New Titles
for Children and Young People


Horace is a remarkable cat who lives with an old man and an old woman on their farm. The three are happy together until the neighbors begin to insist that they should have a dog to frighten away any possible burglars. The couple try dog after dog, from a very small dog with a loud bark to an enormous dog who hates cats, but Horace frightens them all away. In the end everyone agrees that Horace is all the protection the old man and old woman need. The writing has much of the quality of a folk tale and is fun to read aloud—up to the last page which unfortunately falls quite flat.

(K-Gr. 2)


Droopy was a mule whose ears usually hung down, except when he was especially interested in something, which was not often. One day Joe, his young master, invited him to go swimming but Droopy was feeling stubborn and refused. Joe almost drowned when he tried to swim clear across the pond and Droopy was filled with remorse that he had not been on hand to go to the rescue sooner. Then when he was praised for saving Joe's life instead of being blamed for not having reached the boy faster, he decided that life was pretty nice after all, and for the rest of his life his ears stood straight up. The illustrations, with their heavy lines and solid colors have more humor and appeal than does the story.

(K-Gr. 2)


Twelve-year-old Marjorie Benton dreamed of a life of ease with servants to obey her every wish. One spring day, while cleaning an antique brass elephant which a great aunt had brought back from India, Margie made a wish to that effect as she rubbed the elephant's side. In response to her wish, the elephant's genie, Mr. Askew, came on the scene and announced himself at Margie's service. She was delighted and set him to work at once. However, she soon discovered that help such as Mr. Askew could give had its problems, for he could not work when anyone except Margie was around nor could he talk to anyone except Margie, and she had difficulty in explaining some of his actions without having people think she had lost her mind. By the end of the summer, Margie had grown up enough so that she could dismiss Mr. Askew and feel confident of her own ability...
to cope with most of the problems that were likely to arise in her world. In addition to being a pleasant piece of fantasy, the story is a delightful account of family life in a small town.

(Gr.5-7)

A. Ad Belting, Natalia Maree. Three Apples Fell From Heaven; Unfamiliar Legends of the Trees; drawings by Anne Marie Jauss. Bobbs-Merrill, 1953. 158p. $2.50. A collection of eighteen legends and folk tales in which trees play a major part. The stories are interesting for their parallels in other folk tales, but their retellings are in no way distinguished.

(Gr. 4-6)

R Benary-Ibsert, Margot. The Shooting Star; tr. from the German by Richard and Clara Winston; illus. by Oscar Liebman. Harcourt, 1954. 118p. $2.25. Nine-year-old Annegret Benninger and her mother were making such slow progress in their recovery from bouts of pneumonia that their doctor suggested they take a three month vacation in Switzerland. They both objected to leaving Germany and Mr. Benninger for that long, but he paid no attention to their protests and went ahead with his plans for them to stay with an astronomer and his wife near the village of Arosa. At first the two were content to lie out in the sun or take short walks in the nearby forest. Then Annegret made friends with a young boy who lived nearby and she joined him in his daily chores and in trips around the countryside. By the time the three months were over Annegret and her mother had regained their health and Annegret had become a proficient skier. The story is rather static, but it does give the reader a feeling for the beauty of the Swiss mountains and the pleasures of mountain living.

(Gr.4-6)

R Binns, Archie. Sea Pup; illus. by Robert Candy. Little, 1954. 215p. $2.50. In a complete departure from his previous use of real-fanciful situations, Mr. Binns' new book is a realistic story of the Pacific Coast and of a young boy's love for a sea lion pet. Clint Barlow lived with his parents in a fairly isolated spot on Puget Sound. One day Clint found a baby seal whose mother had been killed and he persuaded his parents to let him keep it. The seal became his close companion, but as it grew older it began to present serious problems, both because of its behavior and because the fishermen in the area were in the habit of shooting seals. In time Clint was faced with the prospect of either disposing of his pet or keeping it penned up all day. He chose to send it to a zoo where its love for showing off before people could be satisfied. The theme is that of The Yearling and is quite well handled. Much interesting information about marine life off the coast of Washington is woven into the story in a way that is natural and adds to the appeal of the book.

(Gr.7-9)

R Bleecker, Sonia. The Seminole Indians; illus. by Althea Karr. Morrow, 1954. 156p. $2. (Values: Intercultural understanding) The seventh title in the author’s series on the Indian tribes of America. The material in this volume is necessarily more modern than that in the earlier titles since the Seminole Indian tribe did not come into existence until after the advent of the white men. The first part of the book is a semi-fictionalized account of the life of Osceola, one of the foremost Seminole Indian leaders, from the time when he, as a small boy moved with the other members of his Creek Indian tribe to the Florida Everglades, to the time of his death at the hands of the white soldiers during the Second Seminole War. The remainder of the book traces the history of the tribe both in Oklahoma, where many of the members were re-located, and in Florida where three major reservations are located today. The easy style and interesting subject will give the book a wide range of appeal.

(Gr.4-8)

NR Blizard, Marie. Daughter of a Star. Westminister, 1954. 174p. $2.50. Sixteen-year-old Francie Fenwick is the adopted daughter of Diana Fenwick, famous movie actress. Francie is fond of her foster mother, but she dislikes Hollywood and dreads the thought of the movie career for which she is being groomed. Her greatest happiness comes in the summers which she spends at Bellbrook, Connecticut, with Sally Corbet, a life-long friend of Diana Fenwick. It is at Bellbrook that Francie meets Keith Deming and with his help works up an idea for exhibiting the fabulous doll house which she has owned since childhood. While doing an exhibition in Boston, she meets a Dr. Roger Clemenshaw, and learns that he is her real father. Much is made in the story of the secrecy of Francie's parentage, but the reasons for the secrecy are confused and illogical. The characters are quite superficially drawn.

(Gr.8-10)

NR Bothwell, Jean. The Hidden Treasure; illus. by Margaret Newton Van Arn. Friendship Press, 1954. 137p. $2. A story of India in 1947 at the time of the partitionment, and of fifteen-year-old Gopal Atri, a Hindu Brahman boy living in Lahore with his father, a retired judge of the Punjab High Court. Gopal's best friend, Habib Ullah, a Muslim, and his father try to persuade the Atri's to join them in their move to America just before the partitionment takes place, but because of the judge's health, Gopal and his father decide to remain in Lahore. On the night when the fighting between Muslims and Hindus reaches its peak, the judge dies, and Gopal is faced with the task of getting himself and Ganeshi, the housekeeper, to Delhi where a family friend is holding a sum of money which will enable Gopal to join his friends in America. On the way Gopal and Ganeshi rescue a Muslim baby whose parents have been killed, and are later joined by a Hindu woman and her small daughter who are fleeing from their home
in a predominately Muslim town. By the time the group has reached Delhi, Gopal has decided to remain in India and help bring peace. The story might have been an interesting picture of India had not the author set out to discredit Gopal’s religion and have him turn Christian just on the strength of two phrases from the Bible which he accidentally came on. Such disparagement of a religion that is an important part of the lives of large numbers of people today will do nothing to help foster better world understanding. (Gr. 6-8)

NR Cansdale, George. Zoo Book; with 72 photographs. British Book Centre, 1954. 64p. $2.

An account, by the Superintendent of the London Zoo, of some of his experiences in collecting animals, very brief notes on some of the kinds of animals that are to be found in the London Zoo, and rather detailed descriptions of some of the TV programs in which the Zoo has participated. Some of the material is interesting, but the organization and coverage are poor. There is not enough about any one animal for the book to be used as nature study material; the material is so disorganized that the reader gets no conception of the size or organization of the London Zoo; and constant references to present day conditions, such as the high cost of fish, will limit the book’s usefulness in the future. The format is poor; excessively long lines of print and very small type with narrow leading. (Gr. 7-9)

R Caudill, Rebecca. The House of the Fifers; decorations by Genia. Longmans, 1954. 184p. $2.75 (Values: Growing up; Family relations; Value building; Self-appraisal)

Fifteen-year-old Monica Fifer was having the usual adolescent difficulty in understanding herself and the people around her and, in addition, had started running with a gang of older boys and girls who lacked the stability and sense of values that her father wanted her to have. As a solution to the problem, he sent Monica to her aunt and uncle in Kentucky, to the ancestral home of the Fifers. Monica was rebellious at first and was determined not to become involved with her relatives or any of their problems. However, before the summer was out she had re-discovered her own roots, had gained a new appreciation and friendship for her relatives, and had acquired enough maturity to accept with a certain amount of graciousness, although not with any great pleasure, the idea of her father’s re-marriage. There is a depth and warmth to the characterizations and a vividness to the picture of what happens to land and to people during a serious drought that gives the book a sense of reality. Adolescent girls will find many of their own problems treated here with sympathetic understanding. (Gr. 7-10)


Ten-year-old Laurie, who with her family, has recently moved from the city to a Connecticut farm, falls desperately in love with a horse, but unfortunately with one that has a reputation for meanness. In spite of the opposition of her parents, who think she is too young to take on the responsibility of caring for a horse, she manages, with the assistance of a nearby neighbor, to help gentle the horse and is eventually given permission to learn to ride him. Laurie’s explosive temper is a problem to her family, her friends, and herself, and it is very much in evidence throughout the book. There are some good points in the relationship between Laurie and her parents and her older brother, and some very realistic situations as Laurie learns the need for controlling her impatience and bad temper. However, the book is marred by careless writing and by an excess of swearing, both by the characters and the author, which does nothing to further the character delineation or heighten the suspense in the plot. (Gr. 5-7)

NR Coombs, Charles I. Young Infield Rookie; illus. by Charles H. Geer. Lantern Press, 1954. 188p. $2.50. (Young Heroes Library)

A Little League baseball story, with three problems to solve. Eleven-year-old Ken Douglas has recently recovered from a broken jaw suffered in a sand lot game, and he has the problem of recovering his nerve enough to become a good batter. Amos Jackson, eleven-year-old Negro boy, has the problem of overcoming the racial prejudice shown by some of the other players. The coach, Lefty Gregory, has run away from major league ball after having accidentally hit a fellow player with a bean ball. As the three work together on the Red Sox team, they help each other with their problems and finally solve them in a manner that is satisfactory to them, although not entirely convincing to the reader. The author does much preaching about the errors of prejudice and then puts into practice all of the typical Negro stereotypes in describing Amos and his family. The writing is careless to the point where it occasionally becomes confusing. (Gr. 4-6)

NR Cross, John Keir. The Stolen Sphere; An Adventure and a Mystery. Dutton, 1953. 220p. $2.75.

A poorly written, melodramatic story of an event which is supposed to have happened in 1950, to have been first recorded at some time in the distant future, and to have been transferred by a time machine back to the present day. The author uses the device of having “someone” who is always on hand but never identified tell the story in the first person. Involved are the Flying Fortunes—a family of vaudeville trapeze performers; Rubberface—a vaudeville magician and leader of a gang of international criminals; and “Little Moonshine”—a model of a space satellite, which Rubberface steals and the Fortunes try to recover. Although Rubberface commits a kidnapping, robbery, and murder during the course of
the book, he is allowed to go free in the end—presumably to leave the way open for a sequel which is hinted at in the final section. The writing is confused and the whole plot is of comic book caliber. (Gr. 7-9)

Through the story of Greenhead, a mallard duck, the author presents information about the physiology of wild-fowl in general, and the nesting, feeding, and migratory habits of mallards in particular. He closes the book with some effective comments on the need for better conservation practices. The book is interestingly written and contains excellent drawings to clarify and enhance the text. (Gr. 5-9)

A modern fanciful tale set in the 1920's. The four children, Jane, Mark, Katharine, and Martha, are faced with a dull summer. Their father is dead, their mother has to work every day, and their housekeeper, Miss Bick, is not in sympathy with any of their ideas of what is fun to do. Then Jane, the oldest, finds a coin that looks like a nickel, and it starts them off on their summer's adventures. The magic in the coin can grant only half of each wish, hence the title of the book, but they eventually learn to overcome this weakness by wishing for twice as much of everything. Their adventures take them to other countries, other times, and into some harrowing experiences in their own time and town. There is little that is very original about the episodes; the author having drawn freely from Nesbit and from the Half-Pint Jinni (Dolbier. Random House, 1948). The episodes are not always logical fantasy. For example, Merlin, whom the children meet during their venture backward in time, says that there is the most powerful magic in the world, and yet he has the power to counteract it and to limit it. To further confuse matters, the author never explains why the coin can only carry out half of each wish. The illustrations make the children look much younger than they could actually have been. Katharine, for instance, looks like a five-year-old, is described as being a nine-year-old, and is an avid reader of Shakespeare and of Evangeline. (Gr. 4-6)

Before Jean becomes fully aware of this weakness of Kim's she causes herself and her parents some anxious moments. In addition to Kim, Jean is having her troubles with Jeff Sutton, her best boy-friend, who threatens to spoil their pleasant friendship by becoming serious and wanting to go steady. Added to Jean's personal ups-and-downs, the Burnaby family is having its share of financial problems, brought on by the fact that Betsy, the nine-year-old, has suddenly displayed unusual musical ability and needs lessons and an instrument, and Jean's piano playing has developed to a point where her teacher feels that she needs a better instrument on which to practice. As in the earlier books about the Burnaby family, the story blends realistic treatment of teen-age problems with unusually warm and perceptive family relations. (Gr. 7-9)

A typical tenderfoot-turned-cowboy story of young Terry Foote, a Chicago boy who goes to spend a summer with his uncle, aunt, and cousins on their Wyoming cattle ranch. Terry arrives dressed like a Marshall Field cowboy but is soon set to rights by his cousins. At first he has difficulty adjusting to the idea that on the ranch everyone shares in the work, but eventually he learns to do his part. By the end of the summer he has tamed and trained a horse that was supposed to be locoed, has been the means of bringing about the downfall of a dishonest bronco buster, and has won a race and a cattle cutting contest in the local rodeo. The characters are of widely varying degrees of reality, but the situations are mostly implausible. (Gr. 5-7)

NR Greene, Graham. The Little Horse Bus; illus. by Dorothy Craigie. Lothrop, 1954. 35p. $2.
Mr. Greene again treats of the conflict between the status quo and progress with, again, all of his sympathies on the part of the status quo. This time the struggle is between Mr. Potter, the owner of an old-fashioned store, and Sir William Popkins, owner of the new Hygienic Emporium Company Limited. The Emporium delivers parcels in a hansom cab drawn by a young mare named Beauty. All that Mr. Potter can afford is a very old, very thin horse named Brandy and an old abandoned horse bus. The customers are scornful of Brandy and the horse bus until one day when Beauty and her hansom cab are kidnapped by a gang of thieves who have just robbed the Emporium. Brandy and the horse bus become the heroes of the day by trailing the thieves and presumably capturing them, although just how this is accomplished is never made clear in either the text or illustrations. The illustrations are quite confused and will do nothing to aid the child's understanding of the story, which is equally unclear. (Pre-school)

R Emery, Anne. High Note, Low Note. Westminster, 1954. 214p. $2.50. (Values: Family relations; Consideration of others)
Another story about the Burnaby family, and a sequel to Sorority Girl. Jean Burnaby is again the main character, and the story is primarily concerned with the events of her senior year in high school. It is a year of fun and problems; some of the fun and most of the problems arising from Jean's friendship with Kim Ballard, a new girl at Sherwood High. Kim is adventure prone, but many of her adventures result from her lack of foresight and of consideration of other people. (Pre-school)

An exceedingly superficial story of a young girl, just out of high school, who tries a few months of drama school in New York, decides that the stage is not for her, and returns home to the small New England town where her father owns a large department store. Bored by the uneventful round of social activities which the town offers, she makes a trip to Mexico with her parents and there meets a former boy friend whom she has not seen for some time. When he fails to fall for her charms she sets about winning him again. This she does by getting a job with the same concern for which he works, and which has its main office near her home town. In due time she masters both the job and the boy friend. The characters are not realistically or consistently portrayed; there is no value to the manner in which Anita solves her problems since they are all resolved for her by her father's assistant who is also a close friend of the family. (Gr. 8-10)


Colorful period fiction of England in the days of Henry V and Dick Whittington. Nan, Dickon, and Adam Sherwood live with their grandfather, an important member of the grocers guild in London. At the beginning of the story Dickon has just been made a mercers' apprentice and Adam is in his second year as a grocers' apprentice. Neither boy is especially happy about his lot, Dickon because he has grown up on the grocers' side of the traditional fight between the victualers and the clothiers, and Adam because he wants to become an apothecary or a doctor. Because of the importance of their grandfather's position and his friendship with Dick Whittington, all three of the children are fairly well versed in the political doings of the day, and they inadvertently become involved in one of Oldcastle's plots against the King. The story of that plot and of their part in it, moves smoothly, with plenty of action and suspense to hold the reader's interest, and under the author's skilful handling London comes as much alive as the vividly drawn characters in the story. (Gr. 7-9)

M Hills, Verna. All Aboard for the Beach; illus. by Joshua Tolford. Ariel, 1954. 143p. $2.50.

Episodic account of the doings of two eight-year-old boys who spend two weeks visiting the grandmother of one of the boys at her beach cottage. The boys have some good times, although many of their plans for interesting things to do never materialize and they spend considerable time quarreling with each other and with other children on the beach. At the end, however, they decide it has been a right good vacation. The total effect is realistic, but rather depressing. Written at an easy third grade reading level. (Gr. 2-4)

R Hurd, Edith (Thacher) and Clement. Nino and His Fish. Lothrop, 1954. 33p. $2.

Nino knew that there could be no birthday party for him this year because his father had been having such poor luck with his fishing. Then Nino had the idea of trying to catch a fish himself and serving it instead of cake at his party. The small boy was unhappy when Angelo, owner of one of the largest restaurants on Fisherman's Wharf, laughed at his idea of having a fish for a birthday party, but he stuck to his plan and succeeded in bringing in the largest fish of the day. On the way home that night Angelo offered to buy Nino's fish and give him and all of his friends a party in return. A satisfactory handling of a familiar theme, illustrated with gay, colorful pictures that capture the spirit of the fishermen. (Gr. 1-3)


An introductory book for the young nature enthusiast who is interested in cocoons and moths. The book begins with a description of the life cycle of the moth, then tells in detail how and where to collect cocoons, how to care for caterpillars, and how to mount specimens. Finally comes a section containing detailed descriptions of the various kinds of moths and their cocoons that are to be found in the United States. The illustrations are all in black and white and the text does not indicate the colors of the moths, caterpillars, or cocoons. Contains an index and a brief bibliography. (Gr. 5-7)


Life in a small Kentucky town in 1915 as seen through the activities of ten-year-old Mary Lizbeth Morgan and her grandmother's Negro hired man, Ulysses Noe. Lysus is the most important person in Mary Lizbeth's life, being the one who takes her to tent shows, finds excuses to drive her out to her uncle's farm to see her cousin's pet lamb, makes her act like a lady in church and in town, sympathizes with her when she has the mumps, and he even took time to rescue her favorite doll when her grandmother's house caught fire. The story of their friendship is told with warmth, affection, and humor. (Gr. 4-6)


A story of the American Revolution with the emphasis on the work of the Army of the South. Except for the first part of the book dealing with Greene's break with the Quakers and his early training in the army, this is more an account of the southern campaigns than a biography of Greene, and is by no means a complete account of his total war activities. In fact, Ned Jenkins,
Thirteen-year-old Brady Allen tried to keep...
house for her father and brother after her moth-
er's death, although she knew it would be just a
matter of time before her father's "itchy foot" would take him and her brother on their way
again. When that time came, Mr. Allen made ar-
rangements for Brady to live with the Marstons,
one of the most prominent families in that part of
the Kentucky mountains. Brady was shy at first
and unsure of her welcome, but the Mars-
tons soon made her feel at home, and with them
she found the love and warmth of family living
that she had missed for so long. The story is
partly concerned with Brady's adjustment to her
new way of living, and partly with the love affair
between Sally Marston and Jim Forbes, an out-
lander whom Sally's father, Judge Marston, hates
because he represents the railroad which the
judge is bitterly fighting. This is a heart-warm-
ing story, with good characterizations, and a
sympathetic understanding of the mountain people.
(Gr. 7-9)

NR Parks, Edd Winfield. Teddy Roosevelt,
All-Round Boy; illus. by Sandra James.
Bobbs-Merrill, 1953. 192p. (Childhood
of Famous Americans.) $1.75.
A poorly written, caricaturish account of the
early boyhood of Theodore Roosevelt. The em-
phasis on his big teeth is objectionable; the ac-
count of the manner in which it was discovered
that he was near-sighted is not in accordance
with the version to be found in most reputable
biographies; and the indication that his family
called him "Teddy" is not in keeping with the
known facts. The last chapter brings the reader
abruptly into the present with a group of boys
acting out the major episodes in Roosevelt's later
life. The results are confusing and fail to give
the young reader any idea of the events in Roose-
velt's life that are of real importance to the his-
tory of this country.
(Gr. 3-5)

NR Peck, Leigh. They Were Made of Rawhide;
181p. $2.50.
A story, based on fact, of a 2100 mile horse race
from Galveston, Texas to Rutland, Vermont, in
the late nineteenth century, and of fourteen-year-
old Jed McBride who won the race on his mustang
pony, Poco Bueno. Jed needed to go to Boston
where his father was in the hospital suffering
from amnesia, and the race seemed a good way
to make the trip with a minimum of expense, and
with a chance for a sizable award at the end.
His mother and sister remained at home, where
Tibby had her share of adventures, saving a
Negro friend from the Ku Klux Klan, and helping
out when her mother gave birth to twins during a
hurricane. The author has tried to do too much
in one book, with the result that some aspects of
the story are over-done, i.e., the long and in-
volved digressions about the history of the places
through which Jed passes; and some parts are
given too scanty treatment to have much point,
i.e., the mystery of what happened to the money
Mr. McBride was carrying when he was ship-
wrecked is never cleared up although it is men-
tioned constantly throughout the book. The epi-
isode of the Negro who is almost lynched has no
real purpose at all in forwarding the plot. In
spite of the title and the subject, this is more a
book for girls than for boys.
(Gr. 7-9)

M Power, Rhoda. Redcap Runs Away; illus.
from drawings by C. Walter Hodges.
Houghton, 1954. 303p. $3.
Redcap is the nickname given to John Smith, a
ten-year-old, red-haired boy living in 14th cen-
tury England. The boy's father wanted him to
become a blacksmith, but Redcap longed to be a
minstrel like his great-uncle, Red Erle. One
Christmas time he ran away from home and
joined a group of strolling minstrels. In their
company he learned to juggle, to sing, to tell
stories, and to tumble, and he also learned that
for him the best life would be that of a singing
blacksmith. The story of Redcap's adventures
is interwoven with tales told by the minstrels
and by others whom the boy meets in the course
of his wanderings. Because of the many stories
which have been included (one to each chapter)
the plot moves slowly, and reading is further
hampered by the extremely poor format with its
small type, crowded lines, and poor paper. For
those readers who will attempt to read the book
in spite of the format and the slowness of the
plot, the book will have much the same appeal as
Gray's Adam of the Road (Viking, 1942). The
illustrations seldom match the text.
(Gr. 7-9)

NR Proctor, George L. The Young Traveler in
Sweden; illus. with photographs and map
sketches by Henry C. Pitz. Dutton, 1953.
224 p. $3.
The story of two American children who arrive
in Sweden to spend a year with their aunt and
uncle in Gothenburg. During the course of the
year they manage to travel over most of the
country and visit the major industries and spots
of interest. As a story the book has too much
travelogue-type information constantly interrupt-
ing the action; as a travel or informational book,
the scattered bits of useful information are so
mixed up with the story that ferreting them out
is not really worth the bother. Throughout the
book there are vestigial remains of the English
children who underwent the same adventures in
the original edition, and their very British com-
ments and knowledge sound strange indeed com-
ing from American children, and Texans at that!
(Gr. 6-8)

M Ratzesberger, Anna. Ponies; illus. by
29p. 15c. (A Book-Elf Junior)
Simple verses describing the various kinds of
ponies that are to be found at a pony ride. The
writing is uneven; the illustrations, although
quite sentimental, will have appeal for young
children, who will also like the small size of
the book (6$1/2 x 4$).
(Pre-School)
An exceptionally well-written, interesting account of the work that U.N. organizations are doing in sixteen places in the world to help the people of those areas to better their ways of living and to combat the poverty, hunger, and disease that have been their lot for many generations. The book makes a valuable contribution to the young reader's knowledge of what the U.N. is and how it works, and also will give young people a happier understanding of many of the peoples of the world.

(R.6-)

All his life eleven-year-old Caje Amis had lived in the frontier forest with his father, seldom having a roof over his head, never staying in one place long enough to feel at home. His mother had died as a result of the hard life, and Caje bitterly resented his father for assuming that he was a burden to his relatives. At first Caje was unhappy because he did not know how to do farm work and cause he did not know how to do farm work and he thought that he was a burden to his relatives. Then he learned the principle of sharing that had made frontier life possible and he realized that he did have talents that could contribute to the family welfare. An interesting story of pioneer life, of a father-son conflict, and of a young boy's adjustment to a totally new way of life. (Gr. 4-6)