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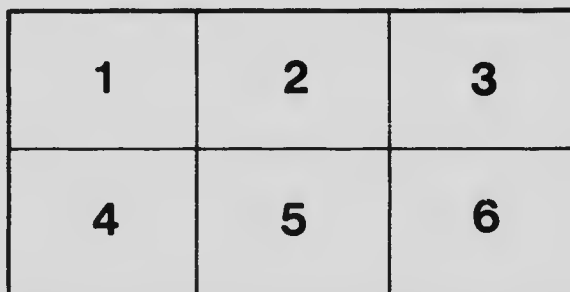
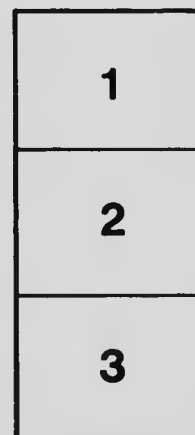
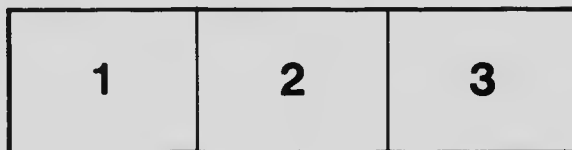
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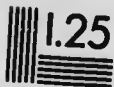
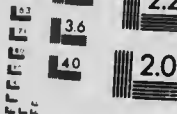
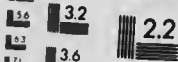
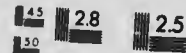
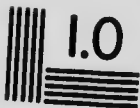
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May 1st, 1913

# MANITOBA BOYS' & GIRLS' CLUB

Motto—"I WILL NEVER GIVE UP UNTIL I SUCCEED."



## CONTENTS:

- 1—POULTRY RAISING CONTEST
- 2—POTATO GROWING CONTEST
- 3—FODDER CORN GROWING CONTEST

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Directed by Extension Section

**MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

Authorized by Department of Agriculture, Manitoba

Published by authority of the Hon. Geo. Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture

## INTRODUCTION

As one means of keeping pace with the forward march of Agricultural Education, the Department of Agriculture of this Province has authorized the Extension Section of the Agricultural College to organize, this year, as a beginning, eight "Manitoba Boys and Girls Clubs."

There are many reasons why this work should be undertaken at this time and these clubs formed. Perhaps paramount among these reasons is the fact that, those entrusted with the directing of agricultural education are—and rightly so—in honor and duty bound to disseminate wherever possible such obtainable information as will, not only in the end tend to raise the status of farming, but increase—both in town and rural districts—the permanency of Manitoba's homes. The boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow.

It is a difficult task to formulate Extension work in such a manner that its effect will be most acceptable and at the same time far reaching. It is one thing to tell a person how to do a thing, and an entirely different matter to get that person to do it, and to do it well. Printed matter and lectures alone do not always produce the best results.

The most successful plan yet devised is to provide some form of practical demonstration, which will involve the principles advocated in agricultural teaching. It is not the intention of those in charge of the Boys and Girls Club to do experimental work, but rather to help in fostering and demonstrating good work, the results of which have already been established.

It is hoped that "Manitoba Boys and Girls Club" will grow in membership from year to year, ultimately reaching every boy and girl in the Province who desires to know more, either about scientific agriculture or home-making. These clubs are not intended to interfere in any way with, or to supplement in the least, the regular school work.

The formation of a club for the boys and girls is a great work, and it is trusted this movement will receive the co-operation and support which it deserves.

## WHO MAY ENTER

Provided twenty in the district join, any Manitoba boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 16, inclusive, may become a member. It is not necessary that members be in attendance at school. Only one member of each family may enter Course One, but all members may enter either Courses Two or Three or both. Those desiring to become members for 1913 will not be enrolled unless this blank is properly filled out and returned to the Director of Boys and Girls Clubs, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Only those meaning business are requested to join this club. The enrollment number of each member will be filled in at this office and a club button forwarded free of charge.

## APPLICATION FORM

No. of Enrolment

Name of Boy or Girl

Post Office Address

Municipality

Section Township Range

Distance and Direction from Post Office

Age

Father's Name

School Grade

Name of school if in attendance

Teacher's Name

What Farm Papers reach your home

Will you try to attend at least two meetings  
of the club in your district

Will you report promptly  
when requested

On the back of this slip give the names and addresses of two friends to whom you will explain the club work, and who would make good club members for next year.

No

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## APPLICATION FORM

No. of Enrolment

Name of Boy or Girl

Post Office Address

Municipality

Section Township Range

Distance and Direction from Post Office

Age

Father's Name

School Grade

Name of School it in attendance

Teacher's Name

What Farm Papers reach your home

Will you try to attend at least two meetings  
of the club in your district

Will you report promptly  
when requested

Fill in both forms and return one

## NOTE BOOK

It is now universally recognized by farmers as well as business men that wherever success is to be attained, in any class of work, that it is a decided advantage to have some system of keeping records. These records are given various names, i.e., Accounts, Records, Diaries, Day Book, Statements, Books, etc. It is always an advantage to jot down such particulars as dates on which work was done, time worked, and cost of material, and to record observations as noticed rather than to try to remember details without such notes.

For the above reasons we are asking each member of the Club to use the note book we supply for the purpose and to mark down all the possible information in connection with the work done in these contests.

For the work in corn and potatoes state such particulars as kind and condition of soil, location, previous cropping, how prepared, condition at time of planting and how planted. The dates of each operation should be given, and notes on poultry work may be made by following instructions as outlined in Rules of Contest I.

These notes and similar ones for each part of the work will be needed in making final reports, in writing up the history of crops and in making up statements. It will also give members the best kind of experience and practice in keeping accounts and in English composition. Notes may be kept in any form desired so long as they are clear, definite and complete enough to be readily understood and readable.

## UNIFORM CHARGES

In order that all competitors may have a uniform charge for labor, etc., the following schedule of rates is given and this members are expected to use:

1. Value of work for 1 horse, per hour .....\$ .10
2. Value of work for 2 horse team, per hour... .20
3. Value of work of contestant, per hour ..... .15
4. Value of each load of manure ..... 1.00
5. Other expenses at actual cost

## PRIZES

Each local branch of the Manitoba Boys and Girls Club will hold a fall school fair at which prizes will be awarded for the best poultry, potatoes and fodder corn grown by the club members in 1913. The prize money for this fair will be made up from private, municipal, school or other grants.

## CONTEST 1.—POULTRY RAISING

The object of this contest is to stimulate an interest in poultry raising among the people of the Province. By engaging the help of our school boys and girls we hope, in addition, to encourage our farmers to raise better poultry and get more eggs. Poultry keeping is one of the best paying branches of farm work and a little money spent for improving the farm flock will result in a larger egg production and a better class of dressed poultry. We hope to see all our farmers go in for poultry keeping on a larger scale during the next few years, and with our splendid markets, plenty of good cheap feed, and proper methods, the industry has a very promising future.

### Rules for Poultry Raising Contest

1. Each boy or girl will be supplied with one dozen eggs from a bred-to-lay strain of White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, or Rhode Island Reds from the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

2. The eggs must be set under hens.

3. All the eggs must be tested between the ninth and the fifteenth day, and the number of fertile and unfertile reported.

4. Egg testers will be furnished by the Department, and the method of testing will be explained.

5. A full report of the hatch must be submitted as soon as the chicks are hatched. This must include the number of fertile eggs, infertile eggs, broken eggs, rotten eggs, and eggs that failed to hatch.

6. Each pupil will be required to state (in a composition of not more than two hundred words) how the sitting hen was handled, and how the chicks were raised, the same to be mailed at least two weeks before the Fair, to Director, Manitoba Boys and Girls Club, Manitoba Agricultural College.

7. All the chickens raised from the dozen eggs supplied, shall be exhibited at the School Fair.

8. The awards will be made on the following basis: —  
The number exhibited the same as the number hatched. .25 pts.

(Two points off for each chicken missing)

General appearance of chickens as regards size, age, weight, health and condition . . . . .25 pts.

Method followed in feeding and rearing the chickens, with special emphasis on cleanliness . . . . .25 pts.

Composition, age of member taken into consideration. .25 pts.

Total . . . . .100 pts.

### **Instructions for Handling the Sitting Hen**

Take a fair sized box, put a few inches of earth in the bottom of it and cover it with some straw or chaff. Make a nice nest and put in a few china eggs. Put this box in a darkened place where the hen will be all by herself and away from the other hens. Select a hen that has been broody for a few days. Dust her thoroughly with insect powder, then put her into the box with the china eggs. Drop a bran bag over the front of the box to make it dark. Leave her alone for a day and then if she is sitting all right, place the dozen good eggs under her. Provide clean grain, pure water, and also some ashes for her to dust in. Take her off the nest every morning and let her eat, drink and dust herself, then see that she goes back to the nest again. Should any eggs be broken during the hatching period, the nest should be cleaned properly and the dirty and soiled eggs should be washed. Keep the rats away from the nest.



### **Instructions for Handling Eggs**

Put the egg tester on an ordinary lamp and take it to a dark room. Bring in the eggs and test them. Do not test until the ninth day. The fertile egg will have quite a large air space at the larger end of the egg, and the rest of the egg will be quite dark. You will also see rich red blood veins in the egg. The infertile egg appears almost clear and has no blood veins and a smaller air space than the fertile egg.

### **Instructions for Feeding and Rearing the Chicks**

Dust the hen with insect powder before putting her in the coop with the chicks. Feed the chicks bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs with a little charcoal mixed in. Also give them crushed wheat, pinhead oatmeal, or chick food. Give them milk to drink if you have it. Feed them at least five times a day. Move the coop every few days. Make the coop tight so the rats cannot get in and kill the chicks. Feed the chicks dry mash in a small pan four or five times a day. The dry mash is made of finely ground barley, wheat and oats, with the hulls sifted out. Add a little charcoal to it. Give them plenty of sand or fine gravel. Feed them wheat or wheat screenings when they are a few weeks old. Keep them healthy and in good growing condition. Have the coops clean. Give them as much variety in their food as possible.

## CONTEST 2—POTATO GROWING

The contest in potato growing will be work with a well-known and desirable variety.

The potato originated in America and has grown to be one of the most important of food plants. The potato is eaten the world over more than any other crop except rice. It is grown very extensively now as a garden vegetable, as a truck crop, and in many sections of the country as a valuable field crop. Although the potato is adapted to a wide territory, certain varieties are best suited to particular climates and soils. Hence in selecting varieties special attention will be given to locality and soil texture.

### Rules for Potato Growing Contest

1. Every member of each local branch of the Club will be supplied with ten pounds of a desirable variety of pure bred potatoes.

2. All potatoes must be planted and instructions must be followed as closely as possible.

3. Notes must be kept as outlined in paragraph on "note book," from which a composition of not more than two hundred words is to be prepared, giving the history of growing the crop. Credit will be given for this composition in placing the awards at the School Fair.

4. From the note book each member must prepare a financial statement showing value of time expended in growing the crop. Rates are specified on page 4

5. The composition and financial statement must be mailed to the Director, Manitoba Boys and Girls Club, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, at least two weeks previous to the Fall School Fair.

6. Each member must exhibit at the School Fair, one bushel of selected potatoes from the crop grown.

7. The "marketable" must be separated from the "unmarketable" potatoes and each weighed, and weight of each recorded in the financial statement.

8. The following score card will be used in placing the awards:—

	Total Score	Student's Score
1. Value on basis of yield .....	35	
2. Quality as shown by exhibit of one bushel	35	
3. Written history of growing the crop (Not more than 200 words .....	15	
4. Financial statement showing value of labor expended in growing the crop. ....	15	

## Instructions for Potato Growing

**Choosing the Plot**—A light, sandy, loam soil is generally the best for potatoes. Avoid a heavy, wet or cold soil. The potato partakes to a great extent of the soil in which it grows. However, much can be done in preparation of soil and in cultivation to overcome some conditions which are not favorable. Do not select soil where potatoes have grown the previous year. This will avoid scab and other diseases left by last year's crop. It is advisable to plant in long rows so that a horse cultivator may be used.

**Preparation of Soil**—Prepare the soil well to make a mellow and fertile seed bed. Treat land with well rotted barnyard manure; plowing deeply and then harrow or disc it until a good deep, fine, mellow seed bed free from trash is made. That will provide just what the potato needs for a good start, and a good finish too.

**Selecting Seed Potatoes**—Plant only good, healthy, well shaped potatoes. The slightly flattened, oval shape, shallow eyed, form of potato is preferred. They should be free from scab or other diseased condition and should have a healthy appearance. Strong seed helps to make strong plants and strong plants are necessary to get good yields.

**Cutting Seed Potatoes**—The best size of seed piece cuttings is a question that has not been definitely settled. When seed potatoes are very high in price it generally pays to make the smaller cuttings. Two good eyes to the seed piece, or good sized potatoes cut into fourths, divided according to location of eyes, are the general rules under ordinary price conditions.

**Planting**—Potatoes should be planted from three to four inches deep, according to soil and weather conditions. Usually it is advisable to plant potatoes between May 9th and 24th. If the plot is to be cultivated with a horse cultivator, the rows should be planted from three to three and one-half feet apart and of reasonable length. If in a rich garden plot and cultivation is to be done by hand, the rows may be planted closer and in hills in the row instead of in a continuous row as they would be if planted with a plow. In planting small samples it is advisable to plant with a hoe and press the soil down firmly with the hoe or the feet, while for field work the plow or potato planter is satisfactory. When in a continuous row a set should be dropped every twelve or fifteen inches. It is a slight advantage to place the set with the cut side down.

**Cultivation**—The principal part of the cultivation should be done before the potatoes are planted. If the seed bed has been properly prepared before planting, cultivation is then required only to keep the weeds out and the soil mellow and free from crust on top. Harrowing until the potatoes come up will gen-

erally keep the weeds down and the top soil mellow. The first cultivation may be quite deep if necessary to loosen the soil or to cover weeds, but following this, care must be observed to prevent injury to the potato plant roots which spread from the rows. The frequency of cultivation depends largely upon the season. When the ground dries off after a rain and leaves a crust, the soil should be stirred as soon as it can be worked well. Weeds should be destroyed whenever they appear.

**Spraying**—Watch for the potato beetle or “bug” as we sometimes call him. Do not let him get the start of you. Fight him with Paris green. It pays to spray potatoes. Do not wait until the potato beetles have large families to feed on your plants. Meet them early and as often as necessary to keep your potatoes free from the effects of their greedy appetites and from later visits of their extensive families.

**Harvesting**—Wait until your potatoes are fully ripe. Harvest any time before frosty weather and when the soil is dry enough to handle well. Separate the “marketable” from the “unmarketable” potatoes, and find the exact weight of each. Store potatoes in a cool, dry place, and be prepared to exhibit one bushel at the Fall School Fair.

### CONTEST 3.—FODDER CORN GROWING

This contest will consist in growing a prescribed amount of each of three well known varieties of corn suited for fodder production in Manitoba.

Practically every farmer in Manitoba who has grown corn for fodder is pleased with the results obtained, and invariably continues growing it as a roughage for feeding live stock. More tons of feed per acre can be obtained from fodder corn than from any other crop. It is the hope that this course will demonstrate to those taking part in it that corn can be successfully grown in every district in Manitoba, and that it is a valuable feed for live stock.

The three varieties to be grown this year are Longfellow, North Western Dent, and North Dakota Flint.



## Rules for Fodder Corn Contest

1. Each member will be supplied with about one hundred and fifty kernels of each of the three varieties mentioned in the outline of the course.
2. This corn must all be planted and grown following the instructions closely. Preferably the varieties should be planted in separate rows.
3. Notes must be kept as outlined in paragraph on "note book."
4. From the notes a composition of not more than two hundred words outlining the methods followed in growing the crop, must be written.
5. Observations on the growth at different times, also comparisons of the growth and appearance of the different varieties at various stages of their development must be taken and recorded in the note book. From these notes an outline of not more than one hundred words must be completed and forwarded according to rule seven.
6. Also from the note book a statement shall be made out giving the number of hours of work required in producing the crop, and charging the necessary work at the specified rates.
7. The compositions specified in Rules 4 and 5, and the statement in Rule 6, must be forwarded to the Director, Manitoba Boys and Girls Clubs, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, not later than two weeks previous to the Fall School Fair.
8. Each member will be required to exhibit at the School Fair, a sheaf, consisting of ten stalk, of each variety of corn.
9. The weight of each variety should be estimated at time of cutting, by weighing either a part or the whole of the crop.
10. The dried fodder should be fed to cows, and observations made as to whether they relish it or not. Also note the effect upon the milk flow.

### Instructions for Growing Fodder Corn

**Form of Plot**—The three varieties provided may be planted in three plots, but we advise planting in parallel rows, putting one variety in each row. The seed supplied of each variety is sufficient to plant a row about seventy-five feet long.

**Preparation of Seed Bed**—The land to be planted to corn should be rich and should contain a large amount of moisture as corn is a gross feeder and requires abundance of water for best growth. For this reason land that has been summer-fallowed the previous year is best. While garden or root land is also good. In every case well rotted manure should be applied. If the land has not been fall plowed, plow early to the depth of about six inches, and give frequent cultivation to keep down weeds and conserve moisture until planting time.



**Planting**—Plant in long rows if possible, putting the kernels about six inches apart in the row and from one to one and a half inches deep. The rows should be from thirty-six to forty-two inches apart. Between the 20th of May and 1st of June is the best time to plant corn in Manitoba. Pack the soil if necessary.

**Cultivation**—If convenient the land may be harrowed once or twice after the corn is planted and before it is up. After the corn plants appear above ground, and the rows can be followed, a horse cultivator may be used once each week. The keynote of efficient cultivation is to do it frequently and shallow, thus killing the young weeds and checking the rise of moisture and preventing its loss by evaporation from the surface. Cultivation should not be continued after July 15th, unless on account of weed growth or the surface soil being packed by rains. Late cultivation tends to induce continued growth, thus preventing sufficient maturing for good fodder. The more nearly matured the plants have become when cut, the larger will be the percentage of dry matter in the cured fodder, thus making it a more valuable feed.

**Harvesting**—Cut just before early fall frosts, tie into sheaves, weigh each variety or estimate the weight as accurately as possible and put up into large stooks which may be held together by tying binder twine around the upper part of the stook.

In preparing the sheaves for the fair, make a sheaf of each variety. These sheaves should have ten stalks each. The longest stalks are not necessarily the best, but they should be leafy, not too coarse and mature. Tie the sheaves in three places and have them uniform.

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To Manitoba Boys and Girls,

We are especially interested in your work and in your development, because, in a very few years, you will be men and women, and will have placed upon your shoulders the responsibility of performing, not only for yourselves and for your families, but for the country in which you live, a successful life's work. You are so busy getting an education that you do not always have time to stop and think of what you are getting that education for. As you work along from day to day we want you to get all the knowledge you can about arithmetic, grammar and history, but we want you to remember that you need also another kind of knowledge when you get into real grown-up life. You girls will need to know a great deal about how to cook and sew, and keep the house in order; and you boys will need to know what kind of crops your land is suited to, what kinds of feeds produce growth, and what kinds put on flesh in your live

stock work; and you will need to know all about marketing your produce economically, and about co-operation among yourselves. You will all need to know how to keep your bodies in perfect health, and how to train your minds to think quickly, clearly and accurately.

The movement for the organization of Boys and Girls Clubs is meeting with very favorable comment. President W. J. Black has remarked that it is the best work yet undertaken by the Extension Section of the College, and that it should be introduced into every district in Manitoba. Professor Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, authorizes us to organize eight Clubs this year, instead of three, as was our original intention. This is your club if you wish to join, and intend to strive to be the best and most successful club member in all Manitoba.

We are starting on a small scale with three Contests. Next year we intend putting on several additional Contests, and will likely give the girls and boys separate work. This year we ask you all to join in the three contests outlined in this booklet, to follow directions closely, and to report promptly.

To know that you are working out something that will make you happier and more skilful, and a better informed person in matters pertaining to your home life, will be gratifying to us. You are urged to make the best use of everything connected with your work; and, no matter how many failures and discouragements come, to show the true Canadian spirit by sticking to it until you accomplish something definite. Keep cheerful, work patiently and carefully, profit by your mistakes and misfortunes; and never give up until you succeed. This is the spirit that will help the members of the Manitoba Boys and Girls Club to be strong, useful and happy.

Wishing each of you the best that can come from well directed effort, and an ambition to be and to do that which educates, refines, and develops the best there is in each hand, head and heart,

I am, yours very truly,

E. WARD JONES

Supt. Extension Section.

Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

