

THE SIMPLE LIFE

with blush; White Maman Cochet, white shaded with pink.

Ramblers or Climbers

During the past few years, this family of roses has been increased in usefulness and popularity by the introduction of many new and valuable kinds. The Crimson Rambler was the pioneer among the modern climbing roses, having a remarkable wealth of bloom, but has been surpassed by some of the more recent introductions. Not only for verandas, but for pillars, posts, arches and gates, and for covering unsightly places, tree stumps, etc., the rambler roses are indispensable. A good selection is comprised in the following:

Cherokee Double, white flowers, rich foliage; Cloth of Gold, bright, clear yellow; Climbing Belle Siebrecht, rich brilliant pink; Climbing Cecil Brunner, small salmon pink flowers; Climbing Captain Christy, fleshy pink shading to white; Climbing Devonensis, creamy white, rosy centre; Climbing Hermosa, clear pink; Climbing Kaiserin A. Victoria, large white; Climbing La France, satin pink; Climbing Mad. Car. Testout, brilliant satin pink; Climbing Malmaison, pale flesh; Climbing Meteor, rich velvety crimson; Climbing Niphetos, pure white; Climbing Perle des Jardins, deep golden yellow; Climbing Wotten, bright crimson; Crimson Rambler, a rapid climber, small crimson flowers borne in large clusters; Duchess d'Auerstadt, rich golden yellow; Gloire de Dijon, rich golden yellow, shaded with amber; Marshall Neil, deep golden yellow.

Of course, there are hundreds of other kinds of roses, which can be procured from your local nurserymen, a great many of which have superior flowering qualities, and which would well repay the care and attention you would bestow upon them.

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

THE ORPINGTON TYPE

In the Orpington type breeders and fanciers have quite the ideal and perfection of shape, which forms the chief attraction in thoroughbred fowls, to most, if not all, who admire and love them. For where the outline or form of any variety fails to please the eye, no color of plumage, however beautiful, will ever make up for this loss. We must have distinct form and outline if we would have distinct breeds, for no breed is worthy of a name except it have a shape all its own and different from that of every other breed. And the name Orpington may admirably describe a breed of fowls possessing this peculiar type to a marked degree.

It is not whether we have attained the type to perfection in our breeding. The greater thing is that we have such a type to go into perfection in attaining. And there is little question but that all varieties of the Orpingtons may be made to approach this type very closely within the next few years, provided the same care and skill be bestowed upon them as has been upon other popular breeds.

But what is the more exact Orpington type that breeders are to follow, and by which they are to be governed? Doubtless the appeal must be made to the Standard, which by word and illustration (and if colored, so much the better), shall serve in guiding the progressive breeder and fancier, while from year to year he culls out his flock and by wise selection endeavors to bring his birds up to a uniform and pleasing type.

Yet, in comparing the cuts and illustrations that have appeared in some of the journals, and in the catalogues of breeders, more particularly of the black variety, which is conceded to be the best in shape of all, as well as the most beautiful and prolific, one is almost puzzled to know whether he is looking at an Orpington or a Plymouth Rock or a featherless legged Langshan. The full, broad, deep, evenly developed body, with an almost horizontal poise, without that excessive, unsightly posterior development, appears in some measure and in some cases to be lost sight of. Yet the Standard, in unison with the breeder's highest ideal of type, demands this peculiar development in Orpingtons, which should be sought after by all who have taken them up to breed them as is fitting.

We well remember when the Orpington shape first captured our serious fancy. It was after a lapse of years, when the breeding of thoroughbred poultry had to yield necessarily to educational pursuits, that we sent for the catalogue direct from the "originators of all the Orpingtons." And it was there we found what we regarded as the ideal in shape of all fowls. And again a little later we sent for a catalogue from some reputable breeders, who had in its pages a pen of birds beautifully pictured, which we considered would have served a Plymouth Rock fancier to greater credit than a paper of the true Orpington or one who

would breed them as a breed. This led to a little correspondence and we were informed that it would probably be several years before Orpingtons would be found to harmonize in shape with those pictured in the catalogue first named. And that was doubtless a true statement, as the writer has since come to learn; yet we have always felt that the type was best and fairly represented in the first catalogue. And be it understood, that these were represented as ideal pictures and not as photographs taken from life.

Looking at such a type no one, we suppose, would expect, after some experience, to go into the yards of the most careful breeders of Orpingtons, of which now there are not a few, and find that type fully and generally attained. And this discrepancy between the ideal and the real might at first fill the novice with keenest disappointment, but if looked at rightly it should inspire him rather than discourage, because of the possibilities towards perfection that lie just beyond, in the path of the conscientious, energetic fancier. Still there are some finely shaped Orpingtons today in the hands of the best breeders, which does not mean, however, that all the best birds are in the possession of the biggest breeders. And such birds, dear reader, are worth some more than a dollar each.

However, as we have viewed the various pictures and cuts of the present, representing the Orpington type, we are conscious of some evidence of weakness in infringing on the shape or type belonging to other breeds, perhaps similar but not identical in shape to the Orpingtons. And this results in a misrepresentation of what some may feel should be the standard or ideal type.

If we are correct in our view or impression and may be allowed a little expression, we judge that an ideal Orpington should have a back and breast somewhat broader than a well developed Plymouth Rock, with a more massive general appearance and a lower carriage. Not, however, so low as to have mere stubs for legs, with the posterior aspect of the body carried so low as to almost touch the ground. This type, with the long, loose feathering of the Cochin, will, we believe, prove to be lacking in stamina and vigor, and in that alacrity which we love to behold in all breeds of fowls and will fall far short of the higher, closer and feathered type as a business or utility fowl. Some of the illustrations of the black variety appear to us as having too much of this Cochin build and feathering, which does not give promise to the building up of a strain of fowls prominent in real utility value. Then again there is the danger of leaning towards the Langshan type, which should be left alone distinctly to that breed.

Taken as a whole, the Orpington male should be a big fellow, not coarse, but of compact build, with close feathering, carrying a well developed tail, not so high as the Langshan but at a more moderate angle and with somewhat more posterior development than is found in that breed. Above all, he should possess great vigor, for as in all the larger breeds vigor is soon lost if not preserved in the male bird by careful selection.

As for color, even in the buff we would allow shape to be the first consideration, for if this be lost or neglected and preference be given to color, we have at once dismissed the breed, and its death knell has already been sounded. There are those who breed the Buffs who perhaps may not be able to go in altogether with the advice we offer here, but as our experience has been limited to the beautiful Blacks we feel like extending our sympathy to all who are wrestling with the buff color.

Preserve and cultivate strong constitutional vigor in all breeds and not the least in breeding Orpingtons, which were and still are so favorably received on the accredited testimony so true of the Blacks which were the first Orpington creation, of their surpassing shape and general excellence.—American Poultry Journal.

Color Feeding in Poultry

With regard to color feeding: that can hardly be described as a "trouble," but my reason for introducing the subject here is to explain how it comes about that birds often lose color, or if they do not actually lose it, never moult out as sound in color as they might. The color of feathers—whatever be its tint—be it red, yellow, blue, black, white, or what not (and white, be it remembered, is a color), depends upon the presence of certain pigments, and these pigments vary, of course, in intensity, the variations often being due to conditions of health as well as to what is known as environment.

The blood is composed of corpuscles—living things—and these corpuscles when nourished properly, of course, keep the whole system well nourished and healthy. It has been found that certain articles of diet have a particularly healthy effect upon the blood corpuscles; and among these nothing is more effective than iron. A course of iron treatment during the moult seems to have the effect of bringing out the new plumage deeper and more brilliant than before—and the only way in which I can account for this is by suggesting that the blood corpuscles have some effect upon the pigmentary matter which is deposited

from the blood into the feathers, and thus by indirect means the color can be intensified. There is another method of color-feeding applicable to buff poultry, to which, however, it would be inappropriate to refer here, as what is now suggested—the iron treatment—is suitable for birds of any color.

Iron can best be given to poultry in combination with saccharine matter—the effect of so combining it seems to be to make it more readily assimilable. The "saccharated carbonate" of iron would appear to be as good a combination as any, and this is easily given in the form of capsules which are obtainable from the druggists who specialize in that form of medication.—Poultry—London.

To Cure Feather Eating

The following is recommended by an Australian paper as a cure for feather-eating: Put three or four lumps of fresh burnt lime, the size of eggs into an iron burnt pot, shake the lime, then stir in about 6 ounces of flour of sulphur, add gradually two quarts of boiling water, stirring all the time. Boil gently for an hour or so, pour off the clear liquid, which will be the color of dark brandy, cork and bottle. A second boiling may be made with fresh water; but the liquid will not be so strong. A tablespoonful of the liquid for every six hens in the water used for mixing the mash is the best way to give it. The liquid is also a good tonic, and will keep the fowls' plumage in good condition.

Poultry Notes

When you see poultry scratching in the scratching pen it is a sign of thirst.

To renew the vitality of the flock, get male birds of the same breed, but of another family. Don't raise mongrels.

Draught and damp quarters mean colds; colds mean roup; roup causes trouble. Stop the trouble by preventing the cause.

Fresh eggs are always in good demand during the winter, and farmers should pay more attention to the production of eggs at this time of year.

Do not let hens become too fat, or they will not lay winter eggs. Exercise, sunlight, fresh meat or green cut bone, grit, vegetables, good grain—these are the things.

A poultry house badly infested with mites and lice may be easily freed of the pests. First throw out every movable thing inside, clearing out all dressing and sweeping clean. Spray thoroughly with kerosene oil, forcing the oil in all the crevices in the walls and overhead and on the floor. Use the oil very freely. Repeat the oil spraying within eight or ten days in the same manner, and still another spraying ten days after the last application. Then put in new roosts, new nests and straw, not restoring old fixtures, as these will infest the whole house with vermin as badly as ever. This thorough work will bring success. The poultryman cannot raise eggs and vermin in the same house with any profit.

AROUND THE FARM

How to Make Gilt-Edged Butter

THE difference between first-class butter and the unmentionable stuff which the country storekeeper is too often compelled to take "in trade" is only the matter of observing a few simple precautions and the purchase of a few inexpensive tools. Absolute cleanliness is the first consideration but one on which few care to be advised. Keeping cream at the proper temperature and ripening it just right is probably next in importance. Where the amount of cream is large enough to make daily churning practical it is simple enough, but where few cows are kept it becomes more serious.

Under no circumstances would I be without a good cream separator even if I had only two cows. One will not only richly pay the interest on the investment but the principal as well in a short time. And while using it you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting all the cream from your milk, which you can do in no other way, and getting that cream in the best condition for butter making. There are some half dozen makes of separators in the market that will give continued satisfaction. There are dozens of others whose only merit is their low first cost.

Where cream must be held for several days to collect a sufficient amount for churning, it must be cooled immediately, to and held at a temperature of between 40 and 50 degrees; each succeeding mess should not be added at once, but cooled to the same temperature first. When added the mixture must be slowly but thoroughly stirred to secure an even mixture.

When a sufficient amount of cream for a churning has been collected it should be held at a temperature of about 70 degrees for from twelve to twenty-four hours to "ripen it" or, in other words, to allow the lactic acid bacteria to develop. Just how far this process should pro-

ceed is largely a matter of experience and judgment. The cream should have a mildly acid taste and a faintly sour but aromatic and pleasant smell. The use of pure culture starters and acid tests are quite beyond the three-cow dairy.

When properly ripened the cream must be immediately cooled to churning temperature and churned. This temperature varies within reasonable limits, running from about 58 degrees in the heat of summer to 68 degrees in winter. It is also affected to a less degree by the breed of cows and the advancement of their milk flow. The observation of these phenomena constitutes one of the chief pleasures of the intelligent dairyman.

The form of churn is important; avoid the dasher or any contrivance inside a churn which tends to break the grain of the butter. The milder the concussion secured, so long as it suffices to bring the butter in a reasonable time, the better the product. My personal preference for a small dairy where the work must be done by hand is an elliptical bodied swinging churn which has absolutely no "inside works" to be cleaned. It is also the easiest to operate. My next choice would be one of the revolving churns, either square or six-sided. They are a little harder to run but have the advantage that the butter may be nicely worked before removal. Next comes the barrel churn which is capable of good work, but runs rather hard and takes some time to open when watching the progress of the operation.

Stop churning when the fine granules first begin to show, and if there is danger of its coming too soft, a small lump of ice or a small quantity of cold water should be added and churning continued till the granules are about the size of wheat grains. In this condition all traces of the buttermilk can be readily washed out with abundant cold water. The salt should be added at the rate of about one ounce to the pound, more or less, to suit individual tastes. My customers are economical and demand 1 1/4 ounces to the pound when butter reaches the present high limits. The least working which will express the surplus moisture and thoroughly incorporate the salt will be found best.

The white spots in butter are very detrimental and need constant attention to every detail to avoid. Too thin cream is probably the principal cause. The thinner the cream the more skim milk it contains, therefore more casein which curdles and gives white spots. Most makers prefer a cream testing about 30 per cent. butter fat and the leading separators are set to skim that density. The cheap machine will not skim so rich in cream.

Do not flush the separator bowl with skim milk to secure the separation of what whole milk is left in it. Use warm water instead. I had no end of trouble with white flecks until it dawned on me that part of the skim milk used for flushing was causing the trouble. Since using warm water the trouble has disappeared. Uneven salting may cause the same effect. Rancid taste usually comes from the development of undesirable bacteria in the cream. Holding it at the proper temperature, ripening rapidly and churning immediately will prevent their development.—F. E. B., in Garden Magazine.

How Horses Are Spoiled

Were it possible to arrive at a correct estimate of the percentage of horses that are ruined every year by mismanagement, the total would surprise a good many people who have not troubled to consider the matter. Beyond all doubt a large number of such animals are spoiled by being broken hurriedly—that is to say, that although they may have been entrusted to capable hands, their breakers have not possessed sufficient time to attend to their duties thoroughly, and consequently have, through no fault of their own, been compelled to hasten their work. A still larger number of young horses owe their subsequent bad manners and consequent reduction in value to having been under the tutelage of men who either have possessed little knowledge of how to make a colt, or else have been handicapped by an inability to act by their charges as they ought to. Finally, there comes a third category, and this is by no means a small one, namely, that which includes horses which practically have never been broken at all, as they have been put to work alongside a steady old horse almost as soon as they have been brought up from grass, and have been compelled to pick up their ideas of harness as best they could.

If the colt is timid, the methods employed by some breakers, aptly named, will break his heart, and should he be inclined to show temper, an impatient or rough breaker is likely to make bad a great deal worse.

Then, too, there is a tendency on the part of some people to overbit their charges, and whilst this is as bad as it well can be in the case of an old horse, it is absolutely fatal to a young one's progress. A sharp bit breaks the heart of many a colt, and almost as many are ruined by overwork. Such inflictions as the above engender a hatred of the sight of harness or saddle, even before the youngsters have an idea of what is expected of them, and, therefore, as a preliminary word of advice, it may be laid down that the earlier lessons should be as

light as possible. No doubt there would be fewer failures if breakers were, as a rule, to make some attempt to discriminate as regards the difference of tempers that exists amongst horses; and not only this, but if they were to treat the animals as though the latter possessed some degree of intelligence. As soon as the colt gets to understand what is required of him, he will usually try his best to do it; but if he is taught a bad style, it will stick to him to the end, and his prospects for life will be spoiled.

It is to be feared, however, that there are a good many people who, either by reason of their bad or careless driving, succeed in spoiling a horse which came to him as free from vice or tricks as could be desired. A horse which by nature is not a shier, can easily be transformed into something very like one by being unmercifully thrashed if he becomes startled at some unfamiliar sight. The next time he encounters anything of the kind he remembers his thrashing and associates the sight with suffering; then he shies again, and the punishment is repeated, with disastrous effects. The man who is careless about his harness, and who allows his horse to drive himself, will spoil any animal, and is as likely to end up by letting the horse down as not; but this observation must not be taken as suggesting that a driver should always be fidgeting and worrying his horse. His aim should be to get the animal to go right and to keep him at it; it is often the slovenly driver who produces the ill-mannered horse. In frequent cases it is the driver's fault when a horse stumbles, but even when it is not so, it is quite unnecessary to use the whip in nine cases out of ten. If the horse once begins to connect a stumble with a thrashing, he gets flurried when he puts a foot wrong, and is very likely to come down in consequence; but if he gets careless, it is necessary to wake him up by a light stroke, just to remind him that he must keep awake. Of course, the jugging at a horse's mouth is as certain a way to ruin the animal as anything can be; and it is very far removed from a good practice to shout at and rate a horse for no particular fault. A naturally timid animal is liable to lose its head on such occasions, whilst a bad-tempered one resents it, for horses are not fools, and are far more amenable to kindness combined with firmness than they are to ill-usage or violence of any kind. This being the case, it is unfortunate that their memories should be so good for the recollection of chastisement has often transformed an ordinarily-tempered horse into a perfect savage, and a good reliable worker into a useless brute. Of course, horses can be spoiled in many other ways, but it is believed that the causes mentioned above are responsible for most of the losses incurred by owners through the deterioration of their animals.—Live Stock Journal.

A Beautiful Seed Catalogue

Through the kindness of Messrs. Brackman-Ker we have received a copy of Sutton's latest catalogue, which we find exceedingly interesting and well filled with valuable information for those engaged in amateur gardening for the market. We are requested to say that the above firm will be pleased to furnish a copy to anyone who chooses to call at their office, corner of Broad and Pandora streets.

B. C. Poultry Journal

We are indebted to Mr. W. Bayliss for a copy of the February issue of the B. C. Poultryman. This journal is published in Victoria, in the interests of the poultry and pet stock industry of British Columbia. We are pleased to note that the publishers have departed from the deplorable practice of most poultry journals of airing the publishers' private troubles, and is attending strictly to the business of furnishing their readers with a generous supply of good, practical poultry knowledge. We have no hesitation in stating that the B. C. Poultry Journal is one of the best of its kind that has reached our reviewing desk, and is a credit to its publishers.

Value of Early Care of Cows

A cow's further performance usually depends largely on the care and development she gets in the first two or three years of her existence. I believe it possible, with improper feed and care, to injure calves so as to impair their future usefulness—their digestive organs are dwarfed and stunted the same as their bodies, and later on when we ask them to take a lot of feed and convert it into milk, they say: "We can't do it, we have not been developed and brought up along this line."—F. H. Scribner, in Holstein-Friesian Record.

The average milch cow needs forty quarts of clean pure water daily. Are yours getting it or do you think they can filter the mud holes? Milk is 87 per cent water. Let it be good water and let the cows put it in. A few carrots in the feed will hold the butter up to "June color."