

good reward for a good deed and a bad reward for a bad deed is common justice. This principle is demonstrated from youth to old age.

When Froebel gave us the kindergarten theory of education through play we were able to detect two types of play, - one, serious, and the other, fooling. Over in the sandpile we see one of our little youngsters with a bucket of water and a spoon. As the youngster pours the water into the sand he stirs aimlessly for long periods at a time, digging, shoveling and scooping sand to no great purpose, only whiling his time away in aimless activity.

In another sandpile adjacent to this one we find another one of our youngsters. He has a bucket of water and a spoon which he uses as a trowel or a spade. He pours water into the sand and this sandpile takes on the form of a great city. He builds a tunnel. He constructs a bridge. He builds a great city in his imagination. This is serious play. This youngster is a potential engineer and city planner and a city builder. He is always building bridges.

So through life, we have two great groups - those who fool their time away in aimless activity, getting nowhere, going nowhere, just fooling. The other group has imagination plus energy and a will to carry through to a high purpose. This serious activity motivated