimist is the man who looks out on the world without hope, seeing gloom in everything, and believing the worst. We should guard ourselves against this always, because nothing is more certain than that the world moves on toward good.

The world has always laughed at the dreamers who make things come true. In every age there are those who dream and those who laugh, and when the age has passed away another age comes on. It is true that when the world looks back it puts up monuments to those who dreamed and laughs at those who laughed.

Let them laugh! Think of the men who would not believe. Now we mock those men of the past who would not believe things beyond their little understanding.

We should not say that dreams will not come true. Shakespeare did not believe in the telephone, but he did not laugh at the thought of it, for he believed that there are "more things in heaven and in earth than are dreamed of" by the wisest men alive.

Nobody believed in flying by airplane for a long time. Wherever we look, whatever we think of, the pessimist is there. He is without faith. The truth is that the world is too wonderful to believe.

The things we see about us are hard to believe. It is hard to believe that man has done the things he has done; of course, it is hard to believe. There are many things that are hard to believe. There are many things beyond our understanding, but we know the way we came, we know the way we go, and the rock on which our feet are set is not to be laughed into dust. Let them laugh who will, but as for us, let us believe—let us have faith.

Let us have faith in our country. Let us believe that our country is developing into a great country. Let us have faith in the ability of those who are at the head of our government; let us have faith in the people of our country.

But we must remember that "faith without works is dead." If we have faith in our country and her people, if we believe that ours will, in time, be a great country, we must do everything we can to bring that about. Once you have faith, you must think, and strive, and work with might and main so that your faith will not be dead; do not have faith without works.

The Bible is full of promises which encourage faith. Perhaps the greatest of these is found in the Gospel of Saint Matthew in which is found the oft-

(Please turn to page 370.)



HISTORY SECTION

EGYPT, ANCIENT CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION



FARMING IN THE SHADOW OF THE PYRAMIDS

In the foreground is a pile of wheat which the Egyptian farmer has raised.

ALTHOUGH the total area of Egypt equals 350,000 square miles, only 12,000 square miles can be used for permanent habitation. This is chiefly in the Nile valley, a narrow strip of country hemmed in by the Arabian hills on the east and the Libyan mountains on the west, and varying in width from 2 to 120 miles.

Along the banks of the Nile you will find the oldest monuments in the world; among them are great temples, the Pyramids, and the Sphinx. And now let us take a steamer at Cairo and voyage up the Nile to read the story, going back 6,000 or 7,000 years, that its tombs and monuments have to tell. Nowhere else in the world can we find so complete a history of man's progress for so long a time.

The Nile valley was the chief cradle of the earliest civilization. The hot drift-

ing sands and rainless atmosphere of Egypt have preserved the remains of that civilization in greater abundance than those of any other early people.

In burial pits of the late Stone Age, scooped out in gravel beds below the sand, we find the bones of Egyptian peasants and chiefs who died more than 6,000—some scholars think 10,000—years ago. By their side lie stone implements and pottery. Picture records show local chieftains controlling the irrigation ditches and collecting taxes of grain and flax. Pieces of linen cloth, small stores of wheat and barley, vase-paintings of boats with oars and sails, give us further glimpses into the life of those old Nile dwellers in that far-off time.

If we go back to about 5000 B. C.—that is nearly seven thousand years ago

—we find these mysterious people of the dawn of history irrigating their fields of flax and wheat, weaving beautiful linen cloth, and making pottery, though their only tools were of stone and bone, and their only houses were mud huts.

Going back to 4000 B. C.—six thousand years ago—we find that the Egyptian had learned the use of metals. And four thousand years ago Egypt was an ancient empire with 1,400 years of known history!

It is within only the last hundred years that we have learned of the world's oldest history—the history of Egypt, ancient cradle of civilization. Men of science have discovered this by digging in the sands and uncovering the burial pits of four, five, or six thousand years ago.

Tombs of later dates continue the story. They show us how the ancient Egyptians learned to make paper from the papyrus plant, how they developed their own picture writing into alphabetic writing, how they learned to mold bricks, cut stone, and carve statues.

And not only do we find their paintings, their pottery, their jewels, their tools, their wooden chairs, and their papyrus books, but we even find the bodies of the men who made and used these

things; for their mummies are so perfectly preserved by embalming that we can even see how their faces appeared.

Some 350 miles south of Cairo was born King Menes, who lived about 3400 B. C. And we know that in 4241 B. C.—the first event in history to which we can give an exact date—the early Egyptians invented a yearly calendar with 12 months of 30 days each, and five feast

days at the end to make out the full 365 days. This was very much like the calendar we are still using.

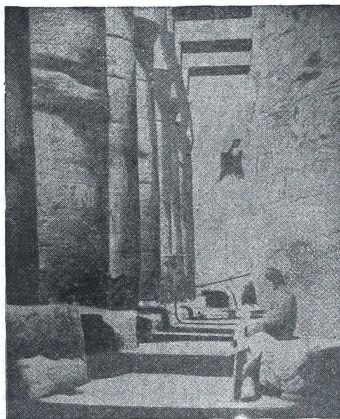
Here, in these ancient historical ruins, we can look on brick-walled tombs, one of which may be that of King Menes himself. Ivory and ebony tablets and inscribed jewels tell of the deeds of these earliest kings.

Now let us go back down the Nile to the royal city of Memphis, about 12 miles

south of Cairo. This city, once 12 miles in circuit, was destroyed by the Arabs in the 7th century, and the sun-dried bricks of which it was built have long since crumbled into dust. All that remains are a few blocks of granite, sculptured fragments, and rubbish heaps.

The city of the living has vanished, but not so the city of the dead. The colossal

(Please return to page 372.)



The Great Hall at Karnak

MUSIC APPRECIATION SECTION**GREAT COMPOSERS OF MUSIC**

SECOND SERIES

By BERT PAUL OSBON

X. MACDOWELL.



MACDOWELL
*Famous American
Composer*

Edward was just like any boy. He showed that he liked music when he was a little boy, but not more so than children often do. When he was eight years old he began to take piano lessons.

Edward disliked the drudgery of practicing scales and exercises, and much preferred to amuse himself by improvising. He was fond, too, of drawing with a pencil, covering his music books with little sketches that really did show the skill of a born artist. He continued his piano lessons until he was fifteen years old. In this year, 1876, it was decided that the boy should go to Europe to study music in the great music school known as the Paris Conservatory.

Accompanied by his mother, he went to France. The young American could speak only English. In order to study at the Paris Conservatory it was necessary to know French. Soon, therefore, after his arrival in Paris, a teacher was engaged

to teach Edward the new language. During one of these lessons, Edward amused himself by drawing a picture of his teacher who had a very large nose. The teacher discovered the drawing, and was about to scold Edward severely for wasting his time, when he saw the sketch was really very cleverly drawn. So he asked his pupil if he might keep it, and later he showed it to a famous painter.

The painter was so impressed with the evidence of talent shown in the sketch that he begged Mrs. MacDowell to let him give her son a three years' course of free instruction. Mrs. MacDowell wisely let Edward decide for himself whether he would become a painter of pictures or a musician. He decided to go on with his music study at the Conservatory. He studied music for some years at the Paris Conservatory, and then went to Germany to study music some more.

You surely would like to know how Edward MacDowell looked when he was a young man. He had keen and very blue eyes, a fine pink and white complexion, and a reddish mustache which contrasted with his jet black hair. Everybody thought him a very handsome young man.

For several years MacDowell continued his residence in Europe, studying and teaching. In 1882 he visited at Weimar the most famous pianist and composer of piano music in Europe, the great Franz Liszt. (See the article about Liszt in THE YOUNG CITIZEN for February,

1941.) The young American composer showed the master a piano *concerto* he had written, and he felt much encouraged when Liszt praised it highly.

Two years later MacDowell returned to America, living first in Boston and then in New York. He became widely known as a composer and a pianist. The music department of Columbia University in New York City, in which he became a professor of music, owed much to the teaching of this handsome, exuberant genius, whose courses in the history of music and music appreciation gave undergraduates a live interest in what had hitherto been a dead subject.

Edward MacDowell was the first eminent musician the United States produced. He was a poet and nature-lover. The delicacy and feeling which characterize his music show how keen was his reaction to beauty in every form. No composer ever loved the great, glorious out-of-doors more than MacDowell. In his piano pieces called *Woodland Sketches* and *New England Idylls* he translated into music the charm of the fields and woods he so dearly loved. Be sure to hear some one play on the piano or the phonograph *To a Wild Rose*, *To a Water-Lily*, and *From an Indian Lodge*.

He loved the sea, too, and in his *Sea Pieces* he pictured most wonderfully the surge and depth and majesty of the ocean.

MacDowell's lasting significance as a composer lies in his sensitiveness and originality. He was highly gifted in his ability to depict mood in his music. In melody, rhythm, and harmony, he displayed unusual freshness, and his sense of musical form was unflinching. He composed music for orchestra, for piano, and for voice. His *Woodland Sketches* and his *Sea Pieces* have made him deservedly

popular among persons of widely differing musical tastes.

"An overwhelmingly creative person, this Edward MacDowell," says a music critic, "for MacDowell planned gardens, designed buildings, decorated rooms, made photographs, and painted pictures, besides playing the piano like an angel and composing music that placed him high in the ranks of American composers."

In 1904 his mind gave way, and Mrs. MacDowell led him, gentle and docile, to the home in Peterboro, New Hampshire, where they had spent many happy summers. He became as a child, and so died peacefully on January 23, 1908. But young creative artists rise up and call him blessed, for his house in Peterboro, due to the efforts of Mrs. MacDowell, is thrown open to them in the summer, just as its owner's radiant personality was thrown open to them during the summer of his life.

REVIEW

1. Give the dates of Edward MacDowell's life.
2. What was MacDowell fond of doing when he was a little boy? What did this show?
3. How old was he when he first took piano lessons?
4. Where did he go to study music when he was fifteen years old? At what famous school of music did he study?
5. To what country did he go afterwards to study more music?
6. Who was Liszt? Can you name some of his well-known works?
7. Tell something about MacDowell's musical compositions.
8. For what is MacDowell noted as a musician?

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE SECTION

PRECIOUS GLITTERING PEBBLES

IN THE INDIA of a few centuries ago, princes filled their treasure chambers with precious glittering pebbles, almost by the bucketful. Many of these priceless jewels—such as the pearl scarf of the Maharajah of Indore, worth perhaps \$6,000,000—have descended through dynasties of Hindu rajahs to the native princes of today.

Although India is famous beyond all other countries for its superb collections of jewels, gems and precious stones have been valued highly in all lands and ages. They are ranked according to color, luster, hardness, durability, and rarity. Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, garnets, and chrysoberyl rank first in value. In the second class are turquoise, tourmaline, opal, agate, jasper, Chinese jade, and onyx; in the third class are the less precious but still ornamental stones such as lapis lazuli and moonstone. Other jewelry substances are the costly pearls and less valuable coral, derived from animals; and amber, a fossil resin of vegetable origin.

The sparkling diamond, the "king of gems," which is pure crystallized carbon, is the hardest of the precious stones. It has been estimated that there are less than 47,000,000 carats of cut and polished diamonds in existence, and that these altogether would weigh only ten and one-fourth tons.

Rubies and sapphires rank next for

hardness. The best rubies—which are usually a pure carmine red—come from Burmah, Thailand, and Ceylon, all near neighbors of the Philippines. Large rubies are very rare, and specimens weighing three or four carats are worth from two to five times as much as diamonds of the same size. Two of the largest rubies known, belonging to a native prince in India, are each worth a fortune; it is said one weighs nearly 51 carats and the other nearly 18 carats.

A fine variety of garnets is found in Australia, South Africa, and the western United States; they are sometimes mistaken for rubies.

The pretty bright blue sapphires, which are found mainly in Burmah, Thailand, Ceylon, and India, are valued chiefly for quality rather than size, although one specimen was found which weighed 951 carats. In the state of Montana are found a considerable number of sapphires, nearly all of which are used for bearings in watches and delicate instruments.

The beautiful deep green emerald is the same material as beryl, which varies from blue to light green and yellow. Flawless emeralds are rarely found, and rank with the diamond in value. The modern supply comes for the most part from Colombia in South America. The ancient supply came chiefly from Upper Egypt, where mines are still worked. Some specimens are of great size; one found in the Ural Mountains weighed six



Cup Set with Precious Stones

and three-fourths pounds.

The trade in gems, cut and uncut, both mounted and unmounted, is enormous. In New York City alone there are more than \$500,000,000 worth of cut gems, while the total value of precious stones in France before the Second World War was about two billion pesos.

Imitation gems have been made since the earliest times. The usual basis is a kind of hard, clear, and brilliant glass called "paste." Immense quantities of these "paste" gems are made in large factories to be used as cheap jewelry. Rubies and sapphires are now manufactured in the electric furnace. These synthetic stones, as they are called, have nearly all the actual qualities of the natural stones. The Orient is a large buyer of these synthetic stones.

Gem cutting and engraving—the lapidary's art—has been practiced from very ancient times. Great numbers of precious and semi-precious stones have been found in Mesopotamia cut into cylindrical form and bearing engraved figures. When rolled over the soft clay of writing tablets, these cylinders left the design in relief to serve as a personal seal. This art was developed to a high degree of perfection by the ancients as early as 3000 B. C. Seals engraved with the sacred beetles, called scarabs, were in use in Egypt by the same time.

Pearls are very highly prized. These beautiful gems of white, pink, black, etc. are the secretions of the living membranes of various kinds of shellfish. The pearls of commerce come chiefly from the

pearl oyster.

The topaz is a translucent gem of a yellow color, although sometimes pale blue, green, brown, or white. The finest topazes come from Brazil or Ceylon. The garnet, usually red, but sometimes brown, yellow, green, or black, is found in Bohemia, Ceylon, Peru, and Brazil. Chrysoberyl is a bright, very hard, rare stone of yellow, brown, and light green. Turquoise, a hard greenish-blue stone, is found mostly in Persia. Opals are bluish, black, or yellowish-white, with a beautiful play of brilliant colors. The finest come from Hungary. Common opals are

white, yellow, green, red, and brown, without any play of color. Jade is a hard green stone much prized in Oriental countries for making ornaments. Amethyst, a purple stone, is found in Brazil, Ceylon, and elsewhere.

Many superstitious beliefs are attached to the wearing of certain precious stones. The turquoise is supposed to bring prosperity; the emerald is thought to bring success in love; by some the opal is said to bring bad luck; and so on.

There is a group of stones known as birthday stones. You should have a list of birthday stones and their supposed significance. Of course, this is only an old superstition, but anyway, it is a pretty belief, especially when choosing a stone as a birthday gift. You will find the list on this page.

BIRTHDAY STONES			
<i>The following are the birthday stones and their supposed significance:</i>			
January	Garnet	Constancy	
February	Amethyst	Sincerity	
March	Bloodstone	Courage	
April	Diamond	Innocence	
May	Emerald	Success in love	
June	Agate	Health and long life	
July	Carnelian	Content	
August	Sardonyx	Conjugal felicity	
September	Chrysolite	Antidote to madness	
October	Opal	Hope	
November	Topaz	Fidelity	
December	Turquoise	Prosperity	

ANSWER THESE

1. Where is India?

(Please turn to page 375.)

HEALTH AND SAFETY SECTION

MAN'S DEADLIEST FOE



Cholera Germs

to end would be less than an inch long, he would probably tell you that you were not speaking the truth. "Don't I know," he would say, "that an evil spirit has brought this upon me?"

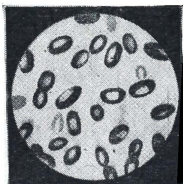
No magician or witch-doctor ever thought of a creature half so startling as a microbe, a form of life so small that it cannot be seen by the unaided eye, yet it claims more victims than all wars, fires, floods, earthquakes, and other deadly agencies put together.

Most diseases, we now know, are due to the presence in the body of exceedingly tiny vegetable or animal organisms which produce poisons that attack the system. These poisons interfere with the functions of the body, cripple or destroy its various organs, bring about decay, and often death. This is believed to apply to nearly all diseases in men, beasts, and even trees and plants, although the germs of some diseases have not yet been discovered.

We must remember that the world all

about us—soil, air and water, plants and animals—is filled with millions of invisible living beings called micro-organisms, from the Greek word *mikros* meaning small. These may be of the vegetable type, called bacteria, or of the animal type, called protozoa. The great majority of these creatures are not harmful to man, even aiding him in many useful ways.

But others start a work of destruction as soon as they enter the human body, in the air breathed into the lungs thru the nose, with the food we eat, or through pores or cuts in the skin.

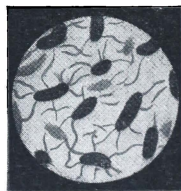


Germs of Bubonic Plague

These are disease germs. In ordinary medical speech they are all grouped together as bacteria. They are divided into *bacilli* (rod-shaped), *cocci* (round), and *spirilla* (corkscrew shaped). The term "microbe" is a popular name for all bacteria.

The existence of micro-organisms has been known for a long time, but it was not until the middle of the 19th century that their activity in producing disease was established.

And scientists have isolated, one by one, the bacteria of blood-poisoning, erysipelas, cholera, typhoid fever,



Germs of Typhoid Fever

bubonic plague, pneumonia, meningitis, influenza, yellow fever, diphtheria, tetanus (lock-jaw), tuberculosis, leprosy, whooping cough, and a score of other diseases.

Among the principal ailments which have been traced definitely to animal organisms (protozoas) are malaria, amoebic dysentery, sleeping sickness, and others.

Disease germs do their deadly work by forming poisons or "toxins" in the system. The symptoms of a disease depend upon the nature of these poisons, and the positions in the body occupied by the germs which generate them. Some germs remain in the blood stream, which carries their poisons to all parts of the system. Others seek out special organs like the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the intestines, and the effects of their poisons are felt most powerfully in these localities. Certain toxins, like those of hydrophobia, attack principally the nerves, spinal chord, or brain.

Probably the greatest benefit resulting from the discovery of the germ theory was the fact that it solved most of the mystery of how diseases spread. By studying the habits of the germs, scientists discovered how they grow, how they travel from place to place, and how they enter the human body. They learned that few disease germs can live long in the open air and sunlight, but that many thrive, like the typhoid bacillus, in impure water and milk, or like cholera germs, in various kinds of food which have been exposed to infection. It was found also that the meat of diseased animals often carries bacteria.

The entrance of many other microbes has been traced to cuts and scratches in the skin; this is true of the micro-cocci of

blood-poisoning and erysipelas. In many of the so-called contagious diseases, like diphtheria, germs may be transferred by clothing or anything which has come in personal contact with one who has the disease.

Perhaps the most amazing of all these discoveries was that many deadly germs enter the body through the bite of insects. Malaria and yellow fever, for example, are carried entirely by certain types of mosquitoes. Sleeping sickness—found in Africa—is carried from a person by a certain kind of fly. Bubonic plague—often present in China—is transferred to human beings by fleas which have bitten diseased rats. Typhus fever, which scourged some of the war-ridden countries of Europe so terribly during the first World War, is carried by body lice.

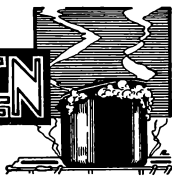
While the danger from germs of all kinds must be carefully considered by persons who wish to avoid disease, this danger should not be exaggerated. Not every disease germ which enters the human body actually causes trouble. In the blood and tissues of all healthy persons there is a tendency to resist and destroy unwelcome germs. Many persons are immune to certain diseases; the germs can get no foothold in them. It is when the body is allowed to weaken through bad habits, overwork, improper food, insufficient exercise, etc., that microbes find themselves able to launch their deadly work.

There are three ways of fighting the diseases caused by germs: (1) by the general destruction of the germs; (2) by preventing them from entering the human body; (3) by overcoming their evil effects after they have made their way in. The first of these methods is usually carried

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The YOUNG CITIZEN Pantry



DESSERTS

SO MUCH pleasure and satisfaction are derived from a good meal tastefully prepared and attractively served that we should never omit that priceless ingredient: interest in cooking and serving. Of all the arts known to mankind none is so universally and so genuinely appreciated as the art of cooking. And a good dinner should be topped off with a good dessert. A number of excellent recipes for desserts have been selected for the readers *The Young Citizen Pantry*.

Rice Pudding

Needed ingredients: one teacupful of rice; 3 tablespoonfuls of butter; 5 tablespoonfuls of sugar; one quart of cream or evaporated milk; one glass of wine; 5 eggs; one teaspoonful of ground nutmeg; salt; one-fourth of a pound of raisins; one-fourth of a pound of dried currants; one-fourth of a pound of citron cut in strips.

Wash the rice and boil it in two teacupfuls of water;

then add, while the rice is hot, butter, sugar, eggs well beaten, nutmeg, a little salt, one glass of wine, raisins, currants, citron, and cream or condensed milk. Mix well. Then pour into a buttered dish and bake an hour in a moderate oven.

Ice Cream

Ingredients: one quart of milk or condensed milk diluted; 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch; 2 cups of sugar; vanilla flavoring to taste.

Put the milk on to boil, dissolve the cornstarch in two tablespoonfuls of cold milk, and stir it into the boiling milk. Cook five minutes, strain, add sugar, flavor to taste. When perfectly cold, freeze in an ice cream freezer. This is an excellent recipe that never fails.

Caramel Custard

Needed: One quart of milk (fresh or diluted condensed milk), the yolks of 2 eggs, one cupful of white sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one-half large

cupful of caramel. Serve cold, with whipped cream.

To make the caramel: Take two cupfuls of white sugar and one-half of a cupful of water. Put it on a hot fire in a frying-pan, and stir constantly until it burns a dark brown color and becomes liquid. Remove from the fire and add one-half large cupful of boiling water. Set away when cool in a jar for use. This will keep for weeks.

Lemon Pie

Needed: one lemon, grated; one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch; three-fourths of a cupful of sugar; butter the size of an egg; one cupful of hot water; the yolks of 2 eggs.

Cook in a double boiler. Let it cool a little, and put in the egg yolks last, after the other ingredients are well cooked. To prepare the lemon, grate off the outside, taking care to get only the yellow (the white is bitter), and then squeeze out

(Please turn to page 370.)

WORK AND PLAY SECTION

PARTY GAMES

THE NEXT TIME you have a party use some of the following games. They are all good ones. The first one listed is called charades.

Charades

The players are divided into groups of four or five persons in each group. The first group leaves the room, decides upon a word to act out, returns and acts out the first syllable, then the second, then the third, and finally the whole word. The other players must guess the word from the actions. If the word is not guessed, the same team enacts a second word. Otherwise, the group guessing the word just acted selects a word for their group and acts it out. The words chosen should be of three or more syllables, such as the following:

Penmanship.....	Pen; man; ship
Masquerade.....	Mass; cur, aid
Pilgrimage.....	Pill; grim; age
Woodpecker.....	Wood; peck; err
Microscope.....	My; crow; scope
Definite.....	Deaf; inn; it
Decorate.....	Deck; or; ate

Tree, Flower, or Bird

The players are seated in a circle. The Leader, in the middle, says, "Tree, flower, or bird—Flower!" Then he points to a player and begins to count. The player must name a flower before the leader counts ten. If he fails, he pays a forfeit or falls out of the game. The Leader varies the fifth word by saying "Tree, flower, or bird—Bird!" or "Flower, bird, or tree!—Tree!" He should vary the order as much as possible, or he may have other words.

Who Am I?

One player leaves the room. The others select a character he is to represent. The character may be real or imaginary, past, present, or future. He returns, and asks of each player, "Who am I?" He is permitted no other question, but he is allowed three guesses, such as: "Am I President Quezon?" "Am I George Washington?" "Am I Shirley Temple?" He is permitted ten minutes in which to guess his identity. Then another player is made the Victim. All the answers must be truthful, but should be as misleading as possible. For instance, if George Washington were the character chosen, the answers might be something like this: "You survey the field well," or "You believed in being first," or "You were the father of many." The first answer refers to Washington being a surveyor, the second refers to him as the first president of the United States, and the last refers to him as the father of his country.

Where Am I?

A player leaves the room. The others decide where he is, and what he is supposed to be doing. Returning, he may ask any question which may be answered by "Yes" or "No." He must guess the answer within ten minutes.

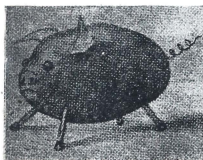
Suppose the sentence chosen as to where the player is and what he is doing is thus: "You are hanging from a hook in the ceiling of this room playing a saxophone," the questions and answers might be:

Q. Am I at this party? A. Yes.

Q. Am I sitting down? A. No.

Q. Am I flying? A. No.

A PIG FROM A POTATO



WITHOUT any difficulty you can make a pig out of a potato, and thereby cause a good deal of amusement.

In choosing a potato for the purpose, take one which is not too large, somewhat elongated, and smooth. Scrub it clean. Twist a small piece of wire and attach it for a tail. Into the other end stick two black-headed pins for eyes. Draw the mouth and nose with black ink. Now make the ears. These are cut out of paper or thin cardboard, and inserted into little slits cut in the potato with a sharp penknife. All that is necessary now is to insert four wooden matches for legs, the match heads being used for feet.

If you want to make your pig very attractive, you can tie a piece of ribbon around his body, and he will look quite ready for a party.

HOW TO BLOW A FLAME TOWARDS YOU

WHEN you blow upon a candle-flame it goes away from you, but you can surprise all your friends by telling them that you will blow the flame towards you. Of course, tell your audience that you will not draw the breath in, but the blowing will be *at* the flame.

Place your mouth on a level with the candle-flame and a few inches from it, and then between your mouth and the flame hold an ordinary postcard. Blow hard, and at once the flame will come towards you as though it were being blown from the other side.

The explanation is that, when you blow, your breath strikes the surface of the postcard with such force that it glides off the card to the left and right, and is carried around behind the candle, with the result that it does actually blow the flame from behind in your direction.

No practice is required in performing this experiment; it is quite simple. But the effect upon your friends will really be quite astonishing.

A FEW JOKES

EMBARRASSING MOMENT

"Are you going to the lecture tonight?"

"Yes."

"I advise you to stay away. It is sure to be boring."

"I am afraid I can't get out of going. You see, I'm the lecturer."

GOOD ANSWER

A Boy Scout was taking First Class First Aid and was asked to name the steps in saving a man from drowning. He replied: First take the man out of the water; and then take the water out of the man.

GETTING EVEN

Father: Son, when George Washington was your age he was a surveyor.

Son: Yes, dad, but when he was your age he was president.

QUESTIONABLE

A man was undergoing an examination in a doctor's office. "Could you afford to pay for an operation if I decide it's necessary?" asked the physician.

"Well, doctor, tell me this: Would you decide one was necessary if I couldn't pay for it?"

FAITHFUL KEEPER

(Continued from page 352)

Juana and the boys lived. His feet were sore and bleeding, and he was very, very dusty and thirsty. His eyes had "a pleading look" as Juana's mother truly said.

"He shall never go away again," said Juana's father. The boys cheered, and as for little Juana, never before in her life had she been so happy.

Keeper was delighted to see everyone again, especially little Juana. Back and forth he wagged his old tail, and lifted up one of his poor sore paws, and licked Juana's hand to show how pleased he was.

Juana and Keeper were greater friends than ever after that, and even the neighbors, when they heard the story of the dog's devotion and faithfulness, said, "We won't complain about him any more!"

And so little Juana and the boys again had their friend and companion, faithful Keeper.

SOME QUESTIONS

1. Do you like dog stories?
2. Did you like this one? Why?
3. Do you think Keeper was really a dangerous animal?

FAITH

(Continued from page 358)

repeated words of Jesus in which He said, "For verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove: and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

Saint Luke quotes Jesus as saying, "If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamine tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and he thou planted in the sea; and it should obey you."⁴

Let us remember that without faith, we can do nothing; that with faith, all things are possible.

FAITH

Say not the struggle naught
 availeth,

Say not that labor is in
 vain;

Say not the enemy ne'er
 faileth,

And as things are they
 must remain.

For while the tired waves,
 vainly breaking,

Seem here not e'en an
 inch to gain,

Far back, through creeks
 and inlets making,

Comes silent, flooding
 in, the main.

And not by eastern win-
 dows only,

When daylight comes,
 comes in the light,

KITTY KAT

(Continued from page 351)

2. What did Dolores do when she was called?

3. Was that the right way to do? Why not?

4. What sound did Dolores hear?

5. What did she do?

6. What did she see?

7. What did Kitty Kat do at first?

8. What did Kitty Kat seem to think of the sounds made by the keys?

9. Where did he sit?

10. Then what happened?

DESSERTS

(Continued from page 367)

the juice. Bake the pie crust first, and then add the lemon filling. Keep the whites of the eggs for the meringue. Whip up the whites stiff, add a little pulverized sugar, and then spread it on top of the pie. Put in the oven for a few minutes.

Pie Crust

Use three cupfuls of flour (sifted) to which has been added two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of lard, and one cupful of water. Roll to the proper thickness and bake quickly.

In front, the sun climbs
 slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the
 land is bright.

—Selected.



Using Our Time

By ALFREDO YBAÑEZ

(16 YEARS OLD)

ONCE I read a sentence in a book: "Time is money." I didn't understand the meaning of the sentence. "How can time be money?" I said. "Time is just time—minutes and hours and days. Money is metal that a person can buy things with." So I went to my teacher. "What does this mean: Time is money?" My teacher explained to me that it means that time is valuable, and if I do the right things in my time, I can earn much money.

"Always use your time so it will be valuable and don't waste it," said the teacher, and I have never forgotten her words.

Sometimes at school I see my classmates sitting doing nothing. They are not even thinking of anything which is of any use. And I say to myself "For them time is not money. They are wasting their time."

I know a boy who is always doing something

(Please turn to page 375.)

Learning to Cook

By ISIDRA FLORES

(13 YEARS OLD)

I AM a girl thirteen years old, and I like to cook. Mother says it is very important that every girl should learn to cook, even if she expects to have many servants in her home.

My friends ask me how I learned to cook. I will write to the members of *The What - Are - You - Doing? Club* and tell them how I learned.

First, I learned everything I could in our classes in cooking at school. Our teacher taught us many things about cooking. She did not teach us about fancy cooking, but she taught about plain, healthy, cleanly cooking. Mother says that is very important.

We have a good cook at our home, and she has taught me how to cook many Filipino dishes, and also the American way of preparing some kinds of food. Mother encourages me to learn as much as I

(Please turn to page 375.)

Climbing a Mountain

By PELAGIO SALCEDO

(15 YEARS OLD)

EACH vacation I go with my parents to our summer cottage in the mountains near Baguio. My brother and I like to roam around among the pine trees and climb the steep mountain ascents.

Once we went on a camping trip. There were four of us boys—two of my friends and my brother and I. All the other boys are older than I am. Our parents took us by auto to a good camping site. We pitched a small tent in which we slept.

On the evening of our first day in camp, we decided to climb a mountain the next day. So we got up early the following morning and started out. There was still a great deal of fog, and the trail was wet and slippery. We did not rush, but climbed by slow, easy stages. Between climbs we rested for a short time.

We saw some very pictur-

(Please turn to page 375.)

EGYPT

(Continued from page 360)

pyramids still stand which dwellers of Memphis built to protect the bodies of their kings. If we could go in an airplane above the place where the city of Memphis once stood, we could see a line of these great pyramids extending more than 60 miles along the Nile. Each pyramid marks the last resting place of one of the pharaohs (rulers) of the Pyramid Age, which continued from about 3000 to 2500 B. C. The lonely chamber, hidden deep within each of these piles, once housed a royal mummy, decorated with jewels and costly clothing.

The oldest pyramid was erected about 3000 B. C. This earliest "pyramid" was really a series of flat tomb structures, built one on the top of the other, in diminishing sizes, but it suggested the pyramid form.

A hundred years later the Great Pyramid was erected in the cemetery of Gizeh opposite Cairo. This mass of masonry covers 13 acres, each side being 755 feet long and nearly 500 feet high. It contains 2, 300, 000 blocks of lime-stone, each of great weight. A Greek historian tells us that it took 100,000 men 20 years to build it. But *how* did they

build it? Of that we are not certain.

Nearby stands the great Sphinx, that riddle of the ages whose meaning we have only just learned. Now we know that the great Sphinx was the portrait head of the king attached to the body of a lion.

Around the pyramids of the kings stand small tombs of the nobles. Each pyramid had its temples, and the tombs of the nobles had their chapels. In these are found "pyramid texts"—prayers and incantations supposed to help the dead over the dangers of their long journey through the lower world. Later generations prepared a collection of these charms on long papyrus rolls—some of them 90 feet long—and many copies of this have been found buried with the dead. The name "Book of the Dead" has been given to this collection of religious texts.

About 400 miles from Cairo is the plain of Thebes. The modern center of the plain is Luxor, with its double row of columns along the Nile, its hotels, and the Arab village. To the northeast lies Karnak. This tangle of vast temples built by various pharaohs is approached from the Nile by a broad avenue of ram-headed sphinxes. Karnak

contains the greatest colonnaded hall ever erected. The columns of its central aisle are 69 feet high, and so large that 100 children could stand on the top of each. Nearby stand sculptured figures cut from a single block 80 or 90 feet high. Sculptures in relief tell of the different wars in Asia. Here for the first time we find the horse represented in sculpture, and we are able to tell about when it began to be used in Egypt.

At Thebes bodies of ancient Egyptian kings and queens are placed. Some of their tombs, tunneled into the rocks for a quarter of a mile, remained unopened almost to our own day, and many of them have been left just as they were discovered. Through guarded doors you may pass through chambers and corridors to the central tomb chamber, where the mummy lies in his sarcophagus, surrounded by furniture and jewelry. The ceiling is painted with stars, and the walls are covered with pictures and hieroglyphic writing that tells of the dead king's deeds.

One of the most sensational excavations was made in 1905 when the tomb and temple of a famous Egyptian queen was dug out of the sands. She was the first woman of history, living

about 1500 B. C. In the wall paintings of the dainty little temple one may read her whole story from birth.

Before the Egyptian empire fell, it flared up in a blaze of glory under Remeses II, the most famous of the pharaohs. For a long distance along the Nile the name of Remeses II appears upon almost every building. He was the greatest builder of all the rulers of Egypt, but he put inscriptions upon many buildings erected by his ancestors.

Rameses II reigned for 67 years, from about 1292 to 1225 B. C., waging long wars in Asia which restored much of Egypt's lost prestige there. He may have been the pharaoh who so grievously oppressed the Israelites, as we read in the Bible.

But now the time came when Egypt was to be the conquered country instead of the conqueror. Egypt was subdued by the Assyrians in the 7th century B. C. and by the Persians in the 6th. It remained a Persian province until 332 B. C., when Alexander the Great seized it. Under the descendants of Alexander it was ruled as an independent country. The city of Alexandria became the greatest commercial port on the

(Please turn to page 375.)

DEADLIEST FOE

(Continued from page 366)

on by sanitation, which strives to do away with the breeding places of germs by disposing of sewage and garbage, by keeping water supplies free from contamination, and so on. The second method is carried out by keeping the body clean, by using disinfectants in wounds, by the proper care of the mouth, nose, throat, by boiling drinking water or using pure water, by fumigating sick rooms, etc. The last method includes the whole field of curative medicine and surgery, with particular emphasis on vaccine and serum treatments, and the use of certain drugs.

Despite all that has been done to solve the problems of medicine since the discovery of disease germs, there still remains an immense field for the scientist to explore. Almost every month a microscope, focused on a spot no bigger than the head of a pin, uncovers some life-saving secret, and the world knows no greater heroes than the men who devote their lives in obscure laboratories to the battle against man's deadliest foe—the microbe.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What living things cause most of the diseases

we know?

2. Why can we not see these organisms with the eye? How many of them, placed end to end, would be less than an inch long?

3. Do savages believe in germs? What do they think causes diseases?

4. Are all micro-organisms harmful to man? Can you name some that are not?

5. What are bacteria? Name the two general groups of bacteria according to shape.

6. Name as many diseases as you can that are caused by bacteria.

7. What product do germs form that is poisonous to the system? What is the meaning of "toxin"?

8. How many germs, or microbes, enter our system?

9. Is every disease germ that enters the human body actually harmful?

10. What are the three ways of fighting diseases caused by germs?

11. Is the man who dies for his country on the battlefield a greater hero than the man who labors painstakingly in a laboratory in an effort to conquer man's deadly foes, the germs?

12. Do scientists know everything possible about disease germs?

13. What are disinfectants?

14. Are they useful? Why?

THE FUNNY PAGE



EGYPT

(Continued from page 273)

Mediterranean Sea, and Egyptian fleets ruled the seas from the Indian Ocean to the Hellespont. Alexandria became the literary and scientific capital of the world as well as the most famous city of that time, it also became the commercial center. The ruins of ancient Alexandria lie far below the remains of the modern city Alexandria.

After the reign of the famous Cleopatra, Egypt became a Roman province. During the early centuries of the Christian era Alexandria was the world's chief center of learning and Christianity. But Egypt fell an easy prey to the Saracen conquest in 641 A.D., and since that time Mohammedanism has ruled in the land of the pharaohs. Six centuries later the last remains of ancient Egyptian civilization and greatness disappeared under the despotic rule of Circassian slaves who had been brought in as soldiers and who overthrew the government in 240 A. D.

Early in the 16th century the Turks ended this government, but failed to subdue the provincial governors, who kept Egypt in confusion for 300 years. They were conquered by Napoleon in 1798. British occupation began in 1882,

USING TIME

(Continued from page 371)

which is valuable. During school hours he studies. During the study period he prepares lessons. During the activity period he plays games or takes part in some physical activity which will develop his body, and make him strong and healthy. Even at night, his mother tells me, he uses his time wisely, because he goes to bed at an early hour, opens his windows wide, and sleeps soundly. I surely believe that for this boy "Time is money," indeed.

My father says that he would like to be a boy again, so he could use his time to better advantage. "But now it is too late," he says. "And," he continues, "I hope my son will use his time more wisely."

So, let us all try to use our time wisely, and remember that TIME IS MONEY.

GLITTERING PEBBLES

(Continued from page 364)

2. Name some precious stones you know. Which is the most valuable?

3. Do you know why a diamond is used for cutting glass?

and tribute to Turkey ended in 1914. Egypt is now under British control with a native king.

LEARNING TO COOK

(Continued from page 371)

can from our cook. Sometimes my mother teaches me in the kitchen, because mother can cook very well.

I find the cook book is very good. We have three different cook books.

I also get good recipes in THE YOUNG CITIZEN. I like to cook some of the food for which the recipes are given on the page for *The Young Citizen Pantry*. I made six different kinds of candy from recipes printed in THE YOUNG CITIZEN.

CLIMBING A MOUNTAIN

(Continued from page 371)

esque water falls. They were small, but attractive. I photographed some with my kodak, but the pictures were not good when the films were developed.

About noon we reached the top of the mountain which we had planned to climb. My brother had a small Filipino flag in his knapsack. When we reached the top of the mountain we cut a small flag pole, and hoisted the colors on it.

About three in the afternoon we started down the mountain. We were tired and our feet ached, but we were anxious to get to our home before dark, so we pushed on rapidly. We arrived at our camp sight just as it was getting dark.



Chats with the EDITOR

IN my Chat last month I told you it is possible to have an excellent working knowledge of English by mastering the use of 850 English words—if they are the right words. English scholars in two of the greatest universities in the world—Cambridge University in England and Harvard University in the United States—have chosen this list of 850 English words and have developed a system of instruction in the use of these words. They call it Basic English.

Here is what some of the authorities in English of Harvard University say about Basic English. I have their written statement before me. They say: "Basic English is a form of English in which 850 words, with certain additions for special purposes, will do the work of 20,000. It is possible in Basic English to give an account of the senses of all the other words in the language. That is *not* to say that this small number of

words will for all purposes take the place of every other word in the language.

"It was designed to give everyone a second, or international language which takes as little of the learner's time as possible, and which gives him all the necessary apparatus of language for everyday purposes... It is a quick and smooth step in learning normal English... in the shortest possible time with the greatest possible reward for work done."

We are told that one can acquire an excellent working knowledge of correct English within two years by means of Basic English.

It is not surprising that your Editor is an enthusiast for Basic English. You will hear more about Basic English in later issues of THE YOUNG CITIZEN, and we shall, from time to time, print some stories and articles in which only words of Basic English will be used. In that way THE YOUNG CITIZEN will be doing even more than in the past to as-

sist young Filipinos to acquire a satisfactory use of the world's greatest and most widely used language—English.

I receive numerous contributions for THE YOUNG CITIZEN in which there are many mistakes in English. If these writers had mastered the use of Basic English, they would be able to write articles with very few errors in their English. That would be a very great asset to them; it is a splendid accomplishment to be able to write well and correctly in what is probably the greatest language of the world today.

English is considered a difficult language to master. But by a careful study of Basic English, a foundation of the language—with a good working knowledge of it—may be acquired within two years. We hope that many of the schools of the Philippines will begin teaching Basic English.

Perhaps you would like to know just what those 850 words of Basic English are. We shall certainly publish the list in a later number of THE YOUNG CITIZEN. And not only that—we are going to begin a Basic English Section starting with the issue of January, 1942. Good-bye.—THE EDITOR.

Announcement to All Our Young Readers:

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) Marking 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 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.

If your composition is accepted for publication, you will become a member of

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The rules for securing membership are simple.

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
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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.

This magazine is published 12 times a year

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