

THE CANADA FARMER

IS PUBLISHED

ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH,

AT

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Annum,
FREE OF POSTAGE.It is sent to Great Britain and Ireland by mail, for
six shillings sterling, per annum.No subscription received for a less term than one
year, commencing from the month of January.THE CANADA FARMER is stereotyped, so that copies
of back numbers can always be had.A limited number of advertisements are inserted at
twenty cents per line for each insertion. There are
twelve lines in one inch of space. Advertisements
under ten lines are charged as ten line advertise-
ments.

All letters and money orders are addressed to

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The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 1, 1874.

Mr. Arch on Canada.

Some United States journals in their eagerness to attract the prospective emigration of English agricultural laborers to their own country, have taken pains to show that Mr. Arch was disappointed in regard to Canada basing their conclusions on the unfavorable opinions expressed by him concerning the quality of the farms he visited in the Province of Quebec. As well might we pronounce against the whole of the republic, because certain parts of New England are sterile and rocky, or because many districts in the South are badly farmed. The following paragraph of correspondence from *Bell's Messenger* of Dec. 5th, tells a different story, and, we may add, that several of our English exchanges, contain reports of addresses by Mr. Arch, which show that he has received the best impressions of Canada, and that his visit is likely to result in more correct views being entertained of this country, and a great influx of emigration hither.

Mr. Arch, president of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, this evening received a public welcome in the Victoria Pavilion, Leamington, on his return from his emigration tour in Canada. The audience was very large, and Mr. Arch was received with much enthusiasm. Mr. Arthur Claydon whose gratuitous services as companion to Mr. Arch, had been warmly acknowledged by the Executive Committee in an earlier part of the day, received a flattering reception from the audience, and resumed his seat and very hearty cheers. The following resolution was carried, "That this meeting desires to congratulate Mr. Arch on his mission to Canada, and seeing that emigration has become a necessity to the laboring classes as a means of advancing their interest, this meeting is pleased to know that the Government of the Dominion of Canada is prepared to bring the matter to a practical issue by co-operating with the "National Agricultural Laborers' Union." Mr. Arch commenced his address by referring to the origin of the present movement, which he had begun in a pure spirit, not from a desire to injure landlords or farmers, but to improve the condition of agricultural laborers. He disclaimed hostility to the clergy, or to any other class, the Union being anxious to secure the co-operation of all sections. The Union had made no exorbitant demands, nor framed arbitrary laws. He closed the statement made last week at Rugby by a Warwickshire magistrate, that the landlords and farmers had done their best to settle the labor question, and to show that its agitators were mischievous

men. He acknowledged that at the outset he was not favorable to emigration, believing that if the country lost its bone and sinew we must ultimately deplore it. He had now come to see that emigration was necessary. Mr. Arch then gave a glowing picture of his visit to Canada, and spoke in high terms of the way in which the Governor-General had received him, saying, if he had been the Archbishop of Canterbury, he could not have been more courteously received. He had just received from the Canadian authorities the fullest assurances that everywhere they would do their utmost to facilitate the emigration of farm laborers to that country, and see that they were properly cared for. Having gone through many Canadian provinces, he was prepared to say that what England refused for her farm laborers, Canada offered them. He had visited not only towns which had been long settled, but bush life, and in the latter found men earning 45s a week, who did not suffer what he suffered for 16s or 17s a week. The Canadian Government had promised him that they would by next spring, build shanties for English laborers. He had insisted on the laws of decency being observed in their construction, he being as anxious for the moral as for the material welfare of the emigrants. Replying to the taunt why he did not stay in Canada, he said he would do so if free from his responsibility. The Government would clear from five to six acres of land for each emigrant, and allow him the option of taking 100 acres. The Canadian farmers had told him they would give laborers \$20 per month, their board, and good cottages for their families, an acre of land, and the run of a cow among farmers' herds. At his suggestion they agreed to give additional hard cash instead of board. If his programme were carried out in England, it would benefit the farmers. Some years ago, when his father asked for allotment ground, the late Lord Warwick allowed him and others the eighth of an acre at 68s 6d per acre, while farmers had adjoining land at 30s an acre. His programme was that laborers should have three or four acres to cultivate on the same terms as the farmers, and that both farmers and laborers should have security for capital invested in the soil. If laborers were to be treated in the future as they had been in the past, he should say to every honest, industrious tiller of the soil, "Throw down your tools and go to the country which will give you wages home, and land." He denied the statement that laborers could get justice, and urged that if they did not get it, he would agitate till the laborers had left the country and the farmers had to till the land themselves. He concluded his address by an appeal to strong and willing laborers to seek their fortunes on Canadian soil.

Crystal Palace Poultry Show, England.

Two leading shows of Poultry and Pigeons are annually held in England, one the Crystal Palace, the other the Birmingham. The former of these two was held on the 17th and 20th of November last, and was generally admitted to be the most extraordinary and successful exhibition of poultry and pigeons ever brought together. The number of entries were nearly 3,600 in all, and the arrangements were in every way satisfactory; and it may be useful to some of our exhibition friends here to know that the pens were so arranged in tiers, that the different varieties were placed together, one end of the building being devoted to the Dorkings, Brahmas, Cochins, Spanish, French, and Hamburgs; and the other end to the Game, above them being placed the Game Bantams. Another tier of coops were devoted to Ducks, Rabbits, and the selling classes, while the centre of the building was devoted to Pigeons.

Dorkings.

Three classes of Dorkings were exhibited. The colored, silver-grey, and white, silver-greys being more numerous than last year. One would naturally expect a large exhibition of this variety in a country where the Dorking, as a table bird, is held in such high estimation, but it does not seem that the entries were numerous, although the specimens shown appear to be good.

Cochins.

All the usual varieties of Cochins were shown, including a large number of blacks. In the class for old cocks, only eight entries were made; nor in the cockerel class were the entries very numerous, but a very excellent lot of pullets were shown. Many of

the partridge hens, too, were said to be very deficient in pencilling. A good show of whites were made, and considerable advance in public estimation appears to have been gained.

Brahmas.

Of all classes, the Brahmas were superior, both in quality and numbers. The hens of the dark variety were the very best in the show; and in the pullet class, the judges, we understand, had a difficult task in awarding the prizes. The lights, except in numbers, could not, it is said, approach the darks, but were a decided improvement over former shows. Some idea of the largeness of the Brahma class may be formed, when we mention that in the class for pullets, in dark variety alone, there were 104 entries.

Spanish.

Year after year this variety seem to be deteriorating still more and more. This year they were the worst class ever seen at the show. For the class of old birds, only five competitors could be found; the cockerel class was very inferior, and the pullets little better.

French Breeds.

Increasing popularity mark the progress of these breeds, especially the Houdan. It is said that French fowls will soon form an important feature of this exhibition, as much so as do the Brahmas at present.

Hamburgs

were a very beautiful lot, and secured a large share of the attention of the visitors.

Game.

The game classes were hardly up to the standard of former shows, although, for what reason we are left to conjecture; perhaps it may be attributable to the evidently new introduction of Malay blood, as may be noticed by the illustrations in *Wright's Poultry Book*, and that such birds are not yet bred up to exhibition standard.

Bantams.

Game formed a large feature of the show. There were also Black, White, Sebright, Japanese, Cuckoos, Frizzled, Pekins, and Nankins, the latter of which had a class to themselves.

Ducks.

Three varieties of Ducks were exhibited. Aylesbury, Rouen, and Black; besides the "any variety" class. The two former classes were very fine, the cup going to a grand pair of Rouens.

Turkeys

were divided into two classes, young and old, which arrangement seems to have given satisfaction. There were eighteen young birds entered.

Pigeons

were also very successful, and many of our poultry friends will be glad to learn that Col. F. G. Hassard still holds his own, taking a third prize in *Dun Carriers* and Fourth in the *Special Flying Class of Homing Antwerps*, Mr. Tegetmeier only getting a sixth.

The sales footed up to the large sum of £1,000 sterling, nearly \$5,000. A dark Brahma cock and light Brahma pullet were sold each at £20, or \$100; a Cochin cock at £20, and a black-red Bantam cockerel at £25. Altogether the exhibition was a very successful affair, and is but another proof of the ever increasing interest manifested in the feathered tribes by Englishmen.

For the information of Secretaries of Poultry Exhibitions here, we may mention that one prize was given to Dorkings and Brahmas; a second to Cochins; a third to Spanish, Hamburgs and Ducks; two prizes were appointed to Game, and Game Bantams.

The National Peristeronic Society

Held a meeting on the 15th November, 1873, at the Covent Garden Hotel, London, England, at which were exhibited a varied and high-class collection of birds: Carriers, Almonds, Short-faced Tumblers, Baldheads, Dragons, and Barbs being in great force. Col. Hassard, Capt. Heaton, Messrs. Montgomery, Ord, Graham, Betty, Tegetmeier, Vauder, Meerch, Heritage, Baunton, Ford, Gresham, Jones, Whitehead, Crisp; Easton and Ford were competitors. The National Peristeronic Society will show in great force at its annual exhibition, fixed for the second Tuesday in January, 1874.