



Canadian Heritage Breeds Newsletter

March 2019

2019 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Well it looks like spring has arrived, FINALLY! After a long winter of record-breaking cold stretches it couldn't come soon enough. Chore time meant wrapping ourselves up in so many layers that the first chore was just getting dressed to go outside! What a joy it is to throw on a light jacket and muck boots. The melting snow and the first spring rains might turn our farm yards into a quagmire, but we can deal with that. Because this is a time of hope and optimism, fresh air and new life!

It's also a time to look forward to another year of fun activities with CHB! Your Board hasn't been hibernating over winter, and as a result some top-notch events are in the works.

Coming back to Edmonton Northlands on July 20th is the CHB/K-Days Summer Poultry Show. This was a resounding success last year and 2019 promises to be even better! Being involved with a mega fair like K-days gives us, heritage breed advocates, unlimited opportunities to reach out to both urban and rural people to share our message like never before. I hope you will consider taking part in the summer poultry show this year as an exhibitor. What a perfect way to introduce the public to your favorite breeds! We are also very excited to be hosting the Canadian Goat Society West National show, also at K-Days on July 20 – 21st. Whether attending as an exhibitor or spectator, these shows are guaranteed to be a highlight of your summer. Read more in the 'Show Updates' section of this newsletter, and keep watching for further details and so much more in our June newsletter and online at: www.canadianheritagebreeds.ca

And once again we would like to extend a sincere thanks to YOU, our valued members. We love what we do, but couldn't continue to do it without your support!

Kathy Stevenson, Secretary CHB

Photo Credit: Steve Sulz



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About CHB

What We Do

Our mandate is "Conservation through Education".

Shows: Every year CHB organizes at least two poultry shows and has more recently begun to host dairy goat shows. Poultry and livestock shows are an excellent public forum to showcase and promote the dazzling and diverse assortment of chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, as well as several breeds of goats. These exhibits also provide opportunities for people interested in breeding to connect one-on-one with top breeders.

Information: We compile and distribute quarterly newsletters to inform and inspire members. We conduct interviews with successful breeders to facilitate the sharing of their valuable knowledge and the insights they have gained through experience. CHB offers social media resources and networking opportunities to anyone interested in learning more and connecting with others in the world of heritage livestock.

Support: CHB strives to encourage and support heritage breed advocates through educational seminars and hands-on workshops. Our members provide youth and family mentoring, and we partner with other



organizations such as agricultural societies and 4-H to lend our support to their members and programs.

Promotion: We present displays of animals and printed materials at public venues to demonstrate the diversity of heritage breeds to both urban and rural people.



Why Is This Important?

- * Heritage livestock and poultry are the perfect alternative for non-commercial farmers and families interested in self-sustainable alternatives.
- * These animals allow producers to capitalize on unique and niche markets.
- * Protecting genetic resources and survival traits is a crucial strategy for ensuring future food supplies
- * Heritage breeds are a living link to our agricultural history and culture.
- * Traditional livestock breeds are rapidly disappearing from the rural North American landscape, but keeping a current census of numbers is difficult. Some are on the verge of extinction, and are in desperate need of saving.

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

Become a Member

- Quarterly Newsletters and access to the Members Only area of the website
- Discounts or free access to select CHB Events
- Advertising opportunities
- The satisfaction of contributing to a great organization with lots of opportunities to become involved!

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

Upcoming Events 2019

Keep in mind these upcoming important dates:

July 20th : K-Days Summer Poultry Show – Edmonton, AB

July 20th : 21st K-Days Dairy Goat Show - Canadian Goat Society West National – Edmonton, AB

July 27th : CHB/Vermilion Fair Poultry Show – Vermilion, AB

September 28th : CHB Poultry and Livestock display at Lacombe Culture & Harvest Festival – Lacombe, AB

November 2nd - 3rd : CHB Fall Show – Designated the APA Canadian National – Olds, AB

If you have other dates to add to our Newsletter Upcoming Events List, please get in touch with us!

Email: canadianheritagebreeds@gmail.com

2019 CHB Executive



2019 Executive, Left to Right:

Rico Sebastianelli (Director), Callum McLeod (President), Crystal McKinnon (Treasurer), Michelle Sulz (VP), Mike Skeels (Director), Kathy Stevenson (Secretary). Missing: Yvette Franklin (Director), Adam Scanlan (Director).

CHB Show Updates

K Days Poultry

The Poultry Show at K Days has been confirmed! We will be in Hall A just as we were last time. There will be some great prize money on the table for the poultry this year, and as always, many learning opportunities and laughs to be had! Mike Skeels is diligently working to get the Judge all lined up, but I hear that they will be coming from further afield! Watch this space and the CHB Facebook and Website for updates.

CGS West National Dairy Goat Show at K Days

Everything is falling into place for the West National Dairy Goat Show. We have confirmed our judges for both the National Show on Saturday, and the second show on Sunday. Karen Smith of Tennessee has been tasked with picking the 'National Champions' for each breed on Saturday. Anna Thompson-Hajdik of Wisconsin will be judging on Sunday and will be selecting 'The Best of The West'! Both of these esteemed judges will be judging at the American Dairy Goat Association National Show in Redmond, Oregon just a few days before coming up to Edmonton. K Days is sponsoring the prize money this year, and every class of goats will have prize money awarded from 1st to 5th place! We have also had some custom mugs made by Buck Run Pottery produced for the National Champions in each breed! The Show on Saturday will be followed by a Social and Awards evening with Local Goats Cheeses, and awards for both the dairy goats and the poultry. The buzz is building and we have heard that breeders and exhibitors from across the Western provinces are planning on making the trip, and there are even some noises coming from Ontario!

We are hoping to get a show book posted very soon on the CHB Website, and don't forget to check out the Facebook event page as this will be the first place all new information is posted.



APA Canadian National Poultry Show, Olds AB

The wheels are turning in the background and the details of the National Poultry Show are beginning to solidify. We have added a Marans Club and Chantecler Fanciers International meet to go along with the Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, Cochin and Waterfowl Meets already confirmed. I am very excited to share that Chantecler Fanciers International, The North American Leghorn Club, and The International Waterfowl Breeders Association have all placed their Canadian National Show in Olds this year, so we are hoping for strong classes in all these areas! If you are a member of a breed club, and would like to host a specialty meet at the show, please let us know.

We have started organizing a new and exciting fundraising venture that will take place at the show. There will be a silent auction of elite pairs of Standard bred birds. We will be sourcing these pairs from some of the top breeders across the USA and Canada, so this is a very rare opportunity indeed!

As always, the more volunteers the better, so if you would like to be involved in any capacity, please let us know! We will be working on some sponsorship opportunities in the very near future so pay close attention to the CHB Website and Facebook Page/Event.

Breed Club Meets

Chantecler Fanciers International
 Cochins International
 Rhode Island Red Club of America
 Wyandotte Breeders of America
 International Waterfowl Breeders Association
 North American Leghorn Club

Let us know if your breed club would like to have a meet!



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

Crystal's Chronicles

By Crystal McKinnon

It was suggested that I write about me. My adventures, what I learned and what I am learning. Am I an expert? Oh no! But, I do value learning. So here it goes.

Last summer we lost 2 sheep and a bunch of chickens. I do believe it was the neighbour dog coming over (I once found him in our garage.) One day out of the blue; my husband says, " Maybe we should get livestock dogs." This is from a man that only thinks a great animal is on a plate but he sure enjoys his sheep.

We were lucky enough that there was a litter of Great Pyrenees and Maremma born just down the way. Off we go to look at the pups. Only 2 females are left. My husband spent more time petting the father. And I saw his heart melting. We watched, we talked, we drove home and talked. In the morning we called offering to take both.



Welcome Daisy and May.

Now they are 8 months old. Still puppies but too big for their own good. They sleep with the sheep and llama on those very cold days. Check out the geese, lay in front of the fence as the geese pull their hair thru the fence. Greet us at the gate. Learning their manners of sit

and come. Doing a great job, such smart puppies. As winter continues and the snow keeps falling and the ground keeps raising. Which of course means the fence is getting shorter. And they are growing taller.

Yay, Daisy has a new hobby. Jump the fence and guard the yard. Watch us leave and I am sure she waits till we are around the corner and she jumps the fence. We come home and back to the sheep gate she goes. What to do? What to do? Looks like we need to hot wire the top of the fences now. Fencing at -40 C not fun nor super effective. We strung just a portion of the fence but need to wait till the snow melts so they become grounded. Won't she be surprised when that day comes?

Do I know anything about Livestock Guardian Dogs. Nope! But learning. What I can say is since we have had Daisy and May....no neighbour dog has visited. I am sure, our next challenge will be lambing and introducing the geese to a new area.



Raising Guinea Fowl: A Low-Maintenance Flock

Compared to chickens, guinea fowl are low-cost and low-maintenance, and do a standout job as chemical-free pest control.

By Gail Damerow

| August/September 1992



A domestic guinea hen lays seasonally, just as her wild cousins do.
Photo by Fotolia/Jamie Wilson

Like officious little men in baggy gray suits, the guinea fowl scuttle up and down our driveway. Since dawn, they've been scouring our orchard for beetles, locusts, spiders, and ticks. Now they are ready to patrol our yard and garden for ants, cockroaches, flies, wasps, termites, cutworms, grubs, and snails. The guinea fowl are relentless in their pursuit.

I can remember a time when my husband and I had no guineas. Our former flock had roosted in trees and nested on the ground where, one by one, they had fallen prey to owls and foxes. While we were guinea-less, our potato crop was denuded by potato beetles, our hibiscus hedge was decimated by locusts, and we lost several fruit trees to flat-head borers. We soon realized that our "little gray men" had given us far more than just a pleasant diversion (and occasional good eating). So we got a new crew to work our land, and I hope never to live without these little guys again.

Raising Guinea Fowl

Many people have never seen, much less heard of, guinea fowl. Visitors, on spying their first guinea, invariably ask "What is that—a turkey?" Nope, but not a bad guess. Like turkeys, guineas are *Galliformes*, a group encompassing all chicken-like birds. But while chickens are members of the pheasant family, turkeys and guineas each have a

family of their own. Native to Africa, they are known for traveling in large, gregarious flocks. Guinea fowl were introduced into Europe by 15th century Portuguese explorers, and then arrived in North America with the early settlers. There are seven species of guinea fowl, of which the "helmeted pearl" is by far the most common, and certainly the weirdest looking, with its oddly shaped helmet, white, featherless face, bright red wattles, and gray polka-dotted feathers.



Photo: Breeding flock of guinea fowl – CHB member Larissa Stenger

Ask those who keep guineas why they have them and you'll get a different answer every time. Chicken and turkey farmers keep them to ward off poultry-eating predators. Ranchers turn them loose to discourage rattlers and copperheads. Country dwellers like the way they gobble down disease-carrying ticks. Orchardists use them to drive off marauding birds. Farmers put them to work patrolling for row crop pests. Guineas do all this without damaging crops. Sure, they'll take the occasional peck at a cultivated plant, but they much prefer insects, weeds, and seeds.

Free-ranging guineas spend most of their days foraging. They work as a team, marching chest to chest and devouring anything they startle as they move through the grass. When they discover a special treat—a rodent, for example, or a small snake—they close ranks, circle their prey, and move in for the feast. All the while, they keep up a steady stream of whistles, chirps, and clicks, a sort of running commentary on the day's hunt.

But these little foragers have their faults. Like chickens, guineas are natural-born scratchers—I once watched a week-old guinea scratch vigorously in a saucer of starter mash while others stood by trying to catch bits of mash sailing through the air. Nevertheless, a guinea doesn't scratch as enthusiastically or as persistently as a chicken, and is far less likely to dig up garden seedlings, although they are attracted to freshly worked soil and will spend hours digging holes for luxurious dustbaths. Once I acquired a whole flock of guineas simply by arriving on the scene moments after they had devastated a friend's blossoming snap beans.

In addition to the minor inconveniences caused by dusting and occasional scratching, guineas have other characteristics that some people find somewhat less than endearing. For one thing, the hens lay only seasonally, and the young are quite delicate. Guineas are also a noisy bunch, making them a poor choice where high-strung neighbors live nearby. Because of their continuous conversations, guineas cannot be snuck into housing developments as chickens often are. It's probably best because guineas don't take kindly to confinement; they

much prefer the freedom to prowl their home base. In this respect, a guinea has the same independence as a barn-born cat—it'll eat your food and tolerate your presence, but a guinea will never be your best friend.

Guinea Fowl: Low-Maintenance Poultry

Maybe you can't pal around with these guys, but they're a heck of a lot less trouble than other fowl. Because guineas prefer freedom to regimentation, they have not been commercially exploited and "improved" as have chickens and turkeys. The happy result is that, while these other fowl have become less resistant to disease, free-ranging guineas remain almost entirely disease-free. Also, guinea fowl adapt readily to all but the severest climates (although they strongly dislike snow).

[Please Note: This article does not address shelter requirements in Canadian climates.]

In most areas, a shelter is not essential against the weather, however (as I learned the hard way) a rudimentary shelter is a good way to provide night-time protection from predators such as dogs, coyotes, foxes, and owls. The shelter need only be a simple three-sided, south-facing shed with a wire front and a draft-free perch toward the back, offering seven inches of roosting space per bird. A flock fed late in the day under the roof will be encouraged to stay the night. If you prefer to pen your guineas, instead of letting them come and go as they please, you should allow for at least 30 square feet per dozen birds. Cover the pen with wire netting, or pinion your guineas to keep them from flying out. (Pinioning involves clipping off the last joint of one wing, at the thumb, when birds are less than one week old.) Never pinion free-ranging guineas or they won't be able to fly away from predators.

Feeding is perhaps the easiest part of caring for your fowl. A range-fed flock fulfills most of its own dietary needs, requiring little more from you than fresh water and a handful of mixed grains to entice them indoors at night. When forage is scarce during fall and winter, up the grain ration a bit. Feed penned guineas commercially prepared lay ration designed for chickens, except during breeding season. One dozen guineas will eat approximately two pounds per day. To improve laying, switch to higher-protein turkey or gamebird ration (if available) in February.

How to Catch a Guinea

One good reason to house guineas indoors (at least at night) is so you can catch them more easily there than in the tree tops. The best time to catch a guinea is after dark, but even then you have to be quick. If you swipe and miss, you may end up with a handful of feathers and one wary, semi-nude bird.

Never catch a guinea by its legs, as you would a chicken. If you manage to get hold of only one leg, the bird will whip around like an eggbeater and possibly break a bone. The correct way to catch a guinea is to clap both hands against its wings. Once caught, carry the bird by its strong wings, never by its brittle legs. And hold on tight—even though a guinea would rather walk than fly, if one gets away from you, it'll fly like a bird.

Egg-Laying and Cross-Breed Mating

A domestic guinea hen lays seasonally, just as her wild cousins do. Some time between March and May, when she is 26 to 28 weeks old, an average hen will lay about 100 eggs. She will continue laying that number each year until she is five years old (or even older). Her eggs will be light-brown, sometimes speckled, with shells that are three

times tougher than the shells of chicken eggs. Guinea eggs have a sharper point than chicken eggs have, and they're smaller (three guinea eggs roughly equals two chicken eggs).

Hens lay in late morning or early afternoon and prefer to steal a nest in some secluded spot rather than lay in any fine nest you provide. If you confine your hens until they've finished laying for the day, you won't have to hunt for their eggs. But even when confined, most hens shun nests and deposit their eggs on the floor. Egg fertility is rarely a serious problem. If you keep one cock for every four or five hens, you can expect nearly 100 percent fertility (as long as the cocks are three years old or less).

Often I am asked if a guinea will mate with a chicken. Yes, casual mating does occur, but it's infrequent, and the rare cross-bred offspring (which are sometimes described as looking like vultures) are usually sterile. An interesting side note: Guineas that are raised among chickens are tamer than guineas that are not, and they are easier to entice indoors at night.

Guinea Fowl Family Relationships



Photo: Guinea Fowl - CHB member Kris Skeels

One of the most surprising things about guinea fowl is the strong attachment that develops between a guinea cock and his hens. If separated during feeding, a hen and cock will run toward each other to reunite like long lost lovers. It's quite a sight. And while a hen is on the nest, her mate will stand guard, creating an enormous ruckus if he senses oncoming danger. I'll never forget the day when one of my hens was carried off by a fox—her mate spent several days looking and calling for her.

Although hens are protective of their babies, their frenzied pace can make them seem like neglectful mothers. Guinea eggs take between 26 to 28 days to hatch, and mothers are tenacious setters at this time. Once the first few eggs have hatched, however, the hens pretty much are off and running. When they take off, they travel too far and too fast for the little fellows to keep up. Many times the mothers will lead their little offspring right through dewy grass, causing them to chill. This should explain why most guinea keepers use an incubator or a broody chicken for hatching.

Caring for Guinea Keets

A baby guinea is called a "keet" (from the old Nordic word "cytling" or "keetling," meaning a young animal). Some people choose to order day-old keets by mail. If you do so, be sure to open the carton in front of the mail carrier, just in case you have to file a claim. Chances are, though, you'll find a healthy gang of eager little birds with beady, black eyes and bright coral beaks and feet. If you plan to free-range your guineas, it's a good idea to start out with keets rather than full-grown birds. The baby guineas become acquainted with their home ground as they broaden their foraging range, while adult guineas are likely to fly the coop the first chance they get.

Keets of the dark variety look an awful lot like two-legged chipmunks with two-tone brown stripes down their backs. The little critters are a study in perpetual motion as they scurry about, pecking at the tip of each other's beaks, nipping on each other's toes, rat-a-tatting the walls, and flapping their stubby little wings for the sheer joy of movement. Then suddenly, as if on command, they all will collapse into instant sleep.

Because they are so small and delicate, keets can be easily trampled or drowned during their critical first two weeks of life. To avoid losing any, keep the keets uncrowded. When they reach three weeks of age, move them into larger facilities offering at least one square foot of space per bird. By the time keets are one month old, they develop their first set of feathers. In the pearl variety, these feathers will be camouflage-brown. Later, gray feathers will appear, letting you know your keets are ready to fend for themselves on the open range.

Raise no more than two dozen keets when you're first starting out. They are tiny and quick to escape through wire mesh as fine as one-half inch, making tight facilities a must. The ideal small-scale brooder is a stout cardboard box lined for the first few days with paper towels, and later with dried wood shavings, to keep the keets clean, warm, and dry. Heat the brooder with an ordinary light bulb, screwed into a reflector. Raise or lower the light to adjust the degree of warmth, letting the birds' comfort be your guide. If they are unhappy, you'll know—their persistent, shrill cries will make you think you've been invaded by a horde of angry crickets. You'll also know when keets are content by their musical "me-too, me-too" call.



Photo: White Guinea Fowl – CHB member Steven Vincent

As for feeding your keets, try a 21 to 23 percent protein ration consisting of either commercial turkey starter or mashed hard-boiled eggs mixed with cottage cheese and a little cornmeal (or oatmeal). After four weeks, switch to 18 percent grower ration, or a mixture of cracked corn and whole wheat supplemented with young grass clippings, chopped lettuce, and other fresh greens. And of course, always provide water.

Deciphering Sexes and Sounds

It isn't easy to tell which keets are cocks and which are hens until they are about eight-weeks-old. Then one day, the hens will start sounding their characteristic two-syllable cry, "comeback, comeback," which some folks often hear as "good-luck, good-luck." Guinea cocks, on the other hand, call with a series of one-syllable sounds, "chi-chi-chi-chichi," followed by a harsh "chrrrr." They sound so much like the buzz of a chainsaw that, one winter, a neighbor's lonely hen took to chattering at my husband whenever he cut firewood. A hen, when upset or angry, may call like a cock, but a cock will never call like a hen.

At maturity, cocks and hens have identical plumage. Cocks, however, are slightly larger. The red wattles dangling beneath their chins are slightly bigger and cup away more from their necks. Cocks also have larger helmets that stand up straighter than the hens: Still, helmet size and other sexual differences are quite subtle. My first "pair" of guineas was purchased from a supposedly experienced breeder who was selling one of two mated pairs, and who was later red-faced as she asked to exchange one of my hens for one of her cocks. That first pair, when we finally sorted them out, brought me nothing but good luck, good luck, good luck. Now, I can't imagine life without guinea fowl. They are an invaluable source of chemical-free pest control and a source of endless entertainment.

Eating Guinea Fowl Meat

Guinea fowl meat is often called "poor man's pheasant" because it tastes similar to pheasant, at considerably less cost. And even though it sells for about half the price of pheasant, guinea is still considered a luxury food. You can find it on the menus of upscale French and Oriental restaurants, especially on the East Coast.

Guinea meat is darker and richer tasting than chicken, and it contains less fat and fewer calories. Guineas are also smaller-boned than chickens, but have heavier breasts, making them meatier than they look. The average bird dresses out to 75 percent of its live weight—five percent more than the 70 percent average for a broiler chicken.

Because a mature hen weighs three pounds and a mature cock weighs four pounds, you can expect a maximum table-ready weight of 2 1/4 to three pounds. Like the meat of chickens and other birds, the meat of a mature guinea cock is not nearly as tasty as the meat of a hen. Because a bird's breastbone gets stiffer as the bird matures, you can tell a guinea is still prime for eating by the flexibility of its breastbone.

Young guinea is the most tender and flavorful of all. The best meat comes from 12-week-old keets weighing about two pounds. The giant guinea, a hybrid developed for the meat market, reaches twice that weight in the same amount of time. Butcher and dress a guinea as you would a chicken. Chill the meat quickly and store it (loosely covered) in the coldest part of the refrigerator for up to two days. If you then wish to freeze the bird to cook later, pack it tightly in plastic wrap and seal it in a plastic bag designed for freezer storage. The meat will keep for six months in the freezer, and up to one week in the freezer compartment of the refrigerator.

Succulent young guinea may be broiled, roasted, or fried. Because the meat of an older hen is lean and dry, the traditional way to roast a hen is to wrap it in a blanket of bacon and roast it uncovered at 350°F for about 45 minutes until the meat is tender. To brown the skin, remove the bacon toward the end of the cooking period. If you prefer to do it without the added fat, cook a mature hen by a moist-heat method such as braising or stewing. You might, for example, quarter the hen and marinate it overnight in 1/2 cup apple cider or white wine combined with 1 cup hot water, 1 small onion, and 3 crushed cloves. Drain the meat, pat it dry, and brown it in a little butter or oil. Add one sliced onion and 1/2 cup apple cider or dry white wine. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes to one hour (depending on the bird's age) until the meaty part of a leg gives when you prick it with a fork. No matter how you prepare it, guinea goes well with sautéed mushrooms, brown or wild rice, and lightly steamed spinach or a fresh tossed salad.

Gail Damerow and her husband operate a family farm in Tennessee where they keep poultry and dairy goats, tend a sizable garden, and maintain a small orchard. Gail has written extensively on raising livestock, growing fruits and vegetables, and related rural skills.

Stony Plain Double Show, January 19, 2019

Alberta in January is always a bit of a wildcard weather wise, but it continues to be a highlight on local poultry exhibitors' calendars. This year the Peavey Mart Alberta Provincial Poultry and Pigeon Show joined forces with Canadian Heritage Breeds to bring the first double poultry show to Alberta. Emmett Wild and Mark Dooms were up to judge, both from Washington, and they received a brisk winter greeting with a storm and cold temperatures. The weather did not keep exhibitors from across Alberta and Manitoba from bringing out their best birds and participating in a top-notch show!

With strong large fowl classes, the ever-growing waterfowl classes, and top-quality bantams, this show really set the tone for 2019 going forward. You could feel the energy in the room and the buzz building for the 2019 Canadian National Show coming to Alberta in November. Thank you to our judges, volunteers and exhibitors for being part of a thoroughly enjoyable weekend.

CHB Stony Plain Show Results

American- Bryan Shelton, White Wyandotte Hen

Asiatic- Kathy Stevenson, Black Cochin Pullet

English- Kris Skeels, Black Orpington Pullet

Mediterranean- C-R Ducks, SC Silver Leghorn Cockerel

Continental- Piet van Genugten, Barnevelder Pullet

AOSB- John Posthuma, Golden Duckwing Modern Game Cock

Champion Large Fowl- Bryan Shelton

Reserve Large Fowl- Piet van Genugten

SCCL- Silver Ridge Aviaries, Light Brown Dutch Cockerel

RCCL- MC Squared, Black Wyandotte Pullet

AOCCL- Crystal McKinnon, Buckeye Cock

Game- Silver Ridge Aviaries, Silver Duckwing Old English Hen

Feather Leg- C-R Ducks, Black Cochin Cockerel

Champion Bantam- Silver Ridge Aviaries, Dutch

Reserve Bantam- C-R Ducks, Cochin

Champion Turkey- John Posthuma

Bantam Duck- J&J Call Ducks, Pastel Call Old Drake

Light Duck- Ashley Tuckwood, Welsh Harlequin Young Drake

Medium Duck- Mountain View Ranches, Cayuga Young Drake

Heavy Duck- Mountain View Ranches, Pekin Young Duck

Champion Duck- J&J Call Ducks

Reserve Ducks- Mountain View Ranches, Pekin

Light Goose- Callum McLeod, Tufted Roman Young Goose

Medium Goose- Ashley Tuckwood, Buff American Old Gander

Heavy Goose- Crystal McKinnon, Embden Young Gander

Champion Goose- Callum McLeod

Reserve Goose- Bryan Shelton

Champion Waterfowl- J&J Call Ducks

Reserve Waterfowl- Mountain View Ranches

Show Champion- J&J Call Ducks, Pastel Call Old Drake

Reserve Champion- Bryan Shelton, White Wyandotte Hen

Junior Champion- Justin Skeels, Buff Brahma Bantam Pullet

Reserve Junior Champion- Leila Kinnear, Black Langshan Pullet

CHB Fundraiser Announcement

Keep your eyes open.



Our Treasurer, Crystal, has put her amazing crafting talents to work to make a quilt, and she is generously donating all the proceeds to CHB! It's a beautiful hand-made quilt, 44 x 62 inches in an adorable farm theme.



We are planning to run an online auction through the CHB Facebook Group.



This is a fundraiser that will help CHB with their financial needs for the 2019 year. If you haven't joined our Facebook Group yet, now is a great time to jump onboard and watch for the bidding to start!

A work in progress! Looking great, Crystal!



Have a happy Easter!
from your friends at CHB