

toys such as sticks, stones, spools, keys, balls and blocks. He is also interested in peek-a-boo and this-little-pig-went-to-market. Parents should know that this tiny thing craves security and love. Also the three prime essentials so necessary at this time are activity, rest and food. Now, Dr. Allen, will you carry us on from the ages of 4 to 6?

Allen-- Well, there is a continuation of the first stage in many essentials. There is a rapid growth of the brain and the body, and there is great physical activity. There is a further strengthening of the memory. Reasoning and judgment are faulty. This is a strong imitative period. Also, there is a tendency to begin to play with other children. The child is selfish, of course. Every child at this age is extremely selfish, because he is drawing into himself and he is only interested in himself. Parents should expect this. For his play activity, the sand pile and moulds enthrall him. He likes carts, swings, see-saws, and if it is a little girl, the doll house and toy furniture appeal especially. The boy naturally likes climbing trees and ladders, and this is where the young mother begins to shudder.

But, if we believe in G. Stanley Hall's theory that man is an omnibus in which all of his ancestors ride, we can naturally expect that this little animal is following the cycle of his ancestors. He will run, jump, leap, vault and climb. These are the fundamental activities of man, and this is exactly the fundamental activity that we expect in the growing boy, although the vaulting comes later. Now, Dr. Lapp, the ages of 7 to 9 perhaps are worthy of study. Will you outline the advancing changes of this group?

Lapp-- In the ages of 7 to 9 we find the child developing his permanent teeth, and a slowing up of the brain growth. There is a slower physical development and a change in the circulatory system with a tendency toward heart weaknesses and fatigue. In the mental make-up, we find interest shifting from action to results, the reasoning power is still weak, but the memory is beginning to strengthen. The youngster has a very active imagination. His interest awakens through competition. We still find him interested in the sand pile, the see-saw, and the jumping pit. Climbing is still fascinating. Games of chasing, hunting, throwing, shooting, as well as the singing games appeal to him. Dramatic and constructive games are the order. Nature plays, language, reading and spelling games, together with music, drawing, and seasonal games have a very definite appeal. Dr. Allen, will you discuss the development of the age groups from say 10 to 12, or 10 to 13?

Allen-- At these ages, 10 to 13, we find a lessened physical growth, and a rapid organic and functional development. At this time, perhaps, there is the greatest degree of immunity from disease, and we also find at this age there is the greatest activity. From the mental angle we find the hero worship stage, the element of cooperation in games, extreme interest in clubs, secret societies, and gangs. This is the period for memorizing and drill. Concerning play, we have an excessive desire among our American youth for basketball and baseball. In the fundamental activity of the youngsters we find climbing, trapeze work, and work on rings and bars appeal to him immensely. All types of games appeal to this plastic youth. Intellectual games, nature plays, as well as formal games, dramatic activity and constructive games such as building caves and shacks find a large place in his active existence. Chasing games, such as hide-and-seek and hare-and-hound appeal to this youngster. For the girls, the growth is rapid; there is profound change in the organs of the body; the elimination is often very poor;