

was a very strong turn out of the members. The Association is increasing rapidly in numbers, every meeting bringing up new members.

It is hoped that the new members will patronize our own Canadian Poultry paper, as it deserves the support of every fancier in the Dominion.

After the regular business, M. Costen as promised at last meeting, came forward with a beautiful Plymouth Rock cockerel, and described the crosses that had been used to make up this favorite breed.

According to promise Prof. Wesley Mills showed a pair of Jacobins and also showed how to make a *post-mortem* examination. A full account of his address will be found in another column.

Mr. Joyce showed some very beautiful pigeons, a Blondinette; yellow and red Turbits, Magpie, Swallow and Spot describing the different matings and giving a short history of each bird.

J. H. CAYFORD Sec.

#### OUR ENGLISH PORTRAIT.

We this month give a fine portrait of the Rouen Duck "Little Buttercup," for which we are indebted to *Poultry*. Amongst other winnings this duck won 1st at the Crystal Palace, and cup at Bristol. She is remarkably large and square in shape, and her markings are very clear and distinct throughout.

The following remarks from the *Stock-Keeper*, in reply to an enquirer, will show what English fanciers consider the most essential points in this variety:—

A show Rouen drake should weigh fully ten pounds to have a chance of winning nowadays. Some of those at present shown are fully twelve pounds. The body should be very long, say thirty-two or thirty-three inches from tip of bill to tail, the breast bone as low and carried as far forward as possible, forming what is known as the "reel." The head and bill must be very long

and snakey—an opposite type to the Pekin. For color we will begin with the bill. This must be of a pale greenish yellow, not *too green* in shade, which is objectionable. The head and neck are a rich metallic green. At the throat is a white ring, about a quarter-inch deep, encircling two-thirds of the neck; it must not meet behind the neck. The breast is a rich, deep claret color, well defined, and not mingling confusedly with the body feathers. From the breast, underneath, to the tail, is a light bluish grey, crossed with wavy grey stripes—white under tail and white tail are faulty. The tail should be a blackish grey or very dark grey. The tops of the wings are dark grey, avoiding a brown tinge, and the wing-bar a bluish green, edged with white and black stripes. The feathers on the back itself are a dark glossy green.

In summer the drake assumes a plumage very similar to the duck. The duck should not weigh more than a couple of pounds at most less than the drake. The bill need not be as long as the drake's, but still a long one, and it should be a bright, pale orange, with a black saddle extending about halfway from the base. The beak at the tip is also black. From the head to the tail the color should be uniform, a rich cinnamon color, not light brown, pencilled with dark stripes on each feather, the wing-bar being similar to the drake's. It is important that the breast should be well marked.

All young Rouens are pretty much alike, until about twelve months old, *i.e.*, cinnamon pencilled with darker stripes. About that age the drakes begin to get their adult plumage, which is exactly that of a show drake. If your drake is in full show plumage he is showing too much white in stern, *i.e.*, from between the legs to the tail. Still a great many birds are not perfect in color and do win.

A few white feathers under the drake's bill are of no consequence, provided they do not mingle with the feathers of

the head and neck. Light or white feathers on the wings are to be avoided. The underneath feathers of the wings are always white in Rouens, but these are not seen until the wings are extended.

#### TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At our regular monthly meeting of November there was a fair attendance, Mr. Dilworth, the President, being sick, Mr. Barber filled the chair. After the general routine of business there were six members added to the roll, all of which are good working members. On account of Mr. Dilworth's illness the silver cup won by Mr. Barber at the Industrial was not presented.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fox, Barber and Bennett, Mr. Fox, convener, to procure ways and means to give a small prize to the best bird or birds that are brought to the meeting for criticism, which we all think will be a grand success.

Our next meeting will be the annual meeting; all members are requested to be present.

Mr. Donovan showed a pair of Japanese Bantam chicks, also a pair of Pekin Bantam chicks.

E. J. OTTER,  
Secretary.

#### HOW I MANAGE MY POULTRY AND KEEP THEM LAYING.

##### Editor Review:—

I am a boy, not very old, but old enough to know how to manage poultry and keep them laying. I keep the Plymouth Rocks, which, I think, have but few equals. It is not only the laying propensities of the breed, but also care and proper management that makes them lay.

First I shall describe my poultry-house. It is partitioned into two parts. In each of the parts I have a dust box, and, if necessary, can make nests in each. In the dust boxes I keep road dust, gravel, nut-shells, broken glass,