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An annotated bibliography of instructional aids for developing social studies concepts in the kindergarten.

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Snyder, B.
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
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Thesis

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS
FOR DEVELOPING SOCIAL STUDIES CONCEPTS
IN THE KINDERGARTEN

Submitted by

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(B. S., Boston Teachers College, 1939)

In Partial Fulfillment of
Requirements for the Degree
Master of Education

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First Reader: Gilbert Wilson, Assistant Professor of Education

Second Reader: W. Linwood Chase, Dean of the School of Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Statement of the Problem	1
II. Review of Literature	2
III. Procedure	6
Bibliography	9

PART TWO - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Home - Family

Dances	11
Dramatizations	11
Films	12
Finger Plays	16
Games	17
Handicraft	19
Magazines	22
Plays	22
Poetry	23
Puzzles	27
Records	28
Rhythms	30
Songs	31
Stories	33
Toys	38
Miscellaneous Materials	41

Home - Animals

Dances	45
Dramatizations	45
Films	46
Finger Plays	49
Games	51
Handicraft	53
Magazines	54
Plays	55
Poetry	56
Puzzles	61
Records	64

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Home - Animals (Continued)</u>	
Rhythms	67
Songs	68
Stories	72
Toys	80
Miscellaneous Materials	85
 <u>Home - Birds</u>	
Dances	88
Dramatizations	88
Films	88
Finger Plays	89
Games	89
Handicraft	91
Magazines	92
Plays	92
Poetry	92
Puzzles	95
Records	95
Rhythms	96
Songs	96
Stories	97
Toys	98
Miscellaneous Materials	99
 <u>School</u>	
Dances	102
Films	102
Finger Plays	106
Games	107
Handicraft	108
Magazines	108
Plays	108
Poetry	109
Puzzles	111
Records	112
Rhythms	112
Songs	113
Stories	114
Toys	117
Miscellaneous Materials	117

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Concluded)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Community</u>	
Dances	120
Dramatizations	120
Films	122
Finger Plays	124
Games	124
Handicraft	127
Magazines	128
Plays	129
Poetry	130
Puzzles	132
Records	133
Rhythms	136
Songs	137
Stories	141
Toys	147
Miscellaneous Materials	152
Sources for Audio-Visual Aids	153

PART ONE

CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study is to prepare an annotated bibliography of instructional aids for developing social studies concepts in the kindergarten.

The entire kindergarten program comprises experiences in social living for the child. The kindergarten child makes his beginnings in the understandings of this world through the development of his attitudes toward society and his discovery of ways of constructive participation. Therefore, it is necessary and important to guide the child's social learning by facilitating instructional aids that deal with the home, school, and community about him.

Such materials to be used include stories, games, songs, rhythms, dramatizations, pictures, films, toys, puzzles, and miscellaneous material.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Preston says:

Social education embraces more than social studies, and is transmitted through many channels. These include the school's atmosphere, the grouping of pupils' standards of approved social behavior, and school-home-community relations. A child's community may be regarded as that segment of his environment which he can readily explore independently.¹

Since most children are eager to start school and look forward to it, it is important that they get a good start. The kindergarten teacher faces the problem of giving the children the proper introduction into school life so that they may develop the joy for school which will carry them over difficult days and problems bound to arise from time to time.

Wills and Stegeman state:

Kindergarten is for many children the first introduction to a social group. Consequently, kindergarten carries the responsibility for wholesome beginnings of adjustment to society. Here the foundation is laid for the children to gain a feeling of accomplishment through doing, to add to security through satisfying experiences, and to gain a sense of importance in a social world. The alert teacher guides each child toward emotional security, wholesome physical activity, stable social adjustment, creative use of materials, and satisfactory solving of daily problems. Each child through his membership in flexible groups and participation in selected activities is offered an opportunity to 'feel his wings' in a variety

¹Ralph C. Preston, Teaching Social Studies in the Elementary School (New York: Rinehart and Company, 1950), pp. 9-10.

of experiences.²

Wesley defines social studies in this manner:

The social studies deal with human beings and their relationships. Science deals with things, language with communication, mathematics with quantities, and art with esthetics, but the social studies deal with the relationships of people. The center of emphasis is upon relationship rather than upon individuals, upon social activities rather than individual performances. The social studies stress the fact that society makes individuals, rather than the fact that society is composed of individuals. The social processes are more important than the social structure, although the social studies try to describe the structure as well as to explain the processes.

The social studies emphasize groups. The fact of individual differences is neither ignored or denied, but the fact of individual similarities is stressed. No man lives to himself, and the social studies are devoted to a description of that life of man beyond himself.³

The social needs are numerous and varied and should be provided for throughout school years. These needs are the joint obligation of home and community, as well as school, in which parents, interested adults, social institutions, and society in general have their obligations.

The social studies in kindergarten, as well as in the other grades, have as their chief aim the development of understanding of the society in which the child lives.

Wills and Stegeman relate:

The kindergarten child's society consists of classmates, other children of the school, home members, teachers, neighborhood playmates, and perhaps Sunday School or dancing classes. He makes beginnings in understanding the world, starts developing attitudes toward society, and

²Clarice D. Wills and William H. Stegeman, Living in the Kindergarten (Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 1950), p. 29.

³Edgar B. Wesley, Teaching Social Studies in the Elementary School, Rev. Ed. (Boston: D. C. Heath and Co., 1952), p.12.

discovers ways of constructed participation by first learning to adjust to his immediate group or groups. He may be considered as standing at the central core of a spiral of social concepts which winds outward and enlarges as he grows in social experiences. Children who come from homes where there are only a few members in their family group are taught in kindergarten to cooperate, to get along with others, and to begin to subordinate their own wishes to that of the group. Hence, they are experiencing social living through group discipline and specific standards of behavior.⁴

In addition to furnishing opportunities for social living, this program for social living meets a fundamental need of the child by systematically widening his knowledge and understanding of the world that exists beyond his own small society. Gans⁵ in her Teaching Young Children discusses ideas and principles in the language that is applicable and intelligent to teachers and prospective teachers of young children as well as to parents and those in related fields. Anyone interested in young children will definitely find this book most useful.

Michaelis says:

Attention is being focused upon group action and the child's relationship with others in Home, School and Community. Ways in which people in the community, the state, the nation, and other lands work together democratically to meet their common needs are likewise being emphasized. In short, practical firsthand experiences in Democratic living are coupled with studies of Democracy.⁶

He concludes:

Social studies can and do make many specific contributions to self-realization, human relationship, economic

⁴Wills and Stegeman, op. cit., p. 211.

⁵Roma Gans, Celia B. Stendler, and Millie Almy, Teaching Young Children (New York: World Book Co., 1952).

⁶John U. Michaelis, Social Studies for Children in a Democracy (New York: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1950), p. 25.

efficiency, and civic responsibility.⁷

The San Francisco Public School Curriculum Bulletin states:

It is the aim of social studies instruction to develop educated citizens who will know the Democratic principles, who will understand their value, and who will act upon these principles in all personal and group relationships.⁸

The school and home are brought closer together by this process of education, thus developing the child into a well-adjusted member of a larger social group. The rich experiences provided with the kindergarten as a laboratory (setting of interest for physically active children to explore and experiment in) under the leadership of a teacher and with parent cooperation, helps the child to become self-confident, cooperative and enables him to learn to be independent.

Moffatt and Howell say:

In the kindergarten the social studies are not confined to definite topics. However, certain basic areas of living are explored, and children gain from the experiences related to Home, School and Community.⁹

⁷Ibid., p. 4.

⁸Curriculum Bulletin, Teaching Guide, Social Studies Through Grade Six (San Francisco: San Francisco Public Schools, 1947), p. 21.

⁹Maurice P. Moffatt and Hazel W. Howell, Elementary Social Studies Instruction (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1952), p. 7.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The kindergarten plays an important role in the all-around development of the child; therefore, it was realized that a need for instructional aids relating to the Home, School and the Community would greatly benefit the child in enriching his social growth and in helping him to live happily, comfortably, and constructively with other people.

After selecting this topic for research referring to instructional aids of the Home, School and Community, many hours were spent at the Boston Public Library. It was necessary to weed out those stories, games, etc., which refer to the social studies of the Home, the School and Community.

In order to decide definitely on Home, School and Community as definite approaches, many courses of study were examined from many places, such as Gloucester, Boston, Brookline, New York, and other sections of the country. The research library at Boston University helped in determining which course of study could be used as a guide, and it was finally decided that the Brookline Course of Study for Kindergarten was a flexible one and as satisfactory as any. Thus, the beginnings of research and a definite plan of approach to this problem were started in the development of Home, School and Community.

Poems were selected with the aid of Index of Children's Poetry, a collection of children's poems indexed by title, author, subject and first line. The Subject Index to Children's Plays proved helpful in giving suitable age level, scenes, acts and number of characters necessary. The Children's Catalog was one of the most useful tools in that books are listed alphabetically by author, title and subject, giving a brief annotated entry.

The magazines selected for this study were Child Life, Children's Playmate, American Childhood, Jack and Jill, Humpty Dumpty's Magazine for Little Children. Many dramatizations were found useful as well as the stories of arts and handcrafts. The American Junior Red Cross Magazine was particularly good for stories, poems and puzzles. Periodicals such as The Instructor were inspected, and many stories for the kindergarten child were approved. Other magazines such as The Grade Teacher were examined, but did not prove useful in the study of the kindergarten child.

The J. L. Hammett Company of Boston has a wealth of toys, games and puzzles suitable for the kindergarten child. Browsing through this selection, the writer particularly found the Sifo Toys and Puzzles excellent. The Instructor felt cut-outs for arts and crafts are also found at Hammett's and are useful for various subject studies. The Jordan Marsh Company and Gilchrist Company, department stores in Boston, which feature toys, games, puzzles for children of all ages proved helpful

in the completion of one phase of the thesis. Mr. Wells of the Gilchrist Company was particularly cooperative, and the use of his reference material proved very valuable in distinguishing the type of toy and the age level. The Toys and Novelties 1954 and 1955 Buyers Guide lists the toy companies, their locations, descriptions and type of toys manufactured.

The Boston Music Company has an excellent selection of various types of recordings suitable for Home, School and Community. The voices chosen for the records are true-tone and understandable to the child. Song books and game books, plus textbooks found in the Boston Public Schools were a fruitful aid in the development of this study. A visit to the Eagleston Library at Hyannis, Massachusetts, gave a few listings of games, plays and dances.

The picture-book stories in the W. W. Woolworth Company and other chain stores proved to be valuable in unearthing many appealing stories and poems and games for the kindergarten.

Definite films and filmstrips on the subject of School, Home and Community can be obtained at Boston University and were used in the preparation of this study.

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- Gans, Roma, Celia B. Stendler, and Millie Almy, Teaching Young Children. New York: World Book Company, 1952.
- Heffernan, Helen, Guiding the Young Child. Boston: D. C. Heath Company, 1951.
- Michaelis, John U., Social Studies for Children in a Democracy. New York: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1950.
- Moffatt, Maurice P., and Hazel W. Howell, Elementary Social Studies Instruction. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1952.
- Preston, Ralph C., Teaching Social Studies in the Elementary School. New York: Rinehart and Company, 1950.
- Wesley, Edgar B., and Mary A. Adams, Teaching Social Studies in the Elementary School. Boston: D. C. Heath Company, 1952.
- Willcockson, Mary, Social Education of Young Children. Washington, D.C.: National Council for the Social Studies, 1950.
- Wills, Clarice D., and William H. Stegeman, Living in the Kindergarten. Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 1950.
- San Francisco Public Schools, Curriculum Bulletin, Teaching Guide, Social Studies Through Grade Six. San Francisco: Public Schools, 1947.

PART TWO

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

HOME - FAMILY

HOME - FAMILY

DANCES

LaSalle, Dorothy, "Hansel and Gretel," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., 1951. Pp. 90-91.

A double circle is formed facing clockwise with inside hands joined. Right foot is placed first, then the left foot, round and round and back again.

_____, "I See You," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., 1951. Pp. 96-97.

This is a gay Swedish dance in which the head and upper part of the body carry the rhythm in the first part of the dance.

Wier, Albert C., "Dolly's Dance," Young America's Music. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939. P. 134.

Some of the first lessons in dancing are introduced in this frolic number.

DRAMATIZATIONS

Bertail, Inez, "Jack and Jill," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 83.

One child is chosen for Jack and the other for Jill. A beach pail is used for dramatizing the song. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

_____, "Little Miss Muffet," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 85.

A kindergarten chair can be used as a tuffet, and one child is chosen to be little Miss Muffet and another the spider. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

DRAMATIZATIONS (Continued)

Elliot, Gabrielle and Arthur Forbush, "Dressing Up," Games for Every Day. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930. Pp. 291-292.

Children love to pretend. A property trunk or packing box in the attic or cellar or any type of treasure chest for supplying costumes or accessories for dressing up give children great pleasure.

McConathy, Osbourne, "Housecleaning Song," Music for Early Childhood. New York: Silver Brudett Company, 1952. P. 12. Illustrations by Lillian Chestney and Ellen Simon.

Little by little the child is led to see home life responsibilities. A family living program can be carried on and a variety of suggestions for dramatizing can be used.

FILMS

Appreciating our Parents. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color.)

This is a simple story of how a boy discovers how much his parents do for him each day, and he sees how he can repay them. Lessons in family cooperation are presented in an easy and understandable manner.

Autumn is an Adventure. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

The adventures of two children, including a variety of autumn activities - getting ready for winter, autumn beauty, animal preparation for winter, bird migration, and farmer harvesting the crops - are shown in this film.

Courtesy for Beginners. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Variety of role-playing activities present the fundamentals of courtesy which the children love.

FILMS (Continued)

Family Teamwork. Frith Films. (Sixteen minutes in color.)

This is a story of an American family showing how parents and children can work together in and outside of the home and how they help each other. Genuine respect and affection for each member of the family is demonstrated throughout this picture.

Golden Rule. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Every-day situations are dramatized in which children are encouraged to apply the golden rules to their own activities.

Good Eating Habits. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Bill becomes ill because of improper eating habits. This is a lesson to children in proper eating habits.

Greek Children. Encyclopedia Britannica No. 92. (Twenty Minutes in black and white.)How Billy Keeps Clean. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Billy can keep clean and healthy although he plays hard.

How Plants Help Us. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Steve bicycles to his uncle's farm and observes the plants and realizes how helpful they are.

Let's Measure Inches, Feet and Yards. Coronet Films. One reel, black and white and in color.)

Jimmy and his father examine the ruler together and play a game finding the length of familiar objects, thus learning how to estimate inches, feet and yards. Very good for the grades and useful in kindergarten.

FILMS (Continued)

Measurement. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

From the moment Don gets out of bed life is interwoven with measurement of some sort. This film includes simple illustrations of his experiences.

Norwegian Children. Encyclopedia Brittanica No. 88. Ten minutes in black and white.)

Pioneer Home. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

What part did children play in the every-day family life? How did pioneer people live? What was a pioneer home like? This is an educational film used in the primary grades but useful for kindergarten children.

Rest that Builds Good Health. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Eric and his schoolmates learn how to develop good rest habits. Children learn how important good rest habits are to essential growth and the well-being of the child.

Rumpelstiltskin. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

This is a simple story of a man who lost his temper and of fair Juliana and her task of spinning straw into gold.

Safe Living at Home. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Following general rules helps children to be alert and careful; guides for safe living at home are illustrated in this film.

Sleeping Beauty. Films for Children, Inc., Producers. (One and one quarter reels, black and white and in color.)

The prince awakens the sleeping princess by a kiss after one hundred years.

Spanish Children. Encyclopedia Brittanica No. 81. (Black and white.)

The Dairy Farm. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

The farmer is at work cultivating, harvesting, and storing crops, and the dairy man is feeding the cows. The children are helping with the farm. Thus, children learn the routine life on a dairy farm.

The Hopi Indians. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Children observe a typical Indian working and performing his ceremonies against a colorful background of his Western home. Used in the grades but useful to kindergarten children.

The Three Wishes. Films for Children, Inc., Producers. (One reel, black and white and in color.)

Catherine and her simple husband John lost the bright promises of the three magic wishes by carelessly wasting them.

What the Frost Does. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Seasonal changes and effects of frost excite a little boy; he finds a pumpkin in his father's field and watches eagerly until frost time to pick it.

What Time Is It? Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

Many devices for telling time help Barbara prepare for her birthday party as she learns to tell the time by the clock and the calendar.

Your Family. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

The Brents, through mutual understanding, accept responsibility and cooperate, thus achieving that vital sense of unity which makes for a happy home.

FILMS (Continued)

Your Health. Coronet Films. (One reel in black and white and in color.)

The Baxter family keep healthy by taking pride in their personal appearance, getting proper rest and food, and maintaining a cheerful and friendly attitude, thus establishing a healthy, happy home.

FINGERPLAYS

Bertail, Inez, "Dance Thumbkin Dance," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P.42. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

This is a fingerplay song in which the thumb is moved and then all the fingers are in motion. Each finger in order is moved during the first two lines of the song, and then all the fingers join in. Instead of the names given here, any name may be substituted for each finger.

_____, "This Little Pig," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 71. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

Originally, this was a baby game played with the toes, starting with the big toe. Kindergarten children use their fingers.

_____, "Peas Porridge Hot," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 74. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

Two children face each other and clap their hands together. This finger play can also be used for "One, Two, Buckle My Shoe."

Elliot, Gabrielle, and Arthur Forbush, "Peas Porridge Hot," Games for Every Day. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930.

This is played with all the fingers.

FINGERPLAYS (Continued)

Landeck, Beatrice, "The Mocking Bird," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloan Associates, Inc., 1950. P. 97. Illustrated by David Stone Martin.

This is a hand-clapping game played by two children, which is somewhat like the pat-a-cake game.

Poulsson, Emilie, "All for Baby," Finger Plays. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company, 1893. P. 38.

The ball, the hammer, the music, the soldiers, the trumpet, the peek-a-boo, the umbrella, and the baby's cradle are played by the children.

Wood, Ray, "Home," The American Mother Goose. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., Inc., 1940. Pp. 108-109. Illustrations by Edward Hargis.

This is fingerplay, making mother's looking glass, baby's cradle, knives and forks, and the table.

GAMES

Forbush, William Byron and Harry R. Allen, "Who is Knocking at My Door?" Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1927. P. 7.

One player blinds his eyes. A circle formed around the player turns with the player pointing to one child. The child pointed to says, "Good morning, Frank." Frank must then answer by saying "Good morning" and guessing the name of the child who spoke to him. He has three guesses before the circle moves around again, and if he fails he must point to another child. There are variations to this game in which a child may sit in the middle of the circle and teacher or one child may choose someone to knock at the door of the child seated in the middle of the circle.

GAMES (Continued)

Frankel, Lillian, and Godfrey Frankel, "Little Sally Saucer,"
Best Games for Girls. New York: Sterling Publishing Co.,
 1952. P. 60.

Sally sits in the middle of the circle with her folded hands in her lap as if she were crying. The other children walk around her in a circle. She dramatizes her actions and the one pointed to becomes Sally.

North, Robert, "Did you Ever See a Lassie?" Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 36.

This is a singing game in which a laddie or a lassie is chosen, and the children imitate the motion the child performs.

_____, "Farmer in the Dell," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 26.

A child representing a farmer stands in the center of the circle and chooses another child for his wife. This child, in turn, chooses another for the child, and so on, until the cheese is chosen. There are many variations to this game.

_____, "John Brown's Baby," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 43.

After singing the whole song through once, the word "baby" is omitted the second time, and the rocking motion of a baby is imitated in its place. Singing the song again the word "cold" is omitted, and a cough is substituted. Each time another word is omitted, and the action is performed in its place.

_____, "Lazy Mary," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 32.

This is a singing game about lazy Mary and her mother.

GAMES (Continued)

_____, "Mother, May I?" Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 122.

Someone is chosen to be mother. Mother stands near the goal line but faces the players. Each player takes a turn asking, "Mother, may I," while the other players try to move without permission. If mother sees them, they must go back to the starting line. The one to reach the goal first wins.

_____, "Mulberry Bush," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 20.

The children clap hands and form a circle. As they circle around in each stanza, each player imitates the action he sings pertaining to the chores each day of the week.

_____, "Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 14.

A game about the farmer and his crops in which the farmer is chosen and a circle is formed around him. In the following stanza he performs the actions named, and the players imitate. He then chooses a partner and, in the last stanza the farmer and his wife bow and kneel and then rise. A new farmer is chosen and the game is repeated.

_____, "Stir the Soup," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1947. P. 123.

There are chairs in a circle. The one who is "it" stands in the center pretending to stir soup with a stick, and when he taps three times with the stick and drops it, everyone scrambles for a seat. The one left is "it", and the game is repeated.

HANDCRAFT

Beard, Lina and Adelia B. Beard, "Envelope Toys," Little Folks Handy Book. New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1910.
Pp. 48-52.

Bed, table, sofa, chair, bathtub, and bungalow are all made from envelopes.

HANDCRAFT (Continued)

_____, "Old Visiting Cards," Little Folks Handy Book. New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1910. Pp. 90-97.

Old visiting cards are used for tropical houses, pagodas and other types of houses. Cards are also used for furniture.

_____, "Paper Building," Little Folks Handy Book. New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1910. Pp. 1-14.

Paper building of camp chair, pyramid, garden wall and a gateway are made. Berry baskets are used for doll's furniture, and straw and paper for table, bed and chairs.

_____, "Spool Houses," Little Folks Handy Book. New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1910. Pp. 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

Houses made from spools are very effective. Also bedroom sets, kitchen sets and dining room tables can be made from spools.

Botts, Davi, "Miss Worth," Children's Activities. Chicago: Child Training Association, Inc., Ella H. Wells, Publisher, March, 1955. P. 41.

These are cut-outs of a nurse.

Canfield, Dorothy and Others, "Dolls and Dolls' Houses," What Shall We Do Now? New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1907, 1922. Pp. 217-262.

Dolls' houses and dolls are made of cardboard and paper.

Horowitz, Caroline, "Clothespin Baby," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1945, Pp. 26-27.

The necessary materials for a clothespin baby are a clothespin, piece of cloth, cotton, scissors, needle and thread, paste and crayon.

HANDCRAFT (Continued)

_____, "Playing House," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1945. Pp. 38-39.

A stove and refrigerator are made from cardboard. Crayons, paper clips, adhesive tape are the materials used in playing house, and five children or more can play.

_____, "Shoe Box Cradle," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1945. P. 31.

Sturdy cradles can be made from a shoe box.

Moberly, Chauncy, "Crinolin Doll," Jack and Jill. Philadelphia: Curtis Publishing Co., July 1955. P. 18.

It shows how to make a crinolin doll from a pipe cleaner, baking cup and a piece of paper.

Parents Magazine, "Wake Up Miss Sleepy Head," Humpty Dumpty Magazine for Little Children. Bergenfield, New Jersey: Parents Magazine Press Inc., July 1955. Pp. 21-23.

Instructions for cut-outs are given, showing what happens when mother raises the window shades as Jill finds it hard to get up.

Tipton, Edna Sibley, "A Mother's Day Party," Parties and Picnics for Very Young People. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1931. Pp. 209-214.

A Mother's Day party for children to give, including invitations, mother pictures, games and food.

Walz, Bernice, "A Birthday Party," Children's Playmate Magazine. Cleveland: A. R. Mueller Printing and Lithograph Company, June 1955. Pp. 28-30.

If you ever have a birthday party in June (the month of flowers), directions are given for invitations, place cards, flower party favors, party hats, etc.

MAGAZINES

Guarino, C. E., "The Finest Birthday," Child Life. Boston:

Child Life, Inc., June, July, 1955. Pp. 16-17

Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole did not have enough chairs when they gave their little boy a birthday party. However, a sunny day and Mr. O'Toole's ingenuity solved this problem, resulting in the finest birthday the little boy ever had.

Lattimore, Eleanor Frances, "Georgette and the Big Umbrella,"

American Junior Red Cross. Washington, D.C.: American

National Red Cross, 1955. Pp. 4-7.

Georgette was an eight year old French girl who helped her grandmother while her mother and father worked in the vineyard. On Sundays her grandma would carry the big umbrella when she went visiting. When grandma's umbrella leaked, Georgette sold her pet goose to buy a new umbrella for grandma and was rewarded by being allowed to use the old umbrella to shade herself and the six goslings she loved.

Parents Magazine Press, "Wake Up, Miss Sleepy Head," Humpty

Dumpty's Magazine for Little Children. Bergenfield, New

Jersey: Parents Magazine Press, Inc., July 1955. Pp. 21-23.

Jill finds it hard to wake up for school.

PLAYS

Barr, June, "A Present for Mother," 100 Plays for Children.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 336-340. (Approximately 10 minutes.)

Each animal tells Janie and Bill what he thinks is the best Mother's Day present, but it is the wise owl who is able to help the children.

Howard, Helen Littler, "Mother's Gift," 100 Plays for Children.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 341-344. (Ten minutes.)

Dickie's greatest gift to his mother was his kind deeds to his animal friends. His willingness to serve others proved his real love, and no other gift to mother could have given her more pleasure.

POETRY

Allen, Beulah Williams, "I Am Growing Up," American Childhood.

Springfield: Milton Bradley Co., June 1955. P. 27.

It tells of the many things a child can do when he grows up.

Bescow, Elsa, "The Tale of the Wee Little Old Woman," Read to Me Story Book. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947.

Pp. 31-32.

This is the story of a wee woman who had a wee house.

Brown, Margaret Wise, "Two Farmers," Read to Me Story Book.

New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. Pp. 20-25.

Margaret Wise Brown tells the story of a very big farm and a very little farmer who had farms side by side.

Farjeon, Eleanor, "A Drink of Water," Poems for Children. New

York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 95.

When a child is put to bed and the lonesomeness for his mother takes hold, he pretends to want a drink of water just to have her near.

_____, "Bedtime," Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 92.

Children tease to stay up five minutes more and finally plead for four, three, two and then one minute.

_____, "Breakfast," Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 86.

When you get out of bed wrong leg first, the breakfast is usually the worst.

_____, "Going to Bed," Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 93.

Preparations for bed are usually a painful task.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "The Mother's Tale," Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 76.

The children keep asking mother for just one more story before bed until she goes on and on telling more and more stories.

_____, "The Sounds in the Evening," Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 94.

Things that happen in a house in the evening are typical of a home at night.

_____, "The Quarrel," Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 89.

When two brothers quarrel, one realizes he was wrong and they become friends.

Gouled, Vivian G., "Out with Mother," American Childhood.

Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Co., May 1955. P. 16,

When the child goes out with his mother, he does many things and has many experiences.

Hilsabeck, Emily M., "Quiet Please," Children's Activities.

Chicago: Childhood Association, Inc., Ella H. Wells, Publisher, February 1955. P. 7.

When baby is asleep, mother asks the children to pretend they are mice.

Huffard, Grace Thompson and Laura Mae Carlisle, "Animal Crackers,"

My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 16.

Christopher Mauley tells of animal crackers and cocoa to drink as one of the finest suppers. What would you choose if you were offered a treat?

_____, "Big Brother," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 9.

Elizabeth Maddox Roberts in her poem tells of brother Clarence going to school and all he learns and what he can do.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "Blue Shoes," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 8.

Kate Greenaway calls baby "Blue Shoes" and cautions that she must not go out alone until she is older.

_____, "Father's Story," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John S. Winston Co., 1934. P. 22.

Elizabeth Maddox Roberts tells of the children's delight in listening to father's story while waiting for dinner.

_____, "Mother," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 5.

Eleanor Farjeon gives a beautiful description of mother to the little child.

_____, "My Shadow," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 72.

Robert Louis Stevenson tells of the tricks a little shadow plays. Children love this poem and enjoy the action.

_____, "Please," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 81.

Rose Fyleman tells children about fairies and how to be careful not to tread on them for they are all about.

_____, "The Baby," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 7.

George MacDonald in his poem gives a delightful description of a dear little baby, so soft and beautiful.

_____, "The Fairy Book," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 24.

Abbie Farewell Brown tells how mother takes the fairy book to tell the children about fairy land.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "The Grandmother," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 14.

Elizabeth Maddox Roberts tells what grandma does when she comes to our house.

_____, "The Old Doll," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 51.

Wilhelmina Seegmiller tells of Lucy Mae, the rag doll, who is dearly loved.

_____, "To Baby," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 8.

Kate Greenaway tells about a baby who is just a year old.

_____, "Setting the Table," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 17.

Dorothy Aldis tells of the happiness of seeing everything looking pretty on the table.

_____, "We Thank Thee," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 31.

This is a prayer of thanks to the members of our family and to the Lord for all the wonders of nature.

Lindgren, Elsie S., "On Mother's Day," Wee Wisdom. Lee's Summit, Missouri: Unity School of Christianity, May 1955. P. 6.

The love for mother and her returned love is so beautifully shown in this little verse.

Skinner, Ada M. and Frances Gillespy Wicks, "A Good Boy," A Child's Own Book of Verse. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. P. 26.

Robert Louis Stevenson tells of the little boy who, upon waking, was happy and good all the day because he never said ugly words.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "I Love You, Mother," A Child's Own Book of Verse.

New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. P. 69.

Joy Allison tells the story of the three children who said they loved their mother. However, mother knew which one really loved her by the kind deeds that were performed.

_____, "One, Two, Three," A Child's Own Book of Verse. New

York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. P. 89.

Henry C. Bunner tells the story of a game of hide and seek that a dear old, old lady and a three and a half year old boy played.

Wilson, Madeline G., "Pals," Child Life. Boston: Child Life, Inc., June, July, 1955. P. 18.

A little boy tells how he is pals with his father and hopes he will grow up to be like his father.

PUZZLES

Anonymous, "Using Your Mind for Fun," Highlights. Columbus:

Highlights for Children, Inc., May 1955. P. 10.

This is a lesson in differentiation and comparison between children. There are also pictures of articles used in a home asking which hand you use the most with these articles.

Anonymous, "Find the Hidden Fish," Humpty Dumpty Magazine for

Little Children. Bergenfield, New Jersey: Parents' Magazine Press, Inc., July 1955. Pp. 16-17.

Dolly's father told her there were lots of fish at the beach, but she can't find any. Perhaps you can find six fish hiding in this picture.

"A Series of Nested Houses," The Embossing Company, New York.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, Order No. 156.

These houses can be used for unit work.

PUZZLES (Continued)

Playskool Puzzle Plaques, "Jack and Jill," Chicago: Playskool Mfg. Co., No. 185-9 (16 pieces).

Jack and Jill come tumbling down the hill.

_____, "Jack and the Beanstalk," Chicago: Playskool Mfg. Co., No. 185-12 (22 pieces).

Jack is climbing the beanstalk.

_____, "Little Red Riding Hood," Chicago: Playskool Mfg. Co., No. 185-11 (20 pieces).

Little Red Riding Hood knocks at her grandma's door.

_____, "Old Woman in the Shoe," Chicago: Playskool Mfg. Co., No. 185-6 (12 pieces).

This is a puzzle of the old woman and her shoe.

"Sifo Puzzles," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company.

Peter Pumpkin Eater - 27 pieces - No. 1M
 Miss Muffet - 18 pieces - No. 5M
 Jack and Jill - 28 pieces - No. 7M
 Little Jack Horner - 15 pieces - No. 9M
 Old Woman in the Shoe - 24 pieces - No. 11M
 King Cole - 20 pieces - No. 12M
 Red Riding Hood - 18 Pieces - No. 13M
 Hansel and Gretel - 25 pieces - No. 14M5
 Ginger Bread Man - 15 pieces - No. 17M
 Cinderella - 25 pieces - No. 23M5
 Alice in Wonderland - 24 pieces - No. 24M5

These are Mother Goose characters in puzzle form.

RECORDS

A Child's First Games, Decca, Children's Reading Service (Record Division). New York: 45 rpm. Songs by Frank Luther.

An excellent series of first records for babies by a singer-educator of wide experience. Mother and baby can play many games while Mr. Luther sings. The other series are: "First Toys," "First Dolls," "First Birthday," and "First Rides."

RECORDS (Continued)

After Daddy Comes Home, Children's Reading Service (Record Division). New York: Single 10" 78 rpm. Sung by Lee Sweetland.

The child anticipates when Daddy comes home. They sing a funny song, play horse and ride over the ocean.

Birthday Fun, Children's Reading Service (Record Division).

New York: Single 10" 78 rpm and 45 rpm. Also single 7" 45 rpm. Sung by Dennis Day.

Dennis Day and his fine voice dramatize "Birthday Fun" and the "Unbirthday Song" from Alice in Wonderland and are thoroughly enjoyable.

Dancing Doll, Children's Reading Service (Record Division).

New York: Single 33 1/3 rpm and 45 rpm, single 7" 45 rpm. Dramatized by Milstein.

This is a musical sketch of the winding up and dancing of a mechanical doll.

Every Day We Grow, Children's Reading Service (Record Division).

New York: Album of Two 10" 78 rpm. Vocalist Glazer.

Delightful story of how a little boy and a possum use a song to find the boy's mother and father.

Hansel and Gretel, Children's Reading Service (Record Division),

New York. (Excerpts) Single 10" 33 1/3 rpm. Carmen Dragon and his orchestra.

Children love the selections from the opera.

I'm a Little Teapot, Decca, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. 78 rpm and 45 rpm. Sung by Kitty Kallen.

Children enjoy the catchy tunes and have fun acting out the words about the teapot.

RECORDS (Continued)

I'm Dressing Myself, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10" 78 rpm. Sung by Gene Lowell. Songs by Gene Lowell that help make the dressing routine fun.

Singing in the Kitchen, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10" 78 rpm.

These Creole tunes have catchy words about food and cooking. This is excellent to use when children are playing house and also to stimulate interest in the activities of the home.

Sleepy Family, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10" 78 rpm.

This is a mother's lullaby introducing a fanciful tale.

Songs of Raggedy Ann, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Album of two 10" 78 rpm and 45 rpm records and also an album of two 7" 45 rpm records. Told by Jack Arthur.

Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy recount their adventures.

Why Do I Have to Go to Sleep, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 12" 78 rpm.

This is a dramatized story with sound effects answering the questions that are constantly asked to parents and teachers.

RHYTHMS

Crowninshield, Ethel, "Dancing Doll," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 22.

The children pretend they are dollies, and some one child winds them and the dollies dance.

RHYTHMS (Continued)

_____, "The Clown," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 24.

The children pretend they are clowns.

LaSalle, Dorothy, "The Mechanical Doll," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades, Revised. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. P. 29.

The doll is wound up and moved jerkily until the spring unwinds, causing her movements to slow up until she finally bends over.

_____, "The Lullaby," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades, Revised. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. P. 30.

Variations to rocking the cradle.

SONGS

Armitage, Theresa and Peter W. Dykema and Gladys Pitcher, Editors, "I Walk and Talk with Father," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 10.

It tells of the fun that a little boy has when he takes a walk with father.

_____, "Mother's Day," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 101

It tells how a child can repay mother for her kindness.

_____, "My Present," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 50.

Mother goes to town and buys a new dress for her little girl.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "Slumber Song," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 131.

No harm will come when a little child sleeps on his mother's arm.

Baker, Clara Belle, Editor, "The Dolly," Songs for the Little Child. New York: The Abington Press, 1921. p. 61.

The dear little dolly is described and it tells what the little child does with her.

Coleman, Satis N. and Alice G. Thorn, Editors, "Cradle Song," Singing Time, New York: John Day Co., 1929. P. 48.

Baby is rocked to sleep, and when a star appears in the sky they both will be sleeping.

_____, "Go to Sleep," Singing Time. New York: John Day Co., 1929. P. 19.

Little boys and girls go to sleep. You can have little dollies go to sleep.

_____, "The Gingerbread Boy," Singing Time. New York: John Day Co., 1939. P. 45.

The story of baking a little gingerbread boy at home, using raisins for his eyes and buttons in a row.

Crowninshield, Ethel, Editor, "Gingerbread Boy," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 16.

It tells about the gingerbread boy who is good and sweet.

_____, "Indian," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 56.

Indian boys make a lot of noise, but when they go to their wigwams, they step softly.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "Little White Sheep," New Songs and Games. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1952. P. 4.

The child counts little white sheep to go to sleep.

_____, "My Dolly," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 21.

The dolly and all her toys are asleep, so she goes to sleep herself.

Pitts, Lila Belle, Maybelle Glenn, and Lorrain E. Walters, Editors, "Walking," The Kindergarten Book. New York: Ginn and Co., 1949. P. 46.

The children have to run and skip when they take a walk with daddy in order to keep up with him.

_____, "I Have a Little Sister," The Kindergarten Book. New York: Ginn and Co., 1949. P. 46.

The child has a sister and a dog, and the three of them have fun in the sun.

_____, "Pinky Winky Baby," The Kindergarten Book. New York: Ginn and Co., 1949. P. 47.

It describes the Pinky Winky Baby, and tells how the child loves him.

STORIES

Bannon, Laura May, Big Brother. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co., 1950. Illustrated by the author.

When sister Sally's doll is stranded in deep water and menaced by an enormous bullfrog, big brother Dick cannot fail her. He must and does find a way to rescue it.

The illustrations are colorful, but people look flat and limp. However, large and simple type make it suitable for second grade readers.

STORIES (Continued)

_____, The Best House in the World. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1952. Illustrated by the author.

Sammy thought it would be fun to live in a nest or a hole in the old apple tree. Stripety cat told him his house was the best in the world, but Sammy had to find out for himself. Delightful illustrations.

Broderick, Jessica Potter, Find the Way Home. Chicago: Rand McNally Co., Elf Book. (25 cents cloth bound)

A delightful story about Davey and his experiences on the farm at springtime. It is his keen observations that enable him to remember the crossroads back home, where he vows he will never again disobey his mother's wish to stay near home.

Children love this story, and it tests their keenness and powers of observation. The pictures are gay and very colorful.

Bryant, Bernice, Follow the Leader. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1950. Illustration by Beryl Bailey-Jones.

The advantages of getting along with others are presented in this story of Butch, a small boy who learns the hard way to follow the leader and to cooperate with his playmates.

Bryant, Sara Cone, Epaminondas and his Auntie. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1953. Illustrated by Inez Hogan.

Epaminondas' auntie gives him something to take home each time he visits her. His comical blunders in transporting the gifts make amusing reading.

Bulla, Clyde, Riding the Pony Express. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1948. Illustrated by Grace Paull.

Dick's visit to his father, a pony express rider, leads to many adventures in the pioneer west.

STORIES (Continued)

Burton, Virginia Lee, The Little House. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1942. Illustrated by the author.

Awarded The Caldecott Medal. "The text is rhythmical and lovely, and the pictures are full of fascinating details" - New York Times.

Clark, Ann Nolan, Little Navajo Bluebird. New York: Viking Press, 1943. Illustrated by Paul Lantz.

Appealing story of a modern Navajo child. Story is rich in background of Indian home life and the arts and crafts of a people.

Flack, Marjorie, Wait for William. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1935. Illustrated by the author.

A jolly little story with a pleasant touch of humor, and repetition that will make it easy reading for beginners. Delightful pictures gay with color, in which we seem to see the circus move along before our eyes.

_____, William and His Kittan. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1938. Illustrated by the author.

This is outstanding for its well-knit plot. It is generously illustrated and pleasantly realistic.

Foster, Joanna, Pete's Puddle. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1950. Illustrated by author.

Pete enjoys rainy days when he can wade in the big puddle, sail his boat, and watch reflections. Illustrated in simple strokes and primary colors.

Eager, Edward, Red Head. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1951. Illustrated by Louis Slobodkin.

This is the story of Fritz who ran away because no one would call him by his right name. He found out that worse things can happen to him than being called "Red." Gay, four-color illustrations.

STORIES (Continued)

Evans, Eva Knox, Araminta. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1935.

Illustrated by Erick Berry.

Story about a little Negro girl who lived in the city and who visited her grandma down in Alabama. They tell of the things she found out about the country. The plot is simple and direct with elements of humor and surprise.

Hader, Berta and Elmer, The Farmer in the Dell. New York:

The Macmillan Co., 1931.

Seasonal life on a small old-fashioned farm is told with many pictures and brief text.

Hunt, Mabel Leigh, The Double Birthday Present. New York:

J. B. Lippincott Co., 1947. Illustrated by Elinore Blaisdell.

When such good little Quaker twins as Susie and Sophie began to bicker all the time, grandfather felt he had to make a change in their birthday gift.

LaRue, Mabel G., Tiny Toosey's Birthday. Boston: Houghton-

Mifflin Co., 1950. Illustrated by Mary Stevens.

The Toosey's family takes a trip to the city where all sorts of delightful things happen to mother, Toosey, Tiny and his six brothers and sisters. Vivid and charming illustrations

Lindman, Major, Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Red Shoes. Chicago:

Albert Whitman & Co., 1932. Illustrated by the author.

The efforts of Snipp, Snapp and Snurr to earn money for their mother's birthday gift are lively and amusing in this Swedish tale.

McGinley, Phyllis, Plain Princess. New York: J. B. Lippincott

& Co., 1945. Illustrated by Helen Stone.

The king and queen are discouraged because the little princess, Emeraldalda, is quite plain; but Dame Goodwit believes she can change the little girl into a beautiful princess in three months. Charm, wit, and common sense are deftly combined in this endearing story.

STORIES (Continued)

_____, The Most Wonderful Doll in the World. New York: J.B.

Lippincott Co., 1951. Illustrated by Helen Stone.

Angella, the most wonderful doll in the world, existed only in the imagination of Dulcy, who had lost Angela the same day she had received her. But each time Dulcy told her story of her loss, she added some new details of the glories that were Angela's.

Reyhur, Becky and Ruth Gannett, My Mother is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard

Co., Inc., 1945. Illustrated by Ruth Gannett.

A little lost girl describes her mother as the most beautiful woman in the world to the strangers who want to help her. Old Russian tale.

Schneider, Nina, David Comes Home. International Association for Childhood Education. Told Under the Christmas Tree.

Pp. 266-83.

A Hanukah story of today.

Sharpe, Stella, Tobe. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1939.

A photographic picture book tells the family life story of a little Negro boy named Tobe, who works and plays on a North Carolina farm.

Slobodkin, Louis, Magic Michael. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1944. Illustrated by author.

In this book Michael's sister tells him how he was a cow, then a stork, a kangaroo, a rock, and hard things that you never could tell. But one day things change, for his father brought home a surprise for Michael. The fun and frolic are expressed in a series of spirited drawings and amusing verse.

_____, Mister Mushroom. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950. Illustrated by the author.

A picture-story book about a tiny little man who lived under a mushroom, his wife and their friends.

STORIES (Continued)

Usher, Peggy, Little Bitty Raindrop. Chicago: Whitman Publishing Co., 1953.

This is the story of a little bitty raindrop floating on a cloud who slipped off and did not have its parachute to get to earth. The many experiences are fantastically interesting to the young child. Reunion with its parents and relations in the ocean, and its flight back to the clouds, are told in a fascinating manner. The pictures are colorful and delightful.

Zolotow, Charlotte, The Storm Book. New York: Harper and Bros., 1952. Illustrated by Margaret Bloy Graham.

This book, with its beautiful descriptive words of sights and sounds accompanied by details and pictures in lovely soft colors, tells how a little boy in the country follows the progress of a rainstorm on a very hot summer's day, and learns through his most "understanding" mother how to accept without fear the flashes of lightning and the rumblings of thunder that accompany it. It also shows what is happening in the city, at the seashore, and in the mountains as the same summer storm sweeps over them and then departs, leaving a colorful rainbow arched across the sky.

TOYS

"Doll Bed." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 90.

Excellent for use in the kindergarten for dramatization work.

"Doll Carriage." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. C-30.

This is a folding carriage with real wire spoke wheels, rubber tires and other devices.

"Doll Cradle." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 324.

This is a cradle with bells, and is finished in maple. The two-toned patented bell rings as the cradle is rocked.

"Doll House." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 99.

This is a lithographed, two-story, metal doll house with seven rooms, consisting of living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, playroom, and terrace.

TOYS

"Doll House." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 344.

This is a two-story, six room house with a plastic stairway made of U.S. Gypsum hardboard, and beautifully finished. The interior is painted and stenciled to represent linoleum in kitchen and bath, and flecked floors in all the other rooms represent carpets.

"Dolls." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 963- Girl Doll.

No. 964 - Boy Doll.

These are kindergarten dolls, all composition, straight swivel arms, legs and head, open mouth and moving eyes, and fully and attractively dressed.

"Laundry Set." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 400V.

This set consists of wood wash tub, wood wash board, wood wringer and one box of clothespins.

_____, No. 30.

This is a child's ironing board which adjusts to four heights.

_____, No. 13.

This electric toy iron heats to realistic warmth.

_____, No. 12.

This toy iron is non-electric.

"Lacing Boot," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing

Co. Catalog No. 440, 1955.

Activity and concentration are the main factors in this game. The "old woman" and her many children are put to bed by lacing up the shoe and are taken out by unlacing the shoe and opening the door. The old woman is placed into her house through a special entrance. The six children have their special entrances.

"Little Chef Ranges." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 947.

The little chef's special deluxe electric range is specially designed to cook and bake accurately.

TOYS (Continued)

"House We Live In." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. T235.

Each of the six cards represents a room, and there is a colored picture of this room. The counters represent the various objects and furnishings found in each room.

"Kitchen Utensils Set." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 125 (seven pieces).

This is a complete kitchen utensils set.

"Magic Mary Doll." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 4132D.

This is a tall doll with a metal stand, and there are fifteen dress cut-outs held in position by magnetic attraction.

"Plastic Doll House Furniture." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

Nursery Set, No. 112, 7 pieces
Living Room Set, No. 512, 7 pieces
Bathroom Set, No. 612, 6 pieces
Kitchen Set, No. 712, 8 pieces
Bedroom Set, No. 812, 6 pieces
Dining Room Set, No. 912, 8 pieces

This durable furniture is practical and beautiful.

"Plastic Tea Sets." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 604 (46 pieces).

This is a popular new assorted pottery. (No. 145 is a service for four with 39 pieces and a table cover.)

"Small Fry Cooking Set." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 137 (16 pieces).

This consists of all the necessities for household use.

"Tru-Skin Baby Dolls." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. TR13.

The Neoprene latex body has swivel arms and legs. It has a composition infant head with metal moving eyes and eye-lashes and is stuffed with resilient wool. It is completely dressed.

TOYS (Continued)

"Wooden Doll Furniture." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

Wardrobe, No. 1220
Chiffonier, No. 1020
Three-Drawer, No. 1120

All furniture is finished in maple, and plastic hangers are included with wardrobe and chiffonier.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Posters

Elms, F. Raymond, "Children of Far Away Lands." Chicago:

Beckley-Cardy Company, 1951. Set No. 533.

Eskimos, Dutch, Arabian, Japanese and children from Switzerland and Mexico are in these posters.

Ross, Penny, "Strange Homes of Many Peoples." Chicago: Ideal

School Supply Company. Set No. 513.

Homes include log cabin, pueblo, igloo and tepee.

Pageant

Kennedy, Marion and Katherine I. Bemis, "Mother's Day,"

Special Day Pageants for Little People. New York: A. S.

Barnes and Co., 1929. P. 21.

This is a tribute to mother in which any number of children may participate.

Munger, Martha P., and Lee Elder, "Little Black Sambo," The

Book of Puppets. Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co.,

1934. Pp. 125-135.

Although this play is used for the grade child, it can be simplified to be used for the kindergarten child.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Continued)

Pageant

_____, "Little Red Riding Hood," The Book of Puppets.

Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., 1934. Pp. 153-163.

Although this play is used for the grade child, it can be simplified to be used for the kindergarten child. Stage ideas can be simplified.

Choral Speaking

Fisher, Aileen, "Who?" Holiday Programs for Boys and Girls.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1953. P. 334.

You can always depend on mother to lend a helping hand.

_____, "That's the Way Mothers Are," Holiday Programs for Boys and Girls. Boston: Plays, Inc., 1953. P. 332.

Mother's greatest pleasure is in receiving presents which her children will also enjoy.

Spamer, Claribel, "Mary's Garden," Plays. Boston: Plays, Inc., May, 1946. Pp. 55-58.

This is a play based on the story of Little Red Riding Hood who picks flowers that Mary, Quite Contrary wanted to grow in her garden. However, Winken, Sally, Billy, the farm boy, and the judges award Mary the blue ribbon for the best garden.

Flannel Board

"Instructo Flannel," Instructo. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

Nos. 5, 7.

This is a sturdy 18" x 20" board covered with long wearing flannel in soft pastel shades. It is framed in natural oak and comes complete with detachable Tilt-Rite stand. It can be used on a teacher's desk, pupils's desk or chalk tray blackboard.

No. 7 is 24" x 36" board. This board folds in half for easy storage.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Continued)

Felt-Cut-Outs

"Cinderella," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston:

J. L. Hammett Company. No. 160.

The whole story can be told from the "changing" the pumpkin into the coach, with Cinderella in rags and gown, the Prince, step-mother and step-sister.

"Little Red Riding Hood," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-

Outs. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 156.

The processed figures and settings include the wolf in two positions, Red Riding Hood, Grandma, bed and indoor and outdoor scenes. There is a clever arrangement in which the wolf gets under covers, closets open, etc.

"Mother Goose Set," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 166.

Cut-outs contain characters and settings for Jack and Jill, Peter, Peter Pumpkin Eater, and Little Miss Muffet.

HOME

ANIMALS

HOME - ANIMALS

DANCES

Crawford, Caroline, "The Little Rabbits," Dramatic Games and Dances for Little Children. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1935. P. 61-64.

The story must be told first to familiarize the children with it before the dance is attempted.

DRAMATIZATIONS

Bertail, Inez, "Old MacDonald Had a Farm," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 148.

This song can be used with many animal dramatization noises that a child can think of.

Landeck, Beatrice, "Barnyard Songs," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloan Associates, Inc., 1950. Pp. 76-77. Illustrated by David Stone Martin.

Dramatization of the animals are involved in this song.

_____, "Bingo," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Soan Associates, Inc., 1950. P. 101. Illustrated by David Stone Martin.

The farmer had a dog named "Bingo." This dramatization can be changed to horse or other animal instead of the dog.

_____, "The Old Woman and the Pig," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloan Associates, Inc., 1950. P. 27. Illustrated by David Stone Martin.

Children love the rhythmic activity of this song.

DRAMATIZATIONS (Continued)

LaSalle, Dorothy, "Peter Rabbit," Rhythm and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. Pp. 38-39.

Music suggesting light hopping movement depicts Peter Rabbit stealing into Mr. McGregor's garden, getting into trouble and finally scampering away back to his hole.

FILMS

Baby Animals. Young America Films. (Ten minutes, black and white)

It tells about the care of animals and the degree and nature of parental care and the chances for survival.

Bear and Its Relatives, The. Coronet Films. (One and one half reels, black and white)

The bear is one animal who makes a strong appeal to children. This film helps offset erroneous impressions about bears and gives accurate and scientific zoological facts. This film is used in the grades, but kindergarten children love the bear and obtain interesting information.

Elephants. Encyclopedia Brittanica Films. (Eleven minutes, black and white)

This film shows a farm where elephants are trained as circus performers. Their food, habits and the tricks they learn will amuse the children.

Farmyard Babies. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color)

Following Daisy, the farm dog, on her morning rounds, we learn about the baby animals, how they look and what they eat.

Flipper, The Seal. Coronet Films. (Ten minutes, color)

Flipper goes through his antics for the children at the zoo and one boy decides to learn more about seals. This film is excellent for language building.

FILMS (Continued)

Frisky, The Calf. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Children are taken into the barnyard where they see a lovable little calf and how he grows up.

Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This much loved story is retold in a way characteristic of its incidents and the original tale. There are three real bears in this feature which will thrill the children.

Gray Owl's Little Brother. Skibo Films. (Ten and one half minutes, black and white).

This is the story of the friendship between the gray owl, beaver and the woodsman. When the beaver meets a mate the gray owl lets him go. The beaver constructs a winter home, and a close-up of his work is shown in the film.

Hoppy, the Bunny. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

On a beautiful morning Hoppy hops out of the deep woods and meets his many animal friends. He sees a farm where he meets all the barnyard animals and is chased by a dog. The ending is a happy one as Hoppy returns home safely.

How Animals Help Us. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

While on his way to his grandfather's he finds a stray kitten. While he is deciding if this kitten will be useful enough to keep, he thinks of the animals on the farm and the help these animals are to people, providing the necessities of life.

Let's Visit a Poultry Farm. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

The poultry farm is a fascinating place for children to visit. In this film children actually see the duties performed by a farmer and his son and will be breathless as a baby chick pecks his way out of a shell.

FILMS (Continued)

The Little Red Hen. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Retelling of the famous fable of the little red hen and her experiences are valuable in offering common experiences, vocabulary building, exciting activities, and extreme interest for the little child.

Mary Had a Little Lamb. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This is the story about the poem of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." There is live action and style which thrill the children.

Mittens, the Kitten. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This is the story about a little girl and her kitten, thus developing creative expression.

Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox. Coronet Films. (One and one half reels, black and white and in color).

This film retells the tale of Paul Bunyan and Babe, the Blue Ox. Puppets are used for central characters. Children not only enjoy the story but the puppets as well.

Peddler and the Monkey, The. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This is the story of how the monkeys imitate the peddler and how he was able to accomplish what he set out for. In the film the teacher reads the story and then the children dramatize it with a great deal of pleasure.

Peppy, the Puppy. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film encourages children to tell and draw about their interesting experiences. In the grades it encourages children to read. Methods of caring and nurturing of pets is also stressed.

FILMS (Continued)

Rikki, the Baby Monkey. Encyclopedia Brittanica Films. (Ten minutes).

This is produced especially to show children how monkeys live in their native habitat.

Sparky, the Colt. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

In this film children are stimulated and interested in the world about them.

Spotty, the Story of a Fawn. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film deals with the adventures of a wild fawn in the north woods. Spotty's adventures are believable and fascinating to children. Although this film is used in the grades, the kindergarten children will derive a great deal of pleasure from it.

Squirrel and the Blue Jay, The. Impco, Inc. (Nine minutes in color).

Sammy Squirrel refuses to share the food he has stored with Bobbie Blue Jay.

Ugly Duckling, The. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

The famous Hans Christian Anderson story is retold. The setting is in Europe. The misfortunes of the unwanted "Ugly Duckling" who finally becomes a beautiful swan is beautifully photographed.

FINGERPLAYS

Elliot, Gabrielle, and Arthur Forbush, "Quacking Goose, Swan, Elephant, Rabbit," Games for Every Day. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930. Pp. 1-5.

Fingerplays showing how to form a quacking duck, a goose, a swan and a rabbit.

FINGERPLAYS (Continued)

Petersham, Maud and Miska Petersham, "Beehive," The Rooster Crows. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1945. Illustrated by the author.

A finger play making the beehive. This is an excellent aid in counting.

_____, "Five Little Rabbits," The Rooster Crows. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1945. Illustrated by the author.

Each finger play is used as the story is told. The same finger play can be used for the "Five Squirrels."

Poulsson, Emilie, "The Lambs," Finger Plays. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co., 1893. P. 14.

The meadow, the measure, the trough, the rack and the shears are pictured as different positions of the hand are made.

_____, "The Hen and the Chickens," Finger Plays. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co., 1893. P. 18.

The nest, the breaking of the shell, the pecking, the coop, and the eating are some of the hand plays described.

_____, "The Pigs," Finger Plays. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co., 1893. P. 26.

Piggie Wig and Piggie Wee were two hungry pigs.

_____, "The Squirrel," Finger Plays. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co., 1893. Pp. 46-47.

The hollow tree, the cage, the wheel, the basket, the nuts and the cracking of the nuts are skillfully described.

GAMES

Forbush, William Byron and Harry R. Allen, "Animal Chase,"

Book of Games. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1927. Pp. 4-5.

Two corners are marked off in the room and called "pens." The player called the "chaser" stands on the outside of one pen while the players are in the other pen. The chaser then calls any group of animals, i.e., "bears," and all the bears have to run into the pen without getting caught. Those caught help the chaser catch the others the next time.

_____, "Cat and Mice," Book of Games. Chicago: John C.

Winston Co., 1927. P. 12.

A table is placed in the middle of the room, and chairs are placed around it in circle formation. One player is chosen to be the "cat" and hides under the table. Two or three children are chosen to be mice and creep up to the table, scratching on it as if they were mice. The cat under the table cries out, "I am going to catch you," and scrambles from under the table after the mice. The mice are safe only when they get back to their chairs or "holes." Different sets of mice are chosen so that each gets a chance to play the game.

_____, "Have You Seen My Sheep?" Book of Games. Chicago:

The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 17.

A guessing game in which all players form a circle. One player is the "shepherd" and another the "sheep." The sheep asks, "How is he dressed?" The shepherd then describes some piece of clothing of one of the children in the circle, and the sheep tries to guess who it is. If he guesses correctly, the shepherd says "yes," and the sheep chases the player on the outside of the circle and tries to catch him. If the runner is caught, the sheep becomes the shepherd; if not, the runner becomes the shepherd.

_____, "Rabbit in a Hollow Tree," Book of Games. Chicago:

The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 30.

Players are in groups of threes with hands clasped on each other's shoulders, representing hollow trees. In each tree is a player called the "rabbit." There is one extra rabbit and a dog. The dog chases the odd rabbit who may find

GAMES (Continued)

safety in any hollow tree. Whenever the dog catches a rabbit, they change names. The game may be sung to the tune of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," using different words.

_____, "Squirrel and Nuts," Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 32.

Arrange seats in aisles, giving two directions for running. One child is chosen to be "squirrel" and carries a "nut" or object in his hand. All children sit with their heads bowed but with their right hand outstretched. When the squirrel places the nut in an outstretched hand, that child chases the "squirrel" back to his nest. If he gets back safely, the player becomes the "squirrel."

_____, "The Little Dog," Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 16.

A child who is chosen to run around a circle carries a knotted handkerchief and says, "I have a little dog and he won't bite you." He touches each child with his hanky as he walks around, but when he shouts, "I will bite you," the player who is touched chases him, and he must return to his place in the circle without getting caught.

North, Robert, "Cat and Mouse," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 66.

A cat and mouse are chosen. The cat chases the mouse in and out of the circle, and the players help the mouse by letting them through their line but try to keep the cat from breaking through.

_____, "Three Blind Mouse," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 44.

This is a game about three blind mice and what happens to them.

Pitts, Lilla Belle, Mabelle Glenn, and Lorrain E. Watters, "Cat and Mouse," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Co., 1949. P. 40.

A circle is formed with the cat outside and the mouse inside.

HANDCRAFT

Anonymous, "The Picnic," Humpty Dumpty Magazine for Little Children. Bergenfield, New Jersey: Parent Magazine Press, Inc., July 1955. Pp. 86-91.

There are six pages of coloring fun.

Bartels, Anne M., "Paper Bag Animals," American Childhood. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Co., April, 1955. Pp. 16-17.

This teaches children to make various animals from paper bags.

Beard, Lina and Adele B. Beard, "Envelope Toys," "Clothespin Toys," Little Folks Handy Book. New York: Charles Scribner and Sons, 1910. Pp. 55-60.

These are envelope toys of frogs, clothespin toys of chickens, sheep, lambs, rabbits and dogs.

Canfield, Dorothy and Others, "Care of Pets," What Shall We Do Now? New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1922. Pp. 339-351.

The care of dogs of all types, cats, wild rabbits, guinea pigs, squirrels, mice, turtles and fish, are described.

Tipton, Edna Sibley, "Farmyard Party," Parties and Picnics for Very Young People. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1931. Pp. 15-22.

A farmyard party is given which includes Mother Goose costumes, party cards, dramatizations, games and food.

MAGAZINES

Burg, Jean Horton, "Duckling Day," Child Life, June-July, 1955,
p. 15.

Danny Duck and his sisters became excited when they saw the strange things put out on the porch by the farmer's wife when she was house cleaning. The fun and excitement of the three ducklings and their brother hold the child's interest.

Potter, Miriam Clark, "Merry-Go-Run," Jack and Jill, June, 1955,
pp. 64-67.

There was a fair in town, but the farmer and his wife did not want to go because they had no children to take. What happens when the man-who-runs-the-fair came to the farmer to borrow some of his animals, and the experiences of these animals with a happy ending for the farmer and his wife are told in an interesting way most appealing to little ones.

Russell, Solveig Paulson, "Jungle Field Day," Child Life, June-July, 1955, pp. 5-7.

Jungle field day had come at last, and each animal boasted of his accomplishments except Ethan, the elephant. Although Ethan did not want to go to this fair, he was finally persuaded, and his experience and surprising result are delightfully told.

Ruhf, Sally R., "Barney's Surprise," Highlights, May, 1955, p.6.

The story of Barney and Butch, the twin mice whom nobody could tell apart, not even mother mouse who knew them best. How they were finally distinguished gives the children a lot of fun.

Sawyer, Betty, "The Vain Little Donkey," American Childhood,
June, 1955, pp. 56-57.

The vain little donkey didn't like his ears, but after a visit to the zoo, he was glad he did not have long ears and was a happy donkey.

Scott, Louise Binder, "Piggy Wiggy," American Childhood, June,
1955, pp. 37-38.

Someone put piggy wiggy out on the farm lot with the other

MAGAZINES (Continued)

piggies, and he didn't belong there because he was a blue piggy bank.

Wyatt, Jean, "Three Cheers for Otis!" American Childhood, June, 1955, pp. 54-55.

Otis, the alligator, fascinated the children when they visited the zoo, but after a time Otis lost his popularity to the panda bear, and it wasn't until some children unexpectedly dropped their bubble gum which Otis caught that Otis regained his popularity.

PLAYS

Bennett, Rowena, "The Lion and the Mouse," 100 Plays for Children. Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 605-608. (Approximately 10 minutes).

One kind deed was not wasted but resulted in another act of kindness.

Hark, Mildred and Noel McQueen, "Under the Harvest Moon," Big Book for Special Days. Chicago: Beckley-Cardy Co., 1947. Pp. 21-34. (About 35 minutes).

When they overhear a boy and girl speak of their important contributions, a pumpkin and black cat no longer refuse to be a part of the Halloween festivities.

Howard, Helen Littler, "The Little Circus Donkey," 100 Plays for Children. Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 140-143. (Approximately 10 minutes).

A donkey in the circus runs away into the woods to live with the rest of the animals because he doesn't want to work. He thinks the animals do nothing but play but soon finds out differently and is happy to be back at the circus with his master and is most willing to work.

Lee, Sylvia, "A Cracked Easter Egg," Plays, April, 1954, pp. 63-65. (Approximately ten minutes or less).

PLAYS (Continued)

The bunnies take Mrs. Hen's cracked egg. She pleads to have it returned, and it isn't until they see a little yellow chick hatch that they realize the importance of this little white cracked egg. This play can be simplified for the kindergarten child.

Simmons, Natalie, "Peter Rabbit," 100 Plays for Children.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 757-761. (Approximately 15 minutes).

The ever famous tale of Peter Rabbit and his visit to Mr. McGregor's garden showing that naughtiness has its punishment.

Spamer, Claribel, "Pussy Pleases," Plays, January, 1950, pp.62-64. (Approximately 10 minutes).

A story of animals in the zoo and how the stray pussy cat pleases the children most showing how the ferocious animals belong in a zoo but not a pussy cat. Can be simplified for kindergarten age.

Very, Alice, "What Happened to the Cakes?" 100 Plays for Children. Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 292-296. (Approximately 15 minutes).

Mother Hubbard and all the Mother Goose characters are all going to make pretty cakes for St. Valentine's Day. When the cakes are done the aroma is so pleasing that each animal takes a bite from each little cake. The pussy cat finally fixes each cake by nibbling until she shapes them into hearts.

POETRY

Baruch, Dorothy, "Cat," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 70.

The typical cat is vividly described in this poem.

Chute, Marchette G., "My Dog," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 70.

A beautiful description of the life of a pet dog who, with all his faults, is truly loved.

POETRY (Continued)

Durston, Georgia R., "The Rabbit," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 84.

It describes the habits of the rabbit.

Farjeon, Eleanor, "A Dog," Silver-Sand and Snow. London: Michael Joseph, 1951. P. 131.

It doesn't matter what kind of a dog as long as someone claims him and loves him, for he wants a master.

_____, "A Kitten," Silver-Sand and Snow. London: Michael Joseph, 1951. P. 37.

The poem describes a kitten.

_____, "Child and Dog," Silver-Sand and Snow. London: Michael Joseph, 1951. P. 35.

Towzer cocks his head to one side. What does he want?

_____, "Invitation to a Mouse," Poems for Children. New York: J. P. Lippincott & Co., 1951. P. 191.

This poem tells of the different goodies on the pantry shelf that the mouse may have but cautions her against touching the cheese or something may go "snap," and all the food on the shelf will stay untasted and wasted.

Huffard, Grace Thompson and Laura Mae Carlisle, "My Animals: Little and Big Kitty," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 185.

Elizabeth Prentiss tells about a kitty and a mouse in a barn.

_____, "My First Friend," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 192.

Rudyard Kipling in his poem "My First Friend" tells about a pussy who can do many things, but Binkie, his dog, is his true first friend.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "I Had a Little Doggy," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 191.

(Author unknown). A verse about a dog who lived in the country and fell down the stairs and broke his leg. The little boy cared for him and wanted the doggy to promise not to tease the lamb or scare the chicks.

_____, "Kitten's Night Thoughts," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 136.

Oliver Herford in this poem tells of when folks go to sleep the pussy cat has time to play unmolested. That is why she sleeps during the day.

_____, "The City Mouse and the Garden Mouse," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 189.

Christina Georgina Rossetti compares the city mouse and the garden mouse and the foods they eat.

_____, "The Cow," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 197.

Ann Taylor tells of thanking the cow for the sweet milk and of telling her what to chew to make her milk sweeter.

_____, "The Cow," My Poetry Book, Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 198.

Robert Louis Stevenson in his poem "The Cow" tells of the friendly cow and what she gives us. These words are put to music.

_____, "The Egg," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 239.

Laura E. Richards tells in her poem how the grandmother tells her child to run to the barnyard where she will find an egg. The child asks all the animals until she finds not one, but ten eggs, all hidden under an old speckled hen.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "The New Duckling," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 241.

Alfred Noyes in his poem tells of the duckling who wants to be new in his conversation to the wise owl.

_____, "The Rabbit," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 201.

Elizabeth M. Roberts tells in her poem of watching the rabbit come out of the grass.

_____, "The Runaway," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 196.

Robert Frost tells about a colt who is left unattended.

_____, "The Sheep," My Poetry Book. Chicago: John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 199.

Ann Taylor asks of the sheep, "What use are you?" This verse tells why the sheep lie in the pleasant fields.

Lambert, Martha E., "Porky Pig," Wee Wisdom, 18-19, May, 1955.

A naughty little pig who wouldn't listen to his mother, wanted to see the world and find out everything but was very glad to be back home.

Lindsay, Rachael, "The Little Turtle," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 75.

It tells what a little turtle did.

Skinner, Ada M., and Frances Gillespy Wicks, "Dame Duck's First Lecture on Education," A Child's Own Book of Verse. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. P. 72.

Old mother duck hatches a brood of ducklings and then proceeds to educate them. It describes her nest, the incubation period, and how she trains them.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "How to Get a Breakfast," A Child's Own Book of Verse.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917. P. 53.

The four little chicks do some wishful wishing to get some food until mother hen tells them where to find it.

_____, "Who Stole the Bird's Nest?" A Child's Own Book of

Verse. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917. Pp. 77-79.

A mother bird asks different animals who has stolen her bird's nest. Each in turn denies it and tells what they have given to help. It isn't until all are questioned that it is found that a little boy did it and was so ashamed of his naughty act that he didn't tell his name.

Smith, Georgia T., "Peeky Sleeps Late," Wee Wisdom, 14-15, May, 1955.

Because Peeky, the mouse, never awakened on time, mother and squeaky mouse went away without him. Peeky decided to follow them, and his many experiences with other animals and insects are delightful to little children. However, he soon found out that by sleeping late he missed something very nice and resolved that never again would he have to be called twice.

Snelling, Lois, "Who's Lucky," Child Life, 18, June-July, 1955.

A little boy compares his zippered suit to that of a puppy's skin and decides he is the luckier because he can shed his clothes when it gets warm.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, "The Cow," A Child's Garden of Verse.

New York: Rand, McNally and Co., 1919. P. 13.

It describes the friendly cow and what she gives us.

Thorley, Wilfred, "The Happy Sheep," A Small Child's Book of

Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 69.

It tells about the happy sheep who lie on the grass at night asleep.

POETRY (Continued)

Tippett, James S., "Familiar Friends," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 68.

As soon as the little child awakens he can see all the farm animals from his window.

Wells, Winifred, "Dogs and Weather," Skipping Along Alone.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1931. P. 2.

The story of a little boy who wanted a little dog for every kind of weather is told in this poem.

PUZZLES

"Advanced Farm Yard Puzzle," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 1K.

Favorite farm yard characters colorfully depicted on a giant inlaid puzzle of 50 pieces in self-containing trays.

"Animal Fun," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 1201.

Contains six lithograph game cards. The heads and names are diecut and are interchangeable. Two or more can play this game.

"Animal Lotto," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. T243.

Six heavy cards are printed with 54 animal pictures and their animal names.

"Animal Rubber Stamps," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 502X.

Fourteen large animal rubber stamps, stamp pad, educational booklet, and four crayons, boxed. The name of the character is on the back of the wooden molding.

PUZZLES (Continued)

Anonymous, "Using Your Mind for Fun," Highlights, 10, May, 1955.

Animal cartoons, showing likenesses and differences. Questions, such as, which animals carry loads for people and which is used often near where you live.

Biers, Clarence, "Runaway Pony," Children's Activities, 37, March, 1955.

A puzzle in which the child has to trace the path that Farmer Brown's pony took when he left the barn.

"Chick in the Coop," Samuel Gabriel & Sons Co., New York.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. T320.

A kindergarten game that children enjoy.

Cleaveland, Bess Bruce, "Jointed Story Book Animals," Ideal School Supply Company, 1929. No. 6051.

Puzzle contains "Brer Rabbit," "Mother Hubbard," "Little Piggy Went to Market," and "Mother Goose." Can be obtained at J. L. Hammett Company, Boston.

"Farm Lotto," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. T275.

Different type of lotto using the farmer's products and correlating them with the animals and plants from which they come.

"Fluffy Yarns," Milton Bradley Company, Springfield. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 4099.

Pictures to sew without needles.

"Friendly Acres," Dairy Farm, Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. F25.

Friendly Acres Farm and Cattle Ranch. Metal set-up barn and plastic animals.

PUZZLES (Continued)

"Jigsaw Puzzles," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company.

Lulu Lamb - 6 pieces, No. 14J
Chickie Chick

Patsy Pig - 6 pieces, No. 17J
Danny Dog

Bobby Bear - 6 pieces, No. 18J
Bobo Bunny

Dinah Duck - 6 pieces - 19J
Katy Cat

Attractive, brightly colored realistic subjects for the young age group. Packaged two puzzles to a box.

"Playskool Puzzles," Playskool Puzzle Plaques. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Co.

Three Bears, No. 185-10, 17 pieces
Duck, No. 275-1, 6 pieces
Rabbit, No. 275-2, 9 pieces
Chick, No. 275-3, 9 pieces
Kitten, No. 275-7, 10 pieces
Elephant, No. 275-12, 10 pieces
Dog, No. 330-9, 15 pieces
Farm Animals, No. 330-10, 15 pieces
Toy Rooster, No. 360-8, 21 pieces
Toy Horse, No. 360-7, 22 pieces

Simple animal puzzles to be used at the beginning of the school year.

"Pets and Animals," Samuel Gabriel and Sons Co., New York.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, 1955.

Stand-up lotto containing six cards with 36 markers. Used for ages four to eight years.

"Reading Puzzles," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. T412.

Simple animal puzzles for the child first beginning to read. Each has a different color background and can also be used in the first grade where a child makes easy sentences to fit the picture.

PUZZLES (Continued)

"Sectional Animals," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. F4004.

Five different animals lithographed in colors and mounted on heavy cardboard.

"Sectional Animals," Milton Bradley Company, Springfield.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 4004.

Sectional animals can be used for unit work.

"Sifo Puzzles," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company.

Three Pigs - 23 pieces - No. 2M
 Three Bears - 16 pieces - No. 4M
 Bo-Peep - 19 pieces - No. 3M
 Peter Rabbit - 11 pieces - No. 18M
 Three Kittens - 7 pieces - No. 19M
 Chicken Little - 10 pieces - No. 20M4
 Chubby Elephant - 5 pieces - No. 1T
 Teddy Bear - No. 2T
 Hobby Horse - 10 pieces - No. 5T
 Puppy Dog - 9 pieces - No. 6T
 Chickie - 6 pieces - No. 10T
 Bunny and the Carrot - 12 pieces - No. 35
 Broncho Buster - 17 pieces - No. 3C
 The Prancing Horse - 21 pieces - No. 5C

Mother Goose characters in puzzle form.

"Sliced Animals," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 22.

A compartment box containing four subjects - zebra, horse, cat and camel.

RECORDS

Animal Fair, Children's Reading Service (Record Division).

New York. Album of two 10", 45 and 78 rpm, single 10"

33 1/3 rpm. Sung by Burl Ives.

Animal songs which delight the small child.

RECORDS (Continued)

Bozo at the Dog Show, Capitol Records. 45 and 78 rpm.

Bozo visits the dog show. It is there that the lovable clown meets 22 different breeds of dogs. An attractive book of full-color pictures goes with the records. Children love this record.

Eensie, Beensie Spider, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10", 45 and 78 rpm, single 7" rpm.

This record combines a game with a song. There are sounds of bells, whistles, hammering and the singing adds to the fun.

Golden Goose, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Sung by Norman Rose. Single record, 10", 78 rpm.

Musical adaptation of Grimm's Fairy Tales. Particularly good for detecting sounds of different instruments.

I Am a Circus, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10", 78 rpm.

An ideal record for physical expression for participation as members of a real circus.

Little Gray Ponies, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10", 78 rpm.

Imagination and awareness of the world about them are stimulated in this active record.

Little White Duck, Cricket Records, 45 and 78 rpm.

Amusing lyrics and catchy tunes have made it a favorite for the pre-school child. It is easily understood and enjoyed and clearly recorded. The reverse side has Lazy Mary, Good Morning, Merry Sunshine. This is a good record for beginners in kindergarten.

Mouse and the Frog, Children's Reading Service (Record Division), New York. Single 10", 78 rpm. The English version sung by Sally and Lee Sweetland.

RECORDS (Continued)

Folk songs. A community singing record.

Peter and the Wolf, Children's Reading Service (Record Division),

New York. Album of two 10", 45 and 78 rpm and album of two 7", 45 rpm. Orchestration by Sterling Holloway and Orchestra.

Delightful symphonic story for children. The price includes a 24-page story book album.

Ruth Evans Childhood Rhythm Records, Children's Reading Service

(Record Division), New York. Album of three 10", 78 rpm, Series I.

Material for development of rhythmic response and skill. In Series I dramatization of animals and toys.

Skittery and Skattery, Children's Reading Service (Record Divi-

sion), New York. Single 10", 78 rpm.

This song brings in almost every animal noise imaginable that children love.

The Frog that Jumped the Wrong Way, and Rhyming, RCA Victor.

78 rpm. By Miss Frances of Ding Dong School.

Youngsters will enjoy the humorous story of a little frog who wished he were bigger. The fun of making up rhyming words with Miss Frances will hold their interest.

The Ugly Duckling, Cricket Records, C26. 78 rpm.

Beautiful swan-like ballet music played throughout this record makes the ever favorite story still more delightful. Highly recommended for introduction to music by Tchaikowsky.

RHYTHMS

Crowninshield, Ethel, "Gallopings Horses," Songs and Rhymes for Little Ones. Springfield: Milton Bradley Co., 1931. P. 40.

The children gallop, and when one child says "Whoa," all pull the reins and stop.

_____, "The Elephant," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 14.

Children are elephants using their right foot first. A perfect description of the circus elephant is given. It teaches the child his right foot and left foot.

LaSalle, Dorothy, "The Bear," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. P. 26, 27.

Children imagine they are very big and clumsy, lumbering about on all fours or standing up and dancing and clapping with their heavy paws.

_____, "The Ducks," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. Pp. 32-33.

The children dramatize a duck's trip to the pond. The rolling heavy mood suggests waddling.

_____, "The Elephants," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. P. 23.

In this activity the child leans forward completely relaxed, walking with slow weighty steps, swinging the body to and fro as his clasped hands swing from side to side like the elephant's trunk.

_____, "The Galloping Horses," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1951. P. 22.

Heads high and light galloping steps are encouraged.

SONGS

Armitage, Theresa and Peter W. Dykema and Gladys Pitcher,
 Editors, "Come Little Chipmunk," Our Songs. Boston: C. C.
 Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 32.

It tells a little chipmunk to come and to have no fear for
 he will not be harmed.

_____, "Funny Bunny," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and
 Co., 1939. P. 37.

It asks little rabbit why he is so funny and why he jumps
 and thumps.

_____, "Gray Squirrel," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard
 and Co., 1939. P. 123.

It asks the gray squirrel to be friendly.

_____, "Little Bunny Hops," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard
 and Co., 1939. P. 31.

A hungry little bunny hops while hunting for clover tops
 for his breakfast.

_____, "Little Black Cat," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard
 and Co., 1939. P. 126.

A little child is anxious to get a little black cat if
 mother will let her and tells her what he will name the cat.

_____, "Mary's Lamb," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and
 Co., 1939. P. 151.

The story of Mary and her little lamb who would not go
 where Mary went because he was black, but Mary loved him
 just the same.

_____, "Ragtag and Bobtail," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard
 and Co., 1939. P. 16.

Ragtag and Bobtail were two regular dogs.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "See that Elephant," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 58.

It tells all about the elephant, his size, his food and what he does.

_____, "The Lambkin," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 38.

The baby lamb runs to its mother's woolly breast to rest.

_____, "The Tailless Rabbit," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 142.

_____, "Three Blind Mice," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 66.

It tells about three blind mice who ran in front of a motor car and lost their tails.

_____, "Young Puss," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 146.

The young puss went walking and met a mouse. She asked the mouse to have fun with her, but the mouse ran away.

Baker, Clara Belle, Editor, "Little Chickens," Songs for the Little Child, New York: The Abington Press, 1929. P. 7.

A song about the baby chicks and also about the snow birds.

_____, "The Bunny," Songs for the Little Child. New York: The Abington Press, 1921. P. 5.

It tells about the bunny and why he raises his long ears, also the food he is given to eat and what his home is made of.

SONGS (Continued)

Coleman, Satis N., and Alice G. Thorn, Editors, "Mother Hen,"
Singing Time. New York: The John Day Publications, 1929.
 P. 36.

Mother hen calls her three chicks to eat their crumbs.

_____, "The Animals Go to Sleep," "The Animals Wake Up,"
Singing Time. New York: The John Day Publications, 1929.
 Pp. 14-15.

Each animal goes to sleep. The children pretend they are
 animals. As each animal wakes, the children imitate each
 of the animals.

_____, "What Use Are You?" Singing Time. New York: The John
 Day Publications, 1929. P. 34.

All animals are asked, "What use are you?" They tell of
 their values.

Conant, Grace W., Editor, "The Friendly Cow," The Children's
Year. Boston: Milton Bradley Company, 1909. P. 34.

It tells why we love the cow.

Crowninshield, Ethel, Editor, "Big Bear," The Singing Play Book.
 Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 13.

The big growly bear hibernates for the winter.

_____, "Honey Bear," Stories that Sing. Boston: The Boston
 Music Company, 1952. P. 31.

The song tells about Father Bear and his sweet surprise.

_____, "Little White Bunny," The Singing Play Book. Boston:
 The Boston Music Company, 1939. P. 11.

The song is about a little bunny who was fed by a child.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "My Dog and Cat," The Singing Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 8.

It tells about what the dog and cat say when they are talking.

_____, "Peter Rabbit," The Singing Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 11.

The song about Peter Rabbit and a little boy.

_____, "The Squirrel," The Singing Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 9.

It tells about the hungry squirrel and the kind child.

Pitts, Lila Belle, Maybelle Glenn, and Lorraine E. Walters, Editors, "A Getting Up Song," The Kindergarten Book.

Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 114.

It tells how different animals say good morning.

_____, "Little Ducky Duddle," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 118.

A little duck wades in a puddle and splashes the way little ducks do.

_____, "Mrs. Hen and the Little Chick," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 115.

_____, "Thank You, Pretty Bossy-Cow," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 116.

The child thanks the cow for the sweet milk that she gives in which he soaks his bread.

STORIES

Allen, Gertrude, Tammy Chipmunk and His Friends. Boston:

Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1953.

Four simple entertaining stories for children about Tammy and his animal friends. Illustrated in black and white.

Beatty, Hetty B., Saint Francis and the Wolf. Boston:

Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1953. Illustrated by author.

This is a beautiful and simple retelling of the well-loved Gubbian legend of Saint Francis. Touchingly expressed is the love Saint Francis had for all living things. Miss Beatty has given it freshness and illustrated it for young children with a richness and sensitivity that is most appealing. This, her finest book, will be welcomed by all who know her work and by all who love animals.

Beim, Lorraine L., and Jerold Beim, Little Igloo. New York:

Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1941. Illustrated in color by

Howard Simon.

A little Eskimo boy, worried about his puppy, learns to build a small igloo, fashioned after the family one, and there the puppy sleeps cozy and warm. There comes a day when Tipou and his puppy are caught in a blizzard, and the knowledge about building an igloo comes in handy.

Large print with pencil illustrations in blue and white.

Beskow, Elsa, Pelle's New Suit. New York: Harper & Bros.,

1929. Illustrated by author.

Pelle earns a new suit made from the wool of his pet lamb. Each step in the process is narrated in this distinctive picture story and translated from the Swedish.

Bradbury, Bianca, One Kitten Too Many. Boston: Houghton-

Mifflin Company, 1953. Illustrated by Marie Nichols.

Tabitha, a lady-like Siamese kitten, and Whiskers, a rude tiger kitten, fight in Tabby's kitchen, and Whiskers gets a lesson in manners. Like-like illustrations in three colors.

STORIES (Continued)

_____, Tough Guy. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1953.

Companion to One Kitten Too Many. Another delightful picture book about cats, the combined achievements of Bianca Bradbury and Marie Nichols.

This one is the story of a soft, gray, fluffy Persian kitten with round blue eyes who lives on the seventh floor of a big apartment building. He thinks of himself as "tough guy," but Joe, the tiger cat across the alley, has other ideas. Always skillful in her portrayal of cats, Mrs. Nichols has caught the personality of these two perfectly, and she has drawn them (using real life models) with such accuracy of detail that they seem to come to life on each page.

_____, Muggins. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1953.

Illustrated by Diana Thorne.

This is the story of Muggins, a small cat, whose curiosity gets the better of him. Lively water color sketches.

Brown, Margaret Wise, Golden Egg Book. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1947. Illustrated by Leonard Weisgard.

This is the story of a lonely little bunny who found an egg which eventually hatched out a lonely little duck.

Details of flowers, leaves and berries in the borders surrounding the pictures of bunny and duck will interest readers of any age.

_____, Runaway Bunny. New York: Harper and Bros., 1942.

Illustrated by Clement Hurd.

There is a definite nursery rhyme quality in the brightly colored picture book about a bunny who finally gave up all thought of running away, because mother rabbit was too clever for him. Small children will find the rhythmical repetition irresistible and will probably amplify the story with their own ideas.

_____, Sleepy Little Lion. New York: Harper and Bros., 1947.

Photographs by Ylla.

Photographs and a few lines of simple text show a small and sleepy lion cub meeting for the first time other small animals and children in the world outside its cage.

STORIES (Continued)

Charrishin, Evengil, Baby Bears. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1944.

A true story translated from the Russian about a hunter who captures two bear cubs and takes them to his home.

Davis, Alice, Timothy Turtle. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. Illustrated by Guy Brown Wiser.

This is a picture book for little children about a turtle called Timothy. Fortunately, Timothy was very popular with the other animals, for when a crisis in his life occurred, his friends helped him out, using their wits as well as their strength to do so. How the animals saved Timothy is told in simple words and delightful pictures in color.

Delafield, Klelia, Mr. Mallard's Ducklings. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., 1946.

The story of fourteen ducklings from the time they are hatched until they migrate. Illustrations in brilliant color and brief text make this a fine introductory nature picture book.

Denison, Carol, What Every Young Rabbit Should Know. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1948. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese.

With the coming of the first snow, Mr. and Mrs. Pufftail teach their young about animal and human tracks so that they can protect themselves. An entertaining picture-story with a surprise ending.

Dennis, Wesley, Flip and the Cows. New York: Viking Press, 1942. Illustrated by the author.

This story is about a colt named Flip who is afraid of cows. Flip finds out at the end of the story that he will never be afraid of cows again. The story is illustrated with black and white pictures which are full of action.

Ets, Marie, Mister Penny. New York: Viking Press, 1935. Illustrated by the author.

STORIES (Continued)

An imaginative tale of Mister Penny and his lazy farm animals who learn how to be the happiest family in the village of Wuddle.

Flack, Marjorie, Ask Mr. Bear. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1932.

Small Danny seeks the help of his animal friends to find a birthday gift for his mother. Simple text is characterized by rhythm and repetition. Delightful illustrations.

_____, The Story about Ping, New York: Viking Press, 1933.

Illustrated by Kurt Wiese.

This is the story of a Chinese duck who lived in a houseboat. A delightful picture book with much atmosphere and kindly humor. Children of any age can add to their understandings and appreciations of a far distant country. Few books for children have the genuine quality of this one.

Friskey, Margaret, Seven Diving Ducks. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1940.

Light, popular little tale of the seventh duckling, who finally learned to dive through sheer accident.

Gag, Wanda, Millions of Cats. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1928. Illustrated by author.

An unusual story-picture book about a very old man and a very old woman who wanted one little cat and who found themselves with "millions" and "billions" and "trillions" of cats. It bears all the earmarks of becoming a perennial favorite among children and takes a place of its own both for the originality and strength of its pictures and the living folk tale quality of its text.

_____, Nothing At All. New York: Coward McCann, Inc., 1941.

Illustrated by author.

A story about three little dogs, one of whom was invisible. When his two puppy brothers were adopted by a little boy and girl, lonely little Nothing **At** All, determined to make himself see-able does so with the aid of a jackdaw and a magic chant which has the power to turn nothingness into somethingness. The engaging picture and gaily nonsensical

STORIES (Continued)

quality of the story combine to make a light-hearted imaginative tale for the story hour.

_____, Snippy and Snappy. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1931. Illustrated by author.

How Snippy and Snappy, two little field mice, ventured forth one day in search of cheese and were rescued by their father just as they were about to investigate a mouse trap is very interestingly told.

_____, The A B C Bunny. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1933. Illustrated by author.

An outstanding alphabet story in rhyme about a venturesome bunny. Hand lettered by Howard Gag and set to music by Flavia Gag.

Garbutt, Katherine K., Michael the Colt. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1944.

The life story of a colt, from his birth in a city stable to a life of adventure in the country. Action drawings in crayon make this excellent nursery tale even more exciting.

Gulick, Peggy, Sing, Sang, Sung and Willy. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1947. Illustrated in color.

Sing, Sang and Sung were three jolly, but lovely little pandas who lived at the top of a very tall mountain in Tibet. When they finally found a playmate hiding behind a big tree, their fun began. A big surprise was in store for them when they brought him home. He was a little bear! This book has delightful illustrations.

Hader, Berta, and Elmer Hader, Cock-A-Doodle-Do. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1939.

Hatched with a family of ducklings the little red rooster goes adventuring to find his rightful place in the farm-yard.

STORIES (Continued)

Harris, Leonore, Big Lonely Dog. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co.

Illustrations by Dorothy Allyn Deets.

This is the story of Hamlet, a Great Dane, who is lonely because he lives in a kennel and has "no people to watch over." When he is adopted by David's family, Hamlet saves the whole family from impending disaster. Illustrations in color.

Heyward, DuBose, and Marjorie Flack, The Country Bunny and the Little Gold Shoes. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1939.

Easter story for young readers grew out of a story the author has told and retold to his young daughter. It is of the little country rabbit who wanted to become one of the five Easter bunnies and how she managed to realize her ambition. Attractive color illustrations add a springlike note. An appealing story to children.

Hogan, Inez, Bear Twins. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1935.

Illustrated by author.

The story of two little brown bears who learned many things when they failed to mind their mother and wandered far into the forest. Their antics which are skillfully pictured are amusing. The illustrations and plain hand-lettered types are in sepia tones.

Kepes, Juliet, Five Little Monkeys. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1952.

Binky, Bali, Buzzo, Bibi and Buli were punished for playing tricks on all the jungle animals, but when they met Terrible the tiger they became heroes. The colorful drawings are full of fun.

Learnard, Rachael, Mrs. Roo and the Bunnies. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953. Illustrated by Tom Funk.

Mrs. Roo, being a very neighborly kangaroo, was perfectly happy to baby-sit with four bunnies for an afternoon while her friend, Mrs. Flossie O'Cotton went off to buy a new hat. Her difficulties when she takes them to the zoo and how she solves her problem make this a delightfully funny book in verse. Tom Funk's pictures are colorful and clever.

STORIES (Continued)

Lofting, Hugh, Story of Mrs. Tubbs. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1933.

Peter Punk, Polly Ponk, and Patrick Pink, the warm-hearted animal friends, save Mrs. Tubbs from the sad fate of losing her home.

Martin, Dahris, Little Lamb. New York: Harper & Bros., 1938.

Illustrated by Lilly Somppi.

Repetitive tale of Baba the lamb who implores the aid of his animal friends when his baby fleece starts to shed.

McCloskey, Robert, Blueberries for Sale. New York: Viking Press, 1948. Illustrated by author.

Lively tale of a small bear cub and a small girl who make an odd mistake and follow each other's mother while blueberrying. Excellent full page pictures.

_____, Make Way for Ducklings. New York: Viking Press, 1941.

Illustrated by author.

Amusing domestic scene in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Mallard and their family of eight ducklings who make their home on an island in the Charles River and march in a line through the streets of Boston over to the Public Gardens. Mr. McCloskey's unusual and stirring pictures will long be a delight for their fun as well as their spirit of place.

Monsell, Helen, Paddy's Christmas. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1942. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese.

An inquiring little bear rouses his family from a winter sleep to help him discover what Christmas really is. An appealing repetitive tale which conveys the true spirit of Christmas to younger children.

Payne, Emmy, Katy No-Pocket. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1944.

Katy Kangaroo is tearful, for she has no pocket for her little boy Freddy. After questioning many animals, it is the wise owl who advises her to go to the city where she will find pockets. Her trip is interesting and her results fruitful. The pictures are gay and colorful, and children love the story.

STORIES (Continued)

Petersham, Maud and Miska Petersham, A Box with Red Wheels.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949. Illustrated by author.

This is a picture book. The barnyard animals were curious to find out what was in the box with red wheels.

_____, Circus Baby. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950.

Illustrated by author.

This is a picture book. Mother elephant was a bit overzealous in training her baby, and this is what happened when she tried to make him eat like the clown's baby. Illustrations in color.

Potter, Beatrix, Peter Rabbit. New York: Frederick Warne & Co., Inc., 1904. Illustrated in color.

Classic tale about Peter who, in spite of his mother's warning, ventured into Mr. McGregor's garden and barely escaped being made into a pie.

Robinson, Lincoln, Goldie and Yellowhammer. New York: Viking Press, 1949. Illustrated by author.

Goldie was a lonesome chick-less hen who adopted a small tiger kitten for company. The author-artist's illustrations in black and white are both humorous and appealing.

Robinson, Tom, Buttons. New York: Viking Press, 1938. Lithographs by Peggy Bacon.

A shabby quarrelsome alley cat finds a home and turns into a very proper cat. Fine black and white drawings.

Schleim, Miriam, When Will the World Be Mine? New York: Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1953. Illustrated by Jean Charlot.

This is a story of a snowshoe rabbit and how he comes to realize that the many things in the world are his. His mother shows him how the trees give him food, the thickets hide him from the fox, the snow protects him from his enemies. The growing up of the rabbit is told in a most delightful manner with many pictures.

STORIES (Continued)

Sewell, Helen, Blue Barns. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1933. Illustrated by author.

The story of a sociable gander and his friends on the farm, illustrated with charcoal drawings.

Slobodkin, Louis, Friendly Animals. New York: Vanguard Press, Inc., 1944.

A picture book designed to promote better understanding of familiar animals of hoot and horn among their youngest admirers. A gay three-color picture book with jingles about the animals little children should know and love - the dog, the cat, the squirrel, the pig, the horse, the cow, the elephant and others.

Weisgard, Leonard, Pelican Here, Pelican There. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. Illustrated by author.

Blown by a hurricane from Florida to Canada, a father pelican flies over many places on his return to his family. Rhythmic prose and double-spread illustrations in color.

Williams, Giveneira M., Timid Timothy. New York: Wm. R. Scott, Inc., 1944.

The timid kitten who learned to be brave. It has plenty of sounds, action, and repetition. Pictures are appealing to the children.

TOYS

"Barnyard Animals," Ohio: Gaston Manufacturing Company.

Changeable picture blocks.

"Bears, Dogs, Rabbits," Expert Dolls and Toys. New York:

Expert Doll and Toy Company.

Appealing toys.

"Black Beauty," Delphos. Delphos: Delphos Bending Company.

A rocking horse.

TOYS (Continued)

"Black Beauty," Racine: Deluxe Woodcraft Company.

A rocking horse.

"Bunny Buster." Barberton: The Sun Rubber Company.

A rubber rabbit.

"Bunny Jack in the Box." St. Louis: Gerber Plastic Company.

An Easter action toy.

"Bunny Kuddles." New York: Knickerbocker Toy Company, Inc.

A stuffed animal. They also make other stuffed animals.

"Bunzy, the Hare-Rising Family." New York: Commonwealth Toy and Novelty Company, Inc.

A stuffed toy.

"Butch." New York: Atlas Toy Manufacturing Corporation.

A stuffed toy dog.

"Butcher's Bronco." Portland: C. Butcher Company.

A hobby horse.

"Cal's Colt." New York: Al Moritz and Associates.

A spring riding hobby horse.

"Cassie, the Cow." Los Angeles: Alladin Plastics, Inc.

An action pull toy.

"Cat and Mouse." Valley Stream: Creative Toy Company, Inc.

Magnetic action game.

"Chick-Chick." Brooklyn: Palmer Plastics, Inc.

An action toy.

"Chick in the Shell." New York: Bonnytex Company.

An Easter toy.

TOYS (Continued)

- "Chick-N-Egg Jack in the Box." St. Louis: Gerber Plastics Co.
Action toy.
- "Christy Kitten." Fayetteville: Christy Manufacturing Company.
A stuffed toy.
- "Chucky - the Squirrel." San Francisco: Actoy Manufacturing Company.
A soft rubber toy.
- "Circus Parade." Philadelphia: J. Donald Biever.
Action pull toys.
- "Circus Parade." Miamisburg: Kits, Inc.
Pull toys.
- "Clarabelle the Cow." New York: Walt Disney Productions, Inc.
The famous Walt Disney Character toy.
- "Daisy, the Mister Roberts Goat." Flushing: Bart Burns Products.
A stuffed animal.
- "Dancing Monkey," Elka Stuffed Toys. New York: Elka Toy and Novelty Manufacturing Corp., No. 1005.

This and other stuffed animals are made of very fine materials inside and out. They are reasonably priced and appealingly packaged.
- "Danny." New Richmond: Doughboy Industries, Inc.
A roly-poly inflated plastic lamb.
- "Donald Duck." New York: Walt Disney Production, Inc.
Famous Walt Disney animal.
- "Ducky Waddles." Springfield: Milton Bradley Company.
A wood toy.

TOYS (Continued)

"Elmer Elephant." Hollywood: Walt Disney Productions, Inc.

A Walt Disney character.

"Elsie the Cow." New York: Elsie Enterprises, Division Borden Company.

A well known toy animal.

"Embraceable Zoo." New York: Harland Company.

Rubber animals.

"Felt the Mouse." New York: Juro Novelty Company.

A vinyl head, hand puppet.

"Flipper Seal." Sandusky: Barr Rubber Products Company.

A balloon toy.

"Flipper the Seal." New Richmond: Doughboy Industries, Inc.

Inflatable water toy.

"Flopsy Bow-Wow." Cedarhurst, L.I.: Snugglers, Inc.

A foam rubber dog.

"Granny Goose." East Hampton: Gong Bell Manufacturing Co.

"Hoppy." Woodside, L.I.: Palmer Plastics, Inc.

A jumping kangaroo plastic toy.

"Jumping Jodie, the Friendly Frog." Salt Lake City: Miskin Industries, Inc.

An action toy.

"Monkey Doodle." Kansas City: Ajay Manufacturing Company.

Action monkey on a stick.

"Moody Mutt." Chicago: Topic Toys.

Plastic action dog.

TOYS (Continued)

"Nero the Chimpanzee." St. Louis: Jay V. Zimmerman Company.

A hand puppet.

"Pal-O-Pony." San Francisco: Dirdam Enterprises.

A galloping pony tricycle.

"Pee-Wee." St. Louis: Gerber Plastics Company.

A talking elephant plastic toy.

"Plastic Animals," Adora Toys. New York: Adora Toy Manufacturing Company.

Washable sanitary stuffed plastic toys.

"Plastic Animals," Softskin Toys. New York: Softskin Toys, Inc.

This company has plastic and foam rubber toys.

"Quacky." Maspeth, L.I.: Badger Cut-Outs, Inc.

The puppet duck.

"Real Fur Cat," Ace Toys. New York: Ace Toy Manufacturing Co.

This is the largest size real fur cat.

"Rudolph, the Red-Nosed Reindeer." Ravenna: Oak Rubber Co.

A squeeze-me toy.

"Stuffed Animals," Gund. New York: Gund Manufacturing Co.

Used for nurturing instinct and dramatization purposes.

"Teddy Bears, Rabbits, Chicks, Ducks and other Novelty Toys,"

Soft Stuffed Novelty Toys. Atlanta: The Rushton Company,
Atlanta Playthings Company.

Attractive assortment of stuffed animals.

"Tom Turkey." New York: The Grace Company.

Action pull toy.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Posters

Elms, F. Raymond, "Barnyard Animals." Chicago: Beckley-Cardy Company, 1951. Set. No. 1.

Picture posters to color of the barnyard animals.

Pageants

Munger, Martha P., and Lee Elder, "The Three Pigs," The Book of Puppets. Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., 1934. Pp. 101-117.

Although this play is used for the grade child, there are suggestions that are helpful in dramatizing the familiar story mentioned above. Stage ideas can be used in a simpler form.

_____, "Three Bears," The Book of Puppets. Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, 1934. Pp. 137-150.

Although this play is used for the grade child, there are suggestions that are helpful in dramatizing the familiar story mentioned above. Stage ideas can be used in a simpler form.

Flannel Boards

"Instructo Flannel," Instructo. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, Nos. 5, 7.

This is a sturdy 18" x 20" board covered with long-wearing flannel in soft pastel shades. It is framed in natural oak and comes complete with detachable Tilt-Rite stand and can be used on a teacher's desk, pupil's desk or chalk tray blackboard.

No. 7 is 24" x 36" board. This board folds in half for easy storage.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Continued)

Felt Cut-Outs

"Barnyard Animals," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 92.

The die-cut felts are in assorted colors and they include a horse, dog, cat, pig, rabbit and cow. Each has a processed manuscript name.

"Barnyard Birds," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs.

Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 94.

The die-cut felts are in assorted colors and they include duck, goose, turkey, chick, hen and rooster. Each has a processed manuscript name.

"Ducks," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston: J. L.

Hammett Company, No. 12.

This is a set of 30 felt cut-outs. The die-cut is from high grade cultured felt.

"Henny Penny," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston:

J. L. Hammett Company, No. 158.

These processed figures include the Wolf, Cave (with real opening), Henny Penny, Goosie Lucy, Duckie Wuckie, Cockie Lockie, and Turkey Lurkey.

"Rabbits," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston:

J. L. Hammett Company, No. 11.

This is a set of 30 felt cut-outs. The die-cut is from high grade cultured felt.

"Three Billy Goats Gruff," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-

Outs. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 162.

This contains all processed figures and setting to tell the story.

"Wild Animals," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston:

J. L. Hammett Company, No. 90.

Includes elephant, camel, monkey, bear, lion and seal.

HOME

BIRDS

HOME - BIRDS

DANCES

Crawford, Caroline, "The Little Birds," Dramatic Games and Dances for Little Children. New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1935. P. 16. Illustrated by Katherine Kellog.

The children form a circle with four or five in the center ready to fly. The music tells the birds when to fly and when to hop back into the circle. The dance is repeated with new players.

DRAMATIZATIONS

Landeck, Beatrice, "I Wish I Were a Little Bird," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloan Associates, Inc., 1950. P. 19. Illustrated by David Stone Martin.

The child may dramatize his wish while the others hum and whistle. The group must then guess his wish and then they all interpret it.

FILMS

Birds in Winter. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This picture is excellent for furthering kindness to birds, especially in the winter months. Children become acquainted with various birds in the winter months. It shows children how to use a feeding station to attract birds and how to recognize birds. Seasonal aspect of bird life and the inter-dependence of living things in winter is uniquely portrayed.

Birds of the Country Side. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film is used in the grades but is most interesting and informative to kindergarten children. The markings and plumage of the birds, how they care for their young and their food are all observed. The value of bird calls to man is emphasized, and all the bird calls are authentic.

FILMS (Continued)

Birds of the Country Side. Coronet Films. (One reel in color).

Six birds of the country side and how they protect themselves are shown. Their adaptation to environment and struggle for existence is portrayed. In the grades this can be used as an introduction or follow up to unit study as well as in the kindergarten.

Birds of the Door Yard. Coronet Films. (One reel in color).

Although we have many of these birds in our backyard, it takes the camera to show us the details of the private lives of these birds. Kindergarten children become aware of the birds in their midst and take a keener interest in the welfare of these feathered creatures.

The Bobolink and the Blue Jay. Coronet Films. (One reel in color).

An intriguing glimpse into family life show both birds assuming proper responsibility for their young.

FINGER PLAYS

Gode, Marguerite, "The Five Little Crows," Children's Activities, 31, March 1955.

A finger play in which finger signifies some action.

Petersham, Maud and Miska Petersham, "Two Little Blackbirds," The Rooster Crows. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1945.

Illustrations by the author.

A finger play about two little birds, one named Jack and the other named Jill.

GAMES

Crowninshield, Ethel, "The Pigeon," Songs and Rhymes for Little Ones. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Co., 1931. P. 8.

This game is played the same as "My Pigeon House" which is described below.

GAMES (Continued)

Forbush, William B., and Harry R. Allen, "Bird Catcher," Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 3.

Two quarter circles are drawn on the floor, one for the "nest" and one for the "cage." Either one or two children are chosen to be "bird catchers." Each group of children are given the name of a bird, and they stand away from the "nest" and "cage" in a place called the "forest." When the mother bird calls the name of a bird, those children chosen fly from the "forest" and try to get into the "nest." The "bird catchers," who stand near the "cage" run and try to tag the "birds." If caught, the birds must go into the "cage."

LaSalle, Dorothy, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes Co., Inc., 1951. P. 58.

An English nursery rhyme is sung in which the children form a circle and four players in the center are chosen to be blackbirds in the pie. The children walk clockwise around the circle, then raise their arms for the blackbirds to fly out and around. The children pantomime the counting of money, the eating, and the hanging up of the clothes. The blackbirds continue flying around, and one is chosen to pretend to snip the nose of the maid in the garden. The game is repeated with other blackbirds chosen.

Pitts, Lilla Belle, Mabelle Glenn, and Lorrain E. Watters, "Five Little Chickadees" The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 37.

Two children form an arch for a house. Five little birds fly in and perch. As the song sings about each bird, one bird at a time flies away until all five are gone from the house. Variations can be made. Excellent for sentence formation.

_____, "Two Little Birds," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 36.

This is a game about two little birds, one named Jack and the other named Jill.

GAMES (Continued)

Walker, Gertrude and Harriet S. Jenks, "Five Little Chickadees,"

Songs and Games for Little Ones. Boston: Oliver Ditson

Company, 1887. P. 85.

This game is played in the same manner as the "Five Little Chickadees" mentioned above.

_____, "My Pigeon House," Songs and Games for Little Ones.

Boston: Oliver Ditson Co., 1887. P. 86.

Children form a circle and pigeons are chosen to go into the circle. When the circle is open, the birds fly away, and when the words of the song tell the birds to return, they all come back to the center of the circle. The circle is closed, and the pigeons "coo" while all listen.

HANDICRAFT

Canfield, Dorothy, and Others, "Care of Birds," What Shall We Do Now? New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1922. Pp. 353-366.

The care of pigeons, doves, parrots, canaries, robins and other birds are described.

DaCosta, Stella, "Drawing Lesson," Jack and Jill, 47, July, 1955.

A simple drawing lesson of an owl.

Wider, Stella E., "Want to Draw Birds," American Childhood, 21, April, 1955.

It tells how to draw birds.

MAGAZINES

Brown, Helen N., "Her Name Was Florabelle," Children's Playmate Magazine, 17-18, June, 1955.

Florabelle, a cowbird, belonged to the blackbird family and was a lazy, ungrateful bird who gave Mr. and Mrs. Warbler a great deal of trouble until the Warblers had to finally move away.

PLAYS

Newman, Deborah, "Spring to the Rescue," Plays. Boston: Plays, Inc., March, 1951. Pp. 56-59. (Approximately 10 minutes).

A play about the spring flowers and the springtime birds. This play can be simplified to suit the kindergarten age level.

POETRY

Anonymous, "The Bird's Nest," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 90.

A very definite description of each bird's nest is given.

Farjeon, Eleanor, "Mrs. Peck-Pigeon," Silver-Sand and Snow. London: Michael Joseph, 1951. P. 73.

A typical pigeon in the street is Mrs. Pigeon looking for bread crumbs.

Huffard, Grace Thompson, "Jay of the Morning," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 214.

Edward Markham in his poem "Jay of the Morning" speaks of "only a bird with a beautiful song" can shout the deepest emotion at early dawn.

_____, "My Birds," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 213.

Emily Dickinson in her poem "My Birds" tells of watching a bird come down the walk, what he eats and what he does.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "Sir Robin," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1934. P. 221.

Lucy Larcom tells about the rollicking robin and the April rains.

_____, "The Bird's Nest," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 236.

This is the story of different birds and where they build their nests. (Author anonymous)

_____, "The Blackbird," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 225.

Humbert Wolfe gives a description of the bird.

_____, "The Bluebird," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 225.

Emily Huntington Miller tells about the cheerful song of the bluebird and about the spring time and the summer that is coming.

_____, "The Song Sparrow," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 229.

Henry Van Dyke describes a sparrow, telling how the bird comes when March winds blow and how he waits for May. He tells of the sparrows perching in bushes or hedges as well as in the trees.

_____, "The Woodpecker," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 224.

Elizabeth Maddox Roberts tells what kind of a house the woodpecker made.

_____, "What Does Little Birdie Say?" My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 214.

Alfred Tennyson in his poem tells about what a bird and his mother say.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "What Robin Told," My Poetry Book. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company, 1934. P. 231.

George Cooper in his poem asks how do robins build their nests? Where do robins hide their nests? The robin answers these questions.

Lowrey, Janette S., "Child at a Window," Read-to-Me Story Book.

New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. Pp. 109-110.

What does the child see as she looks out of her window and what does she hear when she opens her window?

Robinson, Tom, "Woodpecker with Long Ears," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948.

P. 88.

The woodpecker keeps knocking on the tree, and it angers a little boy, for he thinks the bird should realize that there isn't any door.

Skinner, Ada M., and Francis G. Wickes, "The Bluebird," A Child's Own Book of Verse. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. P.87.

Emily Huntington Miller tells of the bluebird song in the apple tree. The bluebird has a happy message of spring to the flowers.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, "Time to Rise," A Child's Garden of Verse. New York: Rand McNally Company, 1919. P. 23.

A little birdie hops on the windowsill and shames the sleepy little boy.

Tennyson, Alfred, "What Does Little Birdie Say?" Read-to-Me Story Book. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947. P. 47.

The little bird wants to fly, but mother bird tells her to wait until her wings are stronger. (Child Study Association of America).

POETRY (Continued)

Unknown, "The Secret," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 89.

The robin, the boy and the sweet cherry tree have a secret which is beautifully told.

Wells, Winifred, "Robin's Eggs," Skipping Along Alone. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1931. P. 6.

A verse about a child who found a robin's nest in the corner of the shed and watched the little blue eggs, hoping to see a baby robin born.

PUZZLES

"Bird Fun," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 1202.

Six lithographed game cards. Heads and names are diecut and are interchangeable. Complete instructions together with a guide card are included.

"Robin Red Breast," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 55. Delightful colors in the puzzle.

"Sliced Bird," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Company, No. 23.

A compartment box containing four subjects - duck, robin, chick, and eagle.

"Sectional Birds." Springfield: Milton Bradley Co., No. 4005. Excellent for informational value.

RECORDS

Fun with Rhythm. New York: Children's Reading Service (Record Division). Single 12", 33 1/3 rpm.

Three records in series. "Our Feathered Friends," and on the same, "Fiesta," "Winter's Frolic," and "Curtsey and Bow."

RHYTHMS

LaSalle, Dorothy, "The Birds a-Flying," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., Inc., 1951. P. 23.

Emphasis of the lightness of the birds in flight and the outspread wings is essential in this rhythm.

SONGS

Armitage, Theresa, Peter W. Dykema, and Gladys Pitcher, Editors, "A Noisy Bird," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 36.

Who is the noisy bird that taps on the bark of the tree?

_____, "The Woodpecker," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 117.

It tells what the woodpecker does all day and why he does it.

_____, "There Was Once a Wren," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 152.

An informative song about the wren, robin and the bat.

Baker, Clara Belle, Editor, "Robin Redbreast," Songs for the Little Child. New York: The Abington Press, 1921. P. 15.

The robin is an early riser.

_____, "The Woodpecker," Songs for the Little Child. New York: The Abington Press, 1921. P. 14.

The song tells color of the woodpecker and what he does all day.

Coleman, Satis N., and Alice G. Thorn, Editors, "A Story of Four Little Birds," Singing Time. New York: The John Day Company, 1929. Pp. 12-13.

SONGS (Continued)

The story of four little birds who sang tee-dee-dledee all day long is told in this song. When each member of the family was questioned about them, all that was said was tee-dee-dledee.

_____, "The Canary," Singing Time. New York: The John Day Publications, 1929. P. 20.

The yellow canary sings to the children all day long, and they put seed and water in each tiny cup, and he pops down and eats it up.

Crowninshield, Ethel, Editor, "Robin," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 35.

Norton, June M., Editor, "Funny Little Birds," Sing It Again Book. New York: The June Norton Publications, 1935. P.39.

It tells how birds make us feel.

_____, "Nesting Time," Sing It Again Book. New York: The June Norton Publications, 1935. P. 38.

STORIES

Brock, Emma, Mr. Wren's House. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1944.

An authentic and humorous story of Mr. and Mrs. Wren who build their nest and care for six baby wrens. Illustrations tell much of the story.

Flack, Marjorie, Restless Robin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

A restless bird flies from Georgia to New Hampshire to find a home in a New England apple tree. Illustrations in soft spring colors.

STORIES (Continued)

Olds, Elizabeth, Feather Mountain. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Illustrated by author.

Here is a different kind of picture book. Written in simple and imaginative prose is the Iroquois legend of how the birds got their feathers. Unusual art work by the author in four colors.

Robinson, Tom, Greylock and the Robins. New York: Viking Press, 1946. Water-color paintings by Robert Lawson.

Mrs. Robin bravely frustrates the efforts of Greylock, the cat, to capture Robin Jr. Pictures in color by Robert Lawson illustrate this story based on a true incident.

TOYS

"Bird in a Cage." Leominster: Paramount Manufacturing Company.
An action toy.

"Bluebird." Ashland: The National Latex Products Company.
Bluebird ballons.

"Flying Birds." Kanco Products. New York: Kaye Novelty Company, Inc.

All kinds of bird novelties.

"Mold'n Shape." Brooklyn: Imperial Crayon Company.
Modelling clay - animals, birds, and other objects.

"Singing Birds." New York: Elmar Products Company.
Plastic Toys.

"Yogi Bird." Chicago: Tigrett Enterprises.
A climbing bird.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Posters

Cleaveland, Bess Bruce, "Birds to Color." Chicago: Ideal School Supply Company. Set No. 507.

Birds to color.

_____, "Children and their Pets." Chicago: Ideal School Supply Company. Set No. 508.

Color posters of children and their pets.

Elms, F. Raymond, "Birds." Chicago: Beckley-Cardy Company, 1952. Set No. 538.

Mother Robin, baby robin and other familiar birds in color.

Choral Speaking

Diller, Marion E. Thorpe, "The Singing Lesson," Plays, 61-63, May, 1946.

The happenings in a toy shop when Miss Nancy Worrell and her sister, Jane, close shop and how Pinko, the canary, teaches the toys and animals to sing.

Flannel Boards

"Instructo Flannel," Instructo. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, Nos. 5 and 7.

This is a sturdy 18" x 20" board covered with long-wearing flannel in soft pastel shades. It is framed in natural oak and comes complete with detachable Tilt-Rite stand and can be used on a teacher's desk, pupil's desk or chalk tray blackboard. No. 7 is 24" x 36" board. This board folds in half for easy storage.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Continued)

Felt Cut-Outs

"Birds," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company, No. 16.

This is a set of 30 colored high-grade, die-cut felts.

SCHOOL

SCHOOL

DANCES

Bertail, Inez, "Looby Loo," Complete Nursery Song Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 14. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

The children form a circle and suit the action to the words. An excellent dance for distinguishing the right and left hand, etc.

McConathy, Osbourne, "Two in the Middle," Music for Early Childhood. New York: Silver Burdett Company, 1952. P. 30. Illustrated by Lillian Chestney and Ellen Simon.

A good dance for number counting in which the dance starts off with two in the middle and increases.

FILMS

Beginning Responsibility. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Having a definite place for things, properly caring for belongings, and the how and why children should care for things at school is stressed in this film.

Courtesy for Beginners. Coronet Film. (One reel, black and white and in color).

The fundamentals of courtesy are stressed. A variety of experiences are presented which will delight the young audience.

Fire Exit Drill at Our School. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

What to do when the fire alarm bell rings and how to distinguish between this and other bells and to make safe exit are some of the skills taught the children.

FILMS (Continued)

Fun of Making Friends. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Children realize what friends are and how easy it is to be friendly.

How Quiet Helps at School. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

There is a time for noise and a time for being quiet. In a positive and understanding way children learn to differentiate.

I Never Catch Cold. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

George boasted at school of never catching cold, but the teacher and the school nurse knew better. This film teaches prevention and care of colds.

Joan Avoids a Cold. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This story of a boy and girl stresses the need for cooperation of teacher, parents and school health authorities to reduce colds among school children.

Let's Be Good Citizens at School. Gateway Films. (Ten minutes, black and white).

The children in Grovedale are good citizens in school by being prompt, considerate of others, being a big brother to a newcomer and numerous other qualities for good citizenship.

Let's Draw with Crayons. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This motion picture stresses creative drawings, shows the correct use of crayons, caring for and storing of them. This picture helps kindergarten children establish proper uses for crayons and furthers their creative possibilities.

FILMS (Continued)

Let's Paint with Water Color. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Correct use of water colors is important. Carelessness with brushes and paints can be prevented as early as kindergarten age.

Let's Play Fair. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Herbie and his brother, Bill, discover fair play is the way to have the most fun.

Let's Share with Others. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

The values and pleasures that come from sharing are emphasized. Sharing is an important social concept that involves a series of skills that are outlined in this film.

Listening Well, Learn Well. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Children learn how to keep listening to sounds and how to pick out important sounds. They develop good listening habits by playing listening games.

One Rainy Day. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Children experience a storm beginning with the winds, clouds, thunder and lightning and finally the clearing with a beautiful rainbow. This rainy day story shows the many wonders of nature.

Our Teacher. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Cooperation between teacher and her class are told in this story of a primary grade teacher and her children. Working together and the proper attitudes are the underlying principles in a kindergarten class.

FILMS (Continued)

Patrolling for Safety. Virginia Educational Board. (Sixteen minute reel, black and white and in color).

Children are shown how a safety patrol functions for the safety of school children.

Safe Living at School. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

The story of Ted and Ruth who were elected to the Junior Safety Council. The children go on a safety tour with Ted and Ruth and learn how they can live safely in school. Although this film is used in primary grades, kindergarten children gain a great deal of useful information.

Safe Use of Tools. Coronet Films. (One and one half reels, black and white and in color).

The safe use of common tools is a necessity for children. In many kindergartens where a work bench is in common use this film will be of help in teaching the child the proper use of certain tools.

Safety on the Way to School. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film centers around ways of going to and from school. The many skills needed to walk safely to school and the safe way of riding on a bus or car are the basis for class safety lessons. This film is very worth while for kindergarten children as well as for use in the grades.

Story Telling: Can You Tell it in Order? Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Telling a story in sequence makes sense. Events not in proper order do not make sense. This film is used in the primary grades but is excellent for sequence formation with kindergarten children.

The School Bus and You. Progressive Pictures. (Ten minute reel, black and white).

The Junior Patrol services are shown in connection with correct procedures for boarding and leaving a school bus.

FILMS (Continued)

Way to Good Habits. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Since children in the lower grades develop habits which will carry them throughout life, it is important to establish good habits. Thus this constructive guidance film substitutes the good habits for the bad. Through demonstration children are motivated to build good habits of their own.

Ways to Settle Disputes. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Disputes spoil fun and waste time. Compromising, obeying rules, finding the facts and finding opinions are given as four ways of settling disputes. Kindergarten children find this valuable information.

We Go to School. Coronet Films. (Ten minutes, black and white and in color).

Cooperation, consideration of others and the responsibility of the group to a newcomer are displayed in this film when children are in the classroom and on the playground.

Your Friend, the Doctor. Coronet Films (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film helps young children to understand what the doctor does and why it is important to cooperate with him.

FINGER PLAYS

Lloyd, Norman, "Les Petites Marionettes," The New Golden Song Book. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955. P. 51. Illustrations by Mary Blair.

Both hands are held in a fan position. They keep time to the music by turning the hands backward and forward until at the end one hand revolves around the other.

FINGER PLAYS (Continued)

McConathy, Osbourne, "Little Marionettes," Music for Early Childhood. New York: Silver Burdett Company, 1952. P. 45. Illustrations by Lillian Chestney and Ellen Simon.

The little fingers dance gaily. The dangling fingers are for the marionettes.

GAMES

Bancroft, Jessie H., "Observation," Games. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1937. Pp. 299, 314.

This game tests visual memory. Children are seated and a tray filled with various objects is passed around once for the children to see. The player wins who remembers the most objects. In the primary grades the children who can write the longest list correctly wins. There are many variations to this game, such as "touch memory."

Forbush, William B., and Harry R. Allen, "I See," Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 104.

The children are seated in a circle. The chosen one says, "I see something that is red." The one who finds it is chosen to be the leader. This is a good color game.

_____, "Who Has Gone from the Ring?" Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1927.

Children may stand or sit in a circle. One child leaves the room while another is chosen to hide or leave the circle. The player returns and tries to guess who has gone.

Jones, Harriet B., and Florence N. Barbour, "Show Us," Child Land, Book II. New York: The Arthur P. Schmidt Company, 1918, P. 34.

An imitation game in which a child stands in the center of the circle and after singing the words performs some action in which all participate.

HANDICRAFT

Horowitz, Caroline, "A Bulletin Board," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1945. Pp. 94-95.

A bulletin board is made from cardboard.

MAGAZINES

Altmann, Yvonne, "Tommy's Brother Plays Marbles," American Childhood, 54-64, April, 1955.

Jimmy brings a bag of marbles to school, and his kindergarten teacher teaches the children a game.

Upham, Elizabeth, "Little Brown Bear," Children's Activities, 26, February, 1955.

The animal children were talking to their school teacher, Miss Ringy Raccoon of Mulberry Hill, about a Valentine Day party. Miss Ringy Raccoon felt sad because she had been too busy to prepare for one, but the animals assured her that it was all right. The animal children all cooperated and surprised Miss Raccoon with a party.

Woolly, Catherine, "The Pink Cream Pitcher," American Junior Red Cross, 14-16, 1954.

Susan, a second grade child, helps the teacher get ready for teacher's tea party after school. Since the pink cream pitcher is missing, Susan visits all the rooms to find it. Her experiences and the results of her travel to each room make it a very interesting story.

PLAYS

Deming, Dorothy, "Mr. Catchy Cold," Plays, 63-65, March, 1951.

(Approximately 10 minutes or less).

A short play based on health habits and prevention of colds and the usefulness of the doctor. The scene is the schoolroom where so many catching diseases are found. Plays can very easily be adapted for kindergarten age.

PLAYS

Fisher, Aileen, "An Up-and-Doing Day," Plays, 81-82, April, 1955. (Approximately five minutes).

This play is used in the grades where children can spell. The spelling of Arbor Day, a day in spring, is the theme of the play. Some simpler form can be used for kindergarten children as a preparation for reading readiness.

Hark, Mildred, and Noel McQueen, "Rainbow Colors," Plays, 66-69, January, 1950. (Approximately ten minutes).

After a rain storm, the color sprites put the colors back in the sky in rainbow form. Excellent for teaching color combinations.

Spaner, Claribel, "The Pop-Up Books," Little Plays for Little Players. Boston: Plays, Inc., 1952. Pp. 113-116.

(Approximately ten minutes).

Bobby and Jimmy, who are too young to read, enjoy the pop-up books in school in which the pictures pop out when the pages are open and the story is shown.

POETRY

Allen, Mary Louise, "My Zipper Suit," Very Young Verses.

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1945. P. 46.

Daddy buys a bunny brown zipper suit for his little boy to wear, and the child zips it up and zips it down and is then ready to go out to play.

Farjeon, Eleanor, "Alphabet," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for

Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 49.

A description of the alphabet. Most children can say the alphabet, but the question is asked if the child can spell it.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "Books," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 51.

The worlds of wonder are open to us in books, and each book is a magic lock unfolding when the lock is touched.

_____, "Classroom," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 49.

This is a description of a classroom.

_____, "Jabbering in School," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 60.

There may have been countless reasons why the child was jabbering. However, the fact remains that he was, and it is of no use to explain why.

_____, "Knowledge," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 50.

The mind is a meadow with knowledge as the seeds. If the meadow is sown with knowledge and tended with care in the spring, it will reap its harvest in the summer.

_____, "Numbers," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 53.

There are hundreds, thousands, millions, and no end to numbers, but one mustn't be afraid for there are only ten out of which they are made, and the numbers of numbers all come out of that.

_____, "Rules," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 62.

All schools have rules.

_____, "School Bell," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 48.

The experiences and happenings when the 9 o'clock school bell rings.

POETRY (Continued)

_____, "Teacher," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 59.

Teachers are of all sizes and of all descriptions. Their dispositions, temperaments, backgrounds, and names are all different, but anyone who wants to reach them has only to say, "Please, teacher!"

_____, "Yawning," Eleanor Farjeon's Poems for Children. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. P. 62.

Yawning is caused for many reasons, and even teachers have reason to yawn. Although one is sorry sometimes, it cannot be helped.

Field, Rachel, "The Old School House," Taxis and Toadstools. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1946. P. 124.

Reminiscences of school days and the yellow schoolhouse.

Zhenya, Gay, "Jingle Jangle," Jingle Jangle. New York: The Viking Press, 1953. P. 54.

These are gay verses and appealing pictures in which the pictures tell the story completely so that even the smallest child can enjoy it. This particular verse tells of how children read about a cow at school, but the book can never give the child the feeling of a cow's soft silk coat or hearing her moo, etc.

PUZZLES

Anonymous, "Let's Play a Walking Game," Humpty Dumpty Magazine for Little Children, 70-73, 84, July, 1955.

Ellen and Peter walked home from school together. The game they played the last day of school was to see which one got home first. Cut out and paste squares which have been put into a hat and juggled. A penny is used to represent Peter and a dime for Ellen. This is a matching game.

RECORDS

Alphabet Song. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Vocalist, Wall. Single 10", 45 and 78 rpm; 7", 45 rpm.

An ABC record which children enjoy listening to as well as singing.

First Day at School. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Sung by Dinah Shore. Single 10" 78 rpm.

The starting of school days. An interesting song and story of the first day at school.

Mary Martin Sings for Children. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10", 78 rpm.

Dramatic play record for use when the child has his first music contacts in school.

Mr. Grump and the Dingle School. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10", 78 rpm.

Introduces various woodwind and brass instruments so that the child can recognize differences in tone color as well as in the uses of these instruments in a band.

RHYTHMS

Bertail, Inez, "When I Was a Young Girl," Complete Nursery School Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947. P. 110. Illustrations by Walt Kelly.

Children can make up their own verses for school. Walking slowly to school or if she is late walking briskly is a variation used.

SONGS

Armitage, Theresa, and Peter W. Dykema and Gladys Pitcher,
Editors, "Good Morning, We Say," Our Songs. Boston: C. C.
Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 127.

Singing good morning to the school mates and teacher on a
sunny day.

_____, "Our School Bus," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard
and Co., 1939. P. 67.

The big yellow bus moves safely and slowly and takes the
children to school.

_____, "We Give Thanks," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard
and Co., 1939. P. 88.

A song giving thanks for all those who help us.

Baker, Clara Belle, Editor, "Good Morning," Songs for the
Little Child. New York: The Abington Press, 1921. P. 70.

It tells about the happy day the children will have at
school.

Coleman, Satis N., and Alice G. Thorn, Editors, "A Birthday
Song," Singing Time. New York: The John Day Publications,
1929. P. 25.

Grace is five years old, so we all sing happy birthday to
her. Other names for other children can be substituted
when their birthday comes.

Conant, Grace Wilbur, Editor, "Good Afternoon," The Children's
Year. Boston: Milton Bradley Company, 1909. P. 2.

The children are glad to see each other, to work and to
play together.

_____, "Something Happy," The Children's Year. Boston:
Milton Bradley Company, 1909. P. 3.

There is something happy every morning and God sends his
love.

SONGS (Continued)

Crowninshield, Ethel, Editor, "The Red Dress," Stories that Sing. Boston: Boston Music Company, P. 9.

Mary had a new dress, and she wore it to school.

STORIES

Beim, Jerrold, Andy and the School Bus. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1947. Illustrated by Ernest Crichlow.

Little Andy was not old enough to go to school, but he wanted to ride on the school bus more than anything else in the world. Then one day he got his chance. Large, clear black and white illustrations, some painted in red and green.

_____, Smallest Boy in the Class. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1949. Illustrated by Meg Woblberg in large type.

Story of a boy who proved that stature is not always measured in feet and inches. He was called "Tiny" because of his size until the day it was proved that he had the biggest heart in the class.

_____, The Taming of Toby. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1953. Illustrated by Tracy Sugarman.

Toby didn't get along well with his teacher. Miss Walker wouldn't let him sit next to his best friend because they laughed and talked too much. She had to punish him for other misdemeanors. On a snowy Saturday, however, Toby met his teacher and carried her bundles. He was surprised to find that she was like other people he knew. She had a family and wasn't just Miss Walker and didn't live alone. Many things happened which helped him to understand his teacher better, and he became a much better boy at school. Mr. Beim knows boys. His story and the handsome illustrations catch Toby's mischievous spirit. Good story to read to kindergarten children, although it deals with the grades.

STORIES (Continued)

Bemelman, Ludwig, Madeline. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1939. Illustrated by author.

Rollicking text and pictures tell all about Madeline in Paris who managed to have a very gay time in spite of appendicitis. A story about twelve little girls at boarding school and Madeline who was taken to the hospital with an attack of appendicitis. Pictures in black and white.

Boyle, Joyce, Timothy's Twelve Months. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1952. Illustrated by George Middlebrook.

A story a month from the "little red sled" time to the Christmas month. Each story tells of something that small Timothy did that month until his first day of kindergarten. Each story is exactly right. The enjoyment in Timothy's adventures are boundless, for his activities parallel children's. There are gay little pictures in black and white which dot the pages. The author, who is an experienced kindergarten teacher and writer, knows the interests of small children and is well equipped in her stories to give children a happy time.

Davis, Lavinia R., Danny's Luck. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1953. Illustrated by Hildegard Woodward.

A seventh birthday on Hallowe'en is extra special. Throughout exciting home and school preparations, Danny wonders about his present. Especially good for Hallowe'en materials for primary grades and can be used for kindergarten. Pictures are colored and delightful.

Haywood, Carolyn, "B" is for Betsy. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1939. Illustrated by author.

Description in simple narrative form of the experiences of a little American girl during her first year of school and her summer vacation at her grandfather's farm. The story is told simply and naturally with drawings to illustrate each incident. Good to read by chapters to kindergarten children.

STORIES (Continued)

_____, Betsy's Little Star. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1950. Illustrated by author.

Four-year-old Star looked forward to the day when she would be old enough to go to kindergarten. In the meantime, however, she had a way of making interesting things happen. Star's eagerness during her period of waiting was eventful enough to make an interesting story, and the glimpses of kindergarten activities make this an excellent choice for the child who is reluctant to make the break from home.

Henry, Marguerite, Auno and Tauno. Chicago: Albert Whitman Co., 1940.

A mischievous little boy slips away from school when he had been told to remain. An entertaining story which highlights a few Finnish customs. Fine color illustrations.

House, Wanda R., Peter Goes to School. New York: Grosset & Dunlop, Inc., 1953.

When Peter awakens, he is very excited as today is the day he is to start school. His timidity at first and later his adjustment to school life is typical of most kindergarten children on their first day. Pictures are in color, and the story holds the interest of the kindergarten child.

Reely, Mary K., Seatmates. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1949.

It was hard for Kate to leave her home on the farm for a new home in town especially in mid-term when everybody had a seatmate and she had to sit alone. But many things happened, and before long Kate had a seatmate and a new friend. An easy-to-read story for children. It can be read in chapters to kindergarten children. Very few illustrations.

Smith, Irene, Lucky Days for Johnny. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1950. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese.

Miss Day was the nicest of the three teachers Johnny had had so far, and when she came to dinner on Friday, he had a wonderful time introducing all his uncles to her. A realistic story of a small boy, his family, and his teacher.

TOYS

"Bag of Ding Dong School Blocks," Playskool Toys. Chicago:
Playskool Manufacturing Co. Catalog 1955, No. 650. (60
pieces).

Play with blocks develops quickness, skill and ease. The
many shapes are perfect for imaginative construction.
Many types of construction about school can be built.

"Bean Bag Game." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

A bean bag board of hardwood composition, complete with
standards and bean bags.

"Jump rope." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 351R.

Heavy weight and striped in four colors, this jump rope
has red lacquered solid wood handles, loop and eyelet
application.

"Kindergarten Cot." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 973.

Issco Cots assure the child a peaceful nap. It provides
a soft rest for the head and feet so that the child need
not touch the wooden frame. There is a tacked-on cover.

"Magic Slate Blackboard," Strathmore Magic Slates. Aurora:

The Strathmore Company. 1954 Buyers' Guide.

The child can write without chalk and erase without eraser.

"Ring Toss." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

This set consists of two bases and four rope rings.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Choral Speaking

Asbrand, Karin, "Colors Mean so Much," Plays, 63-65, May,
1946.

It tells what colors do for the world, the rainbow, colors
of flowers, leaves, and finally the colors of the flag.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Continued)

Flannel Boards

"Instructo Flannel," Instructo. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. Nos. 5, 7.

This is a sturdy 18" x 20" board covered with long-wearing flannel in soft pastel shades. It is framed in natural oak and comes complete with detachable Tilt-Rite stand. Can be used on a teacher's desk, pupil's desk or chalk tray blackboard.

No. 7 is 24" x 36" board. This board folds in half for easy storage.

Felt Cut-Outs

"Circles," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 18.

This is a set of 30 colored high grade die-cut felts.

"Squares," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 17.

This is a set of 30 colored high grade die-cut felts.

COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY

DANCES

Bertail, Inez, "Jolly is the Miller," Complete Nursery Song

Book. New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Inc., 1947.

P. 118. Illustrated by Walt Kelly.

The children form a double circle, and partners join hands. The player in the center is the miller. In the first three lines the children march clockwise in a circle, hands joined, and on the last line, the children drop hands and the one without a partner is the miller.

Crampton, C. Ward, "The Shoemaker's Dances," The Folk Dance

Book. New York: A. S. Barnes Co., Inc., 1913. P. 3.

Children form a double circle and partners face each other. With arms shoulder high and hands clenched, they roll one arm over the other three times and then reverse and roll three times. This is called "winding the thread." Hands are pulled apart, and the children jerk their elbows backward twice, thus "pulling thread tight." They then clap their hands three times. The winding and pulling are repeated, and in place of the clapping of hands, the children hammer their fists three times or "drive the peg." Finally they join inside hands and skip around the ring. This can then be repeated from the beginning.

Crowninshield, Ethel, "Dance So Merrily," New Songs and Games.

Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1941.

All around the village, all around the town, the children take partners and slide around in a circle.

DRAMATIZATIONS

Horowitz, Caroline, "Choo-Choo Train," Things to Do. New York:

Hart Publishing Company, 1945. P. 25.

A few chairs and dolls help in the dramatization of a train in action with a child chosen as conductor and another as a porter.

DRAMATIZATIONS (Continued)

Landeck, Beatrice, "Going to Boston," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1950. Pp. 78-79.

The words and the rhythms of the music suggest the activity.

_____, "I've Been Working on the Railroad," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1950. Pp. 86-89.

One of the classic community songs with rhythmic activities which are acted out in the first part of the song. Large balls to bounce can be used in the "Dinah" verses. Variations with the ball can be used.

_____, "The Rock Island Line," Songs to Grow On. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1950. Pp. 90-91.

This is a dramatic play with the whistle giving the warning for the freight cars to assemble behind the engine. There is action as the train starts, slowly gaining pace and slowing as it nears the station. The whistle is used as a signal for the train to start to continue pace and to continue its journey after it pulls through the station.

Lauser, Eleanor, "Presents for Officer Clancy," Children's Playmate Magazine, 44-47, June, 1955.

A play in which all dramatize the many things made for Officer Clancy's birthday to show their appreciation for the protection he has given them to and from school.

McConathy, Osbourne, "Community Helpers," Music for Early Childhood. New York: Silver Burdett Company, 1952. P.19. Illustrated by Lillian Chestney and Ellen Simon.

This is a question and answer song in which one child sings the question and dramatizes his work. The others must answer and guess his work.

DRAMATIZATIONS (Continued)

McConathy, Osbourne and W. Otto Miessner, Edward B. Birge and Mabel E. Bray, "The Organ Man," The Music Hour in the Kindergarten and First Grade. New York: Silver Burdett and Company, 1929. P. 39.

A dramatization of the organ grinder and his monkey in which the children participate by throwing pennies for the monkey to pick up.

FILMS

City Fire Fighters. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Fire fighting equipment is demonstrated, and a fire prevention lesson interests the children. The child realizes his responsibilities in a fire prevention program.

City Pets, Fun and Responsibility. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

In the park we follow Jimmy and his dog Spot. There we see some pets commonly found in the city. The care of these pets help children to understand the responsibility necessary for these creatures.

Food Store. Encyclopedia Britannica. (Eleven minute reel, black and white).

On a Saturday morning Jack and Ann help mother shop at the local self-service market. Their experiences are typical of the average child who helps with the family marketing.

Fred and Billy Take an Airplane Trip. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Fred and Billy take an airplane ride from Chicago to New York to visit their uncle. Many children today have had similar experiences and perhaps live near an airport. It briefs the child on how to conduct himself on a trip, and what and how things look up in the air. Although this film is used in primary and intermediate grades, there is much to give to the kindergarten child.

FILMS (Continued)

Jimmy Visits the City. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film is correlated with primary readers but is equally effective for kindergarten children. The tall office buildings, the congested streets, apartment buildings, elevated trains and department stores are very exciting to Jimmy on his first trip to the city.

Letter to Grandmother. Coronet Films. (One and three quarter reels, black and white and in color).

This film shows how mail is handled and children watch with eagerness the postal employees collect, cancel, sort and dispatch the mail, and their mode of travel on railroad cars to its destination.

Let's Be Good Citizens in Our Neighborhood. Gateway Films. (Eight minute reel, black and white).

Many ways to help improve the neighborhood, thus taking pride in our neighborhood, are stressed in this film.

On the Way to School. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This film tells of adventures of a boy on his way to school. The every day experiences of children are excellent for observation and for learning.

Playground Safety. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

Jack had broken his arm in a playground accident and teaches the other children the safety rules so that all can have fun without any mishaps to spoil their pleasures while on the playground.

Safe Living in Your Community. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

This motion picture shows the work of students through the school and community safety council in working out an effective safety program.

FILMS (Continued)

Toy Telephone Truck. Coronet Films. (One reel, black and white and in color).

It presents the story of how a toy telephone truck was made, delivered, and given to a little boy for a birthday present.

FINGER PLAYS

Petersham, Maud and Miska Petersham, "Here is the Church,"

The Rooster Crows. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1945. Illustrations by the author.

The formation of the church and the steeple are made by the fingers.

Wood, Ray, "Church," The American Mother Goose. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., Inc., 1940. P. 107. Illustrations by Edward Hargis.

A finger play making a church, steeple and people.

GAMES

Bancroft, Jessie H., "Round and Round the Village," Games.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1937. Pp. 375-377.

Circle formation with one player outside. In this game the circle represents the village. The player dances around the circle. In the second verse the windows are open (players raise hands), and the player goes in and out the windows, winding in and out under the arches. In the third verse the player pauses and chooses a partner and they both skip, run or dance around the circle. At the end of the skip they bow. Game is repeated. There are variations to this game.

GAMES (Continued)

Crowninshield, Ethel, "Guessing Game," The Sing and Play Book.

Boston; Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 52.

The children form a circle, putting their hands behind their backs. One child has a bell which he rings and a box containing many objects. As he goes around the circle, he stops at some one child and puts an object in the child's hand. The child has to guess by feeling the object. If he guesses correctly, all clap, and the child stands in the center of the circle. The ding dong man then repeats the performance until many children have guessed objects and are in the center of the circle. Each child is then questioned as to what he is holding in his hand. This game is excellent for sentence structure.

_____, "Lollipop Man," New Songs and Games. Boston: Boston Music Company, 1941. P. 44.

One child carries the rainbow colored lollipops, going around the circle as the children sing the song. The child stops and asks someone the color he wishes. After giving the lollipop to the child, he repeats the performance until all the lollipops are given out.

_____, "Walking Down the Street," The Sing and Play Book.

Boston: Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 62.

Children form a circle. The children sing as a child walks around. In the second verse the child stops and knocks on the floor in front of a chosen child asking the child to come out and play. The two children skip around while others clap. The game is repeated with the two children walking around, etc.

Forbush, William B., and Harry R. Allen, "I Saw," Book of Games. Chicago: The John C. Winston Co., 1927. P. 104.

The children stand wherever they wish and the leader asks one child, "What did you see?" He must choose something in the community, such as a "horse." Then he trots down the street, and all the players join him. Another child is asked, etc. There are variations to this game.

GAMES (Continued)

Hunt, Sarah E., and Ethel Cain, "Fruit Sale," Games the World Around. New York: A. S. Barnes Company, 1950. P. 70.

One player is the "market man" and another "buyer," and the rest are "fruit." The players clasp their hands under their knees. The "buyer" asks the "market man" if he has any fruit, to which the answer is "plenty." The "buyer" places his hands on the clasped hands of the players, feeling if the fruit is soft or hard, sour, etc., until he finds one to suit him. The selected fruit is taken by the arms, and if the grasp is not released, that fruit is bought.

North, Robert, "London Bridge," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1947. P. 28.

Two players form an arch. The rest form a circle and march under the bridge. On the word "lady" in each stanza, the two at the bridge drop arms and catch someone. After being caught the individual makes a choice of sides. When all have been caught and sides have been chosen, there is a tug of war.

_____, "Muffin Man," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1947. P. 30.

A song and game about a baker in which a child chooses someone and asks if he knows the muffin man. The chosen child answers in song form that he does know the muffin man. Then both skip down the street and the game is repeated with the two children choosing someone else. This is a good game for number concept.

_____, "Red Light," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1947. P. 77.

One player is chosen to be the red light. Players line up on a starting line with the red light in the foreground. He counts to ten, then turns and calls "red light" and then all have to stop. If he catches someone, that player must be the red light, etc.

_____, "Trades," Town and Country Games. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1947. P. 74.

The players must imitate the work people do in a series of trades or occupations.

HANDICRAFT

American Junior Red Cross, "How to Build the Little Engine and Train," American Junior Red Cross, 17, April, 1955.

Directions are given for building the cars and the caboose.

Beard, Lina and Adelia B. Beard, "Boats," Little Folks Handy Book. New York: Charles Scribner and Sons, 1910. Pp. 15-18, 38-41.

Boats made from newspapers which will sail on real water. Trolley car made from spools, also bridge and arch made from spools.

Broekel, Ray, "Make-Believe Grocery Store Goods," Children's Activities. Chicago: Child Training Assoc., Inc., March, 1955. P. 44.

Cardboard suggestions for groceries for the shelf. Cut-outs, coloring and pasting. The teacher captions the articles for the kindergarten children.

Geiszel, Peggie, and Lurline Chappell, "Toy Town Buildings," Jack and Jill, 19, 1955.

The peaked-shaped milk cartons and a carrying carton that comes with soft drinks is most effective for building houses, garages and other buildings. Carrying cartons can be used to make a barn.

Horowitz, Caroline, "Let's Play Store," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Company, 1945. Pp. 36-37.

Six children and more may play. Scales are made from cardboard. A button is used to draw around to make money. Crayons, paper and twine and magazine cut-outs are used in playing store.

_____, "Pete, the Peanut Man," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Company, 1945. P. 56.

Sewing peanuts together in the form of a man. The peanut man can be used as a coat lapel or a dancing man.

HANDICRAFT (Continued)

_____, "Shoe Box Train," Things to Do. New York: Hart Publishing Company, 1945. P. 28.

Shoe boxes and cord are used to make a shoe box train. Clothespins can be used for people.

MAGAZINES

Food and Nutrition Service, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, "The Little Engine that Could," American Junior Red Cross, 14-16, April, 1955.

The little engine who knew all the answers was most useful to the children whom he had taken to a summer camp called Camp Lazy Bones. Because of the helpfulness of this engine, the camp finally changed its name to Camp Peppy and became a wonderful place.

Jackson, Peg Tyndal, "Sparky the Firehouse Dog," Jack and Jill, 24-31, June, 1955.

A Dalmatian dog named Sparky came to the firehouse one day and became a pal to the firemen, going with them on their trips. At a fire one day he caught the scent of a rabbit and strayed away. The lonely firemen were made happy when he returned and once again joined them as they sped to a fire.

Libbey, Ruth Everding, "Tommy's Tool Chest," American Junior Red Cross, 19-21, 1954.

Tommy was very proud of his tool chest. He tied his carpenter's apron on and went to the people in the community doing odd jobs and being justly rewarded for his work. He decided that it was the nicest day a carpenter ever had.

PLAYS

Howard, Helen L., "I'll Share My Fare," 100 Plays for Children.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 460-462. (Approximately ten minutes).

The farmer, who is grateful to God, shares his fare with the butcher. The butcher, in turn for his gratitude, shares with each community helper, and they in turn share with each other in gratefulness to God.

Kingman, Lee, "Mr. Thanks Has His Day," 100 Plays for Children.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 467-474. (Approximately twenty minutes).

Mr. Thanks, a peddler, is amply rewarded for his many kindnesses, and he is never again ashamed of his name. (A Thanksgiving play)

Leuser, Eleanore, "The Mixing Stick," 100 Plays for Children.

Boston: Plays, Inc., 1949. Pp. 701-705. (Approximately fifteen minutes).

A peddler with his magic mixing stick brings hope of food for Christmas to the home of a neighbor. Each neighbor, hearing of the magic stick, comes and brings his contribution which is put into the pot and stirred with the magic stick. The combination of the vegetables and the bone brought by the butcher combine to make a good enough dinner for all to eat.

Pendleton, Edrie, "A B C for Safety," Plays. Boston: Plays, Inc., April, 1951. Pp. 63-66. (Approximately 10 minutes).

The scene is a courtroom where cases against injury are heard. The scissors, the knife, nails, boards and matches all teach a lesson in caution. This play can be simplified to be used for the kindergarten child.

POETRY

Allen, Beulah W., "The Traffic Light," American Childhood, 26,
May, 1955.

The merry little traffic light blinks merrily at everyone
he meets and helps us cross the street.

Baruch, Dorothy, "Barber's Clippers," A Small Child's Book of
Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 46.

A little boy describes his haircut at the barber shop.

Chaffee, Eleanor A., "The Cobbler," A Small Child's Book of
Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 47.

The cobbler patches up shoes.

Deane, Pelagie, "The Popcorn Man," A Small Child's Book of
Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 46.

On a cold winter's day the children gather when they hear
the popcorn man's whistle blow, and the adults wish they
were children again.

Duffy, Nona K., "Traffic Lights," American Childhood, 14,
April, 1955.

The traffic lights tell us what to do.

Fyleman, Rose, "Shop Windows," A Small Child's Book of Verse.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 53.

The shop window is of different interest to each member
of the family.

Gouled, Vivian G., "People We Know," American Childhood, 9,
May, 1955.

All the people in the community, such as the fireman,
policeman, etc., that we know well are spoken of in this
poem.

POETRY (Continued)

Green, Mary Mc.B., "The Airplane," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 100.

This poem vividly describes the take-off of a plane.

Lowell, Amy, "Trades," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 121.

The carpenter and his interesting work seems easier than the writing of a poem.

Miller, Oliver B., "The Circus Parade," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P.48.

When the circus comes to town, there is a gala celebration and a big parade.

Parsons, Kitty, "The Station," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 95.

The station is a busy place, and in all kinds of weather activity goes on and trains keep running.

Thompson, Leslie, "There Are So Many Ways of Going Places," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 95.

There are many ways of transportation described in this poem.

Tippett, James S., "Circus Parade," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 49.

The circus parade is described with all its pomp and circumstance and the different animals.

Unknown, "The Shoemaker," A Small Child's Book of Verse. New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. P. 47.

Peeping in a window while out walking a cobbler was seen busily at work at his bench making a shoe.

PUZZLES

Anonymous, "Which Engine is Different," Humpty Dumpty Magazine
for Little Children, 121, July, 1955.

These engines all look the same, but one is different.
Variations can be improvised by the teacher of other community objects.

"Playskool Puzzles," Playskool Puzzle Plaques. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Company.

Fireman, No. 275-4 - 9 pieces
Auto, No. 275-9 - 11 pieces
Locomotive, No. 330-2 - 12 pieces
Tractor, No. 330-4 - 13 pieces
Policeman, No. 330-6 - 13 pieces
Airplane, No. 330-7 - 14 pieces
Bus, No. 330-11 - 15 pieces
Truck, No. 330-12 - 17 pieces
Motorcycle Policeman, No. 360-1 - 19 pieces
Balloon Man, No. 360-2 - 19 pieces
Airport, No. 360-3 - 20 pieces
Steam Shovel, No. 360-5 - 20 pieces
Fire Truck, No. 360-9 - 23 pieces
Garage, No. 360-10 - 24 pieces.

Simple puzzles that the kindergarten child enjoys.

"Jigsaw Puzzles, Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Co.

The Farmer
The Store Manager - 6 pieces - No. 15J

The Policeman
The Engineer - 6 pieces - No. 16J

Each puzzle contains six pieces, and there are two puzzles in a box.

"Sifo Puzzles," Sifo Educational Toys. St. Paul: Sifo Co.

Pat-a-Cake Baker Man, No. 22M - 22 pieces
Elsie, the Milk Truck, No. 3T5 - 8 pieces
Snappy, the Car, No. 7T - 8 pieces
Puffy, the Engine, No. 8T - 7 pieces
Speedy, the Fire Engine, No. 12T - 6 pieces
Tubby, the Tugboat, No. 16T - 8 pieces
Gussy, the Bus, No. 17T - 9 pieces
Teddy Tractor, No. 19T - 7 pieces

PUZZLES (Continued)

Van, the Truck, 20T - 10 pieces
 Dicky, the Earthmover, No. 34T - 10 pieces
 Kinder City, No. 54 - 91 pieces

Mother Goose characters in puzzle form.

"Swift 125 Seaplane," Strombeck-Becker. Moline: Strombeck-Becker Manufacturing Company, Model C-40.

This is a solid wood model assembly kit requiring no tools or woodcarving skill.

"Things that Go," Puzzle Lotto. U.S.A.: The Platt and Munk Company, Inc. No. 147C.

A lotto game and four inlaid puzzles are in this box. They consist of a bicycle, car, tractor, train, bus, ship, airplane, and tugboat.

"Train, Track and Blocks." New York: Skaneateles Handicrafters, Inc. Set No. 1.

Wonderful play material. "Train and Tracks," Set. No. 18.

"William Galloway Locomotive," Strombeck-Becker. Moline: Strombeck-Becker Manufacturing Company, Model 1837C.
 No specific skill necessary.

RECORDS

Brave Engineer. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10", 78 rpm and 45 rpm; single 7", 45 rpm. Sung by Jerry Colonna and the Jud Conlon Quartet.
 Enjoyably told and sung by Jerry Colonna and the Quartet.

Brave Tin Soldier. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10", 78 rpm and 45 rpm; also single 7" rpm. Told by Paul Wing.
 Children delight in Paul Wing's great gift of story telling.

RECORDS (Continued)

Building a City. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10", 78 rpm. Introduced by Tom Glazer.

This is an activity record. Community workers, such as the carpenter, bricklayer, painter, and cement mixer are the center of interest.

Fog Boat Story. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10", 78 rpm.

A visit to the waterfront enlightens two children as to the sounds they hear and the knowledge they obtain of boats.

Indoors When it Rains. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Songs by Lee Sweetland.

Imaginative indoor play. The songs help the child play city builder, whale fisher, etc.

It's Not the Whistle that Pulls the Train. Decca Record, 45 and 78 rpm. Vocalist Kitty Kallen.

Children enjoy the action of this record.

Jolly Doctor Dollywell. Decca Record, 45 and 78 rpm. Vocalist Burl Ives.

Burl Ives is the doll doctor who comes to visit the mummies with sick dolls.

Let's Be Firemen. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Sung by Lee Sweetland.

A singable song in which the child becomes a fireman when the fire bell clangs.

Little Fireman. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Introduced by Tom Glazer.

A play record about fire engines and firemen with unusual sound effects, enriching, imaginative and dramatic play.

RECORDS (Continued)

Men Who Come to Our House. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Songs by Tom Glazer and G. Bartell.

Songs about the milkman, grocer, postman, plumber, and best of all about Daddy.

Muffin in the City. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm.

A little dog with a bandage over his eyes hears street noises and other city noises. This is taken from the Noisy Book.

Three Little Trains. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm.

Particularly good for dramatization of the story, and children enjoy being the "trains." Excellent for transportation unit.

Train to the Farm. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm, and 45 rpm.

Children can be "farm trains" and dramatize activities in the songs.

Trains and Planes. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Words and music by Edna Buttolph.

Rhythmic response and imaginative play are predominant in this activity record.

Sunday in the Park. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Vocalist Roger Coleman.

All activity, such as rolling, running, walking, stretching, and playing see-saw are put to melodic and rhythmic songs.

RECORDS (Continued)

What the Lighthouse Sees. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Song by Tom Glazer.

Descriptive songs about tugboats, ferryboats, lighthouse keeper, and other harbor activities.

When the Sun Shines. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Sung by Tom Glazer.

A sunny day in the park stimulates many activities, such as bicycling, running, jumping, etc.

Whoa, Little Horses. New York: Children's Reading Service (Records Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Sung by Brown.

An activity record of a clever series of songs that children love.

Winter Fun. New York: Children's Reading Service (Record Division). Single 10" 78 rpm. Series of songs sung by Gene Lowell.

Winter activities, such as snow shovelling, walking in the snow, etc., can be enjoyed by the children in these series of songs.

RHYTHMS

LaSalle, Dorothy, "The Airplane," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1951. Pp. 36-37.

How the airplane taxis along the runway, moving faster until it suddenly takes off and soars into the sky, produces activity for tempo and dynamics.

_____, "The Train," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1951. P. 35. This represents activity emphasizing tempo.

RHYTHMS (Continued)

_____, "The Windmill," Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Grades (Revised). New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1951.
P. 40.

Windmill formation. The windmill turning slowly in the gentle breeze and spinning around when the wind is high. Changing meter and tempo provides contrast for rocking movements.

SONGS

Armitage, Theresa, and Peter W. Dykema and Gladys Pitcher, Editors, "Tap-a-Tap-Tap," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 48.

_____, "The Circus Parade," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 54.

The circus comes to town with all its animals and clowns.

_____, "The Clown," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 55.

_____, "The Daily Express," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. Pp. 68-69.

The daily express with its noise and rickety, rickety song passes each day.

_____, "The Cobbler," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 46.

The cobbler is very useful for he mends shoes and makes them like new.

_____, "The Fireman," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 49.

The Fireman is a brave person, and he is always ready in time of need.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "The Grocer Man," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 52.

The grocer sells vegetables.

_____, "The Hurdy-Gurdy Man," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 100.

Give the hurdy-gurdy man a penny, and he will play a polka to dance to.

_____, "The Policeman," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. Pp. 44-45.

The policeman is our friend in need.

_____, "When the Postman Comes," Our Songs. Boston: C. C. Birchard and Co., 1939. P. 43.

The postman is punctual each day and brings letters for his sister. Some day he will be able to write and send and receive letters, too.

Coleman, Satis N., and Alice G. Thorn, Editors, "Down by the Station," and "The Train," Singing Time. New York: The John Day Publications, 1929. Pp. 28-29.

The people park their cars down by the station and take the train. The engineer pulls the throttle, so hurry for the train will soon be going.

_____, "The Postman," Singing Time. New York: The John Day Publications, 1929. P. 24.

Open your bag, postman; have you a letter for me?

Crowninshield, Ethel, Editor, "Balloon Man," New Songs and Games. Boston: The Boston Music Co., 1941. P. 43.

The little child who has money waits for the balloon man on the corner each day and wonders if the balloon man lives far away.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "Postman," New Songs and Games. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1941. P. 13.

The postman walks down the street in rain or shine, and the little boy waits for him.

_____, "The Elephant," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 14.

The big circus elephant walks down the street in the circus parade.

_____, "The Fire Engine," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 49.

When the fire engines come down the street, the whistles blow and the fire bells ring.

_____, "The Fireman," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 54.

When the firemen come with all the apparatus, all must stand still, and when the fire is put out, back to the station the firemen go.

_____, "The Milk Man," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 53.

The milk man comes very early in the day, quietly leaves the milk and then goes away.

_____, "The Traffic Policeman," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 50.

A song about the traffic policeman on the corner.

_____, "Walking Down the Street," The Sing and Play Book. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1938. P. 62.

A child walks down the street, knocks at a playmate's door, and asks the child to come out and play.

SONGS (Continued)

Norton, June, Editor, "The Circus," Sing It Again Book. New York: The June Norton Publications, 1935. P. 5.

It tells how the circus comes to town naming many animals, and above all, the clown who makes the children laugh.

_____, "The Hand Organ Man," Sing It Again Book. New York: June Norton Publications, 1935. P. 42.

The hand organ man is loved by the children, and they want to turn the handle around to hear the sweet music and see the monkey dance.

_____, "The Song of the Push Cart," Sing It Again Book. New York: June Norton Publications, 1935. P. 17.

Every neighborhood at some time has seen a peddler with his push cart. Perhaps he sells apples or other fruits or vegetables.

_____, "Traffic Lights," Sing It Again Book. New York: June Norton Publications, 1935. P. 13.

Traffic lights are found in every community, especially those where heavy traffic is seen.

Pitts, Lila Belle and Maybelle Glenn and Lorraine E. Watters, Editors, "I'm a Traffic Cop," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 64.

It tells what the traffic cop does.

_____, "Pat-a-Cake," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 49.

It asks the baker to bake a cake and mark it with the letter "B" for baby and brother.

_____, "The Firemen," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 65.

When the fire bells clang it means to get out of the way.

SONGS (Continued)

_____, "The Milk Man's Horse," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 64.

The horse waits as the milk man delivers his orders at the front door.

_____, "The Postman," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 63.

The postman comes to school with letters.

_____, "The Policeman," The Kindergarten Book. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1949. P. 64.

It tells how proud the policeman is of his job.

STORIES

Beim, Jerrold, Country Fireman. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1948. Illustrated by Leonard Shortall.

Ricky lives in the country where the fire fighting is done by volunteers. How the volunteers work and how Ricky gets the opportunity to ride on a fire engine, and how he becomes a hero is told very interestingly. Many illustrations in color and in black and white.

_____, Country Garage. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1952. Illustrated by Louis Darling.

All sights and sounds of a filling station, so delightful to small boys, are in this picture book. The experiences of Seth are captivating, and the illustrations are excellent. Text is set in large print.

_____, Country Train. William Morrow & Co., 1950. Illustrated by Leonard Shortall.

Sam was proud of old Putt, the little country train. Then, while visiting his cousin Larry he saw a new streamliner which made old Putt seem unimportant. But soon Sam was able to prove the country train could do something the new train could never do. Full of interest for children, although the pictures are not outstanding.

STORIES (Continued)

_____, Twelve O'Clock Whistle. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1946. Illustrated by Ernest Crichlow.

Young Mitch visits an automobile factory with his father, and he learns how cars are made and the importance of team work.

_____, Two is a Team. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1945. Illustrated by Ernest Crichlow.

Story about two boys the same age who played together. Lack of cooperation causes disaster. How they repaired the damage done and their experience working in a grocery store are very interestingly told. Pictures are good.

Bone, Stephen, and Mary Adshead, Little Boy and His House.

Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co., 1937. Illustrated by author.

A small boy learns how houses are built in other parts of the world, from available materials and to suit the climate. Attractive picture-book format.

Brown, Margaret Wise, Two Little Trains. New York: W. R. Scott Co., 1949. Illustrated by Charlot.

Simple rhythmic prose describes the journey of two little trains, a streamline and an old fashioned locomotive, on a journey across the country. Modern distinctive illustrations characteristic of the illustrator are colorful and living.

Burton, Virginia Lee, Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel.

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1939. Illustrated by author.

Mike Mulligan owns a red steam shovel called Mary Anne, and she had helped dig roads and cellars. Mike promised to dig a cellar for the town hall of Pepperville in a day. After working hard to finish the job in a day, Mike had not remembered to make an opening in the cellar for Mary Anne to get out, so they built the town hall over Mary Anne.

STORIES (Continued)

_____, Katy and the Big Snow. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953. Illustrated by author.

All about Katy, the crawler tractor, who saves the day when the city is visited by a blizzard. Illustrated in color.

_____, Choo Choo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953. Illustrated by author.

A rollicking story of an adventurous locomotive, told with the author's inimitable gift for making inanimate objects come to life. Illustrated in black and white.

DeAngeli, Marguerite L., Ted and Nina Go to the Grocery Store.

New York: Doubleday Company, 1935. Illustrated by author.

On their way to and from the grocers the pair learn about traffic lights, how to manipulate a zipper purse, and a good deal about the merchandising of food stuffs. There are cheery illustrations.

Edelstat, Vera, A Steam Shovel for Me. Philadelphia: J. P.

Lippincott Co., 1932. Illustrated by Emanuele Romano.

What boy or girl doesn't like to watch steam, rattling the kettle lid, puffing from an engine, digging an excavation, piling up a skyscraper? This is youth's own book of steam, vigorous, swinging lines describing its power and its very work, with equally dynamic drawings.

Elting, Mary, Trucks at Work. New York: Garden City, 1953.

Illustrated by Ursula Koering.

Straightforward information about trucks in the city, in the country, in industry and on the highway. Illustrations in color give it wide grade use, though text is third and fourth grade level.

Felt, Sue, Rosa-Too-Little. New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc.,

1950. Illustrated by author.

Rosa loved to go to the library even though she was too little to have a library card. Then a day came when Rosa could write her own name and become a borrower. Illustrations are good and in color.

STORIES (Continued)

Gilbert, Helen Earle, Mr. Plum and the Little Green Tree. New York: Abingdon Press, 1946. Illustrated by Margaret Bradford.

This is the story about a shoemaker (Mr. Plum) and the Green Tree he loved that stood in the green square of a noisy city. How he saved the green tree from being cut down is told very interestingly. Pictures are delightful.

Govan, Christine N., The Super Duper Car. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1952. Illustrated by Lils Weil.

Joe, John, Henry and Susie found that by putting their heads together they could have a wagon much better than the two they lost - a real super duper car. Lils Weil's drawings accent the fun.

Gramatky, Hardie, Little Toot. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1939. Illustrated in color by author.

Lazy Little Toot at last wins approval of the other little tugboats when he rescues a ship in distress.

_____, Hercules. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1939.

Illustrated in colors by author.

The story of a little fire engine.

_____, Loopy. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1939. Illus-

trated in color by author.

The story of a plane.

Hader, Berta and Elmer Hader, Little Town. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1941.

The grocery store, school, bank, fire department, and other features of community life are presented in this picture story.

STORIES (Continued)

Lebeck, Oskar, Stop-Go (The Story of Automobile City). New York:

Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1936.

Bob and Betty own many automobiles, trucks, fire engines and passenger cars. The story of how they build up automobile city is very interesting for young children. Illustrations in gray and white with a few colored illustrations. Particularly interesting to children who enjoy making things.

Lensky, Lois, The Little Fire Engine. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946.

Mr. Small is the brave fire fighter who drives the little red fire engine and rescues a small girl in difficulties.

MacDonald, Golden, Red Light, Green Light. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., 1944. Illustrated by Leonard Weisgard.

A picture book in which the truck, the car, the jeep, the horse, the boy, the dog, and the cat each comes out in the morning and sets forth upon his separate road. The mouse, too, has its own special road through a grassy tunnel. The pictures are dramatic and strikingly designed in soft brown with accents of red and green.

McGinley, Phyllis, All Around the Town. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1948. Illustrated by Helen Stone.

Escalator, jay-walker, neighbors, policeman, restaurant, and zoo are among the subjects described through brief verse and bright pictures in this outstanding alphabet book of city sights and sounds.

Petersham, Maud and Miska Petersham, Story Book of Transportation. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co., 1933.

Excellent illustrations have given wide use to this informational series, which includes Story Book of Ships, Story Book of Trains, Story Book of Wheels. The series is particularly useful for the historic background of transportation.

STORIES (Continued)

Schneider, Nina, While Susie Sleeps. New York: William R.

Scott and Co., 1948. Illustrated by Dagmar Wilson.

A picture book for nursery and kindergarten age of what goes on at home, in the garden, field and downtown, while the little girl sleeps. The policeman, baker printer, milk man, truck driver, and railway engineer are some of the night workers pictured. This story will provide reassurance from fear of the dark.

Sever, Josephine A., Johnny Goes to the Hospital. Boston:

Houghton Mifflin Company, 1953.

Three year old Johnny must go to the hospital for an operation. He takes his beloved bear with him, and the two of them have a wonderful time visiting with other children in the ward. After a while Johnny and brown bear are both feeling much better, and the doctor says they may go home. Mary Stevens makes the story come to life with Johnny himself a most lovable character. To any child the hospital will no longer seem an ogre, but an interesting and busy place. Illustrations are delightful and human and in four colors.

Slobodkin, Louis, Clear the Track. New York: The Macmillan

Company, 1945. Illustrated by the author.

An exciting imaginary ride on a train in which young Mike acts as conductor, engineer, brakeman, and baggage man. Colorful illustrations.

Swift, Hildegard, Little Red Lighthouse and the Great Gray

Bridge. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1942. Illustrated by Lynd Ward.

When the great bridge with its powerful tower light was completed, the little lighthouse feared it would no longer be useful but found that land and water traffic needed both. This is the lighthouse which stands near George Washington Bridge in New York City.

STORIES (Continued)

Zolotow, Charlotte, The Park Book. New York: Harper and Bros., 1944. Illustrated by H. A. Rey.

"What is a park like?" asked a little boy who lived in the country. A very delightful story of what takes place in a park, both at day and at night. Pictures are delightful.

TOYS

"Activity Train." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 1215.

The cars uncouple and the tank comes apart. This combination train encourages dramatic play.

"Advanced Kindergarten Blocks," Playskool Toys. Chicago:

Playskool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955, No. 844. (85 blocks).

Provides maximum stability in building diversified structures.

"Auto Convoy Trailer." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 638.

A popular toy for the child giving him much action in loading and unloading of the station wagon and the sportster car. Sportster Car No. 633. Station Wagon No. 675.

"Clancy the Cop." Yonkers: Plastic Innovations, Inc.

Inflatable plastic toys.

"Country Doctor Kit." Easton: Transogram Company, Inc.

A complete doctor's kit.

"Dandy Doctor Kits." New York: Ozan Products Company.

Complete doctor's kit.

"Deluxe Take-Apart-Train," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool

Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 418.

Extreme play value and the unlimited combinations of coordination in influences are apparent in this train. The realistic train features and the variety of Playskool colors make this a beautiful toy. This train is designed to precede the mechanical train age.

TOYS (continued)

"Ding-Dong School Kindergarten Blocks," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 828.

Standard shaped unit system blocks. Excellent for community building.

"Double Hammer-Nail Set," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 520.

This set contains two of each tool and is purposed for amicable play between two children.

"Dump Truck." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 200.

The dump truck has cardinal red rubber wheels and the body raises and unloads automatically. The hood raises to enable the child to play with "fireball" motor.

"Giant Stay-Put Blocks," Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

No. B230.

Giant size blocks to build any community structure.

"Block City." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. B500.

Attractive tube package containing 306 pieces. Builds houses and other variety of buildings.

"Intermediate Kindergarten Blocks," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 883.

(44 natural color washable blocks)

Provides maximum building combinations

"Junior Mechanics Kit," Holgate Toy. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 1070.

Sturdily constructed kit with wooden tools which is ideal for teaching building construction to the child beyond the hammering stage of play.

TOYS (Continued)

"Let's Go Shopping," Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. T238.

An intensely interesting game with the added feature of playing store. The game consists of six large cardboard cards each representing a different store, with 25 articles of various prices. Also 150 counters and realistic metal money.

"Lock-Up Garage," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 485.

A garage of many doors and latches giving a variety of activities. The lock-up garage offers the best combination of eye-hand coordination associated with true play value.

"Object Lotto - Things that Go Lotto." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. T234.

A game depicting various mobile toys, vehicles, objects, etc. There are six cards and 36 counters for from 2 to 6 players.

"Pet Wagon." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 755.

This wagon is in reversible form. Turn the cart upside down and there is a truck to carry various blocks or other play material.

"Play School Postal Station." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 460.

A mail box that teaches shape, discrimination, concentration and eye-hand coordination. Blocks are fitted in their respective slots, and there is a door at the bottom which opens for removing blocks and providing storage space. There are 12 blocks and four different shapes, and assorted shapes which have holes in the center. A stringer is supplied for beading the blocks.

"Railroad Blocks." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 541.

Some blocks are stenciled on one side and present two complete trains, a freight and a passenger train. There is also a ticket window and station clock. If the child is a railroader, he will enjoy these blocks. The blocks will also build bridges, stations and other structures.

TOYS (Continued)

"Rudy-The Traffic Cop." New York: Hale-Nass Corporation.

Police toys.

"Safety Patrol." Two Rivers: Metal Ware Corporation.

A safety patrol sound broadcasting truck.

"Sailor Boy Peg Boat," Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No.130.

There are four jolly tars standing at attention on their good ship, The Peg Boat. Each little tar can be pulled apart.

"Standard Hammer-Nail Set," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool

Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 511.

This is a boxed hammer-nail set.

"Super Freight Train." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No.450.

These trains can really be loaded and unloaded, and the lumber car has real logs. The top of the caboose comes off, and the fireman and engineer are removable.

"Take Apart Carry-All Truck," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Play-

skool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 475.

This truck is large enough and strong enough to carry the biggest loads, even a child. It is the largest of all the pull trucks, and if the child wishes to take it apart, it can be easily done.

"The Little Milk Man." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No.

4035-C.

Six true-to-life toy bottles in a realistic brightly painted wooden rack. The little milk man makes play periods realistic, concrete and meaningful.

"Tiny Town." Ridgefield Park: Peerless Playthings Company.

Doctor and nurse kits.

TOYS (Continued)

"Truck and Steam Shovel." Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.

No. 402.

This truck has removable loading skid, crank-operated winch with a steel chain. The hood raises revealing "fireball" motor. The truck has rubber wheels and is orange in color.

"Utility Truck," Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 500.

Red cab and bucket with a white body. The travel bucket is raised by a crank and the top opens automatically to allow the bucket to dump the load. Truck also dumps. The hood raises revealing the "fireball" motor. It has rubber wheels.

"Wagon," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing Co.,

Catalog 1955. No. 250. 52 pieces.

This mobile colored block set of different shapes are contained in a sturdy pull wagon. Activity is enhanced in loading and unloading, and community construction can be encouraged.

"Wagon of Kindergarten Blocks," Playskool Toys. Chicago:

Playskool Manufacturing Co., Catalog 1955. No. 890.

School standard size blocks are large to balance tall structures, build sturdy bases and allow ample space for trains and trucks to go through. This is a permanent rolling wagon designed to store and move the blocks.

"Workbench," Playskool Toys. Chicago: Playskool Manufacturing

Co., Catalog 1955. No. 300.

This work bench duplicates Dad's tool bench, using the work tools most common to all. This toy is of educational value and answers the fun requirements of the child.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Posters

Elms, F. Raymond, "Community Workers." Chicago: Beckley-Cardy Company, 1950. Set No. 534.
Picture posters to color.

Choral Speaking

Howard, Helen Littler, "Betty Blue's Shoes," Plays, May, 1946, pp. 58-60.

Betty Blue has a hole in her shoe. Mitty Mouse, Berny Bird and Gracie Goose all try to help fix it, but it is the Wise Owl who suggests the shoemaker.

Flannel Boards

"Instructo Flannel," Instructo. Boston: J. L. Hammett Company.
Nos. 5, 7.

This is a sturdy 18" x 20" board covered with long wearing flannel in soft pastel shades. It is framed in natural oak and comes complete with detachable Tilt-Rite stand and can be used on a teacher's desk, pupil's desk or chalk tray blackboard.

No. 7 is 24" x 36" board. This board folds in half for easy storage.

Felt Cut-Outs

"Community Helpers," Instructo. Instructo Primary Cut-Outs.
Boston: J. L. Hammett Company. No. 150.

These colorful processed figures of public servants include Doctor, Nurse, Policeman, Fireman, Mailman and Milkman.

SOURCES FOR AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS INCLUDED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Local Sources

Records

Boston Music Company, 116 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Mailing Addresses

Films

Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago, Illinois

Encyclopedia Britannica Films, 1150 Wilmette Avenue,
Wilmette, Illinois

Records

Childhood Rhythms, Ruth Evans, Springfield, Mass.

Capitol Records, Children's Reading Service, Record Division,
1078 St. John's Place, Brooklyn 13, New York

Cricket Records, Children's Reading Service, Record Division,
1078 St. John's Place, Brooklyn 13, New York

Decca Records, 50 West 57th Street, New York City

RCA Victor Red Seal Records, Radio Corporation of America,
Camden, New Jersey

Record Guild Kiddie Recordings, The Record Guild of America,
16 West 40th Street, New York City