

Plan Storage For Those Toys

Help Development of Good Habits
And The Right Kind of Attitudes

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Toys and play are of great importance in the development of children, for it is through play that the child learns. It is during the first years of his life that his attitude toward thrift, cleanliness, unselfishness, consideration for others, and care of clothes, books, and playthings is established.

Providing a place for play not only out-of-doors but in the house as well, and providing a place for the child's play materials is of particular importance in teaching a child these things.

What Toys?

What toys do farm children under five years of age have and where do they play when they are in the house? With the help of 116 Arizona farm homemakers from all but two counties we found that in some families preschool children had as few as three types of play materials and in other families as many as 26 types. These play materials were of all shapes and sizes and some children had as many as 30 of a single type: 30 dolls, and 30 trucks for example.

The toys were to be found in every nook and corner of the house, with the overflow stored in a shed, garage, or other farm building. Their preschool children, the mothers reported, usually played where they were working and they would like to have storage space for toys in the kitchen, in the living room, and in the child's bedroom.

Many mothers provide bags or boxes for the children's toys but experience has shown that toys stored in this way are apt to be broken easily. This often leads a child into careless and extravagant ways and provides very poor training in the proper care of play materials.

Open shelves with enough space to prevent crowding provide the kind of storage that will protect toys and so help keep them in good condition. Low shelves are safer than high ones for there is much less danger of their being tipped over on the child. With low, open shelves provided for the storage of toys, even very young children can be held responsible for putting toys away and for putting them away so they will not be broken.

In planning storage for the toys of the preschool farm children, it seemed desirable to plan storage in the child's bedroom for those toys used in active play, for this would mean less disturbance for other members of the family. Toys used for quiet play would be stored in the living room, and those for creative and imaginative play in the kitchen.

The median number of each of the ten types of play materials reported most frequently by the families reporting ten types or less was used as the basis for planning what might be termed minimum toy storage space. Plans for families having many types of play materials were based on the median number of each of the 26 types reported most frequently by the families having from 19 to 26 types. The size of the toys to be stored was based on measurements of toys found in the homes.

The type and median number of play materials for active play in families reporting from three to ten types were: a ball, a box of crayons, two dolls, three stuffed animals, three trucks, and a small wagon. The storage unit planned for these is illustrated in the top picture at left.

Toys For Quiet Play

Toys for quiet play, the books and a set of small blocks, would require shelf space in the living room 16 inches long and 13 inches high. If there were no shelves in the living room, this space could be provided by an orange crate turned on its side.



▲ This storage unit is planned for the bedroom of the child having few types of toys.



▲ Storage for toys used in active play is planned in the two units above for the bedroom of the child having many types of toys.



▼ This unit is planned for the living room for storing play materials for manipulative and quiet play.



Supplementing Roughage Feeds

(From Page 5)

Instead of feeding several months on a heavy grain ration the fattening process seldom requires longer than 120-150 days. Only by virtue of the superior nutritive qualities of our Arizona feeds, notably alfalfa hay and hegari silage, could this type of ration be so efficiently utilized for maximum beef production.

The current unprecedented prices of livestock feeds in Arizona have created a problem of material importance to the cattle feeding industry. The scarcity of alfalfa hay within suitable price ranges has led to an increased use of cottonseed hulls and grain hay.

Concentrates Studied

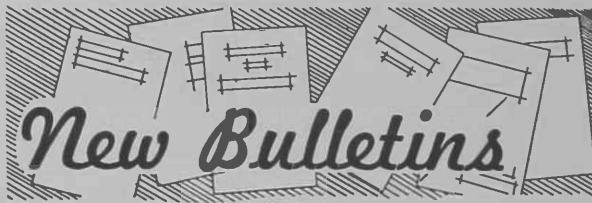
The amount and kind of concentrates necessary to supplement the locally available roughages consistent with expected economic returns, is indicated in the results of a recent test conducted jointly by this station and the Tovrea Land and Cattle Company. One hundred fifty-four yearling steers were divided into four groups and fed fattening rations composed of the same feeds — alfalfa and barley hay, cottonseed hulls, barley and hegari grain, molasses and cottonseed meal, with concentrate to roughage ratios of 1:3; 1:2; 1:1, and 2:1. These four lots were fed for a period of 105 days.

As the proportion of concentrates was increased the daily rate of gain increased, the respective gains for the above concentrate to roughage ratios being 2.4#, 2.5#, 2.6#, and 2.7#. All lots attained a high market finish and were appraised at practically the same selling price. Under current prices, the feed cost per 105 pounds of gain in the order listed above would be \$25.19, \$27.09, \$30.33, and \$30.92.

These results supported by numerous other tests conducted by the Animal Husbandry Department for the past thirty years prove conclusively that the great bulk of cattle feeds produced or readily available in Arizona are well fortified with the essential nutritive elements, and can be efficiently compounded for any desired purpose.

No All-Purpose Feed

There is much variation in the nutrient content of home-grown feeds. Furthermore the objectives of feeding operations are not always the same. The kinds and amounts of the basic feeds and the goal of the feed-



These new bulletins and circulars are available without cost from your local County Agricultural Agent or Home Demonstration Agent.

Extension Service

Folder 63 (Reprint)—Your Key to 4-H Parent Support.

Folder 64 (Reprint)—4-H Lamb Projects.

Circular 129 (Revised) — Raising 4-H Pigs.

Circular 136 (Revised)—Furniture Repair.

Circular 149 (Revised)—In Furniture the Finish Counts!

Circular 195 (Reprint)—Household Pests.

Circular 202 — Storage for Your Home.

Circular 203 — Defoliating Cotton in Arizona.

Circular 204 — Requirements for Arizona 4-H Club Work.

Circular 205 — Water Management.

Circular 206 — An Easy Way to Iron a Shirt.

Circular 207 — Guide Posts in Buying Household Equipment.

Circular 208 — Fertilizer Recommendations for Arizona, 1953.

Livestock Show Jan. 6-10

Don't forget the Arizona National Livestock Show at the State Fair Grounds, Phoenix, January 6-10, 1953.

ing project are factors to consider in providing supplementary feeds. It is quite logical that no one supplemental blend of feeds could meet both the physiological and economic requirements.

Feeders are well aware of the importance of protein, minerals and vitamins but may not appreciate the necessity for supplying ample amounts of energy. Those who expect to produce fat cattle at the choice level with a low-grade roughage and a protein, mineral and vitamin supplement will be disappointed. Such a ration could serve only as a starting or carrying feed.

It is well to know that in the event good quality hay or other roughage is not available, nutritionists are learning how to convert low-quality waste roughages of unusually high potential energy value into usable form for economical beef production.

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(From Page 9)

In the kitchen, a foot and a half of shelf space a foot wide and six inches high would be ample for storing the kitchen utensils with which the children played: a tin cup, a tin can, a pie tin, and wooden spoon.

For families with a large number of different types of toys much more storage space would be required. Two units were planned for the child's bedroom for storing materials used in active play and, in addition, floor space was planned for a wagon, tricycle, doll buggy and two trucks. Wall space was planned for a blackboard and closet space for a "dress-up" costume. One unit was planned for the living room for storing materials for manipulative and quiet play. These are illustrated in the second, third, and fourth pictures on page 8.

These storage units are so simple in construction that anyone handy with a hammer can make them. Working drawings with measurements and a list of necessary materials are given in Technical Bulletin 126, "Indoor Play Areas for the Preschool Child," which is available from the Mailing Bureau, University of Arizona.



DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

KRUX, Glendale, 6:25 a.m. — Farm Front — Maricopa County Extension Agent.

SUNDAYS

KOY, Phoenix, 8:45 a.m. — Demonstration Garden (County Agent) Program.

MONDAYS

KYMA, Yuma, 7:00 a.m. — On the Farm Front.

KCLS, Flagstaff, 8:45 a.m. — Your County Agent Reports.

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

KYUM, Yuma, 7:20 a.m. — Yuma County Agricultural Extension Service Radio Program.

FRIDAYS

KCKY, Coolidge-Casa Grande, 4:30 p.m. — Pinal County Farm and Home Program.

SATURDAYS

KTUC, Tucson

KSUN, Bisbee

KOY, Phoenix

KYMA, Yuma

KCLS, Flagstaff

Arizona Farm and Ranch Hour, presented by the Radio Bureau, University of Arizona, and the College of Agriculture.

KGLU, Safford, 1:15 p.m. — Stepping Along with the Agricultural Extension Service.