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Content Analysis of Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate children's books and determine if they are portraying agricultural changes over the last 100 years, and whether the different revolutions of farming (horse, tractor, and technology) and alternative methods of farming are being represented.

The population of books examined were picture books, juvenile fiction, and informational books appropriate for K-6th grade. The population was limited to books published between 1982-2002, the United States as the geographical setting, and the main focus of the story was a farm setting. Fifty books were randomly selected from specific subject headings. The researcher discovered that modern agriculture is underrepresented in children's fictional books. Informational books provided a better representation of modern agriculture. Certain types of agriculture appear to be represented more often in children's books. Authors of children's fictional books still appear to be biased toward the Old MacDonald farm setting.

Content Analysis of Children's Literature
Depiction of Modern Agriculture

This Graduate Research Paper
Submitted to the
Department of Curriculum and Instruction
Division of School Library Media Studies
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

University of Northern Iowa

By
David William Mixdorf

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate children's books and determine if they are portraying agricultural changes over the last 100 years, and whether the different revolutions of farming (horse, tractor, and technology) and alternative methods of farming are being represented.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Old MacDonald had a farm; at least he used to.

Now the E-I-E-I-O Corporation of Chicago owns it.

Historians of agriculture have described three revolutions in American farming in the last 150 years. The first revolution in the 1800s was the transition from hand power to horsepower (Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999, p.xiii). The second revolution was during the 20th Century, which included the introduction of mechanical power, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, and hybrid seeds (Hurt, 1994, p. 379). The third revolution occurred toward the end of the century with the introduction of genetics and biotechnology (p. 379). The image portrayed of an idyllic farm life in the Old MacDonald song is just a memory now. Today, these scenes can be found only at historical sites, petting farms at zoos, and some small family-owned and traditionally run farms that raise a variety of crops and keep a few cows, pigs, and chickens (Coats, 1989, p.19). Several major events occurred in the 20th Century that changed Old MacDonald's farm into what agriculture is today. This researcher will examine whether the portrayal of farming in children's books has represented these different changes.

This researcher's family has seen and been part of these revolutions in agriculture. There has been a Mixdorf farming land located in Bennington Township of Black Hawk County in the state of Iowa since 1887. The original farm started by the researcher's

great-grandfather consisted of 240 acres on which his great-grandfather and grandmother raised corn, oats, hay, vegetables, Percheon draft horses, Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs and sixteen children. His grandfather was born and raised on that farm (during the horse revolution) and his father lived on that farm when he was a boy (during the tractor revolution). In 2001 the farm now consists of 640 acres on which corn, soybeans, a couple of cats and a dog are raised. The family member who farms the land also works off the farm full time to add to his income from the farm. The present researcher's own experience with farming consisted of a small organic farm that was gobbled up during the 1980s farm crisis (technology revolution).

Agricultural Change

At the beginning of the 20th Century the population of the United States was 60.4% rural and 39.6% urban (Dodd, 1993, p. 104). There was a farm population of 29,875,000 (Hurt, 1994, p. 395) living on 5,737,372 farms that averaged 146.2 acres in size (Dodd, 1993, p. 309). The majority of the labor was performed by horses or mules and human physical labor. During this time the number of horses in the United States continued to increase up to the year 1915, when they numbered over 21,000,000 head (Ensminger, 1969, p. 1091). With this number of horses, the farms needed to be diversified in order to be able to raise the feed required to sustain these animals (Telleen, 1977). Mechanization during the beginning of the century was very basic, including plows, disk, harrows and wagons which were predominately horse drawn (Johnson, 1976). Farm populations rose to over 32,000,000 by 1910, but change was coming.

Table 1 illustrates demographic changes in U.S. Agriculture from 1900 to 1990.

Table 1: Agricultural Statistics, 1900-1990

Change in Agriculture	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	1990
% Rural Population	60.4	48.8	43.5	37.0	26.3	NA
# Farms	5,737,372	6,448,343	6,096,799	3,703,894	2,240,926	2,143,150
Farm Population	29,875,000	31,974,000	30,547,000	15,635,000	6,501,000	2,143,150
% Farm Population	41.9	30.1	23.2	8.7	2.7	1.9
Ave. Acreage per Farm	146.2	148.2	174.0	302.4	440.0	456.0
Ave. Gross Income per Farm	NA	\$2,467	\$1,786	\$9,701	\$62,000	\$39,007
Production Corn in bushels	2.7 billion	2.3 billion	2.3 billion	4.3 billion	7.5 billion	7.5 billion
Production Soybeans in bushels	143,388	1.1 million	87.6 million	515.6 million	1.9 billion	1.9 billion
Value of livestock per farm dollars	\$536	\$1243	NA	\$4093	\$31,078	\$41,872

Mechanization

The introduction of tractors had a tremendous effect on agriculture (Wendel, 1979, p. 5). The first American company organized solely to manufacture gasoline engine tractors was Hart-Parr in 1901. Their first tractors were manufactured and sold commercially in 1905. The Hart-Parr Company of Charles City, Iowa, eventually became the Oliver Corporation (p. 5). Soon after, J.I. Case in 1903 (p. 60), International Harvester 1906 (p. 154), Allis Chalmers 1914 (p. 18), Henry Ford Tractor Company in 1916 (p. 113) and John Deere in 1918 (p. 82) began to manufacture tractors. Even with the addition of these new companies tractors did not become accepted immediately. The use of tractors was slowed due to their incompatibility with horse-drawn implements.

These implements were weak and wore out quickly when used with the tractor (Williams, 1987, p. 28). New equipment needed to be designed and built that could withstand the speed and the increased use that tractors would provide.

World War I was another major influence on changes in agriculture (Williams, 1987, p. 43; Schlebecker, 1975, p. 249). Demand for farm products increased prices. Draft horses were needed on the battlefield, so this created a shortage of horses. Also, the need for men to fight took sons and hired men away from the farm creating a labor shortage (Williams, 1987, pp. 43-44).

Tractor promoters used the threat of shortages to full advantage. Beginning in May 1917, Raymond Olney, the editor of *Power Farming*, pleaded with farmers to use tractors to release men for the armed services and to provide the food the allies needed. Even non-farm journals sounded a similar plea. Tractors were good for the nation, and farmers who bought tractors helped win the war (Williams, 1987, p. 44). Using this type of propaganda tractor sales began to climb. Orders for tractors increased with farmers purchasing 49,504 tractors in 1917 (p. 44).

By 1920 tractors were gaining more prominence. The rural population had dropped to 48.6% from 60.4% just twenty years earlier (Dodd, 1993, p.104). The farm population was beginning to decline with 31,974,000 people living on 6,454,000 farms with the average size of the farm at 149 acres (Hurt, 1994, p.395). Horses and mules were still being used with their numbers topping 25,000,000 on farms and ranches and about 2,000,000 head in cities. Between 1915 and 1920, horse numbers were beginning to decline but mule numbers climbed because of their use in the deep South where farms were smaller in size and labor cheaper and more abundant (Ensminger, 1969, p. 1091).

The decade of the 1940s saw more changes occurring. World War II saw a major increase in production. Mechanization was one of the major factors of that increase in production. The number of tractors increased from fewer than 250,000 in 1920 to nearly 2,500,000 in 1945. The decrease in the number of horses opened up more potential cropland that no longer was needed to produce feed. It is estimated that about 55,000,000 acres, or about 15% of the available cropland became available during that time period (Rasmussen, 1960, p. 278).

By the end of World War II the tractor was rapidly replacing the draft horse on all but a few types of farms. Purebred draft horse breeders, the Amish and some small non-Amish farms kept the draft horse breeds alive (Telleen, 1977 p. 3). The drastic change in the methods of farming was due to profitability. As farming became more mechanized the cost associated with farming increased. As the cost increased more land needed to go into production. More land in production required more equipment and labor, which resulted in more products. With more products on the market the price of the product decreased. With the decrease in income farmers then needed to grow more product, which resulted in more land in production, bigger equipment and more expenses (Rasmussen, 1960; Williams, 1987).

It can be best summed up in a letter that appeared in the *Suffolk Bulletin* of 1946. The writer who was a Suffolk horse breeder was responding to an article written in *Farm Journal* where the writer was advising the readers to sell that last team of horses.

Under present conditions I cannot afford to work horses. But the change from horse to tractor farming is a profound change. As a result the farmer will lose a measure of his independence; his fate will be more closely linked to the strength and effectiveness of

organized labor; the family-sized farm may be the next aspect of rural life to be found obsolete and uneconomical (Telleen, 1977, p. 4).

In just one generation of farmers between 1920 and 1950, most farms in the United States changed from dependence on draft animals to dependence on mechanical power (Williams, 1987, p. 3). By 1954 the number of tractors on farms exceeded the number of horses and mules for the first time (Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999, p. xiii).

Livestock

As mechanization improved, the raising of livestock also changed. Feedlots came into existence for beef cattle and dairy; hogs, and poultry began to be raised in more confined environments (Coats, 1989). The discovery of vitamins A and D made it possible to raise large numbers of birds indoors, when these vitamins were added to their feed. No longer was there the need for the birds to see sunshine. The use of cages for egg production increased flock size and created egg factories. Between 1955 and 1975 the number of birds per house rose from 20,000 to 80,000 birds (Mason & Singer, 1980, p.1). Turkey houses holding from 5,000 to 50,000 birds and the poultry egg-laying houses replaced the family farmer with the small homestead flock (Ensminger, 1969, p. 909). The term *factory farm* began to enter the agricultural field. Factory farms are specialized operations that usually raise just one particular species or type of farm animal (Coats, 1989, p.82). By 1978 about 90% of all egg production came from caged birds in automated factory buildings (Mason & Singer, 1980, p. 3).

Fewer Farms

During the 1970s and the 1980s more farms disappeared due to low prices, high

interest, and the increasing cost of production (National Research Council, 1989, p. 7). The farm crisis was in the news with forced farm sales and farmer protest groups. From 1970 to 1990 the number of farms decreased from 2,954,000 to 2,140,000 and the farm population declined from 9,712,000 to 4,591,000 (Hurt, 1994, p. 395). Agribusiness continued to grow. Factory farming is more favorable economically compared to Old MacDonald's farm because two of the biggest cost factors, land and labor, are greatly reduced (Coats, 1989, p. 20). The standard response was get bigger or get out.

By the 1992 Census of Agriculture there were only 1,925,300 farms left (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1994, p. 8). The average farm size was now 491 acres. Even with fewer farms, modern farming practices such as factory farms resulted in dramatic production increases (Dodd, 1993 pp. 309-311). The average farm gross income raised from \$1,155 in 1910 to \$5,858 in 1950 to a high of \$62,000 in 1980. Gross income dropped in 1990 to \$39,007 due to overproduction and low prices (Hurt, 1994, p. 396). Cattle numbers were 167 million; hogs 169 million; sheep 10 million; and chicken's over 5 billion. The only animal numbers that declined were the horses and mules. Their numbers, now only 2 million, consisted mostly of pleasure horses (US Department of Commerce, 1994, p. 8).

Technology in Agriculture

Technological advancements in agriculture are rapidly intermixing the use of computers with farming practices. Hardware and software are available for everything from controlling insect infestations, pin-pointing applications of fertilizer, controlling irrigation water, manure management and record keeping.

Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites can provide detailed information about

conditions varying across a field. In a process known as precision farming, GPS systems link information about growing conditions to specialized computer-run farm equipment. Soil samples located by the GPS can be analyzed for fertility and other characteristics. This information is then put together on computer-generated maps. A computer screen in the cab of the tractor indicates the tractor position in the field. This allows the farmer to provide individualized treatment to specific areas; thus reducing operating cost (Kaplan, Senft, Comis, Lee, 1996 pp.4-8).

Computer technology has been used successfully with dairy management. Farmers have been using computers for feeding regimens, manure management, calculating milk yields, keeping track of medications and antibiotic residues, and breeding records (p. 9).

Farm machinery is also using advancements in technology. Computer chips, high power light and infrared emitters with sensitive silicon photodetectors are being integrated with sprayer equipment. This type of sprayer can determine the precise location of individual weeds. A combination of sprayer heads applies herbicide in short bursts directly onto foliage, without spraying the surrounding areas. A study done in 1995 showed that applying chemicals with intermittent sprayers reduced chemical use on soybeans by 50 to 85 percent (Cooke, 1996, p. 15).

Alternative Trends

Recently another form of agriculture has been gaining acceptance with agricultural colleges and farmers. This new form of agriculture has many names. Non-traditional, sustainable, community supported, or alternative agriculture are some of the terms used to describe these different styles of farming. What is interesting about these new forms is that they reproduce a lot of the same principles of farming that were used in

the early 1900s. Some farmers are using draft horses, rotational grazing, milking dairy goats and/or sheep, and raising crops and produce organically (Hurt, 1994 p. 381; Rasmussen, 1960, p. 278). Each of these specialty areas has seen growth. The number of certified organic growers has increased from 3,587 in 1992 to 5,021 in 1997. The total amount of certified organic acreage is 1,347,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 p. 668).

Contemporary Children's Understanding of Farming

As agriculture has changed so has young peoples' contact with agriculture. The rural population continues to decline. Rural school populations are dropping. Camille Jackson, superintendent of Clearfield School District in Iowa stated, "There just aren't families with young children living out on the farms anymore." Russell Loven (Krantz 2000, p. 1B), superintendent for the Garnavillo School District in Iowa stated, "Garnavillo is a good farming area, and farms are getting bigger so there are fewer families. At the same time, families are getting smaller" (Krantz, 2000, p. 1B)

Improved interstate highways, trains and plane travel prevent contact with rural environments when traveling. Also, factory farms with animals living in confinement buildings have reduced the visibility of animals that even rural children used to have. All of these factors have influenced the lack of knowledge that children acquire about modern agricultural practices.

Many researchers have studied how students gain knowledge to different subject areas. Background or prior knowledge is a very important factor.

Knowledge is constructed afresh by each individual knower, through an interaction between the evidence (which is obtained through observation, listening, reading, and the use of reference materials of all kinds) and what the learner can bring to bear on it

(Wells, 1986 p. 116).

Reading is a complex, interactive process that requires readers to use a variety of information sources simultaneously to construct meaning from print. Among the knowledge sources needed by readers are knowledge of sound/ symbol relationships, knowledge of text structure, syntactic and semantic knowledge and cultural schemata (Smith, 1988; Binkley, 1986; Anderson, Hiebert, Scott & Wilkinson, 1985).

Many studies on comprehension, schemata and background have shown that prior knowledge greatly influences comprehension (Spilich, Vesonder, Chiesi & Voss, 1979; Anderson, Reynolds, Schallert & Goetz, 1977; Pearson, Hansen & Gordon, 1979). Children develop schemata through experiences. If children have had no experience or limited experience within a given topic, they will have no schemata or insufficient schemata to recall, and then comprehension will be impossible or limited. Children learn by relating their understanding of the new to what they know already, while modifying or elaborating their prior knowledge (Smith, 1988, p. 187).

Problem Statement

Because children have less contact with farming and agriculture, they need more access to information pertaining to modern agricultural practices. Books that portray farming may not have changed from the Old MacDonalds portrayal.

Purpose Statement

This researcher will investigate whether children's literature has portrayed agricultural changes over the last 100 years, and whether the different revolutions of farming (horse, tractor, and technology) and alternative methods of farming are represented.

Hypotheses

1. Fifty-one percent of the identified children's non-fiction books will depict horse farming and the early era of tractor farming.
2. Seventy-five percent of the identified children's fiction books will depict horse farming and the early era of tractor farming.
3. Identified children's non-fiction books will have the largest percentage representation of modern agricultural practices.
4. Less than five percent of identified children's books will represent the non-traditional and organic farming practices.

Definitions

Affective: being concerned with emotions, feelings, and attitudes rather than with cognitive processes or physical skills. (Gordon & Lawton, 1984, p.6)

Agrarian: one who is linked to agriculture and the rural way of life. (Schapsmeier & Schapsmeier, 1975, p.5)

Agribusiness: the sector consisting of producers, manufacturers and distributors of agricultural goods and services, including fertilizer and farm equipment makers, food and fiber processors, wholesalers, transporters and retail food and fiber outlets. (Lipton, 1995, p.5)

Agriculture: cultivation of the land, including horticulture, fruit growing, crop and seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding. (Stephens, 1998, p.5)

Alternative farming: production methods other than energy and chemical intensive one-crop farming (monoculture). Alternatives include using animal and green manure rather

than chemical fertilizers, integrated pest management instead of chemical pesticides, reduced tillage, crop rotation, especially with legumes, alternative crops, or diversification of the farm enterprise. (Lipton, 1995, p.9)

Biodiversity: a production system comprised of multiple plant and/or animal species. (Lipton, 1995, p.23)

Cognitive: the gradual growth of a child's ability to understand concepts and complex patterns of ideas. (Gordon & Lawton, 1984, p.31)

Comprehension: the mental ability to understand and grasp substance meaning in language, thought, communication, and action. Developed through learning. (Hawes & Hawes, 1982, p.48)

Diversified farming: the raising of more than a single crop so as not to fall prey to "one-crop farming." It not only made the individual farmer less reliant on the sale of one commodity but tended to maintain soil fertility. (Schapsmeier & Schapsmeier, 1975, p.94)

Factory farming: highly intensive rearing of animals characterized by keeping large numbers of animals indoors in relatively small areas and feeding them concentrated foodstuffs, with frequent use of drugs to control diseases which are a constant threat under these conditions. (Stephens, 1998, p.94)

Family farm: traditionally a farm owned and operated by one family. (Schapsmeier & Schapsmeier, 1975, p.112)

Farm: a tract or tracts of land, improvements, and other appurtenances available to produce crops or livestock, including fish. (Lipton, 1995, p.91)

Farmer: person who makes a living from agriculture by managing and cultivating a farm,

whether as a tenant or owner. (Stephens, 1998, p.96)

Farming: working on a farm by growing crops or keeping animals for sale, and producing cereals, vegetables, meat, dairy products, etc. (Stephens, 1998, p.96)

Horse: hooved animal with a flowing mane and tail, used on farms as a working animal, now mainly replaced by tractors. (Stephens, 1998, p.128)

K-W-L: a strategy that is especially useful for identifying purposes for reading expository text. What I Know, What I Want to Learn, and What I Have Learned. (Harris & Hodges, 1995, p.129)

Knowledge: the aggregate of facts, information, and principles that an individual has acquired through learning and experiences, formal education seeks to raise levels of knowledge systematically. The body of such material acquired by humankind, or some portion of it. (Hawes & Hawes, 1982, p.126)

Literacy: the ability to read and write at a conventionally accepted level. (Gordon & Lawton, 1984, p.107)

Mechanization: introduction of machines for agricultural working purposes. (Stephens, 1998, p.160)

Monocropping: system of cultivation where only one crop is grown on the same piece of land over a period of years. (Stephens, 1998, p.166)

Organic farming: method of farming which does not involve using chemical fertilizers or pesticides. (Stephens, 1998, p.178)

Schema: a technical term used by Piaget and other developmental psychologists to refer to those conceptual structures which are used to interpret information in the external world which is perceived by the senses. A schema is, therefore, a kind of hypothesis set

up by the brain to make sense of reality. (Gordon & Lawton,1984, p.166)

Semantics: the study of the meaning and significance of words. (Unger, 1996, p.876)

Subsistence farm: a farm where the emphasis is on the production for use of the farm operator and the operator's family rather than for sale. (Lipton, 1995, p.241)

Syntax: the rules of grammar that determine sentence structure, including the structures of constituent phrases and clauses, word order, word relations and word forms. (Unger, 1996, p.958)

Assumptions

The basic assumption is that children gain knowledge by experiencing the world. They experience the world by listening, seeing, touching and reading. With a subject such as agriculture, which fewer and fewer children experience in person, the opportunity to read about it is one of their few options.

Delimitations/ Limitation

Delimitation factors-this study will study fiction and non-fiction books, K-6 grade reading level, and written in the last 20 years. The setting will be on an American farm.

Limiting factors- books will be acquired from libraries in the Midwest so certain types of farming located in other parts of the country may not be so well represented.

Significance

Today's children, with little direct exposure to agriculture, will gain little meaning from books which depict only an earlier pastoral portrait of family farms. It is increasingly important that selectors of children's books, whether teachers, librarians or parents, can identify and select those available books which provide an accurate portrayal of contemporary American agriculture.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

Agriculture has seen tremendous changes over the last 100 years. We have seen a change from a situation in which one individual with two horses could farm 40 acres to farms of today with thousands of acres in production. This study will investigate whether modern agricultural practices are being represented in today's children's literature.

The related literature that was reviewed for this paper fell into three specific areas. The first area concerns changes that have occurred in agriculture. The second area analyzes how prior knowledge affects the reader's ability to comprehend text. The final area concerns literature that portrays stereotyping in children's literature.

Agriculture Review

At the beginning of the century draft horses and mules were the primary sources of power on farms. The period from 1910-1930 saw the introduction of mechanization to agriculture in the form of the tractor. When the tractor was first introduced it was not widely accepted.

Mechanization

Ankli (1980) sought to discover if it were cheaper to use horses or a general purpose tractor for certain specified growing and harvesting operations. He performed a meta-analysis of research articles and agricultural bulletins from around 1930, that pertained to horse production, tractor production, and comparative studies of both horse and tractor. After reviewing this material he attempted to formulate his own cost estimates. He dealt only with materials about Illinois and Iowa farms that used either

horses, tractors or combinations.

He found that the results from these studies made it very difficult to answer his research questions. There were too many variables that prevented getting an accurate account of the cost. Both horses and tractors performed different functions on the farm. What would prove economical for horses would not be for tractors and vice-versa. Some of the factors included the number of horses that a farmer had, loss of the source of fertilizer, equipment that wasn't designed for the faster moving tractor, price of labor of the farmer, and weather-related considerations. Certain jobs required different numbers of horses. When the number of horses increased then more land had to be set aside to provide feed for those horses. More horses also allowed the farmer to work at a faster pace. With the loss of horses a ready source of fertilizer was removed which then required a new cost to the farmer which in the past hadn't been there. Equipment that was designed for horses wasn't strong enough for the tractor use but was still used. This influenced cost of operating tractors. Some studies considered the farmer's labor as a business expense while other studies only looked at the hired hands labor cost. The weather was also an influence in the operation expense. Hot weather required the use of several teams of horses to complete a task compared to one tractor. Wet weather allowed horses to enter and work a field early than a tractor and the soil would not get as compacted with the horses allowing more water to soak into the ground.

After reviewing the literature Ankli attempted to develop his own analysis of the cost factors. His first task was to determine the time it takes to grow the various crops using either a general purpose tractor (man and tractor hours); large (4 horses or more) team of horses (man hours/ horse hours), or a small (2-3 horses) team of horses (man

hours/ horse hours). The next step was to find the yearly cost of the equipment used. This included depreciation plus interest, repairs, housing and insurance. Also considered was the fixed cost including fuel, oil, and feed. The feed was an area of dispute. Does one count just the feed used during periods of work or year round cost of feeding? Feed requirements for horses are also different depending on the amount of work being performed and the availability of pasture grasses. The numbers that he came up with for this study are just estimates of the feed cost.

The results of this analysis showed that it was profitable to switch from a small team to a tractor at 47.6 acres. At 126.5 acres or more it was more profitable to switch from a general-purpose tractor to a large team operation (p. 144). The opportunity cost of the farmer's time is not considered because only part of the farm operation is included. The tractor farmer uses only 8.3 hours of his time per acre, while the large team farmer uses 12.1 hours per acre. On a 100 crop-acre farm, this amounts to about 400 hours or about 40 days of work. The results generally supported the proposition that a general-purpose tractor was cheaper to operate over the relevant operating range for most Corn Belt farmers (p. 148).

If it was more profitable to operate a tractor over teams of horses than farmers should have shifted to this new form of power quicker. Yet many still didn't.

Clarke (1991) wondered why farmers had been reluctant to purchase tractors during the 1920s; however, during the Great Depression tractor ownership soared from 25 to 40% (p. 101). The researcher did a historical analysis of information from 1910-1939 that dealt with the numbers of tractors purchased by farmers, the number of farms 100 acres or larger that owned tractor, debt incurred by farmers and the historical factors that

occurred at that time that affected agriculture. Clarke looked at research that was performed during and about this time period. The study focused on data from Illinois and Iowa. Reviewed was such information as cash margins, corn yield variability, percentages of farms mortgaged, debt/value, geographic location to urban areas. Also studied were three New Deal government programs, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA). Clarke wanted to see how these programs might have influenced the time period.

Results showed that for both Illinois and Iowa, the adoption of the tractor did vary according to its financial burden, the lag being greatest in those counties where the average cash margins were lowest. Farmers also put off investments in response to their debt obligations. In Iowa, as proportionally more farms were mortgaged, proportionally fewer farmers invested in tractors. In Illinois, the ratio of debt to the value of land was significant; it indicated that as the burden of debts increased, proportionally fewer farmers invested in tractors. The urban share variable was significant in both states. It appears that farmers who lived near cities were able to offset lower farm incomes with other ventures, and may have done so in order to finance the tractor's purchase (p. 112).

The introduction of the government programs in the 1930s to assist the debt load of farmers, assist in stabilizing crop prices, and control production numbers showed major changes in agriculture. During this time period agriculture did not appear to be such a large risk factor. Farmers were assured of a set price for their crops and the amount of interest they were paying on loans was greatly reduced. With the influx of extra cash, sales of tractors recovered from a low of 25,000 in 1932 to an average of 174,000 per year from 1936 to 1939. By 1939 two out of five Midwestern farmers owned tractors as

compared to one in four in 1929 (p. 118).

The New Deal programs eliminated much of the conflict between safety and productivity. By the second half of the 1930s farmers could choose technology on the basis of its efficiency. Midwestern farmers responded by increasing their investments and capturing the gains in productivity associated with the tractor.

Number of Farms

As farm numbers continued to decline a trend began to develop during the latter 1960s and 1970s. The number of small farms, defined as 50 acres or less, increased in numbers. Harper, Fliegel and van Es (1980) studied the north central states to see if there was a reason or a pattern for the increase in the number of small farms.

The methodology they used was to study data collected from the Census of Agriculture for 1959, 1964, 1969, and 1974. Data were collected on the number of farms of various sizes for the United States as a whole and the four census regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West). The second part of this study was a detailed analysis of growth trends in the four central states (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin). The third part looked at the four focus states to determine the characteristics of those counties where small farm growth or decline was most pronounced.

The population Harper, Fliegel and van Es looked at was farm size classifications. The Census of Agriculture changed the definition of *farm* in 1974. The researchers used the definition from 1959, since that dealt with acreage size and not gross sales size. For this study the smallest two classifications of 0-9 acres and 10-49 acres were considered for the term of small farms.

Results from their study showed that the total number of farms between 1969 and

1974 for the United States as a whole and separately for the four regions declined. The bulk of the decline occurred in medium sized farms of 50-999 acres. Small farms showed a minor decline overall with major losses in the South region but increases in all other regions. Farms of one thousand acres and larger showed an overall increase with only slight losses in the West region (p. 611).

The North Central region showed the greatest increase in small farms from 1969 to 1974 of all the regions. The number of small farms increased in this region around 18,500 farms. Even though the 1974 number of small farms is less than the 1959 total, the smallest farm size of 1-9 acres actually increased by almost 2000 farms.

The small farms in the four-state North Central region tend to be concentrated near population centers. Two-thirds (66.1%) of the metropolitan counties in the four states have at least 230 small farms within their boundaries, whereas this is true for only for only 14.8% of the nonadjacent counties (p. 613). This study did not look at the production value of these small farms to see their impact on the agricultural.

With this transition in the number of farms, agriculture still has seen major changes. For many years people were concerned that agriculture was going to be controlled by major agricultural corporations.

Types of farms

Allen and Lueck (1998) studied why farming has generally not converted from small, family-based firms into large, factory-style corporate firms. The researchers used farm level data to test some specific predictions. The data come from the 1992 British Columbia Farmland Ownership and Leasing Survey and the 1992 Louisiana Farmland Ownership and Leasing Survey. The population was a random sample of British

Columbia and Louisiana farm operators. The number of usable responses was 460 from British Columbia and 544 in Louisiana. The 1004 different farms that make up the sample resulted in 968 usable observations.

Predictions of the researchers were that since nature is both seasonal and random, the interplay of these qualities generates moral hazard, limits the gains from specialization, and causes timing problems between stages of production. The researchers used formulas that looked at seasonality (where the parameters included the number of times per year the entire production cycle can be completed, the number of stages in the process, the total number of tasks in a given stage, and the length of a stage). These were correlated with the structure of the farm ownership and the type of production.

Results from Allen and Lueck's research demonstrated that production stages in farming tend to be short, infrequent, and require few distinct tasks, thus limiting the benefits of specialization and making wage labor especially costly to monitor. Only when farmers can control the effects of nature by mitigating the effects of seasonality and random shocks to output does farm organization gravitate toward factory processes, developing into the large-scale corporate forms found elsewhere in the economy (pp. 346-347). Family-controlled farm production has narrowed to those stages that include the most biologically based aspects of farming. Factory farming has failed in highly seasonal crops. Changes in livestock technology, which largely eliminated nature, have allowed factory-corporate production to dominate in feedlot cattle, hogs, and poultry (p. 379).

As the concern grows over the control of agriculture by agribusiness an alternative form of agriculture is beginning to emerge more steadily. Organic agriculture and/or sustainable agriculture has begun to gain popularity.

Klonsky and Tourte (1998) investigated how organic (sustainable) agriculture compares to the traditional method of agriculture. They gathered statistical data from United States Department of Agriculture and from various organizations that support organic agriculture. The population they studied was registered organic farms across the United States. Data comparison consisted of traditional agricultural lands and certified organic agriculture in certain categories. These included the number of farms, land in farm acres, average size (acres per farm), and cropland in acres. They also compared the regional distribution of farms and acreage for United States agriculture and certified organic agriculture. Another factor they considered was the acreage for selected crops (corn, wheat, hay, soybeans, cotton, barley, rice, rye, sunflower, vegetables, and orchards). The final factor they gathered data for was the economic class distribution of registered organic farms in California based on the gross value of sales.

Results from their study showed that organic agriculture is a very small part of total United States agriculture. Certified organic agriculture accounts for less than 1% of farmers and farmland in the United States. However, the number of certified organic farms and acres almost doubled between 1991 and 1995, whereas the total number of United States farms and acres decreased slightly over the same time period. The average farm size for the organic sector is much smaller than for the entire United States: 188 acres compared to 469 acres in 1995. The proportion of cropland as opposed to range and pastureland is much higher for organic agriculture than for U.S. agriculture as a whole. The decrease in certified organic rangeland and pasture indicates a significant exit of livestock production from the organic industry (pp. 1121-1122).

Certified organic farms are located in all regions of the United States with the

greatest distribution of farms and acreage in the Pacific and Northeast regions. Almost three-fourths of organic farms grew produce (vegetable, fruit, and nut crops) in 1994, which accounts for the high concentration of farms in the Pacific and Northeast regions where higher population centers are located.

Another question looked at is whether organic farms have lower incomes than conventional farms. Statistics showed that organic farms with certain gross value of sales remained constant with the rest of the states agricultural sales. So organic farms made no more and no less than comparable sized farms (p. 1123).

Technology

As mechanization of agriculture became firmly entrenched, modern technology was beginning to become incorporated into providing farmers assistance in the operations of their larger farms. Putler and Zilberman (1988) investigated computer use among farmers. The goal of their study was to determine the key characteristics of farmers and farm businesses which influence computer use and the use of various types of application software.

The methodology used was a mailed survey which requested information on ownership of a computer, ownership of various computer applications, farm size (measured by gross farm revenues in thousands of dollars), farm products produced, the number of enterprises, age level of the farmer, educational background, and farm-related non-farming agricultural business the farmer may be involved in. The population for this study consisted of 1000 farmers in Tulare County, California, between March and June of 1986. The initial mailing was sent to farmers whose names were drawn randomly from both the Tulare County Cooperative Extension and Tulare County Farm Bureau mailing

lists. Usable data were collected from 449 individuals. This was a 45% response rate.

Results from Putler and Zilberman's study found that the size of the farming operation, education level, age level, and the ownership of a farm-related nonfarming business significantly influences the probability of computer ownership; however, the type of farm products produced does not. Individuals in the 31-35 and 36-40 years age group show computer use adoption more likely while older individuals are less likely to use computers. A strong relationship exists between education and computer ownership. Farmers with either a bachelor's or post-graduate degree are more likely to adopt a computer than those with less than a bachelor's degree. Owners of a sales related business are also more likely to adopt the use of computers than farmers without a business (pp. 793-798).

This study also looked at the different types of computer software that farmers used. Types of application software considered were general ledger and cost accounting, payroll, inventory, crop and livestock management, production decision aids (herd improvement, feed formation, pest control, and irrigation scheduling packages, spreadsheet, and database management. The results of this part of the study indicate that the use of applications that process transactions (general ledger and cost accounting, payroll, and inventory) is generally much higher than for decision support applications (crop and livestock management and production decision aids (p. 201).

Overall the results indicate a trend in the adoption patterns of computer technology toward large farms and well-educated farm operators. The type of application software owned is influenced primarily by the type of farm products produced, the size of the farming operation, ownership of a farm-related business, and the education level of

the farmer.

Prior Knowledge

The words SIRE and DAM produce images that occur in one's mind, perhaps of a king, or a method to hold back water? Or perhaps images of a male and a female domestic animal. Whatever prior experience has been with a word, it affects meaning of the text when it is encountered again.

Anderson, Reynolds, Schallert and Goetz (1977) studied the question of whether people from different backgrounds who, therefore, have different systems of knowledge and belief about the world, would see the same text passages in different ways. The subjects were 30 students from a section of an educational psychology course (all female) designed specifically for persons planning a career in music education, and 30 students from two weight-lifting classes (all male), who it could be assumed were generally interested in and knowledgeable about wrestling.

The method employed two written passages of about 145 words in length. Each passage could be given at least two distinct interpretations. Pilot data indicated that the typical person interprets the first passage as about a convict planning his escape from prison, though it can be interpreted as about a wrestler trying to break the hold of an opponent. The second passage preliminary research indicated that the second passage is usually interpreted about a group of friends coming together to play cards. The alternative interpretation is in terms of a rehearsal session of a woodwind ensemble.

Ten multiple-choice questions were generated for each of the two passages. Each question had two correct answers, one for each interpretation. One of the distracters was consistent with one of the expected interpretations, the other with the second

interpretation. Subjects participated in groups ranging from two to 15. They read the first passage, completed an interpolated vocabulary test, attempted a free recall of the first passage, read the second passage, worked on another form of the vocabulary test, attempted a free recall of the second passage, and then completed the multiple-choice tests for both passages. Passage order was counterbalanced. The order of the multiple-choice tests matched passage order. Finally, subjects completed a debriefing questionnaire and autobiographical inventory. The items in the inventory were intended to tap matters which could be expected to relate to the interpretations given to the passages.

Results obtained in the study indicated that individuals' personal history, knowledge, and belief influence the interpretations that individuals will give to prose passages. There was a striking relationship between the special interest group of which a subject was a member and his/her scores on disambiguating multiple-choice tests. Theme-revealing disambiguations and intrusions in free recall showed equally strong relationships to the subject's background. Items from an autobiographical inventory were good predictors of the interpretations that were given to passages. Taken together, these results support unequivocally the claim that high-level schemata provide the interpretive framework for comprehending discourse (pp. 373-376).

Lipson's (1982) research questions were, "Do average and poor readers differ in the total number of items they recognize after reading, and is this performance affected by material difficulty?" A second question involved more specialized comprehension types and asked, "Do average and poor readers differ in the number and kind of inferences they recognize?" Finally, the study asked, "Do these two groups of readers differ in the prior knowledge they possess about the topics under study and does prior knowledge affect the

number of items recognized after reading. The method used was a repeated measures factorial design. The two between-subject factors were reading ability and prior knowledge. The within subject factors were readability of materials (second or third grade); type of comprehension item.

The subjects were 28 third grade students of average and below average reading ability. A yoked-pairs design was employed with each average, below average pair matched on the following variables, sex, age, IQ, math achievement and school. Fourteen average and 14 below average readers were selected based on standardized achievement test scores and teacher judgement, with each group containing 7 males and 7 females. Below average readers were selected from the bottom third of percentile scores while the average readers were selected from children who scored in the range from the 45th-65th percentiles.

Eight expository passages comprised the stimulus materials. With the exception of two passages, the passage topics were selected because they represented material which commonly appears in science and social studies texts for the primary grades. They were adapted from two sources: (a) children's texts (either basal readers or science and social studies texts); and /or (b) children's commercial books. Each subject was seen individually in two separate sessions. The pretest session was designed to assess the children's prior knowledge of the expository topics to be presented in the second session. It included a presentation of the recognition items used for posttesting and a conversation about the eight topics. The researcher read each pair of sentences and the subject was asked to tell which sentence he or she felt was true. The children were told to pass any items about which they were not sure. Approximately a week later each subject was

presented with the eight expository passages in counterbalanced order, with all poor readers under exactly the same conditions as their matched average reader. Subjects were given specific directions. After each passage, the children completed an intervening task which required them to sequence a series of pictures. Then they selected the best answer to each of six paired sentences. Question cards were shuffled for each subject to ensure random presentation. These were placed in front of the child one at a time and read to the subject. These were reread upon request and the response was recorded on a separate coding sheet. Immediately following this task, the child was asked to tell everything that he or she could remember about the passage just read.

The results showed that for the first goal of determining how much information the two reading ability groups could recognize after presentation of the text, that no main effects for either group or sex, although average readers consistently scored higher than poor readers (p. 249). The second goal of the analysis was to determine what types of information subjects could recognize at posttesting. Subjects recognized significantly more explicit than inferential information (p. 252). The final goal was to determine what effect prior knowledge had on children's acquisition of new information from text. Subjects knew significantly more about passages on subjects that they had prior contact with. In addition, subjects had the least prior knowledge about subjects with little contact (p. 256).

The type of comprehension item was a significant factor in post-reading accuracy. Inference questions were significantly more difficult for these subjects to recognize correctly than were explicit ones. All subjects made more correct recognition responses on explicit items than on implicit ones. For all subjects in this study, recognition was

powerfully affected by prior knowledge.

Spilich, Vesonder, Chiesi & Voss (1979) studied how previously acquired knowledge affects the processing of new domain-related information. A knowledge structure was constructed for a particular domain (baseball). The text used in this study, a half-inning account of a fictitious baseball game, was analyzed in terms of its propositional structure, and the text propositions were classified in terms of the knowledge structure (p.276). The information was then presented to the test subjects. The subjects consisted of 46 individuals, with 23 designated as high in baseball knowledge (HK) and 23 designated as having low baseball knowledge (LK). All HK individuals were male and in the LK group, 7 were male and 16 were female. The researchers hypothesized that HK individuals would be able to process information more readily than LK individuals because they presumably have a more highly developed knowledge structure (p. 278).

The procedure followed that the half-inning text account was presented via tape. The subjects were initially informed that they would hear an account of a part of a fictional baseball game which they would be tested on later. The presentation of the half-inning took 5 minutes and 5 seconds. Following presentation of the materials, there were three testing steps. First, subjects were asked to summarize the account in a one or two sentence summary. The summary was written on an 8.5 x 11-inch response form. In order to insure that the summaries would be brief, two horizontal lines exactly 2 inches apart were marked and subjects were instructed to write the summary between the two lines. All subjects finished the task within 5 minutes. Second, subjects were instructed to write down as much of the entire account as they were able to. Fifteen minutes were allotted for this task, and all subjects finished within the time limit. Finally, subjects were given a

booklet which contained 40 completion questions. The questions were related to specific information contained in the account. Subjects were allowed 20 minutes for this task and all subjects finished within the time period.

Analyses indicated quantitative and qualitative differences in recall for high and low knowledge individuals. The high knowledge group was able to relate the actions of the game to the goal structure and to maintain the most important information in a working memory system.

Stereotyping in Children's Literature

What if one's prior knowledge only came from information found in books. Do books for children typically portray accurate information?

Studies about a variety of subjects have investigated this idea. Dellmann-Jenkins and Yang (1997) in their research study examined the depiction of older adult characters in picture books that have received the prestigious Caldecott Medal. This research involved a content analysis of the illustrations of older adult characters in Caldecott Medal and Honor Book winners for over two decades from 1972 to 1995.

A total of 95 picture books received the Caldecott Medal or Honor Book designation from 1972 through 1995. The illustrations of each of these books were content-analyzed for the presence of older people in main or secondary character roles. Out of the 95 award winning books only 11 books depicted older adult characters at all. Of these, 3 were Caldecott winners and 8 were Honor Books (p. 97).

The illustrations of the older adult characters in these 11 books were then content analyzed based on 36 features. The first 24 features were adapted from the semantic differential section of the Children's Attitudes Toward the Elderly (CATE) scale by Jantz

et al. (1976). Features 25 through 36 were identified after performing a pilot analysis of the older adult characters in 4 picture books randomly selected from the 1972-1995 sample of Caldecott award-winners.

The results of the Tests of Independent Proportions of the 1972-1983 and 1984-1995 sample groups of Caldecott winners revealed greater positive portrayal of older people in the more recent group of award books. The more recent group had significantly more older adult characters depicted as right, wonderful, good and caring. Approaching significances the 1984-1995 group of award-winners also had more older adult characters depicted as happy and not lonely. Throughout the 23-year period, older adult characters from the Caldecott winners were seldom (less than 25%) or never portrayed as sick, dirty, poor, unfriendly, wrong, terrible, ugly, bad, harmful, passive, irritable, lazy, cold-hearted, ignorant, or boring (p. 99).

These findings are an indication that illustrators of more recent award-winning picture books are more sensitive to showing their young readers an array of positive and respected attributes that older people possess. The majority of both older women and men throughout the 23-year period are portrayed as healthy, clean, friendly, happy, good, caring and not lonely.

McElhoe's (1999) study explored the extent to which the grandparents in children's picture books bore resemblance to actual grandparents of preschool children. The methodology used was an informal survey of children's picture books. The population was a collection of picture books that contained grandparent characters.

The researcher first collected fifty picture books that contained grandparent characters in 1993. These were selected by use of the card catalogs and computerized

access systems at several public and private libraries. The books were randomly selected. Once a book was identified as having a grandparent as a character it was automatically, unconditionally a part of the assessment. The physical characteristics of aging evaluated were identified through studies of ageism. These characteristics were examined in both the text and the illustrations. Roles and the absence of roles were also considered, as well as the state of health and/or dependency and relationships between grandparents and child. The second collection of fifty picture books with grandparent characters was made in 1998. Most of the books in the second sample were identified and evaluated by students of children's literature in an effort to overcome any possible bias on the part of the author.

Results of the research showed that ageism is most commonly demonstrated through the use of various physical characteristics that distinguish grandparents in the text and illustrations of children's books. Grandparents are often wrinkled, overweight or frail, stooped, they snore, have false teeth, and wear bifocals that sometimes sit on the end of the nose. Grandparents are frequently illustrated in clothing that is atypical for the date of the story. Traditional roles that grandmothers often fill include cooking, baking, knitting, sewing, quilting, weaving, sitting, rocking, and storytelling. Traditional roles for grandfathers include hunting, fishing, raking, burning leaves, playing games, watching television, reading and napping. Representation of grandparents as independent and productive members of society appeared rarely in the children's literature (pp. 251-252).

Grandparents were used as a means to teach several life situations to children. Health problems, retirement, blindness, senility and the use of wheelchairs seemed to be consistent. The researcher believes that the results clearly revealed through this informal

analysis of 100 picture books that grandparents are overwhelmingly represented stereotypically in the illustrations and the texts of these children's picture books. The pervasiveness of stereotyping of grandparents throughout this group of picture books did not portray the grandparents of preschool children realistically (pp. 252-254).

Many children have access to grandparents so their prior knowledge can be larger on that topic than on a subject that they may have little contact with, such as individuals with disabilities.

Ayala (1999) researched how individuals with disabilities are depicted in children's literature. The primary purpose of this project was to review and analyze a collection of children's literature portraying individuals with disabilities, review their literary quality, and determine the extent to which the story line and characters mirror the educational and demographic trends in our society.

The research was conducted in three separate phases. In phase one, a compilation of the existing bibliographic and literary reviews of children's literature portraying individuals with disabilities was collected in order to document the significant trends and patterns identified by previous researchers. These patterns and trends provided a general framework from which to organize the data collected from the books selected for this review. Phase two consisted of collecting and reviewing the books including setting parameters as to which books were to be included in this study. Phase three consisted of organizing and analyzing the data collected from the books. Using the patterns and trends identified by previous researchers, the books selected for this study were compared to these existing trends to determine if these trends are still evident in the literature. Finally the data were analyzed to identify any new trends emerging from more recently published

children's books not yet identified by previous studies.

A total of 59 books for young children published between 1974 and 1996 portraying individuals with disabilities were reviewed in an effort to verify the patterns and trends identified by previous investigators as well as identify any new themes that may have surfaced since the previous investigations were conducted. A unique focus of this investigation was to determine the extent to which cultural and linguistic themes are evident in the story lines.

A comprehensive review of the existing research on individuals with disabilities in children's literature elicited a total of 15 content areas from which to compare and contrast the books selected for this review. The content area provides a framework for cataloging and analyzing each book reviewed for the study. The books criteria limited the selection to picture books and intermediate readers written between 1974 and 1996 which contained a primary character who had a handicapping condition. All of the books collected for this review which fit the search parameters were included in this investigation. As each book was collected, a cursory review assisted in determining if the book fit the search criteria and it was read a second time to collect the data for the 15 content areas.

Results of the research showed a gradual increase was noted in the number of books containing individuals with disabilities being published every year. A new genre appears to be emerging in this field with 6% of the books classified as informational/educational. Relatedly, a new trend identified in this research is the growing number of books which contain factual/educational information about the disability either in the preface or appendix of the book. Nearly two-thirds of the

publications produced after 1989 contain educationally relevant information on the disability indicating an emerging trend not evident in previous investigations (p. 109). Children's books are accurately portraying the diversity of disabilities prevalent in our society including more recently acknowledged disabilities such as autism, learning disabilities and attention deficit disorder. However, these books are not fully reflective of the cultural and linguistic diversity currently represented in our society (pp. 109-111).

As modern farming has changed so has the access that children used to have with agriculture. No longer are animals as plainly visible to children. For many, children's books may be their only contact with agriculture.

Emerick's (1980) study examined the contents of fiction books written about farmers and farms to determine how they are represented in children's literature. Two major questions were investigated: (1) What are the characteristics of farms and farming that are given in the text and illustrations of children's fiction books, grade K-6; and (2) What are the demographic and attitudinal characteristics of farmers that are given in the text and illustrations of children's fiction books, grade K-6.

The methodology used for this paper was a content analysis of children's fiction books, grades K-6. The list of books used for this study were obtained from the Subject Guide to Children's Books in Print (R.R. Bowker, 1979). The subject headings used were **Agriculture--Fiction** and **Farm Life--Fiction**. Only books with a designated reading level that included grade 6 or lower were used. The setting for the story must have been in the United States. The final list of possible books was narrowed to fifty-five titles. Each book was analyzed by using a book-recording instrument. The text and the illustrations were considered. A check mark was used in the text or illustration column on the

recording instrument to indicate the items present in the book. The book-recording instrument was divided into two major sections. The first section listed the characteristics of farms and farming and the second section gave the characteristics of farmers. Areas looked at included the time period and geographic setting.

To analyze the characteristics of farms or farming it was necessary to establish small divisions or categories. There are nine specific divisions: (a) housing, (b) buildings, (c) crops, (d) equipment, (e) animals, (f) landscape, (g) transportation, (h) enterprises or type of farm. To analyze the characteristics of the farmer, eight divisions were established: (a) sex, (b) age, (c) farm/operator, (d) clothing, (e) leisure time, (f) occupation, (g) family size, and (h) agrarian values (p. 19).

The findings of this study indicate that children's books give only a partial picture of farm, farming, and farmers. Writers set a pastoral scene in half of the books examined. The most frequent characteristics of farms and farming were described through the buildings, animals and crops. The farm will also have some other type of animal, work or pleasure. Other areas where the books did not represent the current farm picture were in the home, equipment, transportation, and the number of enterprises. The children's books did not present farm homes as being modern, nor did they present modern working farms by the equipment being used. In equipment the majority was hand tools, while tractors ran a poor second. There was also a lack of motorized transportation. The lack of transportation may be one of the reasons the farms were represented as multi-enterprised and more self-sufficient, rather than specialized and market oriented (pp. 37-38).

Summary

Farming has seen tremendous changes in the last 100 years. The decade began

with farmers using draft animals as the primary source of power on the farm. During the 1920s farmers began switching from horses to tractors. Yet, not all farmers immediately switched. Ankli's (1980) research demonstrated that it was more profitable to switch from horses to tractors once one's farm was a certain size. The time savings were also tremendous for the tractor farmer. In Clarke's (1991) study, the research demonstrated that farmers switched to tractors if their financial burden wasn't too great. Government programs appeared to provide a safety net for farmers to be able to purchase tractors.

In the last several decades the existence of the medium sized family farm has been dwindling. Large farming operations and very small farms (40 acres and less) have been increasing (Harper, Fliegel and van Es, 1980). Certain forms of agriculture have adapted to the factory-style corporate farms. Allen and Lueck's (1998) research demonstrated that livestock operations such as poultry, hogs, and dairy could be controlled because they aren't affected by the seasonality of agriculture. The farmer can produce a product on a reliable time frame. Klonsky & Tourte (1998) studied how organic agriculture fits into the agricultural field. Organic agriculture is gaining in numbers but is still a very small part of agriculture.

As agriculture changes, so do the types of tools that are required. Computers are becoming a necessary tool for the farmer. Putler and Zilberman's (1988) research demonstrated that larger farm operations and younger, higher educated farmers are also utilizing computers in their farming operations.

Prior knowledge is an important aspect in the learning process. Anderson, Reynolds, Schallert and Goetz (1977) studied whether an individual's personal history, knowledge and belief influence the interpretations that individuals will give to prose

passages. Their research findings showed that a high-level schemata provides the interpretive framework for comprehending discourse. Lipson's (1982) study looked at how prior knowledge affects the number of items recognized after reading. For all subjects, both average and poor readers, recognition was powerfully affected by prior knowledge. The last study by Spilick, Vesonder, Chiesi & Voss (1979) studied how previously acquired knowledge affects the processing of new domain related information.

A child's perception of an unknown subject can be altered by an author's or illustrator's representation of a subject. The Dellman-Jenkins and Yang (1997) and McElhoe (1999) research studies revealed how older individuals are portrayed in children's literature. Ayala (1999) investigated how individuals with disabilities have been portrayed in children's literature. Emerick's (1980) study researched how farmers were portrayed in children's literature. At the time this study was conducted research demonstrated that only a partial picture of farm, farming, and farmers was being presented. Writers set a pastoral scene in half of the books reviewed. The majority of the books portrayed the farmer and farm as being old fashioned. Modern methods of farming were not well represented.

If children read about farms set only in the depression era they may perceive that all farmers are poor dirt farmers who are waiting for the bank to foreclose on the home place. Their perception may be confused when they read about a farmer using a satellite to decide on the integrated pest management application procedure. As educators we need to be certain that modern perceptions are being represented in classroom lessons and in library collections.

Chapter 3

Methodology

The researcher investigated whether children's literature had portrayed the agricultural changes that have occurred over the last 100 years. Were the different revolutions of farming (horse, tractor, and technology) and alternative methods of farming represented?

Research Design

This researcher used content analysis as the methodology for this project. Young (1983) describes content analysis as the analysis of the content of a body of communicated material through a classification, tabulation, and evaluation of its key symbols and themes in order to ascertain its meaning and probable effect (p. 57). Page, Thomas and Marshall (1977) describe content analysis as the quantification of qualitative data by finding and tabulating the frequency with which certain specified categories occur (p. 84).

This researcher chose this methodology because it is commonly used for examining and evaluating subject emphasis in text or media.

Population

This researcher examined picture books, juvenile fiction, and informational books that are appropriate for K-6th grade. The population was limited to books published between 1982-2002, which allowed for the publication of materials that dealt with modern agricultural practices.

Books reviewed for this study had the United States as the geographical setting. The main focus of each book occurred on a farm setting.

Design of Research Instrument

The researcher collected subject terms from the research in the review of literature. These terms about agriculture distinguished between old and new practices. A checklist of these terms was developed. They were placed in specified categories and a researcher comment area was included.

The instrument was tested against a fiction book and an informational book that was not within the study criteria. See Appendix A for research instrument.

Procedures

Books that were used were selected from the on-line Wilson Web Children's Catalog, 18th Edition 2001, and from the on-line catalogs of a consortium of area libraries.

Subject headings were chosen from the Sears List Of Subject Headings 17th Edition (Sears, 2000). Subject headings included: **farm buildings, barns, farm produce, agricultural machinery, farm family, family farms, farm life, agricultural labors, country life, farmers, farm management, agriculture land tenure, agricultural industry, fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, cooperative agriculture, harvesting machinery, agriculture-economic, tools, electricity in agriculture, plows, tractors, aquaculture, dairying, beekeeping, crop rotation, cultivated plants, dry farming, fruit culture, gardening, horticulture, livestock industry, organic farming, pastures, plant breeding, truck farming.**

Identified books found with these subject headings that fit into the population criteria were then selected.

The collection had more than 50 books in the study, the names of 50 books were then randomly chosen to prevent bias.

Data Analysis

Children's literature was identified and analyzed looking for specific terms and images pertaining to modern agricultural practices. Data was recorded separately for each book and then combined for the summative content analysis. Results were reported in narrative with tables showing percentages found.

Chapter 4

Data Analysis

This study investigated whether modern agricultural practices are being represented in today's literature for children. The researcher chose books that were included in the on-line *Wilson Web Children's Catalog 18th Edition 2001* and from the on-line catalogs of a consortium of area libraries.

Thirty-eight related subject headings were chosen from the *Sears List of Subject Headings 17th Edition* (Sears, 2000). Four hundred thirty seven books fit into the subject headings. Three hundred sixty seven of these books were located in area libraries. Of these, 167 books fit the population criteria's of K-6th grade reading level, published between 1982-2002, and with a farm setting in the United States. Of the 167 books, 85 books were fictional picture books (46%), 32 books were fictional chapter books (17%), and 59 books were informational books (27%). The 50 randomly selected books consisted of 27 fictional picture books (54%), seven fictional chapter books (14%), and 16 informational books (32%). The sample was representative of the total books identified.

Tables 2 and 3 (on the next two pages) show the quantitative data from the analysis.

Table 2: Fictional Picture Books and Fictional Chapter Books Data (34 Titles)

Characteristic	Number	Percentage	Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Time Period			Animals		
1700-1920	3	8.8	Draft horses	6	17.6
1920-1950	2	5.9	Mules	3	8.8
1950-1970	0	0	Small numbers of all	17	50.0
1970-2002	0	0	Animal Movement		
Buildings			Pasture	18	52.9
Barn wooden	24	70.6	Roaming the farmyard	19	55.9
Well maintained	8	23.5	Confinement	0	0
Dilapidated	2	5.9	Sex of the farmer		
Barn metal	0	0	Male	22	64.7
Other Buildings			Female	17	50.0
Corn crib	1	2.9	Clothing		
Silo	6	17.6	Overalls	12	35.3
Machine shed	0	0	Straw hats	5	14.7
Confinement building	0	0	Aprons	3	8.8
Outhouse	1	2.9	Bonnet	0	0
Chicken coop	14	41.2	Pants (women)	2	5.9
Milking parlor	0	0	Long dresses	8	23.5
House			Slack-shirt (men)	1	2.9
Modern style home	0	0	Feed cap	6	17.6
Dilapidated	2	5.9	Portrayal of Farmer		
Old fashioned	18	52.9	Solitary figure	7	20.6
Equipment			Family enterprise	1	2.9
Tractors 1800-1920	1	2.9	Comic buffoon	7	20.6
1930-1960	2	5.9	Businessperson	0	0
1970-2000	2	5.9	Old fashioned	15	44.1
Milking machines	0	0	Working on a computer	0	0
Three legged stools	3	8.8	Home birthing	0	0
Pump	2	5.9	Milking by hand	5	14.7
Metal cookstove	3	8.8	Milking in a parlor	0	0
Oil lamps	4	11.8	Feeding by buckets	3	8.8
Computers	0	0			
Buckets	9	26.5			
Equipment			Equipment		
(Tractor)	2	5.9	(Horse)	8	23.5
Plow	1	2.9	Plow	2	5.9
Manure spreader	1	2.9	Manure spreader	0	0
Disc	1	2.9	Disc	0	0
Harrow	1	2.9	Harrow	0	0
Planter	1	2.9	Planter	0	0
Picker/ Combine	1	2.9	Picker/ Combine	1	2.9
Cultivator	1	2.9	Cultivator	1	2.9
Sprayer	0	0	Sprayer	0	0
Wagon	0	0	Wagon	4	11.8
Terms Used			Terms Used		
Organic	0	0	Agribusiness	0	0
Sustainable	0	0	Satellite	0	0
Agricultural corporation	0	0	Family farm	0	0
Integrated pest manage.	0	0			

Table 3: Informational Books Data (16 Titles)

Characteristic	Number	Percentage	Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Time Period			Animals		
1700-1920	1	6.3	Draft horses	1	6.3
1920-1950	0	0	Mules	3	18.8
1950-1970	0	0	Small numbers of all	2	12.5
1970-2002	4	25.0	Animal Movement		
Buildings			Pasture	12	75.0
Barn wooden	14	87.5	Roaming the farmyard	5	31.2
Well maintained	12	75.0	Confinement	2	12.5
Dilapidated	0	0	Sex of the farmer		
Barn metal	6	37.5	Male	12	75.0
Other Buildings			Female	7	43.8
Corn crib	1	6.3	Clothing		
Silo	7	43.8	Overalls	5	31.2
Machine shed	2	12.5	Straw hats	5	31.2
Confinement building	1	6.3	Aprons	1	6.3
Outhouse	2	12.5	Bonnet	1	6.3
Chicken coop	3	18.8	Pants (women)	2	12.5
Milking parlor	5	31.2	Long dresses	2	12.5
House			Slack-shirt (men)	1	6.3
Modern style home	4	25.0	Feed cap	6	37.5
Dilapidated	0	0	Portrayal of Farmer		
Old fashioned	5	31.2	Solitary figure	4	25.0
Equipment			Family enterprise	5	31.2
Tractors 1800-1920	1	6.3	Comic buffoon	1	6.3
1930-1960	2	12.5	Businessperson	1	6.3
1970-2000	8	50.0	Old fashioned	4	25.0
Milking machines	6	37.5	Working on a computer	0	0
Three legged stools	3	18.8	Home birthing	0	0
Pump	2	12.5	Milking by hand	3	18.8
Metal cookstove	3	18.8	Milking in a parlor	6	37.5
Oil lamps	1	6.3	Feeding by buckets	1	6.3
Computers	0	0			
Buckets	6	37.5			
Equipment			Equipment		
(Tractor)	8	50.0	(Horse)	3	18.8
Plow	1	6.3	Plow	0	0
Manure spreader	0	0	Manure spreader	0	0
Disc	0	0	Disc	0	0
Harrow	0	0	Harrow	0	0
Planter	2	12.5	Planter	0	0
Picker/ Combine	4	25.0	Picker/ Combine	0	0
Cultivator	0	0	Cultivator	0	0
Sprayer	2	12.5	Sprayer	0	0
Wagon	0	0	Wagon	2	12.5
Terms Used			Terms Used		
Organic	2	12.5	Agribusiness	0	0
Sustainable	1	6.3	Satellite	0	0
Agricultural corporation	0	0	Family farm	3	18.8
Integrated pest manage.	0	0			

This researcher looked at four separate hypotheses dealing with children's literature. The first hypothesis was that 51% of the identified children's non-fiction books would depict horse farming and the early era of tractor farming. Of the chosen 50 books, 16 books were non-fiction (informational). Of these 16 books, only six books (38%) portrayed horse farming and the early era of tractor farming. Modern agriculture was depicted in the other ten books by the use of modern types of tractors, dairy milking parlors, poultry broiler building and modern style homes. Dairy farms represented 60% of the modern era of agriculture books. Although 62% of the non-fiction books presented modern agriculture, there were some disappointing examples in the sample. The book *Farmers*, even though the copyright is more current, 1997, still depicts tractors from the 1950s to the 1970s and dairy cattle kept in a straight row of stanchions for milking. The first hypothesis was rejected.

The second hypothesis was that 75% of the identified children's fiction books would depict horse farming and the early era of tractor farming. Of the chosen 50 books, 34 books were fictional. Of the selected fiction books, 27 were fictional picture books and seven were fictional chapter books. Of these 34 books, 0% represented modern farming practices. Only two books presented anything that resembled modern technology. One book had a television and another book had a TV/stereo remote control. No depiction of modern agricultural practices was found in these books. Hypothesis number two was accepted.

The third hypothesis was that the identified children's non-fiction books would

have the largest percentage representation of modern agricultural practices. Ten of the 16 (62%) informational books portrayed modern agriculture. Zero out of 34 books of fiction portrayed modern agricultural practices. None of the books portrayed the most modern practices of agriculture, such as hog confinement buildings, computers, satellites, and agri-business. Hypotheses number three was accepted.

The fourth hypotheses was that less than 5% of identified children's books would represent non-traditional and organic farming practices. Out of the 50 books only two books (4%) mentioned these subjects. *The American Family Farm* (Ancona, 1989) portrayed three farm families. One family farmed organically and belonged to the Practical Farmers of Iowa organization. The book, *Portrait of a Farm Family* (Bial, 1995) mentioned organic farming, U-Pick strawberries and Christmas tree farms as alternative forms of agriculture that might help farmers survive in farming. The fourth hypotheses was accepted.

Chapter 5

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

As agricultural practices have changed over the years, so has children's contact with farming and agriculture. The basic assumption is that children gain knowledge by experiencing the world. With a subject such as agriculture, however, which fewer and fewer children experience, in person, the opportunity to read about it is one of their few options for gaining knowledge.

Summary

This study investigated whether modern agricultural practices were being represented in today's children's literature. This researcher discovered that modern agriculture is under-represented in children's fictional books. Informational books do a much better job at representing modern agriculture. Several items were noted in these studies. Farms were being depicted as well maintained and family enterprises in a higher percentage of informational books than fictional books. The most modern depictions of agriculture were in informational books in which the images consisted of photographs. All books in the sample ignored information about crop farming. Livestock seems to be the main farming emphasis. The state of Iowa was specified in four fictional books, the most of any geographical setting.

Livestock on farms seems to create some reality questions with authors. Livestock on today's modern farms are either raised in confinement buildings, on cement padded pens or in controlled pastures. Also, farms today tend to be specialized with only a few types of livestock per farm. Informational books did a good job of representing modern livestock raising practices with only two books portraying a farm with a wide variety and

small numbers of livestock. Only five informational books portrayed livestock running loose on the farm. These were also books set in the horse farming and early era of tractor farming. Poultry were the only types of livestock that roamed free.

Of the 34 fiction books in the study 17 books (50%) demonstrated farms with a wide collection of animals, cows, pigs, chickens, horses, donkeys, geese, ducks, cats, dogs, sheep, goats, turkeys, and rabbits. Also, 19 books (59%) had animals roaming free on the farm. Chickens seem to be the most prominent livestock found on fiction books farms. Twenty-four books (71%) had free running birds with roosters, hens and chicks equally represented. No mention was made of receiving chicks from the hatchery. Dairy cows were the next most popular livestock, appearing in 19 fictional books. No fictional books talked about beef breeds. Pigs were the third most popular livestock, occurring in 16 books. None of these books had pigs being raised in any of the modern methods.

Conclusion

This researcher was surprised by the results of the study. The researcher did not expect that fictional books would represent modern agriculture as poorly as it does.

This researcher speculates that modern agriculture may not be fairly represented for several reasons.

1. Authors tend to be older individuals and they may remember what farms were like in their childhood---1930s-1960s.
2. Pastoral settings, with livestock running freely, is a more pleasant, relaxing image. With today's modern practices of livestock confinement, readers may become offended by images of egg laying houses, broiler houses, beef feedlots and hog farrowing buildings.

3. Farm populations have dropped so dramatically that authors and publishers have determined that there isn't a market for these types of books.
4. Modern technology improvements are so advanced that writers don't understand the changes that are occurring in agriculture.

Children have been so far removed from the food chain that the concept of where their food comes from is a complete mystery. Children who grow up on farms understand the life/death cycle of agriculture. Books should depict the process of raising crops from planting to harvesting to processing. Books should also depict raising livestock from breeding, to birth, to growing, to butchering and processing. Children need to have a better understanding of this process to be able to make informed decisions as adults.

Future Studies

Future studies could investigate portrayals of African Americans in agriculture. Only one book in this sample, *The American Family Farm*, (Ancona, 1989) contained an African American farm family. The portrayal of women in agriculture could be the focus of another study. Are women predominately in the house working, or are they participating in farming activities?

Encyclopedias and other reference sources could be investigated to determine the reliable portrayal of modern agriculture.

A research project could be producing a children's book on modern agriculture. The author should attempt to show all aspects from confinement raising to free range practices. Alternative forms of agriculture could be written about, as well.

It seems ironic that a literature which increasingly prides itself on producing books on realistic issues for the youngest children such as homosexual parents, death and

dying and child abuse, should still be busy describing Old MacDonald's farm.

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Appendix: A

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title _____ Copyright _____

Author _____ Publisher _____

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Other	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated-old fashioned		Solitary figure	
Other		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: _____ Library _____
 Review Date _____ Put in data bank _____

Appendix B
Collection of fifty books reviewed.

- Allen, T. (1989). *On granddaddy's farm*. New York: Knopf.
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Appendix C: Evaluation Tool Data Results

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture**Evaluation Tool****Book Title:** The Strength of the Hills**Copyright:** 1989**Author:** Nancy Graff**Publisher:** Little, Brown and Company, Boston

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002	X	Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)	X	Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed	X	Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop		Pants (women)	X
Milking parlor	X	Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home	X	Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated-old fashioned		Solitary figure	
Other		Family enterprise	X
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	X
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines	X	Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	X
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	X
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	6
Other Silage	X		

Other Comments:

Grain trucks, large milk trucks, stock trailers

Tractors with cabs

Vet

Farm store salesman in truck

Blue jeans, tee shirts

4-H competition

chickens broilers, turkeys 4-H project

Garden

Call number: Y338G

Review Date: 6/20/02

Library: UNI

Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Portrait of a Family Farm

Copyright: 1995

Author: Raymond Bial

Publisher: Houghton Mifflin

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor	X	Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home	X	Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated-old fashioned		Solitary figure	
Other		Family enterprise	X
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines	X	Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	X
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	X
Plow		Sustainable	X
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine	X	Family farm	X
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Dairy farm

Chickens small flock

Garden

Family tries to be self sufficient

Canning

Talked about what some family farmers are doing to survive. U-pick strawberries,

Christmas tree farms, organic farming.

Call number: Y338B**Review Date: 6/21/02****Library: UNI****Put in data bank:7/05/02**

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Parents in the Pig Pen, Pigs in the Tub **Copyright:** 1993

Author: Amy Kellogg **Publisher:** Dial Books Young Readers, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	X
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other Hog house	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)	X	Other	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other Television	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Loose hay
 Ducks, chickens, sheep, 1 cow, pigs
 Hoghouse-pig pen
 Humorous book

Call number: YE EHR
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Way to Wyatts House

Copyright: 2000

Author: Nancy Carlstrom

Publisher: Walker, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other: children	X
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Ducks, chickens (hens, roosters, chicks), goats, cats, dogs
Kids playing all day with different farm animals.

Call number: YE CAR
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Old MacDonald Had a Farm **Copyright:** 1994

Author: Holly Berry

Publisher: North South Books, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	X
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s	X	Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other: children	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	1
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Animals play old time instruments like a fiddle, banjo, washboard and a jug.

Call number: Y782 O
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: This is the Farmer

Copyright: 1994

Author: Nancy Tafuri

Publisher: Greenwillow Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop: Log	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	2
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Cats, geese, ducks, chickens, dog, donkey, sheep, milk cows
 Hay piled in the yard
 Picket fences

Call number: YE TAF
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title: Spots Feathers Curly Tails

Copyright: 1988

Author: Nancy Tafuri

Publisher: Greenwillow Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	2
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Father and young son.

Dairy cow, chickens (rooster, hen, chicks), pig, horse, duck, bull

Call number: YE TAF
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title: Farm Flu

Copyright: 2001

Author: Teresa Bateman

Publisher: Albert Whitman; Morton Grove, IL

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Pigs, chickens, sheep, turkey, cow, donkey

Call number: YE BAT
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Farmer Mack Measures His Pig **Copyright:** 1986

Author: Tony Johnston

Publisher: Harper & Row, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Farmers bragging about their hogs (walking around with the pigs like they are dogs).

Call number: YE JOH
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: How Big is a Pig

Copyright: 2000

Author: Stella Blackstone

Publisher: Barefoot Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Cows, pigs, dog, chickens, frogs, cats, geese, horses, sheep.

Call number: YE BLA
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title: Over On the Farm

Copyright: 1995

Author: Christopher Gunson

Publisher: Scholastic Press; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Silage			

Other Comments:

Pigs, chickens (hens-chicks), cats, sheep, frogs/ponds, fox, rabbit, owls.
Muddy pig pen

Call number: YE GUN
Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Stranger

Copyright: 1986

Author: Chris Van Allsburg

Publisher: Houghton Mifflin; Boston

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	X
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Wagon	X		

Other Comments:

Stacking hay by hand on wagon

Old pickup truck.

Doctor makes a home visit.

Cats, rabbits, horses, goose

Stone walls

Call number: YE VAN

Review Date: 6/21/02

Library: UNI

Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Oh, What a Noisy Farm

Copyright: 1995

Author: Harriet Ziefert

Publisher: Tambourine Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Stone walls

Bull, cow, goat, goose, dog, cat

Call number: YE ZIE**Review Date: 6/21/02****Library: UNI****Put in data bank:7/05/02**

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The American Family Farm **Copyright:** 1989

Author: George Anconna **Publisher:** Harcourt Brace Joanovich, San Diego, CA

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002	X	Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement Poultry	X
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)	X	Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building	X	Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	X
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	X
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	X
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	X
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine	X	Family farm	X
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer	X	Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Feeders

Practical Farmers of Iowa

Three farm families portrayed. One family African-American

Dairy farms, beef, hogs, poultry

Call number: Y630A
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Once Upon MacDonalds Farm **Copyright:** 2000

Author: Stephen Gammel

Publisher: Simon & Schuster, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated	X	Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated	X	Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	X
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: YEGAM
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title: Farmers

Copyright: 1997

Author: Dee Ready

Publisher: Bridgestone Books; Mankato, MN

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002	X	Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)	X	Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	X
Machine shed	X	Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter	X	Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine	X	Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: Y630R
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Milk Makers

Copyright: 1985

Author: Gail Gibbons

Publisher: Macmillan; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor	X	Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines	X	Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	X
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Dairy goats, dairy sheep, reindeer

Call number: Y637G
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title: Granddaddy's Place

Copyright: 1987

Author: Helen Griffith

Publisher: Greenwillow, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated	X	Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps	X		
Computers			
Buckets			
Other hoe	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, cats, mule
 Wringer washer

Call number: Y637G
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture

Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Century Farm One Hundred Years on a Family Farm **Copyright:** 1999

Author: Chris Peterson

Publisher: Boyd Mills Press, Honesdale, PA

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002	X	Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)	X	Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor	X	Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home	X	Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	X
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines	X	Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	X
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine		Family farm	X
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	5
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: Y630P
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Growing Seasons

Copyright:2000

Author: Elsie Splear

Publisher: GP Putnam's Sons, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920	X	Draft horses	X
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib	X	Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse	X	Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s	X	Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	X
Metal cookstove (kitchen)	X	Other:	
Oil lamps	X		
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-Thresher	X	Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: Y630S
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Hooray for Dairy Farming

Copyright: 1998

Author: Bobbie Kalmann

Publisher: Crabtree Publishing, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)	X	Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor	X	Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines	X	Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	X
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: Y636K
Review Date: 6/22/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Cows in the Parlor-A Visit to a Dairy Farm **Copyright:** 1990

Author: Cynthia McFarland

Publisher: Antheneum; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)	X	Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines	X	Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	X
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine- Silage	X	Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Hay baler/ wagon	X		

Other Comments:

Call number: Y637M
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Family Farm

Copyright: 1988

Author: Thomas Locker

Publisher: Dial Books Young Readers; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	X
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s	X	Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: YELOC
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

**Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture
Evaluation Tool**

Book Title: Farming the Land Modern Farmers and their Machines **Copyright:** 1987

Author: Jerry Bushey

Publisher: Carolrhoda Books; Minneapolis, MN

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter	X	Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-	X	Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer	X	Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Only has farm equipment

Call number: Y631B
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Thing That Bothered Farmer Brown **Copyright:** 1995

Author: Teri Sloat

Publisher: Orchard Books, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other Pitch fork	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Horses, chickens, cows, goats, cats, dogs

Call number: YESLO
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Seasons of Delight-A Year On An Old Fashioned Farm **Copyright:**1986

Author: Tasha Tudor

Publisher: Philomel Books, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	X
Outhouse		Bonnet	X
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump	X	Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)	X	Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Wagon	X		

Other Comments:

Call number: Y630T
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Little Red Riding Hood- A Newfangled Prairie Tale **Copyright:** 1995

Author: Lisa Ernst

Publisher: Simon & Schuster, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s	X	Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: YEERN
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Tractor

Copyright: 1995

Author: Craig Brown

Publisher: Greenwillow Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other Hay fork	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader	X	Agricultural corporation	
Disc	X	Agribusiness	
harrow	X	Satellite	
Planter	X	Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-	X	Family farm	
Cultivator	X	Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, cats, dog, cow

Call number: YEBRO
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Brown Cow Green Grass Yellow Mellow Sun **Copyright:** 1995

Author: Ellen Jackson

Publisher: Hyperion Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other Butter Churn	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, cows

Call number: YEJAC
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Marvin's Best Christmas Present Ever **Copyright:** 1997

Author: Katherine Paterson

Publisher: Harper Collins; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	X
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	X
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	X
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, cat

Call number: YEPAT
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Going to Sleep On the Farm **Copyright:** 1992

Author: Wendy Lewison **Publisher:** Dial Books for Young Readers; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	X
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other Hay fork	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, dairy cow, duck, horse, pigs

Father is holding a TV/Stereo remote control.

Appears to be a small hobby type farm.

Chickens and cow in the same barn. Pigs have an open shed. A duck is in a small pond inside the hog pen.

Call number: YELEW
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Like Butter on Pancakes

Copyright: 1995

Author: Jonathan London

Publisher: Viking; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s- 1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s- 1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens (hen, chick), cow, duck, donkey, cat
Hay piles

Call number: YELON
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: This and That

Copyright: 1996

Author: Julie Sykes

Publisher: Farrar, Straus, Giroux; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Wagon	X		

Other Comments:

Chickens (chicks), cow, goat, donkey, cat, kittens, sheep, horse, pigs
No humans

Call number: YESYK
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Sheep Trick or Treat

Copyright: 1997

Author: Nancy Shaw

Publisher: Houghton Mifflin, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other Animal Shed	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps	X		
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, cows, sheep, horses, spider
No humans

Call number: YESHA
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Hunting the White Cow

Copyright: 1993

Author: Tres Seymour

Publisher: Orchard; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	X
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other Milk cans	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Call number: YESEY
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Dream Snow

Copyright:2000

Author: Eric Carle

Publisher: Philomel Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	X
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Horse, cow, sheep, pig, rooster.

Call number: YECAR
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Wake Up Big Barn

Copyright:2002

Author: Suzanne Chitwood

Publisher: Scholastic; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	X
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other Windmill	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Horses, cowc, pigs, rooster, donkeys, peacock, frogs, duck.
No people

Call number: YECHI
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Life on a Cattle Farm

Copyright:2002

Author: Judy Wolfman

Publisher: Carolrhoda Books, Minneapolis, MN

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained	X	Confinement	X
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home	X	Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	X
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s	X	Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Hay rack, baler, loader	X		

Other Comments:

Beef cattle (Hereford)
 Veternarians
 Pictorial

Call number: Y636W
 Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
 Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: A Visit to the Farm

Copyright: 1999

Author: Coby Hol

Publisher: North-South Books; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned		Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, cow, goats, cats, pigs, rabbits, frog pond, ducks, horse.

Call number: YEHOL
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Old MacDonald Had a Farm **Copyright:** 1984

Author: Tracey Pearson

Publisher: Dial Books for Young Readers; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	X
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	X
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s	X	Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens (rooster), cows, cats, pigs, dogs, sheep, geese.

Call number: Y782P
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: On Granddaddy's Farm

Copyright: 1989

Author: Thomas Allen

Publisher: Knopf, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	X
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse	X	Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other Smokehouse	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump	X	Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other Hay forks	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Wagon	X		

Other Comments:

Chickens, mule

Call number: Y630A
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Huckabuck Family and How They Raised Popcorn in Nebraska and Quit and Came Back **Copyright:** 1999

Author: Carl Sandburg

Publisher: Farrar, Straus, Giroux; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	X
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib	X	Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other Windmill	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	X
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s	X	Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump	X	Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	T	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, geese, goats, horse, pigs, cows

Call number: YESAN
Review Date: 6/25/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: An Occasional Cow **Copyright:** 1989

Author: Polly Horwath

Publisher: Farrar, Straus, Giroux; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Pigs in the pigpen
County Fair pig talent contest.

Call number: YHOR
Review Date: 6/27/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Cellar

Copyright: 1992

Author: Ellen Howard

Publisher: Atheneum; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	X
Other root cellar	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	X
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps	X		
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)		Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Pigs in the pigpen
County Fair pig talent contest.

Call number: YHOW
Review Date: 6/28/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The View from the Pighthouse Roof **Copyright:** 1987

Author: Violet Olsen

Publisher: Atheneum; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	X
1920-1950	X	Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib	X	Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other Pig pen	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other Electricity	X		

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Wagon	X		

Other Comments:

Pigs in the pigpen

Chickens, work horses

Call number: YOLS
 Review Date: 6/30/02

Library: UNI
 Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: The Barn

Copyright: 1994

Author: Avi

Publisher: Orchard Book; New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920	X	Draft horses	
1920-1950		Mules	X
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:		Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets		OXEN	X
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	Oxen	Organic	
Plow	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Milk cow

Call number: YAVI
Review Date: 7/01/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Once Upon A Farm

Copyright:2000

Author: Bob Artley

Publisher: Pelican

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	X
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib	X	Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	X
Outhouse	X	Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other Hog house	X	Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s	X	Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	X
Metal cookstove (kitchen)	X	Other:	
Oil lamps	X		
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment			Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	T	Organic	
Plow	X	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader	X		Agricultural corporation	
Disc			Agribusiness	
harrow	X		Satellite	
Planter	X		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-			Family farm	
Cultivator		X	Other	
Sprayer			Family Size	
Other hay cutter, rake, stacker	X			

Other Comments:

Call number: Y630A
Review Date: 7/01/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Unbroken

Copyright: 1999

Author: Jessie Haas

Publisher: Greenwillow Books, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920	X	Draft horses	X
1920-1950		Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)	X	Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained	X	Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	X
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump	X	Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)	X	Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other Wagon, buggy	X		

Other Comments:

Chickens, cows horses

Call number: YHAA
 Review Date: 7/03/02

Library: UNI
 Put in data bank:7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Twisters Bronc Riders and Cherry Pie **Copyright:** 1997

Author: Herb Marlow

Publisher: Ozark Publishing; Praire Grove, AR

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	X
1920-1950	X	Mules	
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	
Other Buildings		Female	
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo		Overalls	
Machine shed		Straw Hats	X
Confinement building		Aprons	
Outhouse		Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	X
Three legged stools	X	Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)	X	Other:	
Oil lamps			
Computers			
Buckets	X		
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow	X	Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-	X	Family farm	
Cultivator	X	Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, milk cows (Guernsey, Jersey), horses, pigs

Call number: YMAR
Review Date: 7/04/02

Library: UNI
Put in data bank: 7/05/02

Content Analysis Children's Literature Depiction of Modern Agriculture Evaluation Tool

Book Title: Tales from the Homeplace **Copyright:** 1997

Author: Harriet Burandt , Shelley Dale **Publisher:** Holt and Company, New York

Time Period (if mentioned)		Animals	
1700-1920		Draft horses	
1920-1950	X	Mules	X
1950-1970		Small numbers of all	
1970-2002		Animal Movement	
Buildings		Pasture	X
Barn (wooden)		Roaming the farmyard	X
Well maintained		Confinement	
Dilapidated		Sex of the Farmer	
Barn (metal)		Male	X
Other Buildings		Female	X
Corn crib		Clothing	
Silo	X	Overalls	X
Machine shed		Straw Hats	
Confinement building		Aprons	X
Outhouse	X	Bonnet	
Chicken coop:	X	Pants (women)	
Milking parlor		Long dresses	
Other		Slacks-shirt (men)	
House		Feed/Ball cap	
Modern style home		Portrayal of farmer	
Dilapidated		Solitary figure	
Old fashioned	X	Family enterprise	
Equipment		Comic buffoon	
Tractors (models)		Businessperson	
1800s-1920s		Old fashioned	X
1930s-1960s		Working on a computer	
1970s-2000s		Home birthing	
Milking machines		Milking by hand	
Three legged stools		Milking in a parlor	
Pump		Feeding by buckets	
Metal cookstove (kitchen)		Other:	
Oil lamps	X		
Computers			
Buckets			
Other			

Equipment		Terms used	
Horse pulled(H) Tractor pulled (T)	H	Organic	
Plow		Sustainable	
Manure spreader		Agricultural corporation	
Disc		Agribusiness	
harrow		Satellite	
Planter		Integrated pest management	
Picker/Combine-		Family farm	
Cultivator		Other	
Sprayer		Family Size	
Other			

Other Comments:

Chickens, horses, pigs

Call number: YBOR

Review Date: 7/06/02

Library: UNI

Put in data bank:7/06/02