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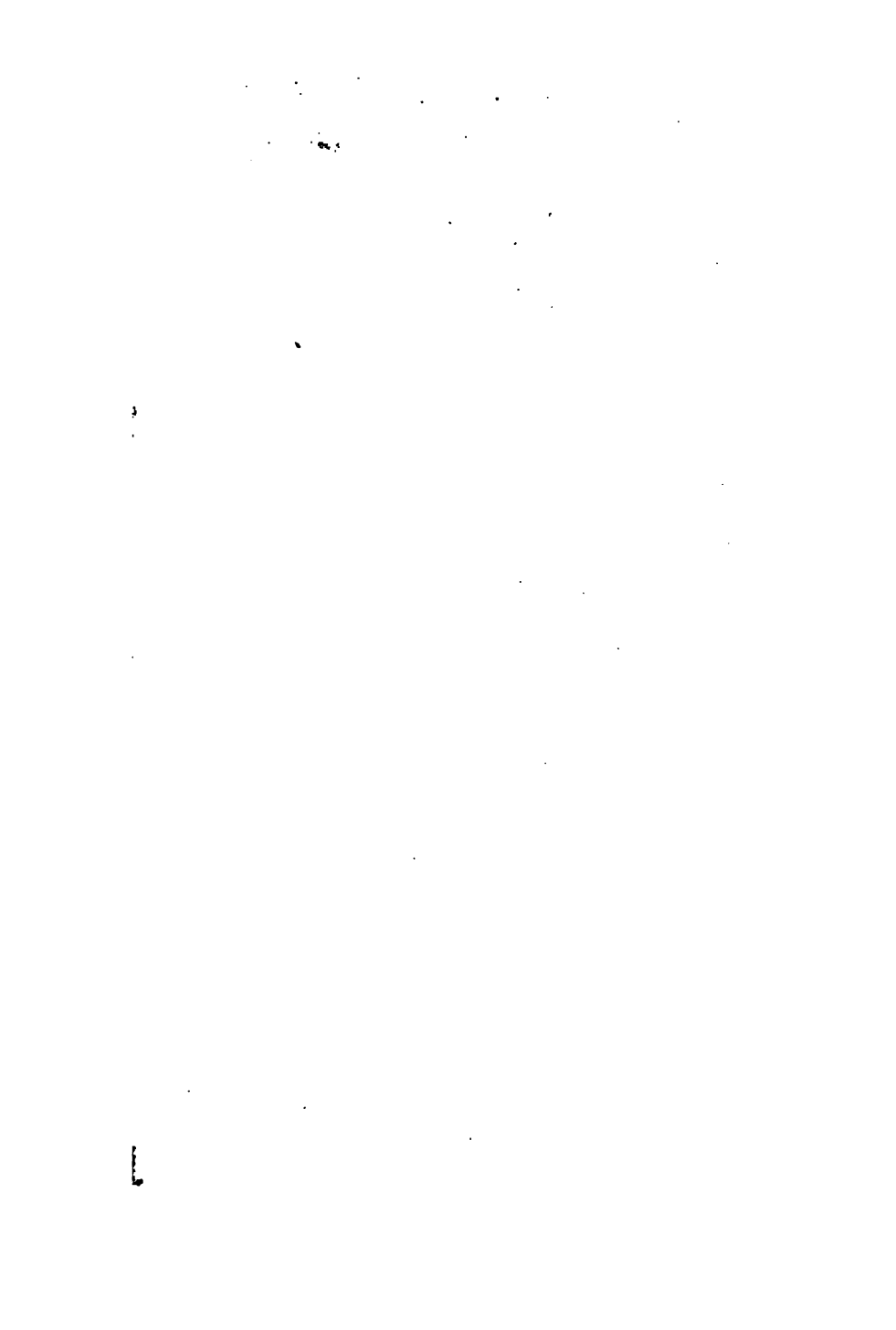


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J. A. Crowmitch





Frontispiece



A
Natural History

OF
English SONG-BIRDS,
AND

Such of the *Foreign* as are usually brought
over and esteem'd for their Singing.

To which are added,

Figures of the COCK, HEN, and Egg of
each Species, exactly copied from Nature,

By Mr. ELEAZAR ALBIN,

And curiously engraven on Copper.

ALSO

A particular Account how to order the
CANARY-BIRDS in Breeding; likewise their
Diseases and Cure.

The THIRD EDITION.

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Printed for C. WARE, at the *Eille and Sun*, on
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TO THE
R E A D E R.



SINGING Birds are so pleasant a Part of the Creation; whether we consider their Variety, Beauty, or Harmony; that the Animal World does not afford more agreeable Objects to the Eyes, nor none that so sweetly gratifies the Sense of Hearing: They were, undoubtedly, designed by the great Author of Nature, on Purpose to entertain and delight Mankind, who, for the Generality, are well pleased with these pretty innocent Creatures.

Therefore I thought I could not do a more acceptable Service for the Lovers of these sweet Choristers of the Woods, considering that it had never been yet done, I mean with such useful Improvements, than to furnish them with Instructions for preserving them in their Houses, because they cannot always be entertained with their melodious Musick in the Fields.

To which End, in a concise, methodical Manner, I have given the Description, Character, &c. of
each

To the READER.

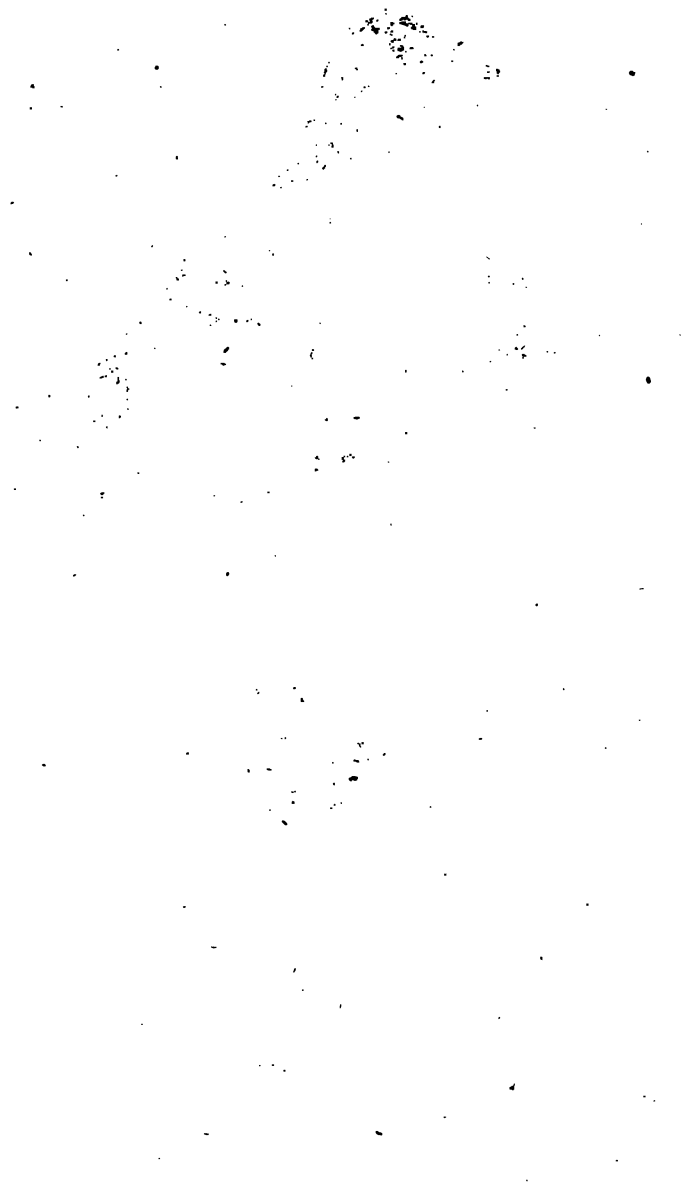
each Species; the Marks of Cock and Hen; the Time and Manner of Building their Nests; the Number, Colour, &c. of their Eggs; how to order and bring up the Young; and whatever else is either pleasant or necessary to be known concerning them.

And to render it still more useful and entertaining, there are added the Figures of the Cock, Hen, and Egg of each Sort, exactly copied from Nature. This last very pleasant, and suitable Addition, which is universally delightful to all Persons, is wanting in the Books that have been hitherto published on this Subject: Besides these, the Reader will find some Observations not to be met with in any Author. I do not say this to undervalue any other Man's Work; no, there are some good Performances of this Kind extant; and to which I own myself in some few Particulars a Debtor; and had they exhibited the Figures of the Birds, &c. as is here done, it would have anticipated my Design.

I shall observe nothing more concerning what has been done by others; and as to this Treatise, only wish that my Readers may receive the Satisfaction that was intended by the sincere Endeavours of their

Most Humble Servant,

A Lover of Birds.





Black-Bird Cock Hen and Egg



A

NATURAL HISTORY

O F

English SINGING-BIRDS.

*The Description and Character of the
Black-Bird.*

THIS is a Bird well known, being common in most, if not all the Counties in *England*; therefore needs not a particular Description. He is the largest Song-Bird that I know of, found in this Kingdom; and likewise one of the first that proclaims the welcome Spring, by his shrill harmonious Voice, as if he were the Harbinger of Nature, to awaken the rest of the feathered Tribe to prepare for the approaching Season.

B

son.

son: And by the sweet Modulation of his tuneful Accents, endeavours to delight the Hen, and allure her to submit to his Embraces, even before there are Leaves on the Trees, and whilst the Frosts are in the Fields; building their Nest the soonest of any Bird; having young Ones, commonly by the twenty-fifth of *March*, and sometimes by the Middle of that Month.

The Cock, when kept in a Cage. whistles and sings very delightfully all the Spring and Summer-Time: at least four or five Months in the Year; is a stout, hardy Bird; which, besides his own pleasant natural Note, may be taught to whistle, or play a Tune.

The Black-Bird, when wild in the Fields, feeds promiscuously upon Berries and Insects: 'Tis a solitary Bird, that for the most Part flies singly.

*The distinguishing Marks of the Cock
and Hen.*

THEY are not easily known by their Colour while young, but the blackest Bird generally proves a Cock: The *Irides*, or Circle, that circumvests the Eye in the young Cock Bird, is yellow; his Bill is black, and turns not perfectly yellow till he is near a Year old: The Bill of an old
Cock-

English SINGING-BIRDS. 3

Cock-Bird is of a deep Yellow; in the Hen the Tip and upper Part is black; the Mouth, in both, is yellow within: The Hen, and Cock-Birds are rather brown, or of a dark Ruffet, than black, and their Bellies of an Ash-Colour; but after he has mewed his Chicken Feathers, he becomes Cole-Black.

The Time and Manner of the Black-Bird's building her Nest, &c.

THIS Bird, as I observed before, breeds very soon in the Year; has young Ones by the End of *March*, or sooner: They build their Nest very artificially; the Outside of Moss, slender Twigs, Bents and Fibres of Roots, all very strongly cemented, and join'd together with Clay; plaistering the Inside also, and lining it with a Covering of small Straws, Bents, Hair, or other soft Matter; upon which she lays four or five Eggs, seldom more, of a bluish Green Colour, full of dusky Spots. They build pretty open, generally in a Hedge, near the Ground, and before there are many Leaves upon the Bushes, which so exposes their Nest, considering the Largeness of it, that it may be easily discovered.

The Cavity of a compleat Nest I measured, was two Inches and an Half deep;

B 2

Diameter

4 *A Natural HISTORY of*

Diameter at the Top, four Inches one Way, and five the other, being of an oblong Figure: It weighed thirteen Ounces: The Bird itself is in Length, from the Tip of the Bill to the End of the Tail, eleven, of which the Bill is one Inch, and the Tail four Inches long.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Black-Bird* has either four or five young Ones at a Breeding, hardly ever more or less; you may take them at twelve Days old, or sooner; they may be raised with little Trouble, taking Care to keep them clean, and feeding them with Sheep's Heart, or other lean Meat, that is not salted, cut very small, and mixed with a little Bread; and while young, give them their Meat moist, and feed them every two Hours, or thereabouts; when they are grown up, feed them with any Sort of Flesh Meat, raw or dressed, provided it be not salt; it will be rather better Food for them, if you mix a little Bread with it; when their Nest grows foul, take them out, and put them into a Cage or Basket, upon clean Straw; and when they can feed themselves, separate them.

He is a stout healthful Bird, not very subject to Disorders; but, if you find him sick

or





Song-Thrush, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

or droop at any Time, an House Spider or two will help him; and let him have a little Cochineal in his Water, which is very chearful and good. They love to wash and prune their Feathers; therefore, when they are fully grown up, set Water in their Cages for that Purpose.

It is to be remembered at all Times, to give your Birds wholesome good Food, never stale or sour, and to be ever mindful of keeping them clean; 'tis the best Means to make all Kinds of Birds thrive, by preventing many Diseases they are subject to; occasioned chiefly from being kept nasty, and with bad, unwholesome Food.

Black-Birds are not taken old, and tamed, but always brought up from the Nest.

Of the Song-Thrush.

The Description and Character.

THE common *Song-Thrush* is a little less than the *Black-Bird*: The upper Surface of the Body is of an Olive Colour, with a Mixture of Yellow in the Wings; the Breast yellowish, spotted with dusky Spots, and the Belly white.

There

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There are three or four other Sorts of *Thrusbes* found in *England*; as first, the great *Thrusb*, called the *Missel-Bird*, *Measse-Taw*, or *Sbrite*, which in the Colour and Spots of the Breast and Belly, agrees with the *Song-Thrusb*, but is a bigger Bird: He is very beautiful to look at, but not valued for Singing, therefore seldom kept in a Cage.

The second Sort, called the *Redwing*, *Swinepipe*, or *Wind-Thrusb*, is in Shape and Colour, so like the *Song-Thrusb*, that they are hard to be distinguished, only the latter hath more, and greater Spots on the Breast and Belly, and is somewhat bigger: This Kind is in no Esteem for Singing. It is a Bird of Passage, that shifts Places according to the Seasons of the Year; but whither it goes, is not to us perfectly known.

The third Sort is called the small *Heath-Thrusb*, from its building upon Heaths and Commons; he is of a darker Colour than any of the other of the *Thrusb* Kind, and by some valued for Singing; but as none of the Sorts are comparable to the common *Song-Thrusb*, at least, to my Fancy, nor so well known, I shall say no more of them, but of the *Song-Thrusb* only; which is a curious Bird, as well for the great Variety of his Notes, as his long Continuance in Song, which is, at least, nine Months in the Year. In the Beginning of the Spring, he sits on high
Trees,

Trees, and sings most sweetly, and is as delightful a Bird as a Person can desire to keep in a Cage; some of them, when they have been brought up from the Nest, have learnt the *Wood-Lark's*, *Nightingale's*, and other curious Birds Songs.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Cock and Hen of this Kind are so much alike in the Colour of their Feathers, and Shape of their Bodies, that, notwithstanding I have carefully examined them divers Times, could not discover any certain external Marks, whereby to know the one from the other: Yet, thus much I have discovered, which will appear to a nice Observer; in a full-feathered Bird, the dusky, or Olive Colour on his Back, &c. is somewhat darker than the Back, &c. of the Hen-Bird; and has a more glossy Cast; the Spots on his Breast and Belly seem darker, and brighter likewise, and rather more White appears on his Belly.

It is observable, that in the Cocks and Hens of all Kinds of Birds, where the Colours are the same in both, yet the Cock-Bird constantly excels the Hen in the Resplendency of his Feathers: In the *Song-Thrush*, in an old Bird, this Difference is apparent;

parent; but then we are not put to such Difficulties to know the Cock, he sufficiently discovers himself by his fine Song.

In young *Thrushes*, I would always chuse the sleekest and brightest Bird: When they begin to feed themselves, both Cocks and Hens will record: The Cock will get upon his Perch, and sing his Notes low, for some Time; the Hen will attempt to sing, but do it only by Jerks, and so disappoint your Expectation. At the latter End of the Summer, when their Moulting is over, the Cocks will break out strong in Song, and sing in Winter, as well as Summer.

The Time and Manner of the building her Nest.

THIS Bird breeds very early in the Spring, near as soon as the *Black-Bird*; she commonly has young Ones by the End of *March*, or Beginning of *April*. I saw a Nest of Young, about the fifth or sixth of *April* this Year, notwithstanding it has been a cold Spring, which were well feathered, and at least twelve Days old.

The *Thrush* builds in Woods or Orchards sometimes in a thick Hedge, near the Ground. The Outside of her Nest consists of fine soft green Moss, interwoven with dead Grass, Hay,

English SINGING-BIRDS. 9

Hay, &c. The Inside very curiously plaistered with Cow-Dung, not dawbed, as some have said, but with better Skill than many of our Plaisterers could do the same Work. *Note*, the *Black-Bird* always plaisters with Clay or Mud, this Bird always with Cow-Dung; the other lays a Covering of soft Stuff in the Inside to lay her Eggs upon; the *Thrush* lays hers upon the bare Inside or Plaistering, but not till it is thoroughly dry; five or six in Number, of a bluish green Colour, speckled with a few small black Spots, chiefly at the biggest End.

The Hollow of a compleat Nest I measured, was two Inches and a Half deep; the Diameter of the Inside at the Top four Inches; it was exactly round, and the whole Nest weighed one Ounce and three Quarters.—I examined two more at the same Time, which were nearly of the same Dimensions with this, but in Weight, one three Ounces, the other three and an Half. The Length of a full-grown Bird, from the Point of the Bill, to the End of the Tail, is nine Inches; of which the Bill is one, and the Tail three and a Half; therefore, allowing for Tail, Bill, and Head, which always lie out when she sits in her Nest, the Cavity is just fitted to receive her Body. The same I have observed of the Nests of some other Birds; especially such as build with Sides, and make deep Cavi-

ties. The Bird stands within Side, when she is at Work, and makes her own Body the Rule of her Dimensions, in building.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Song-Thrush* has five or six young Ones at a Breeding; they may be taken at twelve, or fourteen Days old, or sooner if it be mild Weather; they must be kept warm and clean, and fed with raw Meat, Bread, and Hemp-Seed bruised; the Meat cut small, and the Bread a little wet, and then mixed together: Feed them once in about two Hours; you must be sure to keep them very neat and clean, take their Dung away every Time you feed them: When their Nest grows very foul, take them out, and put them in clean Straw; and when they are pretty well feathered, put them in a large Cage with two or three Perches in it, and dry Moss or Straw at the Bottom. When they are grown up, you may feed them with any Thing of Flesh Meat, boil'd, raw, or roasted, provided it be not salt; or you may by Degrees intirely wean them of Flesh, and give them only Bread and Hemp-Seed; but I approve of Flesh, mixt with Bread, as the best Food. Give them fresh Water twice a Week to wash themselves; otherwise they will not thrive: If they are kept dirty, it will give them





Starling, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

English SINGING-BIRDS. II

them the Cramp, which they are very subject to. Good Victuals, Water, and clean Lodging, is the best Means to prevent it.

The *Thrush*, when in the Fields, feeds on Insects and Snails, as also Berries of White Thorn and Mistletoe.

Of the Starling.

The Description and Character.

THE *Starling* is near as big as the *Black-Bird*, and in Shape, very much like that Bird. It does not sing naturally, but has a wild, screaming, uncouth Note; yet for his Aptness in imitating Man's Voice, and speaking articulately, and his learning to whistle divers Tunes, is highly valued as a very pleasant Bird; and when well taught, will sell for a great deal of Money, five Guineas or more.

They are gregarious Birds, living and flying together in great Flocks: They company also with *Redwings* and *Fieldfares*; yet, they do not fly away with them, but abide with us all the Year.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THERE is a Mark peculiar to the Cock of this Kind, whereby he may be known from the Hen, whilst young. Under

his Tongue he has a black Stroak, very plain to be seen if you open his Mouth, which the Hen hath not, or, at least, so faint, that 'tis hardly visible; but the first Time the Cock moults his Feathers, he loses that black Stroak: He may then be known from the Hen by his Colours, in the Beauty of which he much excels her. His Breast has a Cast of Green, Red, Purple, &c. else the Feathers all over his Body are black, with a blue and purple Gloss, varying, as it is variously exposed to the Light; only the Tips of the Feathers on his Head, Neck, and Breast are yellowish; and on the Belly, &c. white: All his Spots and Colours are brighter than those of the Hen. The Bill of the Cock is of a pale Yellow, inclining to White; in the Hen, dusky.

The Time, &c. of the Starling's Building her Nest.

THIS Bird usually breeds in *May*, has young Ones fit to take towards the End of that Month, sometimes by the Middle of it. They build their Nest in the Holes of Towers, Pidgeon-Houses, Trees, &c. The Goodness of these Birds does not depend upon the Places where they breed, though some have given the Preference to one Sort,
and

and some to the other; for my Part, I could never find such a Difference as to esteem one Sort before the other, for the same Birds may build in any of those Places, as they find it most convenient for them. She lays four or five Eggs, lightly tinged with a greenish Blue.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Starling* has four or five young Ones at a Breeding; they may be taken when double Pen-feathered, which is about ten Days old; taking the same Care in keeping them very clean and warm, as was directed in the *Black-Bird* and *Thrush*: You may put them in a Basket in clean Straw, and bring them up with the same Meat, and after the same Manner as young *Black-Birds*, feeding them every two Hours, five or six small Pieces at a Time; let them have enough, but never overload the Stomachs of young Birds, it does them more Harm than Good. Every Time you feed, or take them in Hand, you may talk to them what you would have them learn; they are apt Birds, and will take it presently. To slit their Tongues, as many People advise and practise, that the Birds, as they say, may talk the plainer, is of no Service;
say,

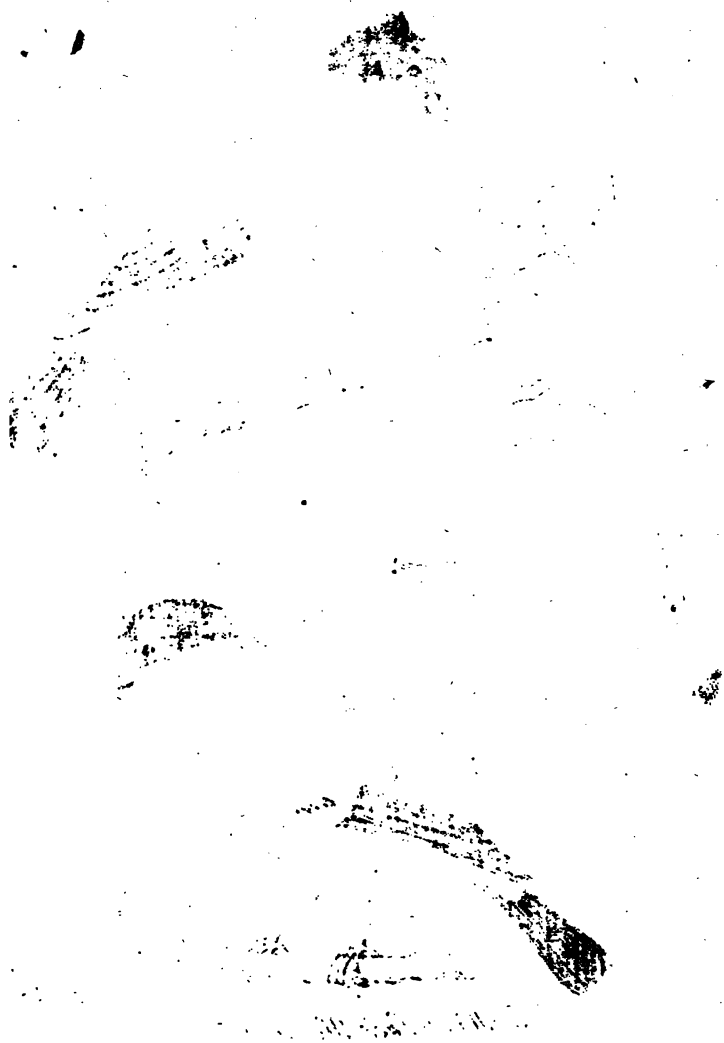
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they will talk as well without, as I have found by Experience; as will likewise *Magpies*, and other talking Birds. When they can feed themselves, put them in a large Cage with clean Straw, or Moss at the Bottom, and give them sometimes clean Water to wash themselves in; this is the most sure Method to have good healthful Birds, such as will reward your Trouble in bringing them up. The *Starling*, when wild, feeds upon Beetles, Worms, and other Insects.

The Length of a full-grown Bird, from the Tip of his Bill to the End of his Tail, is nine Inches; of which the Bill is an Inch and a Quarter, and the Tail three Inches long; and, when in Flesh, weighs about three Ounces.

The Bird is naturally hardy and healthful; but when kept in a Cage, is subject to the Cramp, Fits, &c. sometimes it seizes him so suddenly, that he will fall down from his Perch, and beat himself to Death presently; a Spider, or Meal-Worm is a good Remedy against it, giving him two or three at a Time, twice or thrice a Week. If you give him good Meat and Drink, as I said by the *Black-Bird*, and keep him clean, it will prevent his Fits, or any other Disorder, better than any Thing else that I know of.

Of





Bullfinch, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

*Of the Bullfinch.**The Description and Character.*

BULLFINCHES are so called from their Heads, which are black, and for the Proportion of their Bodies, large: In some Places in *England*, they are called *Nopes*, in others, *Thick-bills*, and in some *Hoops*: This last Name they have, probably, from their wild hooping Sort of a Note. They are very docile Birds, the Hen learning after the Pipe or Whistle, as well as the Cock, having no Song of their own, but what is taught them, in which they excel most Birds; and the peculiar Rarity of these Birds is, that they never forget what they have once learnt, tho' they hang among ever so many Birds: Some have been taught to speak several Words at Command: 'Tis a Bird much esteemed in *England*, both for Beauty and Singing; and deservedly in my Judgment; for, in the former, he equals, and the latter, when well taught, excels all small Birds; they have been frequently sold from five to ten Guineas a Bird.

These Birds delight to feed upon the Buds of Fruit Trees, such as the Apple, Pear, Peach, and other Garden Trees; of which they only take the blowing Buds, and by that

Means

Means do great Damage to the Gardeners; who, therefore, hate and destroy them, as a great Pest of their Gardens. They say, in some Part of the Kingdom, a Reward is given by the Church-Wardens for every *Bullfinch* that's killed; if so, that may be assigned as one Reason of their Scarcity; being less common than most other Singing Birds that breed with us.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Cock is in Bigness equal to the Hen, but hath a flatter Crown, and excels her in Beauty of his Colours; a lovely Scarlet, or Crimson, adorns his Breast; the Feathers on the Crown of the Head, and those that compass the Bill, are of brighter Black than those of the Hen: If both are seen together, the one may very easily be known from the other; the Colours in the Cock being much more resplendent than in the Hen; but whilst the Birds are young, it is more difficult to distinguish them: One of the surest Ways is, to pull off a few Feathers from their Breasts when they are about three Weeks old, and in about ten or twelve Days after, you will perceive the Feathers to come where you have pulled, of a curious Red, if a Cock; if a Hen, they will
 { a palish Brown. *The*

The Time, Manner, &c. of her building.

THE *Bullfinch* breeds late in the Spring; seldom has young Ones before the End of *May*, or Beginning of *June*: She builds in an Orchard, Wood, or Park, where there are Plenty of Trees, or on Heaths: Her Nest is not very common to be found; 'tis an ordinary mean Fabrick, made with seemingly little Art: She lays four or five Eggs, of a bluish Colour, spotted at the biggest End with large dark brown, and faint reddish Spots.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

YOU must not take these Birds too young; let them be well feathered first, at least twelve, or fourteen Days old; keep them warm and clean, feed them every two Hours, from Morning until Night, giving them little at a Time: Their Meat must be Rape-Seed soaked in clean Water, eight or ten Hours; then scalded, strained, and bruised, mixt with an equal Quantity of white Bread soaked in fair Water, boiled with a little Milk to a thick Consistency: Make but little at a Time, but let them have fresh every Day, it being apt to sour in two Days, and such Meat will spoil the Birds: When they begin to feed themselves, break them from this soft Meat as soon as you can; then give them

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Rape and Canary Seed, the same as you do the *Linnet*, but more of the former than the latter. If at any Time you perceive them out of Order, put a Blade of Saffron in their Water; and you may try them with the *Wood-Lark's* Meat, or fine Hemp-Seed, but keep mostly to Rape, with a little Canary-Seed mix'd with it.

You must remember often to pipe, whistle, or talk to them, whilst they are young, what you are minded they should learn, and you will find them soon take it.

A *Bullfinch*, at full Growth, is six Inches long, from Point of Bill to the End of the Tail, of which the Tail is two Inches: In Weight thirteen Drachms.

Of the Goldfinch,

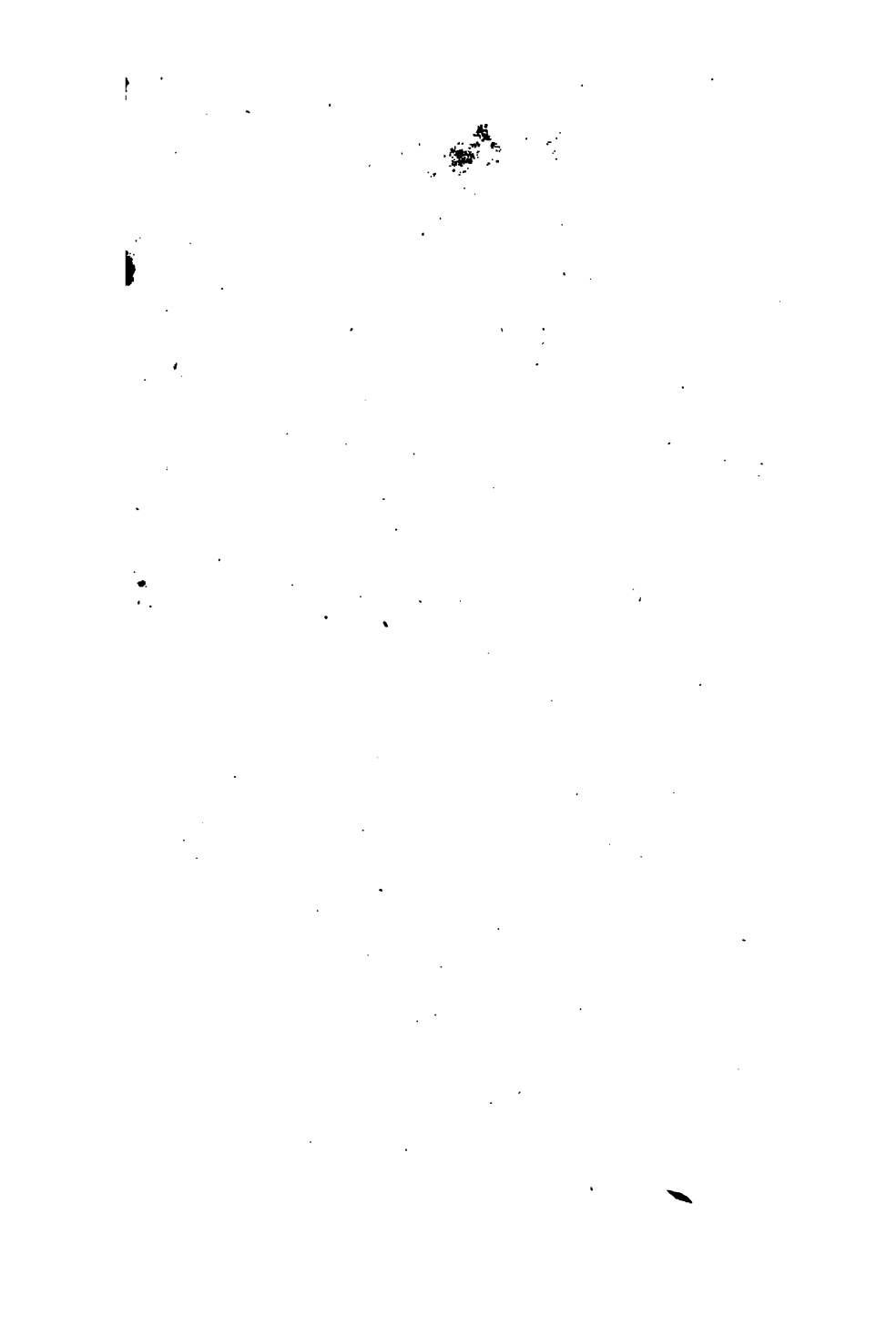
Which in some Places, from its feeding in Winter Time on the Seeds of Thistles, is called Thistlefinch.

The Description and Character.

IT is every where in *England* well known, and highly esteemed both for Singing and for the Elegancy of its Colours, being certainly the most beautiful and finest-feathered of all Cage-Birds: A Ring of curious Scarlet-coloured Feathers encompasses the Fore-part
of



Goldfinch, Cock, Hen, and Egg.



English SINGING-BIRDS. 19

of his Head, or Basis of the Bill; and from the Eyes to the Bill on each Side, is drawn a black Line; the Jaws are white, the Top of the Head black, from which a broad black Line is produced on both Sides, almost to the Neck; the hinder Part of the Head is white; the Neck and Fore-part of the Back are of a reddish Ash-colour; the Rump, Breast, and Sides of the same, but a little paler; the Belly whitish; the Wings and Tail black, only the Tips of the principal Feathers in both are white; besides, the Wings are adorned with a most beautiful transverse Stroak of Yellow or Gold-colour. I should not have been so particular in describing the Colours of this Bird, but I think the great Variety that Nature has painted it with, wherein it excells all small Birds, at least what are found in these Parts of the World, make it deserving of it; yet, by reason of Age, Sex, or other Accidents, the *Goldfinch* sometimes varies from these Colours.

They are of a mild and gentle Nature, as may even thence appear, that presently after they are caught, without using any Art or Care, they will fall to their Meat and Drink; nor are they so affrighted at the Presence of a Man as most other Birds are wont to be, nor very much troubled at their Imprisonment in a Cage; for, if they have continued there a good while, they like it so well, that though

you let them loose, they will not fly away; but when scared, fly directly to their Cage for Shelter, as I have proved by Experience.

They are called in some Places, *Draw-Waters*, from their Aptness to learn to draw their Water when they want to drink, in a little Ivory Bucket, fastened to a small Chain, made for that Purpose: 'Tis a pretty Sight to see with what Dexterity these little Creatures will pull up their Bucket, drink, and throw it down again; and lift up the Lid of a small Box, or Bin, with their Bill, to come at their Meat, &c. They are wonderfully delighted with viewing themselves in a Glass, fixed to the Back of their Bucket-Board, where they will sit upon their Perch, pruning and dressing themselves with the greatest Care imaginable, often looking in the Glass, and placing every Feather in the nicest Order; no Lady can take greater Pleasure, or be more nice in dressing herself, than this little beautiful Bird is in rectifying all Disorders in his Plume, not suffering a Feather to lay amiss.

The *Goldfinch* is a long-lived Bird, that will sometimes reach to the Age of twenty Years: Mr. *Willoughby* makes mention of one that lived twenty-three Years. They are Birds that fly in Flocks, or Companies; and when at Liberty, delights to feed upon the Seeds of Thistle, Teasel, Hemp, Dock, &c.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Feathers on the Ridge of the Wing in the Cock are Cole-black, quite up to the Shoulder, whereas in the Hen Bird, though they appear black, are of a grey, or dusky Ash-colour, when compared to those of the Cock: He is browner on the Back and Sides of the Breast; the Red, Yellow, and in short, all his Colours are much brighter than those of the Hen: These are constant, infallible Marks, by which the Cock may be known from the Hen, either old or young: Besides, the Hen hath a smaller Note, and sings not so much.

The Time, Manner, &c. of building their Nest.

THE *Goldfinch* begins to build in *April*, when the Fruit-Trees are in Blossom: As they excel all our small Birds in Beauty of Feathers, so do they likewise in Art: Their Nest is not only very small, but exceeding pretty; the Outside consists of very fine Moss, curiously interwoven with other soft Bedding; the Inside lined with delicate fine Down, Wool, &c. She lays six or seven white Eggs, speck'd and mark'd with a reddish Brown. To find their Nest is not very

easy, for they generally build in Fruit-Trees, viz. Apple, Pear, Plumb, &c. but most commonly in the Apple, pretty high upon the Branches, where either the Blossom or Leaves intercept our Sight; and at such a Time, when we cannot come at them without the Hazard of damaging the Bloom, or young Fruit. I have known these Birds very often to build in the Elder-Tree; and sometimes in Thorns and Hedges; but not near so common as in Fruit-Trees.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Goldfinch* has six or seven young Ones at a Breeding; they are tender Birds, and therefore should not be taken too soon; let them be pretty well feathered first; they will not be fullen, like the Young of many other Birds, by staying too long in the Nest; when you take them, prepare their Meat after this Manner: Soak white Bread in fair Water, strain it, and then boil it with a little Milk, till 'tis as thick as Hasty-pudding, adding to it a little Flour of Canary-Seed; with this Meat feed them every two Hours, or oftner, giving them but little at a Time, two or three small Bits only; begin to feed them about Sun-rising, and continue after this Manner till Sun-setting: Let them have fresh Victuals every Day, or every other Day.

Day at farthest; when you have fed them a Month, or thereabouts, begin to break them from this soft Meat, by giving them a little Canary-Seed, and soft Meat besides; when you find they feed pretty freely upon the Seed, keep them constantly to that Diet; tho' they will eat Hem-Seed, and some other Kinds of Seed, yet I never found it agree so well with them as the Canary.

If a young *Goldfinch* be brought up under the *Canary-Bird*, the *Wood-Lark*, or any other fine singing Bird, he will take their Song very readily: I am told of a Lady that has one of these Birds, at this present Time, that will talk very finely.

A Cock-Bird, bred from the Nest, will couple with a Hen *Canary-Bird*, and produce a Bird between both Kinds; partaking of the Song, and Colours of both.

The Length of a full-grown Bird, from the Tip of his Bill to the End of his Tail, is five Inches and a Half; of which the latter is two, and the former a little more than Half an Inch long; when in Flesh the Bird weighs about an Ounce.

This, as I said before, is a long-lived and very healthful Bird, that is seldom out of Order; but when I find him droop, I give him Saffron in his Water; if he has a Scouring, crumble a little dry Chalk in his Cage, or among his Seed, or stick a Bit betwixt the

Wires

Wires of his Cage, and Gravel at the Bottom, and try him with a little Thistle-Seed, or other Seeds which they delight to feed upon when wild: The first may be found in the great Thistle, at the Bottom of a white Down.

These Birds are taken almost at any Time of the Year, either with Lime-Twigs, or the Clap-Net, in great Numbers; the young Flight in *June, July, or August*; but the best Time for catching them is about *Michaelmas*: They frequent the Fields where the Thistle, and those other Seeds grow, as mentioned before: They are easily caught, being of so gentle and familiar a Nature, and will both feed and sing presently; when you first take them, you may give them Hemp-Seed, or some of the same they love to feed upon in the Fields; you may soon bring them to feed on the Canary, which is more wholesome, and agrees better with them than Hemp-Seed.





Chaffinch, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

Of the Chaffinch.

The Description and Character.

THE *Chaffinch* is a stout, hardy, well known Bird; being common almost in every Tree or Hedge; of the Bigness of the *Bullfinch*; lavish in his Song, and when brought up from the Nest, or Branchers, will sing six or seven Months in the Year; the wild, not above three Months; and chiefly in breeding Time. Some of these Birds prove good and valuable, but the greater Part not worth keeping.

'Tis a Custom among the Bird-men, when they want to learn the *Chaffinch* a Song, to blind him when he is about three or four Months old; which is done by closing up his Eyes with a Wire made almost red-hot, because, as they say, he will be more attentive, and learn the better; but I am sure it would be much better never to confine them in Cages, than purchase their Harmony by such Usage. I think it is enough to deprive these little innocent Creatures of Liberty for our Pleasure and Entertainment; but to put out their Eyes to encrease it, is exceedingly barbarous. If what they assign for this, is true, yet the Practice is cruel, and what no

one, who has any Tenderness in his Nature, would ever be guilty of. This poor Bird, besides the Pain of the first Operation, and what he suffers before, to prepare him for it, by being kept in Darkness till he can find his Meat, &c. and the Misery that follows for a Fortnight, or more, is sometimes tortured a second Time, because, perhaps, he has rubbed his Eyes open again, or the Cruelty was too favourably performed.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Male of this Kind may be distinguished from the Female, at ten or twelve Days old; the Difference is very plain, if you view them together: I have a Nest of young Ones before me at this Time, of that Age; the Cock-Bird has a great deal more White in his Wing than the Hen, particularly on his Pinnion; his Breast is remarkably redder, and the Feathers of the whole Bird of a higher and brighter Colour than the Hen's. In an old Bird, the Head of the Cock is bluish, the Back of a reddish Brown, with a Mixture of Ash-colour or Green; the Breast of a fine Red; and the Belly under the Tail white. The Colours of the Hen are not so bright and lively; her Rump is green, Back not so brown, and the Belly not red,

red, inclines to a dirty Kind of Green; the Breast is also of a duller Colour, more upon the Grey.

The Time and Manner of Building their Nest, &c.

THE *Chaffinch* breeds in *May*, and has young Ones the Beginning of that Month. She builds near the Top of an high Hedge, or on the Branches in the Side of a Tree: Her Nest is the prettiest of all small Birds, excepting the *Goldfinch's*, which, I think, excels it in Beauty: The Outside is green Moss, small Sticks, withered Grass, Horse and Cow Hair, Wool, Feathers, &c. the Inside lined with Feathers, Hair, Wool, &c. making an exceeding soft Bed for her Young. The Inside, or Cavity of the Nest, is an Inch and three Quarters deep; the Diameter two Inches and a Half; and notwithstanding the Bottom and Sides of this curious Fabrick, were near an Inch thick, the whole Weight of a compleat Nest was no more than seven Drams. Another Nest, whose Dimensions agreed with this, was two Drams lighter. The Bird itself, when fully grown, weighs about fourteen Drams: Its Length from the End of the Bill, to the End of the Tail, is six Inches; of which the

latter is two and a Half long. She lays usually four Eggs, but sometimes five, of a whitish Colour, spotted with a few large reddish brown Spots, with a few small Specks and Streaks at the biggest End, of the same Colour.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Chaffinch* has commonly but four young Ones at a Beeding; you may take them when they are about ten Days old, and feed them as you do the *Goldfinch* or *Linnet*; they are hardy Birds, that may be easily raised: And when they are out of Order, apply the same Things as you do to those Birds when sick.

These Birds are taken with *Clap-Nets* in great Plenty, in *June* and *July*, especially the young Flight, which we call *Branchers*, when they come to drink at their Watering-Place, &c. therefore 'tis hardly worth the Trouble of bringing them from the Nest, though some that are bred under the sweet Song *Chaffinch*, sometimes prove very good Birds





Green-Bird Lark, Hen, and Egg.

Of the Greenfinch.

Green-Linnet, *or, as it is commonly called, the Green-Bird.*

The Description and Character.

IT is a little bigger than the *Chaffinch*, of a strong, hardy Nature: They are frequently kept in Cages, but not much esteemed for Singing; they are more valued for their learning to ring the Bells in a Cage contrived for that Purpose: Tho' some of them, if brought up from the Nest, will learn to pipe, whistle, and the Song of most other Birds.

At the Beginning of Winter, and in hard Weather, they gather in Flocks, and may be taken with the *Clap-Nets* in great Numbers.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

HIS Head and Back are green, the Edges of the Feathers greyish; and the Middle of the Back hath something of a Chestnut-Colour intermix'd: The Fore-part of his Head, Neck, and Breast, quite down to his Belly, and Rump, are of a deep yellowish Green; the lower Belly inclining to whitish: The
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THE HISTORY of

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Of the Nest and Manner of their Build-

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Linnets, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

the Tail, is six Inches and a Half; the Bill is half an Inch; and the Tail two and a Quarter. Its Weight is about sixteen Drams.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

SHE has five or six young Ones at a Breeding; they may be taken at ten Days old, and brought up with the same Food and Management as *Linnetts*, or other Birds of the *Finch* Kind; they are not very tender, only keep them clean, and there is no Fear but they will thrive. And after all, I cannot recommend them for pleasant Cage Birds. If you regard his Colours, he is as finely feathered as most Birds; and in an Aviary makes as pretty a Show as the best of them.

He is seldom sick; but when he is, give him what you give *Linnetts* or *Chaffinches*.

Of the common Linnet.

The Description and Character.

FOR the Sweetness of its Singing, the *Linnet* is so much esteemed, that by many Persons, he is thought to excel all small Birds: He has certainly a curious fine Note, little inferior to the best of Birds; he may be taught likewise to pipe, whistle, or the Song of any other fine Bird; but as his own

is so good, that Trouble is unnecessary; the natural Note of any fine Song Bird, to my Fancy, is ever to be preferred; but where the Bird has but an indifferent Song of his own, then to learn him to pipe, whistle, &c. is pleasant, and well worth the Trouble. He is pretty apt in Learning, if you bring him up from the Nest, and will take the *Wood-Lark's* Song to Perfection, or that of *Canary* Birds.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

YOU may know the Cock-Bird, either old or young, by these two Marks; first, the Feathers on his Back are much browner than those of the Hen; second, by the White of his Wing. Take your *Linnet*, when the Wing-Feathers are grown, and stretch out his Wing, holding his Body fast with the other Hand, and then observe the White upon three or four Feathers; if it appears clear and bright, and reaches up to the Quills, it is a sure Sign of a Cock-Bird; for the White in the Wing of the Hen is much less, and fainter.

The Time and Manner of their Building.

THE *Linnet* has young Ones by the End of *April*, or Beginning of *May*; builds commonly in a thick Bush or Hedge; I have seen her in both black and white Thorn; she likewise

likewise builds among Furze-Bushes, &c. making a small pretty Nest: The Outside of Bents, dry'd Weeds, and other stubby Matter; and the Bottom all matted together: The Inside of fine soft Wool; or Cotton, mixed with downy Stuff gathered from dry'd Plants, with a few Horse Hairs, exceeding neat and warm. The Cavity of this Nest was one Inch deep; Diameter three Inches, and the Weight five Drams. The Nest here described, was taken with young Ones in a Furze, *May* the ninth, this present Year. I believe the Nest which the *Linnet* builds in a Hedge, differs from this in the Materials; I had not an Opportunity now of examining both. She lays either four or five white Eggs, with fine red Specks, especially at the blunt End. The Bird, including Bill and Tail, is five Inches and a Half long, of which the former is Half an Inch, the latter two and a Quarter; in Weight ten Drams.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Linnet* has four or five young Ones at a Breeding; they may be taken at ten Days old, or sooner; they will learn the Song of another Bird the better for being took young; but be sure to keep them very warm, and feed them once in two Hours,

from six in the Morning, till six or seven at Night: Prepare their Meat as was directed by the *Bullfinch*, viz. Rape-Seed soaked in Water eight or ten Hours; then scalded, strained, and bruised, mingled with an equal Quantity of white Bread, soaked in fair Water, strained and boiled with a little Milk, as I said before, to a thick Consistency; let them have fresh every Day, because sour Meat will sling the Birds into a Scouring, which often brings Death; when they begin to feed themselves, set scalded Rape-Seed in their Cages, to wean them from the Bread and Milk as soon as possible, because, sometimes feeding too long upon soft Food, will make them rotten: It will be a Month or six Weeks before they will be able to crack their Seeds, and live entirely upon hard Meat. In the mean while, for Change of Diet, you may give them some of the *Wood-Lark's*, or other Birds Victuals. There are other Sorts of Food made use of in bringing up young *Linnet's*, but this is proved to answer as well as any.

The Linnet's Diseases and their Cures.

THIS is a very healthful Bird; I have known them kept many Years without ailing any Thing: But sometimes he is troubled with Melancholy, occasioned from a Swelling at the End of his Rump, which,
if

if ripe, you may with a Needle let out the Corruption, and anoint the Part with the Ointment made of fresh Butter and Capon's Grease, and feed him for two or three Days with the Seeds and Leaves of Lettice, or Beets, or the Seeds of Melon chopt in Pieces, which he will eat very greedily; and when you find him to mend, take the Melon Seeds, &c. away, and give him his old Diet again: You may put into his Water a Blade of Saffron, and white Sugar-Candy for a Week or more, till you perceive the Bird to be entirely recovered.

The Disease this Bird is most troubled with, is a Scouring, occasioned by bad Seeds, and many Times for Want of Water. There are three Sorts of this Distemper; the first very thin, and with a black Substance in the Middle, which is not very dangerous. The second is between a Black and a White, but not so thin as the other, but very clammy and sticking; this is worse than the former. It is recovered by giving the Bird some Melon-Seed shred; Lettice-Seeds, and Beet-Seeds bruised; and in his Water put Liquorice or Saffron. The third and worst Sort of Scouring is the white clammy, which is dangerous and mortal, if not looked after in Time. For this, give him first Flax-Seeds, taking away all other Seeds; then give him Plan-

tain-Seeds, if green, otherwise they will do him no Good; For Want of Plantain-Seeds, give him some of the Leaves shred small, or a little bruised Hemp-Seed; putting into his Water, as before, Sugar-Candy, Liquorice, or a Blade or two of Saffron: You may give the Bird now and then a small Matter of seeded Chick-Weed, and a little Chalk. You must be diligent at the first to observe him when he is sick, that so he may have a Stomach to eat: For this third and worst Sort of Scouring, if it be not taken at the first Appearance, it immediately causeth him to droop, and in two or three Days his Stomach will be quite gone, and then all Medicines are useles.

Linnets are taken with *Clap-Nets* in *June*, *July* and *August*; and likewise *Flight-Birds* about *Michaelmas* in great Plenty, by laying the Nets near where the Birds come to drink, or feed; or any Spot of Ground they frequent.

As you catch the Birds, put them into what you call a store Cage, made for that Use, and give them some of the same Seed you find them feeding upon, and put into the Cage likewise fine Hemp-Seed ground or bruised; feed them after this Manner for two or three Days, setting them where they will not be disturbed, and they will soon grow tame; then you may cage them single,

in

in Back Cages, or any other, not too big; and feed them with Rape and Canary-Seed, which agrees the best with them of any Seed.

Of the Twite.

The Description and Character.

THE *Twite* is in Colour and Make something like the *Linnet*, but less; he has a very short Bill, and dark, or blackish Legs; the Cock has a curious red Spot upon his Rump, which the Hen hath not. 'Tis a Bird vastly brisk and merry, that's always a singing, therefore they hang him among other Birds, to provoke them to sing. They do not breed in *England*, that I know of, but come here in Winter, and go away again in the Spring; but what Place they come from, or whither they go, to us is unknown: The Bird-catchers take them as they do *Linnets*, &c. They eat Rape and Canary-Seed, but love the Canary best: 'Tis a pretty familiar, gentle-natured Bird, well worth keeping.

I am just now told by a Gentleman, curious in such Enquiries, that the *Twite* is common

men in some Parts of France, and is called there by a Name, which with us signifies the letter *L*: and that its Egg is like the Egg of that Bird, but less.

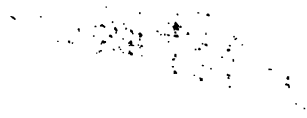
Of the Sky-Lark.

The Description and Character.

THE Cock *Sky-Lark* is as good a Song-Bird as moit this Land produces: He is vastly stout and lavith in his Song; but thought by some People, too loud and harsh. I must own, tho' he has a great many fine Notes, they are not so melodious as the *Wood-Lark's*, which in Variety and Softness, much excels him, and to my Fancy, all small Birds, without Exception; but that valuable Bird is exceeding tender, very subject to the Cramp and other Diseases, that he can be kept but a short Time in a Cage; two or three Years we count a great while: I don't deny but sometimes they reach beyond that Date; yet the far greater Number make their Period a great deal sooner; whereas the *Sky-Lark* is a long-lived, healthful Bird, that will reach fifteen or twenty Years; I have heard of several which have lived to that Age, and
 sung



Sky-Lark, Cock, Hen, and Egg.



fung stoutly all that Time; therefore, considering the Stateliness and Beauty of this Bird; his great Freeness in singing his pleasant harmonious Notes, for at least eight Months in the Year, and the Time he may be kept in a Cage, with Care, is highly deserving of the Character I have given him, and worthy the Esteem of all Lovers of Birds. If you can bring a young one up under some fine *Song-Lark*, 'tis a Way to have a very valuable Bird; but if you suffer him to hear other Birds, he will be apt to take their Notes, whether good or bad, to which no Bird is more subject.

To know the Cock from the Hen.

TO distinguish one from the other in this Kind, is no easy Matter; and about which there are various Opinions, but hardly one that can be depended upon: They say, the Bird that sets up his Feathers on his Crown, is certainly a Cock; and that the longest Heel Bird is another sure Sign, and some say, by two white Feathers in the Tail: This is all but guess Work, that sometimes proves right, and sometimes wrong. I am told, the biggest and longest bodied Bird never fails of proving a Cock; I can't say that I ever made the Observation myself, nor do I pretend

pretend to know a Cock Bird of this Kind till he is about a Month old; when he will begin to record his Notes very distinctly, like an old Bird, but low and inwardly; if you hear him do that, you can't well be deceived. When they are grown up, and fully feathered, that general Remark, in some Measure, will hold good, that the highest coloured Bird is the Cock; for whoever observes them together may perceive the *Cock-Lark* to be something browner upon the Back; of a more yellowish Cast on the Throat and Breast, and the Feathers whiter upon the Belly.

The Time and Manner of building their Nest, &c.

THE *Sky-Lark* has young Ones by the End of *April*, or Beginning of *May*. She builds her Nest, such as it is, for she uses but very little Stuff about it, only with a few Bents, or such like Materials, always upon the Ground, or in a Hole made by the Foot of a Horse, the Wheel of a Cart, &c. either in Corn-Fields of any Sort, or in Pasture of any Kind; and lays four or five brown Eggs, almost the Colour of a Clod of Earth, thickly speck'd, as the Figure represents, with brownish Specks.

Of

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THESSE Birds must be taken when about ten Days old; if you let them alone longer, you run a great Hazard of losing them; I have known them quit their Nest in seven or eight Days, when they have been disturbed, especially if the old Ones see you look at their Young, they will then intice them away of a sudden; and in rainy Weather, 'tis surprizing to see how young they will leave their Nest; I have been disappointed at such a Time, when I thought it almost impossible for them to get away; one would naturally think the Nest to be the best, and safest Place for them in such Weather; but so it is, I have remarked it often, that the Young of most, if not all Kinds of Birds, are nourished more, their Feathers grow faster, and sooner fly, or quit their Nests in wet, than in dry Weather.

When you have taken a Nest of Young, put them into a little Basket with some short clean Hay at the Bottom, cover and tie them down close and warm, and feed them with white Bread and Milk boil'd thick, mixed with about a third Part of Rape-Seed, soak'd, boil'd and bruised: Some bring them up with Sheep's Heart minced very fine, or other Flesh Meat; I cannot too often repeat the

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Care

42 *A Natural HISTORY of*

Care that is necessary in bringing up young Birds, in keeping them clean, feeding them regularly once in about two Hours, from Morning till Night with fresh and wholesome Food, as the principal Means of preserving them : In a Week's Time you may cage them in a large Cage, putting some Hay cut pretty short, or coarse Bran at the Bottom, turning or shifting it every Day ; order them after this Manner till they can feed themselves with dry Meat, *viz.* Bread, Egg, and Hemp-Seed, which they will do in about three Weeks or a Month. Remember to boil your Egg very hard, chop it fine, and mix it with an equal Quantity of Hemp-Seed, bruised while the Birds are young, but when they are able to crack the Seed, give it them whole, and a little Bread grated among it. You may then let them have a fresh Turf of Grass once or twice a Week, and sift some fine dry Gravel at the Bottom of the Cage, shifting it often, that it may not clog their Feet : For Change of Diet, you may sometimes give them a little of the Flesh Meat. After they have done Moulting, you may give them Bread, Egg, and whole Hemp-Seed every other Day, and a fresh Turf once a Week. As the Birds are of an hardy Nature, this careful Management will preserve them many Years.

This Bird at full Growth is six Inches and a Quarter long ; of which the Tail is three Inches,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

1953

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of June, 1953, in which you refer to my paper on the "Thermodynamic Properties of the Simple Lattice Gas" published in the JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS, Vol. 21, No. 1, p. 1, 1953.

I am sorry that I have not had time to reply to you more promptly. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the results of my paper. I am sure that you will find the results of interest.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
R. W. WOOD



The Twite, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

Inches, and the Bill three Quarters of an Inch. When in Flesh it weighs about an Ounce and Half.

The *Sky-Lark*, as mentioned before, seldom ails any Thing, but if you perceive him at any Time to scour, dung loose, grate a small Matter of old Cheese among his Victuals, or give him three or four Wood-Lice in a Day, or a Spider or two, and in his Water a little Saffron, or Liquorice; these are the best Things that I can recommend; and what will relieve him, tho' he won't often stand in Need of any Thing more than good Meat and Drink, clean Gravel, and a fresh Turf.

Several Ways of catching Sky-Larks.

To take Pushers.

THEY are Birds which have left their Nest three or four Days: To take them, you must watch in some convenient Place, as much out of the old One's Sight as possible; either stand close in a Hedge, or lie down in the Field, &c. and you will presently see them bring Meat to feed their Young; which, as soon as they perceive, and observe them to hover just over the Grass, &c. and drop down on a sudden, run in upon them as fast as you can, where you will ge-

nerally find the young Birds; if you miss them, search narrowly about, for they will creep into some Hole and lie close, or in a large Turf of Grass, &c. sometimes they will run away among the Grass or Corn, exceeding fast; when they do that, you can very seldom catch any: You must wait for the old Ones bringing them Meat again, but don't run in the first Time, see if they come two or three Times with Meat, and settle at the same Place; if at different Places, and at little Distances from each other, then you may be sure the young Ones have straggled in the Fright, and are at those different Places; you may then run in where you judge they are, by the constant coming in of the old Birds, which will find them out, and soon get them together again.

When you take any of these Birds, put them in a large Cage with Hay or coarse Bran at the Bottom, and feed and order them as you do the Nestling. If you find them sullen, that they won't eat, you must for a little while cram them with Sheep's Heart, &c. they will soon come too. These Birds generally prove as good, or better than those raised from the Nest.

To take Branchers.

WE call all those young Birds by that Name that were bred, and flew that Year, about two or three Months old, before they have moulted their nestling Feathers; what are taken at that Age, before they begin to moult, are very good, little inferior to the Nestlings, but after they have moulted, or in moult when taken, seldom prove good Birds.

The Time for taking *Branchers* is in *June* or *July*, with a *Hawk*, and a Net of about eleven or twelve Yards long, and three or four broad, with a Line run through the Middle of it. There must be two Persons, one to carry the *Hawk*, the other to take hold of one End of the Line; and when you find where *Larks* lie, get as near to them as you can, then hold your *Hawk* up upon your Hand, making him hover his Wings, which when they perceive him, will lie very close to the Ground; then let one take hold at one End of the Line, and another hold of the other End, till you come at the Place where they are, holding your *Hawk* up as you go; at the Sight of which, they will lie so close that you may very easily draw your Net over them. When you have taken them, give them Bread, Egg, and bruised Hemp-Seed

put in the Bottom of the Cage red Sand, and strew them a little Meat in the Cage for two or three Days, and they will presently become tame.

Sky-Larks are taken in Flight with Clap-Nets in great Numbers. In some Places they take them with a Glass, called a *Larking-Glass*; this they use of a Sun-shiny Day, and makes great Havock amongst these Birds: But the most destructive Way is in the dark Nights with a Net called a *Trammel*; 'tis a very murdering Net, taking all Sorts of Birds that it comes near, as *Partridges*, *Quails*, &c. *Larks* are ensnared likewise with a Noose made with two Horse Hairs twisted together, which catches them by their Neck or Legs. This Way is practised when the Ground is covered with a deep Snow.

Of the Wood-Lark.

The Description and Character.

THIS Bird is universally admired for his great Variety of soft and delightful Notes, that in the Opinion of most People, he is the best Song-Bird found in this Kingdom: He is not only, as some have said,

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Wood-Lark, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

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comparable to the *Nightingale* for Singing, but, in my Judgment, deserving to be preferred before that excellent Bird; and if he be hung in the same Room, will strive with him for the Mastery; as likewise it sometimes happens in the Woods, where there is a strong Contention between these two charming Choristers to excel and out-do each other.

He is of great Beauty, both in Shape and Plume: His Breast and Belly are of a pale yellowish Hair Colour, faintly spotted with Black; the Back and Head are party-coloured of Black and reddish Yellow, a white Line encompassing the Head from Eye to Eye, like a Crown, or Wreath. It is something lesser, and shorter bodied than the common *Sky-Lark*, and sits upon Trees, which that Bird seldom or never does.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

HE is known by his Size, the biggest and longest bodied Bird generally proving a Cock; and by the Largeness and Length of his Call; the tall Walking of the Bird about the Cage; and at Evenings the doubling of his Note, which we call Cudling, as if he were going to Roost. Other Marks are by the Length of his Heel, the Largeness of his Wing, and by his setting up

the Crown upon his Head: Some will tell you, that these are certain Signs of its being a Cock; yet they do not always prove true: But if you hear him sing strong, you cannot be deceived, for the Hen Bird will sing but little. The Use of this is chiefly to know those Birds that are taken at Flight-Time; because those taken at other Seasons, sing soon after they are taken, or not at all. I cannot give any certain Notes to know the Cock from the Hen, whilst Nestlings; unless it be by that general Remark, that the highest coloured Bird always proves a Cock, and that the biggest, and longest bodied; and other Marks before mentioned, will hold good in such young Birds, as well as those that are full-feathered. This Particular indeed is not very material, because so few are brought up from the Nest; it being very difficult, with the utmost Care that can be taken, to raise them; either the Cramp or Scouring kills them; or they die in Moulting.

The Time and Manner of their Building, &c.

IT is a very tender Bird, and yet breeds early in the Spring, as soon as the *Black-Bird*, or any other; the young Birds being ready to fly by the Middle of *March*. They build at the Foot of a Bush or a Hedge, or
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in Lays where the Grass is rank and dry, under some Turf to shelter them from the Weather. Their Nest is made of withered Grass, fibrous Roots, and other such like Matter, with a few Horse Hairs within Side at the Bottom, being a small, and very indifferent Fabrick; it has hardly any Hollow or Sides, the Bottom was almost upon a Level with the Top: The whole Composition did not weigh a Quarter of an Ounce: The Weight of the Bird a little above an Ounce; its Length six Inches, of which the Bill is something above Half an Inch, and the Tail two Inches. She lays four Eggs of a pale Bloom Colour, beautifully mottled and clouded with Red, Yellow, &c.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Wood-Lark*, as I said before, breeds very early in the Spring; her young Ones are tender Birds, and generally four in Number: If you are minded to bring them up from the Nest, which you will find exceeding difficult to do, don't take them too soon, not before they are well feathered; because, when they are too young, they are more subject to the Cramp and Scouring, which commonly kills them: Put them into a Basket with a little Hay at the Bottom, or some such Thing, where they may lie clean

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and warm, tying them close down: Feed them with Sheep's Heart, or other lean Flesh Meat raw, mix'd with a hard boil'd Egg, a little Bread, and Hemp-Seed bruised or ground, all chop'd together as fine as it is possible to do it, and made a little moist with clean Water: Every two Hours, or oftner, give them five or six small Bits, taking great Care never to overload their tender Stomachs. Let not their Meat be too stale, dry, mouldy or sour; for your Birds so fed, whether old or young, will never thrive.

The wild Ones feed upon Beetles, Caterpillars, and other Insects; likewise upon Seeds.

The *Wood-Lark*, as if sensible of his own melodious Song, will take from no other, unless brought up from the Nest; then he may be taught the Song of another Bird.

The Seasons for catching Wood-Larks with Nets, and how to order them.

FIRST, *Branchers*, which are Birds that were hatched that Spring, are taken in *June* and *July*, with a Net and a *Hawk*, after the same Manner as I told you they took *Sky-Larks*. You may find these Birds harbouring about Gravel-Pits, upon Heath and common Land, and in Pasture Fields. For Fear of the *Hawk*, they will lie so close, that some-

sometimes they suffer themselves to be took up with the Hand. These Birds soon grow tame.

The next Season is for *Michaelmas* Birds, which are taken with Clap-Nets in great Numbers in *September*, and are counted better Birds than what are caught at any other Time of the Year, because keeping them all the Winter, makes them more tame than Birds caught in *January* or *February*, and will sing longer, eight or nine Months in the Year. *Wood-Larks*, at this Time, commonly fly very high, therefore the highest Ground is usually chose to lay the Nets upon, likewise in a Cart-Way, or where a Spot of Earth is fresh turned up; or sometimes you may turn it up on Purpose.

A third Season for taking *Wood-Larks* is in *January*; what are caught at that Time, are very stout, good Birds, and will sing in a few Days after they are taken, both stouter and louder than one taken in *September*, but not sing so many Months: These are catch'd with the Clap-Net likewise, as they are at *Michaelmas*; and are found at that Time of the Year, lying near a Wood-Side in Pasture Ground, where the Sun rises.

Wood-Larks are sometimes taken when they are match'd with their Hen, which, I think, is wrong; they should by no Means be disturbed in breeding Time, or when they are preparing for it: The End of *January* ought to

be the latest Time for taking these Birds, because they are early breeding Birds, that if the Weather be mild, couple at that Time, or soon after; besides, the Bird taken then is worth very little; 'tis true, he will sing almost as soon as you have him, by reason of his Rankness in accompanying with the Hen, but will soon fall off from his Song, and you hear but little more from him all that Summer.

All the *Wood-Larks* taken at different Seasons, must be fed alike with Hemp-Seed bruised very fine, and mixed with Bread and Egg hard boiled and grated, or chop'd as small as possible. When he is first taken, he will be shy for a little Time; you must sift fine red Gravel in the Bottom of his Cage, and scatter some of his Meat upon it, which will intice him to eat sooner than out of his Trough; you may leave that off when you find he eats out of the latter freely.

In a great Measure, order his Diet as the *Sky-Lark's*; give him no Turf of Grass, but often fine red Gravel in his Cage; and when not well, instead of that, put Mould full of Ants, which is the most agreeable Live-food you can give him. Or give him Meal-Worms, or Hog-Lice, not more than two or three a Day: And let him have a little Saffron or Liquorice sometimes in his Water. If he should scour, grate Chalk or Cheese among his Meat, and amongst his Gravel likewise. He will eat
any





Tit-Lark, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

any Kind of Flesh Meat minced fine, and ordered as before for some other Birds, which you may now and then let him have for Change of Diet, always leaving some of his constant Meat in the Cage at the same Time, that he may eat which he will.

An uncommon Care should be taken of preserving this fine Bird, because he is so very tender, in often shifting his Gravel, Victuals, Water, &c.

Of the Tit-Lark.

The Description and Character.

THIS Bird is less than the *Sky-Lark*, about the Bigness of the *Nightingale*; very handsome shap'd, and finely feathered; that in Beauty few Birds excel him: He sings most like the *Canary-Bird* of any whatsoever, whisking, curring, chewing, &c. but his Song is short, and hath no Variety in it. Sometimes indeed a Cock *Tit-Lark* proves a very fine Song-Bird, but 'tis very rare, and the best of them sing but four or five Months in the Year.

He comes with the *Nightingale*, about the End of *March*, and goes about the Beginning

ning of *September*. Before his going away, he is apt to grow fat like the *Nightingale*: He is a hardy Bird, and long-lived; if preserved with Care, not subject to Colds or Cramps.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

IN this Kind the Cock is all over more yellow than the Hen, but especially under the Throat, on the Breast, Legs, and Soals of the Feet. In Nestlings, they can't well be distinguished by their Colours, therefore must wait till you hear them begin to record their Song, which is the surest Sign of a Cock-Bird.

Of their Nest, &c.

THEY build amongst Grass, or in the Corn-Fields; her Nest is small, pretty much like the *Wood-Lark's*: She lays five or six Eggs of a dark-brown Colour; and has young Ones fit to take towards the End of *May*.

They may be brought up with the same Meat and Management as young *Wood-Larks* or *Nightingales*: But I think it hardly worth the Trouble, because so many are taken, when they first come to visit our Part of the World,



Robin-Red-Breast, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

World, both with Clap-Nets, and Lime-Twigs, as they catch *Linnetts*, *Goldfinches*, &c. When you first take them, tie the Ends of their Wings with Thread, to prevent their fluttering and beating themselves against the Cage, and they will soon grow tame. Feed them as you do the *Wood* or *Sky-Lark*: At first give them Hemp-Seed and Bread, made very fine and mixed together; likewise Ants Mould in their Cage, Meal-Worms, &c. strew their Victuals about their Cage, to allure them to eat, and in three or four Days they will take it freely enough; and will sing in about a Week's Time. Cage them single, in a Cage something closer than the common *Wood-Lark's*.

Of the Robin-Red-Breast.

The Description and Character.

THIS Bird, denominated from its red Breast, is so well known in almost all Countries, that it needs no long Description. It is by many Persons esteemed little inferior to the *Nightingale*; the Cock has a sweet melodious Song, so free and shrill, that very few Birds can equal him.

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In the Winter-Time, when there is a Scarcity of Meat abroad, to seek its Food, will enter into Houses with much Confidence, being a very bold Bird, sociable and familiar with Man : But in the Summer, when there is Plenty of Food in the Woods, and it is not pinched with Cold, will withdraw itself into the most desert Places, being a solitary Bird, that loves to feed singly ; and lives upon Worms and other Insects, Ants, and their Eggs, Crumbs of Bread, &c. Notwithstanding these Birds are said to withdraw from Houses into the Woods in Summer-Time, as indeed some of them do, yet are there a great many that breed and harbour about Farm-Yards, and Out-Houses all the Year round.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Cock may be known by his Breast, being of a deeper Red than the Hen's, and the Red going up farther upon the Head ; and some say, by the Colour of his Legs, which are darker, and by certain Hairs which grow on each Side of his Bill. His bright red Breast is a Mark that may be depended upon ; the other do not always answer. The Cock is likewise of a darker Olive-Colour upon the upper Surface of his whole Body.

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*The Time and Manner of building
their Nest, &c.*

THE *Robin* has young Ones by the End of *April*, or Beginning of *May*. She builds in a Barn, or Out-house; sometimes in a Bank or Hedge; and likewise in the Woods: Her Nest is made with coarse Materials; the Outside of dry green Moss, intermixed with coarse Wool, small dry'd Sticks, Straws, dry'd Leaves, Peelings from young Trees, and other dry'd Stuff; with a few Horse Hairs within Side: It had a very little Hollow, hardly an Inch deep, and about three wide; the compleat Nest weigh'd eleven Drachms. Another, whose Dimensions were equal with this, was Half a Drachm lighter. The Bird is six Inches long, of which the Bill was little more than Half an Inch, and the Tail two and an Half long. She lays commonly, either five or six Eggs, but sometimes no more than four, never less, of a Cream Colour, sprinkled all over with fine redish yellow Spots; at the blunt End so thick, that they appear almost all in one.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

AT the Beginning of *May*, the *Robin* usually has young Ones fit to take, five or six in Number: You may take them

at ten or twelve Days old ; if you let them lie too long, they are apt to be fullen ; keep them warm in a little Basket, with Hay at the Bottom ; feed them with the *Wood-Lark's* Meat, or as you bring up young *Nightingales* ; let their Meat be minced very small, as ordered for other Birds, giving them but little at a Time ; if you over-load their tender Stomachs, it will disorder the Birds ; when they are grown strong, cage them in a Cage, like the *Nightingales* or *Wood-Lark's* ; it should be something closer wiered, and let them have Moss at the Bottom ; and, in all Respects, keep and order them like the *Nightingale* : When they feed themselves, you may try them with the *Wood-Lark's* Meat, because some of these Birds like it better than the *Nightingale's*.

Of their Diseases and Cure.

THEY are very much subject to the Cramp and Giddiness ; for the Cure of the former, give them a Meal-Worm now and then ; for the latter, six or seven Earwigs in a Week.

There are many Kinds of Insects that Birds will eat greedily, and very probably would relieve them under Maladies, could they

they be conveniently procured at all Times, such as young, smooth Caterpillars (a *Robin* will not touch a hairy one) some Sorts of Spiders, Ants, &c. but I know of no Insect that is more innocent, or agrees better with Birds in general than the Meal-Worm, which may be had with little Trouble at the Meal-Shops almost at any Time. The Earwig I do not approve of, that Insect is armed in the Tail with a Pair of very sharp Forceps or Knippers, which it can clasp together, and may wound or hurt the Bird. Above all, to prevent Diseases, be sure to keep him clean and warm, taking Care never to let him want Water or wholesome Food, and sometimes a little Saffron or Liquorice in his Water, which will make him chearful, long-winded, and help him very much in his Song.

A young One brought up from the Nest, may be taught to pipe or whistle finely; but I prefer his own natural Song to those that are taught him, because it is an exceeding good one.

Robins are taken with Lime-Twigs, and likewise with the Trap-Cage; by this last, great Numbers are ensnared.

An old Bird, when he is caught, is apt to be sullen; when you put him in a Cage, will not sing, but a young Cock Bird will sing in a few Days. What Birds you catch

in your Traps, feed and order them as you do the *Nightingales*.

Of the Red-Pole.

The Description and Character.

THE *Red-Pole* is a very small, but an exceeding pretty feathered Bird: The Head and Breast of the Cock are of a fine Red: The Hen has a Red Head likewise, but not of so bright a Colour; 'tis not a very fine Bird for singing, but has a pretty chattering Sort of a Song, I can't call it very melodious, yet they are often kept in Cages, and eat the same Sort of Seeds as the *Linnet* or *Chaffinch*. We are not sure that these Birds build in *England*; they are found here in Winter, but go away again in the Spring. I never saw or heard of any of their Nests being found; I rather believe they come to shun the Cold, as the *Aberdivine*, *Twite*, and some other Birds do. They are taken as they catch *Linnets*, *Goldfinches*, and other small Birds. Mr. *Willughby* has not the *Red-Pole* in his Collection, described by that Name, or any other that will exactly answer; but I believe



Red-Pole, Cock, and Hen.

lieve it to be the same with what he calls the *Lesser Red-headed Linnet*; his Description of that, agreeing in many Particulars with this Bird, which is as follows: This, says he, is lesser than the precedent, meaning the *Greater-Red-headed Linnet*, which he makes lesser than the common, and will agree very well with the Size of the *Red-Pole*; the Back coloured like the common *Linnet*; the Forehead adorned with a remarkable shining red Spot; the Bill like that of the *Great Red Linnet*, but less; the Breast red; the lower Belly white; the prime Feathers of the Wings and Tails dusky; the Tail about two Inches long, and something forked; the outmost Borders of the Wing and Tail-Feathers round are white; the Legs and Feet are dusky; the Claws black and long, for the Bigness of the Bird, but the Legs very short.

In this Kind, the Female also hath a Spot on her Head, but more dilute than that of the Cock, and of a Saffron Colour.

*Of the Red-Start.**The Description, Character, and Marks of the Cock and Hen.*

IT is a small Bird, something lesser than the *Robin-Red-Breast*. The Cock is very beautiful, his Breast, Rump, and Tail are of a fine Red; the Back, Neck, and hind Part of the Head of a Lead Colour; the fore Part of his Head and Throat of a Jet Black, and has a white Mark upon his Pole. The Hen is a beautiful Bird likewise, but partakes more of the Colour of the *Nightingale*, with a red Tail, something fainter than the Cock's. The Cock is known at all Times from the Hen, by his black Head, that Mark being peculiar to the Male only. He sings sweetly, and has pretty Notes, very pleasant to hear.

Of their Breeding; when to take, and how to order the Young, &c.

THESSE Birds breed in *May*, have young Ones fit to take by the Middle of that Month. They build their Nests in the
Holes

Holes of old Walls, Trees, &c. Their Eggs are like the *Hedge-Sparrow's*, but of a paler Blue, and not so big.

This Bird is said to be so dogged and sullen a Temper, that if taken when old, will not for some Days look at his Meat; and when he feeds himself, will sometimes continue a whole Month without singing; but if brought up young, they become gentle and tame; and with regard to her Nest, they say, she is the thief of all Birds; for if she perceives you to mind her when she is building, she will forsake what she hath begun; and if you touch an Egg, never comes to her Nest more; and if you touch the young Ones, will either starve or throw them out of the Nest, and break their Necks, as Mr. *Willughby* says, he found by Experience more than once.

The Young are to be taken at ten Days old, and are to be fed and ordered as the *Nightingale* or *Robin-Red-Breast*. Keep them warm, and they will sing in the Night as well as in the Day, and will learn to whistle, and imitate other Birds: When wild it feeds upon Insects, &c. like the *Robin* or *Nightingale*, and 'tis thought comes to us in Summer Time, and goes away in the Winter; of which Matter I own myself ignorant.

*Of the Common Wren.**The Description and Character.*

EXCEPTING it be the *Golden-Crown'd Wren*, this is the smallest Bird found in this Kingdom; it weighs about three Drachms; its Length, from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, is four Inches and an Half. He commonly creeps about Hedges and Holes, making but short Flights, and if it be driven from the Hedges, may easily be tired and run down. It will sit upon a Barn or Tree, &c. about a Farmer's Yard, where it mostly frequents, and sing exceeding fine; and being kept in a Cage it will sing very sweetly, and with a higher and louder Voice, than one would think for its Strength and Bigness, and is a very pleasing Bird, that will sing a great many Months in the Year. Some Persons have kept these Birds a great while in a Cage, and have had them sing as stout as if they were in the Fields.



Wren, Cock Hen, and Egg.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and data mining techniques to gather insights into customer behavior and market trends.

3. The third part focuses on the implementation of data-driven strategies. It provides a detailed overview of how the organization uses the collected data to inform its decision-making process and optimize its performance across different departments.

4. The fourth part discusses the challenges and risks associated with data management. It highlights the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive information and the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest technological advancements.

5. The fifth part concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the value of a data-driven approach and offers practical advice for organizations looking to improve their data management practices.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Cock is of a dark Brown upon the Head and Back; his Breast and Belly whitish; the Tail and Wings are varied with a bright Yellow, and blackish Lines. The Bird with the largest Eye is generally thought to be a Cock. The Hen Bird is all over of a redish Brown Colour, excepting the Lines a-crofs her Tail and Wings, which are black and redish. The Difference in young Birds can hardly be known till the Cocks begin to record and sing.

The Time and Manner of their Building, &c.

THE *Wren* has young Ones in *May*; she builds her Nest sometimes by the Walls of Houses, in the Back-Sides of Stables, or other Out-Houses, but more commonly in Woods and Hedges, in a very artificial Manner, having the Form of a Sugar Loaf; without of Moss, within of Hair, Wool, or Feathers, and hath in the Middle of the Side a Door or Passage, by which it goes in and out; she lays a great Number of Eggs, sometimes fifteen or sixteen, but many Times hatches not above half

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that Number; they are very small white Eggs, sprinkled all over with small pale red Spots.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

IF you are minded to bring up a Nest of *Wrens*, let them be very well feathered before you take them: They are to be fed and reared like the young *Nightingales*, giving them often, and but little at a Time, one or two very small Bits. When they are grown fit for a Cage, let them have a large one made with very close Wier; one Side of which should be made like unto a Squirrel House, and have it lined with any Thing that is warm. Keep them constantly to the *Nightingale's* Food; and there is no Question but they will answer your Expectation; you must take the same Care in keeping them clean and warm as of young *Nightingales*. And if at any Time they are sick, give them two or three Flies, or a small Spider or two, but not too many Insects.





Nightingale, Cock, Hen, and Egg.

*Of the Nightingale.**The Description and Character.*

NOtwithstanding the particular Fancy of divers Persons, for this or that Bird which they esteem and prefer to all others, the *Nightingale*, by the Generality of Mankind, is still accounted the Chief of all singing Birds: He sends forth his pleasant Notes with so lavish a Freedom, that he makes even the Woods to echo with his melodious Voice; and this delightful Bird, scorning to be out-done, will not yield to any Competitor, either of Birds or Men; the *Wood-Lark* is his greatest Antagonist, between whom there sometimes happens such a Contention for Mastery, each striving to outvy the other, that, like true bred Cocks, they seem resolved to die rather than lose the Victory; if the former carries it in Stoutness and Freeness of Song, so does the latter in his pleasing Variety of soft warbling harmonious Notes, in which, to my Fancy, none excels, or is equal to him.

The *Nightingale* is not so remarkable for any Variety or Beauty of Colours, but well known from its singing by Night: In Size

he is about the Bigness of ~~the~~ *Goldfinch*, something longer bodied.

These Birds are not seen in this Kingdom in the Winter-Time; where they are when absent from us, is altogether unknown: They come towards the latter End of *March*, or Beginning of *April*, and leave us at the latter End of the Summer. Those that are kept here in Cages will sing seven or eight Months in the Year, from the Beginning of *November* till *Midsummer*: There must be a great deal of Care taken to keep them clean and warm, and they will sing all the Winter.

The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THERE are no particular Marks in their Colours to know them by; but as in other Birds, so in these, the Cock is of a deeper and brighter Colour than the Hen, which, when seen together, may easily be perceived, and is something larger. In Nestlings the Cock may be known by this Token; after he hath eaten, he will get upon the Perch, and begin to tune or record to himself, which you may observe by the Motion of his Throat; whereas the Hen at first records little, or not at all.

*The Time and Manner of building
their Nest, &c.*

THEY have young Ones usually by the Middle of *May*, build in a close, thick Hedge, pretty low, a little above the Edge of the Bank, and most commonly where Briars, Thorns, Bushes, and such like Things grow very thick, to fence them from their Enemies, making their Nest of the Leaves of Trees, Straws, and Moss, and lay Eggs of a brown Nutmeg Colour.

It seldom sings near its Nest, for Fear of discovering it, but, for the most part, about a Stone's Cast distant. It frequents cool and shady Places, where are little Rivulets of Water, such as quick-set Hedges, small Groves and Bushes, where are no very high Trees; for it delights in no high Trees, except the Oak.

To find the *Nightingale's* Nest, observe where the Cock sings, and if she sings long in a Place, then the Hen is not far off; but if he hath young Ones, he will now and then be missing; and the Hen, when you are near her Nest, will sweet and cur; but if you have searched long, and cannot find it, try this Experiment; stick two or three Meal-Worms upon the Thorns, near where

you find the Cock most frequents, and stand still, or lie down close, keeping the Worn in View, and observe when he comes to take them, which Way he carries them, listen, and you will hear the Young when the old Ones feed them, for they make a great Noise for so small a Bird. When you have found the Nest, if they be not fledged enough, touch them not, if you do, they will not stay long, the old Ones will intice them out.

Of the Young, how to order them, &c.

THE *Nightingale* has five young Ones at a Breeding; they should not be taken till they are fledged almost as well as the old Ones; and though they are apt to be sullen, and refuse their Meat when they are so old, you may open their Mouths, and give them two or three small Pieces at a Time, and in a few Days they will come to, and feed themselves: If you take them too young, they are subject to the Cramp and Looseness, which makes their Feathers mat together, and kills the Birds. When you take them, put the Nest in a little Basket, and keep the Birds covered up warm, for they are very tender, and without such Care the Cold will kill them. Feed them
every

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keeping them clean and neat, whereby they clog their Feet, which causes the Claws of several to rot off, and breeds the Cramp and Gout in others, and makes them never thrive, nor delight in themselves. No Birds can be kept too clean and neat, therefore be sure to let them have twice a Week Gravel at the Bottom of the Cage, and let it be very dry when you put it in, for then it will not be subject to clog.

In Autumn this Bird is apt to grow extraordinary fat and foggy, that sometimes he will hardly touch his Meat for a Fortnight or more; during that Time give him three Times a Week Meal-Worms, two or three at a Time, or Worms taken out of Pidgeon-Houses, or two or three Spiders a Day, which will purge and cleanse him well. Upon the falling of his Fat he must be kept warm, and have a little Saffron in his Water. To raise them when they are very lean and poor, give them Figs chopped small among their Meat, continuing no longer than till they have recovered their Flesh.

When they have been kept two or three Years in a Cage, they are very subject to the Gout; anoint their Feet with fresh Butter or Capon's Grease, three or four Days together, and it is a certain Cure for them.

They

English SINGING-BIRDS. 73

They are subject likewise to breakings out about their Eyes and Nib, for which use the same.

If they grow melancholy, put into their Water some white Sugar-Candy ; if that will not do, besides their constant Meat of Sheep's Heart, &c. give them three or four Meal-Worms a Day, and a few Ants and Ants Egg, and some of their Mould at the Bottom of the Cage : Also boil a new-laid Egg, and chop it small, and strew it among the Ants and their Eggs, and let them have Saffron in their Water.

The *Nightingale* is sometimes troubled with a Straitness or Strangling of the Breast, which comes very often for Want of Care in making his Meat, by mincing Fat therewith, or by reason of some Sinew or Thread of the Sheep's Heart, for Want of well shredding, hanging in his Throat, or clasping about his Tongue, which causeth him to forsake his Meat, and grow very poor in a short Time ; when you perceive this, which is known by the Bird's gaping, and the unusual beating and panting of his Breast, take him gently out of his Cage, and open his Bill with a Quill, and unloosen any String or Piece of Flesh that may hang about his Tongue or Throat : After you have taken it away, give him some white Sugar-Candy in his Water, or

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else dissolve it, and moisten his Meat, which is a present Remedy to any Thing that is amiss.

How to take Branchers and old Nightingales, and to order them when taken.

THE former are to be catch'd in *July*, or Beginning of *August*, the latter at the End of *March*, or Beginning of *April*; those taken in *March*, or before the 12th of *April*, are counted the best Birds. What are catch'd after the 12th of that Month, when the Cocks are matched with the Hens, by reason of their Rankness, seldom come to any Thing, it being very difficult to preserve them.

When you have found the Birds Haunts, which is usually in a Wood, Coppice, or quick-set Hedge, you may take them by the Trap-Cage, made on Purpose for catching of *Nightingales*, baited with a Meal-Worm: Place your Trap as near where the Bird sings as you can; if it is in the Middle of the Hedge, or a Place where he used to feed, before you fix the Trap, turn up the Earth about twice the Bigness of the Trap; for where the Ground is new turned up, there they look for Food, and espying the Worm they come presently to it; if they come not soon, then turn up a fresh Spot of Earth, as big again

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English SINGING-BIRDS. 75

as the former, and you will quickly have them, for they will not leave the Place where they use to resort. It is proper to this Bird, as they say, at his first coming, to settle, or seize upon one Place as its Freehold, into which it will not admit any other *Nightingale* but its Mate.

These Birds are taken likewise with Lime-Twigs, by placing them upon the Hedge, near where they sing, with Meal-Worms fastened at proper Places, to allure them to the Snare; but I think the Trap-Cage is a great deal the best Way of catching them.

As soon as you have taken one, tie the Tips of his Wings with some Thread, not straining it too hard, to prevent his beating himself against the Top and Wires of the Cage; he will grow tame the sooner for it, and be more apt to eat his Meat. You should put him in a *Nightingale's* Back Cage, or if an open one, darken one Side with Cloth or Paper; and at first hang him in some private Place, that he be not disturbed. Feed him once in an Hour and Half, or two Hours, with Sheep's Heart and Egg shred small and fine, mingling amongst the same, some Ants, or Meal-Worms. And because no *Nightingale* will at first eat any Sheep's Heart or Egg, but must be brought to it by Degrees; his Food being live Meat, as Worms, Ants, Caterpillars, or Flies; therefore, taking the

Bird in your Hand, you must open his Bill with a Stick made thin at one End, and give him three, four, or five Pieces, according as he takes them, as big as Peas; then set him some Meat mingled with Store of Ants, that when he goes to pick up the Ants, he may eat some of the Heart and Egg with it: At the first you may shred three or four Meal-Worms in his Meat, the better to intice him, that so he may eat some of the Sheep's Heart by little and little, and when you perceive him to eat freely, give him the less Ants, &c. in his Meat, and at last, nothing but Sheep's Heart and Egg. You should take some of this Meat with you when you go to catch *Nightingales*, and in an Hour or two after they are taken, you must force them to eat, by opening their Mouth and cramming them, taking Care that their Meat be not too dry; moisten it with sprinkling a little clean Water upon it, as you prepare it. Remember when you first take a Bird to clear his Vent from Feathers, by pulling, or cutting them off, otherwise he will be subject to clog and bake up his Vent, which is sudden Death. Birds that are long a feeding, and make no Curring or Sweeting for eight or ten Days, seldom prove good; but on the contrary, they give great Hopes of proving well when they take their Meat kindly, and are familiar, and not buckish, and sing quickly, and learn to eat
of

of themselves without much Trouble. This is a sure Token of their proving excellent Birds; when they will feed in a few Hours, or the next Day after they are taken, and sing in two or three Days; those never prove bad. You must tie the Wings of the Bird no longer than till he is grown tame.

Of the Red-Grosbeak.

Of the Virginia-Nightingale, called likewise, the Red-Bird.

The Description and Character.

IT is near as big as the common *Song-
Thrush*: The Basis of his Bill is encompassed with a Border of black Feathers reaching to the Eyes: It hath a large Head adorned with a high towering Crest, of a bright Scarlet Colour, as is also the whole Bird, except the Back, some Part of the Wings and the Tail, which are of a more dirty and brownish Red. These Birds are brought from *Virginia, New England*, and other Parts of *North America*, where they catch them as we do *Larks* in *England*, by sweeping away the Snow, and baiting the Place with *Virginia Wheat, &c.*

It hath an agreeable melodious Song, with some Notes like the *English Nightingale*. The Hen is not so beautiful as the Cock, being more brown, with a Tincture of red: These sing when in Cages, as well as the Cocks, and are brought over with them.

Its Strength with its Bill is surprizing, it being able to crack the Stones of Almonds, Olives, and *Indian Maiz*, very expeditiously, the Kernels of which it is very fond of. In *England* they bring it to feed upon Hemp, or Canary-Seeds; it will eat also the *Wood-Lark's*, or *Nightingale's Food*. There are Persons with us that highly value these Birds, which makes them sometimes sell at a great Price. I have heard of those that have attempted to breed them in *England*, but made little of it. If your Bird should be sick, a Spider or Meal-Worm will relieve him.

Of the Yellow-Hammer.

The Description and Character.

IT is equal to the *Chaffinch* in Bigness: Both Cock and Hen are beautiful Birds; and the Cock will sing very prettily, when in the Fields, but is not kept very common in a Cage; yet he is no contemptible Bird; besides



Yellow-hammer, cock, Hen, and Egg.



sides his Song, his fine Feathers are enough to recommend him: A lovely Yellow adorns his Head, Throat, Breast, and Belly; his Back and Wings are pretty much like the *Linnet's*. The Hen is of a paler Colour all over her Body, and the Parts that are of a fine Yellow in the Cock, in the Hen are of a dirty Green.

These Birds build upon the Ground, at the Side of a River, Pond, or Brook; they make a large flat, ordinary Nest; with Moss, dry'd Roots of Grass, Weeds, &c. with Horse Hair intermixed; more of the latter than I ever observed any other Bird to make use of. She lays six or seven white Eggs, veined and spotted with black. Her young Ones are usually fit to take by the Beginning of *May*; you may let them be ten or twelve Days old before you take them. Feed them with Flesh Meat minced very fine, as you prepare it for other small Birds; or you may bring them up with the *Tit*, or *Wood-Lark's* Meat; they will eat likewise Worms cut in small Pieces, which Food agrees very well with them.

These Birds are common every where in *England*; for the most Part, they abide on the Ground, seeking their Food there, of Worms, Seeds, and other Things.

*Of the Reed-Sparrow.**The Description and Character.*

THIS Bird in Bigness is equal to the *Chaffinch*: The Cock has a black Head and Throat; A Ring of White encompasses the Neck; His Breast and Belly are white, spotted with reddish-brown Spots: The Back of a dusky Brown, with black Spots: The Pinion of his Wing is of a reddish Colour; the rest of the Wing and Tail, are of a dark Brown: The Hen, as in most Birds, is not so fair coloured: The Ring about her Neck is darker, and scarce appearing, and her Head is not black like the Cock's.

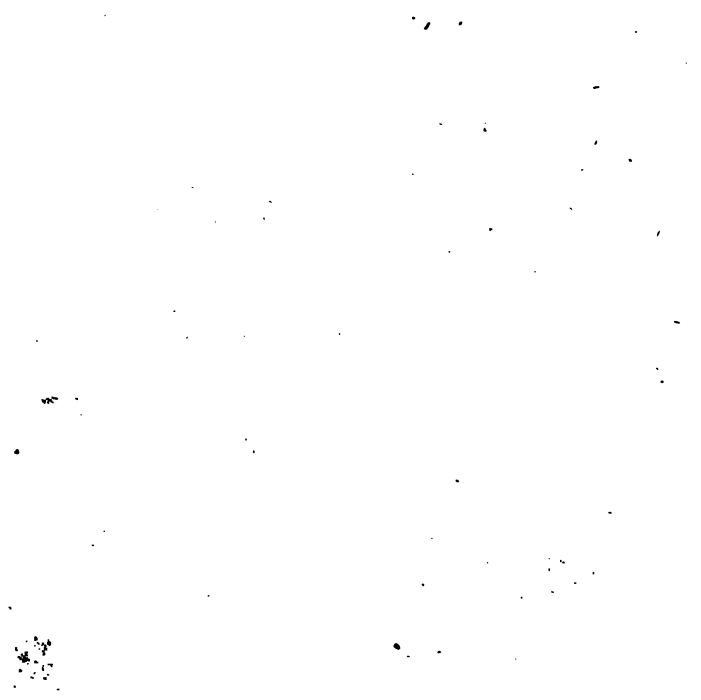
They frequent the Reeds by the Rivers Sides, where they breed, hanging their Nests between the Reeds; they are chearful, merry Birds, and sing finely. When we walk in Summer-Time by the Sides of the River, generally present us with an agreeable Harmony. They are not kept very common in Cages, therefore 'tis not necessary to dwell any longer upon this Bird. Her Eggs in Colour are like the *Hedge-Sparrow's*.



Hedge-sparrow, Cock, Hen, and Egg.



Reed Sparrow, Cock, Hen and Egg.



*Of the Hedge-Sparrow.**The Description and Character.*

HE is about the Size of the *Robin-Red-Breast*; has a pretty long slender Bill, of a dusky or blackish Colour: The upper Side of his Body is party-coloured, of Black, and dirty Red; and his Breast of a Blue, or Lead Colour: This Bird is as well known as any of our small Birds, being found almost in every Bush, that hardly a Boy that searches the Hedges, but can give an Account of its Nest, Eggs, &c. therefore would seem unnecessary for me to take any Notice of it, but that I think the *Hedge-Sparrow* too much neglected; no Bird is more despised; I am sure he ought to be more valued; he is a very pleasant Song-Bird, sings sweetly, and has a great Variety of pretty Notes: I have known them kept in Cages by some curious Persons, and much valued for their fine Singing; a great many People cage worse, and account them good Birds: 'Tis Plenty that lessens the Worth of this Bird, as of every Thing else, though ever so valuable in itself. The Hen is known from the Cock, by a fainter Breast, and being of a brighter Colour on the Back.

*Of their Building, &c. Their Young,
and how to order them.*

THESE Birds, as I said before, build their Nest almost in every Hedge, low, and open, that it may be found with little Difficulty. It consists chiefly of fine green Moss, platted with a little Wool and Hair; 'tis not of so curious a Model as some are. The Hen lays commonly five Eggs, of a fine pale Blue, or Sea-Green Colour. She has young Ones at the End of *April* or Beginning of *May*: Take them at nine or ten Days old, and feed them with Bread and Flesh-Meat, chop'd very fine, and mixed together, made moist, as for other Birds: Or you may bring them up with the *Wood-Lark's* Victuals.

If the Cock is brought up under some fine Song-Bird, he will take his Song, and answer your Expectation.

Of the Aberdivine.

The Description and Character.

IN Size and Colour, it is pretty much like the *Canary-Bird*, only the Cock has a black Spot upon his Head, and a little Black under his Throat. The Hen is more upon the Grey, and has a spotted Breast and Belly. They are lively, merry Birds, and sing very prettily, and are frequently kept in Cages.

These Birds do not breed any where in *England* that ever I heard of, but shift Places according to the Season of the Year; they visit our Parts in the Winter-Time, and leave us in the Spring. They frequent the Alder-Trees, &c. by the River-Side: The Bird-catchers take them up as they do *Linnets*, *Goldfinches*, &c. and feed them like those Birds. It is of a very mild Nature, and not at all crafty, so that it is easily taken by any Kind of Engine or Deceit.

Mr. *Willoughby* calls it *Siskin*. It is, says he, kept in Cages for its Singing, and is common in *Germany* and *England*. At *Vienna* in *Austria*, they call it *Seisel*, a Name not much different from our *English Siskin*. In *Suffex* it is known by the Name of *Barley-Bird*, so called, because it comes to them in Barley-Seed Time.

*Of the Canary-Bird.**The Description and Character.*

THIS Bird has its Name from *Canaria*, an *Island* of the *Atlantick Sea*; one of those which the Ancients, for the excellent Temperature of the Air, called *Fortunate*; all those *Islands* which they so named, being now called the *Canaries*: From whence these Birds were first brought into *Europe*, and from no other Place: But now they are bred in *Germany*, *France*, and *England*; and each of those Countries have improved the Breed; for what are there produced, exceed the Birds brought from their original, natural Climate, both in Beauty and Song; among which, the *English*-bred Birds are not inferior to the best, being of a more hardy Nature, and better for Breeding than those of any other Country, and as good in Song.

The Cock of this Kind hath a very sweet and shrill Note, which, at one Breath, continued a long Time without Intermiſſion, it can draw out ſometimes in Length, ſometimes raiſe very high, by a various, and almoſt muſical Inflexion of its Voice, making very pleaſant and artificial Melody.

The



Canary-Bird, Cock, Hen, and Egg.



The Marks of the Cock and Hen.

THE Fore-part of his Head, his Throat, Pinion of the Wing, and Rump, are of a brighter Yellow than in the Hen : Which Marks will hold good, let the Birds be of what Sort they will ; they always have a little Yellow above their Bills, under their Throats, &c. of a strong deep Yellow in the Cock ; in the Hen of a much paler Colour. There is a Difference likewise in their Vents ; if you blow the Feathers in both, you may perceive his to appear longer than that of the Hen's.

Another Mark of a Male Bird is his Size ; the biggest and longest bodied Bird seldom fails of proving a Cock ; especially if his Gesture and Carriage be sprightly and majestic ; and if he often extends his Neck and Head with Life and Vigour, then you may depend upon its being a Cock-Bird. Besides all this, you may know him by his fine Singing, in which you can't well be deceived, for the Hens do not sing, or so indifferently, that 'tis not deserving of the Name of a Song ; and whenever the Cock sings, if you observe his Throat, you will see it swell and play all the Time he is warbling out his pretty Notes. But let the Hen sing either well or ill, this Motion is never observed in her Throat. This one Note will be sufficient to direct you to choose

choose a Cock-Bird at all Times; when you will find, for the Generality, all the other Marks to correspond likewise.

*Directions for choosing a Canary-Bird;
and to know if he be in Health.*

THE most beautiful feathered Birds are of a bright lovely Yellow, with Jet-Black Spots. The next is the *Mealy-Bird*, so named from the mealy Kind of Colour which seems to cover his Feathers. The third Sort are called *Mottled-Birds*; their chief Colour is white, mottled with black or brownish Spots. Besides these, some are all yellow, others all white, and some grey, &c. These last, for Colour, are the least valued, but often prove as good in Song, as the finest feathered of them all: The Choice of a good Bird not depending in the least on the Colour, that being merely Fancy.

For Health, take a Bird that appears with Life and Boldness, standing like a *Sparrow-Hawk*, not subject to be scared at every Thing that stirs: Therefore when you observe him, approach not too near the Cage, lest by a Motion of the Hand, or otherwise, you disturb him. It will make the Bird, tho' not well, appear sprightly, and in Health for a little Time; but if you stand quiet, and at a proper Distance, you may soon discover whether



Virginia Chickadee, Cock, and Hen.



whether it is the Effect of Fear, or the natural Spirit of the Bird: If he stands up boldly, without crouching or shrinking his Feathers: If his Eyes look chearful, and not drowfy, they are good Signs of a healthful Bird: But on the contrary, if he be apt to clap his Head under his Wing, and stand all of an Heap, you may be sure he is not well.

Observe likewise his Dung; which when he is in perfect Health, will be round and hard, with a fine white on the Outside, and dark within, and will quickly be dry. If he bolts his Tail like a *Nightingale* after he hath dung'd; or if his Dung be very thin, or of a slimy White, with no Blackness in it, you may conclude he is a sick Bird.

The next Thing we are to regard in choosing a *Canary-Bird*, is the Goodness of his Song. Some of these Birds will open with the Sweet of the *Nightingale*, and run through several of that Bird's fine Notes, and end in the *Tit-Lark's* Song; and some will sing only the *Tit-Lark's*. Others will begin almost like a *Sky-Lark*, and by a soft, melodious Turn of the Voice, fall into the *Nightingale's* Sweet and Jug, whisking and chewing after a very delightful Manner. The Birds that have such a curious Change of harmonious Notes, want no Recommendations, every Body must be sensible that they are valuable. There are others of this Kind, that
sing

sing with so much Force, that even deafen the Ears of the Hearers with their Shrilness: Many Persons are delighted with this Kind of Singing, others are offended at it. Therefore, before you purchase the Bird, hear him sing in a single Cage; and as you have Directions to know a Cock-Bird, and when he is in Health, as to the Colour and Song, please your own Fancy.

To order them in Breeding, &c.

CANARY-BIRDS that are kept tame will breed three or four Times in the Year: They usually begin in *April*, and breed in *May* and *June*, sometimes in *July* or *August*. There are many People in *England*, as well as in *France*, *Germany*, &c. that get a good Livelihood by breeding *Canary-Birds*; besides a great Number of Persons which breed them only for Pleasure.

Whether for Pleasure or Profit, make use of such Birds for Breeders, as were produced between the *English* and *French*, which are strong healthful Birds, and breed the best of any. But let them be of what Sort they will, be sure to choose stout Birds. If the Cock or Hen be very small, match either one or the other with a larger, as a small yellow Sort, with a large mealy one, &c. which will strengthen the Breed.

Towards

Towards the Middle of *March*, begin to match your Birds, putting one Cock and one Hen in a small Cage: And when they have been so long together, that they are perfectly reconciled, and well pleased with each other, towards the End of *March*, or Beginning of *April*, put them into the Breeding Cage, made for that Use; let it be as big again as what we commonly call breeding Cages, that the Birds may have the more Room to fly and exercise themselves. Let there be two Boxes in the Cage for the Hen to build in, because she will sometimes hatch a second Brood before the first are fit to fly, leaving the Care of them to the Cock to feed and bring them up, whilst she breeds in the other Box; therefore, if she has not a spare Box to build in, will be apt to make her Nest upon the Birds, as it sometimes happens, and smother them, or build so near that they will spoil one another. Whilst your Birds are a pairing, feed them with soft Meat; Egg, Bread, Maw-Seed, and a little scalded Rape-Seed, hardly a third Part of Egg; this last, and the Bread grated fine, and so mix it all together: When they have young Ones, give the same soft Victuals, fresh every Day, and let them have fresh Greens likewise; such as Cabbage-Lettice now and then; but give them more constantly, Chick-Weed with Seeds upon it; towards *June*, Shepherd's
N Purse

Purse; in *July* and *August*, Plantain; and before they have young Ones, give them Groundsel with Seed upon it. I would recommend to such Persons as breed only a few Birds for their Diversion, to use these large Cages, it being much the best Way: But those that intend to breed a Number, should prepare a Room for that Purpose.

Let the Situation of it be such, that the Birds may enjoy the Benefit of the Morning Sun, which is both delightful and nourishing; and let Wire, instead of Glass, be at the Windows, that they may have the Advantage of the Air, which will add to their Health, and make them thrive the better: Keep the Floor of the Room clean, sometimes sifting fine dry Gravel or Sand upon it, and often removing the Dung and other foul Stuff. You must take Care to fix Nest-Boxes, and Back-Cages, in every convenient Corner and Place of the Room, at least, twice the Number that you have Birds, that they may have the more Variety to chuse a Lodging to their Minds; for some love to build high, and some very low, some in a light Place, and others will chuse a dark Place to build in.

There ought to be two Windows in the Room, one at each End, and several Perches at proper Distances for the Birds to settle upon, as they fly backwards and forwards. You may set likewise a Tree in some convenient





Redstart, Cock.Hen and Egg.

nient Place of the Room ; it will divert the Birds, and some of them will like to build in it: You must observe that their Nest is secure from falling through, and if in Danger, to tie the Tree closer to prevent it, and they will hatch there as well as in any other Place. Remember, not to put too many Birds together, eight or ten Pair are enough for a middling Room.

When your Birds are first paired, as I directed before, turn them into this Room ; where they will live, as it were, a conjugal Life ; and notwithstanding there are several Male and Female Birds in the same Room, one Cock and one Hen, as they first coupled together, will keep constant to each other, and both concur and assist in sitting and feeding their Young: For the Cock-Bird takes his Turn in building the Nest, sitting upon the Eggs, and feeding the Young, as well as the Hen.

Of their Nest, and how to order the Young.

YOU must furnish the Birds with Stuff for making their Nest; such as fine Hay, Wool, Cotton, and Elk's Hair, if it can be got: Let all these Materials be thoroughly dry; then mix and tie them up to-

gether in a Net, or some such Thing, so that the Birds may easily pull it out as they want it; and let it be hung in a proper Place in the Room for that Purpose.

They build a pretty Nest, about which they will sometimes be so industrious, as to begin and finish it in one Day, though they are generally two or three Days in making their Nest. The Hen lays commonly four or five Eggs; and sits fourteen Days.

When the Young are hatched, leave them to the Care of the old Ones to nurse and bring up, till they can fly and feed themselves. The Hen, as I said before, by reason of their Rankness, in being kept together, and provided with all Things necessary at Hand, without any Trouble in seeking their Food, &c. will sometimes build, and hatch again before the first can shift for themselves; the Care of which, she transfers to the Cock-Bird, who will feed and nurse them himself, supplying that of both Parents, while she brings on and attends her new Progeny. But 'tis not so with those Birds that live at large in the Fields. They observe their Seasons for Breeding, and after they have hatch'd, company with their Brood, till their Young are grown up, and able to provide for themselves.

When the young *Canary-Birds* can feed themselves, take them from the old Ones, and cage them. If they are flying about the
Room,

Room, to catch them bring a spare Cage with some soft Victuals in it, taking the other Meat that's in the Room away, placing the Cage there in its Stead, with the Door open, and a String fastened thereto: Then stand at a Distance, and the old Ones will presently, for the Sake of the Meat, intice the young Ones into the Cage; then pull the String and shut in one, two, or as many as you can; the Old you let fly, the Young cage: This do till you have caught as many as you want.

Let their Meat be the Yelk of an Egg hard boil'd, with as much of the best Bread, and a little scalded Rape-Seed: When it is boiled soft, bruise the Seed fine, and put a little Maw-Seed among it, and mix it all together, and give them a sufficient Quantity fresh every Day; never let it be stale or sour. Besides this, give them a little scalded Rape-Seed, and a little Rape and Canary by itself. You may keep them to this Diet till they have done moulting; and afterwards feed them as you do the old Ones, taking away their soft Meat, unless at any Time they are sick, then continue it.

Of the Canary-Bird's Diseases, and their Cure.

BESIDES their Moulting, which is common to all Birds, they are subject to the following Disorders. The first is a Surfeit, occasioned

occasioned either by a violent Cold, or from eating too greedily upon Greens, especially a rank Sort of Chick-Weed with broad Leaves, and without Seeds, which is hurtful both to old and young Birds, it being very apt to surfeit the latter. To discover when the Bird has this Distemper, blow the Feathers on the Belly, and you will perceive it swell'd, transparent, full of little red Veins, all their little Bowels sinking down to the extrem Parts of its Body, and if far gone, black, which generally brings Death. The Cure of this Disease, if taken in Time, is to keep him warm, and give him whole Oatmeal amongst his Seed for three or four Days, in order to cleanse him; and put Liquorice in his Water; but if he is too loose, instead of Oatmeal, give him Maw and bruised Hemp-Seed, being more binding; and at the same Time let him have a little Saffron in his Water; or you may boil Milk and Bread, with a little Maw-Seed in it; 'tis very good for the Bird at such a Time. Or you may take Millet, Hemp, Maw, Rape and Canary-Seeds, of each as much as will lay upon a Sixpence; let these just boil up, rinse them in cold Water, to cool them; then boil a new-laid Egg hard, mince it small, both Yelk and White together; take about a Quarter of it and put it to the Seeds, and add as much more Lettice-Seed as any of the other: Give this Meat to the sick Bird, it has had
good

good Effect on many. But before you give him this, in the Morning early let your Bird drink two or three Times Water, in which you have put about the Quantity of two Peas of Treacle; and when you have observed him to drink two or three Times, take it away and give him clean Water again; repeat this three or four Mornings before you give him the above-mentioned Composition.

Another Malady the *Canary-Bird* is troubled with, is a little Pimple on his Rump, called the Pip; it will generally go away of itself, but if at any Time it is bad and will not, when it is ripe, let out the sickly Matter with the Point of a fine Needle, squeeze it all out with as much Gentleness as you can; after take a Bit of Loaf-Sugar moisten'd in your Mouth, put it on the Sore, will heal it.

A third Disease is a Kind of yellow Scabs that come about their Head and Eyes, which sometimes swell and are full of Matter; anoint those Places with fresh Butter or Lard, or the Oil of sweet Almonds; those Things will cure it, unless it spread, then nothing but Time and cooling Food will carry it off.

The last Thing that I shall take Notice of is his Moulting. You may know when this comes on by the Bird's appearing rough, melancholy, and often sleeping in the Day with his Head under his Wings; and the Cage covered with Down and small Feathers; for the
young

young Ones, the first Year, cast only their Down and small Feathers, and the second, their Tail and Wing-Feathers.

Careful Nursing is the principal Means to preserve Birds under this natural Malady; therefore be sure to keep him warm; set him sometimes in the Sun when it shines powerfully to bask himself, it will comfort him very much, always taking care to keep him from Cold or Wind, which are very prejudicial to him at such a Time; let him have good nourishing Food; Naples-Bisket, Bread and Egg mixed together; and put Saffron in his Water; likewise bruised Hemp-Seed, mixed with Lettice and Maw-Seed. If the Weather is very hot when the Birds are in their Moults, give them Liquorice in their Water instead of Saffron, and their Meat Plantain and Lettice-Seed; but not any of that Meat if it be cold Weather. Remember, whenever Egg is prescribed for any sick Birds, it is to be boiled and chop'd, or grated very fine; Hemp-Seed to be ground or bruised; and Rape or Canary-Seed scalded and bruised.

These Things, with good Attendance, will at all Times contribute very much to the Relief of sick Birds. And whatever else is delivered in this Treatise concerning the Nature, Song, Marks of Male and Female, Building, Breeding, Feeding. &c. of Birds, it being founded upon Experience, will upon Trial answer likewise.

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