

to say that he sent a similar letter to another poultry paper, and upon turning to the advertising columns I was not surprised to find his name as a seller of eggs and keeper of prize poultry. Therefore I may fairly assume that these six were selected from a larger flock, and are no criterion of the merits of his birds in general.

I shall be pleased if any of your readers who select hens for their laying qualities, will write and say how they do it, as I am anxious to improve upon the plan I myself adopt, and which, of course, is a very rough and imperfect one.—F. C. BAKER, in *Vintons' Gazette*.



THE BOYS HOMING CLUB, TORONTO.

Editor Review :

Last February we informed you that a club had been organized here. As some of our members had no old birds this spring we decided not to fly them further than 100 miles. Three of our members flew three birds from St. Mary's (100 miles) and two returned. But this fall there will be forty young birds put in our new training hamper, which will contain fifty birds. We intend to fly west from the following stations :—

Port Credit,	15 miles,	Sept. 3rd.
Hamilton	35 "	" 6th.
Woodstock	75 "	(race) Sept. 10th.
St. Thomas	105 "	" 17th.
Chatham	150 "	" 24th.
Windsor	203 "	" Oct. 1st.

It remains to be seen how many birds will return from Windsor. We would have commenced training the birds in August but some of our boys are away for their holidays and will not return home till the latter part of August.

Mr. Wright has kindly offered us a

pair of his best young Homer. for the first return from 100 miles.

Yours truly,

W. H. LAMONT, Sect'y.

Toronto, Aug. 20th, 1887.

(We wish the lads lots of 500 milers. —Ed.)

THE EXHIBITION CARRIER.

In a series of articles by Mr. T. B. Coombe Williams, M. A., now running in *Poultry*, he says:—

The legs of a Carrier should be long, stout, straight, and upright; the shanks long and stout, topped by strong muscular thighs equally long in proportion; (not hocked, nor in-kneed like a good Pouter), so as to enable it to stand straight and upright, and to carry a good length of wing and tail feather clear of the ground. A Carrier that crouches, or that stands on short stumpy legs, can never look a "gentleman," however good it may be in every other property. In order that a Carrier's movements be graceful and its carriage stately, it is necessary that its feet be well formed with rather long, strong, and perfectly straight toes. Short or twisted toes are a great fault both in the show pen and breeding loft. The shanks and feet should be bright red in colour, the brighter the better.

A Carrier's body should be large and long, with plenty of width between the shoulders, graceful, fine in its lines, and free from any approach to cloddy heaviness. The hardness of a Carrier's feathering and the alertness of its look, combined with the breadth between its shoulders, remind one of a good Game fowl.

The tail should be as long as the length of the bird's legs will allow it to carry clear of the ground, narrow in width, and tightly folded. The flight feathers should be long, reaching nearly, but not quite, to the end of the tail. The flights should be well tucked up and the wings carried close to the body, because a wing that hangs loosely hides

the upper part of the thigh and tends to make the bird appear short in the legs. Carriers occasionally have as many as eleven primary flight feathers in each wing, and cases are recorded of their cousins, the Scandaroons, having twelve. Blues generally show the best length of feather.

In carriage, a Carrier is usually at its best when about one year old. It should stand firm and erect, with an appearance both of strength and watchfulness, when the graceful outstretched neck and long stout legs show off its symmetry of shape to the greatest advantage. The beak should by no means point downwards, but be carried well "out," forming nearly a right angle with the neck, which should be slightly curved back, just enough to bring the eye-ball into a perpendicular line with the feet. The shoulders should be broad, the chest full, the back nearly flat—not humpy, the breastbone straight, and the feathering as hard and close as that of a Game cock—appearing in some specimens as bright as if varnished. When the butts of the wings are carried well forward the bird is said to be "eagle shouldered." This is a property which I myself greatly admire, but I find that many Carrier fanciers are indifferent about it.

In size a Carrier should be large, the larger the better, and those fanciers who like measurements will find that successful show birds seldom measure less than from 17 to 20 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail. The nestling feathers of the tail are pretty well an inch shorter than those which succeed them, and in measuring young Carriers due allowance should be made for this fact.

The colors most usually seen in Carriers are Blues, Silvers, Chequers, Blacks, Duns, Pies or parti-coloured birds, coloured birds with white socks or vents, and Whites. Mr. E. L. Corker can remember a strain of Reds that were more than heavy Dragoons, and