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## BOUQUET

OF
KINDERGARTEN

ANO

## PRIMARY SONGS

## Witin Notes and Gestures.

INTRODUGTION BY MRS, J L, HUGHEAS.

## ©oxanta:

SELBY \& CO., 42 CHURCH SIPEET, 1891.

## BOUQUET

OF

# KINDERGARTEN 

AND

## PRIMARY SONGS

With Notes and Gestures.

Introdugtion by Mrs. J. L. HUGHES.
daxanto:
SELBY \& CO., 42 CHURCH STREET, 1891.

## INDEX.



# INTRODUOTION. 

By MRS. JAMES L. HUGHES.

キN all Kindergarten Songs there is an intention to appeal to the whole nature of the child, moral, mental and physical. The physical exercise of the gesture appeals to the physical side first, but not most. The language of gesture is developed first, naturally. The little child expresses his thoughts through his movements, long before the power of speech is cleveloped; and, in asking little children for gesture with songs, we are following the guide Nature gives us. If with each separate thought expressed in worus, we unite the expression of the same in gesture, the thought is doubly impressed, because both the physical and mental actions are centred on the same thought, the one reacts upon the other, mutally decpening the impression.

There should be an especial effort on the part of the teacher to have the gesture given definitely by the entire class; otherwise the individual impression of each child, from the combined action of the whole, will be indefinite, and the result will soon be apparent in the growing indifference of the class. This should be secured throurh sympathetic means always, not by force.

Besides the physical and mental strength gained through gesture songs, there is also a moral strength gained, which perhaps will not be so evident at first thought. The child's words and actions correspond, he says and does at once according to his word. It is the principle of putting the thought into action, promptly and honestly, that works on his character unconsciously, but none the less certainly. The words of songs are designed to embody truths, which, stated abstractly in bare words, would make no impression whatever on the child's mind, but when presented in a figure as in the songs, become living, active truths, and because alive are of interest and make a deep impression.

This early impression of feeling, corresponds to the chilr's indefinite ideas of other things, and we expect the feeling to develop into the thought, just as mathemaucal truths grow in the child's mind, into rules which are a permanent part of his mind ; both grow into formulated law through constant use and application. In this way the moral growth is one with the mental and physical, and subject to the same laws of development.

As illustrating the threefold effect of the gesture suigs upon the child, and pointing out the action and reaction of one side of the nature upon the others, let us take "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine." "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine," is that of a care that never sleeps, that is constant in its loving interest, a care that extends to all children, as well as the birds and flowers. He who extends this care is the God of nature as well as of man. The idea of His personality is embodied in an active expression of His care ; and, while the children are in sympathy with that care, through the visible presence of the sunshire which He sends, their hearts are responding with all the love and thankfulness a child's heart can, to the personality which is the living heart at the centre of all things. It is all of worship the dawning mind can be conscious of.

There should be no attempt to define this hidden truth to them, they feel but cannot think yet. Grown: up ideas are incomprehensible when in words, but reveal themselves in things. Instinct leads the child to be interested in things ; it is nature's call to love the truth. We should foster this instinct, that the truth which they embody, and which is the vital principle of all things, nay be felt, and in time become clea: to the consciousness.

The rhythm, melody and gesture, all help to rouse the clild's feeling, and if the teacher is in sympathy with the children ${ }_{2}$ and the song is sung joyfully, but never boisterously, it cannot fail to arouse and deepen a feeling of thankful love with each repetition.

The songs used should be appropriate to the season. If the air is fresh and invigorating with clear frost, the children's voices ring out in the notes of "Jack Frost" with a spontaneous sympathy of feeling. All the blood in their young veins responds to the thought embodied in the words, and there is no need of effort to arouse the fecling of sympathy. If the snow is falling fast outside, the song, "Oh, See the Snow," comes spontancously, voicing the feeling which was not yet strong enough to find natural expression unaided, the heart is yet moved by each passing influence which, if unexpressed, is lost. Catch the inspiration from external conditions by selecting songs which embody the spirit of the cxternal worid, and the heart of the child comes into harmony with the heart of nature.

## GESTURES FOR "GOOD MORNING, MERRY SUNSHINEI"

(A) Throw a greeting with the right hand twice to the sun.
(B) Raise the arms to a vertical position, rapidly moving the fingers.
(C) Form circle with the two thumbs and forefingers.
(D) Point again to sun.
(E) I'oint with decision toward the west.
(F) Point with decision toward the sun.
(G) With index finger represent apparent path of sun round earth.
(H) Point definitely to east.
(I) Extend arms from shoulder, flutter the forearms to represent flying, without-bending elbow.
(J) Close all fingers except index, and describe a quarter circle from extended position to top of head.
(K) Point to path from sun to ground,
(L) Point to children.
(M) Swing hand above the head with handkerehief.

NOTE.-In "Britannia, the Pride of Ocean," the first part of the third verse has been changed from the original, which reads :

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill, fill it up to the brim ;
May the mem'ry of Nelson ne'er wither, Nor the star of his glory grow dim.
The above can be substituted if necessary.
ERRATA.-Read " it " and " its ," in the altered portion of verse, "she" and "her."
with clear of feeling. 10 need of he Snow," expression Catch the world, and

## forearms

 row.a quarter head.
rehief. original,

## GOOD MORNING, MERRY SUNSHINE.



## "GOD is LOVE."-MORNiNG HYMN.


2.

Little stars that shine in heaven,
As they twinkle far above;
Peeping, smiling, at each other, Whisper gently, God is love.

God is love, etc.
3.

God is love, the snow flakes whisper,
As they linger in the air ;
God is love, the breezes murmur,
As they meet us everywhere.
God is love, etc.

## GESTURES FOR " WHITE LAMBKINS !"

(A) Look and point upward.
(B) Make a round moon with both hands.
(C) Look and point upward.
(D) Cover eyes with hands and bow heads.
(E) Make a peaked roof with both hands.
(F) Flourish the right hand, as if showing a large field.
(C) Look and point upward.
(H) Raise both hands over head and "twinkle" fingers.
(I) Raise right forefinger vertically.
(J) Raise left forefinger vertically.
(K) Raise both hands over head and "twinkle" fingers.
(L) Two forefingers clasp, as if embracing.

The song "Up Yonder Mountain" will be found to correspond to one of Grimm's fairy tales, and although, generally speaking, Grimm's fairy tales are hardly adapted to children, yet it would do no harm in this case to explain the song by means of the story.

## WHITE LAMBKINS.



## THUMBS AND FINGERS SAY "GOOD MORNING."

## Moderato.



GESTURES FOR "THUMBS AND FINGERS SAY GOOD MORNING!"
(A) Extend arms, fingers closed, thumbs pointing up.
(B) Close thumbs and extend fingers.
(C) Extend arms right and left.
(D) Bring hinds up in curve and bow the head as though all bowing.
(E) Close all except the fore-fingers and bend them as if bowing.
(F) Bend uniddle fingers.
(e) Bend third finger.
(H) Bend little finger.
(l) Extend arms and bow hands and head.
(J) Shake hands on right and left.
(K) Each puril shake his own hand and throw to either side.


1, ${ }^{1}$ All the birds and ${ }^{2}$ bees are singing, All the ${ }^{3} l i=l y$ oells are ringing, All ${ }^{4}$ the brooks are 2. ${ }^{7}$ Look my children, see the meadows, ${ }^{8}$ When the sunshine chases shadows, Are a-live with
$3 .{ }^{10}$ See the fair blue sky is brigh-ter, And our hearts with hopes are lighter, ${ }^{11}$ All the bells of

full of laughter, And the ${ }^{5}$ wind comes whispering after, ${ }^{6}$ What is this the flow - ers say? fai - ry fa-ces, ${ }^{9}$ Peep-ing from the gras - sy pla-ces. What is this the flow-ers say ? joy are ring-ing, And our grate-ful voi-ces sing-ing. What is this the flow-ers say?


Very soft.


Much slower.


## GESTURES.

them as if
w to either
s Extend arms above head, and imitate waving of branches of trees, moving body from waist.

- Gesture of listening.

7 Point to meadows.
s Extend arms in front parallel, and move both toward the right with smooth movement.

- Cover face with hands moving head as if peeping.

10 Point to sky.
11 Ring bells again.


the eaves, The nd noise Oi the

ing for you, So , a bed," Yet

the eaves the eaves.



GESTURES FOR "UP YONDER MOUNTAIN." (E) Imitate flying of dove.
(F) Wave right hand as if pointing to "all the land."
(8) Shake hands with nearest neighbour.
(H) Make a roof with thumbs and fingers.
(1) Point to imaginary "clover."
(J) Indicare shapo of roof by motion of both hands.
(K) Make flowers with thumbs and middle fingers.

THE BRIGHT WAVES.

(5)



## The Bee $\mathbf{S o n g}_{\text {one }}$



o - ri - ole sings as he

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}9-1-a \\ 9 \rightarrow-a\end{array}\right.$
A Down by the wall of the
$J$ Is it the bird in the

ea - dow $E$ Rows of red hol-ly-hocks
elm tree" Is it the honey bees s





## THE BEE SONG.-Conoludrd.

OHORUS.

if a band from fai-ry land Were com-ing from under the ground.


GESTURES.
(A) Point ont,-extending both hands.

| (B) Ask one another. | (F) Listening attitude. |
| :--- | :--- |
| (f) A swinging movement. | (8) Represent beating cf drum. |
| (D) Point up. | (H) Look up, arms extended with waving motion. |
| (E) Hands jcined to sepresent flowers. | (I) Fore-fingers brought rapidly together. |

## THE YOUNG MUSICIAN.



A mu-si - cian I would be; Oh, it is such mer-ry fun, Up and down "the


THE YOUNG MUSICIAN.-Concluded.

the "lines" and $-\mathrm{A},-\mathrm{C},-\mathrm{E},-$


F, G,

d down " the



Notes are simply "signs" you see, Round and black as blick can be ; From the perfect number "seven," Each its proper place is given.

> Chorus,-A, B, C, D, \&c.
4.
"Sharps" and "flats" some patience need, If at music you'd succeed; But "sweet melody" is there, When you take great pains and care!
Chorus,-A, B, C, D, \&c.

5
Soon my little friend may try Something greater by-and-by, If her (his) teacher she (he) obeys, And remembers all he (she) says!
Chorus.-A, B, C, D, \&c.

## 6.

Just be patient-never tret, Or into a passion get;
Else "a discord" you will make, Which would be "a great mistake!"

Chorus.-A, B, C, D, \&c.

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## IMITATING. <br> One Child.

Class.


Class.


Movement, \&c.-This is a "circle game" in which the children join hands and march around, singing as far as "see." One child, standing in the centre, sings from
"I show__can." The class answers "We wish ___man,"
The child sets in "So stand__I uill," The class answers "We stand__you will."
sunu ne child makes either some funny gesture or performs some gymnastic exercise, which all imitate to the end of the strophe, when the marching begins again. Each child should have its turn in the leadership.

## WEARY FINGERS



Chiid.
$=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{I}$
So stand quite


11 here in the


1 ful - fil.

s and march
—you will." rcise, which should have


## GESTURES FOR "WEARY FINGERS."

(C) Swing gently to and fro.
(D) Each finger opens independently.
(E) Move fingers rapidly, in a twinsling motion.
(F) Resume work.

## THE ROBIN'S EGG.


3. What shall you see? A won - der - ful sight, Then, lit - tle girl, step light, step light, That no

9:

## THE ROBIN'S EGG.-Concluded.

Whllam Sklat.

blue?


## SUMMER RAIN.


t , That no


## AWAY AMONG THE BLOSSOMS.



## GESTURES.

1 Arms extended parallel, move towards the right in three distinct movements.
2 One long sweep.
8 Point to window.

* Move hand from right to left, with rippling finger.
- Gestare of bees in "Lovely May".
- Evtend arms with flying gesture.
- Attitade of listening.

Extend arms, with vibrating movement.
9 Pass the hand, as if caressing clover tops.
20 Both arms sweep out from body.
11 Hands clasped, face turned upward as in praise.

## LITTLE RAINDROPS．


y，a－way，a
$y, a-w a y, a$
y，a－way，a－
$y, a$－way，a－
$=\square=\square$

a－way．
a－way．
a－way．
a ．wáy．

nent．
er tops．
as in praise．


1．Pit－a－pat－ter，Pit－a－pat－ter，Hark！a－gainst the win－dow pane ；
2．Pit－a－pat－ter，Pit－a－par－ter，＂Lit－tle rain－drops，go a－way ！＂


I．All the lit－tle plants are thirst－y－Rain－diups come to give them drink，
2．See！the sun is peep－ing bright－ly From be－hind the clouds so high；


1．Pit－a－pat－ter，Pit－a－pat－ter，Lit－tle plants are glad，I think 1


## JACK FROST.

Lively but not fast.


1. Jack Frost is a ro-guish lit-tle fel-low, When the A wintry winds be-gin to bel-low, Ho
2. Lie makeslit-tle girls Hery oh, oh, oh, He makeslit-tle boys \|say lo, ho, ho, But


$B$ flies like a lit-tle bird through theair. And steals through the Clit cracks ev-'ry-where, He when wo kin - dle up a Jgood fire. Then Jack Frost is com-pel-led to re - tire, So


## GESTURES FOR "JACK FROST."

(A) Arms above head, body swayed from waist, as if by wind.
(B) Arms outspread, and fluttering like wings.
(C) Point, with index finger, to cracks under door and window.
(D) Pinch nose.
(E) Pinch toes.
(F) Pull both ears.
(8) Wipe away tears.
(H) Shivering gesture with pained expression.
(i) Open arms and oineerful faces.
(J) Point to stove.
(K) Indicate skipping np, with right hand.
(L) Clap joyfully.
(ii) Shivering.
(i) Laugling.

## HARK! THE BELLS ARE RINGING.


o bel-low, H」 , ho, But

ry-where, He
re - tire, So

toes, He
joy. He

und tears.
o, ho.


## GESTURES FOR "HARK! THE BELLS ARE RINGING."

A) Listening attitude.
B) Joyful telling to each other.
'C) Indicate fulness with both hauds.
(i) Point to each other.
E) Listening.
(f) Turn to eaci other.
(日) Both hands in front to show generous giving.
(if) Swing handkerchief over head.
(i) Both hands quick movement from upper right down.
(J) Make quiokly and throw acress table.
(k) Hand at side of mouth telling secret cautionsly.
(L) Swing hands over head.
(M) Clap hands joyfally.

## SEE THE SNOW IS FALLING FAST.

## Lively.



GESTURES FOR"SEE THE SNOW IS FALLING
(D) Shiver.

FAST."
(E) Change expression of face to one of delight.
(F) Point again to suow.
(A) Point quickly towards the falling snow.
(B) Hold the hand in front with fingers hanging loosely,
(G) Wave the haud, gradually estending the arm with slow movement. with gesture of shaki.ag powder.
(C) Sweep the arm ont in a carve with waving movement.
(H) Spread hand with palm down, ont from the body.
(I) All join hands, shaking vigorously, continue to end.

## THE PRETTY MOON.

Lively but not too fast.


THE PRETTY MOON.-Concluned.

of delight.
ding the arm with
from the body. continue to end.


## GESTURES FOR "THE PRETTY MOON."

(A) Point to moon.
(B) Place the hands with index finger pointing upward on each side of the head.
(C) Clasp the fingers and form a semicircle with them, rocking from side to side.
(D) Clasp the hands, extending them directly in front.
(E) Close the fists as though holling to a rope in swinging, and swing from side to side.
(F) Wave the hand above the head with gesture of caution.
( $G \times$ Rocking gesture again.
(H) Wave the hand as though floating above.
(I) Point to east.
(J) Point to west.
(K) Form a rainbow over the head.

## THE BUSY Little mother.


find a-noth-er Half so bright or half so gay; ${ }^{2} I$ 'm up rest on Sunday, ${ }^{11}$ And I'm bright \& strong a - gain; ${ }^{12}$ Then up betimes and ${ }^{3}$ make the tea While al - ways spending, If I ev - er left them torn. ${ }^{12}$ Then to man-gle them $I$ must go, And


## THE BUSY LITTLE MOTHER:*-Concluded.


ou will nev - er I've had a I might be

washing, and ${ }^{7}$ scrubbing, and cooking, and ${ }^{9}$ mending, The whole of the live-long ${ }^{4}$ day. . .


Movement, etc.

1. Beat on knees in time.
2. Stand.
3. Pour tea out.
4. Sit.
5. Pound one hand on other clenched.
6. Stand and mark time.
7. Scrub pinafore.
8. Sew.
io. Shut eyes and rest head on hand.
ir. Sit up and beat on knees.
9. Turn mangle simultaneously.
10. Nurse, rocking baby backwards and forwards.
[^0]
## THE MARCHING SONG.



The children can be arranged for this song in broad rows, if the room is long enough to admit of the twenty-four paces required by one verse, to be done without turning; in this case they will simply right-about-face to begin the second verse, and jump and marci back, letting the word "stop," at the end of the third line, bring them baok to the place from which they started.

In ordinary rooms the best way is to place ons child in front of another, letting them move round and round the room in Indian File. Indeed in a large room it is a very pretty ohange from the row, to let the children change to Indian File, by turning balf round after " mark time, stop !" and beginning the song over again in this position.

The ciapping mist be in strict time to the marching. The word jump was chosen as being easier to sing than leap, but the proper movement is $n$ short high leap, or bound.

When the marking time is innished, the feet must be brought to the ground with a loud stamp, on the word "stop."
This song can go on over and over again.

## MARCHING SONG.

IMMISTON CIIANT.

h; march, march, ; jump, jump,


paces requiresl jump and march
room in Indian ning half round
but the proper


The Staccato marks onily apply to the words march and halt, printed in italics. The ist verse should be sung $p$ (soft), the 2 nd verse $m f$ (loud), the 3 rd verse $p p$ (very soft), and the 4 th verse $f f$ (very loud) accompanied with heavy tramping.

## THE TIP-TOE SONG.



## THE TIP.TOE SONG.-Concluded.



| a foot |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| his) | sleep |
| fall |  |



## DIRECTIONS.

This song is specially designed to teach the little ones the useful art of noiseless stepping. It is not the easiest thing in the world to walk on tip-toe; and it is probable that many a valuable life has been lost in illness for want of the quiet, unbroken sleep that noisy and clumsy footsteps, inside as well as outsicle the sick-room have made impossible.

Walking on tip-toe is splendid discipline both for foot and head; but care must be taken not to keep the children at it for any length of time, as it is extremely tiring, and apt to give cramp in the arch of the foot, or the calf of the leg.

The children must proceed in Indian file, and their voices sink to a whisper at the end.

FLOOWER VOICES.

Wm, Selay.


THE bITTLE SAlbORS' SONG.


THE LITTLE SAILORS' SONG.-Concluord.
Wm. Sezay.


Ormiston Chant.


## DIRECTIONS.

The children must stand in a row, or rows, according to space at command. The hands must be waved to and fro with the palms uppermost, and the undulations of waves must be carefully imitated, and continued through the first three verses with these exceptions,-viz, the sixth line of the first verse, when they must point up at maginary clouds,-the third line of the second verse, when they must imitate tossing, with both hands,-the fifth line of this verse, when they must beckon at the words "This way " $\rightarrow$ and the second and third lines of the third verse, when they must shield their eyes with their hands, as if looking over the surf at the "harbour lights."

At the fourth verse they must scamper with well raised and bent knees, not in long, but high steps, for the first four lines; suddenly stand still at the fifth, and point to the imaginary "dear ones," singing the words as rapidly as possible, till "rather" is reached, and that word must be spoken in quite a natural but very arch tone of voice. Then sing the first four lines of the song with sea-wave action, ending in "Wildly as can be," by way of a finale.

THE GOLDEN BOAT-SONG.


## THE GOLDEN BOAT-SONG.-Concluded.



2 shines fair, n - mer breeze ud - y bars,

way.
way.
way.


## DIKECTIONS.

The children must seat themselves on the floor as though in a boat, but with this difference, that the feet, instead of being close together and knees bent, as in actual rowing, must be wide apart, and legs straight on the floor, in form of the letter V , the distance between each child being no more than is necessary for the extension of arms out straight in front.

The best and most skilful child will of course be "stroke," and the others should be placed according to size.

The coxswain may be a very little one ; and if the small thing puts the others out by rowing out of time, it might be instructed to hold a tiny flag during the performance, and be allowed to sing only. To begin the song, the children will all be ready for the rowing action by bendi..g forward with arms straightout, and thumbs touching; backs of hands uppermost, and on a level with shoulders. The sweep of the arms brings the hands to the floor twice in every bar.

When "See how we splash," is reached, the movement is altered, and instead of rowing, the children simply pat the ground with the open palm of each hand, as though splashing water.

There should be no longer pause between the verses than the beats of each concluding bar.
The last refain "So we float," etc., should go at increasing speed to the end.

## GOD MAKE MY LIFE A LITTLE LIGHT.



## OUR NATIVE LAND-FAIR CANADA.

## Tune-"God Save the Queen."



## T.


world to glow, joy to all, weak may rest,

may go. ce be small. ighbor iest.



## - er stand,

 - en's bower,

## OUR NATIVE LAND-FAIR CANADA.-Concluded.



3
Land of great inland seas, Swept by the mighty breeze, Fair Canada :
Reaching from sea to sea, Great will thy future be, Land of the brave and free, Fair Canada!
britannia, the pride of the ocean he red, white and blue


 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 有 } \\ m f\end{array}\right.$ G:CPCO 4


## BRITANNIA, THE PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.--Concluded.

Y T. S. GLEADHILL.


At thy
With her May the


borne by the Red, White and Blue.
boast of the Red, White and Blue. cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

When borne by the Red, White and Blue.
The boast of the Red, White and Blue. Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

Thy And her The

ban-ners make ty - ran - ny tremble, When borne by the Red, White and Blue.
flag float-ed proud-ly be - fore her, $\quad$ The boast of the Red, White and Blue. flag float-ed proud-ly be-fore her, $\quad$ The boast of the Red, White and Blue.
Ar-my and iNa-vy for ev-er! $\quad$ Three clieers for the Red, White and Blue.


## THE FLAG WE LOVE.



## DIRECTIONS.

1.-Stand erect, flag over left shoulder, right arm at side, tread left and right through first three lines. 2.- Right arm horizontal sidewise, palms down at this word. 3.- Back of finger tips at temple. 4.Right arm horizontal again, then drop at side. 5.-Flag over right shoulder, tread left and right through three lines. 6.-Left arm horizontal. 7.- Back of fingers at left temple. 8.-Left arm horizontal again sidewise, then drop at side. 9.-Eight steps forward, wave flags. 10.-Eight steps back. II.-Turn around in time to place, wave flags over heads. 12.-Flag clasped in both hands and raised, look up steadily, till close of last line.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY KINDERGARTEN SONG.

inged by WM, SELBY


Worls by L. T. NEWCOMB.


1. ${ }^{1}$ Vic-to-ri-a, the Queen so true, Who rules this land for me and you; Great
2. ${ }^{1}$ Vic-to-ri-a, we love thy name; Vic - to - ri ; a, we know thy famel We
3. ${ }^{1}$ Vic-to-ri-a, we're greet-ing thee, In this our "Kin-der - gar - ten Home!" May

and !
free !
ove !

irst three lines. temple. 4.right through orizontal again k. II.-Turn nised, look up

4. Pointing to a picture of the Queen.
5. Children all marching to circle, carrying flags.
6. All wave flags high in the air.

## THE GREEDY FISHERS.



## THE GREEDY FISHERS.

PEEL, H. Mus., Oxon.

did go, Through dy pool Where the reeds, Those


- gling net, Nor -ny birds, You they caught, Yet

ere strong, For like this, All ish storks, O


NOW THE DAY IS OVER.
S\%. Evocn's.


Wm. Selby.


## GOOD NIGHT.



## GOOD NIGHT.-Concluded.



## DIRECTIONS.

The children should sing this song, walking slowly in pairs; but stand still during the singing of the "Good night" at the end of each verse. It adds much to the pretty effect of ti:e latter if the children are taught to kiss their hands to the imaginary trees and stars which are above them, and from beneath which they are "going home."

At the fifth line of the first verse they should half-close their eyes, hang their heads and sing sleepily.
At the second line of the second verse the disengaged hands must be raised in the attitude of listening ; at the eighth of the same verse, the imaginary glow-worms must be pointed at.

The last verse must be sung very sleepily, more softly, and altogether slower than the others ; and the last "Good night ' with prolonged and concentrated energy.

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD.



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## Stationers - and - Publishers.

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[^0]:    - This charming Action Song, written by the Rev. H. W. Hawkes, Liverpool, deserves special attention.

