

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

The English Carrier.

The Carrier was and is a very much esteemed and popular pigeon, and it is supposed that more money is spent annually on it than any other variety. It is clear that the Carrier-Horseman (now extinct), and Dragoon (or Dragon), are closely allied, and it is more than probable that all originally sprang from the same fountain head.

Moore describes the Carrier of his time as hav-

4, Three in the eye-wattle.

Total twelve points, particularised as follows:—

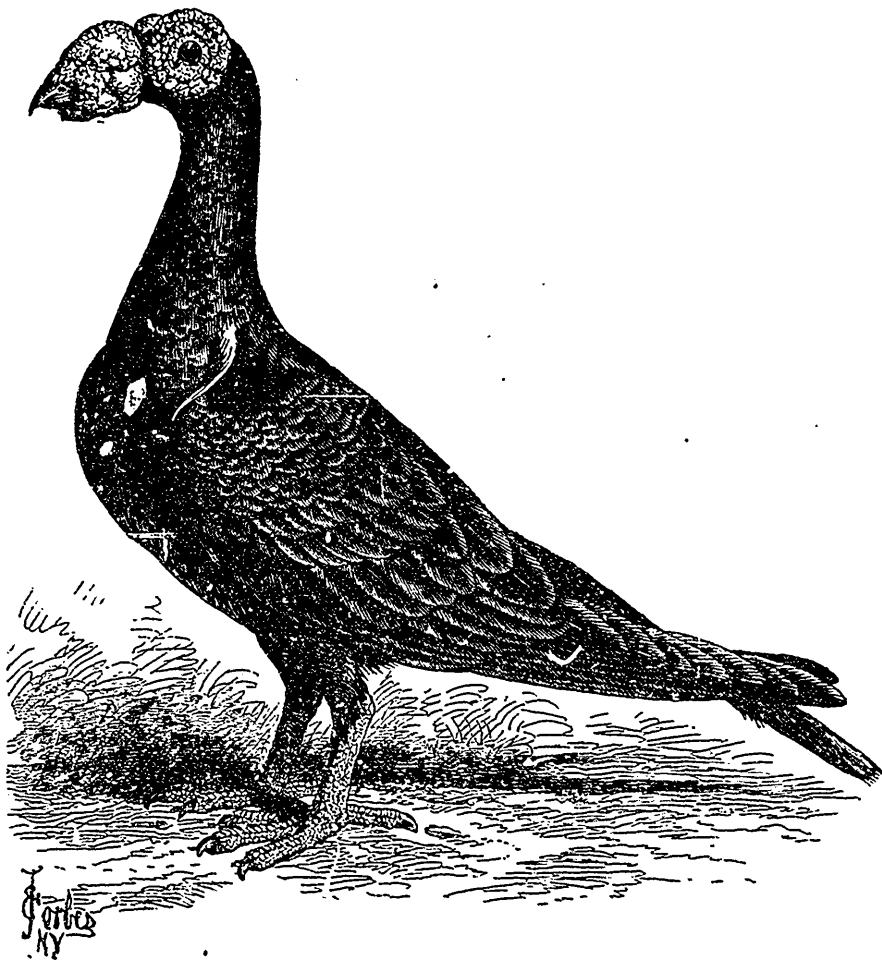
1. The properties of the beak are to be (a) long, (b) straight and (c) thick.

2. The wattle ought to be (a) broad across the beak, (b) short from the head towards the apex and (c) tilting forward from the head.

3. The properties of the head are (a) its length, (b) its narrowness, and (c) its flatness.

4. The eye (or eye-wattle), ought to be (a) broad, (b) round, and (c) of an equal thickness.

The length of the beak, measured from the



ing an eye-wattle the size of a shilling, and a beak one and a half inches in length. The Carrier is a long headed bird, having the eye cere developed to an extraordinary extent, forming a broad, circular substance of whitish naked flesh, which is called the "eye-wattle." The flesh on the beak is called the "beak-wattle." Moore describes the properties of the Carrier as follows:—

1. Three in the beak.

2. Three in the beak-wattle.

3. Three in the head.

point to the centre of the eye, should be two inches, though an eighth less is good—one and seven-eighths is preferable, when other points are in proportion, to a longer face lacking in other points. Straightness of beak is an essential point, though rather hard to breed. There should be no opening between the upper and lower mandibles. If the upper mandible is overgrown or curving over the under, it should be trimmed to the size of the latter. The beak should be blunt at the point and thick, and should be of a pale or flesh-