

gritos make their arrows very cleverly. The barbed point of the arrow is detachable from the shaft. When the deer was struck, the point left the shaft, unwinding a coil of rattan, one end of which was fastened to the point; the other, to the middle of the long shaft. The latter, left dangling, soon caught in the vegetation and stopped the animal's flight. He could not get loose as the barbed point was deeply imbedded in his flesh and the rattan that attached it to the shaft was very strong.

Pablo saw that the deer was shot and hurried down. When he arrived, Ulan had already killed the animal, and was cutting it into large hunks with his bolo.

The boys carried all of it they could up to the place they had selected as a camping site, and returned for a second load. Then they cut most of it into thin strips and hung it in the sun to dry, and the rest of it they roasted.

How good it smelled while it was being roasted! And how good it tasted! Some of us might have considered it tough; but Pablo and Ulan had strong teeth, and found no fault with it.

They considered themselves very fortunate to obtain this large supply of food just after reaching their destination. Now they could devote themselves to collecting the gold.

So they started scooping up the yellow particles and putting them in little piles on large leaves which they had placed on the bank. They were not able to separate these shining particles from the sand and mud of the stream bed. But the little piles on the bank contained a large proportion of the glittering substance. Pablo explained to Ulan that doubtless the jeweler, or whoever it might be, to whom they would sell the stuff, would know how to separate the gold from the worthless sand very easily.

They stayed there four days, scooping up gold, and scooping up gold. Ulan was less interested in this work than Pablo, and he took a good deal of time to hunt around for things to eat. Also he made two strong sacks of pandanus leaves in which to carry the gold and some of their dried meat when they should start home.

At last Pablo decided that they had enough for the present and had better start back. The thought had just occurred to him that his parents might learn that he was not visiting his cousins. He did not enjoy the thought of their worrying about him. And then perhaps the amount of gold and sand already collected together with some of the venison would be all they could carry on the hard trip to the coast.

So, on the morning of the fifth day, each one shouldered a sack, and they started down into the valley.

(To be continued)

The Stories Of The Days



SUNDAY

You have read the stories of how the months were named. This year you will learn how the days got their names. The months were named by the ancient Romans, who lived in the sunny parts of southern Europe. The names of the days were derived from the names of gods of the people who lived in the cold and stormy northern parts of Europe.

You can see at a glance that Sunday was named in honor of the sun. To the people of ancient times, the sun was a god that gave them life because it caused plants to grow and furnished men with warmth and light. Many stories were told about the sun-god and varied were the beliefs about him.

The Greeks and the Romans worshipped the sun as Apollo. The gates of the East were opened by the goddess Aurora for Apollo, who set out each day driving his chariot of fire across the sky. Apollo was the most beautiful of the gods. Statues and temples were erected in his honor. His statue on the Island of Rhodes is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The fingers of the statue are as long as a man.

In Egypt the great sun-god was called Ra. He

(Please turn to page 339)

TRUE STORIES

pick up the eggs and place them in little chambers.

Among the workers are nurses. These nurses look after the eggs protecting them from bacteria by licking them with saliva every day. They sort the little ant babies or grubs according to size and place them in different chambers. When a chamber becomes too cool or too warm, the nurses carry the baby ants to other chambers. The babies are fed on liquid food thrown out from the nurses' stomach. They are also washed by the nurses just as little kittens are washed—by licking.

(Read some more interesting facts about ants in the February number of "The Young Citizen.")

STUDY TEST ON ANT WAYS

1. Choose the best answer:

- a. How many ants are there in a colony? (ten, hundreds, a few, thousands)
 - b. How many rooms are there in a nest? (a big room, a hall, many little rooms)
 - c. Who builds the colony? (a king, a worker, a queen)
 - d. What does the queen do when she is ready to start a colony?
 - walks about on the ground
 - flies about in the open air
 - removes her wings and stays in the nest
 - e. Who takes care of the first group of baby ants? (the king, the queen, the worker).
 - f. How long does the queen do her work all alone? (a month, a week, a year, seven months).
 - g. Read paragraphs 3 and 4 again and tell three things that the workers do for the queen.
 - e. Tell three things that the nurses do.
- Check your answers by rereading the story.

SUNDAY

(Continued from page 337)

was pictured as traveling by day in a ship across the waters of the sky and returning during the night through the kingdom of the dead. To the Egyptians, Ra was a symbol of life, death, and a new birth.

In India the sun was worshipped as the god Agni, who rode in a shining chariot drawn by blood-red horses. He was golden-haired and had a double face, seven tongues, and seven arms.

PLANTS ABOUT US



HOW SEEDS ARE SCATTERED

In last month's article, you read about the tricks performed by flowers to attract visitors like bees, butterflies, and moths. These insects help the flowers in forming seeds. The seeds, in turn, help the plant grow in great numbers and in different places. Let us see how the seeds perform their work.

The seeds are kept in the fruit. Men and animals eat the flesh of the fruit and throw away the seeds. These seeds grow into plants away from the mother plant.

Some seeds grow in pods. Sitao, batao, patani, cacawate keep their seeds in pods. When dry, the pods burst open and scatter the seeds. Name some more plants that keep their seeds in pods.

Many plants grow in the water or close to streams. The ripe seeds are carried by the water to distant places. Seeds of American plants in this way reach the coast of Europe. The coconut scatters its seed in this way. Name other plants the seeds of which are scattered by water.

Many plants are helped by the wind in scattering seeds. Such seeds have feathers or wings. They are carried by the wind very far and dropped on the ground.

Do you know the *amor seco*? It sticks on your clothes when you brush against it. When you reach home you pull the fruit and throw it away. What do you think will happen to it?

Below is a list of plants. Group them under separate headings according to the way in which their seeds are scattered.

Men and Animals Water Wind

guava, acacia, mangrove, kapok, nipa, coconut, kulot kulutan, duhat, bignay, cotton, santol, talahib.