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The Tippler

FOR
Exhibition and Flying



"THE FEATHERED WORLD,"
9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2



IDEAL LIGHT MOTTLE SHOW TIPPLER

THE TIPPLER

FOR
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BY
B. H. WEDGWOOD

ILLUSTRATED

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THE TIPPLER

PART I.

IT is a number of years since the last book was published on this charming variety of pigeon. I am using my best endeavours to enlighten the beginner, and trust also that some may be of some little interest to the older fanciers, as my remarks are the result of my knowledge and experience for upwards of thirty-five years as a breeder and exhibitor of both Show and Flying Tipplers. The latter have been in existence many years, but the Exhibition breed has only stepped forward during the last twenty-five years. I have in my possession an old interesting cutting of the Liverpool Show held in 1893, where Mr. R. Woods judged, and as the report states, "Tipplers mustered 100 pens in seven classes," an average of over fourteen per class, which tends to prove the popularity of this breed in the olden days. Of course, colour was not so predominant then, and many of the winners were practically bred from coloured Flying Tipplers, the originator of the present Exhibition type. I can speak from experience here, as I happened to win first in dark mottle hens, and I well remember that she was bred from a pair of Flying Tipplers, the mother being of the sandy colour, but the bird I showed had just a solid breast and indistinct markings and washy underneath.

In order to obtain the present colour, numerous breeds have been introduced, including Archangels, Red Tumblers, Kites and the Danish and German Brander Tumbler. The latter have undoubtedly proved the most successful. There were certainly a few good-coloured Tipplers years ago, and they were greatly prized by their lucky owners—and this class was very scarce. The old stamp had lovely heads, were short and cobby in build, with small feet, but did not possess the present day lustrous colour and almost perfect markings. A bird having even a brown-coloured tail was treasured formerly, although the present day we only occasionally see a dark-tailed specimen winning, and then only under some all-round judges. Some birds even possessed blue tails, which have now died out in the Exhibition variety.

Reverting to the Brander, we have a great deal to thank the originators of this breed for for introducing same, which undoubtedly are now crossed with all the four varieties of the Exhibition Tippler and is responsible for the present day colour.

Many were long-faced, leggy and coarse, but by careful breeding we are now getting the long-required specimen of the Show Tippler. A number of this breed were purchased in one of the Manchester markets many years ago, and some were known as the "Jumbo" breed; and the fanciers who were fortunate to obtain same reaped quite a profitable harvest from their lucky find. However, both the Show and Flying Tippler are quite different to-day, although, as I said previously, the Flying Tippler is the old original bird, and the various crosses introduced have been the means of obtaining the present colour.

The Show Tippler is exceedingly interesting to breed, but numbers of youngsters have to be sacrificed to obtain a winner, and usually one never knows what he has bred until the moult is through. Some look perfect specimens in their nest feather, but wait until they change to their adult garment! What a surprise in all the four varieties until the youngsters are four or five months old, and the excitement is not ended until the appearance in the Show pen. No variety can be more successfully kept under normal conditions, being very hardy, and they are splendid rearers of their own young and can stand any amount of cold, assuming there are no draughts nor dampness. I know many of our birds are bred in bleak, isolated districts, especially the Flying variety, which I consider are all the better for a high position.

It is a great mistake for the novice to purchase birds from Tom, Dick and Harry and expect good results. Far from it, I say. Get a pair or two of reliable stock birds from a genuine breeder and build up your own strain. If so inclined, to obtain certain points judicious in-breeding may be done in moderation; but if you are short of, say, markings or headpoints, then try and get another bird of your own strain possessing the required deficiency, and await results. A Tippler fancier is born and not made, and once having "caught the fever," as some call it, he will remain so, and persevere and struggle on until he attains his ambition. I maintain that Show Tipplers are very deceptive in their breeding, and although one may purchase a pair of almost perfect specimens, it does not follow that Crystal Palace winners are bred from them. Far from it. The best exhibition birds in many cases are bred from reliable stock possessing the desired strain or blood. It is certainly very nice to own a winner, if only purchased—but how different to produce one of your own skill, thought and breeding. Nothing like perseverance, which appertains to almost everything in life, and success is bound to follow. A good breeder can improve his stock year by year, cultivating the desired points, etc.

BREEDING.

The Breeding season is undoubtedly of greater interest to the genuine fancier than the Show season in many ways, especially so to those who have plenty of spare time to spend with their stock. First of all, see that you have likely birds, and mate accordingly: say, an aged bird to a young one, also one excelling in colour or over-marked to one deficient in those requirements. One is able to spend more time out of doors during the summer months, and the longer days and fresh air put more vim into the fancier than the long, dreary nights and short, sunless days.



The first Macclesfield Tippler introduced into Lincoln.

Many fanciers, however, take advantage of the winter evenings to mate up their stock on paper; but if only a few birds are kept this is unnecessary, as one can soon notice various faults and other points desired to obtain in regard to head, eye, cere, colour, type and other details. The month of February is the recognized month for the majority of Pigeon breeders to mate or pair the birds together, and as numerous setbacks are likely to happen with the first round it is well to commence in good time, as the old saying, "the early bird catches the worm," applies in many cases to Pigeon breeders. Some advise nature to take its course, but after the birds are settled down to their allotted breeding quarters a careful watch should be kept to see the pairs keep to their own pens, as some of the cocks often like to possess several pens; and the offenders should be fastened in their own

pens, and any pens which are not occupied should be kept closed.

There are also various kinds of perches, but I recommend either No. 2 or No. 3 (see sketch).

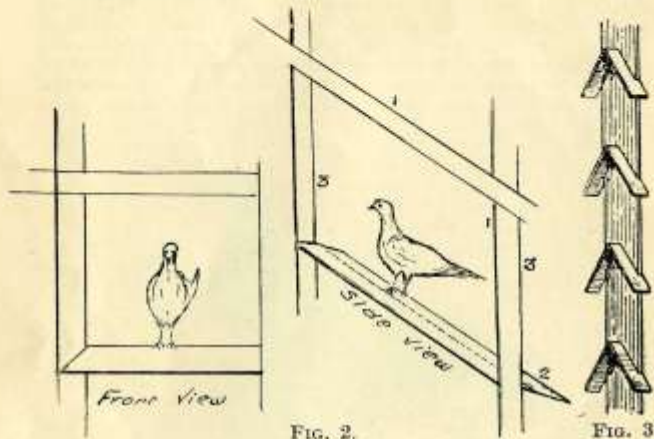
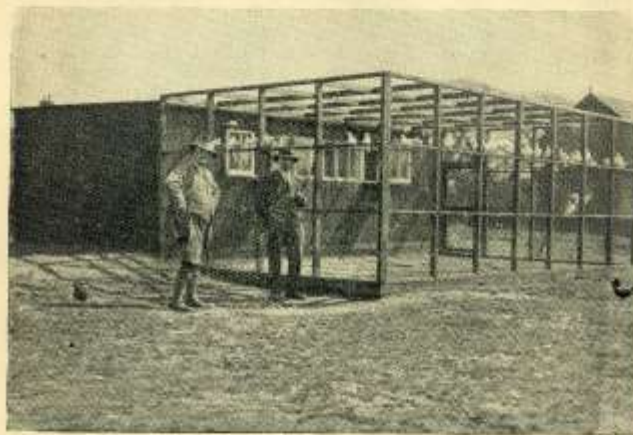


FIG. 2.—A very useful perch of which any number can be made according to size of pen. Advantages: that bird can roost comfortably facing you, instead of sitting sideways, also with dropping-board which slants at back and can be made the length of perches required. Ordinary lengths of scantling about 2 ins. \times 1 in., cut in required lengths and pieces cut for dividers. It can be easily nailed together and made to suit the number of squares required. The dropping-board can be kept clean, the droppings scraped on to the floor, and the pigeon is able to turn round without damaging its feathers in any way. No. 1, Wood Block; No. 2, Dropping-board; No. 3, Sides.

FIG. 3.—Another useful Tippler perch which can be fixed or nailed alongside each other in stacks of any number according to height required. Any length of wood can be used of 1 in. thickness and 4 ins. wide. First saw a round piece of wood about 4 ins. long, and nail the small sides which should be about 7 ins. \times 4 ins., as per sketch. If no centre or round piece of wood is used, the top of the perch is too fine for the bird to roost in comfort. Better known as the "saddle perch," or inverted V.

Tipplers like a fair-sized breeding house, not too lofty, however, as it is very awkward to catch the birds when required. I like one about 7 ft. high \times 10 ft. \times 10 ft., with a large wire flight attached. Some prefer a covered roof, but this depends upon the locality. Many use the earthenware round nest pans, with the bottom covered with sawdust, or small wooden boxes, 9 ins. \times 9 ins., with about 2 in. sides, answer the same purpose and can easily be made. I prefer earthenware pans or the ordinary

hoppers for corn, the former, I think, being solid keeps the birds' beaks short. Of course, cleanliness is everything, and the food and grit should be kept clear of any droppings or dirt. During this season feed as early as possible, as the squabs are ever-ready; about three or four times a day, and do not be too free with the corn at each meal, as nothing is worse than corn being left about the pen. If hopper feeding is followed out, of course this does not matter.



Mr. H. M. Power and his pigeon man, with one of his houses and flight about 20 ft. \times 10 ft. accommodating 50 pairs of Flying Tipplers.

Sitting does not commence until the second egg is laid, which is usually about the next day but one—then youngsters can be expected on the seventeenth day. If you wish to know the eggs are fertile, this can be seen a few days after by carefully holding the egg up to a light or the sun; if clear, then same may be destroyed after a few days (it is best to let the birds sit a short time); if dark, then same are fertile. After the first youngster is hatched I have found in many cases that the shell gets covered over the remaining egg, and unless the parents remove same many a good youngster may be lost, as the double shell makes it difficult for the youngster to break through. Therefore it is

advisable to keep a careful eye on the nest about the seventeenth day and remove the shells. An important factor is to let the birds have a bath, especially at this period. Three or four times a week at least, but as a matter of fact they can have one as often as the stock care to. Rain water is excellent, and a few drops of permanganate of potash or eucalyptus oil (the latter mixed with a half cup of boiling water), or some disinfectant used judiciously is beneficial and keeps the birds free from vermin. I can recommend Quassia Chips for health and cleanliness, even if the birds drink it it is safe in moderation. Half an ounce dissolved in water (about one pint), placed in jug and stewed in hot oven, afterwards may be kept in corked bottle some time and a little of same used occasionally. The bath I recommend is one made from a wooden cask cut off at about 8 ins. deep and filled with, say, 4 ins. of water. The latter does not then splash all over the pen—although it is advisable to give the bath outside in seasonable weather.

STANDARD OF POINTS.

<i>Head.</i> —Round skull (not too full in front), medium faced, pearl eyes, with dark ceres and a dark beak ..	5
<i>Neck.</i> —Short, stout at shoulders, tapering well up to head ..	2
<i>Size and Shape.</i> —Medium in size, broad chest and shoulders, strong wing butts, body well tapering, wedge shape to tip of tail ..	10
<i>Flights.</i> —Short and broad, well overlapping each other when expanded, sound in colour throughout in the dark and light mottles; a foul secondary may be admissible, but will cause a broken bar and count against it. In the Chuck class the ten primary flights should be soundly tipped ..	5
<i>Legs and Feet.</i> —Short legs, small feet (bright red in appearance), and free from feathers below the hock ..	3
<i>Condition and General Appearance.</i> —Carriage sprightly and erect; hard, short, close and perfect in feather, flight or tail feathers being out and not well through the pen (or quill) will put a bird back as if it were a foul feather; the whole possessing a rich metallic sheen. Tail feathers should be twelve in number ..	10
<i>Colour</i>	7
<i>Markings</i>	8
Total Points ..	50

Dark Mottle Class.—Rich chocolate brown ground, with white markings; solid-coloured head, neck and body, well and

evenly marked on back and wings; flights and tail must be sound in colour.

Light Mottle Class.—White ground, rich chocolate brown markings, evenly mottled or printed throughout; flights and tail sound in colour.

Chuck Class.—Simply-coloured chuck, primary flights and tail feathers, rich chocolate brown to take the lead; remainder of bird—viz., head, neck, body, wings, including secondaries, i.e., short flight feathers, back and rump—white or clear as possible.

Self-Coloured Class.—To be rich chocolate brown throughout; flight feathers and tail should, of course, be soundly tipped.

N.B.—Birds competing in Young Bird Classes must bear the recognized ring of the N.P.A.

Disqualifications.—Cutting, plucking or dyeing.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF SHOW TIPPLERS.

Four varieties of this breed are recognized, as the accompanying Standard will show. The leading variety and most popular is the Dark Mottle, which is certainly a very pretty pigeon, as will be gathered from the accompanying illustration.

The solid-coloured head and chest, with its pretty white markings which show up so nicely on the dark ground and mottled down to the first bar, make a lovely picture, although a "topper" takes some breeding. The rump and tail should also be coloured chocolate brown, the latter having a black bar, which is essential. Some Dark Mottles are too short of markings—more like a rosewing Tumbler—whilst others have too many white body feathers: so to get the desired markings is betwixt and between. The head is a very important factor, with white eye and neat dark cere, and these points, with the addition of the above-mentioned, make a very attractive Dark Mottle.

Type, however, must not be overlooked, which is undoubtedly a great asset. I consider the best way to produce the above is to mate a "gaily" marked cock—i.e., having too many white feathers—with a hen almost self colour, with very few white feathers. With the introduction of the Brander pigeon, some years back the colour is now more consistent, and it is seldom one sees a dark-coloured or bronze mottle Tippler in the Show pen to-day, and undoubtedly wonderful headway has been made.

If one compares the Dark Mottle cock illustrated in the former Tippler Book—which was a noted winner about thirty-five years ago—with the present-day winner, he will not see any white in face or head, and, of course, colour quite different.

The white blaze in face was very predominant then, and I remember several fanciers were either disqualified or their exhibit passed at Shows for dyeing the white patch. This, however, is now seldom seen on Dark Mottles, nor grouse feather-legged, which is supposed to have been derived from the Brander, many of whom were almost like Muffed Tumblers.

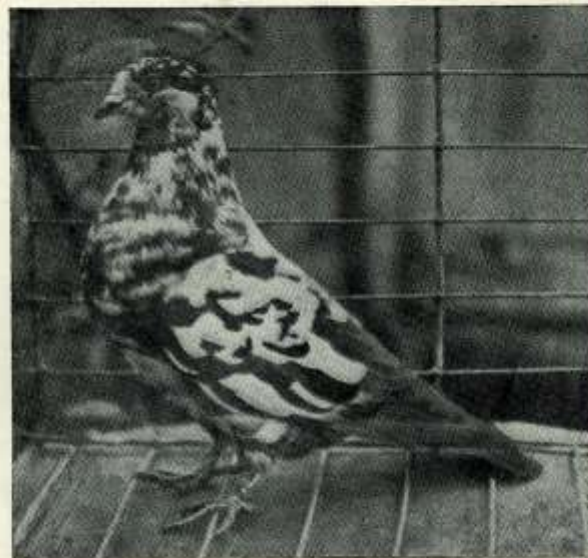


MR. B. H. WEDGWOOD'S DARK MOTTLÉ SHOW TIPPLER HEN.

A noted winner.

The Light Mottle is a very taking bird, and frequently I notice in classes where Darks and Lights are shown the latter usually take the premier award, especially under an all-round judge. We have certainly made great headway in this variety with regard to markings on head, neck and breast, but the body markings seem to have suffered somewhat. The Standard requires a bird well "broken" all over and printed evenly throughout; the mottles should be white and brown alternately,

this making the bird very effective. Flight feathers and secondaries should be sound colour, with black or dark tips, and rump and tail brown, with black or dark bar. I noticed several of our leading winners at the Classics last year (1926) were almost perfect in every respect, but, of course, had their faults, one



LIGHT MOTTLÉ.

This is a noted hen, formerly owned by Mr. B. H. Wedgwood, and won Firsts Palace, Swansea, Manchester, and many other prizes. She was eventually sold by him to an American fancier for a good figure, and won many more prizes.

being too long in feather, and another down-faced, or commonly called snipy head. The colour in this class requires watching closely, as one is apt to get birds with colour on the dry side and not possessing the rich brown with desired sheen. A good wash will somewhat improve the bird, but I advise anyone to fight shy of such birds for breeding, as the fault is difficult to get rid of. I regret to say the young Light Mottles shown in 1926 were

disappointing in my opinion, and a very poor entry obtained at Shows where a class of this colour was put on. Are we sacrificing the body markings for light heads and necks? It would appear to be so. Of course, it is a very difficult matter to get the even mottlings on body with a light ground colour on head, and when a bird is what we call "gaily" marked, same is frequently heavily marked on head and neck, i.e., short of white feathers. I do not recommend an open flight for this variety; if possessing the latter, same should be covered in with simply open wire front if you wish to keep the birds in Show condition.

The Chuck is a very taking variety, and at the present time good Show specimens are in very few hands. The principal point is the clear chuck under the beak, much like a coloured bib, the remainder of head, chest and body being pure white, with the exception of the ten primary flights and tail, which should be the correct colour carrying the dark tips and bars respectively. As may be seen from entries in the class or classes where this variety is catered for at Shows, the number of good ones are very scarce, and they require very careful breeding in order to get the clear markings and the flights 10 ins. x 10 ins. A number of the present-day Flying Tipplers are almost Chucks, if only they possessed the correct colour. They have very clear heads and few markings, but the bib or chuck requires improving, also the flights and tail are dark in colour or grizzle. If only this strain of bird can be successfully crossed with an Exhibition Chuck, it is only the colour they are short of, as the white eye and type are very good; and it behoves those Flying men who possess this class of bird to have a good try and see what they can produce towards improving and multiplying this breed of Tippler. Of course, the flying qualities will suffer, but no doubt where a number of flyers are kept such stock can easily be spared. The only drawback to this variety is that unless same are kept under ideal conditions it is necessary to wash them for exhibition. Sometimes a stray one may be bred offchance from Light Mottles, but if possible it is far better to build up a reliable breeding strain if one has the facilities for doing so. Sometimes the Chuck is classified at Shows with Sells, which I do not agree with, as same are quite opposite in looks, and the Sell is much easier to breed once head, eye and cere points are obtained. With this variety, also, I prefer a closed loft or pen, viz., simply roof and sides covered in owing to the majority of the bird being white, and nothing is more unsightly than a dirty soiled white pigeon, in my estimation. Of course, it may be advisable to wash them for exhibition, as condition and cleanliness are essential if you expect to win premier honours.

Sells.—This variety is one of the easiest to manage, but a first-class bird takes some getting. The colour should be perfectly sound all over, and the tail and flights must carry the dark bar. First comes colour and soundness of same, then shape and style, but these are not the important points, i.e., head, which must be of medium shape, not too full and in no way must



LIGHT MOTTL.

A noted bird known as the King Cock. Won a number of prizes all over the country, including Palace, etc. Was recognized as the best Light Mottle Cock living in its day.

represent anything near a Tumbler, with pearl eye and dark cere; this latter is very important, and if we could only get them similar to the Williment dark ceres it would be a great achievement. A good head, eye and cere give the finishing touch to a Sell, not forgetting, of course, the beak, which should be black in colour, medium length and fairly stout. Nothing looks worse than a thin or spindly beak, and in order to encourage a good beak I advise feeding out of earthenware vessels instead of wooden. The legs and feet are also a prominent point, and

should be medium length and small feet. Leggy birds are a great eyesore, and also long-feathered ones. Neatness combined with quality is everything desired in a Self. We see so many different types nowadays that some judges have great difficulty in making their awards. I do not care to see a very small bird in a Show pen, but there is a great contrast with some we see winning.

EXHIBITING AND WASHING.

Do not be in too great a hurry to exhibit even if you think you possess a winner, owing to the many disappointments one has to contend with. Gain experience first by paying a visit to as many Shows as possible where your variety is catered for, and carefully study the winners. Although you may return home with the idea that one or two of your own birds are even better than those you have seen at the Show, where they naturally stand out against your other inferior ones; but when yours stand beside some tip-toppers, that is the time to notice your birds' failings. However, you will soon pick up valuable knowledge and instinct as to what are required. Some judges differ somewhat in their awards, and when you have once acquired the kind of bird one judge goes for, then follow him up, and it is seldom you go wrong. Condition is the main factor in the Show pen. No matter what quality in colour and markings, if the bird is not properly shown it is throwing your entry fee away. In a year or so you will have gained experience and will be able to form a good idea as to what is required, and then pick out one or two of your best and give them a trial at a small Show. Do not be downhearted if you are not in the money, but persevere.

Training is very important, and the bird should be frequently put into a Show cage or something similar, and trained with a short stick. An ordinary judging-stick, which can be carried in your pocket, may be purchased for a shilling or so, and by gently stroking the bird with same and getting the exhibit to stand in correct position you soon get proper carriage and style. Some fanciers (especially Flying Homer men) pick up a bird from the loft, pack same in a box or basket, and off it goes to a Show—and the owner wonders why his bird has not won a prize. First obtain "the goods," and then careful training a week or two before the Show is very essential. A good wash generally improves a bird, especially the light-coloured ones, but even in a mottle it is surprising how the colour is improved by a good wash. Selves, as a rule, do not require this. Do not attempt to wash your best bird if you have not had experience. There are many ways of doing so, but practise on a common white bird first.

In the first place, carefully examine your bird and see that same is in proper order; then get any ordinary absolutely clean bowl—about 2 ft. wide and 9 ins. deep—and partly fill with boiling water into which a piece of soap (Sunlight preferred), about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., or packet of Lux, has been added; then properly dissolve same to form a good lather, afterwards add sufficient cold water to make the lather just warm. Be sure the soap is quite dissolved; then immerse your bird into same and rub downwards with a medium sized clean sponge or fine brush, leaving the head until the last. Do not be afraid to rub gently so as to get all the dirt away first, then another dip and sponge down in fairly warm water, being careful to remove all the soap, etc. After this, dip the bird again in another bowl of water, gradually cooling same down and make certain that all traces of soapy matter is removed, especially from flights and tail. Now you can give the finishing touch, using the sponge all the time, which should be carefully rinsed in clean water; and the last dip should be in just lukewarm water—nearly cold—with just a dip of blue added, which greatly improves the white feathers. Now dry gently with a clean towel, and after you have got as much water from the bird as possible, place in a clean basket, properly ventilated box, or cage bedded down with chaff or sawdust and place near a gentle fire to gradually dry. You will be surprised at the change in the bird the following morning, and same should be then put in a dry box or pen separate and given a drink and some good corn or canary seed. If very cold weather, put the bird back into the former basket or box for the night and keep warm, and after this a further change will occur and the bird may have a fly in a clean loft (under cover, of course), placing same back in the Show pen at night.

The washing having been carried out three or four days before the Show, the exhibit will only need a rub down with an old dry silk handkerchief—but be sure that the bird eats well—and afterwards all is ready for packing off for the event. See that your basket is all in order with regard to cleanliness, and that some chaff or sawdust is put at the bottom, also that the divisions are secure, i.e., if more than one bird is being sent in the same basket; and see that the basket is not damp, as this is often the cause of a severe cold, but have same aired well so that the birds are comfortable and cosy, which is a great asset; also that the Show labels are properly adjusted. If you expect clean prize-cards (if successful), have a small flap or pocket inside the lid of your basket, as the majority of Stewards know what is required. This prevents the card being soiled if put in same compartment as the bird.

When the birds return from a Show, it is a good plan to put same into a Show pen, and if at all seedy give a mild drink of water and Epsom or Glauber Salts, or alternately a drink of water and milk, which will soon revive same, and later a little canary seed. Some birds look better upon their return from a Show where they have been well looked after—but from some of the Summer Shows, far from it. At one particular Agricultural Show—the exhibition lasting two days—the pigeons were penned on the bare boards with no litter whatever, and fed on large coarse Indian corn not fit for barn-door fowl to eat—and you can imagine the disastrous results such negligence might have on a valuable high-class pigeon. This is how many a promising bird goes wrong, and naturally upon its return home is troubled with some illness and perhaps ruined for the remainder of the Show season.

This is where the advantage comes of being able either to accompany your exhibits or pay a visit to the Show. As an alternative, if you have a friend who is going, ask him to kindly see that your birds are properly attended to and safely basketed for return journey. Always keep an old soft silk handkerchief handy, as it is surprising the difference a rub down makes when giving the final touch. This operation is very conspicuous if one notices the old, experienced fanciers giving the final touch when penning their exhibits. A little canary seed is very useful for the final feed.

FEEDING.

Tipplers are one of the varieties of pigeons that will eat almost any grain of moderate size. The only exception, I think, are tick beans and large Indian corn, the bulk of same being too large to swallow. During the breeding season, however, feed three or four times a day at reasonable intervals, but it is important to give the first and last meals as early and late respectively as possible. The best food I recommend whilst in this stage is maple peas, tares, sound English wheat, dari and a little cinquantina well mixed in proportion together in accordance with your own judgment. A tasty bit occasionally is a handful of canary seed, groats, hemp and rice, the latter being very useful during this period. The principal factor is clean and fresh drinking water kept in a clean vessel, but whether same is a fountain, old jam-jar or anything else, an occasional scouring is necessary. Greenstuff, such as dandelion, lettuce, etc., chopped up, also short lawn mowings, are relished. When the youngsters are about seven or eight days old, and the soft food from the parent is disgorged, a little fine mixture of chicken grain may be given to the old birds. A change of diet occasionally is

recommended, according to your own discretion, as one can soon find out the birds' delicacy. A piece of rock salt, or, if unavailable, a piece of household salt, put on a plate and placed



LIGHT OR CHUCK SHOW TIPPLER.

in pen or covered outlet, but kept clear of all droppings and dirt, is appreciated very much when feeding. Personally, I do not recommend hoppers unless it is imperative to use same when proper attention cannot be given, but just throw down in a clean place as much as the birds eat with a relish.

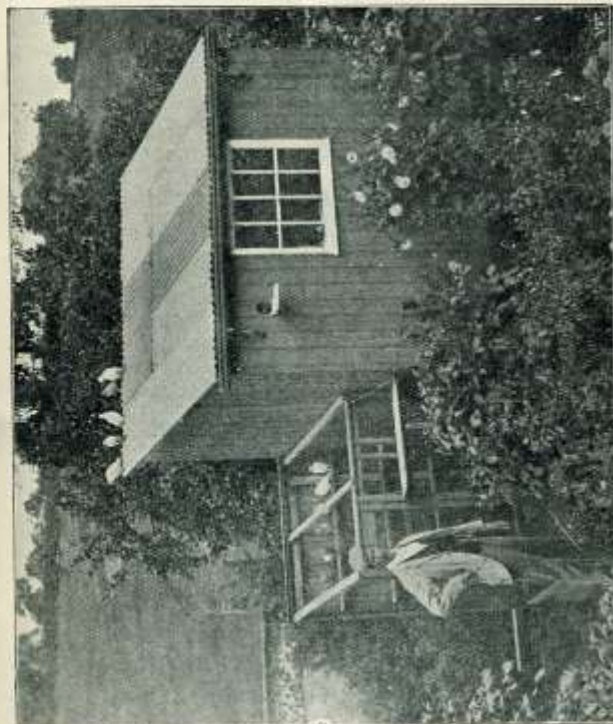
For exhibiting and getting your birds into condition you cannot beat good sound Tasmanian maple peas and tares, with a feed of canary seed now and again, which helps to tighten the bird up in feather. Nothing is worse than overfeeding to cause crop trouble and other ailments, and it is therefore wise to appreciate the necessity of grit, there being numerous mixtures on the market. If possible, keep your corn in a metal or earthenware receptacle, as if allowed to remain in sacks or paper bags a certain quantity is always dropped and attracts mice and other vermin, which are very troublesome in causing unrest amongst your birds; and, above all, try to keep the rats out of your pens. I prefer a solid stone pan or dish for corn to feed the birds, which helps to keep the beak nice and short.

PART II.

The Flying Tippler.

THIS popular variety is a most attractive pigeon, very interesting for flying, also Show purposes, and can be made a most delightful hobby, either for long-time, high flying or in the Show pen. Of recent years classes have been put on at numerous Shows, including the Classics, and the entries at the Crystal Palace and also Birmingham are usually very gratifying. I notice at the Wales and West of England Tippler Show held recently there were sixty-eight entries in the Flying Tippler Cock class alone, although as in all varieties, including Utility Poultry, the judge can only pick out the likeliest from appearance. However, the main object of this section of my book is intended to apply to the high and long flying propensities of the Tippler pigeon, and I will do my best to give an interesting outline which I trust will be useful and educating to anyone desirous of taking up this hobby. I can heartily recommend same as being in addition an interesting one, also to those who have not deep pockets to invest in purchasing stock, inasmuch to be able to derive great benefit therefrom, as undoubtedly many happy hours may be spent with flying, breeding and showing, so that the fancier is occupied all the year round.

First, you must be a fancier who is born so, and after choosing your class of hobby purchase or obtain a suitable loft or pen, specially noting situation, locality and the like. Tipplers



MR. W. WORRALL'S TIPPLER LOFT AT CONGLETON.

In describing this picture Mr. Worrall writes: "There is no doubt that the position of position is one of importance in Tippler flying. The loft shown is 10 ft. high, and is built on a concrete foundation. The birds always settle on the roof of the loft, instead of on light bulbs, as is the case with many other lofts. The birds do not fly high for competition, but simply for my own amusement, although I have had many birds fly a very long time in open competition."