



Canadian Heritage Breeds

June 2018

2018 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hello CHB Members! This newsletter contains what you need to know for upcoming summer events, keeping your flock healthy, some heritage goat breed history, and more! We hope you enjoy reading this edition from top to bottom!

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Photo Credit: Jean Kinnear



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What is CHB?

We are about the preservation of genetic diversity, heritage breeds, networking, social gatherings, education, breed conservation, and fun. CHB offers a number of events and resources including poultry shows, seminars, breed displays, social gatherings & smaller events throughout the year.

Our membership includes every level of enthusiast from the first time urban coop owner to farmers with decades of experience raising heritage breed animals. CHB also encourages youth involvement with a developing Juniors program. Although CHB is based in Central Alberta we aim to create a resource for not just Alberta, but



Photo Credit: Stacey Maloney

for all of Western Canada and beyond!

CHB publishes an online quarterly newsletter announcing upcoming events, articles by and about our members, breed introductions and information, and more.

MOVING? WE WANT TO STAY IN TOUCH!

If you have moved or changed your address, please let us know!

Email:
canadianheritagebreeds@gmail.com

Become Involved

CHB is always looking for members who want to become more involved! As we continue to grow, there are always opportunities open for YOU to become more involved with seminars, breed displays, sales, shows, get-togethers, newsletters, etc. If you are interested in volunteering for a specific event, are available for general assistance, have ideas for



advertising, or interesting things we should have at the show, we would love to hear from you! We always need volunteers to help at upcoming shows and events. Help with the fall show set up and tear down are the two biggest areas where we can use even just a couple of hours of help.

Become a Member

For only \$10.00 per year, you will receive or have access to:

- In-club Awards
- Discounts on CHB Club Events
- Early Registration for Seminars
- Advertising Opportunities
- Quarterly Newsletter

[Register online today!](#) Canadian Heritage Breeds is a Registered Non-Profit Society.

Upcoming Events

Be sure to mark down these important dates. We are looking forward to a busy and fun-filled 2018!

CHB 2018 – 2019 Events:

- **July 21st – 22nd** CHB Poultry & Goat Shows (Northlands, Edmonton)
- **July 28th - 29th** CHB Vermilion Fair Poultry Show (Vermilion Agricultural Society)
- **November 3rd – 4th** CHB Fall Poultry Show (Olds Cow Palace) [Includes Junior Showmanship Competition]
- **January 19, 2019** Double Poultry Show (Stony Plain) CHB will partner with Peavey Mart Alberta Provincial Poultry Show to offer exhibitors a double show experience!

Other Upcoming 2018 Events:

- **July 7th** Poultry Seminar (Redvers, SK from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm) Rico Sebastianelli will share his expertise
- **July 28th - 29th** Vermilion Fair Poultry Show (Vermilion Agricultural Society, Vermilion, Alberta) CHB Board members are attending and assisting
- **August 18th – 19th** [111th Priddis & Millarville Fair](#) - includes sheep, goat and poultry shows (Millarville Race Track & Fair Grounds). CHB will be in attendance with a booth display.

If you have an upcoming event which might be of interest CHB members, email us the details and we'll add it to the Events Listing to be published in the next newsletter (canadianheritagebreeds@gmail.com).

["Like" us on Facebook](#) for all the latest event information and updates!



Thank you to Peavey Mart for your ongoing support of Canadian Heritage Breeds!

K Days Shows

We are very excited to be hosting our summer shows in conjuncture with K Days in Edmonton this year!

We will be hosting our annual summer show which includes an APA Open Show, APA Junior Show, APA Egg Show and Junior Showmanship Competition. We are very excited to be welcoming Bryan Shelton from Manitoba to Alberta to Judge this year's show. For those of you who haven't met Bryan before, be prepared for a lot of fun, and do not hesitate to ask all your questions, even if you are not showing birds. Bryan loves to share his knowledge passion for Standard Bred Poultry. The show will run on Saturday 21st of July- Sunday the 22nd.

In addition to the annual poultry show, CHB is venturing into the world of dairy goats and will be hosting a Canadian Goat Society Double Open Doe Show. The Goats will show on Saturday under Alex Cripps from Sussex, NB and on Sunday under Arnie Steeves from Hillsborough, NB. We are hoping to have all recognized dairy breeds shows including the diminutive Nigerian Dwarf, the graceful Saanen and the lop-eared Nubian. We will be awarding both Junior and Senior Best Doe in Show awards.



For both shows, all the money received as entries will be redistributed as class prizes. So the more entries the more prize money there will be! We are also planning on some exhibitor door prizes and Breeders Display awards. Please keep an eye on the CHB Website, Facebook Group and the K Day Website for more information that will be coming out very soon!

112th VERMILION FAIR

NOT JUST YOUR COUNTRY FAIR

SEW IT!

GROW IT!

SHOW IT!



JULY 26TH, 27TH & 28TH, 2018

Southern Alberta Activities

This Spring CHB has had a larger presence in the Southern portion of Alberta than ever before.

The Activities started at Peavey Mart in Strathmore as part of Customer Appreciation Days. Callum McLeod and Adam Scanlan were at the store with the CHB Display, a few Cochin chickens and some day-old Saanen goat kids. Despite the heavy wet April snow, we had lots of people come and visit from the surrounding area, as well as some travellers passing through on their way to Saskatchewan. It was great to chat with new people and educate some newcomers to agriculture on the benefits and joys associated with heritage livestock. The goat kids were a real hit with a local reporter and got us a short write up in the local Strathmore newspaper! This is certainly a good omen for CHB's expansion into the dairy goat world!

In Fort MacLeod, we were able to take part in the Homestead Fair and Market after a few years of not having the capacity. Callum presented a half hour introductory session on 'Standard Bred Poultry: Combining Form and Function.' While the venue was quiet on Saturday morning, everyone that attended was engaged and hopefully took away something useful from the session and will be starting their adventures with Standard Bred Poultry on the right foot!



Customer Appreciation Days!

Peavey Mart had their Customer Appreciation Days from April 6-8. Canadian Heritage Breeds, which is sponsored by Peavey Mart, was one of the attractions over the weekend with a petting zoo. Callum McLeod (l-r) and Adam Scanlan with Canadian Heritage Breeds brought chickens and goats.

Miriam Ostermann Photo

Photo Credit: Angie Jack



Did you know . . .

You can advertise in the CHB Newsletters!

Ad pricing:

Full Page \$40.00 (8.5 x 11)

1/4 page or business card \$20.00

Contact us to submit your ad, or for more info:

canadianheritagebreeds@gmail.com

Coming July.7 2018



Rico Sebastianelli

Poultry & Duck Seminar

Join us for an educational afternoon with Canadian and USA judge of 24 years Rico Sebastianelli. His love for poultry began as a child and in 1980 was bitten by the show bug. Learn from his many years of experience of raising and showing birds, from health & nutrition to preparing for your first show!

Date: Saturday July. 7 2018

Time: 10am-4pm Cost: \$30.00
(Lunch Provided)

Location: Redvers, Sk Rec Center

Contact: Andrea McEwen

Email: amarantineranch@hotmail.com

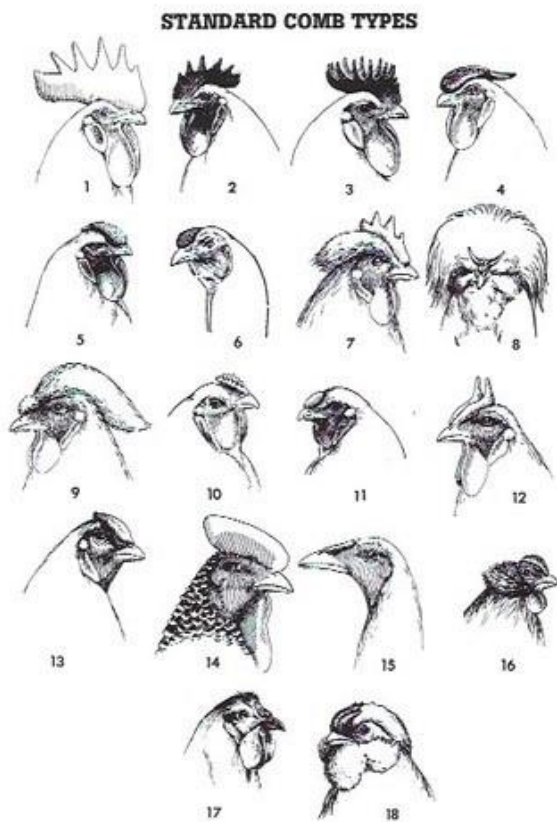
Phone: (306) 575-8940

Chicken Combs: What You Need to Know

By: Rico Sebastianelli

In chickens the most distinguishing mark is the comb and they vary in shape and size. The APA (American Poultry Association) recognizes 10 different types of combs. The ABA (American Bantam Association) lists 19 different types of combs, but a few of the comb types are divided into more types; i.e. large single comb, medium single comb. The ABA also includes the Old English Game and American Game dubbed comb as a type and the Modern game dubbed as a type. The games have a single comb but the males are dubbed (however, cockerels can be shown undubbed until November 1st.) Combining the two standards, I come up with 21 different types of combs.

Following are the comb types that are recognized by the APA/ABA. They are the:



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Large Single | 10. Pea |
| 2. Medium Single | 11. Cushion |
| 3. Buttercup | 12. V-shaped |
| 4. Medium Rose | 13. Dubbed as in Old English Game |
| 5. Rose following head contour | 14. Green Junglefowl |
| 6. Strawberry | 15. Dubbed as in Modern Game |
| 7. Single with tassel | 16. Pea with ear tufts |
| 8. V-shaped with crest, muffs & beard | 17. Breda |
| 9. Walnut with crest | 18. Rose with triple spike |

1. Single (a) Large, (b) Medium (c) and single with tassel;
2. Rose (a) Medium, (b) following head contour (c) with triple spike;
3. Pea (a) normal pea (b) pea comb with ear tufts;
4. Buttercup;
5. Cushion;
6. Strawberry;
7. V-shape (a) with crest, muffs and beard (b) just V-Shaped;
8. (a) Walnut (b) Walnut with triple spikes;
9. Combless or Breda;
10. Dubbed (a) Modern Game (b) Old English Game and American Game;
11. Green Jungle;
12. Silkie comb;
13. Chrysanthemum, like in the Ko Shamo bantam.

This can get pretty confusing, so hopefully I can help you understand some of these different comb types.

Both the APA and ABA allot the same amount of points for a comb - which is 5 points - and 2 for the wattles. For breeds that have crests a total of 12 points is awarded for the crest alone. To balance the extra points for the crest, points are deducted

from different section to make up the 12 points. For crested breeds 1 point is deducted from each the shape of the comb and wattles. For the Rosecomb and Hamburg comb shape is worth 8 points.

Combs of pullets develop later than the comb on the cockerels. Combs on light breeds develop earlier than the combs of heavy breeds.

Several breeds can have both single and rose combs: Ancona, Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island White, Dorking, Nankin, and Minorca.

Frizzles of any breed must have the comb of the breed associated with the Frizzle. Example a frizzled Japanese Bantam would have a single comb, where a frizzled Polish would have a V-Type comb.

The description of the comb is the same for the large chicken as for its bantam counterpart. The true Bantam, i.e. American Serama, Booted, d'Uccle, d'Anvers, Dutch, Japanese, Nankin, Pyncheon, Vorwerk, Sebright, Rosecomb, Silkie, and Ko Shamo have their own description.

Single Comb: More than half of the breeds have single combs. The wattles are normally connected to the comb size. Bearded birds have reduced wattles caused by the beard. With a beard the wattles are short and less developed.

A single comb should be straight and upright and evenly serrated. It should not be twisted and should be without a thumb mark. Of course, some breeds call for a flopped comb on producing females. The flopped comb is examined by holding it up, and the same requirements must be met. Splits and side sprigs are a disqualification. Five or six regular serrated points are ideal. Each point has a base of a certain width, two points on one base (fork) is a serious defect.

Heavy breeds have a different form of single comb than light breeds. Single combs of heavy and medium breeds have the blades following the neckline which is considered medium in size. Light breeds do not follow the neckline and are considered a large single comb.

Single comb breed true. There are less problems with single combs when breeding and no other comb type should appear.

Breeds that have a single comb are: American Game, American Serama, Ancona, Andalusian, Australorp, Barnevelders, Booted, Campine, Catalanas, Cochin, Delaware, Dorking, Dutch, d'Uccle, Faverolle, Holland, Japanese, Java, Jersey Giants, Jungle Fowl, Lakenvelder, Lamona, Langshan, Leghorn, Marans, Minorca, Modern Game, Naked Neck, Nankin, New Hampshire, Old English Game, Orpington, Phoenix, Plymouth Rock, Pyncheon, Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island Whites, Spanish, Sussex, Vorwerk, and Welsummers. There are others breeds that have single combs but are not recognized by either organization so I will not mention them.



Rhode Island Red exhibiting a rose comb: Hawthorn Hill Poultry

Rose Comb: The rose comb is a broad, solid, low comb nearly flat on top, the upper surface covered with small rounded points, free from hollows, terminating in a spike or leader which varies in length, width and carriage according to the breed. The spike is round and tapering to a point. The difference between rose comb breeds is rather large. A Hamburg comb is much different than a Wyandotte comb. The Hamburg comb is slightly higher and the spike is longer and slightly tilted upwards, where a Wyandotte comb curves so as to conform with the shape of the skull.

Rose combs can have serious defects also. Disqualifications are a missing or inverted spike, or two spikes. Defects are hollow center, rough or irregular, narrow or too broad. A flat or blade spike is also a defect.

In general, it has been studied that rose comb breeds have less fertility than a single comb breed. From studies conducted the duration between insemination and laying fertile egg was about 5 days for pure rose comb males and 10 days for single comb males.

Breeds that have a rose comb are: Ancona, d'Anvers, Dominique, Dorking, Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Nankin, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Rosecomb, Sebright, and Wyandotte.

Strawberry Comb: Low set and compact of somewhat egg shape with a large portion forward and rear extending no further than midpoint of skull. Again, wattles of strawberry combed birds should be very small.

The Malay breed have a strawberry type comb.

Cushion Comb: Low compact of relatively small in size and quite smooth with no depressions or spikes. It should not extend beyond midpoint of the skull. Wattles again associated with the cushion comb should be very small.

Chanteclers have cushion comb.

Pea Comb: This is a medium length low comb with the top is marked with three low length wise ridges, the center one slightly higher the outer ones, the top of which are either undulated or marked with small round serrations. The height of the comb can vary a little for different breeds. Pea combs go together with short wattles. A common defect of the pea comb is twist in the comb. When crossing a single comb with a pea comb the pea comb will be dominant.

When crossing a pea comb with a rose comb a new type of comb appears which is normally the walnut comb.

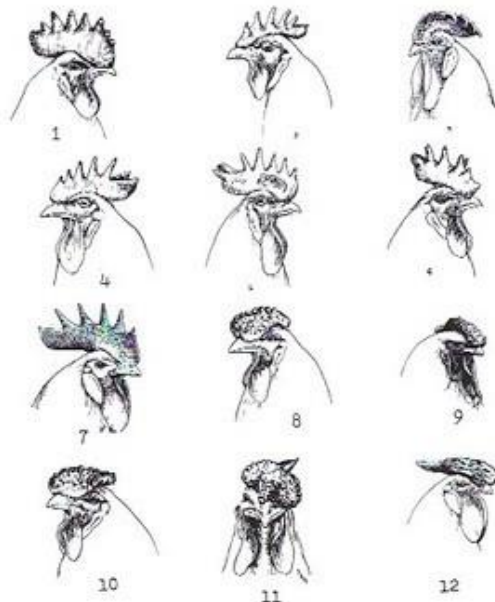
Breeds that have a pea comb are: Ameraucana, Araucana, Aseel, Brahma, Buckeye, Cornish, Cubalaya, Shamo, and Sumatra.

The pea comb with ear tufts refers to the Araucana.



Chantecler Exhibiting a cushion comb: Hawthorn Hill Poultry

DEFECTIVE COMBS



- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Beefy | 7. White faced |
| 2. Crow headed | 8. Short leader or spike |
| 3. Lopped single | 9. Coarse Rose |
| 4. Split | 10. Ingrown leader or spike |
| 5. Thumb mark and side sprig | 11. Lopped Rose |
| 6. Twisted Single | 12. Rose without protuberances |

Buttercup Comb: It consists of a single blade arising at the juncture of the head and beak rising up and slightly back to a cup shaped crown set squarely on the center of the skull. The rim of the cup shall bear an evenly spaced circle of points and be closed at the back. Defects are points coming out of the middle of the comb.

The Sicilian Buttercup has this type of comb.

V-shape Comb: A comb formed to two well defined hornlike sections joined at the base. The comb can vary in size from small and short to fairly large and long. Wattles with this type of comb are fairly large when not associated with a beard. With a beard the wattles are very small and concealed in the beard.

Breeds that have the V-Shape comb are Houdans, Polish, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, and Sultans.

Walnut Comb: A solid moderately broad and low short with grooves like a walnut. The surface shows some furrowing reminiscent of a walnut half. Wattles of walnut comb bird are short.

The Yokohamas, Orloff, and Silkies have a walnut comb.

The Silkie also has a crest. The walnut comb with three spikes is also referred to as Silkie comb. The APA under combs list it separate and describes it as sometimes having two or three small rear points hidden by crest, others without points. Generally considered a rose comb, changed by rose comb plus crest. In the APA and ABA the Silkie comb is described as Walnut.

Chrysanthemum: with the addition of the Ko Shamo bantam we have the Chrysanthemum comb.

Slightly confusing yes, but hopefully this will help breeders and exhibitors understand all the different shapes and sizes.

Share Your Story!

Have you found success raising a specific heritage breed? Your hard-earned knowledge can help others!



Raising heritage livestock can involve a steep learning curve! Modern reading material on animal husbandry is mostly focused on commercial production methods, which are often unsuitable or impractical when applied to our historic breeds. But there is a wealth of wisdom among long-term breeders!

Through years of trial (and sometimes error) they have found which breeds are best suited for a particular purpose, and they've discovered what methods work best to ensure healthy, productive and sustainable flocks or herds. CHB has been collecting and documenting breeder

stories in our newsletters to form a treasured collection of resources that can provide guidance to farmers today and in the future.

If you, or someone you know has a heritage breed success story, consider sharing it with us! A simple write up is all that's needed. Tell us about the breed, why you value it, and some tips on feeding, housing and general care. And of course everyone loves photos. If you prefer to leave the writing to us, that works too; an interview by phone can be arranged. Then watch for your own story to appear in an upcoming newsletter! Email: canadianheritagebreeds@gmail.com

External Parasites and Chickens

By Kathy Stevenson

Chickens can be unwilling hosts to a number of different external parasites which can cause a range of problems from minor irritation to death. The following symptoms may indicate an external parasite infestation: itching, excessive preening, broken/missing feathers, weight loss, reduced egg laying, anemia. Regular health checks for your flock will help to detect problems early-on.

A health check can be as simple as parting the feathers to expose the skin and by inspecting the vent area and legs on a weekly basis. Many parasites are regional. For example, the Western Chicken Flea seems to be confined to the Pacific coast area of the USA and Canada. The following parasites are common problems for small flock owners across Canada:

Lice

Lice are one of the most common chicken parasites. There are several species, but lice are often seen as small yellowish or brownish crawling bugs that are quite easy to spot on the skin. The most common way chickens catch lice is through wild birds or by adding new chickens to an existing flock without quarantine.

A female louse can lay between 50-300 eggs during her short 3-week lifespan, so it's important to treat your chickens as soon as you spot a louse. The best treatment is a poultry dusting product (ask at your local farm supply store or veterinary clinic). Focus on the vent and tail areas and under wings and repeat in 14 days to kill any new lice that have hatched. A warm bath using a pet louse shampoo (such as Hartz Ultra Guard) can be very helpful to remove lice, followed with the dusting powder after they are completely dry.



Mites

Mites can easily spread from farm to farm through infested crates, chickens, or other birds. Mites may be present if the flock seems lethargic, the birds are droopy and weak, or they have pale combs and wattles.

Northern Fowl Mite - Northern Mites stay on the bird day and night. A heavy infestation will cause debris that looks like dirt at the base of the chicken's feathers, often in the vent and leg areas. The Northern Mite can cause problems year-round, but infestations are generally worse in fall and winter. Adult northern mites can only survive starvation for up to 2-3 weeks, so depopulating the coop for over 3 weeks will help prevent re-infestation.

Red Mite (Chicken Mite) – these mites feed on the blood of chickens during the night, and find refuge in cracks and crevices of nests, roosts, and walls in the poultry house during the day. Red Mites can survive without the host for up to 34 weeks, so an unoccupied coop can still harbor mites for long periods. An infested coop will need to be completely stripped down with all manure, bedding and feed disposed of. Use a pressure washer to clean all crevices, followed by an approved biocidal product. Allow the coop to completely dry before adding clean bedding. Sprinkle the whole coop and your chickens with mite powder, rubbing it on perches so any remaining mites will have to crawl through it to reach your chickens.

Scaly Leg Mite - If you notice the scales on the bird's legs starting to lift up, thicken and become painful, it is likely due to Scaly Leg Mite. If left untreated, it can lead to lameness and eventually death. To treat, begin by soaking the chicken's legs in warm water to soften the scales. Do not pull off scales, but do gently remove any loose skin. Dry off their legs and apply vegetable oil, baby oil, Vaseline or similar ointment to cover all of the scales and suffocate the mites. This treatment should be repeated several times a week until there is no longer a sign of mites. Ivermectin may also be an effective treatment – see "Treatments" below.

Preventative Controls

The old saying “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” applies here. Make sure all equipment and new birds coming into a flock are free of lice and mites. Clean poultry houses regularly. Remove old bedding and compost it far enough away to avoid recontamination.

Remove Vectors - English Sparrows are common carriers of mites and should be eliminated from the chicken house and run if possible. Avoid feeding chickens outside to discourage wild birds from remaining in the area. Owl decoys can help deter birds from hanging around the chicken pens. Keep mice controlled in coops.

Dust bath - Use a large plastic container with low sides that the chicken can easily step into. The following can be combined: wood ash, sand, peat moss and dry dirt. Other ingredients may be added that can effectively reduce external parasites such as sulfur, diatomaceous earth or poultry dusting powder, but use with care. **Take precautions to avoid inhaling airborne dust particles.**



Chickens enjoy dust bathing to help control external parasites. They will choose a dry, loose soil area where they can wallow out a depression in the ground. In winter you can provide them with a home-made dust bath.

Lice and Mite Treatments

- 5% carbaryl Dusting Powder is indicated to kill lice, Northern fowl mite, chicken mites, and fleas on chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and domestic game birds. Wear protective clothing including gloves and dust mask, and apply liberally over entire animal avoiding eyes. Rub thoroughly into the skin. For lice, repeat treatment in 14-18 days.
- Extra-label use of ivermectin has proven an effective method of control for mites. Like other products, it appears to work best when at least two treatments are made a few days apart. Ivermectin is not labelled for use on poultry, so consult a veterinarian before use. Inquire with your vet about egg withdrawal recommendations.
- Ectiban – for use in coop, perches, nest boxes.

Blowflies (Flystrike)

Flystrike can develop if a hen or rooster’s vent area becomes wet and dirty. Flies are attracted to the area and lay eggs which then hatch as maggots. An open wound or runny sore is also a breeding ground for flies. The maggots will quickly start to eat into the bird’s flesh and if not treated immediately, death can result. Treatment consists of bathing the area in warm water, irrigate with hydrogen peroxide to encourage the maggots to leave. Rinse well, and remove any remaining maggots with tweezers. Dry the area and spray with Vetericyn wound spray. This routine will need to be repeated twice daily, but after the first two days, stop using hydrogen peroxide as it prevents skin regeneration. Continue until the infestation has cleared up.

For further information on external parasite treatments and recommendations, refer to section IV, page 147 of the online publication, [Small Flock Poultry Health](#).

News from Rare Breeds Canada: Do you know your goat history? Part 1

By Rebecca Lange

The goats that appear on Rare Breeds Canada's conservation list must not only have low annual female registration figures; but also be designated as a heritage breed. The four breeds that fit into this category are the Angora, Nubian, Saanen and Toggenburg, all of whom were entered into the first Canadian Goat Society herd record book. Each had to meet a certain criteria, specific to the breed; which resulted in a few well bred pure animals being recorded in Canada. Alongside these purebreds were foundation stock; goats that met a set breed standard, but were not registered in Canada or abroad. It took an entire year for the Foundation Stock to be inspected and as a result J.R King of the Sheep and Goat Division in Ottawa passed 200 goats in 1917 as worthy of being entered into CGS records. Essentially these were Canada's first grades and amendment in CGS by-laws in May 1918, stated that only female progeny from these animals could be recorded.



The beginnings of established breeds in this country were by no means small - breeders brought in stock from the US, UK and Switzerland that were bred along some of the finest lines of their time. Importations required effort on the part of the purchaser, with a 50 cent importation certificate being required, as well as a 25% import duty and on top of that a 7.5% war tax. After which time a certificate of registration cost a further 10 cents. Purebred American dairy goats averaged approximately \$150, meaning that only a few could afford such animals. However Nubians in

particular were extremely successful; mainly due to the efforts of one person D. Mowat, who consistently imported Nubians from throughout the UK and went on to sell his stock in virtually every province in Canada. Mowat was also the first President of the Canadian Goat Society and was heavily involved in the establishment of the British Columbia Goat Breeders Association. To become a member of the Canadian Goat Society in 1917, it cost \$2 for an annual membership and \$50 to become a life member. There were also fees for registration, transfer of ownership and a one time herd name fee. Tattoos were not required by law until 1923. British Columbians dominated the membership list in the early years, but there was also a strong contingent of members in Ontario and a small few scattered in the Prairie and Atlantic provinces.

Angoras The first Angora entered into Canadian Goat Society records is a female, born in 1913, simply named Lathrop 376, bred by K.E Lathrop, Spring Brook, Wisconsin and owned in December 1916, by A.C Hardy of Brockville Ontario. Hardy also happened to own the first registered male Angora: Phillippi 231, born in 1914 and bred by George A Philippi, Bear Creek, Wisconsin, USA.

But, it was not Hardy who was the most prominent breeder during these early years - the Experimental Farm in New Brunswick was responsible for the breeding and selling of more stock than any other person. (The Experimental Farm was opened in 1912 and as with all farms run by the Canadian Government was designated to research and test new forms of crops, livestock housing, nutrition and management of animals and the use of manure as a fertilizer, as well as planting trees, shrubs and shelter belts.) Fredericton Hero 4, was the first buck registered as a result of 2 parents entered into the CGS herd registry. Born on April 6, 1919, Hero was later owned by W.G Pringle of Arden, Ontario. Hero's sire being Sky Farm Hero and dam Sky Farm Winnie. Capella 2, was born on April 24th 1919, also at the Experimental Farm and she remained at the experimental facility. Also sired by Sky Farm Hero, her dam was Sky Farm Tunie.

Besides being in New Brunswick and Ontario, Angoras could also be found in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The Angoras brought to Saskatchewan were all from the Northern Angora Goat Company in Helena, Montana. Established in 1900, the company not only promoted their

livestock, using the slogan 'the largest breeders of long mohair Angoras in America' - but also sold mohair. At the peak of production there was a Mohair Sales Depot in Helena and an Eastern office in Boston. Long Mohair was commonly used for blankets, rugs, carpets and automobile tops.



A bulletin published by the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture in 1918, stated that there was no established market for mohair in Canada. There was a belief however, that given more of a supply, textile mills in Canada would be willing to start processing mohair. Further encouragement for the expansion of the industry was given in part by letters from producers in the US, as well as facts and figures pertaining to Angora goats there. Not only were fleeces in demand for a wide variety of uses, but Angora wethers (averaging 68lb) were dominating meat markets in Kansas, in the summer of 1915, where they fetched from 4.5 to 5 cents per pound. Skins were also in high demand, as they were considered to be superior than other goat breed skins, averaging \$2-3 per animal. Angora skin was steadily being imported for use as book bindings and gloves. Lesser grade hides were used for making workmen's gloves.

Further encouragement was given in the publication for producers considering the Angora. Best combing mohair was set at 36-38 cents per pound during the spring of 1915. Oregon producers benefitted the most from the rise in popularity of fibre animals, as the mohair from this region was considered to be the heaviest and longest in staple. Shearing took place once a year and a prize buck named "Romeo" gave a fleece that weighed 18lbs and measured 20 inches in length - his fleece sold for \$115.

With a population of 400,000 Angora in the States, buying stock from over the border was considered to be an economical way of establishing a herd for Canadians. Does could be bought for \$6 to \$10 per head and bucks \$25-100 dependant upon breeding. To clip the Angoras machine powered clippers were available for \$12.

Despite all the optimism surrounding the Angora goat industry in 1918, the growth of the breed in Canada was a slow and steady one. Many producers suffered health setbacks in their herds and the kids were often described as being born in poor health and having glandular problems; with a high mortality rate. Also of concern was the fact that the does were not always good mothers and did not appear to have enough milk for their young. Besides which one producer stated "there is a general prejudice against goat meat in my area." There was however positive evidence that besides being dual purpose animals the Angora were excellent at brush clearance and demonstrations were held to that effect.



By 1923, 53 purebred Angora had been registered with the Canadian Goat Society, from their small beginnings, producers overcame the health problems they were encountering in their herds by asking the advice of breeders from South Africa and the US. So the Angora went on to become a part of Canada's livestock heritage but remains a rare goat today, listed as "vulnerable" by Rare Breeds Canada.

With thanks to Sharon Hunt, General Manager of the Canadian Goat Society for the use of the original CGS Herd Record Book, which was invaluable in writing these accounts.

Pack it all in - Let's Move to Town

Crystal McKinnon

These are the words that go thru the house at least once a year.



Often during this time of year. The blanket of snow has stopped and covered the unfinished projects. Too cold to continue the improvement list and we fall into the comforts of a work routine. Oh, we will finish it in the spring.

BANG! Spring is here and the forgotten to do list is uncovered. Oh yes, and we have created a whole new list and it feels we are a year behind..... gotta get this done, gotta have a relaxing summer.

But stop.

Town? No, the farm is the place for me. Instead of looking at the to do list on the farm, lets look at what the farm has done for me.

Tell me where can you wake up to the sounds of the birds crowing in the morning and hens clucking. This time of year the chicks are chirping and the these parents are working so hard to keep the young safe and doing the best they can.

"It has long been a childhood dream of mine to have a farm."

- Jasmine Guinness

Green pastures surround my home and not the dull grey cement. New life exploding in the pasture. Out on the ponds ducks are swimming. The gardens are ready to explode with the fresh and wonderful produce that many people are missing out on.

Freedom of space. Wonder of the nights when you can see the stars and hear the coyotes in the distance. People from the city escape to this scene on their precious days off. And we are surrounded with this gift 24/7.

So let's not move to town and stop looking at the to do lists. Sure, the list will never be completed. Yes, it may feel like we are always working. I would much rather work at my own pace with my own lists on the farm.



From Inside the Trunk...

This newsletter features poultry articles from the March 20, 1914 issue of the Farm and Ranch Review.

Sometimes the advertisements are as interesting as the articles. March has always been an optimal time for hatching egg sales, so there were a fair number of egg ads throughout the paper. Prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per setting, which consisted of 15 eggs. I plugged those numbers into the handy online inflation calculator to see how that translates to today's prices. Seems prices ranged from \$33.00 up to \$222.17 for 15 hatching eggs (or \$15.00 per egg for high-end breeding stock).

To buy "well-marked Barred Rocks" you would have to pay \$55.54 eac. (in today's currency).

215

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM a pen of twelve Grand Buff Orpingtons which laid 196 eggs in January, 161 in February and 128 to date, March 15th. A wonderful showing. Pen headed by a magnificent male. White Wyandotte and White Rocks eggs from pens with records of from 220 to 288 eggs per year, \$5 for fifteen. Eggs from other good pens \$3 for fifteen. Twelve well marked Barred Rocks for sale \$2.50 each. Write

E. L. RICHARDSON
Care of Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary

13

ALBERTA INCUBATOR
METAL COVERED 125 EGG

RAISE MORE POULTRY! Large Profits by using our Canadian make hatcher, built by poultry men of

Hiram Perry
1421 27th St., Edmonton, Alberta

Eggs for Hatching

Buff Orpingtons, \$2.00 per Setting of 15. Bronze Turkey and Toulouse Geese Eggs, 25 cents each.

Mrs. J. L. Walters
Phone @ P.O. Clive, Alta.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1913 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedying. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 1131 Freeport, Ill

S.C. White Orpington Eggs

From pen of healthy, robust, A.I. layers. Pure Kellerstrass hens, mated to magnificent Absolutely White cockerel, direct from Aldrich Poultry Farm, (sire a Madison Square Garden winner)—\$3.00 per 15; unfertiles replaced.—

MRS. CONSTANTINE
Carstairs : : Alberta

Peplar Hill Poultry Yards

EGGS FOR SALE—From our fine quality strain of bred-to-lay S.C. White Leghorns. Also R.C. R.I. Reds, eggs from birds of a good utility strain. Per setting of 15, \$1.50.

Rouen and English Penciled Indian Runner Ducks, winners at Calgary and other fairs; eggs, \$1.50 per 11.

E. H. Young & Sons
De Winton :- :- Alberta

White and Columbian Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. C. White Leghorns

Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale.

MICHAEL K. BOYER Hamonton, New Jersey

Toftcombs Barred Rocks

THE WINTER LAYERS THE MONEY MAKERS
THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Selected and bred for highest egg production.

Cracks and checks, per doz.	8c
Dairy Butter—	
No. 1	19c
No. 2	17c
No. 3	10c
No. 4	7c

Willowbrook Farm

Buff Orpingtons	Silver Campines	Indian Runner Ducks
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Our farm of 320 acres has lots of shelter and running water, which should insure fertile eggs and strong chicks. Our birds are the best in the West for exhibition, laying and utility purposes, as we have been breeding for these results for 20 years. We want to give breeders and farmers the benefit of our experience so we are making prices low. Eggs for hatching \$3.00 to \$10.00 per setting. Incubator eggs \$10.00 per 100. Order now and we shall pass it on to the hens. A few good cockerels left. Send for mating list.

J. E. Frith, S. W. D. Frith, Prop.
Mgr. 934 12th Ave. W., Calgary
Member Orpington Club of Canada
President, Calgary Poultry Assoc.

Get Free Cyphers Book

30 DAY FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED FOR 15 YEARS.

CABINET

The world and guaranteed for 15 years own home under the condition then if they do not make good. We will extend the trial time until you are perfectly satisfied. Farmers of Canada must purchase in 1914 than was raised last year. The profit is big and you are entitled to a risk of getting started. Our advice is at your risk to get you started, after that it's easy log. It gives detailed information about brooders, and tells the success our customers.

THE BRETT MFG. CO., 593 ERIN

130 EGG WISCONSINS

If Ordered T

BOTH

Notes on Caponizing

Probably the best season for caponizing is the latter part of August or the beginning of September.

When it is noticed that the comb and wattles of the cockerel begins to spring a little, thus proving its sex, caponizing should be performed.

The best age for the operation depends upon the size and development of the young males. This is generally between the age of three and six months.

Prime capons sell in the Boston and New York markets, during the height of the season at from 20 to 28 cents a pound, or about double the price paid for regular roasting stock.

Capons become very gentle; they never quarrel and consequently can be kept in large flocks.

When well fed and properly cared for they grow about a third larger than cockerels.

They grow faster and take on more flesh and weight for the food consumed than do either cockerels or pullets.

The market season is generally at the close of the turkey season, Febru-

ary, March and April being considered the best months for sales.

McGrew says that it is always desirable to confine capons closely and feed them properly to give them as plump a finish as possible. The meat should be forced well up on the back and about the shoulders; this gives the full, plump back. Capons fed and fattened to this condition, if nicely dressed for the market, will always bring high prices. When used on the home table they are most satisfactory.

Are Purebred Delicate?

Close inbreeding is one of the curses of the hennery. The market poultryman, in order to have quick growing and hardy stock, changes his male birds every year or two. The fancier cannot well do that, or he will lose the good results of his matings. Yet the fancier, if he be a practical man, can so inbreed as not to be in danger. With all that, however, the less inbreeding done the better for the future generations. Mongrels are a product of a variety of bloods, and it is more difficult to inbreed them to any serious extent. They will not show it so quickly as a purebred, as the latter is bred more in line. Again, the average mongrel hen will not so readily overfatten for the reason that more or less Mediterranean blood exists in its make-up. It is only when we have birds of Asiatic crosses that we find a tendency to overfatten. There is no reason why a purebred should not be as hardy as a dunghill. And they will if they are not too closely inbred or fed too heavily on fattening food.

Winners of
and

Eggs \$5.00
Strong ut
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Rocks. Eg
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WHITE PE

The Leading

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Poultry Houses at Indian Head Experimental Farm for Test Work