



Patmore's Reliable Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Plants

XMAS DECORATIONS, XMAS TREES, HOLLY, MISTLETOE, also CUT FLOWERS and FLOWERING PLANTS IN SEASON. WRITE for our SPECIAL XMAS PRICE LIST

COLLECTION NO. 1

Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ozs. 2½ lbs. of seed for \$1.25 prepaid.

COLLECTION NO. 2

12 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25 cents prepaid.

FARMERS' COLLECTION NO. 3

Contains 1 lb. mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, ½ lb. Carrot, ½ lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$2.50 prepaid.

We have growing in our Nursery and offer for sale:
255,000 Native Maple, 1 to 3 ft. high.
6,000 Ontario Maple, 2 to 6 ft. high.
12,000 Native Ash, 1 to 8 ft. high.
150,000 Russian and other Poplar in all sizes.
115,000 Russian Golden Willow in all sizes.
70,000 Russian Laurel in all sizes.
5,000 Crab Apple and Plum Trees and a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.

We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England. We list in our catalogue the hardiest varieties of their World Famed Seeds in sealed packets at 10 cents per packet.

For \$10 Cash with order we will send

prepaid to any address—
50 Currant and Gooseberry bushes of best varieties.
100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties.
12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 ft. high and 12 Rhubarb Roots.
All of above for \$10.00.

Write Today for our 1915 Catalogue

in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.



THE PATMORE NURSERY CO.
BRANDON, Man. SASKATOON, Sask.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Remember at this time of the year to look after the young stock. The chief fact which underlies success in stock raising is to keep the animals "coming" from the time of their birth until the day on which they are disposed of. It is customary on many farms to simply let the colts, calves and young pigs just get along the best way they can with the mature animals during the winter. Too often on farms one sees a colt with a general hang-dog appearance, large distended belly, staring hair and a look which plainly shows that it has to fill up on straw and rough feed with the rest of the horses in order to exist. Such is not the best way to look after the young stock. True, plenty of roughage should be fed to properly develop the digestive tract, but this does not mean that the colt should be allowed to gorge himself with hay or other coarse material. See to it that the colt always has a few oats every day in some place where the other horses cannot get hold of them first.

Henry gives us a fair daily allowance of grain for a colt, measured in oats, the following quantities: Up to one year of age, two to three pounds; from one to two years, four to five

is, of course, one system, namely the pounds; from two to three years, seven to eight pounds.

Before a hard winter's driving, the automobile should be gone over thoroughly and carefully. As soon as freezing weather comes the radiator should be drained, flushed out thoroughly with fresh running water, and filled up with a good anti-freezing solution. Chains over the tires are valuable in the snow. A blanket thrown over the radiator when the car is left standing out in the open will help keep the engine warm. A padded cover, fitting over the radiator and engine hood, is a good investment. Lubricating oil of a light grade should be used in the cold weather.

It might be as well to mention something at this time about the infol mare. Don't keep her in the barn all day long. Try and use her every day or so. There is always some team work to be done around the farm during the winter, and it is essential that the brood mares have exercise. Turn them out in the day-time if no work is available for them. Don't feed them many oats unless your hay or straw is very poor, and mix a little bran with the grain in the proportion of say four parts of oats to one of bran. Make certain that the horses always have access to salt. Either have a salt box somewhere in the yard or else have some rock salt in the mangers all the time.

Then, again, the stallion needs looking after. It isn't natural to expect a horse to come out fit in the spring for heavy service if he has been given no attention during the winter months. See to it that he gets exercise. Have a collar made for him and make him do some useful work every day. Attend to his feet. Stallions' hoofs do not have the same chance to wear down as the rest of the horses which are out working or in the pasture every day. It is not advisable to shoe the stallion, but his feet should be kept trimmed up from time to time to keep them in shape.

E.J.T.

LIGHTS IN THE BARN

It is estimated that nine-tenths of all fires are caused by carelessness. Winter is the season during which the lantern is used most in the barn and it might be well just now to offer a word of caution. Extreme care should be taken when a lantern is lit in the barn. It is not perhaps reasonable to make a hard and fast rule that no lantern shall be lit in the barn, but extreme care at any rate should be taken when lighting the lamp and subsequently as to the disposal of the match. If the lantern is not burning well or the glass needs cleaning, attend to the lamp in the

feed room or in some place away from the stalls and bedding of the stable proper. It is much better to feel ones way out of the stable if the lamp goes out rather than run any risks. Hooks should be arranged along the feed passages or in the driveway behind the stalls on which the lantern can be conveniently hung while work is being done in the stable. Never, under any circumstances, take the lantern up into a stall which is bedded down and set the lantern on the floor while something is done to the manger. It is courting almost a certain outbreak of fire. There installation of an electric lighting

plant, which is the safest and most efficient means of lighting stables which can be used.

There is really no reason why the average farm should not have its own electric light plant. The cost of installing such a system is not at all large as is generally supposed. Every farm nowadays has a small gas engine which does the handy work round the house. This will form the motive power for the dynamo and all else which has to be bought will be a set of storage cells and the necessary wiring and fittings to put in the system.

E. J. T.

SEEDS FOR THE WEST

SELECTED, EARLY, HARDY, PRODUCTIVE VARIETIES

Write for Catalogue

Ready Jan. 1st, 1915

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