

ANARIES

AND

CAGE BIRDS

GEORGE H. HOLDEN

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Canaries and cage-birds

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*European
Goldfinch.*

*Norwich Canary,
(clear yellow,
Natural Color.*

*European
Bullfinch.*

CANARIES AND CAGE-BIRDS

BY

GEORGE H. HOLDEN

AUTHOR, IN PART, OF "HOLDEN'S BOOK ON BIRDS"

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS work is designed to be a help to those who keep birds for pleasure, or breed them for profit. The greater part of the space devoted to each bird contains the essential facts respecting his food and care. The two subjects, food and care, being thus fully written up, it can be readily inferred that the subject usually combined with them, namely, diseases, would require little attention. And the author would like to sharply outline this fact for each reader, that if "Food and Care," as indicated for each bird, are properly read, "Diseases" will not prevail.

But there always will be some sick birds requiring attention, and they must not be neglected; for this reason these pages contain a large number of recipes, many of which have been used for years with success, and are now for the first time published.

The articles on Canaries, Mocking-birds, Parrots, Finches and Nuns, and our native wild birds, have been made very complete; and it is hoped they will prove especially valuable. The directions for mating and rearing many kinds of birds not generally bred here in cages, such as the smaller seed-eating birds, as well as the soft-billed birds, and Paroquets and Parrots, are drawn from the experiences of European breeders of wide reputations, and with due regard to the habits of the birds in their wild states.

An attempt has been made in each article to indicate the peculiar traits of the bird, and this idea has been expanded in the several comparative tables. Buyers unfamiliar with the different birds will find in the tables suggestions which will aid them in selecting desirable specimens.

The black-and-white illustrations of birds have been drawn with care from life-subjects.

The colored plates were made under the author's own supervision, and exactly represent in color and outline the subjects portrayed.

We are indebted to Mr. W. W. Caldwell of Boston for several good poems: to

Mr. Albert J. Holden of New York for the tuneful arrangement of each of the Bullfinch melodies ; and to Mr. John Gourley, jun., of Boston, for valuable assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

Only fragments of widely separated hours have been seized from an exacting business located in three cities, and devoted to this work, in which no pretence is made to any literary style ; but, if the book is a real help to bird-keepers, the author will have the pleasure of seeing its aim fully accomplished.

G. H. H.

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HOLDEN'S

CANARIES AND CAGE-BIRDS.

CANARIES.

THESE birds are now so widely known and universally kept, that any formal introduction of them as a family is certainly unnecessary. There are, however, individual members of this large family — foreigners — which are strangers to most of us; and these it will be our pleasure to so plainly present to you, that not only the name, but general traits, of each may be understood. This article will treat, then, of most of the varieties which have sprung from the original wild stock; the diseases to which the birds are subject, and the treatment of the same; the care and food; and the methods of breeding in the countries where the different classes exhibit the best strains of blood.

The Canary has been known as a household pet since the commencement of the sixteenth century. His original colors were green and gray; and he was an inhabitant of the island whose name he bears, whence the species were brought to Europe in large numbers. Easily domesticated and bred, he became at once the cage-bird to which the most care was given, and upon which the greatest attention was lavished. It is related by the older authors, that the island of Elba was the first European ground on which a Canary found resting-place; having flown thither from a ship bound to Leghorn, which foundered near the island. This theory is unworthy of belief, as a crew of a foundering ship would probably attend to other duties than that of opening a thousand cages, and allowing the birds to escape; and a small number would not be sufficient to form the basis for the extensive bird-trapping which is reported to have taken place on the island. The first Canaries were brought to England on regular ships plying between English ports and the south of France.

They are at present found in a wild state in some of the islands off the coast of Africa, but are rarely brought to civilized countries, owing to their inferiority in every way to the domesticated birds. The superiority of the latter class over the wild birds has been brought about by the watchful study which has been given them in the various countries which have made the subject of Canary-raising a specialty. Canaries have at the present time a nationality; each breed being easily distinguished from the others by the various sizes, shapes, colors, and songs which they distinctively have.

The main classes may be enumerated as follows: the German, the English, the Belgian, the French, and Hybrids. From these classes spring numberless distinct varieties, which have marked and fixed characteristics. In the English class, there are no less than eight of these varieties.

The Germans were probably the first to give the matter of Canary-breeding any special attention; and, although the first to take up the subject, the birds which they raise, even to the present day, probably bear the closest resemblance, in shape, size, and color, to the original wild Canary, of any class raised. This is due in a great measure to the inattention paid to breeding birds for color and distinctive shapes or sizes, the German breeder's chief aim being the song which his bird is capable of producing: to this he directs all his skill and attention, and at the present time is far ahead of all other breeders in this respect. If he has sacrificed beauty and imposing size, he can point with pride to his one chief excellence, which indeed is the most attractive quality for which birds of any breed or class should be kept. The German's model is the unpretentious-looking Nightingale; and he evidently bears well in mind the old saying, "Fine feathers do not make fine birds."

The German class of Canaries may be subdivided into three varieties, — the Harz-mountain, or common German, Canary, the St. Andreasberg, and the Campmini; the latter being a new class of birds, which has sprung into existence from the continued efforts to produce a higher grade of trained singers. The Harz Mountains are the home of the German song Canary; and in this and contiguous districts, as well as in Hanover, Hesse, Berlin, Thuringia, and Tyrol, this class of Canaries is bred to the number of thousands annually. Owing to the immense numbers bred, the chance for voice-culture is not so great as in the case of the other German varieties, when smaller numbers are raised, and greater care exercised on each particular bird. To meet the immense demand for these songsters, thousands are annually exported to all quarters of the globe; and the common German Canary is the best known of any class of Canaries raised. The ease with which they may be bred has made them great favorites wherever introduced. The song, although not so choice as the highest of his class, is sufficiently sweet to charm all except those whose judgment in bird-music is most highly cultivated.

The Harz-mountain Canaries are bred in common breeding-rooms; and although the birds do not receive the care and attention paid the higher class of song-birds, and which must be given the fancy colored or shaped birds, — owing to the picked strains of blood and the choice markings in feathers which must be employed in the latter cases, — they are the most prolific of breeders, and for this purpose deservedly popular with beginners in bird-raising. The natural song of the Harz Canary is very pleasing, loud, and varied; and, in addition to his own song, he occasionally introduces the notes of the Nightingale, and the notes of other sweet-noted songsters which abound in his native hamlets. The entire song forms a pleasing combination, and no two birds' songs are alike: to be sure, the perfect rollings and trills of his better-educated brothers are lacking; but his song withal is very sweet, and, until the better grades are heard, applauded as the perfection of Canary song.

It has been often said, that it is cruel to cage and confine Canaries. With the class of people who argue in this way, I do not agree. The Canary bears to the race of birds about the same relation as man to the animal family. For generations

back the Canary has known no habitation but that of the cage; his domestication has been made almost complete: and in most cases, when he escapes, or is turned loose on the wicked world, he is most anxious to return to his home again; missing the care and attention which any bird-keeper would naturally bestow on him.

The Harz-mountain Canaries are divided into different grades; the usual rule being, the fewer number reared at any one breeding-house, the better the class of songsters. When wholesale breeding is indulged in, the tendency is to lessen the variety and sweetness of the notes. Your dealer, if an importer, usually has the birds selected according to the breeding-places; and it is well to note the difference.

The St. Andreasberg Canary takes his name from his native village, which is perched in the summit of the Harz Mountains, and a favorite resort in summer for invalids suffering from troubles of the lungs and throat. Its pure, bracing air is medicine for the lungs of a man, and exercises a wonderful transformation in the tone of the Canary which bears the name. Added to this, years of patient and constant training and schooling in cultivating the Canary's voice to the highest degree of perfection have justly placed this class at the head of the school of singing Canaries. The amount of education which a well-trained singer of this class is obliged to undergo would scarcely be believed. Since the increase of exportations, owing to the great demand for them since they were introduced into other countries, the training-places have been extended to various other localities in the Harz Mountains, the teachers being taken from St. Andreasberg; and at the present time very choice grades of these silver-throated singers are bought in many places besides that famous village. The St. Andreasberg Canary, in his native breeding-place, is fed on plain rape-seed, and twice a week on the egg and Zwieback mixture.

The methods employed in raising a brood of nestlings, to become artists in their line, are interesting; and the amount of patience expended can only be accounted for by the intense love of the German for his hobby, added to the remuneration obtained. In St. Andreasberg, the principal revenue of the village is derived from Canary-raising. The St. Andreasberg Canary's notes were originally obtained by placing a Nightingale in the breeding-room of young birds. The natural, clear-toned voices quickly blended the song in with their natural notes: then the most promising pupils were culled out, and trained still further, by means of other song-birds. After three or four seasons of this kind of training, the Canary was ready for the position of teacher, and placed in the schoolroom as instructor for the young beginners. Years of this sort of training gradually raised the St. Andreasberg's song to the highest state of perfection. Look into one of these schoolrooms, and see the school-teachers' boxes draped over to prevent their singing until the proper hour. The young birds in another room are quietly feeding, and chirping in the sunlight. The cloth covering of the teacher's box is raised in front, so that a little light may be admitted; and, after a few preliminary touches, he suddenly bursts forth into such a flood of melody that the listener is fairly enraptured by the delightful sounds. The young birds leave off feeding, and appear to be as delighted as the human audience, and manifest their pleasure by endeavoring to imitate the song which is heard. But there is a sad failure, for many days elapse before even a few notes are sung in perfection. After weeks of this training, the young birds are separated: and any of them which have the least semblance of harsh or broken

notes are quickly put where they will not injure more proficient pupils, and their training is then continued until the bird-raiser satisfies himself that further perfection cannot be attained. No two bird-raisers have teachers for the young birds which have voices exactly alike; and, by the interchange of teachers for the instruction of the young, the voice is still further cultivated. It requires a practised ear and an immense amount of experience to select the highest class of birds. The choicest birds, when sold to the dealers, are heard separately, and each separate note recorded. The foreign buyer of the St. Andreasberg Canaries is obliged to visit the breeding-places as early as July, before the birds are fully feathered, and pay in advance for them, to be delivered when fully instructed. The breeder retains three or four of the choicest, as instructors for the following season.

It is claimed, that, after all the care which is lavished upon this class of Canaries, only about ten per cent of the entire number raised are judged to be perfect by the connoisseur; and under no circumstance is a bird perfect in song when he has less than six-months' training. The highest-prized notes are learned by the quiet birds; for the more excitable birds are apt to become nervous, and break into sharp, detached notes, which impair the song. To produce these best songsters, the breeder must give close attention to a multiplicity of things,—among others, the amount of light which they receive, the kind and variety of food given, and the proper voice-training: most necessary of all is it to carefully cull all naturally sharp or harsh voiced birds, as soon as their faults are noticed, from among the young brood.

The object to be attained in the best-trained bird's song is to get the greatest combination of various difficult trills and odd notes, and the excellence consists in the performance of them. Loud or harsh notes are not desirable, and the bird uttering them is quickly rejected. The length of the song, combined with quality of voice and a continued repetition of the varied strains, are the qualities which mark the perfect bird. Short notes, no matter how sweet or soft, are not regarded as worthy of merit. The Nightingale-notes, when sung solely, are not prized as highly as those of a bird which combines certain lengthened trills or passages of melody. The perfect bird's song should be like an endless stream, the finish and commencement of his song not being perceptible. Some of the choicest birds have a compass of four octaves, and will execute the various passages in the most perfect style; but no matter what strains, notes, or combinations he has mastered, it is always desirable that the beginning and the finish of the song should be the softest notes of all. The trills and other notes should be fully gone through, and the passing from one note to another should be an imperceptible glide.

The notes, trills, and combinations number twenty-five or more; the best known and highest prized being the water-bubble, deep roll, bell, flute, warble, whistle, and the numberless trills. These are all varied, and form an endless number of combinations: as one bird may commence his song with an entirely different note or trill from another; and, when both birds' songs are listened to, they appear to be entirely different. Although the same notes are gone through with, they are sung in an entirely different order. An enthusiastic lover of the St. Andreasberg Canary describes his song as follows:—

“A few days ago, in climbing a mountain on the west side of the Hudson River, near Catskill, weary and thirsty, I unexpectedly found a spring welling from a rock.

After drinking, and as I lay listening to the sweet cadence of the water as it fell over the rocks. I recognized the long, liquid tones which are called the water-notes of the St. Andreasberg Canary. The bird has also the mellow flute-notes, the bell-notes that reproduce the tones of a miniature chime, and the whistling-notes that give piquancy and zest to a song that might, without this striking change, charm you to



The St. Andreasberg Canary.

repose. No harsh tone of his breaks the spell that seems, as you listen, to soothe alike both mind and body; but each new creation of his fancy and voice — for he never sings twice alike — seems to lift you up into an Arcadia of rustling wings and entrancing melody. In spirit gentle, in action mild, in external appearance most peaceful, into his presence brooding care never ven-

tures; and, at the sound of his quiet voice, turmoil and strife, and all that race, are put to flight."

Owing to the large prices paid in Germany for the highest class of the best trained and perfect songsters, it was deemed inadvisable to import any to America; as the original cost of the birds, combined with the large attending expenses of collecting and shipping them, would not warrant the risk incurred; but, within the past two years, small lots have been received, and, owing to their superior excellence and perfection in song, have been christened the Campanini Canary. This grade of bird is the same as the birds used as instructors in the village of St. Andreasberg, and are bought only after being put to the severest trials. They are heard separately, before leaving Germany, by the most expert judges of Canary song; and the least fault or false note reduces them from the highest grade. To hear a Campanini Canary perform his varied and perfect song for the first time is a revelation, even to those supposed to be judges of bird-music. This grade of Canary never loses his song, owing to the thoroughness of the training received; but they should be kept in a separate room, away from any harsh or loud songsters; as such birds have a tendency to gradually mar the purity and mellowness of the notes. They will perform sufficient bird-music to please even the most exacting.

Our artist has transferred, as nearly as may be possible, the shadow of our bird for your inspection; but no engraver's knife, be its point never so fine and never so cunningly directed, can furnish any adequate idea of what the St. Andreasberg is. Only his own voice can do him simple justice.

The German Canary is about five inches and a half in length, and varies in color from the clear yellow to the bright green. As mentioned above, no attention is paid to the depth or purity of color, the principal object sought being the song; but the colors and combinations of colors are almost as numerous as the birds themselves, and comprise the mealy, the jonquil, dark green, dark mottled, light mottled, dark and light crested, in clear or mottled colors, and the prized cinnamon.

The St. Andreasberg and Campanini Canaries are somewhat smaller, varying in length from four inches and a half to five inches. The color of these birds is, as a rule, of a lighter shade than the common German Canary. The inferiority in size does not have the least effect on the throat-power. Why the best singing Canaries should be the most insignificant in size is something which cannot be accounted for, but may be due to the purity of the breed; for the genuine St. Andreasberg Canary, in his own village, is never crossed with any other. An inquiring buyer, on being shown a St. Andreasberg Canary, remarked, "What a dirty, insignificant-looking chap he is! How is it that he costs so much?" The salesman had no need to answer the question. The bird himself answered it far better than any human tongue could, and, in performing his melodious reply, seemed conscious of the fact, that, although small and not gorgeous, his voice made up for any deficiencies in appearance.

To the breeders of Canaries, no matter what the variety may be, the St. Andreasberg and Campanini Canaries cannot be surpassed as vocal instructors for the young. There is no necessity for breeding this high grade to produce good songsters. Place one in a room with young Canaries, able to feed and care for themselves, and the result will amply repay the advanced price given for the instructor. It

should not be forgotten that the Campanini was originally a teacher of young Canaries, and, though in a foreign land, is not apt to forget his calling.

The selection of the male from the female Canaries of the German breed is a difficult matter, and cannot be made to a certainty except by an expert in the subject. Of course, if your bird sings a long, free song, you may be quite certain it is a male; for, though occasionally a female sings, the notes are rather short and disconnected. The principal points in judging are the size of the head and its color. The head of the male bird is broader than that of the female, and flatter on the crown: the head of the female is inclined to be round, particularly on the crown. The colors of the German male are always deeper on the head, particularly around the beak and eyes. In the green-colored variety the shade on these parts is nearly olive green. In the female birds the colors are lighter, the pure-green female having a grayish tinge throughout. In the deep-yellow birds the head of the male is always of a deeper tinge than the remainder of the body: while, in the female of this color, gray or light-colored spots or streaks will be noticed, particularly on the back. These are the points for picking young Canaries, before they have commenced to sing, depended on by the best German judges. It requires practice, and the consequent handling of a great number of birds, to become an expert in the selections. In the spring of the year the difference in the sex is more easily distinguished. By catching the bird in the hand, and gently blowing the feathers from the belly and vent, the lines in the female will be observed to be preserved and rounded, forming an oval: in the male bird, the lines are straighter, and the body more like a cone.

There is a knack in catching and holding a bird when an examination, for any cause, is desired. In catching a bird, first remove the perches from the cage, and do not make a promiscuous rush for the bird, but wait until he alights in a good position, and then make a sharp, decisive pounce, and, when you have him, be sure and hold him. To examine either back or breast, lay him in the palm of the hand, with the thumb across the neck. It is impossible for him to escape or be injured when held firmly but gently in this manner. To hold a bird securely without ruffling his plumage, take the tips of the wings and the tail between the thumb and fingers.

The age of a Canary cannot be accurately determined: but, after the first year, the scales on the legs become coarser and larger, increasing as the bird grows older; and the claws also lengthen: but, when the bird's claws and legs are carefully attended to, it would puzzle any but the most expert judges to accurately determine the age.

A question frequently asked by the buyers of German Canaries is, "Will the bird sing by gaslight?" This question cannot be accurately determined by the dealer before a trial. As a rule, this desire is easily brought about by covering the cage, except at intervals for feeding, throughout the day, and uncovering it in the evening when the room is brilliantly lighted. In this way the bird becomes gradually accustomed to the artificial light: and, as darkness deprived him of his desire to sing during the day, he pours out his pent-up melody when he sees the light. After a few days' training of this sort, the difference in the natural and artificial lights is not noticed; and he will sing as freely by one as by the other. As a rule, the

Campanini birds are natural night-singers, owing to the darkness which they are accustomed to when performing their duties as instructors. German Canaries differ in the constancy of song. Some sing only at odd periods throughout the day; while others sing so constantly as to excite alarm for their safety, as they are apt to overdo the matter; and cases have been frequently cited where the bursting of the internal organs has been occasioned by the vigor and strength which they put into their musical performances. This can only be accounted for by the natural ambition of the bird. Canaries bred from the same parents vary in temperament just as the members of a family of the human race are apt to: one is lazy, and don't care to sing; while another is full of ambition, and not happy unless he is at it all the time. Sometimes the laziness is occasioned by the richness of the food given. Offer rich food and plenty of dainties, and the bird will repay you by becoming so lazy and polite that he will not think of annoying you with the noise of his song. He has convinced himself that bird-music is positively disagreeable to you.

A little advice may be introduced here, which applies to the treatment of other birds as well as Canaries. Find out as nearly as possible the exact amount of seeds the bird eats daily: when this is determined, add a slight quantity over the amount required, and feed this amount as nearly as possible daily. In case too many seeds are given, he will be sure to select the richest, and leave the rest. This constant eating of the richer seeds is apt to impair the song. When extras, like hemp, are given, they should be fed separately.

The German Canaries are certainly the choice birds when song is the quality sought for; and the numbers of the Harz-mountain birds make the prices, as a natural consequence, low. They are equally as tough and hardy as any variety, and as long lived. If the common care and rules for feeding are observed, there is no danger of their losing their sweet songs.

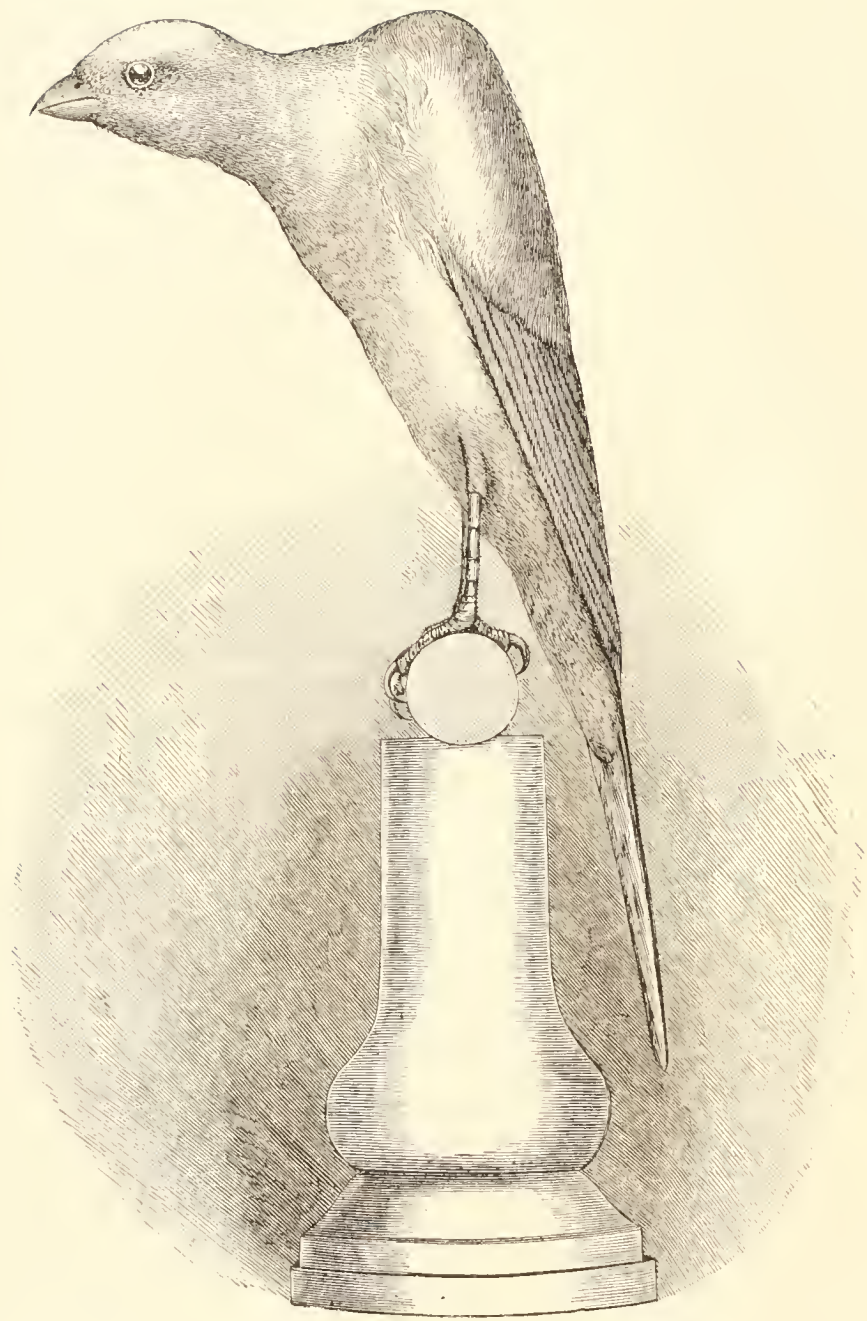
So strong is the desire of the German breeders to breed as many birds as possible for the market, that the breeding for numbers is forced by means of artificial heat; and the diseases to which the German Canary is subject are mostly those of the throat and lungs, induced by changes to damper or colder climates. For this reason, the old, threadbare advice, "Do not hang your bird in a draughty room, or anywhere that a possible draught can reach him," must be repeated here, and carefully regarded if you would keep your bird in health and song. Hang your bird in a room which has an even temperature, which may be as low as 40°, or as high as 75°; the bird will become accustomed to either, and sing equally as well in one as in the other: but sudden changes must be avoided. Another serious cause of complaint is the ruffled, dumpish appearance of your German bird. After being purchased, and brought home, he is transferred from his prison-like quarters to the handsome, roomy brass cage which you have prepared for him. You are, no doubt, surprised at the change which a day has wrought in him, and also surprised to see that he does not seem inclined to eat, and lay it to homesickness, caused by the absence from the large number of birds with which he has always associated. If not looked to in two or three days, the newly made purchase will be ready for dissection, which will reveal the cause of his death to have resulted from starvation. The starvation is easily explained. By examining the little wicker cage in which the bird has been exported, and in which he was when bought, you will see that the

seed-box and watering-pot are inside the cage, and within his easy reach: your brass cage has the cups hung on the outside, with small, narrow apertures, through which the bird is obliged to poke his head in order to reach his seed and water. As he has never been accustomed to this mode of reaching his food, and endeavors to find it in vain, the only results can be slow death, or a disease resulting from over-eating after he has found his food. The above evil luckily does not frequently happen: as some birds, seemingly possessed of more instinct than others, readily find the cups, and eat and drink at once from them. It is, however, well to watch the bird after being changed into such a cage, and notice whether or not he eats. In case he does not eat within a few hours, place the seed and water in small vessels inside his cage, and then accustom him to the ones hung on the outside. It is always better to procure cages with the cups so arranged that the openings to them will be on the inside.

The different classes of Canaries are brought up and fed on about as many different kinds of seeds, and the seeds to which the bird has been accustomed are the ones on which to feed him. The Germans religiously believe in the superiority of the German summer rape-seed, and feed it to their birds when fresh or new. This seed is not heating, and an excellent voice-promoter. When he eats solely of this, it has the effect of keeping the song down to a mellow state: when the more heating seeds are fed, they are apt to produce the sharper notes, and have the effect of making the bird sing too constantly, which is not desirable in the highest class of song Canaries. When sent to other countries, it is the custom to vary the diet by the addition of other seeds, such as canary and millet, being fed in equal proportions with the rape. This has been proved to be an excellent plan of feeding, as the change of air and habitation seemingly necessitates a change to more stimulating food. At different seasons of the year, the food may also be changed: on consulting the articles on "Food and Care" for the different months, the best foods may be noted. In England the breeders of German Canaries follow the plan of feeding adopted with their own Canaries: i. e., of adding to regular seeds, sugar mixed with egg. This is not advisable, however, as has been proved by the inferiority of the German birds bred in England to those bred in Germany. The German method of feeding the young birds daily on a mixture of grated hard-boiled egg, mixed with Zwieback, or hardened German bread, is the best. When Zwieback cannot be obtained, grated bread will do. When the birds grow older, there is no need of feeding the egg-mixture so often. The quantity given at a time should be in proportion to one hard-boiled egg mixed with an equal quantity of bread, for eight birds. The above foods should form the principal daily diet of all German Canaries. For treatment in case of sickness, consult the articles on "Food and Care," and "Remedies for Diseases."

THE BELGIAN, OR LONG-BREED, CANARY.

This breed of Canary is of ancient Dutch origin, and in some parts of the world is the highest prized of any class of Canaries known. They are bred for shape and position chiefly, song and color being minor qualities. The bird, as he originally appeared, was merely a long, slender bird of the Canary breed: but persistent breed-



The Belgian Canary.

ing and training has brought him to his present perfect shape. This, in a great measure, was brought about by the numerous guilds, or clubs, formed for the purpose of breeding Canaries to a perfect shape. Throughout Belgium clubs were formed; and each club had a special object in view, and embraced every thing in art or sport, bird-raising being one of the things.

Each ornithological club now has its bronze model, which is supposed to be the shape a perfect Belgian Canary should be; and every member strives to breed and train, as nearly as possible, his living choice to the shape of the bronze cast.

The Belgian Canary is the thorough-bred of the Canary family, and, like the thorough-bred race-horse, shows his breeding in every movement. This is due to the amount of care, and picked strains of blooded stock, used in the breeding. The bird's head, particularly, should be noticed, as showing high cultivation; the large, intelligent eye, and very small, snake-like head, being the best evidences of high blood.

His shape, when at rest, should conform to a right angle. A line drawn from the crown of the head to the tip of the shoulders should form one side, and a line from the tip of the shoulders to the tip of the tail should form the other side of the angle. There are, besides these, numerous minor points, such as shape and size of the head; a flat and very small head being considered the best. The tail should be lengthy and slender, and not too broad, nor too forked. The shoulders should be compact, without too much of a hollow between them. The breast should have a good depth, but not be too broad. The upper side of the neck should be a nearly straight line from the shoulder, and not have the appearance of a camel's neck. The purity or fineness of feather, not the depth of color, is the quality sought after in plumage. Nearly all are light yellow; but some are deeply mottled in gold and green, and these are highly prized by the English fanciers. The legs should be straight, and the thighs well feathered. A knock-kneed or bow-legged Belgian, no matter how fine he may be in other respects, is not an object of beauty.

There are numerous styles of the Long-breed family; but the only recognized pure Belgian Canary, in his native country, is a *fac-simile* of the illustrated model. A brood of young Belgian Canaries are a gawky-looking set of creatures, and an amateur would pass them by without notice. They tumble around in about the same manner as a very small boy taking his first lesson on a pair of very long stilts. As they develop, this unsteadiness passes away; but still, the full-blooded Belgian, when viewed in any position except when on his perch, is an awkward-looking fellow at the best. When hopping along the bottom of the cage, pecking at his seeds, his movements are such as might be made by a two-legged camel moving rapidly, if such an animal can be imagined.

It is from his pose when excited, that the most points may be seen. When *in position* he is judged according to his merit, and then all the prominent points are brought out to the fullest extent. The Belgian is the blue-blood of the Canary family, and should never be excited without cause. For this reason, a fancier, when entering an exhibition-room, uses as much care as a person would in going into a sick-room. The bird, when excited, strives to do his utmost in gaining a perfect position; and for this reason he should not be excited without cause. He

gradually learns the meaning of the scratch or tap given as a signal for him to assume his best position; and when given too often, without a reason, his inclination to obey is likely to cease. Some writers claim that training, as well as high-breeding, has much to do with perfect position: but this statement is open to adverse criticism. The breeder, when entering the room to show off his best birds, gently lifts the cage by the bottom with one hand, and taps or scratches with the other the bottom of the cage: and, at this signal, the bird's appearance is changed; he grasps the perch with a firmer grip, and throws himself upward as though he would push his shoulders out of joint; he moves from side to side, heaving with excitement; and sometimes, in his endeavor to get in the best form, he appears to lose his balance, and the tail sweeps under the perch until he resembles three sides of a square. These actions and this shape are the best evidence of his perfect training. It is said that a Belgian breeder had to invest all his spare money in wooden shoes, he wore so many pairs out shuffling his feet on the floor of the breeding-room while training his young birds. The breeding-coops for the Long birds are as varied as they are numerous, and exhibit different degrees of cleanliness. Some of the breeding-places are kept scrupulously clean and neat, while others are like miniature pig-sties; yet the latter, in many cases, seem to turn out as good birds as the former, which goes to disprove the idea that the Belgian is not a hardy bird. I would not, however, recommend trying the experiment of breeding Canaries on the pig-pen plan: because Canaries are not apt to thrive like swine.

The full-blooded bird is sensitive and nervous, and, therefore, easily excited; but, if kept properly and quietly, he makes as desirable a cage-bird as can be found. A Belgian breeder would as soon think of putting his hand in the fire as of catching a thorough-bred Canary. The birds are never handled, but, when changed from cage to cage, are guided from one to the other by means of a stick, which they obey as readily as a trained horse does the whip. The slightest unusual object is the cause of exciting a bird of this class to an astonishing degree. A visitor, when entering a Canary-room, should remove his tall silk hat: as it is apt to put the birds in a flutter of excitement. It is even stated that an irate Dutch breeder "dropped" one of these hats over the wearer's ear because of the craze it produced among his pets. A red smoking-cap has thrown a first-class bird into fits, from which he never recovered. This class of birds, as may be supposed, is rarely seen outside of the country in which they are bred and reared, because of the value attached to them for breeding and exhibition purposes. It is not for the money value of any prize he may take in competition that a Dutch breeder seeks, but the honor attached: for a prize won gives his club additional fame; and this means to him, later on, value in a commercial sense when he wishes to dispose of his birds. It is this very club-strife for the highest standard which has brought out the perfect breeding; each member being determined to outdo every other in the club, and each club endeavoring to excel every other club.

When the young birds are hatched, the perch should be a few inches higher than the nest: as, by the formation of the bird, it is much easier for the female of this breed to feed the young brood from an elevation than on a level. It is also well to have the perch raised from the seed and water cups in the same manner. The young birds are given about the same food as any other breed of Canary. The

hard-boiled egg is made into a paste by being mixed with pulverized cracker moistened with water. One enthusiastic breeder always chewed the egg and cracker, and fed the young birds himself in addition to the feeding they received from the mother. He was fond of strong liquor, and was an inveterate smoker, but, for the space of five months, abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco; so that the saliva, mixed with the cracker and egg, would not injure the young birds. The Canaries he raised were never dissipated.

It has been mentioned that the Belgian breeder pays no attention to color in breeding. Color is of no importance to him as long as he can breed the coveted style. The birds are usually of a yellow, or mealy, color; and only a few are mottled. All the ordinary colors might be obtained with the best shape; and if the English breeders would only take hold of these Canaries, and breed for color, a grand class would be produced.

A unique style of travelling-cage, used for the Belgian Canary, may be mentioned here; and it would be well to adopt it when it is found necessary to carry a bird from one city to another. It is made of a round board, about eight inches in diameter, to which is tacked a small cloth, or duck bag with the bottom cut out, and fastened at the top by means of draw-strings. Air-holes are cut in the sides of the cloth. This cage may be laid down or hung up without any injury to the bird.

The Dutch exhibition-cage is always the same, cone-shaped, open on all four sides, and raised, on four legs, about three feet from the floor. By the use of this cage, the bird is not unduly excited when he is to be exhibited for position; as it may be raised without catching hold by the top.

The three-quarter and half breed Belgians are birds which have been extensively exported, and are in great demand among American bird-fanciers. They combine much of the beauty of the full-blooded Belgian and the song of the German, and make a most desirable cage-bird. They were originally produced by mating a thorough-bred Long bird with a large-sized song Canary, the progeny being called three-quarter breed birds. A pair of three-quarter breed birds mated produce the half-breed. Although not so handsome as the three-quarter-bred, the Half-long birds are large and fine-looking, and, in many cases, most excellent songsters. Americans are not as well posted in the fine points of bird-breeding as the scientific fanciers of Europe. With us bird-breeding is comparatively a new matter, while in Europe they have been breeding the Canary for at least two hundred years. We do not produce as good birds, because we do not start with the best stock. Genuine first-class Canaries of any specie may always be imported in their seasons, and may be as easily bred here as in their native countries. Should an American fancier wish to breed the best full-blooded or three-quarter birds, he can always procure the proper stock, and will be satisfied with the perfection attained from birds of his own mating.

Colors may be produced as easily as style and size; and, where one has the three qualities, the breeding may be called scientific.

The Belgian Canaries, of all classes, are bought in large numbers by the English dealers, who separate the birds into the different grades after arriving in England. The best grade brings high prices for breeding purposes, and the rest are sold for collections.

The chief cities in Belgium, where the Long Canary is seen at his best, are Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels; and the yearly exhibitions in those cities are largely attended. A few of the rules governing one of these societies are given below.

The meeting is always fixed on some special Sunday, which is decided upon six months before the exhibition occurs.

ARTICLE I. — There shall be a prize of honor given, of the value of thirty francs.

ART. II. — Each member has the right to enter from one to four birds.

ART. III. — Four experts shall judge the birds, but no expert shall be an owner of a bird entered for competition.

ART. IV. — The four societies having the greatest number of entries shall have the right to elect an expert, but no town shall elect more than two. The fifth expert shall be a stranger to the town.

ART. V. — No bird shall be entered for competition that is more than one year old.

ART. VI. — All competitors must attend the distribution of prizes. Those absent, whose birds have won prizes, will be fined to the extent of a fourth part of the value of the prize. An excuse will be entertained from those absent on account of sickness.

These exhibitions have not that spirit of avaricious gain prevailing in them which is seen in other countries; and when honor, first, is the prize to be gained, the care and attention paid to the breeding of birds is much greater than when merely money enters into the contest.

The Belgian Canary is fed on the regular mixed canary-seed, but should have, at least twice each week, a mixture of grated hard-boiled egg and cracker. Great care should be given the young birds: when first hatched out, they should receive daily the egg-and-cracker mixture; this should be fed to them until they are three months old, as it is very strengthening; and, when a young bird starts out strong, he is apt to live longer, and keep free from disease. In other respects, the Belgian Canary requires only the same care that any other Canary receives. They are just as easily kept and as hardy as any other breed when the proper rules are observed.

Owing to the peculiar shape of the Long-breed Canary, his cage should be roomy, rather high than otherwise; and, when hung in a room, he should hang at least six feet from the floor; as his shape can be seen to much better advantage.

The pure Long-breed Canaries are imported about the first of December and until April, and the three-quarter-bred Canaries are on sale during the same time.

The half-breed are imported earlier in the season, and may be found in the shops from October until May.

A cage, eleven inches by fourteen inches on the base, and seventeen inches high, is the best size for the Long Canary. This style makes a good cage for a pair.

A round cage, ten inches in diameter and twenty inches high, makes a desirable cage for a single singer.

ENGLISH CANARIES.

The English Canaries include more varieties than any other known breed. They embrace the Norwich, or Deep Gold, Canary, the London Fancy, the Gold and Silver Lizards, the Scotch Fancy, the Yorkshire, the Manchester, or Lancashire; and these different classes are subdivided by cross-breeding, whence spring many lesser-known tribes. The breeding of the different classes requires a vast amount

of patience and skill, and is the best evidence of the science to which Canary-breeding has been reduced. It is the result of years of careful study, and shows that the English have, perhaps, a more thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the bird and his plumage than the German has. The English and German methods of raising Canaries are widely different, and must necessarily be so; since the former seeks size and feather, — physical culture, — while the latter strives for voice-culture. The Germans follow their taste for music, and breed birds only for music; while the English tastes are shown in their devotion to high color and imposing *physique*. The Englishman accomplishes his object by patiently breeding from generation to generation for the deepest golden color possible to attain, and, later still, further deepening the brilliant color by artificial means. In some sections of the country, breeders pay all attention to the development of size in Canaries; and, as the result, the Manchester Copy of to-day stands forth as the giant of the Canary family.

The Norwich Canary is the general favorite of the breed of English Canaries, and is the most extensively bred of any of them. He is easily recognized as a brilliantly illuminated edition of the deep-yellow Canary, and takes his name from the city of Norwich, where for generations he has been bred and cultivated; and, at present, every artisan in the city has his brood to care for, the taste being further fostered by the extensive patronage of the wealthy classes throughout the country. Careful breeding is a remunerative employment, as fine birds are well paid for. The Norwich Canary is larger than the German, his usual length being about six inches. He is a very solid, substantial-looking fellow; and his compactly built figure and handsome golden coat give him a very attractive appearance. Owing to the nature of the breeding, he is naturally much hardier than any other variety known: heat is not considered a necessity in the breeding-rooms of the English Canaries; and only at the moulting season, when extra care is required, is artificial warmth allowed. A strong incentive to breeding these Canaries is the competitive exhibitions which are annually held in all the breeding-centres of England. Every attention is paid to the size of the bird, the texture of his feathers, and, most of all, the depth or brilliancy of his color. The Norwich Canaries may be divided into three classes: the clear yellow, a bird which has no foreign color on his entire body; the mottle, or variegated, which is a combination of yellow and green, or dark-brown colors; and the crested, which may again be subdivided into clear or mottled. It is not necessary to go into the details of the depth of color, or silkiness of the feathers; as they would not probably interest our amateur breeders. The highly-bred crested variety is a very interesting class: in some cases, when bred for years for perfection of crest, it appears to be something unnatural; the size and proportions being perfect. The crest hangs over the eyes so as to partially obscure the bird's sight. As a songster, the Norwich, as now bred, is not equal to the German Canary; nor can this be expected, owing to the inattention paid to his song. He is, however, susceptible to an easy training: and I have heard many Norwich birds, when hung in a room with a well-trained St. Andreasberg Canary, copy his best notes in all their perfection; giving, of course, more strength to the sounds, owing to the fact, perhaps, that he is a much larger, heavier bird. The same observation applies to all other breeds of the English Canaries.

The London Fancy, and both kinds of Lizard Canaries, it is said, are of the

oldest blood, and, although unlike in appearance, are closely allied. This is proven by the fact that both breeds of birds, when nestlings, resemble one another very closely; after shedding the first feathers, the appearance is, however, widely different. The London Fancy male bird, when in full plumage, should have the entire head, breast, and back of the same colors as those of the mealy, or buff, Norwich, with wings and tail black or dark green: this variety of bird is not so stoutly built as the Norwich: he is more slender and elegant in shape. He is not so popular at present as the Norwich, owing to the energy displayed in breeding the latter, and the greater care which is required to breed the London Fancy in all his perfection of markings.

The Gold and Silver Spangled Lizards are justly in the foremost rank of "feather" birds in their native country: they certainly present a most beautiful appearance in their gayly decked spangles, and clear, shining gold or silver caps. It is claimed that the Lizard is the direct offshoot of the original green Canary of the Canary Islands, and, by the careful and judicious selection of strains, the clearly defined spangles were finally obtained. The Lizard is mentioned as the spangled bird in the oldest known treatise of birds we have. The color-line in the Lizard breed is strictly drawn between the Gold and Silver: the spangles in either case being overcast throughout with the rich gold of the Norwich birds, or the silver of the mealy class. The Gold-spangled Lizard is the favorite of this class, as his richer colors are much more striking. The most important point in the selection of a good Lizard is perfection of the head. The cap of the bird is one of his distinctive features. A perfect cap must be bounded by a line commencing at the tip of the beak, and passing over the tip of the eye, round to the back of the head, in the same plume, and returning in the same way on the other side: it must not come lower than the eyes, and the boundary-line at this part should be a hair-line of clearly defined feathers. The cap is clear in color, and may be either clear yellow or light gray, which defines the class to which the bird belongs. The color of the cap also regulates the color on the body, and the tinge which overcasts the spangles will always be found to be of the same color as that of the cap. The outline of the cap must be clear and unbroken, and its entire surface free from a tinge of dark feathers. The slightest intrusion of dark feathers on the cap constitutes the class called broken caps, and any intrusion of the cap itself into the dark feathers of the neck is called the run cap. The classes are more familiarly known, however, as the plain and broken caps. The spangled appearance of the birds is caused by the development of the feather. A description of the feather of the Lizard Canary will explain the cause of the peculiar appearance of the plumage. The soft, silky portion of the feather next the quill is blue black; as the feather grows outward, the color changes, the centre becomes blackish brown tinged with a lighter shade, the central color increasing in depth till it reaches nearly to the extremity of the feather, where it expands into a circular form, and is nearly as black as possible; the edging of the extremity of the feather is fringed with a very narrow bordering of the same color of the cap, which may be either gold or silver. The lapping of the feathers over one another where so many shades of color are observable constitutes the appearance of spangling: the shorter feathers, as those of the head and breast, are more closely spangled than the longer feathers of the wing. In perfect

birds, the appearance resembles a chain, with the links continuous and perfect. The clearly defined spangles must be decided and unbroken throughout the body; splashes or breaks in the spangles or wings throw the bird out of the perfect class. As in all other cases, in a nest of young birds perhaps there will be but one or two specimens which could be called perfection: for, no matter how carefully the selection of the parents was made, the splashes or foul spots will show; this may be due to defects in earlier generations: but crossing perfectly marked birds for continuous years will probably obviate this, and the result will certainly be foretold before the birds are hatched from the eggs.

The whole appearance of the Lizard Canary is essentially dark: the beak, legs, and claws following the same color. The appearance of the Lizard should not be hazy or indistinct; the spangles should be clear, bright, and regularly arranged; nor should the gold of the gold-spangled class be mixed with the colors of the silver spangled, or *vice versa*. In size the Lizard Canary is more uniform than the other classes, measuring about five inches and a half in length. He is easily known by the peculiar markings and snug-looking cap, and the class is an interesting one for the purpose of breeding. They are easily bred, and of good value when well marked.

We now come to a different set of classes in the English Canaries: i.e., of shape and size, color being a minor quality. The Scotch Fancy is probably the most remarkable-looking Canary of any known variety,—even more curious in formation than the Belgian. The Belgian is bred for the clearly acute angle which the different parts of his body form, while the Scotch Fancy is bred for the curves which his body forms. In shape the bird resembles a half-circle: and, if the enthusiastic breeders of Scotland continue their efforts in the same directions, the half-circle must become a whole circle: and the methods of perching, flying, etc., will have to be revolutionized. We mean no disrespect to the rugged Highland breeders. This variety is their choice and fancy, and they should be allowed their indulgence. The mania for breeding these birds in the districts to which the strictest attention to them is paid exceeds that of the Belgian breeders, and the proud possessor of a prize-winner is looked upon as a skilled engineer in his profession. It requires, indeed, a skilled artist in bird-breeding to produce perfection.

The Scotch Fancy Canary, judging from its form, is most likely an offshoot of the Belgian; and, as in the other classes of English Canaries, the shape has been perfected by the persistent breeding of birds to obtain the nearest approach to a certain model or standard.

The head of the Scotch Fancy Canary should be flat and snake-like,—a very important point, which is only brought about by the extreme care exercised in his breeding; the neck, unlike the Belgian's, should form the connecting curve between the head and shoulders; the shoulders should not be prominent, but close together, and have the appearance of the Belgian's shoulders, with the corners planed off: the back and tail form a sweeping curve, thus making the different parts of the body form an arc. If a line were drawn from the tip of the beak to the point of the tail, the figure would represent a half-circle. The bird is slender and elegant in shape, and his carriage graceful and dignified. His legs are long and straight, and appear to be set in his body on the principle of a shank on a diamond scarf-pin.

The colors of the Scotch Fancy are a secondary consideration, and not brilliant, like those of the previous classes. The Scotch breeder seems content to obtain perfection in shape, and let his English neighbors bear off the palm in the color-line. The colors are the same as those observed in the common breed of Canaries, ranging from the clear green to the pale yellow, or mealy. The Scotch Fancies, like the Belgian pure breeds, have no crested birds among them. To the superiority of the female Scotch Fancy birds, the breeders do not pay so much attention. Of course, a high class of birds must be used in breeding; but all the minute points are developed in the males.

The bird-shows held in Scotland are even more elaborate than those of Belgium, the task of the judges being more severe; and the amount of handling and judging which a prize-winner is obliged to undergo is something amazing. The worthy judges, too, deserve a word of mention. A pure labor of love with them is this task of handling and testing some eight hundred cases; and the amount of skill required in properly giving every bird his exact dues would put one of our high-priced modern court judges into college again in order to learn his lessons over.

The Yorkshire Canary is another edition of the birds bred for shape and size; and, as the angular and curved editions are provided for, it is no more than proper that a class of admirers should be found for something in the line of straight birds. The Yorkshire is the class which depends for his beauty on the straightness of the lines of his body, the compactness of his build, and fineness of his feathers combined. The Yorkshire, like the Scotch Fancy, is supposed to be an offspring of the Belgian. The head of the Belgian bird, if placed in an upright position, and not hung down as though ashamed of himself, forms the main line of beauty in the Yorkshire Canary. A line drawn from the top of the head to the tip of the tail should be a perfectly straight one, the body should be slender and elegant in appearance, the feathers as compactly arranged as those of a duck, and their texture of the finest quality. These form the main points in the Yorkshire Canary's excellence. He is a larger bird than the Norwich, being from six inches and a half to seven inches in length. No particular attention is paid to the colors; although they are usually of a deeper shade than those of the common Canary, and may be clear or mottled. The Yorkshire bird is never bred in the crested class.

The giant in the English class, and, in fact, of the Canary race, is the Manchester Cobby, — a bird remarkable for the size of both its body and crest. This class of birds is bred almost exclusively in the manufacturing districts around the city of Manchester, from which the bird derives his name. Wherever seen, this class is always admired for its noble proportions and majestic bearing. A startled beholder, on first seeing one, said that "he looks more like a yellow Pigeon than a Canary-bird." His pedigree cannot be certainly traced; but it is most probably of the ancient Dutch order, which is always a respectable and sure covering for any thing of doubtful origin. The breed of the bird is most jealously guarded in the districts from which he originally appeared, and no other foreign strains or crosses are allowed to be crossed with him. The word "Cobby," which is also a part of the bird's name, signifies crest, or topping — an ornament with which the birds are, as a rule, decorated. The largest birds of this class often measure eight inches in

length. They are very compactly built, with no deviation in shape, being of the straight-back order. The figure is well-proportioned and strongly made. He is massive, graceful, and as sprightly as the smallest Canary. The cap, or crest, which he wears, is in just proportion to the size of his body, and is remarkable for the exactness and regularity of its formation. All the feathers radiate to a common centre, each feather being in its exact place. It is not knotty or curly, and presents a striking appearance, and an oddity not observed in any other class of Canaries. It is much larger than the crest of the Norwich bird, and has a style of beauty which the Norwich bird's crest does not possess. It is much clearer in form than that bird's, and surpasses it in the clearness of the yellow color, which appears to be a difficult object to procure in the crested class. The crests of the Manchester may vary in color, and run in gray, ticked, and dark shades. The main points in the standard of excellence in this class are size of crest, size of bird, and shape.

This class is also bred without the crest, and is then called the Plainhead.

The colors are the same as in the other classes, — sometimes as deep as the Norwich, but usually of the buff, or mealy, variety.

This majestic and massive bird forms one of the highest-prized cage-birds, and, when better known, will take a foremost place in the list of Canaries. He should have the largest-sized Canary cage: and, if he fills it by his great dimensions, he will offset it by filling the house with his song; as his voice fully corresponds in power with his size.

THE FRENCH CANARY.

The French Canary is an edition of the Belgian, and, although not so finely bred for position and style, retains the main characteristics of that breed. The French are bred throughout the manufacturing districts of France, and the English hobby of compactly arranged feathers is knocked to pieces by the exact opposite arrangement in the French breed. The feathers on the breast, belly, and sides resemble miniature wheels of feathers pinned on to the bird, and present a fluffy, odd appearance, and impress one with the idea that the bird ought to bathe, and straighten them out. The chief object in breeding these birds is, to obtain this remarkable disarrangement of the feathers: the more wheels obtained, the higher prized is the bird. The placing of the feathers resembles that of the crest of the Manchester Cobby, and, when neatly formed, give him the look of being "coppied" all over. This bird measures about seven inches in length, and, as a rule, appears in plain yellow feathers throughout.

The English and French breeds of Canaries are fed in their native countries on the plain Sicily or Spanish canary-seeds; and, when a mixture is required, a few hemp-seeds are added. This kind of feeding is a torture for the German breeder to witness, and he is sure the birds will die if fed thus for any length of time. But the vigorous constitutions of the birds seem capable of withstanding any luxury showered upon them, as this sort of feeding in our country would certainly be so considered. I find that the English Canaries, when imported to America, thrive much better on the regular mixed seeds, rape, canary, and millet, than on the plain seed given them in their own country; but no amount of argument or reasoning will

convince the British breeders that such is the case: they have followed this fixed style of feeding for generations back, and cannot be induced to think any other feeding correct. The young birds are fed daily on the egg-paste, which is made of hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs, mixed in equal proportions, with the addition of a little sugar or maw-seed. The old birds are given the above mixture once a week, in some cases twice. The diet is also occasionally varied by feeding chick-weed, water-cress, and sweet apple. The English birds are also given freely millet-seeds on the ear, and an occasional Sunday dinner of raw, scraped beef.

CAYENNE-FED CANARIES.

We now come to the Cayenne, or artificially colored, class of Canaries: and, as they are the last products of scientific attention and feeding, it is no more than proper that they should occupy an important place in these papers on the Canary. The Cayenne-fed Canary of the present time is as far ahead of his plain-coated brothers, if the comparison may be permitted, as the electric light is of the old-time tallow-dip.

The first intimation on the subject of cayenne feeding was obtained by a trifling accident, just as many greater discoveries are disclosed in the same manner. There certainly must be some law which governs nature in bestowing the various colored hues which adorn the feathers of the bird-nation; but what that law is, cannot be defined. The fact, that in the earliest stages of the growth of the feathers of the Canary, as of all other birds, these were *not* feathers, but simply little tubes in which the blood circulates, and which eventually develop into what we call feathers, led to the supposition that the coloring matter was manufactured in and deposited by the blood. This theory eventually took hold of the minds of the breeders: and various *some-things* were fed, in order to develop the colors which they contained. Experiments were made with saffron, cochineal, port wine, and beet-root; but all were ineffectual. At last, by the veriest accident, the simple coloring agent was discovered to be cayenne pepper.—the very article which every bird-breeder has occasion to use in his breeding and moulting rooms as well as on his own table. Who the lucky discoverer was, is not known: but he jealously guarded the secret, and for two years, at the great bird-shows throughout England, made his find pay, by taking all the cash-prizes, and bearing away all portable property in the way of special prizes. He also made the real hard workers in the natural colored breed of birds gnash their teeth with rage at their easy downfall, and puzzled the learned judges of birds, and chemists in their analyses. It is also true, that the naughty discoverer endeavored to palm his wares off as a new strain of blood: but who would not have done the same if placed in his position? This discovery was verily a comet in the sky of Canary-breeding, and for a time the one absorbing topic. The first birds of this class which were produced bear no comparison in color to those which are now seen: they were at first a pale reddish color, but careful researches with the food have been followed by the present brilliant results. When the first published account of the secret was written, it startled the entire Canary world of breeders; but the curious breeders of deep natural colors, whose labors in that direction had brought the golden Canary to its high standard, struck off into a new

path, and bent part of their energies in the new direction, and studied the various grades of cayenne, and modes of feeding it, until the brilliant red, almost approaching scarlet, is as easily produced as the rich golden was before. The depth of color varies with the grade of pepper fed; and, in order to obtain the best results, only the best kinds must be used. To take the common cayenne, as used for table purposes, and feed it to your bird, will, to be sure, have some effect; but the color produced will pale before the scarlet of the highly fed bird.

It has been a matter of speculation as to whether cayenne pepper, when fed Canaries, would be injurious to them or not. It is well known among even the most disinterested keeper of Canaries, that pepper, as an agent for the promotion of health and preventive of disease, cannot be surpassed, and that the entire Canary family readily eat it when prepared for them. Small quantities can, therefore, have no evil effect. "But can the feeding be overdone?" is a question often asked. We think it can, as too much use of it is apt to endanger the healthy action of some of the more delicate organs. It has been proved that birds may be as highly colored on a judicious use of the food as by over-feeding. Because the bird is fond of the pepper, and eats it greedily, it is no reason why he should live on it entirely, any more than your child, because she sometimes craves candy, should be fed on it alone.

To begin with, obtain only the best grade of cayenne pepper, which is imported expressly by the bird-dealers for this purpose. There are various methods of feeding it, but we recommend this simple plan: with one grated hard-boiled egg, mix an equal quantity of grated sweet bread or German Zwieback, and add a heaping teaspoonful of the cayenne pepper. The whole should be thoroughly mixed together: then sprinkle it with a little granulated sugar, and feed as the bird appears to like it or thrive on it. The above are the proportions used, but the quantity to feed a certain bird must be gauged by the bird's appetite; usually two large teaspoonfuls of the mixture is sufficient for one bird per day, but no rule can be for a certainty observed in the matter: the watchful breeder will notice how his bird thrives, and accordingly increase or lessen the quantity. While the feeding of the cayenne mixture lasts, feed the regular seeds sparingly; about half the usual quantity being sufficient. It is, of course, understood that the cayenne mixture should be fed in a separate cup from that which is used for the seeds.

The feeding of cayenne should be commenced with the young Canaries to be colored, at the age of seven or eight weeks, because it is necessary that the process should begin while the feathers are in the state as described in the beginning of this article; continue feeding until the birds are thoroughly moulted; perhaps a daily dose for two weeks over the period would surely set the colors. Heat is a powerful assistant in moulting Canaries, and, when employed in the cayenne process, will be found to be a great aid. The birds which have seen their first year are usually put on the mixture as early as June, and the feeding continued in the same manner as for young birds.

At the head of the class of Canaries which should be bred for the production of brilliant colors, stands the Norwich Canary; for, while his beautiful golden coat seems handsome enough without further polish, his color is eminently fitted to produce the richest results in Cayenne Canaries. Next to him stand the Lizards and the London Fancy: these are also capable of taking the cayenne better than the

average class. The Gold-spangled Lizard, when well peppered, is a beautiful specimen of this class of feeding, and greatly admired. The handsome, gay spangles stand out from the rich red in bold relief; and the cap, when fully colored, sets the bird off to great advantage. Why these three classes of birds should show the effects of the pepper more than any others, cannot be easily accounted for. We often hear the complaint, "I have fed the pepper as directed, but my bird isn't so red as the ones you show." There may be many causes in explanation of this. The cayenne may not have been properly administered, or may be of poor quality; and, chief of all, perhaps the bird is not capable of showing the effects of it. Sometimes, in a nest of three or four birds, one of them will show no color whatever when fed on pepper-diet. Why does this happen? Something must be wrong in the circulation of the blood which will not transmit color. This is the only explanation which at present can be given: perhaps the future will clearly reveal the causes. If you have tried your bird on the food, and do not succeed in coloring, the cause may lie in the fact that he cannot be turned red. The proper colors, then, to select for coloring, are the deep yellow, — the deeper the color naturally, the deeper artificially. This is the rule, which, like all others, would not be a rule unless there were exceptions to it. The deep yellow, with slight markings, also show handsomely: the deep-yellow body and green crest also show well. The dark-green birds are not so suitable for coloring, the dark shade of the body being an unpleasant contrast to the red. Buff, or mealy, birds, when well colored, show to splendid advantage; exhibiting the brilliant red, which is frosted by the gray or light natural colors. In no class of Canaries do the females exhibit the depth of color which the males possess, therefore the colors are never so brilliant. The female Canaries are rarely colored, as they are mostly used for exhibition or aviary purposes.

In song, the Cayenne Norwich ranks as high as any of the English birds; and, the pepper being a throat invigorator, his voice is remarkably clear, and free from any hoarseness. Like the other classes of English Canaries, he is exceedingly tough, and can withstand a great degree of cold. This is not because of the amount of pepper he has concealed beneath his jacket, as many would suppose, but because his English breeding makes him so. He starts out in life a remarkably healthy bird, and so continues if proper attention is paid him. He may be fed annually on the pepper-food, as the moulting season comes around; and some of them seem to look forward to the feeding-time as anxiously as a boy to Fourth of July. If properly fed, he will preserve his brilliant coat until he has run his natural course. It is safe to say, that, for a beautiful cage-bird, he cannot be surpassed by even the most brilliant songsters of the tropics.

THE AMERICAN CANARY.

This variety cannot be traced to any distinct origin. He descends from an astonishing number of classes; and his ancestors, in most cases, lay about as much claim to thorough breeding and nobility of race as the traditional *yellow dog*. The German and English breeders are eager to rear the highest classes of finely bred birds, but their great enthusiasm is never felt by the American bird-fancier.

If he produces a nest of yellow Canaries, he is satisfied. Our fanciers' indifference in regard to the stock bred from, no doubt largely arises from not understanding how much better a good breed of birds is than a poor breed. While it is true that many bird-fanciers of England, Germany, and other bird-producing countries, when settling in America, bring with them their love for breeding Canaries, they find so little enthusiastic competition, and so few admirers of what a fine bird should be, that they gradually drop the hobby.

It certainly gives one pleasure to be able to point to a choice songster, and say that he was bred and reared by one's own hands; but, when praised and flattered by some well-meaning friend into making a present of the pet, the fun is found to be less paying than ever.

There is a class of enthusiastic breeders in some parts of the country, whose numbers can be very easily counted, who pay the greatest attention to the Belgian breed of Canaries. These fanciers breed from the finest stock possible to obtain. Herein is the great secret of success in all branches of bird-breeding. These fanciers really succeed in producing birds of as good shape and position as the purely imported article. When this is the case, the breeder easily obtains a paying market for his stock. This seems to be the only class of birds to which any attention at all has been given. The importation of the finely colored Canaries, and highest class of songsters, commenced at a comparatively recent date; but, if their breeding here is taken up with the same enthusiasm that the amateur breeders of England exhibit, there is no reason why good birds should not be bred with profit as well as pleasure. The finest stock can be easily obtained; and, when the facilities of importing are so great, if one does not see the best, he can easily order just what is wanted. To be sure, an article branded with a foreign stamp has a certain superior value in some people's eyes over the home-manufactured goods; but, if some of the energy always displayed by the genuine Yankee is devoted to bird-breeding, it is safe to say, that it would be but a matter of very few years before he could enter into successful competition with the best stock in Europe.

The usual breeds of American Canaries, as now seen, have no fixed length, shape, color, or song. The birds are a kind of combination, which cannot be explained. As before mentioned, the main idea here seems to be to get a Canary; and, a Canary once obtained, the breeder is satisfied. These American Canaries, when offered for sale in the shops of importers, find no sale at a remunerative price; as they bear no comparison to the fine-voiced Germans, or to the elegant colors and shape of the English and fancy breeds.

The one recommendation to which the American Canary may lay claim is, that, as a rule, he is an exceedingly hardy bird: this hardiness is due to the climate. Birds reared from the choicest imported parentage also quickly become acclimated, and sickness is very rare among them.

In conclusion, we would recommend the breeder of Canaries to begin and continue with only the best stock, and he will then be sure of rearing fine birds: thus the laughter which his efforts have heretofore provoked will quickly cease if only the most common rules and proper care are observed.

Is there any exception to the proverb, "Like produces like"?

HYBRIDS.

The breeding of this class of birds has received as much attention as has been given to any class known. Good Hybrids are splendid birds, and when finely bred, for color markings, make probably the handsomest cage-bird bred in natural colors. The great charm in Mule-breeding is the uncertainty which attends it: no fixed rule can be followed for the production of the highly prized white Mules. The rules regarding the selection of proper breeding material are numberless, but each successful breeder of this class of birds religiously guards the secret of his successes; and the stock from which he has obtained his prizes can no more be bought than his right arm. The scarcity of proper material for muling purposes is well known, and white or clear Mules of any variety always repay the breeder in a manner which justifies him in keeping the secret to himself.

The most common class of Mules is the Canary-Goldfinch breed. The utmost attention must be paid to the selection of the female where the light colors are desired. The clear-yellow hen, which has descended for generations back from the same clear color, is the most desirable for this class of Mule-breeding; and we may here note, that even ninety out of a hundred of these clear yellows will throw the dark type of Mule. The proper female to mate for the purpose can only be found after numberless trials in breeding, or by purchase from some fancier known to be possessed of this class.

If the common or dark class of Mules is desired, any good breeding-female Canary will do. After procuring the proper material on the female side, it is necessary to obtain the proper Goldfinch. The Goldfinches vary as much as the female Canaries: some breeders like the slender, snake-headed variety; others seek points in the color, and select the variety known as the Cheveral, or white-bellied class: while the majority look for the white-legged variety. The German Goldfinches are the best to breed from; for they are larger, stronger birds than the English, and throw a much finer class of Mules. When used for breeding purposes, the Goldfinch should be caged early in the fall, and domesticated as much as possible until May, the usual time for breeding. It is well to rear a brood of Canaries from the female Canary which is to be used, so as to accustom her to her duties. The rules for breeding Canaries apply to Hybrid-breeding.

The male Goldfinch mated with the female Canary is the proper pair for breeding Goldfinch Mules. When the female Goldfinch has been mated with the male Canary, most unsatisfactory results follow. The colors in the Goldfinch Hybrids vary from the pure white — the color which every breeder tries to obtain — to the very dark. The values which the different classes have vary with the colors.

Another handsome type of Mules is the Linnet-Canary. The same rule applies in the selection of the female Canary, the pure yellow being preferred to the mealy. The Linnet should be as clear colored as possible, and the larger he is the better the class of Mules. Either the English or German brown Linnet is preferred. I have seen Mules of this class without a single dark feather on any part of the head or body, yet so distinctly Linnet in shape and size that the origin could not be mistaken. All Mules generally unmistakably show their origin by the shape of head.

while the beak and the bird's actions are the same as those observed in the males from which they spring. The Canary quality is seen in the shape of the body. Characteristics of both of the parents are distinctly observed in the Mule. Mules which have songs different from the Canary are eagerly sought for. Such songs may be taught the Mules by placing them, as soon as they are able to utter notes, within hearing of the bird whose song you desire them to imitate.

Other varieties of Mules are obtained, although not so satisfactory as the above, by pairing the female Canary with many of the seed-eating varieties of songsters. An uncommon specimen of Mule-breeding was obtained by mating a male Bullfinch with a female Goldfinch, the result being a beautiful combination of shape and colors. It is said that this class of Mules is as easily bred as the others, the main point being to thoroughly domesticate the birds before pairing them.

The treatment of Mules is the same as that given Canaries: they should have the mixed seeds and the usual varieties of food given the Canaries. They may also be colored by means of the cayenne mixture, and the light-colored varieties change to elegant colorings when so fed.

TRICK CANARIES.

The tricks which a Canary may be taught are almost numberless; and, owing to their natural tameness, they may be recommended for the above purpose over any other class of birds known. The methods of training Canaries vary, and I know of no fixed rule to lay down. Some trainers commence with kindness, others with starvation and cruelty, — two widely different starting-points, you will say. The bird, as in all cases of training animals, must know but one master; and that master, in order to thoroughly train his bird, must completely gain the bird's confidence. When the confidence is once gained, teaching and training are easy. Patience is every thing in training a Canary to the highest point of perfection. Notice how quickly a Canary will choose from among the members of a family his special favorite. Be assured the choice was not made by any lottery arrangement, but was made because the bird was treated kindly. Show your bird any special favor daily, and you will be surprised to see how quickly he will repay you by endeavoring to please you with his song. Gain a bird's confidence and affection first, and he will learn as many tricks as you are willing to teach him.

The older authors assert that hunger is the chief means of gaining a bird's confidence, and usually the starting-point. I think it a cruel method when the opposite means are just as easy. To recount the tricks which a well-trained bird is capable of performing would be useless here, as, no doubt, the majority of the readers of this article have seen performing-birds of this class. The hardest branch to teach is probably arithmetic. Trainers in France devote their energies to mathematics; and a troop of birds has been seen there, each member of which had to do some special example in figures; and the intricacies of the various tables of multiplication, subtraction, and division were cleared away as easily as could be done by the prize-members of a school. When Canaries are trained to perform tricks, it is, of course, essential to feed a dainty now and then as a reward. If not too lavish in the use of these, the bird may be kept in song as well as if he were not trained. The pre-

vailing idea that a trained bird loses his song because he is learning tricks is not so: the loss of song can almost always be attributed to the rich food which is apt to be given in large quantities as rewards.

PIPING CANARIES.

Canaries may be taught to pipe a tune in the same manner as a trained Bullfinch, but the great trouble lies in the fact of his forgetting the air when brought into the presence of natural singing Canaries. The Canary has a natural varied song which the Bullfinch does not have: and, when trained to pipe music, he must be kept out of the reach of Canary voices: as his natural song is recalled, and the artificial notes neglected. For this reason the difficulty in obtaining a well-trained Canary is great: and, when one is found, he must be given a room to himself, and out of the reach of the vocal influence of any other Canary. When a Canary is well taught, the voice is exceedingly flutelike and clear. The lessons are given in the same manner as to the piping Bullfinch: and it is necessary to be able to properly whistle the air, or to play a bird-organ which has it, in order to keep the bird in perfect tune. As may be imagined, it is exceedingly difficult to procure a piping Canary in a bird-shop, for the constant din from members of his own class would utterly ruin his artificial notes. These Canaries are always imported to order when one is desired.

TALKING CANARIES.

No doubt, to state there is such a class, provokes an incredulous smile: nevertheless, believe it or not, Canaries have been trained to talk. You may say you are a great traveller, have had thousands of Canaries in your care, but never heard a Canary speak, all of which may be true. You are not one of the favored few: for it may be safely said, that very few have ever heard one.

When a talking-bird is mentioned, most persons naturally expect to hear or read something about a green parrot, — one of the smaller, insignificant parrots, to which they might listen for seventeen months. — could life last so long under such circumstances. — and never hear him utter an intelligible word, — a bird with a shriek, that, heard unexpectedly, would terrify the stoutest heart. There are many species of birds that talk: and, likely, as we become better acquainted with the feathered tribe, many more kinds will be added to an already long list. A friend, living in Eastern Massachusetts, has a Canary, a real tame bird, of her own raising, which often used to perch on her work, light the fingers that refused her caresses, pull the thread from her needle, and finally alight in such a position that no more stitches could be taken. This bad conduct elicited sharp remarks of assumed displeasure. "Peter! Peter! fly for your life!" But Peter, like Peter the Great, would not understand what fly meant: he preferred to stay and fight. After several days' repetition of this mimic contest, imagine the surprise caused by the bird alighting in his usual battle-ground, and saying plainly, "Peter! Peter! Fly! Fly!"

Many authentic cases of the above kind are on record. Many owners of pet Canaries, who name their pets *Dickie*, are surprised, after repeating the name many

times in succession, to hear the exact imitation which the bird produces: his natural, sharp call-note enables him to repeat this word with probably greater ease and distinctness than any other which could be given; but, when once able to call his own name, he is easier fitted for more advanced training in this direction. Short, sharp words of the above description are more easily mastered by him than others, owing to the high squeak of his voice. A lady is the best trainer for a Canary, as she can naturally pitch her voice at about the desired key. In London a lady gained quite a notoriety, and considerable money, by attending to this branch of training. Young Canaries, just beginning to sing, are the best for this purpose.

DISEASES OF CANARIES.

Most authors, writing on Canaries, start with the subject of sicknesses and diseases. They commence with a sick bird, and end with a healthy one. I think it much the better plan to commence at the opposite end, and, believing your bird to be a healthy one, trust that he will continue so; but if, from any cause, sickness attacks him, it is well to know what to do. First, in becoming owner of a bird, find out as nearly as possible just how your bird has been brought up, and continue bringing him up in the same manner. In the numerous chapters devoted to special breeds of Canaries, it may be noticed that the degrees of temperature to which they were accustomed varied almost as much as the breeds of birds themselves; ranging from the hardy English birds, some of which endure the cold as well as poultry, to the very warm class, bred in the hottest of rooms. Take an English bird, and change him to the hot temperature to which the bird of the other class has been accustomed, and the difference would be as marked as that of dropping a newly imported Esquimaux in the vicinity of the equator. To be sure, a bird may become gradually accustomed to the change; and it is during the process of acclimating him that great care must be exercised. An ounce of prevention, etc., most aptly applies to the Canary race; and as the bird is naturally a hardy fellow, even in the breeds brought up in high temperatures, the diseases should be few if common care is given.

A few hints will be given here, which have been omitted in some of the articles devoted to "Food and Care."

It is unnecessary to repeat here the precaution of absolute cleanliness; I presume every lover of birds has grown heartily sick of looking at this piece of advice, and hearing it repeated: but to keep your bird's food, water, and cage clean, is to insure his health; to neglect them, is the sure means of bringing on disease. The length of time which a disease of some sort may be warded off, is gauged only by the vigor of the bird's nature. The selection of the proper cages, with proper feed and water cups, is also essential. The cups should be so arranged as to be easy of access for the bird's head: and the bathing-dish should be shallow, and large enough to prevent the bird from injuring his plumage in his vigorous plunges. A bath-dish which is too deep is apt to make the unlucky bird-owner think he is the possessor of a race of suicides, from the number of floating dead which will be the result of such negligence. This will particularly be the case when young Canaries attempt to bathe in dishes too deep for the purpose.

A word about perches suitable for the Canary's foot. The proper size should be — when of the same diameter throughout — about twice that of a common-sized lead-pencil. Perches which are too small are a source of constant misery to the bird. You will always notice in the case where the perch tapers at the ends, that the bird chooses the centre or thickest portion as his natural resting-place, on account of the rest which it gives his feet.

The Canary naturally follows the old adage, "Early to bed," etc. He will, in the early hours of the evening, go to roost, putting his head beneath his wing, evidently with the intention of letting it remain there, unless disturbed; and he will also as eagerly seek the early sunshine. Hang the cage, therefore, where the rising sun will reach him; and the effect will be worth many bottles of medicine to the sick bird, and renewed strength to the healthy one. Heat, if not obtained naturally, must be had artificially, where there are sick birds, or in the breeding-room. The young birds require it, as do also the weakened systems of the old. Mice are a source of torture to Canaries, and oftentimes succeed in frightening healthy birds into sickness, and even death: you will oftentimes perceive your Canary drooping and sickly in appearance from no apparent cause; and this is provoking in itself, because of the care you have given him. If there are mice in the house, and any possible chance for them to reach your Canary cage or room, rest assured they will get there. Bird-seeds are as delicious to them as the best brands of cheese; and they will enter the cage in the dark, and succeed in making your bird as sick as the most ambitious bird-doctor could desire. The only remedy is, to hang the cage out of possible reach, and, in the case of the breeding-room, to effectually bar them out by means of zinc. If you disregard the mice, the larger enemies, rats, will follow; and, instead of nursing sick birds, you will be burying dead ones. Insects are another pest, and worse even than mice, for they are more stealthy, and do not leave such visible traces of their visitations; but they succeed in so completely torturing the bird, that his life is gradually consumed. Students who make the study of insects a specialty say, that there are two classes of them which annoy the Canary: one class is composed of those which remain on the bird's body throughout the entire twenty-four hours, and the other of those which seek the bird's body only at night, and remain in the crevices of the cage and perches through the day. The two are closely allied, and their differences can only be detected by the most powerful of microscopes. In order to thoroughly rid your bird of both kinds, — for where one class is known to be, the other is most sure to follow, — use the German Insect Powder, the only sure kind. It must be thoroughly dusted over the bird's body, under the feathers; and a thorough cleansing of the cage must follow. If the cage is of brass, the effectual way is to have it refinished, and the perches renewed. If insects appear in the wooden breeding-cage, the birds should be removed if possible; and the cage should receive a thorough coat of varnish, after first being washed with soap and warm water, and the joints and crevices treated with a solution of bichloride of mercury. Only tightly jointed breeding-cages should be used: the old, rickety, loosely constructed affairs should be discarded. For this reason, when purchasing a breeding-cage, buy only the best; as they are not thrown together, but neatly jointed and varnished. When the presence of insects is suspected, if the crevices and joints are inspected, a little white deposit resembling

flour will be noticed; this is a sure sign, as the deposit is the eggs of the insects: wherever observed, the varnish-brush must be applied. A stroke with a brushful of varnish will catch them in a trap from which escape is impossible. In case where a large room is used for breeding, before putting the birds in, it should be most thoroughly cleansed, and whitewashed or painted. With clean utensils, and clean, healthy birds, at the start, you will have insured freedom from these pests.

The different nests used are here worthy of mention. It has been said, that, give a pair of Canaries only half a chance, and they will breed and hatch on the bare floor. How true this is, I do not know; but certain it is, that some astonishing specimens are reared in the rudest affairs possible. In the German district, the little wicker cage with the front detached, and a nest of moss, serve the purpose: this is fastened to the front of the breeding-cage, and the parent birds fly in or out at will. The English nests are made of different materials and of different shapes, the most primitive being a leather cup of the desired size; and another is a sort of basket made by sewing stout manila cord in the desired form. In Norwich the nest is made of wood, square in shape, with a back-board, which is used for fastening against the wall. In still other parts of England, the perforated tin or wire netting nests are used. The materials used for lining vary greatly, and may be either felt, moss, jute, dried grasses, or deer's hair. The latter substance and the perforated tin or wire nest are the best for all practical purposes. It is better, perhaps, all things considered, to allow the Canary to do its own building: to be sure, it is most certainly a fact, that years of domestication have impaired the architectural skill of the Canary; this is proved by the fact that no two build nests exactly alike: however, it is best to leave them to their own resources. There is apparently no difference in the health of birds reared in the most cleverly constructed nests, and of those which are reared in nests which at best may be called mere apologies.

The breeding-cages should be of sufficient size to allow the young birds, when able to fly, plenty of space: for the strength thus gained is of great benefit to the health when the birds grow older. The ailments to which young birds are subject are few if bred from healthy parents. The last brood of the season is apt to be sickly, when, as a natural cause of impaired strength in the parents, the weakness is transmitted to the young. The birds of the late broods should be separated from the earlier, healthier birds, and their constitutions built up by means of plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and rich feeding on egg-mixture and green stuffs.

Indigestion. — During the earlier part of their existence, young Canaries spend a great deal of time in sleep. This is perfectly natural: but when they are observed to be sleeping more than the usual time, and when the bird has the appearance of a puff-ball, it should be taken in hand at once. The disease in early youth is generally indigestion, arising from unwholesome or stale food, such as the egg-mixture or green food permitted to grow sour in the cage; or it may arise from overeating of delicacies which have been introduced into the cage. Whatever the cause, the bird should be caught, and a couple of drops of castor-oil dropped down his throat; or the drinking-water may be removed from the cage for two hours, so that the bird will have a desire for it when returned: then float a few drops of cod-liver oil on the water. Either of the above will afford almost immediate relief. The bird should then be removed to a dry, warm place, and fed on crushed hemp for a few days.

Wasting.—Another cause of complaint among the German young Canaries is the wasting away of flesh, which comes from feeding too much plain rape, and not enough rich, stimulating food in addition. The bird, if examined, will be found to be almost a complete skeleton. Warmth and rich diet will prove beneficial in this case.

Temperature.—A young bird should not be too suddenly changed to a colder room; for the result will be an inflamed, red appearance of the veins on the body. Birds thus affected should be treated as for wasting.

Surfeit.—This appears in young birds of from a month to six weeks old, and is caused by gluttony. Alum or a little common salt dissolved in the drinking-water is recommended. The food should consist of bread and Canary-seed soaked in boiled milk; and the bird should be allowed a bath in tepid water, after which he should be thoroughly dried. Feed sparingly on millet-seed for a few days.

Constipation.—It is often found, on buying a young Canary freshly imported, that it shows signs of constipation by a frequent twitching of the tail. A German authority prescribes the following: Take a piece of soft, stale bread, and soak it in cream that has stood over night; take the bread out, and allow the cream to adhere to it; sprinkle with a little maw-seed, and feed at once. Do not allow the mixture to remain too long in the cage, as bad effects are sure to follow. This is a mild dose and a speedy cure.

The ailments to which the entire Canary race are subject are no more than could be expected of birds kept in close confinement. The causes of diseases may be divided into five classes: (1) The most common diseases result from exposure, or from draughts of cold air when birds are hung in a warm room; (2) From badly ventilated rooms, or from being hung where the foul air, emitted with hot, burnt gas, reaches them; (3) Too much unwholesome food, and the feeding of too many dainties; (4) Sour or stale food, and foul drinking-water; (5) Contagion.

The medicines used in the treatment of Canary diseases are few and simple; the chief requirement in most cases being a change either in air, temperature, food, or water.

The chief diseases are troubles of the lungs or chest, and may result from a variety of causes,—from dampness, draughts, cold after bathing, or slight chills during the moulting season.

Consumption.—The first result is a cold, which, if not cared for, develops into consumption. Some birds are more easily affected than others, which is caused by the hereditary character of this complaint. This illness must not be confounded with asthma: the latter may be detected by the periodic attacks of wheezing. The symptoms are about the same: in both cases there is a wheezing sound, and the bird is more languid than usual. These symptoms continue day and night. The treatment should consist of building up the constitution by means of nourishing foods. The egg-mixture and an abundance of green stuffs should be given. A small dose of castor-oil, when the disease first shows itself, will be found very beneficial. Keep the patient in a temperature of 70° to 75°. The water should be changed often, say twice a day, and should have dissolved in it a small piece of gum-arabic, and a little glycerine added. A drop or two of cod-liver oil will also give great relief.

If the above treatment does not afford relief, stronger remedies must be used.

The drinking-water must be turned into a cough-mixture, which may consist of twenty drops of paregoric added to the drinking-cup of water; or another good mixture is made by adding to the drinking-water five drops of muriate of morphia, a teaspoonful of glycerine, and a morsel of gum-arabic. The bowels, if not opened sufficiently by the glycerine, should be kept moderately open by the addition to the water of about as much carbonate of magnesia as will lie on a ten-cent piece.

Asthma may also be of hereditary form, and, if not attended to when first noticed, will develop into a chronic disorder which is incurable. The symptoms are familiar to any who have had any considerable experience among Canaries: there are the quick, short gasps of the bird at night, most painful to listen to, as well as the puff-ball appearance of the body. The natural causes are sudden draughts, improper food, or overfeeding and indigestion. The food and treatment should be the same as for consumption, care being taken to change the green food every day. In cases of long standing, a few grains of iodide of potassium added to the usual drinking-water is recommended. Tonics which contain iron in any form are also very strengthening, and may be given to the amount of fifteen or twenty drops daily to the drinking-water.

Loss of Voice.—This is a frequent complaint among song Canaries, caused by exposure to cold, or from overstraining the vocal organs by too constant song. A couple of drops of castor-oil should be administered in the beginning: then add ten drops of paregoric, a small teaspoonful of glycerine, and a small piece of rock-candy to the drinking-water. The food should be richer than the usual daily food: in addition to the seed, add a portion of grated hard-boiled egg, dusted with cayenne pepper. When attended to at once, this complaint is easily cured.

Diarrhœa is caused by giving too much green food, or food which when fed is too wet, or is decayed. Bad drinking-water is another frequent cause, as are also stale or musty seeds.

Exposure to cold, which results in sending the blood to the internal organs, is another cause. This disease may be detected by the watery state of the excrement: the disease is very weakening in its effect, and, if not attended to, quickly causes the bird's death. The bird should be changed into a clean, dry cage; or, when this is not to be obtained, let the cage he is in be cleaned thoroughly, frequently changing the gravel, which should be warmed and dried before being strewn in the cage-bottom. Hang the cage in a warm, well-ventilated place. Change the food by giving the bird light biscuit or stale bread soaked in new milk, to which a little prepared chalk and a little powdered loaf-sugar may be added. Should this fail, fifteen drops each of elixir of vitriol and tincture of opium may be added to the drinking-water. When the case develops into bloody diarrhœa, which is seen by the bloody nature of the excrement, it becomes a serious disease, and one difficult to check. A good mixture is, to add to a wineglassful of water fifteen drops of tincture of laudanum, thirty drops of wine of ipecacuanha, and three of four grains of nitrate of potash.

Watchful care is required after the bird has recovered from the diarrhœa; and daily egg-food added to his usual seed, and iron tonic to his water, is required to build him up.

Constipation is caused by an error in the bird's food: too much egg and

pepper to a bird not used to it, being a cause, is easily detected by the uneasiness of the bird, and the thick, ruffled appearance of the feathers. A few drops of castor-oil usually affords relief. The permanent cure is effected through the food: in summer, fresh green food should be given daily; and a mixture of egg, raw, grated carrot, and sugar, in the winter, or when fresh green food cannot be obtained, is an effectual remedy.

Inflammation of the Bowels.—This is a disease of which numberless Canaries die, while they may be treated for another ailment. The disease is caused by overeating too stimulating food, or from unwholesome diet of sour food: bad drinking-water is also frequently the cause. Careless bird-keepers leave the care of their birds to more careless servants: and the drinking-water becomes tinged with a green mucous matter, which is rank poison. The symptoms are languidness, the bird rarely stands upright, but rests with his body on the perch, and does not care to sing. If the invalid is caught and examined, the lower part of the abdomen will be found to be of a color varying from a rich to a dark red, according to the stage of the disorder.

The diet should be changed as in all other cases: cleanliness is most essential, and the same precautions should be taken as in cases of diarrhœa. Dip a camel's-hair brush into warm turpentine, and paint the inflamed abdomen, and open the bowels, if constipated, by giving three drops of castor-oil, ten grains of each of the tinctures of opium and belladonna; and a few drops of gum-arabic added to the drinking-water should be the daily drink until a cure is effected. The food should be of the lightest description: light biscuit soaked in milk, and frequently changed, should be the main diet. A little brandy may be added to the drinking mixture as a last resource if the bird is about to be given up, although we would not recommend it unless the case seems almost beyond hope. Stimulating foods and tonics must be given during convalescence.

Inflammation of the Liver.—This is an almost incurable disease, and is sure to follow the overfeeding of dainties, such as hemp-seed, sugar, plum-cake, etc., and too high temperature. The symptoms are the restless actions of the bird: he is nervous, hot, and thirsty, and evidently suffers great pain. The absence of wheezing indicates there is no lung trouble, and the natural color of the bowels betrays no symptoms of inflammation.

Commence by giving three drops of castor-oil: when the bowels have been acted on, put daily in the drinking-water fifteen grains of tincture of opium and a teaspoonful of dandelion juice. When the pain has subsided, omit the opium, and continue with the dandelion. The diet should be of the lightest kind, and digestion must be aided by the regular iron tonic. When the bird is fully cured, feed on only the plainest seeds: the German summer rape-seed forming the main part of the mixture.

The bath need not be omitted in any of the above cases, except when the sickness is very severe.

Epilepsy, or Fits.—This is caused by too rich food, overeating, or too frequent mating, any one of which causes a suspension of the heart's action; or it may be caused by fright, which is often the case when a bird is caught too suddenly. When the bird is attacked, hold the cage in the fresh air, and gently sprinkle the sufferer with a few drops of cold water.

Another and frequently fatal cause arises from hanging the bird in the hot, blistering sun. In such a case smelling-salts are required in addition to the sprinkling of cold water. The diet must be carefully regulated; and plain seeds, alternated with crackers and milk, should be the food. Tonic should be given daily.

Cramps are caused by filthy cages, or from confining the bird in a cage much too small for him: they may also come from indigestion. They may be cured by adding a few drops of laudanum to the drinking-water. If in the legs, which may be noticed by the nervous contraction of both members, the best cure is, to immerse the legs in warm water, and hang the cage in a warm place.

Bathing too frequently will cause birds to have cramps, and a third attack is sure to prove fatal. One bath a day, or a bath on alternate days, is frequently enough.

The Pip is a small swelling which appears on the bird's rump. It may be easily cured by gently opening the swelling with a sewing-needle. A little cold cream should be afterwards gently rubbed over it. Feed the bird on mild food for a few days.

Surfeit in old birds is indicated by a slight eruption on the body, and an extending baldness on the head. It is caused by an abrupt change in food, or by continued plain diet. Add a few grains of Epsom salts to the water, and give a daily feeding of green stuffs. A little lemon-juice added to the drinking-water is also very beneficial. The head should be rubbed with any simple ointment.

Pimples, or Obstruction of the Rump-Gland.—This is a gland which forms part of the structural economy of every bird, and is intended for secreting the oily substance required to render the plumage supple, and impervious to wet. The bird presses this gland, which is situated just above the rump, with its bill, and the oil oozes out; if this is not done frequently, the opening is apt to get clogged: and, there being no vent for the increasing contents of the gland, it gets hard and inflamed. If you see your bird sitting about with its tail bent downwards, and often turning its head to peck at the hinder part, where the feathers will most likely appear ruffled, suspect that this is the case: and if, on examination, you find it so, rub the gland with some fresh butter and sugar mixed together, at the same time clearing and enlarging the aperture with a needle or sharp knife. Some persons cut off the gland altogether, but this is a bad plan: for, although it effects a cure, it deprives the bird of a useful organ, for want of which at the next moult he will probably die. Bechstein recommends a salve of litharge, white lead, and olive-oil, to remove the obstruction; and Tscheimer, another German naturalist, states that this evil may be remedied by puncturing the gland, compressing it frequently, bathing the bird with a syringe, and plucking out some of the tail-feathers. In the renewal of the feathers, accumulated fat is absorbed, and the gland sufficiently relieved to resume its functions.

Yellow Gall is indicated by a small ulcer or a number of them around the head and eyes. If the bird has been fed on plain food, change to something more nourishing. The ulcers should be cut, and anointed with any simple ointment. The following remedy for this complaint has also been successfully tried. Make a strong solution of sugar of lead with rain-water, saturate the ulcers thoroughly, and bathe the parts, wherever sore, three or four times per day. This will effect a cure in from four to seven days.

Giddiness. — This cannot be called a disease, but is merely a disagreeable habit which the bird has of twisting and turning the head, and continually looking up and backwards. The best remedy is, to use a cage covered on top.

Cancer. — This disease is oftentimes fatal. The cancer is a warty, yellowish protuberance, which appears at the base of the bird's bill. It sometimes attacks the feet as well. It is caused by filthy cages or filthy food, which gradually poison. The parts affected should be bathed frequently in a strong solution of alum and water, which will tend to dry up the warts, and cause them to fall off. After this use olive-oil or glycerine for healing purposes. Keep the cage as clean as possible, and hang in a warm position. Feed the bird only on plain food.

Contagious Diseases. — These arise from overcrowded bird-rooms, where the air becomes so foul that disease must surely be the result. Bird-owners who own only a few birds are not usually affected by it. In appearance a bird may be perfectly healthy and in song; yet the disease lurks in his system, and results fatally unless speedy means are taken to check it. When the disease appears among a small number of birds, it may result from unclean or poisonous drinking-water, and is shown by numerous ulcers on the head and body. In other cases the disease is noticed by the short gasps of the bird, as though in great distress. As soon as noticed, all cages in the room should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and the seed, water, and bath cups thoroughly cleansed. Keep the birds in the purest atmosphere possible; sunshine is also good. Feed such birds on plain seeds, with a little maw-seed in the mixture. Green food and egg-mixture should not be given during the run of the disease. Add to the drinking-water a teaspoonful of brandy and a few drops of paregoric: float this mixture with a little cayenne pepper. The above remedy has resulted in complete recovery when the disease was promptly attended to. If allowed to run without checking, the result will be surely fatal.

Wounds are usually the result of accidents, caused by the bird getting his feet or claws entangled in some parts of the cage. They may also be caused by coming in contact with the edges of broken seed or water vessels. When the accident happens to the feet, the bird should be carefully caught, and the feet bathed with warm water: the wound should then be bathed with some healing remedy, such as a solution of five grains of sulphate of zinc in an ounce of water, or touch the wound with a piece of wet alum. When the wound is on the body, bathe the part with warm water first, and with the sulphate-of-zinc solution afterwards. The above should be applied about twice every day.

Sore Feet are a result usually of filthy cages, or from improper attention to the legs and feet while the bird is growing old. If the cause is filthy cages, clean the feet thoroughly by soaking them in warm water, remove all particles of dirt which adhere to them, and, after wiping dry, anoint with glycerine or some other simple ointment until fully healed and healthy. Meanwhile keep the cage as clean as possible. If the soreness is caused by not removing the scales which grow on the bird's legs as he gets older, take the bird carefully in hand, and anoint thoroughly the affected parts with some softening lotion, such as cold cream, and, after two or three days' application, gently remove the scales by means of a sharp knife. When they are all removed, anoint daily with the ointment until cured.

The claws of Canaries sometimes grow very long and hooking, and need to be cut. Hold the bird up to a strong light, and cut the claws with a sharp pair of seissors, avoiding hitting the vein in the claw.

The bill, or beak, may grow so long that it is almost impossible for the bird to pick up his food. Usually only the upper mandible needs to be cut back, and should be left of natural length, and, of course, longer than the lower. After being cut with the seissors, the round edge may be scraped off with a knife; and the end of the bill should not be left blunt, but should be brought, by scraping, to such a point as it naturally would have.

Accidents to the joints may sometimes occur from the bird getting caught in the bars of the cage; and a wrench will cause, sometimes, a painful inflammation. Bathe the afflicted part with a solution of hot water, and a few drops of tincture of opium.

Broken Legs. — In case of a broken leg, draw the leg out slightly, taking hold just below the break, then, with fingers and thumb, press the ends of the break into position. Shear the feathers off for a half-inch each side of the limb if necessary, and wind a couple of times around the break a piece of cotton cloth three-quarters of an inch wide, and secure it with thread. Take two half-inch splints of pine, each one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and one-eighth of an inch wide; place one splint inside the leg, and the other outside, and secure them firmly in their places by thread; remove the perches, place the seed and water in the bottom of the cage, and trust to nature to effect a healing.

When a bird gets mangled beyond possible recovery, it is evidence of the kindest heart to administer chloroform. To do this, make a paper horn large enough to hold the bird; let six drops of chloroform drop into the bottom; put the bird in, and close the top of the horn. His suffering is ended. Death is painless and instantaneous.

The prevention of disease is worthy of far greater praise than any possible display of skill can be that attempts to control the flame of fever kindled by sheer carelessness.

To prevent diseases in birds, use the best quality of seeds, clean, fresh water for drinking or bathing, coarse, flinty gravel, cuttle-bone, and fresh green stuff. If these are supplemented by light, airy rooms, where the bird may have one or two hours of sunlight each day, and regular attention, your bird, if fairly well bred, will be subject to few diseases.

BREEDING-BIRDS.

Canaries may be bred either in aviaries or in separate cages. The aviary method can be followed by those who have no definite purpose other than the pleasure to be derived from general observation. "We may sum up," says Blakston, "the advantages of the aviary system briefly, by saying that it involves only a small amount of care and attention: the birds being left pretty much to take care of themselves, to choose their own mates, and make their little world inside the wires as much as possible like that outside. The observer has nothing to do but watch the goings on of the little republic, which will develop much that is beautiful. In the

aviary, there is the disadvantage of indiscriminate pairing, rendering it impossible to breed any distinct variety; though this may not be any objection to those who, as long as they breed something, and have the pleasure of seeing it grow, care little what that something may be."

In putting a pair alone in a separate cage, special colors, sizes, shapes, and, it can be added almost with certainty, desirable songs, may be obtained. To our general breeder, it matters little, usually, whether his young birds are clear or mottled, have a dark cap or are ticked, since he has the pleasure of raising the birds, be the color what it may, and the added pleasure of making many friends happy, whom he may favor with gifts of pets. Birds mate in cages any time from January on until June, and birds once mated will breed until September. A case is known where a pair of Canaries hatched a brood each month during the year. This pair reared that year a total of forty-two birds. You will join us in exclaiming this was a clear case of cruelty to animals.

A cage for breeding may be made of brass or wood; but the former keeps freer from insects, and on this account is greatly preferred. For a single pair of birds, it should be not less than 8×10 ; and 9×12 or 10×16 is better. The wood-frame and tinued-wire cages, with solid wood backs, are very convenient; because they can hang up against the wall, or set on a shelf against the wall. A position against the wall, about eight feet from the floor, and with a southern aspect, seems to be correct. A breeding-cage ought not to swing. These wood-frame cages are 10×14 or larger, and are constructed with a movable platform, containing one or two nest-places. Food and water bottles hang in wire rings at either end, on the outside of the cage. The nests are wire, and lined with cotton-wool flannel. Deer's hair is furnished the birds, so they may arrange the interior of the nest to suit themselves.

Gravel should be strewn in abundance on the draw; and a bit of old plastering, from an old building, should be partially crushed, and furnished in small quantities daily. When this cannot be obtained, crushed oyster-shells may be substituted. Birds thus provided for seldom lay soft-shell eggs.

The daily food should be equal parts of German summer rape, Sicily canary, and millet seeds mixed, and, for one pair of birds, one-third of both parts of a hard-boiled egg, with which has been mixed a thimbleful of pulverized cracker, or cracker-dust, and a very little maw-seed every other day, or oftener if it seems needful; give sweet apple or lettuce or celery, and, in a special dish, a thimble of maw or poppy seed. Birds which are to be mated ought to be fed as above stated for two or more weeks previous to mating.

It is a good plan to let the pair hang within sight of each other, and become acquainted, before being put in the cage together; for love at first sight is still rare enough to be noteworthy. After the birds have been fed and watered, and had the bath, and the cage has been cleaned, unless they really need something more to eat, or some ailment requires attention, leave them to their own resources for their pleasure. Too close attention, and frequent taking down of the cage to show the pair to callers, has separated many mates, and ruined prospects that gave fair promises of a large and beautiful family.

I don't say, that trying to breed birds contrary to every suggestion given above



*Golden Spangled
Lizard Canary.*

*Norwich Canary,
Evenly Marked, Crested Yellow.*

will result in failure; but if the suggestions are followed, and you use a pair of good birds, great success is altogether probable, utter failure impossible.

Having thus given a general outline on the two methods of breeding, and information in regard to suitable cages and proper food for pairs of birds, we shall try to state in detail how to mate two Canaries, and take care of them. There must be a starting-place in breeding birds, as in every thing else; so suppose we mark the place, in order to recognize it in a second visit. "Like produces like." It is a very disagreeable "old saw;" but as it is about the worst one known, and will likely, before we are through, worry us more than any other could, why, let it stand to menace and harass us.

Recall the maxim above, and commence to breed with the very best stock you can obtain. "Secure good birds," writes Blakston, "but never mind the age if they are only healthy. When a year old, the cock birds look out eagerly for mates; and the hens are equally anxious for the duties of maternity, and, if left to themselves, would lay nests of unfertile eggs, and sit on them till hope died out in declining health and strength. We have never found that age added one iota to their experience, or that youth was connected with any lack of knowledge."

If one wishes clear deep-yellow birds, let deep-yellow, unmarked birds be mated: if cinnamon colors are desired, mate a deep gold-colored male with a clear green female, or mate two cinnamon birds. Mottled or splashed birds may beget clear yellow colors from some clear yellow ancestry back two or three generations, but generally they produce a mottled progeny. Colors and sizes are generally reproduced, but voices or songs are never reproduced. The young birds that sing like their father do so because they hear only his song. A young Canary will learn the notes of a Lark or Nightingale or Virginia Redbird as quickly as the song of a Canary, and when thus taught is, of course, much more valuable. Both of a pair may be crested birds: but in that case some of the nestlings may have very poor crests, and usually the crests are imperfect in shape. To obtain the largest and best crests, mate a Crest with a Plainhead.

The largest birds with the best crests are the Lancashire Coppies, bred in Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other towns in England: the Coppies bred in Manchester, England, are equally famous. These two varieties are alike in size, shape, and color and crest, and are the longest and largest breed of all Canaries. The Norwich, England, Canaries, both Plainheads and Crested birds, are large, strong birds, and, in respect to high colors, stand at the head of the list.

Those who like to breed short, compact birds will select the German variety: all of the German Canaries are the same size, but the St. Andreasberg breed are *trained* singers. Ordinarily there is no difficulty in mating birds: when you decide on the shapes and colors desired, put the pair together. The probability is, that, when the birds are first put together, they will quarrel: but it is not always the case. It arises from the fact, that the male bird is always the first to make advances towards a more intimate acquaintance: and the female, as is fit and proper, with becoming modesty repels them. If he be a bird who has spent the winter wisely in studying bird-nature, he will commence by admiring the nest, and giving his opinion on things in general, and will coax the female with presents of dainty morsels, and a display of polite gallantry: but if he begins at once to be too familiar, and the first

song he sings is, "Oh! name the day, the happy day." she will thrash him, or try to do so. But it is the same old, old story over again; and we all know how it ends. In a few days they will have settled matters to their mutual satisfaction, and then begins the serious business of life. It is not, however, always so. Some females take a settled aversion to a particular male, and will never pair with him. In such a case change the female.

The first indication of the birds having come to an understanding is the male feeding his mate. As stated above, give the pair daily, in addition to the rape, canary, and millet seeds, mixed in equal parts, one-third of both parts of a hard-boiled egg, grated on a coarse grater, and mix with it a thimbleful of pulverized cracker, and half a thimbleful of maw or poppy seeds; furnish them with small quantities of old plastering crushed, or crushed oyster-shell, to prevent laying soft-shell eggs.

It will sometimes happen, that, the day before a female lays, she will be seen in the morning in the most complete health, her feathers close and compact, wings tucked up, and nothing to indicate the presence of any disarrangement; but in the afternoon she will be found apparently about ready to go home. She seeks a corner of the cage, panting violently, and squats on the ground with wings outstretched, feathers all ruffled, head thrown back, eyes closed, in a state of entire prostration, the picture of complete misery. On the following morning, if she should *not* have laid her egg, something must be done. Take her gently in the left hand, with her head towards the little finger, and the tail projecting between the thumb and first finger, and holding her in this position over the steam of boiling water, in a narrow-necked jug, expose the vent freely to the action of the steam. Let her have a good vapor-bath, and then, with a bluntly pointed little stick, drop one or two drops of sweet oil on the vent. Gently replace her in the nest, and the egg will soon be laid, even if it be not dropped in the jug. Early attention to a case when the bird is egg-bound is of utmost importance. On no account must the egg be broken, or the consequences will be immediately fatal. The removal of eggs as laid may be made or not. If removed, they should be returned to the nest on the afternoon of the day the third egg is laid. The female then goes to the nest at night, lays her fourth egg in the morning, and generally commences to sit so closely that the date of hatching may be reckoned from the fourth morning. She will sit thirteen days, and hatch punctually to an hour. But, if the eggs should not break at the time expected, let the bird remain undisturbed three or four days.

The egg-and-cracker paste is continued, of course, during the setting, for the old birds to feed the nestlings with. In a case where the young are deserted by the old birds, or are not fed enough, cut a hard-boiled egg in halves, and, after moistening the yolk with saliva, scrape up some egg with a little flat stick, making it very moist, about the consistency of cream, and, wherever there is a suspicion of an empty crop, give the young bird a good feed. With young birds, if in place of full crops, plump breasts, and heavy abdomen, you find every feature dwarfed, it is time to commence artificial feeding, as above. The egg-trough should be filled two or three times every day with fresh egg and green food, lettuce, chickweed, and water-ress also given fresh frequently. Fresh food will often induce the mother to feed the young when nothing else will.

When the young birds are four or five days old, the breeder may find them some day with the down all gone, or tangled and matted with moisture. This is an indication of the female having begun to sweat them, by sitting too closely. Sometimes this will continue, no matter what is done: but it can often be stopped by removing the male from the cage, and thus compel the female to leave the nest quite frequently for food. If the male can be put in an adjoining compartment of the same cage, where he can feed the female through the wires, he will incessantly call her to come and feed; and these invitations she cannot refuse. The chances are, that on returning to the nest she will feed the young.

Should the female forsake her young, they may be put with the other chicks, where, generally, they will have good care.

If, when the young are a week old, the nest is infested with insects, a nest, as nearly as possible like the one in use, should be prepared, the birds transferred, and the old nest destroyed.

Keep the young birds confined in the nest if possible until they are three weeks old, by which time they are as large as their parents, and can use the perch. If, now, the female inclines to pull the feathers from the young birds, they may be put in a cage with the father-bird, who will continue to feed them as long as it is necessary. If, meantime, one wishes the pair to start a second brood, the male should be put with his mate a short time night and morning: when the third egg has been laid, he can be removed altogether, and put in charge of the young birds. Young birds of the same age may be kept together quite a long time: but, if the young of different ages are put together, the older birds are liable to pick the feathers from the younger; and, if such a course is continued, it will have serious results.

When the young first try to eat seeds, they will grow faster and thrive better if given canary seeds, rape, millet; and some hemp, crushed for them in a coffee-mill, is added. Where it is not convenient to so crush it, the seed may be moistened some to soften the hulls. So far the difficulties and dangers arising in breeding Canaries have been pointed out: the pleasure and satisfaction afforded in watching the growth of the young, their tameness, bright, playful ways, and astonishing intelligence, would require still larger space.

After one or two nests of Canaries have been reared, one may take a good-breeding, light-colored female, and mate with some of the Finch family early in May. It is not *necessary* that the female should have been mated previously to being mated with the Goldfinch: but, as the Finches do not mate until May, the female Canary can be used up to that time; and such use is generally beneficial. For Mule-breeding, select a female that throws variegated birds: for if, when mated with a Canary, she throws dark birds, when mated with the Finch the progeny will be still darker; and thus the great object sought for—high color—will not be attained.

In selecting Goldfinches, nearly every breeder follows some whim of his own which he is sure is the foundation of his success in raising handsome birds; so there are a great many theories as to what requisites a Goldfinch should possess. One statement which appears to have an extensive backing is, that the bird should be a Cheveral,—a Goldfinch which has the distinction of a white streak from the base of the lower bill down the breast: but this is a mere statement, and not an argument,

since many of the handsomest Mules ever shown were bred by men who never owned a Cheveral.

The *male* Finch and *female* Canary are usually mated; and the reason is, that, from such an alliance, there is a greater chance of obtaining Mules resembling the Canary, and also because the female Canary, being more domesticated, is likely to be a more reliable mother: but the female Goldfinch will breed readily in confinement mated with a male Canary, or with a Goldfinch, or even with a Linnet, Siskin, or Bullfinch. Since such Hybrids are usually very dark, they are not considered valuable, and are seldom bred.

Select the Goldfinch early in the season, so he may be well tamed, and, in April, feed with stimulating diet, such as egg, maw-seed, canary and rape seed, and hemp-seed. When the last tinge of black has disappeared from his beak, and it begins to assume that delicate, transparent pinky-white color, it is time to think of putting him with his mate. If there are several Goldfinches, they may be mated with the females just the same as Canaries: but, if there is only one bird in prime condition, he may be "run" through six or eight cages. He need not necessarily be allowed to remain long with each bird. If permitted to settle down with a single mate, he will be very attentive, and at once accept the responsibilities of his position, nursing and feeding in a most exemplary manner. There is some risk in leaving an untried bird with the female after she lays; as he may be inquisitive, and try to find out what the egg-shells contain. If he shows such a disposition, he must be taken from the cage before the egg is laid: after it is removed from the nest, he can be returned.

Hybrid-breeding is fascinating, and has great charms, as its results are so uncertain: the probabilities are, that all the Mules will be dark, ordinary-colored birds; the possibility is, there may be among the nest of fledglings a single brilliant-colored bird, — a bird whose wealth of white and gold is worth years of experiments to obtain.

Bullfinches mate with Canaries, and sometimes a handsome bird is obtained; but in this cross brilliant colors are not sought for so much as fine song. The Bullfinch has a mellow, subdued note, produced through his wide throat; and when the Mule has the Bullfinch form and size, and is a singer, his tones are most delightful. The brightest colors are obtained by mating the male Bullfinch with a light-colored female Canary; but as the female Bullfinch is very tame and a good setter, and is more likely to mate than the male, the Mules are oftener bred from her and a male Canary.

Linnets and Siskins can also be mated with Canaries, and these and the Bullfinch may be managed the same as Goldfinches. Nestling Mules should be fed the same as nestling Canaries, with the paste made of hard-boiled egg — both parts — and cracker-dust: crushed hemp-seed, and rape-seed soaked, so the hull is soft, should be given when they are two to three weeks old.

Canaries, like unfeathered bipeds, have their particular fancies; and the male you propose to mate, perchance may have set his affections elsewhere. If matters are going on all right, place in the cage, where it may be easily seen and got at, some deer's hair, washed very clean, and put lined wire nests, of the size and shape of a bird's nest, in the platform of the cage; these the birds will most likely proceed to line with the materials supplied for the purpose: should they not, you had

better do it for them, pressing the hair gently and evenly down all round the sides : the rims of the nests should rest firmly on the platform of the cage. Notwithstanding all your care and attention, you will sometimes find a first egg laid away from either nest, in one of which you must gently place it ; and most likely the second will be laid by its side. Some persons adopt the plan of removing the eggs as they are laid, and putting ivory balls in their place, and then restoring them all together to the nest, that the young may be hatched at the same time ; but the policy of this is very questionable : there is great danger of breaking the eggs ; and it gives unnecessary disturbance to the old birds, which, in the management of their domestic matters, should not be interfered with unnecessarily. We have said that the Canary has his fancies. When you are mating him with two hens, he will sometimes be very ardent and loving towards one of them, and neglect the other altogether. When this is the case, it is best to put the neglected hen in one division of the cage by herself until the other begins to lay, then place the male with her, and keep him there until she does the same, after which the sliding-door may be left open, as there is no longer any occasion for keeping the birds separate. Seven or eight days after pairing, the first egg is generally laid, and each day after another, until the whole number, four or five, is laid. In about thirteen days from this time, the young ought to make their appearance : wait another day, and, should there then be no signs of hatching, take the eggs carefully from the nest, keep them for four or five minutes in lukewarm water, and then replace them. It is well before doing this to hold them up to the light ; as, if they are semi-transparent, they are bad, and may be destroyed. This experiment may be tried when the eggs have been set on eight days only ; and the mother-bird, perhaps, may be saved some unnecessary trouble, and loss of time. Sometimes a hen will lay three or four eggs, and then desert the nest. If those eggs are examined, they will generally be found bad : by what secret instinct is the bird informed of this ? Some hens will cut their eggs ; and some turn them out of the nest, and break them. In the former case, it is generally hunger which drives the bird to do it ; to prevent this, food should be prepared over night, and placed where she can easily get it : in the latter case you may be pretty sure that your hen is a hasty, impatient bird, that will not endure the drudgery of attending to her offspring. If she hatches them, they will most likely be served as the eggs were, or left to perish of hunger : such a bad mother should not be used as a breeder. Before deciding on this, however, examine the feet of the bird ; as this overturning of the nest will sometimes occur from the claws being dirty and clogged, or the nails too long.

As soon as the young are hatched, Beehstein recommends that a small jar should be placed beside the common feeding-trough containing a quarter of a hard-boiled egg, minced very fine, with a piece of white bread previously soaked in water, and squeezed dry : and with this another jar, containing rape-seed which has been boiled and well washed, to remove the bitter taste from it : these should be prepared fresh every morning. It sometimes happens that a young mother is so over-careful and anxious about the eggs not hatched, that she will not leave the nest to feed the young birds which are out ; and so they get starved. If you keep a register of the laying of the eggs, you will know exactly when the hatching ought to commence. Let plenty of food be placed close to the nest over night, and observe if she gets off

to take it in the morning, when you feel assured she ought to have her first chick out of the shell. Should she not do this, nor the cock carry food to her, take her gently off the nest, and let her see that there is plenty of food, and one or more little bills gaping for it. Her maternal instinct will inform her what she ought to do in the case; and, having once fed her young, she will continue to do so: the cock will most likely also follow her example.

While incubation is going on, take care that the room is kept quiet: even the violent shaking of a door may, it has been asserted, injure the young in the shell. When these are hatched, the male bird generally takes upon himself the responsibility of providing them with food, as if to give the hen a little rest after her heavy duties. Should you find, as is sometimes the case, that the young are insufficiently fed, administer a little food, prepared of cracker grated fine, and crushed rape, mixed and moistened, when wanted for use, with a little water, and yolk of egg. About four quills full of this is sufficient for each nestling at the time: the frequency of its administration must depend upon the quantity of food given by the old birds: if you have to bring up the young altogether by hand, ten or twelve times a day will not be too often. The young Canaries are almost destitute of plumage until they are about twelve or fourteen days old, at which time the hen bird usually begins to prepare for a second brood, and has often built her nest and laid her eggs before the first are fully fledged. According to some authorities, Bechstein among them, the growth of the feathers is promoted by the immersion of the young birds in a bath of lukewarm water; this renders them, however, extremely liable to get a chill: and it is best, if you observe any backwardness in the development of the plumage, to take an atomizer filled with warm water, and, standing at some distance, let a gentle spray fall over mother and young. It has been found, that when a male Canary has paired with two females, and one of them has died after laying, the other hen has received the chicks into her nest, and sat and tended on them as if they had been her own, even repulsing the attentions of the cock, that she might be enabled to do so.

After the thirteenth day the young birds can generally feed themselves, and when a month old may be taken from their parents altogether: they may then be placed in a good-sized store-cage, or in small separate cages, as Bechstein recommends, and fed with their ordinary food, with which a little soaked rape-seed has been mixed.

Canaries may be mated up to the middle of May or the first of June, and, after they are once mated, will breed until September; and some pairs breed every month in the year. If a pair are worked too hard, they will be of little value at the end of the season. A choice pair of birds ought not to rear over three broods in a season, and the limit might better be set at two broods.

Those who enjoy breeding fancy-colored Males should arrange to put the pairs together in May. As stated above, Goldfinch, Linnet, Bullfinch, and Siskin males may be mated with the female Canaries. To that list of names, some American native birds may be added, including the Goldfinch, or Yellow-bird, the Bobolink, the Nonpareil, and the Indigo-bird. Males of each of these mate during the month of May, and should be put in prime, fresh condition for use by the 15th of that month. Do not expect that all you have to do is comprised in the formal

introduction of Mr. Finch to Mrs. Canary, and, on the other hand, do not chaperon the birds too closely. A pair of birds in good physical condition, an abundance of high feed — like eggs, etc. — to warm the blood, a temperature varying from 66° to 70°, and a quiet corner secure from the obtrusion of strangers, — these are essentials. The pair may not evince a disposition to mate for a week or ten days; they will likely fight some; but let them remain together, and, doubtless, in two to three weeks from the time of running them together, you will have the first evidence of their mating in the egg in the nest. Any of these young Mules should have the same food and care as young Canaries, — boiled egg and cracker-dust mixed, at first, and afterwards rape-seed, soaked so the hulls are soft, and millet-seed treated the same way.

The Goldfinch-Canary Hybrid is bred usually for high color; while the Linnet-Canary, Bullfinch-Canary, and Bobolink-Canary Hybrids are expected to be extra songsters.

The Bullfinch-Canary Hybrid is somewhat thicker in form than a pure Canary, has handsome colors, and a song that partakes largely of the mellow notes of the Bullfinch. He is elegant in form, sprightly and graceful in movement, and possesses many of the characteristics of the Bullfinch.

The Bobolink-Canary Hybrid is the largest of all, and is less frequently seen than the others. Weeks of patient work are well expended if one can rear only one singer of this variety. This Hybrid is a large, handsome, finely formed bird; and his song is one of the most delightful in the whole range of bird melody.

The Linnet-Canary Hybrid is a grayish-green bird of ordinary Canary size, and has a sprightly, very sweet song: it is the Canary's song with all the harsh, choppy notes culled out, and each trill and turn seemingly cultivated to the highest degree.

The Siskin-Canary Hybrid is an indifferent singer, but is vivacious, and, like the Siskin, quite a gymnast in the cage.

The Nonpareil-Canary Hybrid, next to the white Goldfinch Mules, is the most showy of all the crosses. The beautiful violet head and the mealy-yellow body form rich contrasts with the glossy golden green and purple shades of the back and wings. Not all the Mules are elegantly marked, but the fine ones are so magnificent that they well repay all the care and patience necessary to obtain them.

The Indigo-Canary Hybrid, when he has the Indigo's colors, is a beautiful bird: his song is a pleasing mixture of whistling and singing. A few insects, in addition to the seed, are very acceptable to him.

In addition to the regular seeds, these Mules should have daily a few spiders, ants' eggs, or meal-worms: they are bred especially for the showy colors, and not much singing is expected from them; but some of them are even better singers than the ordinary Canaries.

In breeding Mules, it is the custom to run one male through the cages of three or four females; but never allow the male to remain with the female up to the time of laying, for fear of the eggs being broken. As stated above, the Mules are handsome when bred from mealy or very light colored females. The lighter the female, the whiter the Mules are apt to be.

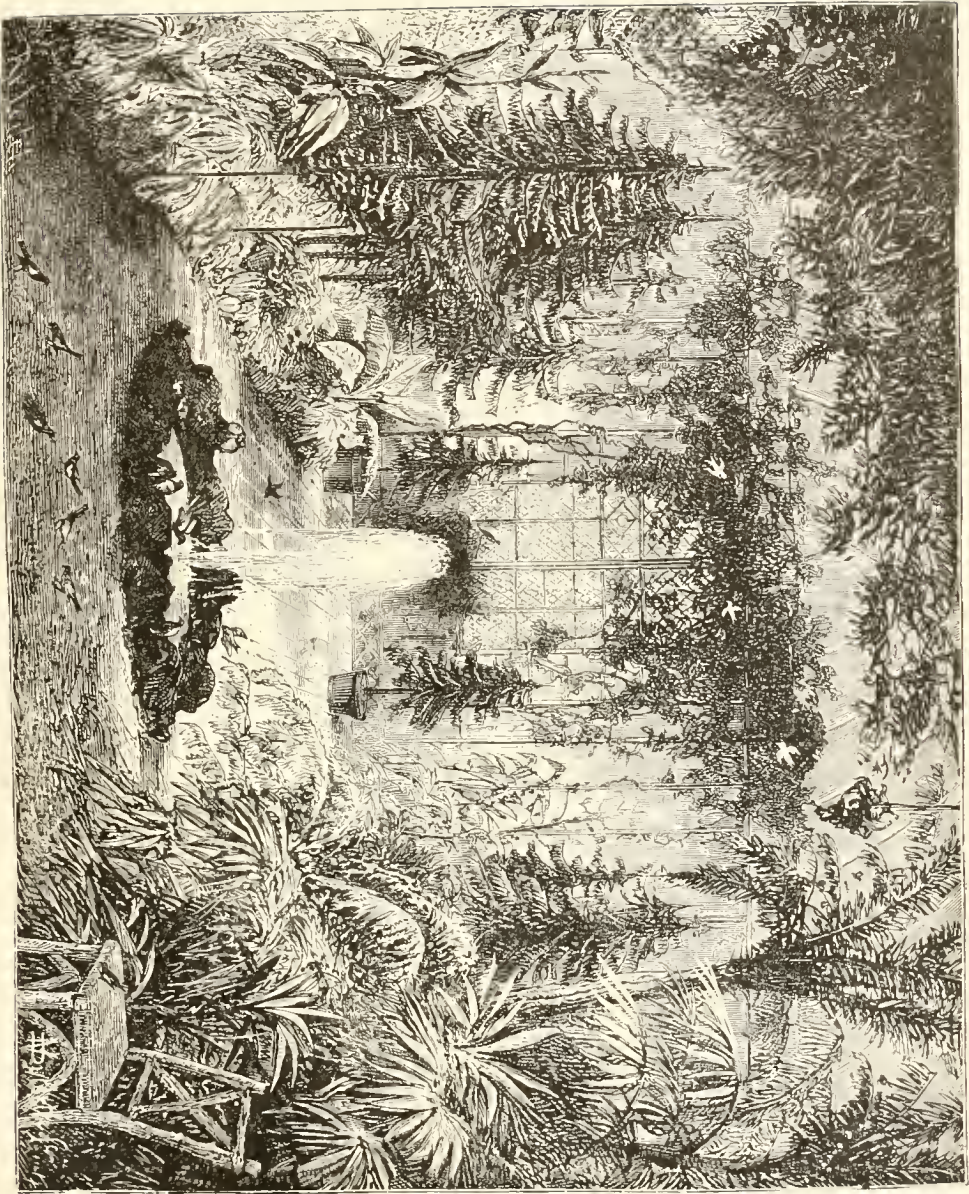
All of the birds used for Hybrid-breeding can be found in the shops during the winter and spring months. The regular Canary-breeding cages are used.

THE INDOOR AVIARY.

The indoor aviary should have a warm aspect, and be well protected from draughts; and if it is a conservatory, or similar glass erection, it must be well shaded from the strong sunlight, and protected, as far as possible, from all extremes. The bird-keeper should remember, that, under a more pampered system, the birds will lead a more artificial existence, and be more liable to feel the injurious effects of external influences. The most important consideration of all is, to effect a thorough ventilation, with a complete exclusion of draughts; for draughts cause the deaths of more Canaries than many people imagine. Too much attention cannot be paid to this, and our instructions on this point are most emphatic.

Having selected a suitable room, proceed to furnish it by placing in it a number of "Christmas-trees," small firs of different sizes, which, if obtained at a nursery, can be moved in the autumn, and will, if carefully raised and well potted, live the year through, by which time they will be about done for. In selecting the trees, choose substantial plants with flat, spreading branches, and arrange them tastefully on such stands as can be extemporized for the purpose, singly or in clumps, filling up corners, arranging them, in fact, in any way and every way, in doing which there is scope for the exercise of much taste. Avoid, however, placing them so that any part of the room cannot be got at if desired: for old birds as well as young are apt to flutter away into inaccessible corners, and make no effort to release themselves from positions not dangerous in themselves, but from which they seem to think escape hopeless.

In addition to the trees or shrubs, a few fantastically shaped branches (from which all loose bark must be removed, so insects may have no breeding-place) may be arranged in rustic fashion; and any old gnarled stumps or roots may be utilized in a similar way. The branches are not intended for nesting-places, but only as perches. Nothing is more out of character in a room such as we are describing than long, straight perches; but a substitute must be provided. Canaries are not always on the wing, but will not often visit the floor except to feed, or on other matters of business. The trees themselves are not suitable for perching on, unless they should have fairly substantial branches; and, therefore, some comfortable resting-places must be provided. The birds will soon find these out for themselves; and the object of using the branches we refer to is, that the whole may look as natural and attractive as possible. If, in place of such an arrangement, one or more long perches be used, the result will be, that the birds will generally be seen sitting in a row, in not very picturesque fashion, on the topmost bar, to which they will always immediately retreat when any one enters the room. To obviate this, all natural ledges, such as the tops of architraves over doors and windows, must be rendered untenable, and more tempting places offered. The birds will most certainly please themselves in their selection of resting-places: and the thing is, to make their choice comfortable for them, and pleasing to our own taste. It takes a great many birds to fill a small room, and a place may appear tenantless while a score or two of birds are perched up aloft somewhere out of sight. Virgin cork, in various shapes, may also be used; but a strict watch must be kept for insects; and, upon their appearance, the pieces infested



Highest Type of Indoor Aviary.

should be immersed in boiling water for fully ten minutes. Should any of these smaller arrangements be taken up for nesting purposes, and be found to harbor insects, give them a touch of oil on the places affected. The danger of harboring parasites is the only objection to the use of cork and similar material, though the risk is exceedingly small in a room where there is good ventilation. Ordinary nesting-boxes are out of place in a well-furnished aviary, but those cast in a rustic mould might be used. The birds select their own nesting-places in which to build, and not a little amusement will be derived from noticing the impossible corners some will fix on. The slightest projection will suffice for one, and he will spend a great amount of time and labor in constructing the nest under circumstances of self-imposed difficulty. Not unfrequently some place will be chosen on which it may seem almost impossible a nest could rest; but you will find that the Canary is not a bad architect, and generally turns out to be the best judge of a site. Domestication, however, has impaired this wonderful instinctive building faculty; and it will be seen that some will make attempts which turn out perfectly futile, while others will commence to build on a foundation manifestly sandy, in which case it may be well to supply a nest-box if the bird has shown a determination to settle in that spot.

Furnish a good supply of nesting material, such as fibrous roots, and long, line, dry grass from the hedge-side, plenty of moss, and, if it can be had, the coarser kind of lichen; also soft cow-hair, which can be had from any tan-yard; or deer's hair, which is always kept in stock at the better class of bird-shops; a supply of soft feathers will also be appreciated, as will also some rabbit-down. The hair and these latter materials are best packed in small nets, and suspended in positions where the bird can get a pull at them: if allowed to lie about, the liner stuff will nearly all be wasted. These are the materials which ought to be supplied; but there are some which ought *not* to be admitted on any account, such as cotton, wool, or other long, tough stuff, which can become entangled in the feet. Wool becomes twisted around the feet in a most dangerous way; and, as it cannot be so readily perceived in a room as in a small cage, a bird may suffer exceedingly, and even lose its toes, before the cause of the misfortune be discovered.

To complete the furnishing, we might add a small rustic chair, placed in the most retired corner, in which the observer can sit quietly, and watch the busy world at work around him, to do which the only requirement really necessary is, that you *do* sit quietly, when it matters not if you have a nest within a foot of your elbow, or even built on the back of your chair, things will go on just as unconcernedly in your presence as in your absence.

A few items, all important in their way, have to be included in our inventory. The floor should be strewn with clean sand, and a supply of old lime rubbish will be found conducive to the general health of the birds.

In country-places, where they can easily be obtained, thin sods will be a great acquisition; and almost every part of them will be turned to some good purpose. All work and no play does not suit a Canary any more than the youth in the legendary poem, who is reported to have been made very dull by the process; and birds, like other animals, are fond of amusing themselves. Nothing entertains them more than giving them something of this kind to pick and pull to pieces, which they will do with many a resolute tug; and it is this attention to *little* wants,

which may not, perhaps, be absolutely necessary, that goes to make up the sum of their happiness.

In such an aviary a great variety of birds live in harmony, thrive and sing. With the Canaries may be included, either pairs or single birds, all the small African Finches, the Japanese Nuns, the Australian Paroquets, African Love-birds, Bullfinches, Goldfinches, Linnets, Siskins, Chaffinches, Cardinals, Nonpareils, Indigoes, Bobolinks, and almost any of the seed-eating birds not larger than the Cardinals, most of which will breed.

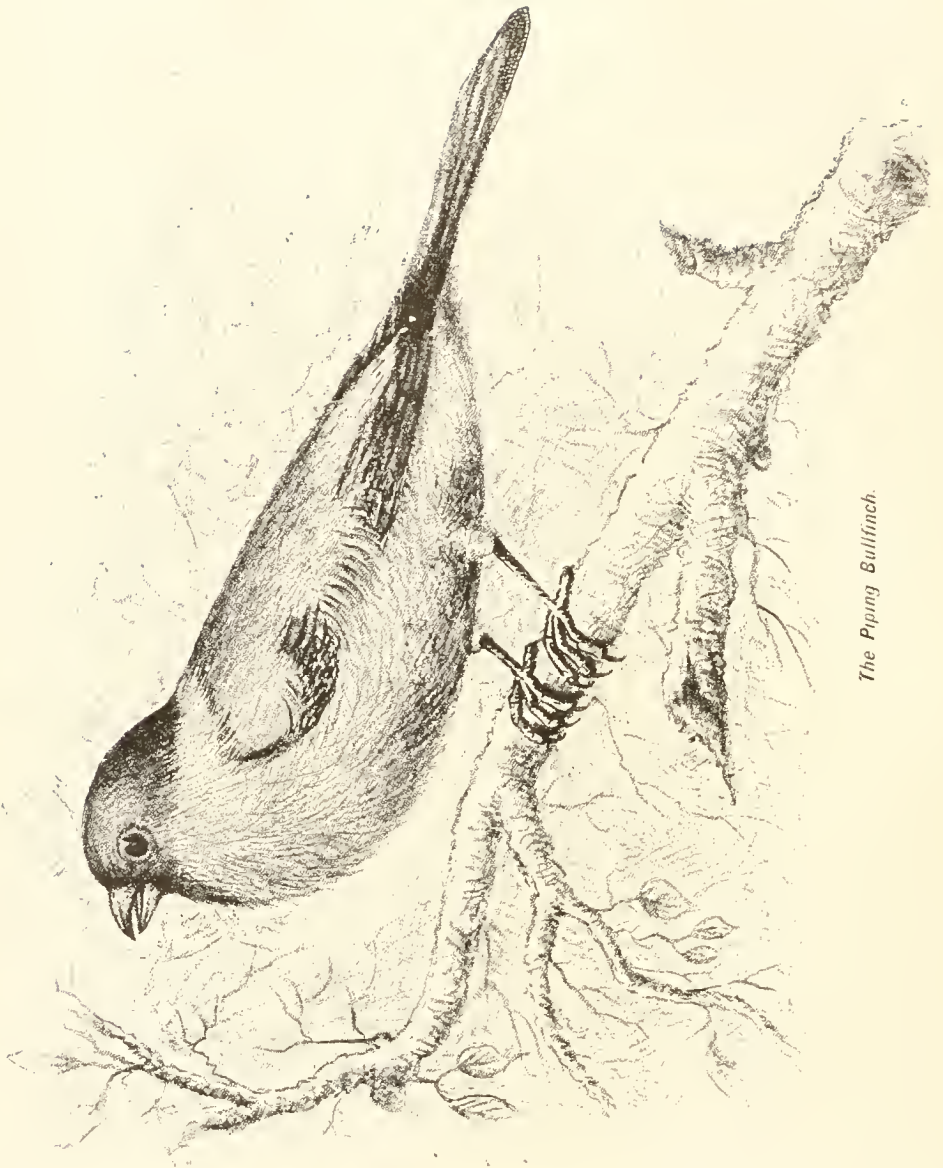
CANARY TABLE.

MALE SINGING-CANARIES.		VOICE.				BEAUTY.		
		Trills, Fancy and Odd Notes.	Compass.	Purity.	Brilliant Execution.	Handsome Plumage.	Elegant Shape.	Size.
German.	Campanini	10	10	10	10	3	4	3
	St. Andreasberg	8	8	8	9	3	4	3
	Harz Mountain	7	6	7	7	4	3	4
English.	Cayenne-fed	6	4	5	6	10	6	6
	Norwich	6	4	5	6	7	6	5
	Yorkshire	5	3	4	5	5	7	7
	London Fancy	5	3	4	5	8	7	5
	Gold-spangled Lizard	4	3	4	5	9	3	3
	Silver-spangled Lizard	4	3	4	5	8	5	3
	Manchester Cobby	6	5	4	5	5	8	10
	Belgian	3	4	4	4	6	10	8
	Scotch Fancy	3	2	4	4	3	9	8
	French	3	2	4	4	5	8	7
American	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	

The above table is designed to contrast the merits of Canaries of the various breeds. While one breed exhibits a high standard as song-birds, another takes first rank by the beauty of the general appearance, which includes size, plumage, and shape. The table is not offered as an authority, but shows my experience with the varieties named.

The highest point attained in any one division is quoted as ten, which, if given in the seven particulars, would make a total of seventy points; and a bird obtaining seventy points would be considered perfection.

It is impossible to attain perfection, in both divisions of the table, by any one variety of bird. In each class it may be observed, that the highest points recorded are made by birds specially bred for the particular point or points in question, excepting the American Canary. Each class is bred for a special object, and the number ten is placed against his best quality: while the breeders of separate classes may consider the table hardly a fair one, inasmuch as their own favorites suit their special tastes, and should, in their estimation, have the highest points; yet they must honestly confess, that the table is made out in an unprejudiced manner: because I, though a born Yankee, have justly marked the Canaries bred in America the lowest of all.



The Pipit Bullfinch.

THE BULLFINCH.

This bird is the favorite of the entire race of trained birds, and is beloved alike for his gentle manners and great accomplishments. Indeed, even when in his wild state, he appears more docile than his brothers of the forest. Volumes have been written about his proficiency in music, and his clever tricks when trained. He is known throughout the world of bird-lovers as the most delightful and most favored of petted birds. His appearance is striking, and the various pretty colors of his body and his well-rounded figure make him very attractive.

Bullfinches vary greatly in size. The German Bullfinch, which is probably the best known, is about seven inches in length; the beak is one-half inch in length, well rounded, black, thick, and short; the feet are very slender and black; the top of the head, the circle around the beak, the chin, and upper part of the throat, form a beautiful hood of shining, velvety black; the upper part of the throat, shoulders, and back are a handsome shade of steel gray; and the rump is white; the breast and upper part of the belly vary from a beautiful crimson to a handsome shade of bright chestnut. All the colors darken as the bird grows older. The larger wing-feathers are a brilliant black, tipped with reddish gray, and the centre feathers are ashen gray. The tail is forked, and blue black in color. This entire combination of colors is charmingly blended, and the whole coat shines with the lustre of silk. The body-feathers just below the wings have a fluffy or fringed look, which is a handsome addition to the bird's appearance. The Bullfinch is somewhat thick in proportion to his length; and while the slender elegance is lacking in his shape which is so much admired in some birds, his chubby, cunning appearance is such as to make him a favorite at once. The female Bullfinch is easily distinguished from the male, as she is smaller; and there is, as well, a marked difference in the color. The breast and belly in the female are of a dun or dusky gray color, and the back is a darker shade of the same color.

There are other rare varieties of the Bullfinch; although I think the appearance is due to cross-breeding, when in a wild state, with some other variety of bird, or from unnatural confinement, and improper feeding when in captivity.

The Gray Bullfinch is grayish white throughout, with a few dark spots on the body or back.

The Black Bullfinch varies in color from coal black to a dusky tinge throughout the body; the Black Bullfinches are usually females. This color, it is said, is due to hanging the bird in a dark place when young, or to feeding too much hemp-seed; although the first theory does not seem to be correct, from the fact that the trained Bullfinches are always brought up in darkened cages or boxes while going

through a course of training; and they retain their natural colors. I incline to think the black is most probably a freak of nature, a phenomenon which may happen in any class of birds.

The Mottled Bullfinch is a natural-colored bird with white spots throughout the body.

The Hybrid, or Mule, Bullfinch is the result of mating the Bullfinch with some other seed-eating variety, usually the Canary or Goldfinch.

The size of the Bullfinch varies greatly; the largest size coming from the more northern portions of Europe, usually Sweden or Russia.

The common or medium size, the well-known Bullfinch which is used for training purposes, comes from Germany, and the central parts of the Continent.

The smallest is the English Bullfinch, the best variety for breeding Hybrids.

When wild, the Bullfinches feed on the seeds of trees and shrubs and grasses. They find no firm friends in the farmers, as their fondness for the buds on young fruit-trees is great. When caught, the Bullfinch is at once contented in his cage, and will commence to eat as soon as food is offered. This makes him a great favorite for performing purposes, and for making a faithful pet. By a little deprivation in withholding his seed and water, and forcing him to take them from the hand, he will readily become as tame and playful as any pet dog could be.

The following method is described as the lightning way of training a freshly caught or wild Bullfinch: Accustom him to the cage for a day or two, by feeding him as you would any caged bird: then catch him carefully, and fasten a narrow strip of cloth around his body and wings, so that he cannot beat himself against the cage. His food is then put into a small bag, to which a small bell should be attached, and his water poured into a vessel which has also a bell attached. It is better to let him eat for a day or two with the seed and water dishes in the cage, approaching, however, when he is observed eating. Then remove the dishes, and accustom him to spring to them in the hand whenever the bell is rung. Hunger will control him greatly, and he quickly learns to fly whenever he sees his master approaching with food. After feeding from the hand a few times, he should be carried around the room on the finger: care being taken to retain a firm hold on the feet, so that he cannot escape. This course of training accustoms him to his trainer, and in a surprisingly short time he will fly at the word of command. He may be taught the trick of kissing by withholding his drinking-water from him for about half a day, and giving him saliva from the lips.

Bullfinches, if caught when old, are greatly prized for their brilliant colors; because, to a certain extent, the colors are dimmed by confinement in cages, where the sunlight and air are, of necessity, some of the time excluded.

They are very tender, loving birds, which is shown by their extraordinary attachment for their mates, both when at liberty and in confinement. Their attention and devotion to their masters or mistresses is such also as is shown by no other variety of bird known. This does not wholly spring from the artificial training which they receive, but is a part of their natures. When in a wild state, they constantly fly in pairs: and, if a pair is kept in captivity, they are seen constantly billing and cooing in the same manner as a pair of turtle doves, and kissing one another with the frequency of a pair of long-parted lovers.

In a wild state they hatch twice a year; and they may be bred in confinement as easily as a pair of Canaries, and require the same care and treatment when mated. The female Bullfinch, and a good breeding male Canary, will mate easily; and, although the offspring are not very attractive in appearance, they are fine singers.

The male Bullfinch, if mated with a female Goldfinch, produces beautifully colored birds; but they are so rarely found, that it would pay a bird-breeder to devote attention to this branch of breeding. If one wishes to obtain the proper Bullfinches for instruction, it is better to procure the home-made article: i.e., buy a male and female Bullfinch, and mate and breed them at home. When the young birds are hatched, remove them from the nest, and bring them up by hand, and follow the German instructor's method given farther along in this article.

Both male and female have the same natural notes, which are a succession of soft, low call-notes, intermixed with harsher notes, which resemble the squeaks of an unoiled door-hinge. For this reason the Bullfinch, if taken for training purposes, should be removed from the old birds at an early age; so that he will acquire none of the harshness which is so apt to spoil his artificial training. The female Bullfinch is as capable of being taught a course of music as the male; and, although she is rarely given a thorough education, it is by no means infrequent to see her industriously educating herself from her better-taught brother; and, when this occurs, the self-made musician is a thorough scholar.

The following is a description of the methods by which the trained Bullfinches are bought and taught. They are usually trained in Hesse, Germany:—

The journey from Hanover, Germany, to Cassel, in summer, is delightful; as the many European tourists who have enjoyed it can testify. From Cassel we go to Bebra, thence to Fulda: there we leave the cars for a jaunt of eight hours in a post-coach, so called, but which really is a hay-cart. With aching bones, and apparently paralyzed limbs, we try to alight, and succeed in tumbling to the ground: this is Angersbach: near by are an unlimited number of dorfs, or very small villages; chief among them are Lauterbach and Stordorf, distant from one another a walk of two and a half hours. The trip made in winter, as it must necessarily be when buying piping Bullfinches, is a severe one; for the region is very desolate, the snow deep, and accommodations at the inns not exactly the same as at our New-York Windsor. The bill of fare at the inns has the first page covered with print, but the most exact translation reveals only the name of the house and its proprietor; the second page informed us there were bread and beer and cheese; the third page was somewhat like the second, cheese and beer and bread; the fourth page, ah! here we shall find the names of refreshing viands; but close inspection and a "Baedeker" stated beer and cheese and bread,— "bitter bread mit der Carryaway seeds in it." Would that the "Carryaway" were true. The meal proved to be a strong one, and the appetite was more than satisfied. A little Lamberger cheese goes a great ways, if not farther. But let us turn to a more pleasing subject.

The Bullfinch is taken from the nest in the early spring, when fourteen days old, and thoroughly tamed before being given his elementary lessons in whistling. By regularly feeding from the hand, he becomes very tame, and strongly attached to his master, whom he soon begins to regard as a substitute for his mother. When taken from the nest, he is allowed his liberty for two or three days in order to ac-

custom him to his new mode of life, and afterwards put in a small wicker cage, so commonly seen in the bird-shops. This cage is set into a box of dimensions just allowing its admission, and having a small swinging-door in front, which is kept closed, except during lesson-hours. A professional trainer's house has, as its chief furniture, probably fifty or seventy-five of these study-boxes, placed in rows around the wall, as far apart as the space will admit. As the houses are usually one room *en-suite* structures, the space separating the boxes is limited. When a trainer has two or more rooms, the number of airs taught accords with the number of rooms; for only one air can be taught in a room, as the birds would get two songs mixed. But a bird having learned thoroughly one air is taken to another room, and taught a second piece.

The Bullfinches vary in intelligence the same as persons; some birds having surprising faculty for learning, while others are so mulish, or dull, that no amount of training will call forth even a single musical note; hence a trainer's success depends on securing intelligent birds. From twelve birds taken out of the nest, and put in training, should six prove intelligent enough to learn a tune, the trainer thinks himself fortunate. While some have the ability to learn three airs, others in the same room, under the same instruction, acquire but a portion of a single air. A trainer is quick to perceive the difference in his pupils; and the most promising are selected, and thoroughly taught.

The lessons are given five times each day, and at each lesson the air is whistled through from beginning to end: it is never whistled in parts. Some of the scholars commence by catching a portion at a time, and from constant repetition gradually acquire the entire air: the lessons cannot end here, but must be repeated day after day, even after the bird whistles the song perfectly, in order to thoroughly fix it in his memory. Some of the pupils appear to waste valuable time, and, like many wise men, are content to listen. These get their lessons as regularly as the most promising ones, but the only sign they give the trainer are the chirps of recognition. After four or five months of untiring care, they delight the teacher by piping the air complete: these are held at the highest value, as they remain fast, i. e., never forget, and are the ones always sought after by the Bullfinch lover.

The trainer commences the lesson before breakfast by opening the bird's stall, and bestowing a few pet names (the smartest birds being usually inflicted with a large number), and in a slow, crooning tone repeating the name over and over: at the same time the trainer sways his head slowly from side to side until he hears the call of recognition. The swaying continues as long as the bird continues to pipe: then the box is closed, and the trainer passes to the next bird, and so on until each one has received his lesson.

The trainers, or professional whistlers, are shoemakers, tailors, or schoolmasters: the latter always produce the best-trained birds; their education, however slight, fitting them exactly for the task. I can safely say that the Bullfinch pupil always gets more thorough care and severer lessons than the boy pupil; for the schoolmaster's labor with the birds is more remunerative and satisfactory, as he has no slow-paying, bad-tempered parents to satisfy, because these scholars have not been trained up properly.

The music formerly taught was of the old style of German hymns, and slow-

time popular songs; operas and waltzes being unknown in the region. The birds were taken to London by enterprising dealers, and, as soon as their beautiful qualities became known, were in great demand: the music, no matter how slow or uninteresting, whenever rendered by a Bullfinch, was very enjoyable. But constant repetition in music tires; and, as the birds became better known, sprightly English melodies were whistled to the buyers, who, on returning to Germany, whistled them to the trainers for the birds to learn. If the buyer did not mix his music with too much beer, he could render it tolerably well; and the bird taught these sprightly songs, when sent to the London market, would have a double value.

The buyer of the trained Bullfinches is usually a German, who buys for large American importers. His lot is by no means a happy one, as the Bullfinch teacher has about as much patience in holding out for a great price as he has in teaching; and, since the birds must be bought for the Christmas market, the buyer's trip into this bleak and desolate country is made in dead of winter. Here is deep snow and piercing winds, and temperature that quickly freezes ears and fingers, and, worst of all, the three meals of "Limburger." Æneas' agonies in founding "Troy" seem, in comparison, sweet pleasures.

The buyer is usually a jolly fellow despite all he undergoes, and drinks beer, and flirts with the untutored maidens, in a most business-like manner. Generally well known in the district, he is a most welcome guest: he indulges in no preliminaries on arrival, but is at once conducted to the nearest trainer's house: and "Hannschen" — little "Haus" — is coaxed to pipe, but, like our "smart" baby, is stupidity itself, and will not perform even half rate. As the buyer has no time to lose, and plenty of deep-snow pedestrianism in view, his patience quickly ebbs; and the trainer resorts to all sorts of devices to detain him, and make the bird pipe. The daily swaying to which the bird is so well accustomed produces no effect, pet names are lavished all to no purpose, tempers are lost on both sides, and little Hannschen is cursed and recursed. As a last resort the box is closed, and we retreat outside the door: then the little rascal is evidently delighted with the fight and his victory. Standing outside, the trainer takes two large, rusty keys, or similar articles, and rubs them together, in order to produce a low, harsh sound; Hannschen, thinking himself alone, always responds in a low, sweet voice, piping his full song with spirit and fine expression.

The price for the first bird is carefully considered, as this regulates the market-price for the dorf. After completing the bargain at the first house, Hannschen is quickly transferred to a wicker cage, and closely covered, to protect him from the biting wind. The buyer is then escorted by the owner of this house to a neighbor's: it may be four rods, or perhaps two miles, distant. The two German trainers converse in a dialect peculiar to that country, so as not to be understood by the buyer, himself a German, who vainly tries to get the thread of the conversation; but the only words intelligible to him are, "whistling" and "Bullfinch." When trainer number two is posted on the prices, a sale is made; the invariable rule being, to obtain the price which the first bird commanded. When a bird is found extra fine, a higher price is demanded and given. A tramer's word should be carefully weighed and found correct before being taken for literal truth. The character of the "Father of his Country" may exert in America a great and good influence; but in Germany they ask, "Who was Shorge Washington?"

After leaving each house, your train of followers is increased by one: for, when a bird is bought, the former owner constitutes himself one of the guard of honor: and you are thus escorted from house to house. The district is sparsely settled; and in early winter few birds are far enough advanced in training to pipe the air without a break, therefore special care has to be exercised in selecting only those most thoroughly taught. A great many miles have to be walked, and the buyer has performed a hard day's work if he finishes in the evening with ten birds.

The day which the buyer selects for his coming is celebrated as a holiday; and the men interested in the training forego all work, and don their Sunday clothes, and give themselves up to the pleasure of a trip from dorf to dorf, comparing notes, and exchanging their views on the different birds and trainers, making it a sort of annual market-day. The taverns are not forgotten on the route: and, by the time work is completed, the majority of the party feel quite happy, and are altogether funny. At the completion of his day's work, the buyer always puts up at the nearest *Wirtschaft*. This, in the evening, is the rendezvous for all the natives. All shapes and sizes are represented, with costumes antique but not unique; the "abbreviated" jacket and "high-water" pantaloons predominate; caps with abbreviated peaks, and some without any, form a diminutive head-gear, which, in some cases, seem lost amid the long and luscious unkempt locks. The guests' room at these wayside inns is by no means elaborately furnished: a few very plain board benches and tables, and a high sideboard in a corner for bottles and glasses, and the regulation porcelain stove, complete the list. The walls are devoid of decorations. After finishing the lunch, the trainers compete for the bottle of whiskey which the inn-keeper has offered. Our sketch of the Whistling Match is made just as the last competitor has "struck an attitude:" he is not quite so fully under the influence of the ardent as is the party in the background, who feels as if the wall *must* be propped up. This tailor and famous trainer last year taught forty Bullfinches to pipe "Polly Perkins." He is minus two front teeth: so, when he arose to compete, the gentleman on the right ridiculed the idea of his trying for the prize: but, placing two fingers where the teeth were missing, he whistled with such accuracy and sweetness and smoothness, that all agreed he was easily first. So he had the pleasure of calling the bottle his, and of treating the rest.

Great attention is now paid to the popular English airs; and, as the attention of the American bird-lovers has been strongly attracted toward the trained Bullfinches, American airs are becoming popular with the Bullfinch trainers. The "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" have been taught with great success. Before many years the inhabitants of the Bullfinch district expect to have a railroad put through; and by that time we may expect to have "Pinafore." As it is now, the bird-importers, if given the sheet-music before the regular training season commences, will furnish a bird trained to order.

It is much better to have a trained bird to pipe one or two long songs thoroughly than to have his number credited with three airs, when perhaps he can pipe at most only parts of each. A Bullfinch which pipes three perfect songs is, indeed, a rarity, and seldom obtained. Birds which pipe two good songs thoroughly are highly prized: and, when they remain through the season perfect in the songs which they have been taught, they are not apt to forget them through a life of years. Of

The Bullfinch Trainers' Whistling Match.



course, it is much better to have a bird pipe a variety of songs than to pipe one single air; but a bird which pipes a single long air, seemingly puts his whole energy to the task. In music, as in any thing else, constant repetition generally tires: but one never tires of Bullfinch music, though it is a repetition of the same old strains: for the soothing sweetness and pathos of the voice, and exquisite rendering, seem to make one forget that he has ever before heard the piece. On the contrary, no matter how often the bird pipes, if he is a good performer he always gets an *encore*.

The whistling of the trainers of these birds is wonderfully sweet, and full of expression, and no more to be compared with the attempts of the amateur street-whistler than the voice of an operatic star can be compared with the buzz-saw music of the street-solicitor of alms. Long and continued repetition has worked this effect, and its full charm is rendered complete by the pupil's sweet voice.

Some Bullfinches pipe sweeter than others: one bird will pipe through his song in a manner which makes the music appear dreamy and far off, meanwhile intermingling the most beautiful trills, giving his song most delightful and correct expressions. Another will pipe his air through in a manly, business-like manner, shake and nod his head as if asking, How do you like it? Want any more? He will perform the most frivolous love-ditty, or a piece of the most classic music, carefully, sweetly, and in exact time; always performing his task satisfactorily. An *encore* demanded by his master is never disregarded. He seems to feel as much delight in giving it as it causes those who listen to him, probably not forgetting at the same time the usual reward of hemp-seed. To hear a number in a bird-shop pipe at the same time is laughable: each one thinks his own particular song the best, and pipes it with an air of determination; seeming to think, that, if he took time to listen to his next-door neighbor, he would be tempted to learn that song in addition to his own.

The abstracted expression of a visitor on entering a bird-store, and carelessly looking about, hearing for the first time a Bullfinch perform his pathetic music, is amusing in the extreme. Although he may be standing directly in front of the performer, the music appears to come from a distance. Not imagining for a moment that a bird is capable of such an accomplishment, he will suspiciously eye the boy in the vicinity, and peer into all possible hiding-places, looking as amused and puzzled as though some good joke were being played on him.

A trained Bullfinch which had been hung in a child's chamber on Christmas morning, as a Santa Claus gift, piped his beautiful melody in such a manner as to make the little innocent believe she once more slept, and was soaring in the land of dreams, or listening to real angels' songs.

The trained bird which was concealed in a beautiful bouquet, and suspended as an ornament at a celebrated dinner-party, made a decided hit, and was the sensation of the evening. Many cunning anecdotes might be related of the effects produced by the music rendered by these birds.

The name of the author of the ditty "Polly Perkins" has been made immortal by the efforts of the whistling taylor and a few of his colleagues, who, in whistling the songs to their Bullfinches, thereby circulated the song throughout the world.

A sharp piece of deception was played by a trainer of one of the Polly Perkins class on an unsuspecting German friend, by translating the name of the song,

“Polonius Perkins.” A new air commands a higher price; and while, to be sure, the music of Polly Perkins by any other name would sound as sweet, it would not sound for as much money. It is better to train a Bullfinch by a soft, flute-like, natural whistle; as the tone as then rendered by the bird is much sweeter. The flute is a favorite instrument used in teaching, but a bird-organ is sometimes called into use: the natural whistling is best; and, although the organ is a very good instrument to repeat the melody to the bird so that he may not forget it, I would not especially recommend it for use in teaching.

In order to thoroughly train the Bullfinch, whistle in exact time, and always in the same key, the air which you intend he should learn. Repeat the whole of it at regular intervals during the day; and the bird will, as a rule, soon commence to practise it, the first attempts being very crude: a great amount of patience must be exercised in this branch of training; and, in order to become a perfect trainer, one must never lose patience at the obstinacy of his pupil. A Bullfinch, when thoroughly trained at home, will never forget his lessons, as those sometimes do who go through the bustle and disadvantages of travelling a long distance: instances are known where Bullfinches, which have lived in the same house where they have been trained, have remained in perfect song through life, which lasts from ten to twelve years under proper care.

The German trained Bullfinch, during the training period, is fed only on plain German summer rape-seed. His life, when caged in the small cages used for training, is of a sedentary nature; and, as a consequence, he is apt to grow fat and lazy: therefore rich food of any kind is withheld. When transferred into a larger cage, such as should be used for him when thoroughly trained, after he no longer requires daily instruction, the food should be varied: although then care should be taken that the food be not too rich.

The great trouble with all trained Bullfinches, when petted and well trained, is, the consuming of too many dainties, which are given him for showing his accomplishments. The owner may thoroughly understand the care and treatment of the bird, but good-natured friends and over-kind servants usually abound in the houses where trained Bullfinches are kept: and, as a result, the bird is slyly rewarded with those dainties which he loves so well, but which, for his own welfare, should not be given him. It is from this cause that the principal diseases which attack him arise.

The Bullfinch's main daily food should be the best quality of fresh German summer rape-seed, varied about three times each week by the addition of about one-half dozen grains of hemp-seed at a time. A piece of sweet apple hung between the bars of the cage about twice a week is a relish for him. The apple should not be allowed to stand longer than a day, as it is apt to grow stale. A piece of lettuce, water-cress, or sweet berries of any kind, may be given at intervals; but they must be fresh when given, and taken away before they grow sour or stale: frequently diseases of the digestive organs arise from the use of stale green stuff.

When the rape-seed cannot be procured fresh, it should be thoroughly soaked, and squeezed dry: in this case the seed-cups must be daily washed and thoroughly dried. The water must be given fresh daily; and about twice each week the cups should be thoroughly cleaned, so that any collection of stale green food or mucus

will be rinsed out, and the possible poisonous effects guarded against. A bath may be given daily, or less frequently when desirable.

All birds, when reared from the nest by hand, are necessarily fed on food which is unnatural to them in the wild state; and many writers on the subject claim that this is a means by which their lives are shortened. I do not think this is so in the case of this particular bird. As mentioned above, delicacies must not be given too freely.

A cage ten or twelve inches long, with the perches so arranged that the bird can easily hop from one to the other. — hopping is his usual mode of locomotion, — is the proper size. A plentiful supply of dry, coarse gravel, sprinkled daily on the bottom of the cage; good, plain, wholesome food; and the bird hung in a warm, dry place, free from any draughts of air, — and you have the preventives of the usual diseases which attack him.

During the moulting season a little extra care should be given the trained Bullfinch. At this period all song-birds, as a rule, partly or wholly lose their songs; and the rule applies to the cultivated voice as well as the natural one. The better way to moult the Bullfinch, so that he will lose none of his accomplishments by forgetting what has been taught him, is, to moult him in a darkened place, and feed on nourishing food. Cover the cage with a black cloth, and hang it in a place where fresh air will reach the bird: he should daily receive his lessons in the same manner as originally given him. He may only respond by his note of recognition: but, nevertheless, the lesson constantly repeated will be borne in mind: and, as soon as his new feathers spring out, he will commence to gladden his teacher's heart by piping bars of the air in which he was formerly so proficient. As soon as he has finished his moult, and regained his full strength, his vocal powers return: and his rendering is as perfect as in his early days. The moult, or season in which Bullfinches remain out of song, lasts from the beginning of July until the latter part of August. During this period some Bullfinches pipe through their entire song or songs, others only parts of the song. The bird should be incited to pipe, for then the chances of perfect restoration of the vocal powers and the retaining of the song are greatly increased: but, when the lessons are faithfully given him, there is no danger of a loss of song.

During the moulting period the bird's strength should be kept up by means of stimulating food. Feed on the soaked rape-seed squeezed dry, a few grains of hemp-seed every other day, and daily a portion of green food, which should be changed and kept fresh while he is feeding from it. A little iron tonic, or a drop or two of sherry wine, put into his drinking-water about once a week, will prove very strengthening, and keep the bird from drooping. After he has safely passed through his moult, he may be put on his regular diet, and kept in health the entire year.

The diseases which attack the Bullfinch are diarrhœa, constipation, epilepsy, asthma, or lung troubles, surfeit, melancholy, and corpulency.

DIARRHŒA is caused by overfeeding of green food, by filthy drinking-water, or unwholesome rape-seed. This, like the appearance of all other diseases to which the Bullfinch is subject, is noticed by the cessation of the song, and the drooping, wearied look of the bird. The excrement will be of a watery, whitish appearance.

His food should be of the best rape-seed soaked, and squeezed dry; and a strip of raw, fat pork, plentifully sprinkled with cayenne pepper, should be hung in the cage. His drinking-vessel must be thoroughly cleaned, and replenished twice each day with fresh drinking-water. During the run of the disease, green foods and fruits must be withheld from him. A little crushed hemp may be given daily, to assist in restoring his weakened constitution. He should be hung in a warm, sunny place; and the gravel should be frequently renewed. For medicine, at first give him a few drops of castor-oil, which will thoroughly remove from his system any traces of poisonous vegetable matter. Add daily to his drinking-water a few drops of pargoric, or in severe cases laudanum: continue the treatment until a change is noticed in the appearance of the bird. A small cup of boiled milk, in which a portion of light biscuit or stale bread has been soaked, may be placed in his cage, and will act as a mild stimulant. After the run of the disease, the hemp-seed may be increased to a daily ration until he is perfectly restored. When it is not desirable to use hemp-seed, the egg-and-cracker mixture, as given the Canaries, is very beneficial.

Constipation is caused by unwholesome diet. The bird may be easily relieved by administering a few drops of castor-oil for a few days, and feeding daily on fresh green food or sweet apple. Do not feed any seeds but the fresh rape during the continuance of the disease.

Epilepsy, or Fits, is caused by frightening the bird in endeavoring to roughly catch him out of the cage; or he may be easily frightened by the appearance of some intruder in the shape of a cat or other formidable animal. Or the disease may come from overfeeding of dainties in the sugar or candy line. The Bullfinch is a very sensitive bird; and, although used to caresses and handling, he must never be handled in a rough manner, especially by persons to whom he is not accustomed.

When epilepsy occurs, — which may be told by his painful struggles and convulsions in the bottom of the cage, — he should be at once removed to the fresh air, and carefully sprinkled with cold water. As soon as he revives, hang the cage in a quiet place; it would, perhaps, be advisable to cover it over for a few days. Feed on wholesome, fresh food. When the disease resolves itself into a chronic disorder, it is exceedingly difficult to cure; and severe cases have been helped by clipping one claw close enough to draw blood. Overfeeding of dainties will result in this painful disease; and, when such has caused it, the bird's diet must be at once changed, and only the plainest of food used.

Asthma or Lung Troubles result from the usual causes, — hanging the bird in draughts of air, or an abrupt change of temperature. It is first noticed by the hard breathing and convulsive gasps. The little patient should be at once removed to a warm place, and a few drops of glycerine and a tiny piece of rock-candy should be added to his drinking-water. The food should be of the most generous nature during the run of this complaint. If not attended to, it will gradually develop into consumption, — a disease which cannot be cured in Bullfinches.

Surfeit is caused by rich food, and shows itself by the appearance of a yellow ulcer or ulcers on the head. A change to plain, wholesome food is at once recommended. Add daily a little iron tonic to the drinking-water. The ulcer should be opened with a sharp knife or needle, and the puncture should be daily bathed with

a solution of sugar of lead and water: glycerine or cold cream is also recommended.

Melancholy, or Decline, is a gradual wasting away of the bird. If taken in the hand, and the feathers blown from the body, he will have the appearance of a mere skeleton. He will sit for hours on the perch, and be drowsy; appearing as though he had lost all his friends, and didn't want any more. This complaint usually makes its appearance in the mating season, May. The bird needs hearty, stimulating food, and a great deal of petting. These will work greater cures than any medicine. Feed liberally on hemp-seeds or the egg mixture, and add tonic to his water. Give him more than his daily allowance of caresses, and he will come around in due season. When these fail to satisfy him, it would probably be well to procure a mate, and hang her within calling distance for a short period.

Corpulency is the result of the fattening powers of hemp-seeds, too frequently given by over-kind friends to a willing victim. The bird thus overfed will in the course of time be a literal ball of butter. He is then so handsome and lazy that he is utterly unfit for use when regarded from a vocal stand-point. If the bird does not sing, and appears lively and well, you should examine him. Blow the feathers from the body, and a clear white mass of flesh will be seen to cover the entire front of it. He should be put through a thorough course of training and dieting in order to reduce him to his proper weight. It would be better to allow him the freedom of the room for a few hours daily, so that he may fly, and exercise himself. The hemp-seeds and other fattening foods should be gradually withdrawn, and replaced by plain, soaked rape, with boiled milk and cracker at rare intervals. The iron tonic may be also added to his water. It takes considerable time, and requires much fortitude on the part of the fond owner, to reduce the diet of the favorite, to say nothing of the appeals of the favorite himself for his restoration of privileges. But these things must be done if health is to be restored: otherwise the bird will be utterly unfit for any thing except, perhaps, to hand him down to the cook, to be served up as a piper on toast.

Hoarseness often results from change of climate, or from catching a slight cold. It may be easily cured by adding a small lump of rock-candy and a few drops of glycerine to the drinking-water.

The Claws and Beak often need clipping, and may be attended to in the same manner as those of the Canary.

The above are all the diseases to which the Bullfinch is subject; and it perhaps is unnecessary to repeat that plain food and water, and a little necessary attention, are all that is requisite to prevent the appearance of most of them.

Below may be found the titles and some of the music which Hannsichen is usually proficient in: there are, of course, many more which are regularly taught; and the sheet-music may be found at the regular bird-shops. Whether it be the lively love-ditties or the inspiring American airs, he will be found at home in the rendering of either. A complete change of nationality takes place when he has been taught the foreign airs: and the naturalized American Bullfinch will betray his knowledge of his new-found sphere by the Yankee sparkle of his eye, and the desire to lead you to believe that he is capable of reading the music at sight.

ENGLISH SONGS.

1. Blue Bells of Scotland.
2. Champagne Charlie.
3. Daughter of the Regiment.
4. God save the Queen.
5. Polly Perkins.
6. Robin Adair.
7. Star-spangled Banner.
8. The Chimney-sweep.
9. The Last Rose of Summer.
10. The Mouse-trap Man.
11. The Rat-catcher's Daughter.
12. Within a Mile of Edinboro'.
13. Yankee Doodle.

TITLES OF THE GERMAN MELODIES, AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS INTO ENGLISH.

1. *Ach Mädchen erhöre mich bald.*
Listen to me, sweetheart.
2. *Ach wie schön bist du.*
How fair thou art.
3. *Blau blüht ein Blümlein.*
Blue blossoms a flower.
4. *Bei Wagram auf den Theresienfeld.*
At Wagram on the Theresienfeld. (Battle Song.)
5. *Das du mein Schätzchen bist?*
Will you my sweetheart be?
6. *Der alter Reiter und sein Mantel.*
The old warrior and his cloak.
7. *Der Pabst lebt herrlich in die Welt.*
The Pope leads a merry life.
8. *Die Mühle im Thal.*
The mill in the valley.
9. *Die Wacht am Rhein.*
The watch on the Rhine.
10. *Du bist verricht mein Kind.*
March onward fearlessly. (March: Opera "Fatinitza.")
11. *Du bist wie eine Blume.*
Thou art so like a flower.
12. *Du, du liegst mir im Herzen.*
Thou art ever in my heart.
13. *Ein Herz das sich mit Sorgen qualt.*
My heart is troubled with sorrow.
14. *Ein Sträuschen am Hut.*
A flower for my hat.
15. *Frisch auf zum fröhlichen Jagen.*
From the merry chase. (Hunting Song.)

16. *Hinaus in die Ferne.*
Away to the woods. (Hunting Song.)
17. *Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten.*
I do not know the reason why. (Song of Fairyland.)
18. *Ja lustig bin ich das ist wahr.*
Yes, indeed, I am happy.
19. *Jetzt ist Zeit und Stunde.*
Now is the time and hour.
20. *Kom' herem in die beste Stube.*
Come in and be merry.
21. *Müdel schau mir in's Gesicht.*
Look me in the eye, maiden.
22. *Maler, mal' mir mein Liebchen.*
Painter, picture my sweetheart.
23. *Mit dem Pfeil und Bogen.*
With bow and arrow. (Hunter's Song.)
24. *Morgen muss ich fort von hier.*
To-morrow I must away from here.
25. *O bleib bei mir!*
Oh, stay with me!
26. *O du lieber Augustin!*
Augustine.
27. *Verlegenheit.*
Embarrassment.
28. *Was kann schöner sein, was kann edler sein.*
What can prettier be, what can nobler be?
29. *Wein, Weibe, und Gesung.*
Wine, women, and song.
30. *Wenn die Schwalben heimwärts fliegen.*
When the swallows homeward fly.
31. *Wenn ich ein Vögelein wär.*
I wish I were a tiny bird.
32. *Wir winden dir den Jungfernkranz.*
We bind for thee a bridal wreath.
33. *Z' Lauterbach hab' ich mein Strumpf verloren.*
I lost my stocking while going to Lauterbach.
34. *Der Hügen des Herren Patrick Duffie.*
Paddy Duffy's cart.

TITLES OF TWO SONGS COMBINED. PIPED BY ONE BIRD.

1. { Blau blüht ein Blümlein.
 { Polly Perkins.
2. { Der Pabst lebt herrlich in die Welt.
 { O du lieber Augustin!
3. { Star-spangled Banner.
 { Aeh wie schön bist du.
4. { Die Wacht am Rhein.
 { Hinaus in die Ferne.

5. { Wir winden dir den Jungfernkranz.
{ The Mouse-trap Man.
6. { Der Pabst lebt herrlich in die Welt.
{ God save the Queen.
7. { Yankee Doodle.
{ Ach Mädchen erhö're mich bald.
8. { Du bist wie eine Blume.
{ Blue bells of Scotland.
9. { Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten.
{ Mit dem Pfeil und Bogen.
10. { Das du mein schätzchen bist.
{ Jetzt ist Zeit und Stunde.
11. { Du bist verricht mein Kind.
{ Bei Wagram auf den Theresienfeld.
12. { Frisch auf zum fröhlichen Jagen.
{ Ein Herz das sich mit Sorgen quält.
13. { Z' Lauterbach habe ich mein Strumpf verloren.
{ Verlegenheit.
14. { Ein Sträuschen am Hut.
{ The Chimney-sweep.
15. { Daughter of the Regiment.
{ Du, du liegst mir im Herzen.
16. { Within a mile of Edinboro'.
{ Kom' herein in die beste Stube.
17. { Vergiss mein nicht.
{ The Rat-catcher's Daughter.

TITLES OF THREE SONGS COMBINED, PIPED BY ONE BIRD.

1. { Blau blüht ein Blümlein.
{ Frisch auf zum fröhlichen Jagen.
{ Walz.
2. { Der Pabst lebt herrlich in die Welt.
{ Hinaus in die Ferne.
{ O du lieber Augustin!
3. { Ein Herz das sich mit Sorgen quält.
{ Jungfernkranz.
{ Galop.
4. { Die Wacht am Rhein.
{ Vergiss mein nicht.
{ Polly Perkins.
5. { Was soll es bedeuten.
{ Mit dem Pfeil und Bogen.
{ Polka.
6. { Du bist verricht mein Kind.
{ Die Mühle im Thal.
{ Verlegenheit.

BULLFINCH MELODIES.

DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME.

(Thou art so like a Flower.)

1. Du bist wie ei - ne Blu - me, so hold und schön und
1. Thou art so like a flow - er; so pure and fair thou

p

This system contains the first two staves of music. The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower two staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piano part begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

rein ; ich schau dich an und Weh - - muth schleicht
art : And while I look up - on thee, a

This system contains the third and fourth staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady accompaniment.

mir in's Herz hin - ein. ich schau dich an un und Weh - muth
sad - ness fills my heart. -- Yes, when I look up - on thee, a

This system contains the fifth and sixth staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady accompaniment.

mir ins Herz hin - ein. in's Herz hin - ein.
sad - ness fills my heart. it fills my heart.

rit.

This system contains the seventh and eighth staves of music. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The system ends with a double bar line.

THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND.

Oh! where and oh where is your High-land Lad-die gone, Oh!

where and oh where is your High-land Lad-die gone? He's

gone to fight the French, for King George up-on the throne, And it's

Oh! in my heart I wish him safe at home.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano accompaniment. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass clef staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with a consistent eighth-note pattern. The lyrics are written in the spaces between the staves. The first system ends with a fermata over the final note. The second system ends with a fermata over the final note. The third system ends with a fermata over the final note. The fourth system ends with a fermata over the final note.

HOW CAN I LEAVE THEE?

1. How can I leave thee? I can-not bear to part, For thou hast

my whole heart, Dar-ling. be-lieve! Thou hast this soul of mine,

'Tis al-to-geth-er thine, None oth-er can I love, But thee a-lone.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano accompaniment. It consists of three systems of music. Each system has a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 2/4 time signature. The bass clef staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with a consistent eighth-note pattern. The lyrics are written in the spaces between the staves. The first system ends with a fermata over the final note. The second system ends with a fermata over the final note. The third system ends with a fermata over the final note.

BULLFINCH MELODIES.

EMBARRASSMENT.

(Verlegenheit.)

Ich mach - te dir wohl et - was sü - gen und weiss doch selbst so recht nicht,
I fain a winning tale would tell thee, and know my-self scarce what it

pp

pp *pp* *pp*

was ? und wur - dest du da - rum mich fra - gen, wüssst'
is! And if the question thou shouldst ask me, my

f *pp*

pp

ich wohl sel - ber nichts als das: Ich he - ße dich herz -
an - swer should be on - ly this: 'Tis thee I love with

mf *p*

pp *poco rit.* *pp* *mf* *p*

6/4 6/4

un - eig - lich, nur dich al - lein, nur dich;..... ich
all my heart, 'Tis thee a - lone, yes thee;..... 'Tis

f

VERLEGENHEIT. Concluded.

lie - be dich herz - in - nig - lich, nur dich al - lein, nur dich !.....
thee I love with all my heart, 'Tis thee a - lone, yes thee!.....

The musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piano accompaniment is in two staves, with a grand staff clef and a key signature of two flats. The music concludes with a final cadence.

DER SCHÜTZ.

(The Archer.)

Mit dem Pfeil, dem Bo - gen, durch Ge - birg und Thal,
With his bow and ar - row, O - ver mount and vale,

The musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in a single staff with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The piano accompaniment is in two staves, with a grand staff clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music concludes with a final cadence.

kommt der Schütz ge - zo - gen, früh am mor - gen - strahl. La - la -
Proud - ly steps the ar - cher, Chanting to the gale La la

2d time, pp

The musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is in two staves, with a grand staff clef. The music concludes with a final cadence.

la, la - la - la, la - la - la, La - la - la, la - la - la - la - la!.....
la, la la la, la la la La la la, la la la la la la.....

The musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is in two staves, with a grand staff clef. The music concludes with a final cadence.

BULLFINCH MELODIES.

BUY A BROOM.

1. From Deutschland I come with my light wares all la - den, To the
2- To brush a - way in - sects that some-times an - noy you, You'll

land where the bless-ings of free - dom doth bloom; Then lis - ten fair
find it quite han - dy to use night and day; And what bet - ter

la - dy and young pret - ty Mai - den, Oh... buy of the wand'ring Ba -
ex - er - cise, pray can em - ploy you, Than to sweep all vex - a - tions in -

va - rian a Broom. Buy a Broom, Buy a
tri - ders a - way. Buy a Broom, Buy a

BUY A BROOM. Concluded.

Broom, Oh buy of the wand'ring Ba - va - rian a Broom.

The musical score for "BUY A BROOM. Concluded." features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The vocal line consists of a single line of music with lyrics. The piano accompaniment is written for the right and left hands, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a simple bass line.

THE MOUSE-TRAP MAN.

"Mouse - - - traps, mouse-traps," he'd cry, "Mouse - -

The first system of the musical score for "THE MOUSE-TRAP MAN." is in the key of one sharp (F#) and 3/4 time. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "Mouse - - - traps, mouse-traps," he'd cry, "Mouse - -".

- traps fine mouse-traps who'll buy? Strong as a house, just

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line lyrics are "- traps fine mouse-traps who'll buy? Strong as a house, just".

have one and try. Mouse-traps a pen - ny, a pen - ny, who'll buy?"

The third system of the musical score concludes the piece. The vocal line lyrics are "have one and try. Mouse-traps a pen - ny, a pen - ny, who'll buy?". The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line in the left hand.

THE BRIDAL WREATH.

(WIR WINDEN DIR DEN JUNGFERNKRANZ.)

CHORUS FROM "DER FREISCHÜTZ." C. M. VON WEBER.

Alligretto.

The bri - dal wreath for thee we twine, With silk - en thread of

a - zure; In wed - ded days, O mayst thou find Full

store of hope and pleas - ure! Bri - dal gar - land,

flowers white, and leaves of green, Silk - en thread of a - zure,

may thy life be pleasure.

THE OLD WARRIOR TO HIS CLOAK.
(DER ALTE REITER UND SEIN MANTEL.)

VOLKSLIED OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

For thir - ty years, my trus - ty friend, Thou faith - ful hast been
Schier drei - sig Jah - re bist du alt, Hast man - chen Sturm er -

found, My guar - dian from the storm's rude blast, And
lebt. Hast mich wie ein Bru - der be - schüt - zet, und

when the can - non shot flew fast, We brave - ly held our ground.
wenn die Ka - no - nen ge - bli - zet wir bei - de hab'n nie - mids ge - lebt.

POLLY PERKINS.

1. I'm a bro - ken heart - ed milk - man, in grief I'm ar - ray'd, Through
 2. Her eyes . . were as black as the pips of a pear; No
 3. When I'd rat - tle in a morn - ing, and cry "milk be - low" At the

keep - ing of the com - pa - ny of a young ser - vant maid, Who
 rose in the garden with her cheeks could com - pare; Her
 sound of my milk cans her face she would show, With a

liv - ed on board wa - ges, the house to keep clean. In a
 hair hung in 'rin - ger-lets' so beau - ti - ful and long! I
 smile up - on her coun - te - nance and a laugh in her eye, If I

gen - tle - man's fam' - ly near Pad - ding - ton Green.
 thought that she lov'd me, but found I was wrong.
 thought she'd have lov'd me, I'd have laid down to die.

FATINITZA, MARCH AND CHORUS.

F. VON SUPPE.

Tempo marziale.

Musical score for the first system. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in 2/4 time and features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment is in 2/4 time and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it in the piano part.

March for - ward fear-less - ly; Now thy val - or prove:

Musical score for the second system. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues the melody from the first system. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.

That stand - ard bear - er free Lead - ing thee is love!

Musical score for the third system. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues the melody. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.

For - ward, with sword in hand; Smite the hos - tile band! A

Musical score for the fourth system. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues the melody. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.

heart, in - deed, Shall be the con-qu'ror's meed!

THE BROKEN RING.
 IN EINEM KÜHLEN GRUNDE.
 MILL OF THE VALLEY.

Allegretto.

On yon - der fleet - ing riv - er There turns a bus - y
 In ei - nem küh - len Grun - de, da geht ein Müh - len -

wheel, My love has fled; Ah! sor - - row, Which
 rad, mein Lieb - chen ist; ver - schwun - den, das

time can nev - er heal. . . . My love, ah! bit - ter
 dort ge - woh - net hat. . . . mein Lieb - chen ist ver -

sor - - row, Which time can ne - ver heal.
 schwun - den, das dort ge - woh - net hat.

HUNTSMAN'S MARCHING SONG.

A. METHFESSEL, 1813.

A - way in the dis - tance the loud re - sound - ing

The first system of the score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower two staves. The piano part consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

horn And voi - ces of free - men are joined in hap - py

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a steady eighth-note rhythm.

song; On ev - ry gale the breath of free - dom

The third system includes repeat signs at the beginning and end of the vocal line. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic accompaniment.

blows, And hap - py life and love through all na - ture glows.

The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The piano accompaniment ends with a series of chords in the right hand and a final bass note in the left hand.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

O say, can you see by the dawn's early light, What so

proud - ly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright

stars through the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watched, were so

gal - lant - ly stream - ing. And the rockets red glare, the bombs

burst - ing in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still

there; O say does that star span - gled ban - ner yet wave O'er the

land . . of the free, and the home of the brave?

HUNTER'S CHORUS.

FROM "DER FREISCHÜTZ." VON WEBER.

Molto vivace.

The joy of the hun - ter on earth all sur -
Was gleich wohl auf Er - den dem Jä - ger ver -

pas - ses, The foun - tain of plea - sure for him doth a - bound, Through
gnü - gen, wenn spru - delt der Be - cher des Le - bens so reich? Beim

wood and through flood, where the stag flits and pas - ses, He flies in pur - suit while the
Klan - ge der Hör - ner im Grün - en zu lie - gen, den Hirsen zu ver - fol - gen durch

horns gay - ly sound. Oh, this is a plea - sure that prin - ces might en - vy. For
Die - kicht und Teich, ist fürst - li - che Freu - de, ist männ - lich Ver - lau - gen, er -

health and for man - hood the chief of de - lights. 'Mid e - choes re - ply - ing, when
stür - ket die Glic - der und wür - zet das Mahl. Wenn Wä - der und Fel - sen uns

day - light is dy - ing, To rest and the wine - cup our la - bor in - vites,
hül - lend am - fan - gen, löst frei - er und freud' - ger der rol - le Pö - kal.



European Goldfinch

European Linnet.

EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH.

OF all the cage-birds with which we are acquainted, the Canary holds first place ; and the Goldfinch ranks a close second. His beautiful plumage, sprightly actions, docile ways, and pretty song, make him a favorite wherever he appears ; and he is probably better known than any imported cage-bird except the Canary. The beautifully blended colors of his velvety coat are remarkable for their brilliancy and number ; while his hardiness, when caged, is unsurpassed ; and the readiness with which he mates with other varieties of birds makes him one of the most interesting subjects for use in the breeding-room. The ease with which he may be taught numerous and difficult tricks makes him an especial favorite with another class of bird-lovers. In fine, his many qualifications are not combined in any variety of bird with which we are acquainted. The Goldfinch is about five inches and a half in length ; the beak is conical, and very sharp and whitish, with a horn-colored tip ; the feet are brown and slender ; the front of the head is bright scarlet, and a broad band of the same color encircles the root of the beak ; the top and back of the head are a brilliant black ; the cheeks, and upper part of the neck, are pure white : the top and nape of the neck are a beautiful brown ; the rump is white, tinged with brown ; the sides of the breast are light brown ; the middle of the breast and belly are whitish gray, tinged with brown ; the thighs are grayish : the wing-feathers are velvety black, with white tips : the middle wing-feathers are edged on the outer plume, for about an inch, with bright yellow, which, in conjunction with the yellow tips of the hindmost large coverts, produces a beautiful effect. The tail is black, and tipped with whitish spots. The female Goldfinch closely resembles the male in size, and markings of plumage, the only perceptible difference being the small size of the scarlet band on the head. Much discussion has arisen as to the points by which the male is distinguished from the female. A certain, and the only sure, point by which they are known from one another is in the difference in colors of the fore-arm of the wing. If the bird is taken in the hand, and the wing outstretched, the tip of the fore-arm will be observed to be velvety black in the male bird, and of a rusty brown in the female. It is contended by some authors, that the difference in the size so often seen in Goldfinches is caused by the unfair share of food which the first birds hatched receive. I think that this theory is doubtful, and I attribute the difference to the country or district in which they are reared. The birds are, to be sure, all of the same genus : but the conditions of climate and food result in the larger growth of some birds over that of others ; as, for instance, the German Goldfinch is larger, and, of course, higher prized, than the English.

There are many varieties of the Goldfinch, caused by the difference in markings

or colors of the plumage, and by breeding with other varieties of birds. The highest prized of these varieties are the scarlet-headed, which has the entire head colored in rich scarlet or crimson: there are no other markings to mar the brilliancy of color on the head. This is a very rare and beautiful variety. The white-breasted Cheveral, or King Goldfinch, has a pure white breast, and clear white ring around the neck. This variety is highly prized as a breeder of white or handsomely marked Goldfinch-Canary Hybrids. The white-legged variety is esteemed for the readiness with which he mates with the female Canary. The black Goldfinch is a variety which is obtained by keeping the bird in close confinement in a darkened room. The Goldfinch Hybrids are in some cases very beautiful birds, and exhibit a wonderful variety of markings and color. The pure white is the highest prized: and the colors range from that of the above specimen to the very dark, and are varied by elegant spots of brilliant crimson or yellow throughout the plumage. The Goldfinch is found throughout Europe, and in the summer season frequents gardens, groves, and even mountainous districts which are not altogether uncultivated. It is not a migratory bird, but collects in flocks in autumn, and makes excursions in search of food: forsaking districts where snow is too deep, for others where the climate is warmer.

The nest of the Goldfinch, like the birds themselves, is a marvel of neatness and beauty, and is usually built in an apple or pear tree. It is semi-spherical, and composed of moss, lichen, and fine root-fibres, ingeniously woven together, and lined with wool, hair, or thistle-down: the whole structure being remarkable for strength, and the skill with which it is constructed. The female lays, once a year, five or six pale-green eggs: and the young, if taken before they are fully fledged, are easily reared by hand, and make the most desirable class for teaching tricks, or for easily acquiring the Canary-song, which is greatly admired when poured forth from the throat of this *débonnaire* little stranger.

Goldfinches are sociable little fellows with the strangers of the field, and never quarrel among themselves, which can rarely be said of even the best-conducted families of birds or men. They are of great service to the farmers and gardeners, and, with the aid of their sharp, strong little beaks, do effective work in the destruction of innumerable insects. Their chief food in a wild state is thistle-seeds, of which they are very fond. The Goldfinch is easily trapped by placing a bundle of thistles in the vicinity of limed twigs. After capture they take very readily to confinement: and after some few flutterings, and ineffectual attempts to escape, they resign themselves to their fate, and in a few days eat the seed which is offered, and contentedly give themselves up to the pleasures of civilized life.

The Goldfinch, when caged, sings throughout the year, with the exception of the moulting season. His song is on a high key, and real agreeable, and contains many warbles, trills, and twittering notes, which are intermingled in a most charming manner. The bird, during the continuance of his song, is in constant motion: and these lively movements, combined with his graceful form, delicately blended colors, and sprightly song, make him one of the most attractive bird-objects with which a home can be adorned. A flock of flashing, dazzling-coated Goldfinches, when seen disporting themselves among the trees, combining their sweet voices into a great chorus, free to go whither they will, brightens the most dreary scenes of nature.

The effect which one of these little gems of nature, flying wild near London, produced on the mind of a poetic, dreamy lover of the bird, is described as follows:—

“Take this old rustic settee, and place in the shade of the bow-apple tree, and let’s forget there’s such a building as the London National Gallery: ah! we do forget, and even Landseer’s Dogs are out of Memory’s Avenue for the nonce, as from a hiding in the shrubberies a song, now a double song, floats. ‘How delightful!’ she exclaimed: those staccato notes, then the trills, now the disconnected warblings; a strange intermingling of varied notes, so striking in contrast, and yet, as a whole, so admirable,—like a necklace of frosted gold and diamonds alternating, each adding beauty to each. Now the singer hops into sight,—a Goldfinch, beautifully marked and ornamented.”

In addition to his beautiful qualities above described, his intelligence is something wonderful, and is but rarely equalled in any variety of the bird-race. After once overcoming the bird’s natural shyness, and obtaining his confidence, the task of teaching the cunning and even difficult tricks which he is capable of learning to perform is an easy matter. The bird must be taught to know but one master, and as soon as acquainted with him, by means of a dainty, in the shape of hemp-seed, will gradually eat from the hand: and the successive tricks of teaching him to eat from the mouth, and to climb the ladder, by making him perch on the fore-finger of one hand, and climb to that of the other, by raising it above the one on which he is perched, and so on, until he has mounted many rounds, will be succeeded by the more difficult ones of firing off miniature cannon, and playing a tiny barrel-organ, in which he places himself on duty in the treadmill to produce the harmonious sounds. Feigning death, and feeding himself, and furnishing his own drinking-water, by drawing his seed from a trough supplied with a quantity of it on a tiny wheelbarrow, and drawing his drinking-water from a miniature well, placed beneath the platform of his cage, in “Old Oaken Bucket” style, by means of a small chain attached to a thimble,—these and many other difficult tricks he performs with apparent pleasure; and the training which he undergoes interferes in no way with his pretty song. He bears the same relation to the bird-race, in his special line of training, that the trained Bullfinch bears to it in the art of music.

When thoroughly trained, the Goldfinch thinks but little of his freedom, and evinces his displeasure if his master does not attend to his daily duties in the way of caresses, and bestowing upon him his usual dainties. He will perch on his owner’s finger, and insert his sharp little beak between the lips in search of a hidden hemp-seed; although he may perform this pleasant trick with due respect to the one whom he loves, if a stranger should attempt it with him, he would be apt to administer such a vicious dig on the lip with his needle-like beak, that the stranger would think that the blow was given for the purpose of sewing his lips together.

In confinement the Goldfinch should be fed on maw or poppy seeds, mixed with a third portion of either hemp or canary seeds. Lettuce, sweet apple, or ripe fruits of any kind, should be given him three times each week: he is also fond of scraped beef, which may be given about once a week. The daily bath is the Goldfinch’s greatest luxury: and he enjoys his plunge, and the after arrangements of completing his toilet, with the greatest pleasure. He is a proud little fellow: and the dis-

placement of any of his gay feathers is as quickly noticed as a speck of dust on the coat of the most fastidious dandy.

The proper cage for a Goldfinch should be high, and either round or square, and of the regular Canary-cage size; because he likes to leap and climb upward, and always utters his sweetest song from the highest perch of his cage. As an aviary-bird the Goldfinch has no equal; his handsome plumage, his sociable ways, and constant motion, making him one of the most attractive birds which could be used for this purpose.

In the breeding-room he again ranks next to the Canary; and when a good specimen, which breeds the rare colors so eagerly sought for by the anxious bird-breeders, his value is greatly enhanced. A full article on the breeding of Goldfinch-Canary Hybrids may be found in the article on Canaries.

Goldfinches may be mated and successfully reared in cages in the same manner as Canaries. The best birds for the purpose are those which have been caged for two or three seasons. Some breeders claim that the white-legged variety are sure to mate and breed. Why this should be, I do not know; but it is certain that the attempt very often succeeds.

The progeny of birds which have been bred and reared in cages are the best materials with which to effect sure results, as their domestication makes them breed more readily.

If moulted in a dark room, or where the sunshine is wanting, the bright colors of the Goldfinch are apt to become dull; and after a second moult the bird will totally lose his most brilliant colors; therefore, when moulting season arrives, the cage should be hung in a sunny place, and the bird supplied daily with green food or fruits.

He is not subject to many diseases. Epilepsy usually is caused by fright; decline is the result of too much plain food; and giddiness results from eating too much maw-seed.

Epilepsy may be cured in the same manner as advised for Canaries.

Decline is cured by changing the diet to rich food, such as lettuce, apple, or fruits, and raw, scraped beef.

Giddiness may be treated by withdrawing the maw-seed, and feeding on soaked plantain or millet-seeds until the bird has recovered.

Diarrhœa and Constipation should be treated in the same manner as advised for Canaries.

The Goldfinch, if properly cared for, will live caged for twelve or sixteen years, and in his old age will lose none of his sprightly melody, graceful motion, or beautiful color.

EUROPEAN LINNET.

THIS sweet-voiced little songster is justly held in the highest estimation by all lovers of cage-birds, and, next to the Canary and Goldfinch, is probably the best known of the smaller songsters. His sprightly, melodious voice, docile ways and extreme hardiness when caged, make him a great favorite. Although his plain brown garb cannot be termed handsome; yet in some cases, when he appears as the Redpoll, the sleek plumage is greatly admired when adorned by the handsome crimson of the forehead.

The Linnet inhabits most of Europe and Northern Asia, and, during his migrations, appears also in many parts of Africa. The plumage of the bird varies greatly at different ages and seasons of the year, — a fact which not only mixes the family up in the greatest confusion, but is also the cause of both numberless mistakes by ignorant bird-dealers, and of great errors in works of ornithology. The family of Linnets, in these cases, are divided into three classes, which are made separate species from one another, as the Brown Linnet, the Greater Redpoll, and Yellow Linnet. By numerous and careful observations it is proven that these three are one family; the variations in the colors of the plumage occurring at different seasons of the year, and at the particular ages at which the bird is seen.

A male Linnet at three years of age, when he has attained his full plumage, and is known as the Redpoll, may be described as follows: The forehead is blood-red, the rest of the head reddish ashen gray, spotted on the poll with black, and on the cheeks, the sides of the neck, and around the eyes, with reddish white. The feathers of the upper part of the back are rusty brown; the lower part is mottled with gray and white. The tail is forked and black; the four external feathers having on each a deep margin of white, which, in the two centre feathers, is narrower, and tinged with red.

After the autumnal moulting, the red on the forehead disappears, and the same hue on the breast becomes less conspicuous: the colors, however, recover their brilliancy in the course of the winter.

Males of one year old have no red feathers on the head; but, instead, the black spots are more numerous. The breast is light rust color throughout: the rust color of the back is also spotted with dark brown and reddish white. Such birds are known as Brown or Gray Linnets.

After the second moulting, specks of blood-red may be observed on the under side of the reddish-gray feathers; and the red of the breast is concealed only by the broad, yellowish white margins of the feathers. These birds are called Yellow Linnets. Bird-sellers sometimes give the name of Yellow Linnets to those birds

in which the red on the breast and forehead is replaced by a bright orange: this is merely the effect of old age, or sickness during moulting. Such birds are often the finest songsters: but they are, as a rule, remarkably shy and wild, and usually die of grief, from which it must be inferred that the birds are very old. As a general rule, the older the bird, the redder the color on the head.

Those birds which have been deprived of their liberty when young never acquire the beautiful red color on the head and breast, but always resemble the one-year old, or Gray Linnet.

No variation of color is observed in the female Linnet: she is somewhat smaller than the male; and the colors on the breast and back are of a much duller cast, and more gray than brown.

The Linnet, in a wild state, breeds twice a year: the female laying each time five or six eggs. The old birds feed the young from the crop, and, when the whole brood is taken, will continue to do so in the cage.

The devotion which the parent birds show their young long after they are able to provide for themselves is remarkable, and it is related that a pair of these birds continued the care of their captured nestlings for a long time while the cruel bars of the cage separated them.

The Linnet is chiefly prized on account of his beautiful song. In the interior of England, where the perfect song of the trained Canary has not penetrated, the Linnet is the highest prized of all song-birds: and singing-matches are regularly held among various owners of the best song Linnets, one contesting bird only singing at a time; the requirements of song generally being for variety and number of notes, length of rolls or runs on the same notes, and length of time without breaks within the time fixed upon, which is decided by appointed judges.

The Linnet's song ranks very high. His tone is mellow, his notes very sprightly, artfully varying into the plaintive strain, and returning again to the sprightly, with the greatest address and most masterly execution. During the continuance of the song, certain clear or sonorous notes recur, which is called the Linnet's crow: and the song is esteemed in proportion to the frequency with which these notes are sung.

The Linnet's song greatly varies: while in some cases the notes are sung in a masterly manner, in others the song falls greatly below the most commonplace song-bird. The difference is accounted for in the training: the Linnet is as susceptible of a thorough training as the Canary: and if taken from the nest when young, and placed within hearing of a first-class songster of his own variety, he will become one of the same kind. He will also copy the notes of the Nightingale, Lark, or any other highly prized song-bird, with remarkable precision, and rivals the trained Canary in that respect. It is also claimed, that Linnets have been trained to pipe airs in the same manner as the trained Bullfinch.

Another claim which the Linnet has, as a superior cage-bird, is the ease with which he may be trained to perform numerous tricks at the word of command; and his intelligence in this respect ranks as high as that of the Goldfinch or Siskin. If his plumage were as beautiful as that of the Goldfinch, he would fairly outrank that little favorite in popular estimation.

The Linnet's many attractive qualities are not so well known to the bird-fanciers

of this country as to those of Europe: the birds of this species which are usually sent here are those which have been trapped, and are consequently wild and shy when placed in an open cage. The best class of Linnets are the trained nestlings, which are now regularly imported to this country in small numbers; and it is safe to say, that, when their many beautiful qualities are known, they will quickly displace many of the now more popular songsters.

The beautiful wild song of the Linnet is best described in Burns's popular verse:—

“I wadna gie the *lintie's* sang,
 Sae merry on the broomy lea,
 For all the harps that ever rang
 In all the halls of minstrelsie.
 Mair dear to me, where bush or breer
 Among the pathless heather grows,
 The *lintie's* wild, sweet note to hear,
 As on the ev'nin' breeze it flows.”

The Linnet is probably the hardiest bird of any of the smaller class of songsters. He is not apt to catch cold; as his tough North-of-England, or Scotch, constitution fits him to withstand many of the hardships which other cage-birds could not undergo: in fact, his toughness may be compared to that of the song Thrush or Blackbird.

The Hybrids reared from a Linnet and Canary comprise, sometimes, most beautiful varieties, varying from the clear milk-white specimen to the gray variety. The birds of this class are very highly esteemed, on account of the ease with which they learn to sing the Nightingale's song, or the trained notes of any other bird.

In pairing birds for Hybrid-breeding, the male Linnet and a female Canary, which are known to breed white Hybrids when mated, generally reproduce beautiful specimens.

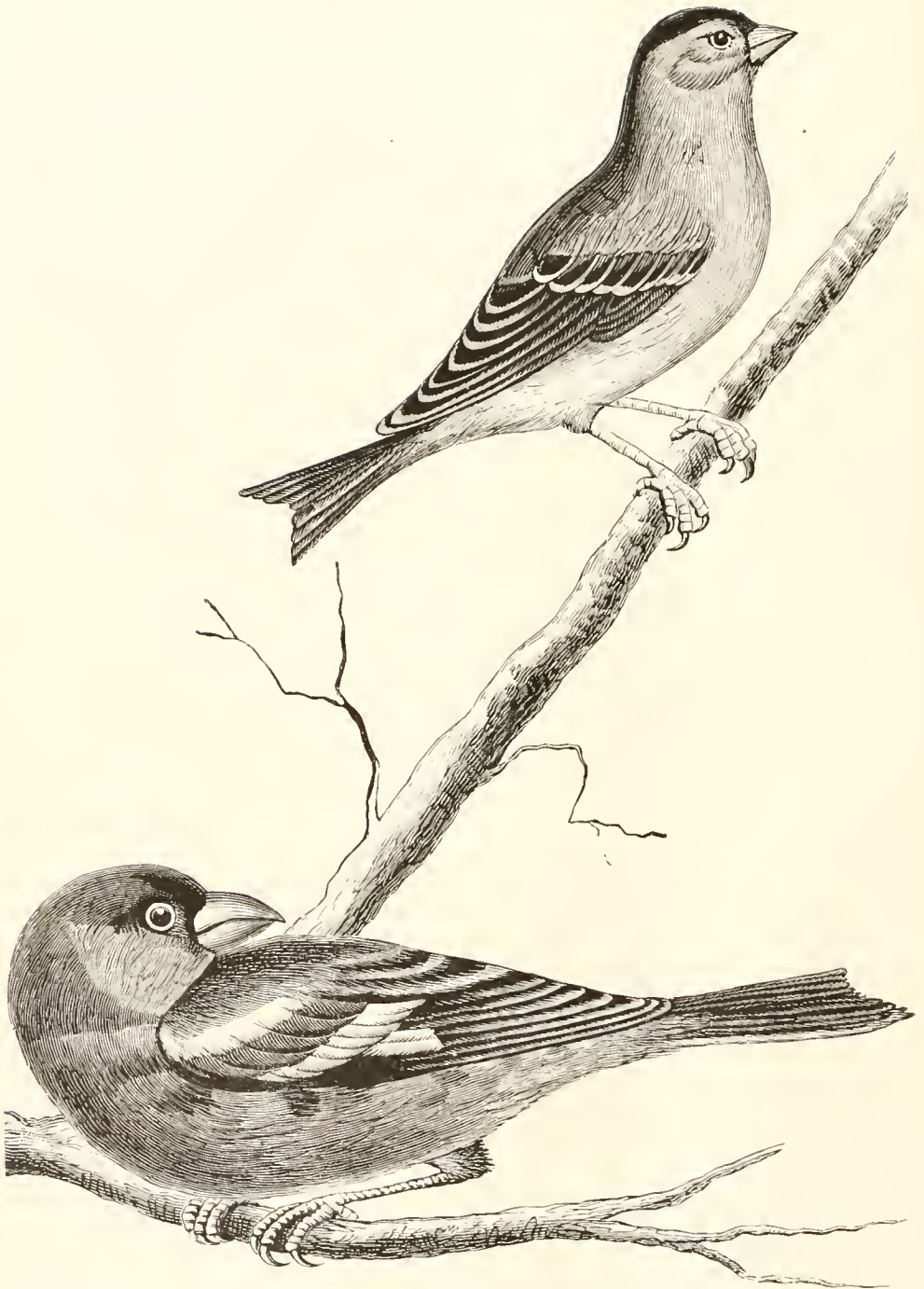
Linnets may also be successfully paired in cages, and bred in the same manner as Canaries. When Linnets of this class are obtained, they may be taught in the same way as young Canaries, and will probably surpass them, after thorough training, in purity and fine quality of the voice, owing to the natural, flute-like tone.

If the Redpoll is moulted in the sunlight and fresh air, the beautiful crimson on the head will in no way be diminished in depth of color. All birds of brilliant colors, when moulted in dark rooms, are apt to lose the depth of color: pure air and plenty of sunshine are essential in these cases.

The cage which should be used for the Linnet is the regular Canary size. Trapped Linnets should be placed in covered cages until they recover from their shyness: otherwise they would be apt to pine away and die from the continued efforts to escape, and exposure to unaccustomed objects.

The food, care, and treatment of Linnets are the same as given for the Canary.

If properly cared for, the Linnet will thrive in a caged state, and remain in constant song from twelve to fifteen years.



Chaffinch.

Siskin.

THE CHAFFINCH.

THE Chaffinch is an oddly coated, sprightly fellow. In order to hear his song in perfection, one must visit the country where he is so highly respected. That must be a valuable bird when a poor man cheerfully gives up his cow in exchange for one known to be perfect in song. Yet it is said that instances of the kind are not infrequent in Thuringia, where the bird is prized above all songsters. He is not so highly esteemed in America, because one is rarely imported of the above value. In England singing-matches are held by owners of these birds, in order to decide their respective merits. In certain parts of Germany one is rarely heard in his wild state in perfect song, because of the craze for them. Bird-trappers will travel miles for them, and spend many weary hours in endeavoring to trap one if he ventures near where his song may be heard.

The Chaffinch is about six inches and a half in length. The beak is conical, and is white in winter; but, at the time of mating, it turns blue, and remains so until moulting season. As the bird commences to sing at the time of mating, the color of the beak is an indication as to whether the bird is in song or not. The cheeks, throat, breast, and belly are a reddish chestnut brown, tinged with a lighter shade toward the vent. The forehead is black, the nape of the neck grayish blue, and in old birds a darker shade of blue. The upper part of the back is chestnut brown, tinged with olive green: the lower part of the back is light green.

The female, being smaller, is easily distinguished from the male: and the bright colors on the upper part of the male's body are replaced by a grayish brown, and on the breast by a reddish gray. The Chaffinch is an inhabitant of all parts of Europe, but is most common in Germany. They are migratory birds, and begin to arrive in March: the males arriving some time in advance of the females, which has gained for them the name of bachelor birds. This earlier arrival is also taken advantage of by the bird-catchers, who are sure of not encumbering their traps with unmarketable females. The bird's chief value, undoubtedly, lies in his song, which is distinguished from all other birds' by the near approach to the articulation of speech. The natural wild song is greatly enhanced by instruction, which the bird is obliged to undergo in order to become perfect: one of these trained singers is often hung in a room with a number of young birds, which receive a regular course of instruction, and are afterwards perfected still more if they are capable. Beehstein enumerates no less than thirteen different varieties of song which these birds are able to produce, some singing as many as four of them. The highest prized of all the songs is termed the "double trill" of the Harz. It consists of five long passages, or strains, and ends in a double-syllabled word, which is dwelt upon at

considerable length. This song is not wholly natural, but partly so. In order to be perfect, the bird should be taught it: it is said that a bird which can interpret this song in all its perfection may be taught to speak, as the different syllables require a distinct pronunciation. The entire list of songs are designated by names which the bird pronounces, or is supposed to pronounce, in the course of his song. This bird, unlike a majority of trained birds, never forgets what has been taught him; his song returning to him in all its completeness after the moulting season. When a trained singer is placed in a room for the purpose of instructing younger birds, the room should be darkened; as the younger birds learn much more readily than when too much light is given.

In some parts of Europe, in order to make the Chaffinch sing by night as well as day, he is put in a totally dark room for a few days, in order to accustom him to find his food: he is then deprived of his sight by means of a red-hot needle passed through the pupils of the eyes, — a heartless piece of conduct, which cannot be too severely condemned.

The Chaffinch may also be taught a variety of tricks, although not as easily taught in this respect as many of the other Finches. He is noted for the beauty of the construction of his nest. He may be paired with a female Canary in breeding season, but Hybrids of this variety are rarely seen.

The proper food for the Chaffinch is the mixed canary-seed, varied occasionally by a few grains of hemp: too much hemp should not be given; for although it does not injure the song, as in case of a great many seed-eating birds, it makes them fat, and subject to disease. A piece of sweet apple, or green food of any kind, should be given occasionally as a variety, and to aid them in digestion. A meal-worm is a dainty, and two or three every week will keep the bird in perfect song. The daily bath should not be neglected. A larger cage is required for the Chaffinch than for the Canary; the best being the brass cage 11 × 13 × 17, or wood framed, tinned wire, 9 × 14.

In sickness this bird should be treated the same as the Canary.

SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GEIBEL.

Birdling, whither now, I pray?
 "Southward far I wing my way."
 There the sun shines warm and clear,
 'Tis the winter of the year.

Birdling, when on mottled wing,
 'Mid the linden-leaves you sing,
 Where my gentle love doth dwell,
 Tell her, that, by night and day,
 Lives she in my heart away;
 Tell her that I love her well.

And the flowerets of the plain,
 Kiss them o'er and o'er again.

THE SISKIN.

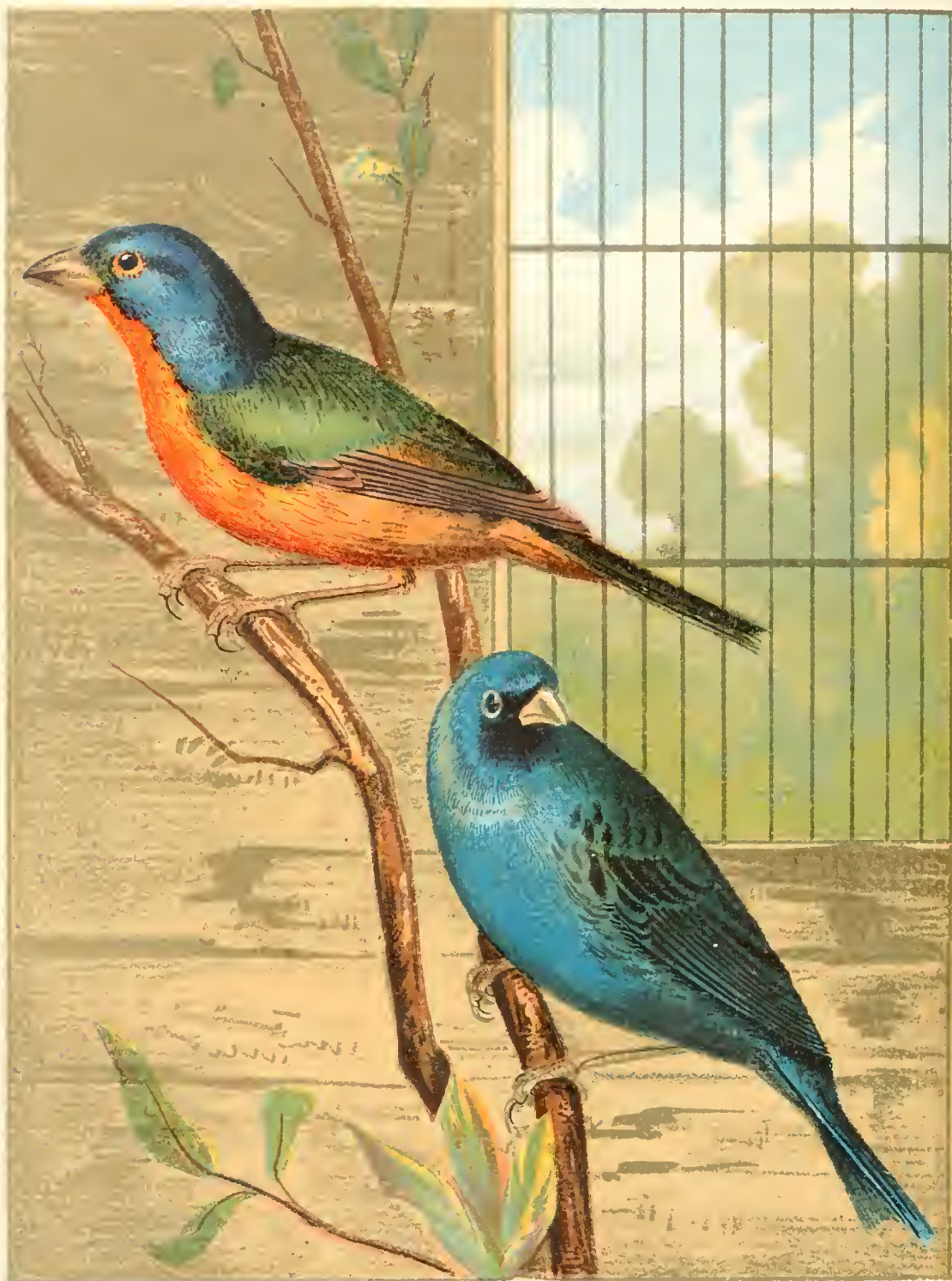
This is a diminutive, green-colored fellow, very unpretentious in color, and is very well known in our larger cities by the number of them which form the stock in trade, or, rather, the brains, of numerous itinerant venders of fortunes (never bad ones) on street-corners. The birds are usually seen in a long box-cage, with a trough attached, containing a number of envelopes; and, on the payment of a trifling fee, one will poke his head through the bars, and select the envelope which contains the written secret of your future life. He is one of the easiest of birds to teach simple tricks; and whether it is in performing the feat of firing off a cannon many times his size, or drawing his tiny bucket of water for his daily drink, he performs them in such an accommodating manner as to leave the impression that he enjoys the performance as much as does the spectator. It is chiefly for the ease with which he learns to perform that he is prized. Siskins are very numerous throughout Europe, where they remain the entire year. He is four and three-quarters inches in length. The top of the head and throat are black; the neck and cheeks green; the back, green, speckled with black; the under part of the neck and the breast are greenish yellow; the belly and vent whitish yellow. The wing-feathers are black, bordered with yellowish green; the tail is forked. The female is paler in color, and is without the black on top of the head. They are favorite birds to mate with Canaries; and handsome specimens are produced where the male Siskin is bred with a high-colored female Canary, although success is more certain if mated with a female green Canary. The male birds combine both beauty and song to a marked degree.

The Siskin should be fed on poppy or maw seed, mixed in equal proportions with plain canary-seed, and occasionally a few grains of hemp, the latter as a reward, when the bird is in training. He is remarkably free from disease, his chief ailment being epilepsy. He lives caged to the age of about eight years. The song is quite pleasing, being a combination of pretty chirps, and is given throughout the year. The bird is sociable, and, as he is not of a quarrelsome disposition, is quite an attraction for the aviary, where he has room to display his gymnastic qualities. The regular Canary-cage is the most suitable for him.

THE NONPAREIL.

THE Nonpareil, or Painted Bunting, is a gayly plumed little bird, and, as his first name indicates, unequalled. Indeed, it would be difficult to find such a blending of beautiful colors in any other songster. His shining coat of red, blue, and gold, as it glitters in the sunlight, each color seemingly more beautiful than the others, calls forth admiration from the most careless observer. The Nonpareils breed in our Southern States, and in the summer season they are caught in large numbers. Louisiana is a favorite haunt with them, where they are great favorites with the French inhabitants, who, true to their native instincts, admire any thing which is gayly dressed. This bird is not by any means the lowest in the list of song-birds; for his melodious warble, given in a low, concise manner, adds much to his other attractive qualities. He is very easily domesticated, and, after a few days' confinement, appears reconciled to his new mode of life. Pairs are very easily mated, and require no more care than the mating of a pair of Canaries. If the same attention and interest were taken in breeding this class of birds as are taken in breeding Canaries, they would, no doubt, become much more popular than at present: whatever inferiority they have in song is more than made up by the richness and beauty of plumage.

It is a pleasing operation to watch the numerous changes which the feathers undergo before the birds attain their full colors. The Nonpareils arrive in the Southern States from the warmer latitudes about the latter part of April, and raise two broods in the breeding season, which lasts until July 1. The young birds of both sexes, during the first season, are a fine olive-green color on the upper parts, and pale yellow below. The female undergoes no material change in color afterward, except becoming a darker shade as she grows older. The male birds, on the contrary, are three seasons in obtaining their full variety of colors. In the second season the blue on the head begins to show, intermixed with the olive green: the red also begins to make its appearance in spots which dot the breast. The third season the bird attains his full beauty, and blossoms forth in his beautifully intermingled colors, blue, green, and scarlet. When in full color the head and neck are violet, the upper part of the back bright green, the lower part of the back and the rest of the body a bright red: the tail is brownish red. From the above description it may be seen, that, until the second season, it is next to impossible to tell the male from the female: and, no doubt, many an unsuspecting buyer has been astonished and delighted at finding the bird which he bought for a female Nonpareil bloom out in any thing but feminine-bird colors the following season. The ease with which the Nonpareil is trapped makes his stock very numerous in the bird-market in the season, which lasts in the Northern States from May until September.



Nonpareil.

Indigo Bird.

The method of trapping Nonpareils is, to place a stuffed specimen or a painted plaster-Paris imitation in a trap-cage: his brilliant feathers attract the attention of the passing flock, which pounce upon him, and spring the trap: thus making prisoners of themselves. In this manner thousands are caught every spring, mostly by negroes, who make an easy living while the game lasts. The Nonpareil begins to feed immediately after being caged, which is contrary to the usual habit of trapped birds. He may be bought as cheaply in the Northern States as in the Southern, because the great numbers sent North are usually traded off for Canaries and other imported birds, which cannot be sent direct to the Southern States: thus making the cost in reality but little above the original price in their breeding-places. Many a Northern lady, while visiting the orange-groves of Florida in the winter season, becomes enchanted with the beautiful appearance of the Nonpareil as seen in his wild state, and offers some wily negro a tempting prize for the capture of one. The negro, who is always ready to please this class of eustomers, easily procures one, and charges the price which he usually procures for a dozen from the bird-dealer. The lady, not being a bird-fancier, takes unusual care to transport her charge safely to her Northern home, and exhibits him as one of the rarities and beauties of the Southern elime. If she chances to take the trouble to visit the nearest bird-shop, she will see how easily she could have saved the trouble, and one-half the original cost, by buying at home.

The Nonpareil is very easily tamed: he is passionately fond of flies and insects, and readily learns to take them from the hand. This should be the first step towards his regular course of training, when training is desired. In their wild state, the regular food is rice, various kinds of insects, and different varieties of seeds.

They are largely exported to the various European countries, where of late years they have become great favorites. In some of the zoölogical gardens, notably at Antwerp, they are bred with great success. At Havre and Paris immense numbers of them are sold yearly.

A great deal of fault has been found by the lovers of these birds, owing to the change of color which they undergo while moulting. If care is not exercised during the moulting period, the bright dress is apt to become a dull orange hue. If the bird is given plenty of room, and a daily bath, and all the sunlight that can be possibly procured, he will come out as brilliant as though he moulted in his wild state. Sunlight is the chief requisite in moulting birds of a natural bright plumage; and, when plenty of it is given, there need be no fear of their losing any of their gay colors.

The Nonpareil has been mated with the Canary; and although this species of Hybrid-breeding has been rarely attempted, no doubt if the same attention was paid to this kind of cross-breeding that is given the regular Goldfinch-Canary cross, the result would more than repay one for the trouble. The Nonpareil will live in confinement about ten years, and should be fed, when caged, on plain canary-seed, or plain canary-seed mixed in equal proportions with millet-seed. The daily bath should never be neglected, as it seems to be a special necessity with him. His diseases are few, constipation being the chief: although a seed-eating bird, he should be fed insects and worms as regular as the soft-food birds: when this is done, he keeps remarkably free from disease, and will live many years.

SUNDAY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Dark night was just retreating,
 When all the air along,
 A Skylark pours his song:
 Whom now so early greeting?

And in the garden under,
 The tall trees moveless stand,
 And gaze out o'er the land,
 As for one coming yonder;

While decked in festal seeming,
 Like crowds of children fair,
 Dew-pearls upon their hair,
 The many flowers stand gleaming.

I question, "Why adorning
 So beauteously to-day?"
 Then seemed they all to say,
 "Hush, hush! 'tis Sunday morning!"

"The matin bells are pealing,
 And through the silent grove
 Our Lord doth hither move!"
 Awestruck, I, too, wait kneeling.

W. W. CALDWELL.

MY PET BIRD.

Canary has a "rolling" note,
 And Goldfinch is gymnastical:
 The Linnet sings through sweetest throat,
 And Bullfinch pipes "Die Mühle in Thal."¹

With Nightingale none can compare,
 And Blackcap trills his merry lay:
 The Parrot in three tongues can swear,
 While Mock-bird turns the night to day.

The Cardinal is pert and bright,
 And Love-Birds feel like softest down;
 But my pet bird — oh, glorious sight! —
 Is Thomas Turkey, done quite brown.

G. H. H.

*(After dinner, Christmas, 1881.)*¹ The Mill in the Valley.

THE INDIGO-BIRD.

THIS beautiful and favorite American songster is well known in all parts of the United States. He is among the first to make his appearance in the spring-time, and his merry warble in the fields and orchards is always a welcome sign. His docility and beauty make him a universal favorite; and whether in the aviary, or caged in single blessedness, he appears equally happy. His pure, handsome blue color makes him a striking object when viewed in contrast with the various colors of a well-stocked aviary; and, as he is one of the most sociable of birds, he is always sought after when a nice collection is desired.

The Indigo-bird is about five inches and a half in length. The beak is a dark lead color, and the feet are brown. In the spring-time, when in perfect plumage, the entire color of the male is rich deep blue, being most brilliant on the top of the head and neck, the wing and tail feathers being slightly tinged with brown. When the bird assumes his winter coat, the blue on the body is tinged with brown, and the breast is speckled with whitish spots. The female Indigo-bird is easily distinguished from the male; the entire plumage being a dusky blue intermingled with brown, which color she retains the entire year.

The song of the Indigo-bird, although not so loud and varied as some, is very agreeable, and, when caged alone, is constant, except through the moulting period. He is a very apt scholar, and is one of the favorite trick-birds. He may be taught as readily as the English Siskin or Goldfinch, and his efforts in firing off cannon and drawing water make him a great favorite with those fond of this class of birds. Like the Nonpareil, he is largely exported, and, being a Northern bird, is somewhat better adapted to withstand the cold climates.

His food should be the same as that of the Nonpareil. The same treatment also applies to both. Cross-breeding has been attempted with the Canary, but with poor success; the colors being disappointing.

The Indigo-bird lives usually in confinement, when carefully looked after, about seven years. The regular Canary-cage is best adapted for him when it is desired to keep him alone. When kept in an aviary he is apt to live longer, owing to the freedom and greater variety of food which he obtains.

THE YELLOW-BIRD.

THERE are very few bird-fanciers, or, in fact, the most indifferent observers of the bird-race, but what have admired the smartly dressed, intelligent Yellow-bird. He rejoices in a surprising variety of names; being known as the American Goldfinch, Thistle-bird, New-York Siskin, and called by the mischievous bird-trapping urchins, The Shiner. He is a pretty little fellow; and whether performing any of the numberless tricks which he is capable of being taught, or simply caged on account of his pleasing manners, he is always the same unassuming bird, which trait has won for him his many friends. His cheapness is one of the least of his many virtues.

These birds are found in abundance throughout North America. The Yellow-bird is about four inches and a half in length, of a rich lemon color, fading into white on the rump and vent. The wings and tail are black, the former being edged and tipped with white: the fore-part of the head is black, the bill and legs of a reddish cinnamon color. This is the summer dress of the male; but in September the yellow gradually changes to a rich tint of brown olive, and the male and female are then nearly alike.

They build a very neat and delicately constructed nest, which they fasten to the twigs of a tree, covering the outside with pieces of moss or lichen, which they find on the trees or fences. These they glue together with their saliva, and afterwards line the inside with the softest downy substances they can procure. The young males do not attain their perfect plumage until they are one year old, wanting during that time the black on the head; and the white on the wings being of a cream color. In the month of April they begin to change their winter dress, and about the middle of May appear in a coat of brilliant yellow.

During the latter part of summer they are constant visitors in the gardens and orchards, seeking the seeds of which they are so fond, and dislodging them from the husks in a very adroit manner.

The song of the Yellow-bird is a pleasing succession of short notes or twitters, and greatly resembles the song of the European Goldfinch, but somewhat weaker; as it appears to come from a distance, although the bird may be perched on the hand. When perched together in flocks, and singing their morning concert, the sounds produced are not at all unpleasant to listen to, and form a sort of harmony extremely new and original.

The Yellow-bird bears a striking resemblance to the Canary, the chief difference being in the size. Attempts have been made to mate the male Yellow-bird with the female Canary; and, although in some cases the result has been successful, the progeny were not of sufficient value to make the investment a paying one.

The Yellow-birds are probably trapped in larger numbers than any of our native birds, and in the large cities in the proper season may be seen exposed for sale in any of the principal markets or on street-corners. Unlike the majority of freshly trapped birds, they take naturally to the cage, and eat readily as soon as food is offered. The seeds which the Yellow-bird eats in his wild state are the lettuce, thistle, and hemp. In confinement he will thrive on maw or poppy seeds, millet and canary mixed, which should be varied occasionally by the addition of a few grains of hemp.

It is probably owing to the great frequency with which they are seen in their wild state that they are not more frequently seen in the cages of bird-lovers. They make most desirable cage-birds, and the number of tricks which they are capable of learning cannot be surpassed by the best-educated birds known; and they rank ahead of the European birds of the same class in the intelligence displayed. To show what they are capable of doing, the following feats are related of a troop of trained Yellow-birds which travelled for many seasons throughout the country. They were a source of wonder wherever exhibited, and the means of considerable revenue for their owner. The troop consisted of eight birds: one appeared dead, and was held up by the claws or tail without exhibiting any signs of life; the second stood on its head with its claws in the air; the third imitated a Dutch milkmaid going to market with pails on her shoulders; the fourth mimicked a Venetian girl looking out of a window; the fifth appeared as a soldier, and mounted guard as a sentinel; the sixth acted as a cannoneer, with a cap on its head, a musket on its shoulder, and a match in its claw, and discharged a small cannon. The same bird acted also as if it had been wounded. It was wheeled away in a barrow, to convey it, as it were, to the hospital, after which it flew away before the company. The seventh turned a windmill: and the last bird stood in the midst of fireworks, which were discharged all around it, without betraying any signs of fear. The usual tricks of making them draw water from a well by means of a thimble attached to a string, and drawing their seed in a diminutive wheelbarrow, are commonly seen.

They make very sociable aviary-birds, and live in perfect peace with the remainder of the family. Their natural tameness permits one to allow them the freedom of the room, and they betray no fear at the approach of their master: after a few lessons in taking seeds from the hand, they gain confidence, and become apt pupils, learning quickly the more difficult tricks.

The different styles of cages in which they may be seen are numerous and varied. The poor owner who cannot afford a costly brass cage will be apt to make an aged basket or box, with a woven-string front, answer all purposes. The best styles of cage are the round or square, painted, or all brass Canary-cages.

When these birds are dumpish or sick, feed crushed hemp. Keep them warm, and add a few drops of paregoric to the drinking-water. A bath may be given every day.

AMERICAN RED LINNET.

This bird is a charming songster, and a rival of the Englishman of the same surname. He is commonly seen in our Northern woods in the summer season. The colors of the male, after attaining the full plumage, are red or rose color, most intense on the head, mixed with dusky streaks on the back, fading to white on the belly and vent; wings and tail dusky, with reddish edgings. The females and young male birds have no red or bright colors on their plumage, but resemble some of the Sparrow tribe: they may be recognized by the short, stout bill. While the male birds are changing their colors, they show every gradation between the colors of the opposite sexes, and frequently show saffron or bronzy tints throughout the plumage. They are naturally tame, and delight to build their nests near the habitation of man. The length of the Red Linnet is about five inches and a half. The male bird sings throughout the year, and is a most desirable songster to cage; being exceedingly tough, owing to living in the Northern climate. The treatment and care should be the same as for Canaries. Linnets are trapped in large numbers, but rarely bred in confinement.

Throughout the Northern States is also found a Gray Linnet, a larger specimen than the Red, resembling in appearance the coloring of the Sparrow race. This bird also makes a most excellent songster and good cage-bird.

Other varieties of the Linnet family are the Redpoll and Pine Linnet, both good specimens. The members of the Linnet family are all noted for their toughness, and the ease with which they may be tamed. They all require the same care and treatment as given to Canaries.

THE SNOW BUNTING.

THIS bird bears the same relation to the bird-race that the Esquimaux do to the human race. It appears to be a fact, that, unless icebergs are around, the Snow Bunting is not happy. He is an inhabitant of the coldest and most dreary climates, and is unknown in latitudes where snow does not abound. He is chameleon-like regarding the color, which includes any thing from the clear white to the dusky brown: the most common colors seen being the winter dress, — a mixture of white on the body and head, the wings being brown or dun colored. In summer the plumage changes to a tawny brown.

In the districts of Siberia, Russia, and Greenland, where game is scarce, the Snow Buntings form one of the chief articles of diet. They are found in swarms in these sparsely settled regions, and it is a matter of surprise to see how they are able to exist where sufficient food must be so scarce. They are the subjects of numberless legends, and are known in our own country as the harbingers of severe cold weather. They become very tame, and easily get acquainted with the inhabitants of a household who have been kind to them. They will make daily calls in search of bread-crumbs or seeds which have been scattered for them. They are harmless birds, and are not often seen caged; although they are easily trapped by means of horse-hair loops. As their desire for freedom is so great, it seems a pity to keep them caged. They form one of the few picturesque scenes of a dreary winter, and should be allowed to remain in their native places.

When in confinement they will eat almost any kind of seeds, oats, or bread-crumbs. The warmer temperature to which they are naturally introduced when caged does not appear to affect them.

The song of the Snow Bunting is a series of whistles, some of the varieties being recorded as most excellent songsters.

JAVA SPARROWS.

EVERY one who writes of the Gray Java Sparrows mentions the fact that they are well-known cage-birds, and this is indeed true. Probably no foreign cage-bird is better known here than this sleek, handsome, inquisitive-looking fellow. To be sure, beyond his well arranged dress and docile ways, he has no special recommendation; yet it is always a pleasure to look at one, or a number of them, chatting away as lively as a lot of blooming maidens arrayed for a *matinée*.

The Java Sparrow's chief object in life seems to be to keep clean, a virtue which a great many sweet singers do not possess; and this, likely, makes him the favorite with many admirers. He is an amusing bird, and is much sought after as a pet for children and invalids. His short chirps are not disagreeable, and will in no way be a disturbance in a sick-room; while, socially, his company is very enjoyable.

He derives his name from the island of Java, in which place, and other East-Indian countries, large numbers are captured, and brought to European and American ports by sailors. The care given to a very large number of them during a voyage is very slight; as they are hardy birds, capable of withstanding all degrees of heat and cold, and thrive on unhulled rice alone. They are called in their native countries Rice-birds, and are as common as the English Sparrows in our own land. They do immense damage to the rice-crops, and are a source of constant annoyance to the inhabitants, who endeavor, by means of movable scarecrows, very ingenious in construction, to deter them from destroying the crops. But like our native torment, the Crow, they become accustomed to the various devices used, and wink at such means of intimidation.

The Java Sparrow is about five inches in length: the beak is very strong and large, and is of a beautiful rose color, with the appearance of being modelled from wax. The middle of the breast and belly are a handsome shade of slate color, and the upper parts of the body are a somewhat darker shade of the same color. On the cheeks are clear white spots; and the throat and face are black, with a satin-like sheen; the feet are reddish brown.

There is no cage-bird so easily kept as the Java Sparrow: he is like the Chinese in his frugality; rice being his only food, and a daily bath his principal luxury.

He may be easily taught numberless amusing tricks, such as feigning death, playing soldier, standing on his head, etc.

In London a favorite trick-cage is used for the Java Sparrow: it is a common wooden cage, with a large revolving-wheel for one side, and is fitted with perches arranged in the form of a circular ladder: inside the wheel a music-box is concealed. The Sparrow is trained to jump from one rung of the ladder to another,

and the wheel acts in the same relation to the music-box as a crank to a hand-organ. As the bird hops, the music-box plays, and continues playing until the bird is quiet. The birds always seem to enjoy the music, and need no urging to make them perform their pleasing duties.

The care of Java Sparrows is easily explained. Their food should consist of *Pullā*, or unhulled rice, and occasionally some plain canary-seed. The daily bath should not be neglected. The Sparrow's silken coat retains its bright appearance throughout the year: in fact, so snug are the feathers, that his plumage does not seem to consist of separate feathers, but a single block. After his daily plunge, the water drips off his back as though running from an oily surface. It is always better to keep the Java Sparrows in pairs, although they thrive very well when separated.

The best cage for a pair is the brass cage 10×13×15, or the wood-frame tinned-wire cages 9×14 to 12×24.

The common-sized Canary-cage is suitable when it is desired to keep only one bird.

They also live peaceably in a large aviary.

A PICTURE.

A farmer's boy,
 One summer day,
 Was sent a-field
 To rake the hay.

The boy was small,
 The field was wide,
 Birds sweetly sang
 On ev'ry side;

And babbling brooks
 Their merry tunes
 Were humming low
 In double runes;

While clover blooms,
 With honeyed scents,
 Gave dreamy bed
 By shaded fence.

There, drowsy hum
 Of dronish bee
 O'ercame the boy
 So easily,

That bee and rune
 And roundelay
 Sang in his dream,
 "To grass with hay!"

G. H. H.

WHITE JAVA SPARROWS.

THESE are among the most striking birds when kept in a large collection. The beautiful, clear white, silky plumage, set off to good advantage by the clear rose-tinted beak, gives the White Java Sparrow an appearance which at once arrests the attention of any observer.

The clear white color is another evidence of the superiority of the scientific breeding of the bird-fanciers in China and Japan. How the change of color from the gray to the white was obtained will probably never be known. Some writers assert, that the birds were originally bred in rooms where nothing but white color was seen; and, in breeding down from generation to generation, the white variety was gradually obtained. Jacob, a son of Isaac, changed the color of cattle by this method. That is a convenient way to account for the Sparrow's transformation. Other writers assert, that the gray variety was fed on chalk, which changed the plumage. One story is probably as truthful as the other; and, as nobody knows for a certainty, it is better to let the matter remain a mystery. It is, however, certain, that the White Java Sparrows are not of the Albino race; as they lack the pink eyes always seen in the various specimens of that race. They may also be bred in confinement, and produce progeny of the same color, which is an impossibility with any Albino birds.

The Japanese make a business of breeding the White Java Sparrows; and each pair has a small cage, in which is placed a perch and nest. By careful and stimulating feeding, they are made to lay freely; and, as soon as a brood is hatched, the old birds are placed in another cage, where they continue hatching and breeding. The young are brought up by hand, being fed on a scalded vegetable decoction mixed with millet-seed.

It is an easy matter to breed White Java Sparrows in this country, and, besides being easily done, much more remunerative than Canary-raising. Put a pair in a common breeding-cage with a straw-basket nest, and furnish materials, which may consist of pieces of straw, hay, hair, or fowls' feathers; and they will commence to build as readily as a pair of Canaries. The period of incubation lasts about the same length of time as required for Canaries. When the young are hatched, feed on egg-paste mixed with millet-seeds or crushed hemp. When full grown, the birds are as hardy as the gray variety, and require the same care.

The White Java Sparrows are usually seen in aviary collections, where they always keep by themselves, and never molest the other inmates.

It requires an expert to tell the difference in the sexes of the birds of either variety, they resemble each other so closely; and when ordering a pair from a

distance, for breeding purposes, they should be ordered from a reliable dealer. The same-sized cages should be used for the White as for the Gray Java Sparrows.

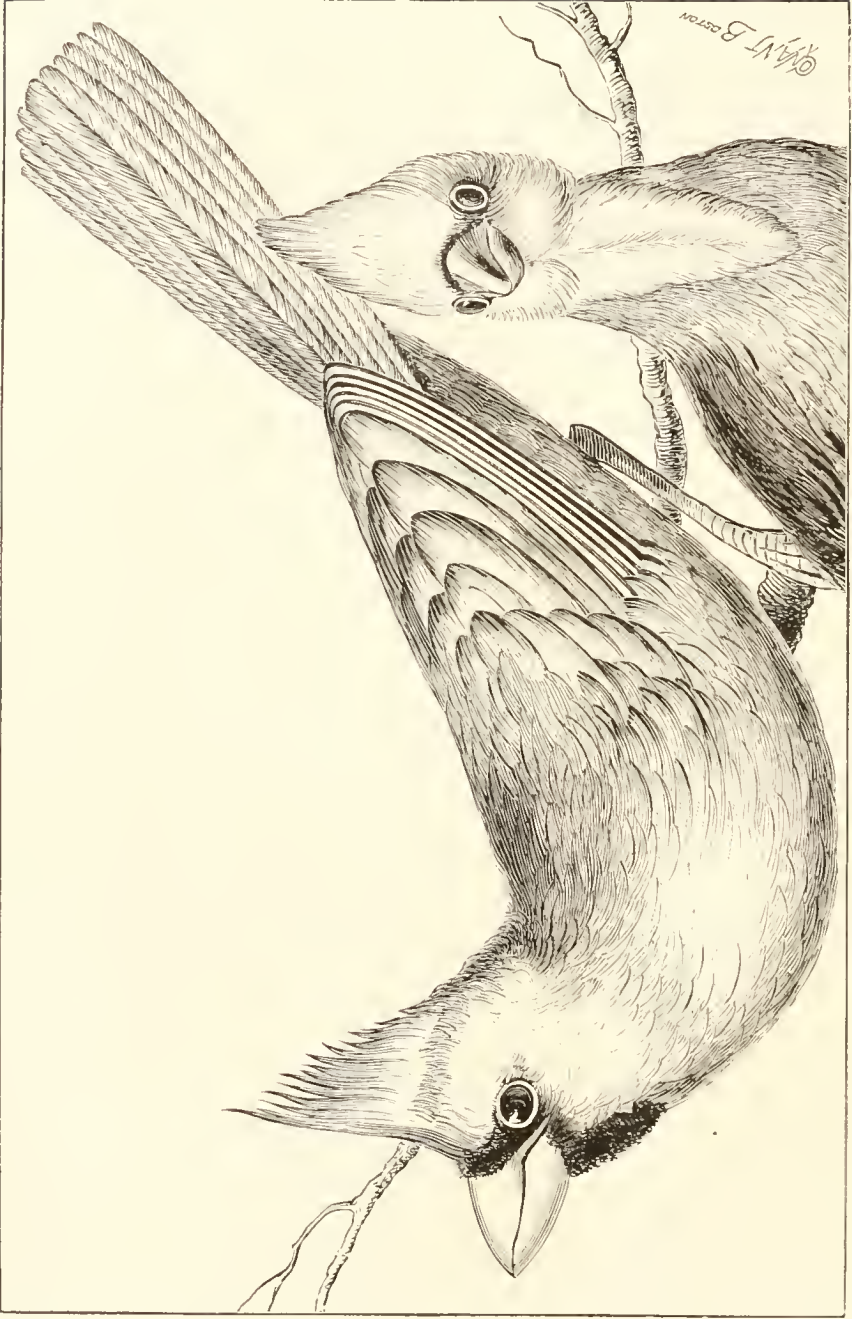
The mottled white and gray Java Sparrows, although very handsome in appearance, are not so highly prized as the pure white: the streaky appearance is probably due to some defect in the breeding.

Java Sparrows live to be twenty years of age.

TABLE OF BULLFINCHES, GOLDFINCHES, ETC.

	VOICE.					ATTRACTIVE QUALITIES.				
	Compass.	Execution.	Plaintive-ness.	Melow-ness.	Sprightli-ness.	Beauty of Plumage.	Hardiness.	Size.	Elegant Shape.	Intelli-gence.
Bullfinch (trained)	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	6	8	10
Goldfinch (European)	6	6	4	4	9	9	8	4	7	9
Linnet (European)	5	6	5	6	6	5	9	5	5	7
Chaffinch	5	4	5	6	7	6	8	7	6	6
Siskin	3	3	2	2	7	5	8	3	5	8
Nonpareil	3	3	4	3	5	10	6	4	7	6
Indigo-bird	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	4	7	6
Linnet (American)	5	5	5	6	7	5	8	6	5	6
Yellow-bird (American Goldfinch) .	3	3	2	2	7	6	6	3	6	8
Java Sparrow	2	2	0	0	2	6	9	5	6	7
Bullfinch (untrained)	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	6	8	10

The above table is arranged with one hundred as the highest standard of excellence, — fifty points for the voice, and fifty for attractive qualities. These figures are given, rather as representing my individual opinion, and are not offered as an unvarying standard.



Head of Brazilian Cardinal.

The Virginian Nighthawk.

CARDINALS.

THE Red Cardinal, Cardinal Grosbeak, Redbird, and Virginia Nightingale are some of the more common names applied to the bird whose full figure is shown in the cut. He is a large, strongly built bird, measuring eight inches in length. His brilliant scarlet coat and jaunty pointed crest easily distinguish him from the other American bird-vocalists. The following is an exact description of the male bird's plumage. The entire upper parts of the body are of a dusky red; the sides of the neck and head, and the lower parts of the body, are of a brilliant vermilion color; the chin and lower forehead are velvety black. The head is ornamented with a high, pointed crest, which the bird can raise or lower at pleasure. The bill resembles a beautiful piece of coral in color, and is very thick and powerful, which renders it easy for him to break the hardest kinds of grain or seeds, and which gives him the title, in some places, of "corn-cracker." The legs and feet are a light clay color. The female is of a brownish olive or drab color, of a deeper shade in the upper parts of the body than in the lower; the tips of the tail-feathers, the wings, and crest, are a dull red.

The birds of this species are found in immense numbers throughout the Southern and Western parts of the United States, but are rarely caught north of Pennsylvania. There were formerly odd cases where these birds bred as far north as Nova Scotia, but it was probably the result of a pair escaping from a cage. Although a very hardy class of birds, — being capable of withstanding the rigors of a Northern winter as well as any cage-bird, — they seem to naturally thrive better in the Southern States, where they are trapped in immense numbers. Early in May, in that climate, they build their nests in cedars or in laurel bushes. The outside is constructed of small twigs, and tops of dry weeds, and within are slips of vine-barks: the whole is lined with stalks of fine grass. The female lays four eggs, and there are usually two broods in a season. These birds breed in large cages or rooms if furnished with bushes and other suitable material. The male is often used to rear nests of young Canaries deserted by their parents. He may be put into a cage with a nest of very young Canaries, and will feed them as carefully as any female Canary possibly could, and watch over them as tenderly as though they were his own. He anticipates their every want, and gives them instructions, not only in flying, but in singing songs very different from the ordinary Canary-song in style, modulation, and notes. He has patience inexhaustible. The young, uncultivated pupils struggle hard to catch his notes, and their renderings of the songs he whistles sound very odd: a listener is often compelled to laugh at the many ineffectual attempts the Canaries make before they succeed in singing well even the first bar of his "Wake, Brothers!"

With all his compassion for Canary orphans, toward his own species, in his breeding season, he is violent and pugnacious, and delights in a grand rough-and-tumble fight. Place a mirror before his cage, and the gesticulations of the tenant will be truly laughable; yet with this he soon becomes so well acquainted, that, in a short time, he takes no notice whatever of it.

Cardinals are rarely raised from the nest; as they are so easily taken in trap-cages, and domesticated, that the trouble of rearing by hand is unnecessary. Like the Mocking-bird, his very love for fighting makes him an easy victim for the wily negro bird-trapper. A bird of some other species, if placed in a trap-cage, will quickly attract the Cardinal's sharp eye; and his furious pounce is followed by his sure capture. The birds are also caught by means of bird-line. When taken from the trap-cage, his powerful beak is often used to such good effect on the hands of his captor, that he sometimes makes his escape, and at others is the means of breaking his own neck. The Cardinal's beak is capable of inflicting a severe nip, and is given so quickly and with such force, that the victim in his alarm endeavors to jerk his hand away from the bill. The bird has a disposition like that of the bull-dog, and hangs on with true grit; and, when the hand is pulled away, the bird retains his hold; and the sudden jerk is the means of breaking the chords of the neck, and the result will be a lingering death. Whenever catching a bird which has a disposition like the Cardinal's, it is better to catch him so that the thumb and forefinger will encircle the neck close to the head: it is then an impossibility for the bird to bite. If by any chance he should obtain a hold on the flesh, never pull the hand away: as the result oftentimes proves fatal. It is much better to grin and bear it for a while, even if the nip should be at the tender flesh between the fingers. The bird always gradually releases the hold on the flesh, and then a safer method of holding him may be tried. The Virginia Cardinal, like all brilliantly colored birds, is apt to lose to a certain extent the richness of plumage when confined in a cage for a number of years. This may be remedied by careful attention during the moulting season: if placed in a good, airy place, where an abundance of sunlight may be had, the bird will moult out, and look as brightly as if freshly caught.

He is a hardy bird, easily kept, and sings nearly the whole year, being especially lively on dark days. He sings in the evening as well as during the day. Many admirers of the bird declare that the females sing even better than the males. To this we hardly agree: the female's song is very sweet, and has some mellow notes not found in the male's voice; but it has neither the variety of notes nor the attractive and brilliant arrangement of them that the male possesses. Among domesticated birds, which are bred altogether in cages, the plumage of the female is as handsome as that of the male; but among wild birds—particularly those having brilliant colors—one general law exists, that the male has always more elegant colors than the female; and it is equally true, that the male is the better singer. The females of only a very few species sing at all. Whether one wishes to breed them, or not, it is usually the ease that a pair of Redbirds, male and female, is kept together during the whole year. Under these conditions, it is stated, the male sings more; and as the female, too, sings well, there is a continuous round of delightful melody.

Some writers claim that the Redbird surpasses, in singing qualities, every other



*Red Cardinal,
or Virginia Nightingale*

*Brazilian,
or Gray, Cardinal.*

American songster, and insist there is only one bird in the world which is his superior. Probably this decision was reached under peculiarly happy circumstances. Given a fresh June morning, a meandering stream in one of Virginia's lovely valleys, shut away from the bustling strife and grinding care of business, with the Blue Mountains seeming to lift you up on their high shoulders out of the narrow rut of daily toil, so you are in a half-conscious, half-heavenly state of mind; then let a flock of gorgeous Cardinal-colored birds flit among the green cedars and greener laurel, some perching on the topmost boughs, while others seek the dense shade beneath the laurel. The whirl of many wings ceases; not a leaf rustles; one hears only his own heart beating; then two shrill call-notes startle; and this signal of the leader is followed by a concerted melody, in which every songster joins. All about, down from loftiest cedar-tops, and up from beneath the dwarf-laurels, the songs are poured in choral floods that sweep away judgment, and leave only sentiment to exclaim, "This bird is a Nightingale!"

But thrusting aside all sentiment, and with calmness comparing this bird's song to that of other greatly admired bird-vocalists, we find, though he may not stand first on the list, he is a most superb second. And when one considers the low price at which he is sold, compared with the amount asked for other songsters, it is easily seen why the bird is so great a favorite, and is so generally kept.

They are great favorites in the European countries, where thousands are annually sent.

In their wild state they associate with Snow-birds, Sparrows, and numerous other varieties. Their food consists of Indian corn, rice, and oats; they also eat apples or cherries, of which they are specially fond; they dig through the fruit, and delight in cracking the hard stones; they also devour large quantities of insects of various kinds.

In confinement the Cardinal should be fed on unhulled rice or paddy, mixed in equal parts with hemp or canary seeds. He should daily have a piece of apple, or other ripe fruit or green stuff of some sort; and two or three times each week, in addition to his regular seeds, he should have a portion of the prepared Mocking-bird food, and two or three meal-worms. Raw, grated beef is also beneficial, and serves as a change. The frequent changes in food are necessary to keep him in good health and song; and, if carefully observed, he may be kept caged to an old age. He is exceedingly fond of bathing, and the daily bath should not be forgotten.

When first caught, and placed in a cage, the Cardinal is very timid; for this reason the cage should be kept covered on the top until the bird becomes acquainted. When newly caged he should have very rich food, such as canary or hemp seed, Mocking-bird food, and plenty of green stuff, because his efforts to escape and his timidity cause him to waste away; therefore rich feeding is necessary. He should hang in a quiet place about eight feet from the floor; after a little time he gets accustomed to the new mode of life, and will eagerly seize a meal-worm from the fingers. After two or three months of cage-life he may be allowed to come out of the cage, and will entertain with many tricks and playful ways.

The ailments to which the Virginia Cardinal is subject are few, as the bird is naturally very hardy and long lived.

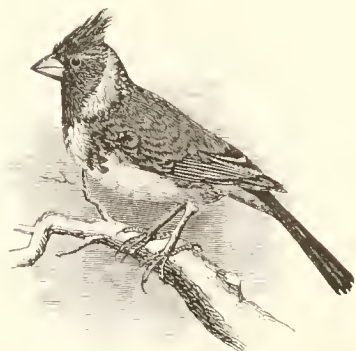
Melancholy, or wasting away, is caused by the absence of sunlight, or from being confined in a cage too small for proper exercise. Pure air and sunshine, a roomy, clean cage, and plenty of rich food and green stuffs, will effect a cure quicker than any medicine.

Cramps are also frequently seen in this class of birds: they are caused by too frequent bathing, or by bathing in a cold place where the proper aids, sunlight or warmth, for drying off, are wanting. This complaint may be detected by the bird lying on the bottom of the cage, having apparently lost the use of his limbs. He should at once be removed to a dry, warm place, a quantity of sand or gravel should be warmed, and strewn on the bottom of the cage, and a dose of sherry wine should be administered. A preventive of this disease is, to always hang the bird in a sunny exposure or near the stove while he is taking his daily bath.

Constipation may be easily cured by giving a few meal-worms dipped in castor-oil, and afterwards an abundance of fresh green food.

Diarrhœa is cured by mixing a half-teaspoonful of brandy with the drinking-water.

A large cage is necessary for the Cardinal; as he is a very sprightly bird, and exceedingly fond of keeping in constant motion.



Brazilian Cardinal.

The Gray, or Brazilian, Cardinal is extensively seen throughout South America; and, if his appearance is not as brilliant as the Virginia Cardinal's, the contrast in the various colors of his body make him altogether a very attractive bird. Flocks of these birds frequent the inhabited portions of Brazil, and their regimental uniforms of red caps and gray coats give them a very soldierly look. They are very sprightly birds, easily become tame, and the delightful melody of the song is charming.

The Brazilian Cardinal is seven inches in length; the upper parts of the body and tail are dusky gray; the lower parts vary from clear white to pale gray; the head and crest are brilliant scarlet; the beak is conical, and white in color. The female greatly resembles the male; the difference being in the dark shade of gray on the breast, and the lighter shade of scarlet on the head and crest. The bird was formerly very little known as a cage-bird; but, as soon as his beautiful qualities became known, they were extensively exported. His notes are not as loud as those of the Virginia Cardinal, but the real music is as sweet. His habits and food when caged are the same as those of the Virginia Cardinal.

Although these birds are imported from a very warm climate, they endure well the colder temperature of the North, and are subject to few or no diseases. Their constant activity may partially account for the fact that these birds enjoy long lives, free from the illness to which so many of the tropical birds are subject when confined to high latitudes.

Pairs breed readily in a roomy aviary if furnished a bush in which to build a

nest, and suitable small sticks, fine, dry grass, and deer's hair, for the construction of the fabric. Egg and potato is good food for the nestlings, but it may be varied by giving dry prepared Mocking-bird food, with raw carrot grated and mixed with it. Millet-seed soaked so it can be crushed easily between the fingers is also good food during the first four or six weeks of the nestling's life.

The Green Cardinal is also imported from Brazil, but is rarely seen in New York. He is sometimes called the Black-crested Cardinal. Though not so showy in feather as his more brilliant cousins, he is a very pretty bird, is gentle, and is more fond of human society than either of the others is. His breast is a light green, back and tail green and black in stripes, and the crest a rich, clear, coal black. He is a little larger than the Gray Cardinal.

The proper cage, food, and care are the same as for the other Cardinals.

IDEAL SONGS.

The one who tells a bird's sweet song,
Or paints with words the gorgeous plumes
(Both trail the vaulted arch along),
May weave his lines on tuneful looms.

His warp, — the rhythmic, chant-like roll
Of Nature singing in her spheres;
His woof, — the dreams of purest soul
That never needs remorseful tears.

A painted ship on painted sea
Can please the eye, deceive the mind;
But song must be reality;
Mere words are like an empty wind.

Not harp nor lute nor bird is near;
But what a melody divine
Is ringing strong and trilling clear!
Is it the stars at evening shrine?

I love the birds God called to sing,
Their melodies sweet peace afford;
But in the soul songs ever ring
For him who lives a-near the Lord.

G. H. H.

GROSBEAKS.

THE ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK.

This is a class of birds rarely seen caged; although they are very attractive in plumage in most cases, and very hardy in a caged state.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is probably the best known, and is more frequently seen throughout the southern New-England States than any other part of the Northern United States. The males are charming songsters, and the demand for them lately has greatly increased. The delightful song, combined with the brilliant plumage, accounts for this growing popularity: moreover, it is rare to find the combination of music and beauty existing to such a high degree in any other of our American birds.

The Rose-breast is a very shy bird, and cautiously conceals his nest in the thickest shrubbery and underbrush; so that it is exceedingly difficult for the most skilful of the bird-catchers to capture specimens. The birds inhabit only local parts, and in no place are they widely distributed. The favorite haunts of these beautiful birds are in the thickets near the rivers and streams of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The male Rose-breasted Grosbeak is eight inches and a half in length: the whole upper parts are black, except the second row of wing-coverts, which are tipped with white. The chin, neck, and upper part of the breast are a brilliant black; the lower part of the breast and middle of the belly are a handsome tint of rose-color; the tail is forked and black; the bill, like all the race of Grosbeaks, is conical, very strong, and pure white; the legs and feet are light blue. The young males have at first the plumage of the females, but the rosy tint appears after the first moult.

In the female the upper parts of the body are streaked with brownish stripes; and the under parts are of a dusky tinge, and lack the rosy tint observed in the male.

The bird migrates South in the fall of the year, and passes the winter in Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, and in May, or in the early part of June, returns to New York and the New-England States to breed. Before the habits of the bird are understood, an ornithologist might think he would hunt through the woods until he saw a specimen; but, as long as he was in motion, not a Grosbeak would be seen. The bird's favorite abode is in large forests, where he seeks the densest shade and gloomiest retreats: and, if you would study him in his home, take a luncheon with you: so, if he is not in when you first call, you can await patiently several hours.

say until sunset, for his return. Then you hear a clear, mellow whistle, and imagine some farmer's boy, who is "turning the cows" in a distant pasture, is tuning his pipe; but nearer and clearer it sounds: and soon the gorgeous bird, hopping from tree to tree, and whistling all the while his harmonious melody, shows his rose-colored shield on a white and black ground. A shout of delight almost escapes you: but smother it! for this is only the leader; and, if he is frightened away, all his followers will fly. On come the flocks with heavy, clumsy hops, straying here and there, aimlessly, seeming to care not where they may alight, but giving all attention to the softer modulations of the songs, putting in a rest here and there, as though they expected the very trees should be their *claque*.

The bird may be called an "evening" Grosbeak, as he sings during the stillness of the night also; and the notes at these hours are even more mellow and delightful.

The song greatly resembles that of the South-American Troopial: the rich, mellow notes are whistled in a manner which greatly and pleasantly surprises one unacquainted with the bird.

The Grosbeak readily accommodates himself to cage-life; and, although a little timid when first caught, he quickly becomes accustomed to his new life, and later pipes as merrily as in his native thickets. It is a matter of wonder among bird-fanciers that he is not more commonly kept caged. It cannot be said of him, as of the Bobolink, and many more of the native birds, that he is too common: on the contrary, he is seldom heard near the habitations of man: because he enjoys seclusion. Of late years the appreciative bird-fanciers of Europe have noticed the many merits of the Rose-breast, and large numbers are exported in pairs for breeding in the Zoölogical Gardens. It is not known whether or not they will breed readily in cages. If in the proper situation, where they would be safe from intrusion, and could enjoy the seclusion which their nature seems to demand, they could probably be as easily reared as any other class.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak, when caged, has many of the Bobolink's characteristics: he is a merry fellow when well acquainted, and, if given too many dainties, will become as fat and lazy as his more rollicking neighbor of the open fields.

His food, when he is first caged, should consist of the plain canary-seed, as the natural timidity and consequent wasting away must be overcome by rich feeding; as he becomes better accustomed to his cage, unhulled rice may be added. Afterwards his daily food may consist of a mixture of unhulled rice, canary and hemp seeds. A portion of Mocking-bird food may be added two or three times each week. He is very fond of green food, apples, or any ripe fruits. A meal-worm or spider may be given him occasionally. Care should be taken that too much food should not be given him at one time: it is better to give him a fair portion of food rather than too much, because he has a great desire to eat constantly: and from this fault his principal disease arises.

He is exceedingly fond of bathing, and his daily plunge is always keenly enjoyed. When hung in the warm sunlight, he will dive in and out of his bath with the vigor and carelessness of a dog; and he has no sooner plumed and dried himself than he plunges in for another ducking; therefore it is better to withdraw the bath-dish as soon as he has had a fair wash.

His diseases are few, and chiefly arise from high living. The symptoms of disease may be observed by the absence of song and the dumpish appearance of the bird. He is careless of any thing which goes on around him. When these actions are observed, the bird should be hung in a warm exposure, and fed on the plain, unhulled rice, and a daily portion of green food. A few drops of castor-oil may be administered at first.

His diseases are those which are usually observed in the seed-eating class of birds. His cage should be roomy: and, when the weather permits in summer, he may be hung out doors: as sunlight and fresh air are a great boon to him.

If properly cared for, the Rose-breast will live in confinement six or eight years, and be in song about ten months of the year. When all his qualities are considered, he is, without doubt, one of the most desirable of cage-birds.

Nuttall, the great ornithologist, claims the Grosbeak is melodious the entire night, pouring out floods of song as varied and enchanting as those of the English Nightingale, and adds that he is the only rival of the Mocking-bird. An opinion such as the above, when given by so eminent an authority, must rank the bird high up in the list of native songsters.

THE PINE GROSBEEK.

This is the largest specimen of the Grosbeak family, and extensively inhabits the northern portions of the entire globe. They are handsome birds, and but little is known of their habits in a wild state; as they come from the most barren countries, and, when visiting the civilized parts of the world, appear to seek the most secluded portions. Indeed, it is said that they are so little experienced in the artifices of man, that, if a hunter approaches the trees on which they are perched, they never offer to stir, but will stare at a gun destined for their destruction without thinking of flight, even should one of their companions be shot down from the same branch. The clumsiest kind of a trap is all that is needed to catch the unsuspecting little wanderers.

The most touching tales are told of the affection shown by the Pine Grosbeak for its mate. On one occasion three out of a party of four had been captured, when, to the astonishment of the trappers, the fourth hopped along, and crept into the net to share the fate of his fellows. It must not be imagined that these birds are really foolish; for experience soon teaches them its lessons, and they become distrustful, shy, and cautious.

The Pine Grosbeak is eight inches and a half long: the head, neck, breast, and rump are earmine, tinged with blue; from the nostrils a black line runs as far as the eyes; the feathers of the back and upper wing-coverts are black, edged with red; the tail is forked, and marked like the wing feathers.

The prevailing color of the female is grayish green, tinged here and there, especially on top of the head, with pale red or yellow.

The beak resembles that of the Parrot, the upper mandible hanging some distance over the lower. This formation enables it to climb skilfully from branch to branch on the trees. Its flight is very rapid and undulating, and it hovers for some time before perching.

The voice is exceedingly flute-like and expressive, and not as loud as the Rose-breast's. The song is very varied and pleasing, on account of the soft and clear notes. During the clear summer nights, in its native haunts, he sings throughout the night in such a charming manner that one is compelled to stop and hear the song through again to make sure it is not the utterance of that master singer the English Nightingale on an escapade. On account of these night-serenades, the bird is called, in his native lands, "The Watchman." The Pine Grosbeak, in addition to his splendid voice, has many other good qualities. Owing to his gentle, confiding temperament, he may be easily tamed if properly treated. He becomes in a few days accustomed to confinement, taking food readily from the hand, and will allow himself to be stroked, and carried around the room, all the time piping his happiness and content. Owing to the ignorance of bird-keepers, the Pine Grosbeak when caged is always kept in a warm room. This surely proves fatal; for, when so kept, he will waste away, and die in a very short time. If shut up in too warm a place, they will climb uneasily around the cage, and open their beaks, and pant, showing how unbearable the heat is to them. It is therefore better to keep them in an unwarmed room, or hung outside the house. In confinement the plumage loses its brilliancy, and after the first few months' confinement the bright carmine changes to a yellow. In a wild state the Pine Grosbeak subsists on the seeds of the fir-tree.

When caged, they should have the same seeds as the Rose-breast. If kept in a cold room, they will live for some three or four years, and sing throughout the entire year.

The Pine Grosbeak is often met throughout the New-England States, where he has received the name of Evening Grosbeak.

THE BLUE GROSBEAK.

Unlike the Pine Grosbeak, this bird is an inhabitant of the warmer regions of the globe, but like him, and, in fact, all the members of the Grosbeak family, seeks retired haunts. He is rarely seen in the northern parts of the United States. Owing to his timidity he is not easily caught. As a cage-bird the Blue Grosbeak is not a success: he has no song whatever, the only note being a single call-note. He has very beautiful plumage, which is kept with the neatness of the Java Sparrow's. The Blue Grosbeak is six inches long: the whole upper parts are a rich purplish blue, more dull on the back, where it is mixed with dusky streaks; the wings are black, tipped with brown and blue: the breast is a beautiful dark blue, and the face black; the tail is forked and black.

The female is of a dark drab color tinged with blue throughout. The young male birds do not attain the full color until the second spring moulting. In confinement the Blue Grosbeak should receive the same care and treatment as the Rose-breast. Being used to a warm climate, care should be taken not to expose him to the cold which the Pine Grosbeak needs and is capable of enduring.

There are some twenty other varieties of the Grosbeak family, which inhabit the various parts of the globe; and all of them may be distinguished by the peculiar conical formation of the beak.

THE BOBOLINK.

LIKE all mischievous, merry fellows, this jolly reveller has his hosts of friends and a number of enemies. His friends may be divided into classes, — those who enjoy his mad, merry music, his janty, showy coat, and sprightly ways, and those who have no taste for music, but who have excellent appetites, and crave Bobolinks on toast.

His enemies are the farmers, whose plentiful rice-crops are left in sad plight by his merciless raids: meanwhile Robert grows fat and lazy on the results of his pillage.

The Bobolink, when seen in his most showy plumage, is a very attractive bird, and, like all careful lovers, exhibits his best coat only during the days of courtship.



Bobolink.

The plumage of the male Bobolink during breeding season is as follows: Upper part of the head, wings, tail, sides of neck, and whole lower parts, are black, the feathers frequently skirted with brownish yellow; back of the head, a cream-color; back, black seamed with brownish yellow; scapulars, pure white: rump and tail coverts the same. The tail is formed like that of the Woodpecker, and often used in the same manner, being thrown in to support the

bird while ascending the stalks of the reed.

After the breeding season, or about the month of August, the plumage of the male changes; and he gradually assumes the same garb as worn by the females and young birds. The colors then are: yellowish brown above, brownish yellow below; upper parts and sides below streaked with black; wings and tail dusky, with pale edges of the feathers. The male, after having changed plumage, cannot be distinguished from the female. The length of the Bobolink is seven inches and a half.

Early in May, in the Northern States, the Bobolinks' merry chorus is heard; and, if you walk abroad for an hour amid the fresh fields and pastures, you are greeted, not only from every rail in the fence, but every sighing breeze bears its burden

of music. Whole flocks strew the way with such a tangle of melody and jangle of music, that your steps are checked, and you listen in admiration to the fullest outpourings of song. The revelry continues until Robert is sobered by the cares of family matters.

Whilst Master Robert, attired in his jaunty spring costume, bubbling over with exhilaration, is attending to nothing but his own sweet appearance and noisy voice, Mrs. Robert is engaged in a more substantial manner, and is thoughtfully tying knots in the grass, to trip the unwary feet of her future lord and master.

Bobolinks' nests are concealed in the luxuriant herbage of meadows with such instinctive care for their safety as to be difficult to find, except by accident. In the Western country the saying is, that an Indian can hide behind three blades of grass: the hiding capabilities of a tuft of grass is best illustrated by the screening of a Bobolink's nest, not only from observation, but from actual search. The female is said to employ some artifice in arranging the spires of grass about the structure. In New England she commences to lay about the first of June, and lays four or five eggs, bluish white marked with irregular chocolate-brown spots.

Before the summer season is over, the former jolly, handsome fellow assumes the shabby dress of his mate; and, as though ashamed of himself, he takes his journey south with his numerous progeny, and travels mostly by night during the migration, to elude observation; and by the latter end of August, or the first of September, the final *clink-link-a-link* is heard, and he is seen no more until the return of spring. On reaching the Southern States he assumes the names of Reed-bird and Rice-bird, and there grows fat and lazy on the abundance of the autumn harvests of rice and oats. It is there that the non-musical portion of Bob's friends, and his injured enemies, join forces; while shot-guns, cannon, and all sorts of weapons for extermination, are brought into use. Then sad slaughter comes; and the shot-riddled innocents hang head downwards, voiceless, in the fowl market-places.

It appears that the breeding-places of the Bobolinks are in the more northerly latitudes, and that they merely migrate South for the purpose of finding more abundant food and a more congenial climate.

Robert o' Lincoln is one of the few birds which may be transferred from field to cage, and, in the process, lose none of his sprightly ways and inspiring song. Put him in some small, rusty old cage, so confining that he can only step from perch to floor, and let him be thrust into some dark corner of a narrow, dingy room, it all matters not to him: his

"Bob-o-link, Bob-o-link,
Spink, spank, spink,"

is sure to be heard, given with the same vim as though he entertained a king in a palace, or were free to swing

"On briar and weed,
Near to the nest of his little dame,
Over the mountain-side or mead."

In his wild state, during the spring and summer seasons, the Bobolink subsists almost wholly on insects; later in the season the food is seeds and grain: he is, however, not in the least a dainty fellow, but will thrive and grow stout on the

poorest of foods. When caged, the principal seeds given him are the canary and unhulled rice mixed; as the canary-seed is very fattening, too much of it should not be given him: and, when he is noticed to be in a gouty condition, the canary-seed should be withdrawn, and only the unhulled rice fed. He has a most voracious appetite, and overeating is the cause of all his diseases: therefore, when giving him his daily seeds, feed only in small quantities. He enjoys all the physical comforts you may offer, accepts greedily any dainties, tumbles lazily into the bath-tub, rolls out again in a seemingly contented frame, and sings himself dry in the sunniest spot he can find. Then he ploughs through the gravel, finds a piece that he thinks is heavy enough to hold down that last too solid luncheon, swallows it, then sings again.

Time seems very precious to the Bobolink; he makes the most of every moment: he eats many hearty meals during the day, and each one is apparently enjoyed more than its predecessor: but, when he is not eating, he is singing.

The chief ailment to guard against is gluttony, — his habits of eating: if too much and too rich food is given him, it will interfere with his song, and render him fit only for the cook's hands. The Bobolink, when caged, cannot possibly obtain the exercise which is necessary to keep him from growing fat: and, therefore, the simplest food, and no dainties, should be given. He will obtain supply enough from the plain food to make up for any deficiency in the dainties. A good-sized cage should be given him, and a plentiful supply of gravel furnished.

The daily bath should not be neglected; because, with all his lazy habits, Robert is an extremely clean bird, and delights in a fresh dress every day. He is not a fit inmate for an aviary; because, with his love of eating, he would quickly starve the other inmates out of prison.

For breeding purposes he is rarely used; and, until the farmers find a method of partly exterminating his almost numberless race, he will probably be allowed to choose his own native breeding-place.

The cheap cost of the Bobolink, combined with his sociable manners and charming song, certainly render him a very attractive cage-bird: but his very numbers, and domesticated habits, when wild, guard him against trapping for this purpose: he is rarely seen caged in the country villages or towns. What need of caging one when before every house a whole chorus, continually changing, is heard day after day? In the city bird-shops they may always be found, and are always greeted as old friends when the country folk pay a visit to the town.

Many amusing mistakes are made by the change of plumage of the Bobolink, and many people who only know him in his spring suit are surprised at his comparatively shabby condition when seen in his winter garb.

An old friend, who supposed himself to be a bird-fancier, was induced to buy one in this condition of plumage: and although he insisted that the bird was a linnet, — an absurd mistake, by the way, — he finally bought him, and, because the bird did not sing in two days, opened the window, and permitted the bird to fly: thus losing a fine songster, to say nothing of a most delicious meal.

It was some time before the earlier naturalists could be induced to accept the theory that the male Bobolinks changed their plumage and resembled the females in the autumn; although they could not, at the same time, account for the heartless conduct of the males in deserting their mates, and seeking unknown regions.

Robert o' Lincoln's song has touched responsive chords in many a poet's heart, and very musical is a verse from Hill's "The Bobolink:" —

"Gayest songster of the spring!
Thy melodies before me bring
Visions of some dream-built land,
Where, by constant zephyrs fanned,
I might walk the livelong day,
Embosomed in perpetual May.
Nor care nor fear thy bosom knows,
For thee a tempest never blows;
But, when our Northern summer's o'er,
By Delaware's or Schuylkill's shore
The wild rice lifts its airy head,
And royal feasts for thee are spread.
And, when the winter threatens there,
Thy tireless wings yet own no fear,
But bear thee to more southern coasts,
Far beyond the reach of frosts."



The English Nightingale.

THE ENGLISH NIGHTINGALE.

PROBABLY no known song-bird has been so lauded and praised as this master of all songsters. His plain colors are not in the least attractive, but his magnificent voice has no equal. Although very unpretending in color, and insignificant in size, he is universally known as the "King of songsters." Each class of song-birds has its special admirers, and each class is heard with pleasure as long as the Nightingale remains silent. Some of the numerous favorites are admired for the beautiful tone, others for the softness and purity of the voice, and still others for their delightful trills and warbles. The Nightingale combines all these charming qualities, and adds more; for he seems to monopolize all the perfections of melody and voice.

The Nightingale measures about six inches and a half in length. The whole of the upper part is reddish brown; the breast a dull white, shading into brown; and the throat and belly pale gray; the tail is reddish brown, long and rounded.

The Nightingale is met with over the whole continent of Europe, from Sweden to the Mediterranean, and over a large portion of Central Asia as far north as the middle of Siberia. He also visits North-western Africa in the course of his migrations. Woods, groves, and leafy forests, in the immediate vicinity of water, afford the favorite retreats of these most musical, most melancholy songsters. In such localities they live, each pair within its own especial domain, which, although small, is jealously guarded and boldly defended from all intrusion. Some parts of Southern Europe are especially frequented by these delightful birds. Spain, in particular, is extremely fortunate in this respect; and in certain districts their enchanting voices are heard from every bush and hedge. The declivities of Sierra Morena may be literally described as an extensive Nightingale garden.

The flight of the bird is undulatory; but, though light and rapid, it is rarely sustained beyond a short distance. That these birds, however, are capable of great exertion while on the wing, must be evident to any one who has witnessed the endeavors of two contending rivals in love-matters to drive each other from the field.

No sooner have the Nightingales arrived at their nesting-places in Europe, about the middle of April, than their songs are to be heard almost incessantly. Some pour forth their trilling notes through the long, bright night, just as the American Mocking-birds whistle during the moonlight nights of spring-time and early summer; but generally they sing only in the daytime, except during the breeding season, when the desire to please and attract their mates renders the male birds excited and restless. The nest, built in some hollow in the ground, or in the roots or stump of a tree, is made of leaves, dried grass, bits of bark and roots, and lined with finer grass and horsehair loosely put together. There are five eggs in a nest, and only

one nest in a season, unless the eggs or the young get destroyed, in which case there is a second laying. The moulting season commences in July, after which, when the birds are in new, full plumage, the autumn migrations begin. These journeyings are accomplished in families or small parties, the birds flying with great rapidity to very distant countries. In April they re-appear in Europe, the males about two weeks in advance of the females, and at once seek their former haunts, and greet the old homes in joyous strains.

The Nightingale is easily captured with a trap. When taken from it, his first food should be of the richest quality. He should be carefully fed by hand the first few days, in order to accustom him to the new kinds of food in confinement. The birds caught in the early spring are preferable to those caught later: as they become quicker accustomed to the cage, and sing during more months in the year. The song of the Nightingale has been beautifully described in all languages. When wild, his vocal superiority over all other songsters of the grove is easily apparent. When challenged to a contest, he will fill a whole valley with his varied and beautiful lays, full of the richest melodies. The song of a fine Nightingale includes twenty-four different strains. His enchanting floods of music are well described by Buffon as follows:—

“He commences with a half fearful prelude, in low, undecided notes, as if trying the capabilities of the instrument, and intent on arresting the attention of the hearers. By degrees he becomes more decided, his courage and his inspiration increase, and soon the full harmonies of his incomparable throat are poured forth,—sonorous bursts, light, hovering shakes and trills, in which ease and purity are united; a subdued inward murmur, whose place in the scale the ear seeks in vain, but which is all the better adapted for a background to the clear, distinct notes; runs, as rapid as lightning, uttered with amazing power, and often even with a tasteful ruggedness; mournful cadences, hardly separable from one another, yet full of expression; enchanting, penetrating tones, the veritable sighs of love and pleasure which rush from the heart, and speak to the heart, so that the heart overflows with emotions, and sinks in delightful languor. In the passionate tones, it is as impossible to mistake the expression of the feelings of love, as not to detect in the more artful, though perhaps less expressive, strains, the desire to entertain and please his mate, or to celebrate his victory over some jealous rival of his happiness and fame. The notes already heard are enjoyed again in the echo which hovers about the ear, undisturbed by any new impression; and, if the admired passage be not repeated when the bird recommences his song, it is replaced by another so beautiful as to efface the wish for a repetition of the first.”

One chief reason why the Nightingale surpasses all other birds in song is, that he sings at night. While all other song-birds are silent, he sings at the highest pitch of his strength, and in a voice which is rivalled by no other; while he far excels all other birds in the flute-like quality of the voice, and in the uninterrupted duration of the warble, which sometimes lasts twenty seconds. It has been ascertained that the Nightingale's voice may be heard at the distance of a mile, which is as far as the human voice can reach. It is remarkable that so loud and clear a voice can come from so small a bird, but it has been demonstrated that the larynx of the Nightingale is proportionately stronger than that of any other bird.

There is a great difference in the voices of Nightingales, just the same as in a great many classes of song-birds. This difference cannot be easily accounted for: it may be that the teaching of the inferior-singing Nightingales has been defective; in other cases, where the Nightingale is reared in forests where various song-birds abound, he has been excited by rivalry or jealousy to perfect his own song to the highest degree: and these peculiarities may be transmitted from generation to generation. The same conditions of rivalry do not exist in all the different parts of the world which the Nightingale inhabits, therefore there is the difference in the voices of birds of the same species which grow up under different circumstances. This rivalry of the choice songsters extends to the small districts where they are trapped, and bird-lovers of one district may claim a superiority for the birds of their own country over those of a neighboring one. Many discussions have arisen as to the relative merits of the English Nightingale and the American Mocking-bird. It is admitted that both birds are the leading representatives in song of the countries which they represent. Perhaps the discussion will never be fully decided: for it is almost impossible to compare the songs of the two birds, they are so unlike in style. The Nightingale probably rivals the Mocking-bird in the power, brilliancy, and quality of the natural notes: but, while a mimic in a small degree, he cannot bear comparison with the Mocking-bird in this respect. As the styles of the songs are so widely different, it would, perhaps, be as well to allow them to stand, each as a representative of a style peculiarly his own, and not bring them into competition.

A Nightingale is often induced to sing in confinement by the jealousy created by being hung near some other constant good singer. The rivalry thus created puts the king to his best efforts; and by this means he is kept in song many months in the year, when otherwise he would be silent.

The Nightingale, when kept in good health and spirits, remains in song about eight months of the year. The song is not sung with the same zeal throughout the entire period of singing: it is during the mating season the song of the bird is the most beautiful. In the wild state, owing to the migratory character of the bird, and the absence of song at certain seasons of the year, he is heard only about three months out of the twelve. The food of the Nightingale, when first caged, should be of the most nourishing kind possible. He is an exceedingly sensitive, nervous bird; and stimulating food is a necessity to him. The Nightingale paste, as given in "Recipes," is the best food. When first confined, he should also daily have in addition, for about two weeks, three or four meal-worms. Gradually add the regular prepared Mocking-bird food to the mixture, so that he may become accustomed to it. To feed nothing but the prepared food and carrot at first, would be the means of bringing on, perhaps, a fatal sickness. After he has been gradually induced to eat the prepared food, the mixture may be withdrawn: and ants' eggs, scalded until soft and swollen, should be daily added to the prepared food and carrot. The meal-worms should not be given too freely when he is accustomed to the prepared food; but two or three at a time, twice or three times each week, is sufficient for him. In addition to this, a great variety of other food may be given him. Currants thoroughly soaked, and placed on top of the food, are a healthy and attractive dish. Ripe berries or fruits in their seasons, may be frequently given as a change, although they should not be allowed to grow sour or stale while remaining in the cage. Of live

insects he is exceedingly fond; and spiders, grubs, or worms of any kind, are eagerly devoured by him. His appetite is enormous, and he will easily devour and digest as much food as a bird twice his size.

He is a very tender-footed bird: by this I mean that his feet, if not properly attended to, become easily diseased: therefore an abundance of dry, fresh gravel should be constantly kept in the bottom of the cage. His feathers are very soft, and become easily damaged from contact with the wires of the cage; and if, when first received, his plumage is damaged from being confined in a cage of too narrow limits, he should daily receive a shower-bath of tepid water. The perches should not be too close together, and kept far enough from the wires of his cage so that he may not break his tail-feathers. In countries where the bird's care is best understood, he is confined in a cage about 18 inches long, 8 inches deep, and 13 inches high. The back may be of wood; and, whether the top is of wood or wire, it should be lined with cloth; so the bird, in flying up, shall not injure his plumage. The bath should be freely given; as his plumage requires daily dressing and arranging, owing to its texture, and the ease with which it becomes soiled and spoiled if not frequently bathed.

The cage should be hung in a sunny exposure, free from all draughts of air: under these conditions the bird's life is prolonged. He is a much hardier bird than he is thought to be; and, if rich food is freely given, his chances of life are as good as those of any cage-bird.

The Nightingale breeds easily in confinement; and the principal objects which insure success are, plenty of room, quiet, and an abundance of egg-food, insects, and worms.

The diseases to which the Nightingale is subject are, chiefly, constipation, diarrhœa, colds, asthma, decline, or melancholy.

Constipation is caused by sour food, or feeding too much prepared food without any addition or change. The drooping appearance of the bird, and his constant uneasiness, betray this. Administer three or four drops of castor-oil in the beginning, and let his daily rations of worms be soaked in oil before being fed him. Feed an abundance of soaked ants' eggs, and green foods, until he is thoroughly cured. Too much prepared food should not be given until some time after the cure is assured.

Diarrhœa comes usually from filthy drinking-cups, to which particles of vegetable matter have adhered and grown poisonous. Owing to the abundance and changes of food which is given the Nightingale, the drinking-water easily becomes impure; for this reason frequent cleansing of the cups is absolutely necessary. Diarrhœa is noticed by the watery excrement. The bird should be put on food which consists of hard-boiled egg, grated carrot, and the prepared food in equal parts, the whole thoroughly sprinkled with maw-seed. Put a few drops of laudanum or paregoric in the drinking-water, and he will be relieved in a short time by this course of treatment. His food should afterwards be of the richest character.

Colds and Asthma result in hanging the bird in draughts of air. If taken in time, before the disease becomes too firmly seated, he may be cured: if, from neglect, the disease is allowed to continue, it is difficult and almost impossible to cure. Only the richest foods must be given; and the bird should be hung in a warm, dry

place, the cage being covered at night. Add glycerine and a small piece of rock-candy daily to his drinking-water.

Decline, or Melancholy, is caused, first, by neglect, or ignorance in feeding the bird: the ignorance consists in giving the bird only the plain prepared food with no change, which causes a gradual decline, or wasting away of the body. It may come, secondly, from natural causes during mating season, or from the absence of song-birds in the vicinity. The Nightingale is fond of rivalry; and birds, if hung in his neighborhood, are welcome friends. Rich food in abundance, and a little extra attention, are usually the remedies for this disease.

The Nightingale's feet require frequent attention, and should be examined at least once a week, and, if they have a dirty or clogged appearance, should be carefully cleaned, and bathed in warm water. Bathe afterwards with glycerine if the feet appear sore.

In the past three or four years the sale of these birds has greatly increased, because lovers of the grandest and sweetest bird-music have learned how to so care for the performer as to elicit from him most charming melodies. He has a natural song, and, like the American Mocking-bird, is also a mimic. His cage may hang by itself in a less frequented part of the bird-room; but, the more singers there are in the same room for him to contend with and surpass, the wider will be his range of voice.

When carefully attended to, the Nightingale will live in good health and song to the age of fifteen years.

THE ASS AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF KRILOV.

An Ass a Nightingale espied,
 And shouted out, "Holloa! holloa! good friend!
 Thou art a first-rate singer, they pretend:
 Now let me hear thee, that I may decide.
 I really wish to know — the world is partial ever —
 If thou hast this great gift, and art indeed so clever."

The Nightingale began her heavenly lays,
 Through all the regions of sweet music ranging,
 Varying her song a thousand different ways, —
 Rising and falling, lingering, ever changing,
 Full of wild rapture now, then sinking oft
 To almost silence, melancholy, soft,
 As distant shepherd's pipe at evening's close;
 Strewing the wood with lovelier music; there
 All nature seems to listen and repose;
 No zephyr dares disturb the tranquil air;
 All other voices of the grove are still,
 And the charmed flocks lie down beside the rill.

The shepherd like a statue stands, afraid
 His breathing may disturb the melody;

His finger, pointing to the harmonious tree,
Seems to say, "Listen!" to his favorite maid.

The singer ended; and our critic bowed
His reverend head to earth, and said aloud, —

"Now, that's so-so; thou really hast some merit:
Curtail thy song, and critics then might hear it.
Thy voice wants sharpness: but, if Chanticleer
Would give thee a few lessons, doubtless he
Might raise thy voice, and modulate thy ear;
And thou, in spite of all thy faults, may'st be
A very decent singer."

The poor bird

In silent modesty the critic heard,
And winged her peaceful flight into the air,
O'er many and many a field and forest fair.

Many such critics you and I have seen:
Heaven be our screen!

THE BLACKCAP.

This well-known forest musician, praised alike in poetry and prose, has been probably as much written about as the acknowledged king of songsters, — the Nightingale. His marvellous voice and imitations place him at once in the foremost rank of feathered songsters. He is best known as the "Mock Nightingale," and by enthusiastic Europeans is placed on an equal footing with the American Mockingbird. In many of the small villages of Germany, he, of all birds, is the favorite. Bechstein says of his song, "If his song have less volume and be not so distinct as that of the Nightingale, it is purer and more flute-like in its tone, more connected, and has almost as many varieties of notes."

It is surprising that so small a bird as the Blackcap is capable of uttering such a volume of song. When singing he sits perfectly still, and pours forth strain after strain, producing the most delightful musical climaxes.

The Blackcap is about five inches and three-quarters in length, of which the tail measures two inches and one-quarter. The beak is horn blue; the iris chestnut brown; the cheeks, and back of the neck, are light gray; the upper part of the body and wing-coverts ashen gray; the under part of the body very light gray, inclining to white on the throat and belly; the pen and tail feathers are dark brown, edged with the color of the back. The top of the head is surmounted by a round jet-black cap, from which he derives his name, and by which he may be easily distinguished from other birds. In Germany he is nicknamed "The Monk."

The female is a trifle larger than the male, and may be distinguished from him by the color of the cap, which is a chocolate brown: other parts are also tinged with brown.

The plumage of the Blackcap is very soft and silky, which accounts for the usual poor condition of the feathers when a large number are imported together.

The Blackcap has his home all over Europe, and migrates about the middle of September, being one of the first of European birds to migrate; for this reason they are kept in the bird-shops only at certain seasons of the year. In confinement the Blackcap will sing the greater part of the year, ceasing only during the migratory fever in March and September, and a short period during the moulting season, which may be in either July or August.

The chief requisite for keeping the Blackcap in song is, careful attention to his food, and the utmost cleanliness of his cage. "My Blackcap has not sung since I bought him," is a chronic complaint with the purchasers of these birds; and "I bought him on the recommendations of the number of books I have read about the superiority of his song," says another. "I believe it is a fraud to sell a dumb bird

for a large price!" ejaculates a third party. Certain it is, that, for an excellent songster, the Blackcap has given rise to more complaint than almost any other variety of cage-bird; and he is a constant subject of communication between bird buyers and sellers. The bird's silence is easily accounted for; as, unless the Blackcap is tenderly cared for and looked after, he certainly will not sing. A greater variety of food must be given him than almost any other kind of bird. If a few precautions are observed, he will sing as readily as any bird, and once in song will remain so.

In his native woods he feeds altogether on caterpillars, flies, and insects, and is also fond of the various wild berries which abound. This should not be forgotten when he is caged: to feed him simply on the regular Mocking-bird food is not sufficient; he must have in addition a varied diet of fruit, insects, or berries, which should be always kept in store for him. When the proper conditions are observed, and a little more attention than is commonly given cage-birds is paid him, he will thrive in contentment, and will live to be twelve or sixteen years of age, singing nearly constantly. The Blackcap is an unusually clumsy bird, considering his small size; and as he hops along the bottom of his cage, with his body almost touching the ground, his awkward movements are surprising. His cage should be cleaned daily, and a plentiful supply of dry gravel should be given him; as one of the bird's chief ailments is swelling of the feet, which is always caused by inattention, and neglect to properly clean them. When the cage is not carefully sanded, the bird's feet become clogged; and a hardened mass gradually grows on them, which, if not attended to, will cause the feet to swell, and in the course of time utterly ruin them. When the first sign of dirt or clogging is noticed, the bird should be carefully caught, and the lumps of dirt softened in lukewarm water: after thoroughly softening, they must be carefully removed, not pulled off. The feet should then be carefully dried: and an application of glycerine should be made, in order to remove any soreness of broken skin which may have occurred in the operation.

The Blackcap is also subject to a disease closely resembling consumption in the human being. It is a gradual wasting away, or decline. He may be noticed sitting on his perch, with ruffled feathers, and his head under his wing, and at times eating an enormous amount of food. This is the result of an unnatural diet, where no change of food has been given, which impairs the digestive powers. The most effectual remedy is, to put a rusty nail in his drinking-water, and force him to swallow a spider, which acts as a purgative, and, as soon as any perceptible recovery is noticed, to change the food as much as possible.

Epilepsy or paralysis is caused by want of exercise: when the bird is attacked by it, dip him once or twice in the coldest water procurable, and allow him the run of a larger cage than he has been used to. This disease sometimes terminates fatally, although, when carefully attended to, may be cured.

The Blackcap is usually fond of his daily bath; and, when it is regularly indulged in, he usually enjoys his full complement of feathers: but, when the bath is not taken, it is often the case, owing to the softness of his plumage, that his feathers are broken, and have a disordered appearance. In this case he should be showered daily for a week with lukewarm water.

His regular food should be the Mocking-bird food, as prepared for all soft-bill birds. His bill of fare outside of this is almost inexhaustible, and any thing new in

the way of dainties is always welcomed by him: he is epicurean in his tastes, and will be apt to sulk if his whims are not gratified. In the different seasons he may be fed on insects, beetles, caterpillars, or spiders. A stock of meal-worms should be kept for him. Ants' eggs soaked in boiling water until they swell may be placed, a few at a time, in his prepared food daily: common dried currants soaked in the same way may be at times substituted for the ants' eggs. Fresh berries of all kinds, and fresh fruits or green vegetables, are relished by him. It is an easy matter for any one to obtain some of the above-mentioned foods, as it should be borne in mind that change of food is necessary for him.

When the proper food is furnished, although the trouble of feeding and attention is somewhat greater than is usually the case of the average cage-bird, he will not belie his reputation as a song-bird, and will fully justify all the praises that have been written of him.

The Blackcap requires a somewhat larger cage than the Canary; the best one being the brass cage $10 \times 13 \times 15$, or the wood frame, tinned-wire one, size 9×14 .

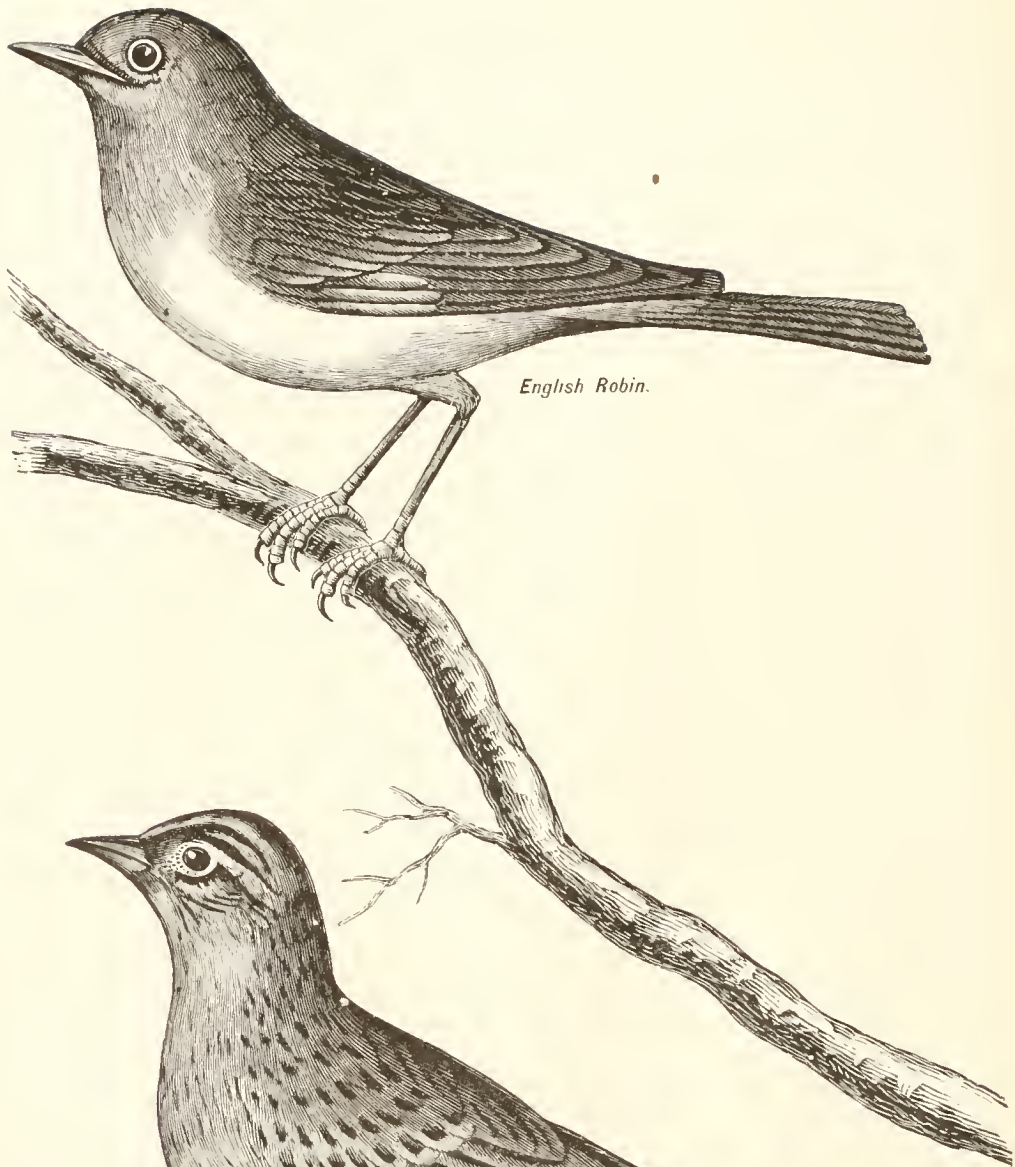
SONG.

I never heard the herald Lark
 Pour forth his matin lay,
 As, rising from the shadows dark
 Into the golden day,
 Up, up he mounts on tireless wing,
 Bearing his tune-ful offering.

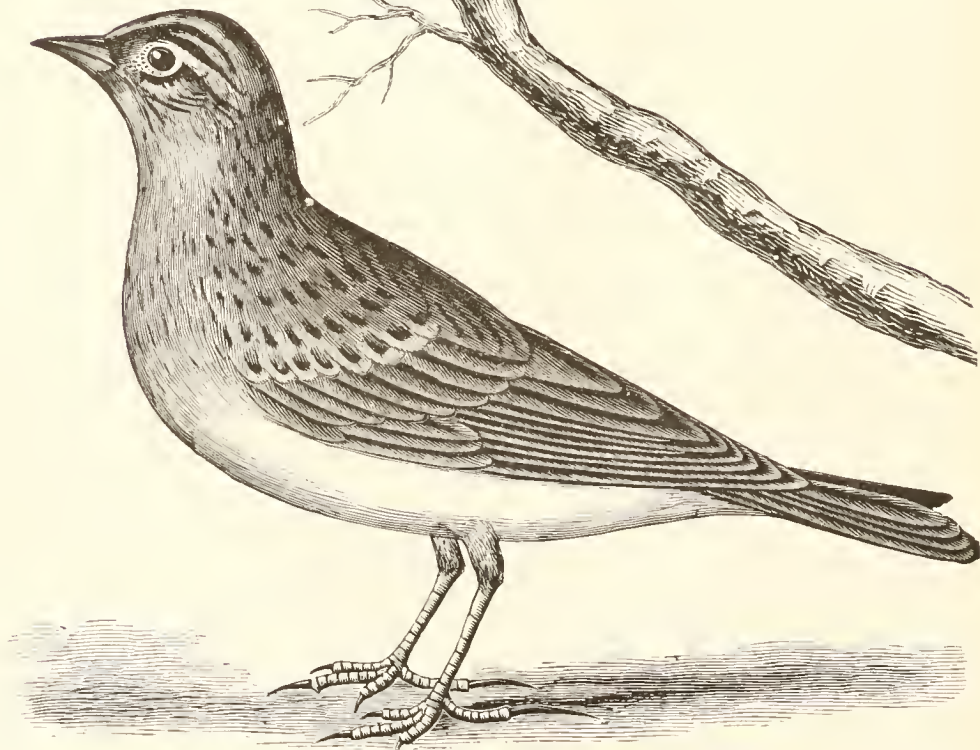
I never heard the Nightingale,
 Deep hid within the grove,
 Trill out his song o'er hill and vale,
 In ecstasy of love,
 Till all the rustling leaves are still,
 And softer runs the list'ning rill.

Yet, hearing thee, I seem to hear
 The Lark at dawn rejoice,
 And in the gloaming, silver-clear,
 The Nightingale's sweet voice;
 And unawares the quick tears start,
 Such perfect rapture fills my heart.

W. W. CALDWELL.



English Robin.



European Skylark.

SKYLARKS AND WOODLARKS.

THE Skylark, a bird about which so many poets, good and bad, have written, is a common-looking little fellow, about six inches in length, and, like a majority of the most noted songsters, very unpretending in color. The beak is dark brown above, and pale yellow brown at the base: the feathers at the top of the head are dark brown edged with paler brown, and, being rather longer than those on the rest of the body, form a crest, which the bird elevates at pleasure, but chiefly when in full song. The cheeks are pale brown. The upper part of the body is varied with three shades of brown: the centre of every feather being darkest, and shading off to the outer edge, giving the bird a spotted appearance. The tail is brown, with white outside feathers; the throat and upper part of breast pale brown, streaked with darker brown: and the belly a pale yellowish tint. The legs are strong: the hind-claw is the longest, and very straight. This peculiar formation of the foot is an easy way for an amateur to distinguish the bird.

The Skylark is an inhabitant of most parts of Europe, and is also found in Asia and Africa, and being a tough, hardy bird, and able to withstand the hardships of a bleak winter, is found in countless numbers throughout the parts he inhabits. There is certainly no cage-bird so universally kept in Europe as the Skylark. No matter whether in a rude box-cage he hangs before the lowly cabin of some poor peasant, or in a gilded cage he swings in some narrow, foggy London street, he seems perfectly contented, and pours forth his joyous melody in an endless stream. His song is especially esteemed for its wonderful power and brilliancy. To be heard and enjoyed to the fullest extent, it must be heard on a clear morning, when he rises to loftiest height, on pinions unconfined. As he mounts skyward, he performs an entire original opera, wonderful in its diversity. He is the only performer required, his scope in music being seemingly unlimited, his small pipe pouring forth every sound that can be musically expressed. He is, in fact, a grand church-organ in a condensed form. His first flight commences in lively music, and is gradually deepened into the more serious passages, his voice being modulated as he ascends. As he rises higher and higher, and distance softens the notes, the music seems to vary and become mellow, until at his utmost height, and a mere speck in the heavens, one can almost imagine himself listening to the mellow trills of some far-off, aged, soft-noted instrument. The old saying, "Distance lends enchantment to the view," may be in the case of the Skylark changed to "Distance lends enchantment to the hearing." The Lark performs his grand *finale* as he descends, ceasing almost entirely when almost to the ground. He is most appropriately named by a well-known poet, "the musical cherub." The song of the Skylark is peculiar to itself,

and is made up of a variety of sweet notes uttered in quick succession, to which he keeps time by the vibrations of his wings.

The Lark's nest is built on the ground, hidden in a mass of flowers or thick grass: and he always approaches it stealthily, an act in strong contrast to his bold flight. The eggs are four or five in number, of a grayish color speckled with brown. The mother of a brood of young is not easily frightened away, and may be caught by the hand before she is forced from the nest.

The Skylark does not perch in trees, but rests on the bare ground. The peculiar shape and length of the claws was a matter of inquiry among naturalists, as he does not use them for scratching. The nest is liable to be injured, placed, as it is, in the grass: and the parent birds use their claws to move the eggs to a place of safety. The length of the claws enables the bird to walk with much greater ease through the grass, acting on the same principle as a snow-shoe on the foot of a man.

The Skylark is probably the hardiest cage-bird known: true to his joyous nature, he is happy in all sorts of weather, and contented with almost any kind of food. The richest food which can be given him, and in which he delights, are insects of all kinds: he will also feed on seeds and oats, of which he is very fond. His principal food should be the same as for all soft-bill birds. — Mocking-bird food and raw, grated carrot: and a variety of fresh vegetables should always be given him. He is very fond of them: and as they serve as a good change, and keep him in good song, they should be freely given. Of all birds of passage, he is the earliest to arrive, and, owing to his varied bill of fare, can subsist on most any thing, even should the coldest weather set in.

From the foregoing it may be seen that the Skylark is a most desirable cage-bird, easily cared for, naturally very tame, and one of the best and most delightful of songsters. If taken from the nest, and placed in a room where other birds in full song may be heard, he easily acquires their notes. It is asserted by one of the best authorities, that a Skylark hung in a room with a Nightingale had learned his song to perfection, and whistled it in addition to his own natural notes. The young Larks when taken from the nest are easily reared, and make the best cage Larks: as they are very tame when reared by hand. When taken from the nest, the young Larks should be fed on bread and milk mixed with a little poppy or maw seed: if ants' eggs can be procured, they would be preferable.

The female Skylark is somewhat smaller than the male, and is distinguished from him by larger and more numerous dark spots on the back and breast: the ground-color on her breast being much lighter than on the male bird.

Skylarks may be easily bred in confinement, owing to their natural tameness. They should be given a large room, with an abundance of sand. A quantity of dry grass and hair should be given them, from which to construct a nest. With these materials they will build, first scooping out a hollow in which they make the nest. The female lays twice a year four or five gray eggs spotted with brown: the period of incubation is from fourteen to eighteen days, and the young birds are hatched out about the first of May. At this period the parent birds should be given plenty of meal-worms, insects, poppy-seed, and crushed oats, or crushed hemp and barley groats, or bread-crumbs: these should be varied with the vegetable diet, such as water-cress, lettuce, or cabbage, and lean meat chopped into fine pieces. The above

food should be given to all Larks, whether they are breeding or not : as it improves the song, makes them livelier, and keeps them free from diseases. An abundance of gravel and a sod also should be given. The Lark is a bird which never bathes : he dusts himself in the same manner as barnyard fowl, and, when any degree of cleanliness is observed, is remarkably free from insects. He should always have some fine sand in his cage for this purpose : fresh sand should be put in the cage at least once every two days.

If good song is desired, the Lark should be caged : as he is more apt to sing at his best than when allowed the freedom of a room : if kept in a room, particular care should be taken as to cleanliness ; as he is sure to get his feet entangled in such substances as hair, string, etc., which would occasion the loss of his claws, or cause lameness and disease in the feet.

The usual and best cage for the Skylark is peculiar in shape, and specially made for him : it is a cottage-shaped structure, with a semicircular front revolving on a pivot. A piece of cloth is stretched across the top of the cage. The Lark in confinement does not forget his natural desire to soar, and for this reason the cloth is used to prevent his injuring himself. The revolving front should be always furnished with a fresh sod, on which the Lark delights to roam, seeming at home, and upon which his best efforts are heard. Perches are not necessary, and should never be put in the cage.

He will pace from one end of the cage to the other, stretched to his full height, with fluttering wings, pouring forth his song, and seemingly as contented as if roaming his own native heath. When the weather permits, he should be hung outdoors, as it seems to enliven him ; and, as he is not so susceptible to colds as other cage-birds, this may be freely done without injury to him. A good Skylark probably remains in song longer than any other wild bird known.

The Woodlark is about three-fourths the size of the Skylark, and bears a striking resemblance to him in color and habits. He is not so hardy a bird as the Skylark, being used to warmer climates. His song, according to some authors, is superior to the Skylark ; and he is oftentimes rated as second to the European Nightingale. The song is very flute-like and melancholy. He is rather shy, and does not like to sing when in company. It is therefore best to always hang him outdoors.

Woodlarks are not as numerous as Skylarks, and are not so well known ; but, when the song is once heard, they are acknowledged the equals of the more general favorite. The Woodlark perches, contrary to the habit of the Skylark, and sings in confinement only when perched. In his wild state he sings when almost out of sight on outstretched wing, oftentimes warbling for an hour in this position.

His food and treatment are identical with those of the Skylark. The diseases to which Larks are subject are usually the same that affect all soft-bill birds, and the treatment should be the same. They are subject to one special disease of the skin : a part or the whole of the body is puffed up by an accumulation of air beneath the skin ; this is easily remedied by pricking the skin with a needle to let the air out.

The square cages suitable for them should measure 8×10 or 9×14 , and are usually made of tinned wire and black walnut.



The Song Thrush.

THE SONG THRUSH.

THE members of the Thrush family number about one hundred varieties, and inhabit all parts of the globe. Of the entire number, probably the Song Thrush is the best known: he is a kindly, intelligent-looking fellow, who pours forth his mellow song with as much vigor in his rude latticed cage before the hut of the poor peasant as when free to fly over quiet glebes or in shady wood. There is no bird which has the affectionate regard of the poorer classes of bird-lovers so fully as the Song Thrush. Added to his great powers of song are his hardy qualities and handsome mottled plumage.

The Song Thrush measures about eight inches and a half in length. The upper part of the body is a rich olive brown; the throat light yellow, with a black stripe down each side; the sides of the neck and breast light reddish yellow, covered with numerous dark-brown heart-shaped spots; the belly is white, with dark-brown oval spots; the outer wing-feathers have orange spots on the tips: the inner wing-feathers are light orange. In the female several little streaks are substituted for the black lines on the throat; the breast is a pale whitish yellow; and the orange spots on the wing-feathers are smaller than in the male. Thrushes build in small pine or fir trees, and prefer to build in the neighborhood of a stream or brook. The nest is formed of fine twigs or roots, and lined with mud. The female lays from three to five eggs, and, when wild, rears as many as three broods in a season.

The Song Thrush is the earliest breeder of all British birds, which accounts for his commencing to warble so early in the year: the songs of all birds in a state of nature are called forth by the impulses of courtship: and they are, of course, nothing more than the outpourings of love.

It is said in general, that the notes of soft-billed birds are finely toned, mellow, and plaintive: those of the hard-billed species, sprightly, cheerful, and rapid. This difference proceeds from the construction of the vocal organs. As a larger pipe of an organ produces a deeper and more mellow-toned note than a small pipe; so the windpipe of the Nightingale or of the Thrush, which is wider than that of a Canary, sends forth a deeper and more mellow-toned note. Soft-billed birds also sing more from the lower part of the throat than the hard-billed species. This, together with the greater width of the tube of the soft-billed birds, fully accounts for their soft, round, mellow notes, compared with the shrill, sharp, and clear notes of the Canary and other hard-billed songsters.

The Thrush sings nearly the whole year, but in the spring his song is particularly fine: he is often called in England the Ousel. Tennyson refers to him in the lines, —

“From the woods
 Came voices of the well-contented doves,
 The Lark could scarce get out his note for joy,
 But shook his song together as he neared
 His happy home, the ground. To left and right
 The Cuckoo told his name to all the hills;
 The mellow Ousel fluted in the elm;
 The Redcap whistled; and the Nightingale
 Sang loud, as though he were the bird of day.”

Every one who has listened to the Song Thrush will agree with the poet's idea, that the song is mellow and its tones flute-like. There are many kinds of birds one may hear, and afterward feel that the song was incomplete, — something was needed to make it perfect; but listen to the Thrush, and, ere he has finished, you are impelled to exclaim, What perfectness! It is a most satisfactory performance; and the only thing one can desire is, that the bird repeat, and repeat again, his inspiring, restful, heaven-bestowed melody.

“There is a blithe, bluff heartiness,” writes Swaysland, “about the song of the Thrush, that carries with it a certain feeling of rusticity, which makes it peculiarly attractive in a town, bringing, as it does so forcibly, remembrances of those green fields and shady hedgerows where, beside some rippling stream, he builds his nest.”

The flight of the Song Thrush is remarkable for its swiftness and grace; and the birds are very adroit in hopping over the surface of the ground, or climbing about the trees, aided by their wings. They are capable of springing with remarkable facility to a distant branch. Their sight is so keen as to enable them to detect the smallest insect at a great distance; and their sense of hearing so delicate as to warn them of the approach of danger long before it has been perceived by other inhabitants of their native woods, who at once seek safe shelter when they hear the warning cry of their more acute and vigilant companions. To this superior sagacity is, no doubt, attributable the eager desire exhibited by Thrushes to investigate any new or striking object: they, however, take good care to keep at a safe and respectful distance, even while carrying on their examination with the most eager attention. While they are such active birds, unlike most birds they do not accompany their notes with any description of movement or gesticulation, but sit perfectly quiet and almost motionless during the whole song. One male has no sooner perched himself on a conspicuous branch, and commenced singing, than he is answered by all those in the neighborhood; as they hurry to the spot to join in the performance, and share the admiration they evidently expect it will excite.

When caged, he is deservedly one of the greatest favorites, especially with the foreign bird-fanciers, his beautiful song bringing to mind the scenes and sounds of the old-country wildwoods. The first inhabitant of a bird-shop which a freshly arrived English or Irish emigrant is sure to seek is his favorite Song Thrush, or Mavis as he is familiarly called. The traveller will relate new and fabulous stories of his powers of song, and the cage tenanted by one of his favorites is certain to receive a dainty from his hands.

It oftentimes is possible in the crowded tenement districts of a large city to see a Song Thrush hanging before the window, night and day, in all sorts of weather, the

roof of the cage forming his only protection. His hardiness is proverbial, and his remarkable constitution seems capable of enduring any degree of cold. His melodious voice will delight whole streets by its loudness and pleasing variety: and, while the voice is very loud, it is always clear and agreeable; in this respect the Song Thrush when caged cannot be equalled.

In a wild state the bird subsists on berries of various kinds, and is a greedy devourer of almost any variety of insect food. One of his chief delights is that of cracking a cockle on a stone, and dexterously withdrawing the meat, which is a delicious morsel for him.

When caged, the prepared food is the bird's regular diet, subject to the changes as given for all soft-bill birds. The changes of diet, and the remedies for diseases, are the same as those of the Mocking-bird.

A number of small pebbles or stones should be placed in the cage, to supply the want of the cockles which he enjoys cracking in his wild state. He will pick up a pebble in his beak, and beat a tattoo with amusing rapidity on the bottom and against the wires of his cage.

The cage should be roomy, twenty-four to thirty inches long; and, if the bird is accustomed to remain outdoors, he should have all sides of the cage except the front protected. With this precaution the cage may be permitted to hang outdoors at all seasons, except the most severe.

With even common care and attention the Thrush will live in good health and song to the age of ten or twelve years.

THE EUROPEAN BLACKBIRD.

This is a deservedly popular bird with all classes of bird-lovers, and one which combines with his own sweet natural song most remarkable powers of imitation. The Bullfinch has a great rival in the Blackbird; and, if the latter were more widely trained, he would, no doubt, surpass even the perfection of trained song supposed to be attained only by the Bullfinch.

The description of the male Blackbird's plumage is easily written: it is black throughout, and shines with a beautiful velvety lustre. The beak is an inch long, and almost black until the bird is two years old; and then it becomes a brilliant orange, showing in a marked manner against the jet-black plumage of the body: the eyelids are also of the same brilliant color, and surround a bright, full brown eye. He is ten inches in length, and well proportioned.

The female Blackbird is so differently marked from the male as to lead most persons to suspect that they are an entirely different species. The head, neck, and back are dark brown: the throat and breast are rust color; the belly pale brown. The Blackbird is a member of the Thrush family, and is often called the Black Thrush, and greatly resembles the Song Thrush in many of his habits.

The Blackbird is very shy in his wild state, and is not easily trapped: the favorite birds of this class are the nestlings. If these are taken at an early age, and carefully reared, they become practiced musicians, and will not only imitate the songs of other birds placed within hearing, but will pipe operatic songs in a perfect manner.

Blackbirds are very intelligent, and their devotion to their young is remarkable. A pair oftentimes succeeds in driving away a cat which attempts to devour a nest of their young. They also have, in a measure, the cunning and mischief of the Crow; although they are not so destructive to the farmer.

Many amusing anecdotes are told of the Blackbird's singular attachment for animals: he readily becomes attached to the house dog or cat; and, although the latter always has one eye on the pet Canary, he never seems to think that his friend the Blackbird would make a more substantial meal. The bird will peck at the cat's tail, and take a ride in perfect safety on the dog's back, and will battle with any intruder who may dispute him in these acquired rights.

The natural song of the Blackbird is very flute-like and melodious, and, though not so varied as the Song Thrush's melody, is more rich and mellow. He commences his song very early in the morning, and sings late in the evening; and it is said that he is a rival of the famous Mocking-bird as a night songster. They appear to put forth all their efforts during the continuance of a rain-storm, and at no other time is

the Blackbird heard to whistle so well. Would it not be well, then, to have a cage arranged with a sprinkler attachment, so, when the Blackbird alighted on his perch, the flood would pour down upon him?

In addition to his qualities as a songster, he forms a favorite dish for epicures; and Blackbird on toast, or within a crust, is as well known and delightful to some admirers as his charming song and playful ways are to others. He seems to have been a special favorite in olden times, when the rage for dainties in the shape of fricasseed birds' brains and tongues was at its height. It is said, that, when this absurd mania was in full sway in Italy, the Blackbirds were fed on grapes and other rich fruits, so that their delicious flesh was still more delicately flavored. The Blackbird, when caged, is a very neat and attractive-looking fellow; and, without laying claim to gaudy plumage, his two simple, striking colors and trim shape give him a very "dressy" appearance.

He is a hardy bird, as his early life spent in the fields through winter and summer tends to make him so. When caged, this training is at all times apparent; and, like the mischievous boy, he is never so much at home as when outdoors. Hang your Blackbird outdoors, and he will quickly make himself heard throughout the house as well as up and down the street. Like the Thrush, he is capable of enduring all sorts of weather: and if the careless owner forgets to cover the cage to protect him from the driving storm, or leaves him hanging outdoors all night, it does not appear to affect him; the next day he will sing as well as ever, and look his master in the eye with a don't-do-it-again expression. He is an especial favorite with the English bird-lovers, and his homely wicker cage may be observed hanging beneath the window-sills of dozens of houses throughout all quarters of the larger cities. He appears to bear the same relation to the class of larger birds in England that the Mocking-bird bears to the American birds. His powers of mimicry, although not as great as those of the Mocking-bird, are very well developed. He will intermix with his song the Rooster's crow and the Hen's cackle; and it is even said that he can successfully imitate the dog's bark, although this seems to be somewhat out of his line. The Blackbirds which have been reared by hand from the nest are the only ones capable of performing these imitations: as their early associations were away from the old birds, and where they were deprived of hearing the natural song. If taken from the nest before they are able to fly, and carefully reared, the training may be developed into remarkable results. In training the Blackbird to pipe a song, proceed in the same manner as indicated for the Bullfinch; the natural whistle being the better way, although his strong, melodious voice is well fitted to copy exactly the notes of a flute. In Germany and England shoemakers and artisans who have to perform their labors at home, oftentimes while away a weary hour, and add profit to their industry, by teaching a young Blackbird to perform some galop or air from a comic opera. The Blackbird, unlike the Starling, does not mix in any harsh, guttural notes with his operas: as his own natural notes are of an entirely different nature from the Starling's. If he performs the song which has been taught him, and adds a few of his own notes as a finishing touch, the effect is all the more pleasing, and takes away the unpleasant feeling of hearing a too oft repeated good story. Blackbirds have been taught to pipe many of the airs which appear in the list of Bullfinch music. The Blackbird's voice bears no comparison to the Bullfinch's. The dreamy,

soft tone in the voice of the Bullfinch, which affords such great pleasure, is absent; and in its stead is heard the clear, mellow pipe, just like the notes of a well-played flute: and, although the two styles of music are widely different, each bird has his own class of admirers, who think that the music as performed by their own favorite is the best.

The Albino Blackbirds are a remarkable class. This freak of nature seems to favor the Blackbird more than any other known species, and the appearance of some of the members is quite puzzling. In some parts of Ireland the Albino, or White Blackbird, is held in great veneration; and, when one is seen in a flock, he is not allowed to be harmed: in fact, the religious superstition which protects birds of this class would prove dangerous to anybody who should be found guilty of catching one of the birds.

Sometimes the entire body is pure white: in other cases the wing or tail feathers only show the white. It is not related that the flesh of the White Blackbird is any more delicious or tender than his colored brother's; but it is certain that they are greatly sought for as cage-birds and specimens for museums.

English Blackbirds have become great favorites in America; and residents of foreign birth, who do not forget his pleasing song when he roamed the fields with which they were so well acquainted, admire him above any other imported cage-bird. He does not lose any of his pleasing notes when caged, and sings even more constantly during the year than when at liberty. Owing to the Blackbird's size, he should have as roomy a cage as possible, and ample bathing facility. In fine spring or summer weather he may always be hung outdoors; and then his cage should be covered, to protect him from the rays of the sun.

The Blackbird lives in confinement, when properly cared for, from eight to ten years. The trained birds of this class are not apt to forget their music; but, during the moulting season, it is better to whistle the air to them daily, so that they will remain perfect pipers.

The Albinos require the same care as the common Blackbird: only in the case of complete Albinism, or where the eyes are pink, the bird should be hung where a strong light will not reach him; as it would tend to weaken the eyes.

The food, care, and treatment for diseases, are the same as given for the Song Thrush.

THE STONE THRUSH.

This bird, although very little known as a cage-bird, is a splendid songster, and fairly rivals his better-known brother, the Brown Thrush. He inhabits but a limited portion of Europe, chiefly the southern parts, and rarely appears in the northern portions. He is commonly found in the mountainous or rocky districts, hence his name. Alpine travellers have often noted his handsome appearance, and have oftentimes been at a loss to find out his name, owing to his extreme rarity in a caged state.

In his amusing postures and movements he greatly resembles the Starling, and, like that bird, is also able to imitate the human voice, and to learn to distinctly pipe a complete tune.

The Stone Thrush is about seven inches and three-quarters in length, of which the tail measures two inches and three-quarters. The beak is black, with yellow corners, and about one inch long: the feet are very strong and black. The head and neck are grayish blue, lighter in old birds than in young ones. The upper part of the back is dark brown, sometimes clouded with a lighter tinge, the middle a beautiful white. The breast and belly are dark orange, the latter being spotted or clouded with white more or less distinctly according to the time of year. The vent is a pale yellowish red; the wing coverts darkish brown, with white points; the quill-feathers very dark brown or blackish, the hinder ones somewhat lighter, whitish at the points, and having a narrow white border on the farther side: the tail dark yellowish red, with the two centre feathers grayish brown.

The female has the upper part of the body dark brown, the feathers being bordered with grayish white: the rump is rust colored, with a similar edge; the chin white; the front of the neck, and all the lower parts, a dirty orange, with brown and white wavy lines; the tail is somewhat lighter than that of the male.

When in a wild state the Stone Thrush digs under stones after worms, these being dainties in which he delights. His principal food when wild being insects, they must be freely given him when caged; as without them he is apt to become sick and waste away.

The Stone Thrush, when taken as a nestling, is remarkably docile and very playful: he becomes the tamest of cage-birds, and in the process of becoming tame loses none of his charms as a songster.

His natural song is remarkably melodious; and, while not so loud as the Brown Thrush's song, the variety is equally as great. The Stone Thrush may be safely recommended to any bird-lover who desires a night-songster, as he sings as freely by gas or lamp light as he does by daylight: he sings about ten months of the year. This bird is rarely caught by means of traps or limed twigs, but is taken from the

nest, and reared by hand. Only a few are imported; but, when one is introduced into a household, he immediately takes rank as one of the most delightful of pets.

His food in confinement should be the prepared Mocking-bird food; and he should have an abundance of insects and meal-worms, as it is on this class of food that he subsists when wild. A few berries in their season, and fruits of different kinds, should be given as a change; and these will generally keep him free from diseases.

He is naturally a strong, hardy bird, and in the summer season should be hung outdoors in the sunshine. Like all his class, he is fond of his daily plunge: he also delights to play with stones or pebbles, taking them in his beak, and hammering them on the bottom and sides of his cage. Such pebbles should be given with the gravel, which should be plentifully sprinkled on the bottom of his cage. He usually lives for ten years.

The regular wood-framed or brass Mocking-bird cages are the best for him. He is kept for sale in the bird-shops the entire year.

THE ENGLISH STARLING.

A MERRY-MAKING clown is our well-known English friend, made famous by writers of prose and verse.

Although the Starling's natural song cannot be classed with that of the Nightingale, he makes up for this deficiency by his numerous laughable tricks, his great tameness, and great power of mimicry. All points considered, he is one of the most attractive of cage-birds. As for a cage for him, it is not necessary: for, after being with you a few days, he is not satisfied unless he has the full run of the house; and you may rest assured every thing which comes under his sharp glance must pass the closest inspection. He is always a great favorite, and has been the subject of many good, bad, and indifferent stories. His glistening purple plumage gives him a handsome appearance; but his walk as he goes across the floor cannot be considered studied or graceful, being a compound of a duck's waddle and the roll of the typical old salt.

His roguish eye flashes out the intelligence which he displays by his aptitude for learning to pipe entire tunes, he being the trained Bullfinch's great rival in this respect. He learns to talk also, and it is recorded that one has spoken sentences with as many as ten words in them.

He is probably one of the easiest kept cage-birds known, as his appetite is by no means as dainty as it is unlimited. He will eat almost any thing in the shape of bird-food; and, if put in an aviary with other birds, his greediness, if not satisfied with sufficient food, would tempt him to turn cannibal, and devour one of his mess-mates,—a trait of character which his intellectual talents and simple ways would not lead one to suspect. They live, however, very amicably when a lot are put in one cage together; and their antics are strange and very comical.

The Starling is about eight inches in length: the beak is one inch long, very slender and pointed, and pale yellow in color. The entire body is of a blackish cast, tinted with bright purple and green. The feathers of the head, and back of the neck, are tipped with reddish white, those on the back with a light rust color, and on the outer part of the body with clear white, which gives the bird a comely, speckled appearance. In the female the spots are larger than in the male, and the beak is of a brownish color.

The Starling inhabits all parts of Europe, from March until October, and breeds in large numbers, in almost any place on which a nest may be built. He considers the eaves of a house as much his property as a tree in the woods.

It is singular to watch a flock of Starlings about to retire for the night: they will wheel about the thicket or spot which they have selected to settle on for the night

with great accuracy; suddenly, as if by a note of command, the whole flock turn their sides to the spectator, and, with a great whirring noise, the whole front and shape of the troop is altered. No body of well-trained soldiers could better wheel or countermarch than a regiment of Starlings.

They are very plucky birds, which becomes the war-like movements described; and it is related for a fact, that a cat, who ventured to attack a nest of young Starlings, was so pestered and annoyed by a troop which the male bird hastily summoned, that he was obliged to forego his tender meal, and run for safety.

In Germany the peasants treat the Starlings like domestic pigeons, taking the young from the nest before they are fledged; this induces the parent birds to breed as often as three and four times in a season: the last nest, however, is left undisturbed, so as to increase the stock, and induce the old birds to return to the same nest the following season. The same nest is used year after year, being cleaned out as soon as taken possession of.

A Starling, when caged, should be fed on the prepared Mocking-bird food, as given to all soft-billed birds. Of dainties he is extremely fond, and, if allowed to roam in the dining-room, will quickly display his epicurean taste by eating only the best, leaving the common food for the rest of the boarders. He will eat insects of all kinds, also fruit and grain: therefore it will be seen that his wants may be easily satisfied. A change of food is always desirable, and from the above varieties a change can be easily had.

He is an amphibious bird, and no other bird that I know of delights more in taking a bath. He is like the Newfoundland dog in his way of bathing: he will plunge in and duck around, and, when he comes out, seems to take pleasure in scattering the water as far as possible while shaking himself dry. He will stand for hours plucking himself and making his toilet, chattering and singing in the most amusing fashion.

The young Starlings are easily trained to whistle an opera-air: but, in order to do this, they should be kept in a room as free as possible from noises of any kind; as they are apt to mimic them, and mix them with the music. The air should be whistled once through five or six times daily, or, better still, be played on a bird-organ. They do not require so long a course of training as the Bullfinch, for they learn to pipe a complete air in two or three months. They often pipe two, and sometimes three, airs.

The Starling should have the roomiest of cages and an abundance of fresh gravel daily. If given any sort of attention, you may have an amusing, interesting companion, who will live for many years.

SATIN STARLINGS.

HERE is a race of birds with which, probably, one bird-fancier in one hundred is acquainted; and yet the Glossy Starlings are the most gorgeous cage-birds known. Words fail to show the brilliancy of the plumage, and the painter's brush cannot adequately represent it. The wonderful dark brilliant hues of which the plumage is composed reflect the rays of light like a cluster of diamonds. Added to all this gorgeoussness, the birds have the spirit of acute mischief and the usual high degree of intelligence in the Starling family. They are extremely hardy, and live in confinement longer than the average long-lived cage-bird. The entire family are natives of the different portions of Africa, a land which is noted for its brilliant-hued birds. Very little is known here of the bird in a caged state, although they have been successfully bred in various parts of Europe; but, when their lively dispositions and playful ways become better known, they will undoubtedly outrank many of the favorites of the present time.

There are four varieties of the Glossy Starlings, all noted for their flashing hues and splendor of color. In each class some one brilliant color predominates, while all the remaining colors blend with such effect that it is often difficult to tell at a distance just what the chief color is. Their dispositions connect them with the Starling family, and their colors with the Birds of Paradise: in fact, they seem to form a connecting-link between these two families.

While all parts of the countries to which these birds belong are enlivened by their presence, they take up their residence principally in rocky districts in the immediate vicinity of men's dwellings, where they disport themselves, and lend an embellishment to the tropical scenery which travellers are never weary of extolling. They are, without exception, lively, bold, and noisy in their demeanor, and always travel in large flocks, and live very sociably. They have, however, enemies among other classes of birds, with whom they live in a state of constant warfare. Their movements are light and active, and their dispositions exceedingly sagacious and intelligent. Some of the species have a very agreeable song; while others have the harsh, guttural notes of the English Starling. They breed twice each year, laying each time five or six eggs.

The bronze-colored Satin Starling, an inhabitant of the northern part of Africa, possesses an attire of extraordinary lustre, which glitters in the rays of a tropical sun. The plumage is bronze-like in tint, except upon the sides of the head, the lower part of the belly, and wings, which are a beautiful indigo blue. This species is about ten inches in length, of which the tail measures three inches. The Bronze Starlings are to be met with in large numbers in their native lands. They are brisk

and lively; and the flight is very peculiar, being distinguished by a noiselessness that plainly indicates the velvety softness of the wings. Their song resembles that of the English Starling: Nature seems to have been so lavish in her charms on the decoration of the bird, that she deemed attention to the voice or other particulars unnecessary. Those who have seen the Bronze Starling in his native woods describe him as flashing upon their astonished sight like a bright and unexpected gleam of sunshine, the feathers reflecting every ray of light as does a looking-glass. This species is the largest of the Satin Starlings, and is called by some authors the Long-tailed Glossy, or Satin, Starling. He possesses many of the characteristics, when placed in confinement, of the mischievous Magpie; and he will pursue a gold ring, or any ornament which is of the same order as his metallic brilliant dress, around the room with the same zeal and playfulness of that prince of mischief-makers. It is hazardous to place this species in a cage with other birds, as the cannibalistic propensities of his native land seem to possess him.

The Golden-breasted Satin Starling is eight inches long. In the male the forehead and upper part of the head is bluish green: the neck, throat, and belly are of a darker shade of the same color; the rump is brilliant steel blue; the thighs are rust red. The female's plumage does not show the lustre of the male bird's, and it is intermixed with a brownish tinge. Although the plumage of this species suffers in comparison with that of the others, yet it is sufficiently brilliant to excite admiration whenever seen in company with any but his more lustrous-hued brothers.

The Superb Satin Starling may be certainly regarded as the most magnificent member of the entire group. This species inhabits the most unfrequented parts of the African continent, and is of the same size as the Golden-breasted Starling. On the top of the head the color and lustre resemble burnished gold; the upper part of the back is metallic green, each feather being tipped with a brilliant silky black spot; the front of the throat, the upper part of the breast and tail, are indigo blue, with a diamond-like gloss; excepting a white band upon the breast, the remainder of the body is a lustrous red. The above is a combination of colors which may be found in some rare varieties of birds, but in no other bird are the brilliant lustre and beautiful gloss apparent to such a degree as in this dazzling creature.

These birds are met with in considerable numbers in Soudan, where they are always seen flying about in large flocks. They seem to be endowed with more than the average gifts allotted to the bird race; for, in addition to the intense brilliancy of the plumage, they have a very pleasing song. They are the best songsters of any of the above classes. During the day multitudes of these gorgeous creatures may be observed disporting themselves with great vivacity, running in small parties over the ground in search of food, or seeking repose and shelter from the mid-day sun amongst the branches of the trees, on which they perch also morning and evening whilst the males pour forth their matin or vesper songs. Should the party be alarmed, they do not seek safety in flight, but hide among the foliage until they can venture forth from their places of concealment. During the whole time they are in search of food the entire neighborhood is kept in a state of bewildering confusion: each one vying with every other in trying to make the most noise, simply for the sake of creating an uproar. The Superb Satin Starling is very rarely seen outside of its own country; as their capture, owing to their methods of hiding, is extremely difficult.

As a specimen for the taxidermist's collection, the Superb Satin Starling is a dangerous rival of the Bird of Paradise. The three varieties described above form a group; as they resemble one another in many respects, such as formation of body, and shape of head and feet.

The Green Satin Starling is the most closely allied to the European Starlings of any of the African family, and one would at once recognize him by his sauey eyes and playful ways as an illuminated edition of his mischief-loving English brother. He may be taught all the tricks, and trained to pipe, in the same manner as the European Starling. These birds are met with over a large portion of Africa, but they prefer the mountainous districts. They resemble the other members of the family in their mode of life, but are very quiet compared with them. They are the most frequently caged of any of this class of Starlings, and lay claim to merits possessed by very few cage-birds. The colors are of a dazzling nature; and although of no great variety, as observed in the other three varieties, the simple change of light is sufficient to make them appear to have all the gorgeous shades of the rainbow. The plumage is a rich violet over the whole of the back and throat as far as the breast; and the under parts are a lustrous bluish green or greenish blue, according to the light in which the bird is seen. The male and female are colored alike. If one would see the Green Satin Starling in all its dazzling splendor, the tropical forests which they haunt must be visited. When in flight, instead of the violet hue, the back shimmers in the sun like burnished gold; and only when brought down with the gun are the real colors discovered. The following is a description of one of these beautiful birds which had been caged for some time:—

Ben had all the playfulness and ingenuity of the Starling family, and, in addition, exquisite plumage, smooth and glossy like satin, and flashing all the fires and hues of a perfect-cut diamond. One caller would say, "What a beautiful green he is!" then a companion, interrupting, "Why, to my eyes he is a deep blue!" Each was right, for the slightest change in the points of observation made the bird seem a different color. Could one clip off a yard of rainbow, condense it, and run it through a bird-shaped mould, he might produce something somewhat like Ben in color; but even this extract of rainbow would be inferior to the Starling's brilliant plumes. The adage, "Gay birds have no song," will not hold true in this case; as I unhappily discovered at three o'clock every morning. The bird was restless and uneasy when away from me; so each evening he would walk or hop quite demurely through the hall, and wait on the hat-tree quietly until my latch-key clicked in the lock; then, strutting along in a most piquant way, he would peck my shoes, fly to the extended hand, and refuse to leave me: so strong was his attachment that I felt compelled to have a little perch constructed, and each night this had to be placed in my room: at three o'clock in the morning either his notes would arouse me, or else, placing the end of his very long bill between my lips, he would open his beak quickly. The sensation was terrible; but the bird loved me, and whistled, when I bade him, a sweet song: so I overlooked the one bad trait that for me meant misery, but to him expressed affection.

When confined, the African Starlings should have the same care and treatment as given for the English Starling. They are equally as hardy, and will live caged from eight to ten years.

THE ENGLISH ROBIN.

AGAINST a dark background of heartlessness, criminal deeds, and ferocity, as portrayed in the "Babes in the Woods," the Robin of Europe stands forth painted in the attractive colors embodying gentleness, kind actions, and whole-souled sympathy. The author of that stirring tale indicated only partially, however, the endearing qualities of the Robin, not touching at all upon the bird's vocal attainments, which are to us equally as interesting a study as are his mental traits. In writing, as that author probably thought, only for such readers as were familiar with the Robin, and daily heard and saw flocks of them, he treated particularly of the noiseless and unembodied qualities which are usually unobserved by the multitude.

The respect in which this little favorite is held in England has been transmitted to all lands, and the Robin Redbreast abroad almost takes the place of a national bird. If he has not been seen by our readers, he has been sufficiently written about to make him appear as an old acquaintance. He bears no comparison in size or color to the American Robin, but, like him, is held only in the highest estimation.

In length, the Robin is about five inches and three-quarters; the beak is dark brown; the head, neck, back, tail-coverts, and tail, are of a yellowish olive-brown; the greater wing-coverts are edged with buff; over the base of the back, around the eyes, and covering the chin, throat, and upper part of the breast, is an orange red, bordered with bluish gray down to the wings; the lower part of the breast, and the belly, are white.

The female is somewhat smaller; and the color on the breast is paler than in the male, resembling yellow more than orange. The young males resemble the females very closely, and do not attain the perfect deep color on the breast until the second year.

There are also Albino varieties of the Robin, some being wholly white, and others are mottled: the mottled class are very attractive in appearance.

The Robin is met with in large numbers throughout Europe, and in some parts of England they are seen as frequently as flocks of Sparrows. The European countries must certainly be regarded as the Robin Redbreasts' home, since during their migrations they do not cross its southern boundaries.

The Robin's nest is placed in holes in the ground, or in hollow trunks of trees, at no great elevation, and is formed of moss, stalks, and leaves, woven together and delicately lined with hair, wool, and feathers. Should the margin of the cavity in which the nest is placed not project in such a manner as to form a sheltering cover, a roof is constructed, and an entrance made in the side. The eggs, which are of a yellowish white marked with reddish-yellow spots, are from five to seven in

number: these are laid about May. The parents brood alternately during a fortnight. They feed the nestlings assiduously with worms and insects, and diligently instruct them in song, and tend them for a week or ten days after they are fully fledged: they are then permitted to go forth into the world on their own account, and the old birds prepare at once for the introduction of a second family.

The Robin is a very sprightly little bird; and it is no wonder that his social, fearless habits when wild have made him the great favorite he is. He may always be met with close to the houses in country villages, hopping nimbly from bush to bush about the fields and gardens in search of spiders, worms, and beetles, on which he chiefly subsists during the summer season. Some few do not care to chance a southern journey, and remain near their old haunts during the winter months, and depend upon the various winter berries, or upon the good graces of their friends, the gardeners, as a means of support.

The Robin Redbreast is familiar to Europeans from earliest childhood, and is looked upon as one of their earliest acquaintances. The fabled story of poor Cock Robin's death and burial is the basis of many stories told of him in prose and poetry. In the different countries of Europe he has procured as many different pet names. In Norway he is known as "Peter Bonsmed," in Germany as "Tommi Gudet;" in England he is called plain "Bob."

Wordsworth best describes the esteem in which he is held, as follows:—

"Art thou the bird whom man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English Robin,—
The bird that comes about our doors
When autumn winds are sobbing?
Art thou the Peter of Norway boors?
Their Thomas in Finland,
And Russia far inland?
The bird who by some name or other
All men who know thee call thee brother,
The darling of children and men?"

The song of the Robin is ranked very high by some authors; and the excellences of his voice have, in some cases, been placed on an equal footing with the Blackcap. His many endearing qualities and social traits, and being heard under peculiar conditions, probably account for this high recommendation. Although his song cannot be compared with the Blackcap's, yet for sprightliness, compass, and plaintiveness he stands very high in the list of cage-birds. Like the American Robin, he is so commonly seen wild, and is such a universal favorite, that he is not so frequently seen caged as some of the rarer specimens, that cannot be compared with him in song or playfulness.

Although living in constant peace with mankind, and always remaining friendly with him, the Robin is an extremely pugnacious fellow with members of his own race, or with those of any other which dispute him in any way. Battles among them are frequently seen, in which one or the other is killed: their ferocity is likened to that of game-fowl.

The pugnacity of the bird is taken advantage of for the capturing of others of

his species. If a Robin Redbreast is tied by the leg inside a small cage, and the door left open, only a short time will elapse before one of his kind is attracted by his flutterings. An immediate attack is the consequence, which results in an easy capture for the bird-catcher; as the Redbreast is intent only on the destruction of his brother, and unmindful of any danger that may threaten himself.

Many amusing anecdotes are told of his kindly disposition when caged, which are in direct contrast to his fighting qualities when wild. The following account shows his kindly nature when his opponent was unable to do just battle:—

Two male Redbreasts were captured, and confined in the same cage. From the moment of their imprisonment they seemed to have laid aside their amiable and social demeanor: morning, noon, and night they squabbled, and pecked each other, and fought with a rancor which plainly showed that they each grudged every atom of food or drop of water obtained by the other. This state of affairs was at last brought to an unexpected termination: one of the captives broke his leg, and forthwith the conduct of his companion changed; he at once took the helpless invalid under his charge with as much tenderness as if he had been one of his own children, and fed and tended him until the limb was completely restored. After the invalid was strong and well again, neither of the birds showed the slightest inclination to resume hostilities.

The truly parental affection which they exhibit towards the young of entirely different species is mentioned by a bird-lover who put an unfledged Linnæus into the cage with a Robin Redbreast. No sooner did the hungry little stranger begin to clamor for food than the parental feelings and sympathy of the Robin were aroused: he at once hopped off to procure a dainty mouthful, which he placed tenderly in the youngster's gaping beak, repeating the performance until the cravings of hunger were completely satisfied.

It is also related that the Robin will take care of a neglected nest of young Canaries, and rear them with a devotion which cannot be surpassed by the most careful of mothers.

The song of the Robin when caged is as agreeable as his sweet notes when in a wild state. He is a very constant singer, and he remains in song about ten months of the year.

The bird is more easily cared for than the Canary, and, with proper food and treatment, lives many years: he thrives on regular prepared food, most keepers preferring to use the dry food with grated, raw carrot mixed with it. A few ants' eggs soaked, and mixed with the food daily, and one or two spiders or grasshoppers, are of benefit, and will be eagerly devoured. When the bird has diarrhoea a spider or two is the best cure. Attacks of indigestion are cured by giving spiders or oiled meal-worms.

A pair of Robin Redbreasts may be as easily mated as a pair of Canaries, requiring the same-sized breeding-cage and nesting material, and plenty of rich food, which should be meal-worms, spiders, ants' eggs, egg-paste, and fresh fruits or berries, and the dry prepared food with carrot. These may all be fed after the young are hatched. Two nests may be reared in a season.

PEKIN NIGHTINGALE, OR JAPANESE ROBIN.

THE above bird, of which but meagre accounts are written, is known also as the Japanese Robin, the Chinese Nightingale, and East Indian Sun-bird. As a cage-bird, the Pekin Nightingale commends itself as one of the most attractive in the entire list, on account of his sprightly song, his lightning, graceful movements, and his exceeding hardiness. The bird is an inhabitant of the Oriental countries, where large flocks dart among the trees of the groves and forests. They are favorite birds, even in their own countries, where their delightful, mellow calls, dashing movements, and flashing colors, add greatly to the charming Oriental scenery. The Eastern countries are noted for breeding gorgeous-hued birds, but no bird imported from there combines the attractive qualities of this universal little favorite. The Pekin Nightingale is about five inches and a half in length. The upper parts of the body are brownish olive; the breast and throat are a brilliant shade of orange; the wing-feathers are bronze-colored tipped with orange, and the tail-feathers rusty black barred with white feathers; the beak is long and slender, and of the same brilliant color as the breast; the eyes are large, black, and very expressive, and are surrounded by a ring of white. The female Nightingales and the young males are distinguished from the old males by the dull colors instead of the bright tints observed in the male: while their backs are grayish bronze, and their breasts are lemon-colored.

The nest is a very neatly constructed affair, and is usually built on low trees or shrubs. The female lays four bluish eggs, and hatches out two broods in a season. The male and female sit alternately, hatching the eggs in twelve or thirteen days.

The importation of these birds during the past few years has been very great; as the demand for them, where their attractions as cage-birds were revealed, increased more rapidly than has been the case with any wild bird known to bird-sellers. They may be bred easily in confinement, and the large zoölogical gardens of Europe in a great measure supply the extensive call for them by breeding them in large numbers. It is said that the largest part of a nestling is his eyes; and when these are seen, as the youngster peers over the side of the nest, they appear to be of unnatural brilliancy and size.

The rapidity of movement with which the Pekin Nightingale darts around his cage cannot be described, and is surpassed by no other bird. "Now you see him, and now you don't," is strikingly illustrated by his lightning moves; this activity is one of the bird's chief charms: and if he should be compared to the mopish, lazy-moving songsters which are better known than he, whose praises are sung by all writers on birds, the Pekin songster would at once elaim first attention.

The song is a curious combination of sprightly, mellow notes, which are uttered with such precision and in such clear tones that the hearer thinks he is roaming the wildwoods, listening to a chorus of wild songsters, each pouring forth his best songs in his endeavors to outdo all others. The song can be described partially by saying it is a wild tangle of joyful melody, and combines the beautiful, plaintive tones of the English Nightingale, and the sprightly, curious jangle of our own Bobolink; and it is sung in a manner which is in keeping with the bird's restless movements. As soon as the Pekin Nightingale commences his song, he keeps time with his marvellous springs and jumps; and, during the continuance of the song, a stranger to the bird would be puzzled to know whence the delightful notes came. His joyous warble is heard at all hours of the day, and by gaslight as well, and never becomes monotonous. The ever-changing songs of the birds of the wildwood always delight the ear by their pleasing variety, and such is the effect of the varied notes of the Pekin Nightingale.

The bird is an accomplished gymnast, and can turn somersets and stand on his head with an ease which would make a professional acrobat envious. His contortions and evolutions are as bewildering as they are laughable; and an owner of one, no matter how long the bird may be in his possession, will be constantly amused by new tricks. As a household pet, the Nightingale of Pekin cannot be surpassed; and, after a few lessons in training, he becomes so tame, that it is unnecessary to confine his dashing movements within the narrow limits of a cage. He may be allowed the run of a chamber, and will successfully elude the craftiest efforts of the cat to catch him. His large eyes are ever on the alert; and if it is needed to prove the saying, that a sharp-eyed being can see around corners, or look in fourteen different directions at the same time, one should observe the ease with which a Nightingale will observe the approach of a strange object. All the tricks which are usually taught birds of any class may be taught him; and the readiness with which he learns to perform them cannot be excelled by that prince of performers, the English Goldfinch. Offer him a dainty in the shape of a meal-worm, and, when he thinks you are not looking, he will snatch it from between your fingers with a rapidity that will cause you to search the floor, thinking you had dropped it. He becomes very tame, and quite affectionate toward his master; and nothing delights him so much as to have his cage-door opened, and the privilege extended him of perching on the master's shoulder or head.

If a stranger of his own kind is placed anywhere within calling distance, the call-note of one is answered immediately by the other; and with animated eyes, and expressive movements of the tail and body, his delightful song is poured forth with his best efforts, only to be answered by his newly found rival. The chorus is enchanting; and no moment of silence is observed, except for feeding, as long as the birds are near enough to hear each other's song.

"A bird which can sing and won't sing must be made to sing" is an old saying, probably uttered before birds were discovered; and the only case to which it applies is that of the Pekin Nightingale: place a song-bird of any kind within hearing distance, and, if a single note is uttered by him, the Pekin Nightingale immediately imitates the song, and also sings his own. It is said that it is only necessary to stand a Chinaman in front of him, and the recognition of his countryman is sufficient to force the bird to his best efforts.



Blackcap.

European Nightingale.

Pekin Nightingale.

The toughness of the bird, when caged, is astonishing; and the bird-hospital is rarely visited by him from any cause: he is capable of withstanding neglect and carelessness to a greater degree than the toughest of English Thrushes. His simple food, and a bath as a luxury, seem to content him; and he passes his days in constant song and flitting movements with a pleasure which exists only in creatures of delightful dispositions.

The food of the Pekin Nightingale, when wild, consists mainly of insects and worms, which he is very expert at catching: if allowed the freedom of a room during the summer season, he will speedily clear it of flies.

In confinement, the Pekin Nightingale should be fed on the prepared Mocking-bird food, and insects and meal-worms may be given him frequently: as a change from this diet, feed soaked ants' eggs or currants, and occasionally a piece of sweet apple, banana, or the green food such as is usually given birds.

The bath is seemingly his greatest luxury, and he enjoys it with enthusiasm: as long as the bath-dish contains any water, just so long will the bird continue his bathing; he will dart in and out of his bath with the same hurry which he exhibits in all his motions. He keeps up his song while bathing, and interrupts it only when his beak is full of feathers, while pluming himself. He takes especial pride in pluming himself after a bath, and his handsome appearance is thus greatly enhanced. It is better to allow the bird to bathe but once daily, as too much bathing is apt to bring on cramps.

The Pekin Nightingale is as sociable with birds of a foreign class as he is with his own brothers; and he is not in the least pugnacious, but may be safely put in an aviary collection. If kept alone, the bird should have a cage 10×12 or 10×14 ; as his active movements demand it.

The diseases to which the bird is subject are few, and usually brought on by more than the average amount of carelessness. He is a hearty eater, and too much rich food tends to bring on the usual diseases observed in birds of his class. Constipation results from plain feeding, or filthy drinking-water, and may be cured by feeding him a couple of meal-worms dipped in oil. Sickness in the Pekin Nightingale is quickly observed by the absence of his sprightly movements, or the dulness of his eyes; and, whatever disease the symptoms indicate, should be treated the same as advised for Mocking-birds.

In the moulting season, the bird should be hung in the sunlight; because, if moulted in a darkened place, the bright colors are apt to lose their brilliancy.

With an average amount of care, he will live in constant song, except during the moulting season, from ten to twelve years.

As a cage-bird he cannot be too highly recommended; and, during a long experience in business, I have heard less complaint about this bird than any other in the long list.

THE TROOPIAL.

This handsomely colored songster is the best known of South-American song-birds, and is one of the greatest favorites of the bird family. As soon as he becomes an inmate of a household, he installs himself as one of its settled members. This he easily does; because his quaint, comical tricks are as amusing as his rich, full, mellow notes are pleasing.

He belongs to the family of Starlings, a tribe of funny fellows, whose members number more than one hundred, and have dwelling-places in many of the countries of the globe. He has the richest natural song of any of his species, but his power of mimicry is rather inferior to that of some of his cousins. He becomes so tame and playful, that a lover of his once said, "He is the cheapest bird to buy, because he requires no cage. I would as soon think of my pet dog flying away as South-American Bill."

Troopials are sometimes called Hang-Nests in South America, because they suspend their artfully woven nests from the branches of trees. These nests are very cleverly constructed, and display a weaver's intelligence in their manufacture. They are made of a material like hemp or flax, and are woven into a fabric not unlike coarse cloth. The nest is very singular in formation, and somewhat resembles a large pistol hung from the branch of a tree by the butt: the entrance is at the muzzle, and the nest in the butt. The entrance to the nest is at the side, probably for the protection of the young birds from the attacks of snakes, which are constantly on the watch for them. The parent Troopials will fearlessly attack snakes, and compel them to sneak away: this they are abundantly able to do, as they are plucky, powerful birds for their size; and the long, strong, sharp-pointed beak forms a most desirable weapon.

The Troopial measures about eight inches in length, and is a powerfully built bird, with very strongly made legs and claws. The plumage of the male, when full grown, is very brilliant. The head, wings, and upper part of the back, are velvety black. The lower back and body vary in color from a bright orange to a handsome shade of lemon. A white streak through the wing serves as an additional ornament. The tail is orange and black. The female Troopial has a dull brownish color in place of the brilliant black in the male. The beak is long and pointed, and black in color.

The Troopial, although not so gracefully built and as sprightly in movement as some of his gorgeous-plumed companions of the South-American forests, is, withal, a beautiful bird. He inhabits the tropical forests of South and Central America, and lives luxuriously on the abundance of fruit and insects which are easily found

there, and dwells in undisturbed splendor and ease until captured, and civilized in our drawing-rooms and parlors. He soon becomes very tame, and devoted to his master or mistress, and is a friend to anybody who is friendly with him: this is due to his fondness for high living, and any one who is kind enough to present him with a sweet banana or orange will have his name put down on Troopial's visiting-list. It is too true that he is somewhat of a glutton: his love of sweetmeats is his great folly, and is the chief cause of his ailments. He is, however, a remarkably healthy bird, and lives to a ripe old age; cases being known where a specimen has lived twenty years in confinement. Troopials are very easily cared for; since their appetites are unlimited, and they are quite capable of eating any thing on a modern bill of fare. In taking care of them, vary the food as much as possible. Let the prepared Mocking-bird food, mixed with grated carrot, form the principal diet: this should be varied at times with fruits of all kinds. He is particularly fond of bananas and oranges, which should be ripe. These may be supplemented by grapes, cherries, apples, pears, or, in fact, fruit of any kind, which is sweet and ripe; and occasionally a few meal-worms, spiders, or grasshoppers should be given them, as they are insectivorous in their wild state. Occasional favors in this line of dainties will cause this feathered epicure to cut a new antic, or perform a new trick, with a readiness which well repays the slight trouble of extra feeding. Where insects cannot be had, a few morsels of scraped raw beef will be found beneficial. It must be borne in mind, that the principal cause of the Troopial's diseases comes from overfeeding, which is only counteracted by giving a variety of fruits and insects.

One of his chief delights is the daily plunge: he is a very clean bird, and in many instances will bathe his water away before finding out that he has forgotten to take a drink. He should be given a bath daily, and an abundance of fresh gravel should be kept in the cage. It is a good idea to keep a few small-sized pebbles in the bottom of the cage: as he is a very inquisitive fellow, and will turn them over and play with them with as much ardor as a child at work dissecting a sawdust-stuffed baby: these serve to amuse him, and keep his attention from the feast. It is much better to allow the Troopial the run of the house or a room than to restrain him in a narrow cage: to be sure, he may do some little mischief by giving the pussy a sly poke in the ribs with his sharp beak, or displace some small article of value in his efforts to discover something new to cat; but, beyond this, his freedom is harmless. He is not easily frightened, and the approach of a stranger does not disturb him: he is not like the best baby in the house in respect to showing off before company, but will display his accomplishments with as much good-nature before a crowd as if he were simply amusing his master. He is very fond of walking along the ground, and his peculiar rolling motion resembles an old sea-dog ashore after a three-years' cruise. As Troopial rolls along the floor, he closely inspects every thing which happens in his way, and will carefully turn over and pry into it, and hop along until something else attracts his attention. A Troopial should always be kept in a cage by himself; as, if kept in a cage with other soft-food birds, he would be apt to divide the food served up into two parts, the rich and the poor, with more than even chances of reserving the rich food for himself. Mr. Troopial is a good-natured and very sociable fellow, but unselfishness is not one of his virtues.

It is well to provide a piece of sod in which he can dig and exercise his beak : as in some cases, from too close confinement and consequent lack of exercise, serious deformities occur in the beak and claws.

The Troopial's song is exceedingly rich and mellow : his notes are never harsh, and not so loud as to be disagreeable. He has no great variety of notes in his song ; but every one is distinct, and can always be heard with pleasure. One set of notes is somewhat like the Cuckoo's song without the mournful tones.

Troopial is an early riser, and his cheery melody may be heard early in the morning if he is hung out of doors : when kept indoors he is not so apt to be musical until some of the family are stirring. Troopials are not like men : they are all the same even-tempered and good-natured boy-like birds, with exactly the same song. Some are, of course, better trained than others ; but it comes from more attention and care.

A young lady once visited us with a pet Troopial ; ten years of warmest friendship had they passed together ; tears stood in the young lady's eyes, because her friend was ready for the taxidermist's hands. She espied in a cage a Troopial which had just the same voice, the same spirit of mischief in his eye, and the exact walk of her departed friend. On being told the price, she quickly decided to replace her former pet with the one before her ; and in a short time she was as happy as though her old lover caressed her again.

Troopials may be bred in confinement ; the principal obstacle to success being their greed, which causes them to neglect the young, and lay again. This may, in a measure, be overcome by hiding the food under about one-quarter inch of gravel, so that the rich food is not continually before their eyes ; this compels them to dig to obtain it ; and then, as a rule, they take better care of the young birds.

The Troopial is not subject to many diseases, constipation being the principal one, overfeeding and no variety of food being the cause. When a bird is thus attacked, feed plenty of ripe banana or orange : if this does not effect a cure, open the beak, and pour three or four drops of sweet or castor oil down the throat. If the legs and claws should become too hard or scaly, they should be rubbed with glycerine until softened. If the conditions given in regard to variety of food are adhered to, there will be no danger of sickness. For a cold, feed boiled milk with bread sprinkled with pepper, and keep the bird warm.

Troopials are kept in stock at all seasons of the year.

Suitable cages are the regular Mocking-bird style, the largest size being best for them.

AN OUTDOOR AVIARY.

"The Nightingale is king," said I,
Seeming to be alone.

The Aviary dissented:

The Crow,

"Not so!"

The Magpie,

"I deny!"

The Raven,

"Bah, craven!"

"Not so!" "I deny!" "Bah, craven!"

Each muttered, as they fluttered overhead,
Or hopped below:

My Raven, my Magpie, and Crow.

High above the jabber, chatter,
Other voices sounded

Consonant in dissonance:

The Daw,

"Oh, pshaw!"

The Jay,

"Lack-a-day!"

The Rook,

Mad, shook.

"Oh, pshaw!" "Lack-a-day!" Mad, shook.
Each piping while alighting on my hand,

Or on the moor:

My Rook, my Jay, and Jackdaw.

"No bird, no man, is wholly king:"
Speaking aloud to all.

Silent then each tongue and wing.

Now Crow and Daw,

Raven and Rook,

Me forsook.

They taught a lesson wiser than they knew:

One King above is over all.

He regulates the Sparrow's fall.



The Mocking-Bird.
(Natural size.)

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

This extraordinary feathered musician surpasses all birds known, both in sweetness and compass of voice, and is acknowledged by eminent English authority to be the master of their beloved Nightingale. His plumage, though not brilliant, is not unhandsome; and his beautiful, well-proportioned figure amply makes up for the lack of bright colors. His graceful, rapid movements and intelligent eye would attract one's attention, even though he were unacquainted with the bird's power of mimicry.

The full length of the bird is about ten inches. The throat, breast, and belly are gray; the back is generally a darker shade of the same color, except when newly moulted, then it is somewhat lighter; the wings and tail are nearly black, the coverts being tipped with white; the bill, legs, and feet are black; the breast of the young birds, before the first moult, is spotted like that of the Thrush.

He inhabits the United States from New England to Florida, but of late years has been found chiefly south of Pennsylvania: he is migratory in the Northern States, but a permanent resident of the Southern. A warm climate, and low, swampy country, seem desirable to him. He is, therefore, found in larger numbers in the Southern States that are contiguous to the ocean.

The time at which the Mocking-bird begins to build varies according to the degree of latitude. In the warmer Southern States he commences to build early in April; farther north, much later. He prefers a dense thicket, and builds his nest in either a bush or tree, but rarely higher than eight feet from the ground. The nest is made of dry twigs, light sticks, and withered weeds intermixed with straws, wool, or tow, the whole being lined with fibrous roots. There are usually four and sometimes five eggs in a nest: they are a light blue with large brown specks. The female sets fourteen days, and hatches two broods in a season. She is extremely jealous of her nest, and will allow nothing to approach it. The young birds are taken from the nest when three weeks old, and fed by hand. They are very hardy birds, and rarely pine away and die from the loss of the mother. They are easily reared by hand, and should be fed at frequent intervals on a mixture of hard-boiled egg and potato, in the proportion of two parts of potato to one part of egg: they are very fond of berries of all kinds, huckleberries being a favorite dish. Insects and spiders, of which they are extremely fond, seem to strengthen them, and prove the best medicine which can be administered in case of sickness. As the bird grows older, a portion of the prepared Mocking-bird food should be added to the egg-and-potato mixture: this accustoms him to the food which will be his chief diet after he is six months old. Many prefer the hand-raised nestlings to the young trapped birds: to be sure, the trouble of raising is greater; but the attach-

ment for you which the bird forms by feeding from your hand is well shown in after-years by his willingness to learn a tune or tricks from the one who has been so kind to him. The young trapped birds are easily caught as soon as they are strong enough to fly.

The device of a lazy negro is, to lie under some shady orange-tree, sleeping, with one eye open, with distended jaws, and having an imitation spider fastened on a spring bound to one of his teeth. The Mocking-bird, which is very expert at catching insects, darts at the prey, and is in turn caught in a trap. It takes long practice to become perfect in this particular branch. Another way is, to place a call-bird in a trap-cage. The Mocking-bird is the most pugnacious of all birds, and this very vice makes him the easiest captive of all the feathered tribe. He is ever on the alert for a fight, and will attack a much larger bird for the pure fun of fighting, and comes off victorious through sheer dash and pluck.

The young birds are sold in large numbers in the months of June, July, and August. Savannah and New Orleans are the principal Southern depots to which the birds are brought for shipment North. The negroes are usually the trappers, and many obtain their living from trapping: their well-known love of robbery does not confine itself to the narrow bounds of hen-roosts; for they do not scruple to steal back the very Mocking-birds which they have sold, if the chance is given them. The next morning they sell the stolen property again for new-trapped birds, with a little huckleberry juice rubbed on the white of the wing: for the reddish mark, they say, is a sure indication of the male bird.

The large number of birds caught makes the price reasonable enough to be within the reach of every one. If the Mocking-bird is judged according to his real merit, he would, undoubtedly, be the costliest of birds.

He commences to sing at the age of seven or eight weeks: the first notes are low and unfinished; but, as he grows older, his voice increases in volume and compass: and his aptitude for learning is greatly developed. His natural song is sweet, bold, varied; and, in his native woods, he surpasses every competitor. He is the great artist: the other songsters of the grove are only the chorus. During the utterance of his song he appears to be in a perfect ecstasy of delight: his constant, graceful motion, expanded wings and tail, and flashing eye, add to the music a vivacity and elegance of rendering given only by this wonderful bird. His notes are sweeter in his wild state than in captivity, owing to absence of harsh noises, which he so often hears when confined in the habitations of man. He loses none of his power or energy of song in confinement, and his opportunities for mimicking are much enhanced by the variety of the new sounds which he constantly hears. He improves every chance offered him, and takes as much delight in imitating a buzz-saw or rusty pump as he does in imitating the sweetest of flute-notes. His *repertoire* is unlimited: he will repeat any thing, from a snatch of the latest grand opera to the infinitesimal twitter of the Humming-bird. He sings the songs of other cage-birds with a superiority altogether mortifying to them: his clucks oftentimes can make the lost chicken forget its mother: and, so exact are the meows of rage, he compels the Thomas cat to imagine somebody has trod on his tail.

A German gentleman, followed by his pet poodle, was very much annoyed while hurrying along the street at hearing the whistle given which is so commonly

used to call a dog. The dog was a foolish creature, and ran whenever called by a whistle. The man and the dog were both puzzled as to whence the call came, but both concluded that a very small boy some distance away was the whistler. The dog ran, delighted to have found a new friend, but was in turn whistled back by his master. The whistle was repeated from the opposite direction; and the gentleman followed, venting his wrath on the innocent boy, who had probably not learned how to whistle, remarking, "Dat de poy he vant to shtear mein dog." The cause of all the trouble, a Mocking-bird perched out of sight, was delighted at the mischief he had caused.

The bird is a ventriloquist as well as a mimie, and will, at times, cause his voice to seem to come from any point except the one at which he may be.

Words fail to adequately describe his wondrous song. Both in his wild and domestic states, as soon as the moon rises he commences his beautiful melody. The hunters in the Southern States, as soon as they hear the Mocking-bird commence to sing, know that the moon is rising, and the night-chase may begin. An English writer, in comparing the Nightingale to the Mocking-bird, concedes that the latter's natural notes are equally as melodious as those of his own "King," but that the song is marred by the harsh sounds which are occasionally introduced. One of the chief charms of the bird's song is the novelties which he is ever introducing: he does nothing by rule, and never sings the same parts twice in succession.

A great many people, while on a Southern tour in winter, wishing to bring back a remembrance of the pleasant times enjoyed, become infatuated with the song of the Mocking-bird, and, in most instances never having been lovers of bird-music, are totally at a loss to account for the difference between the Mocking-birds which they hear when at home, and those charmers in their native clime. There is no difference whatever in song: to be sure, the circumstances are more favorable, and consequently impress a mind which has never developed a taste for such music; but the difference in price is enormous. A bird of the first quality may be bought at a lower figure in the Northern States than in the Southern, for the reason that the Southern people are lovers of their songster-kings, and, becoming attached to them, do not care to part with them. The same grade of bird may be bought in Northern cities as in the Southern, and at a lower price in the North, for the reason above given.

A Mocking-bird is probably the easiest trained of all songsters: his remarkable intelligence in a great degree accounts for this. He will incline his head to one side, and listen to every strain whistled to him, and, after hearing his lesson, will repeat it to himself, always interpolating the oddest of notes, trying to give one the impression that he does not care about his teacher. But he is very diligent, and repeats over and over every thing whistled, and, in a remarkably short space of time, gives perfectly one, two, and even three, tunes. To hear a well-trained bird go over his tunes with an odd cackle or crow as an *encore*, is very laughable. He may become very tame, and be taught numberless tricks, which do not in the least interfere with his singing.

The young Mocking-birds of the first brood are the ones selected as choice birds; for they are, as a rule, hardier, tougher birds than the later brood.

The selection of nestlings is attended with great care on the part of bird-dealers.

The difference in the sexes is distinguished by certain marks on the wing-feathers : but the best judges are at times puzzled by peculiarities in the markings, and their decisions are erroneous. In appearance, the male exactly resembles the female : but the female rarely whistles ; the only noise which she is usually capable of uttering is a harsh note of alarm or defiance. There are cases, however, where Mocking-birds, most excellent songsters, were proved to be females by the eggs found in their cages. Sometimes the exact markings of the male Mocking-bird are seen to perfection in the female bird : this, however, is rarely the case. The highest type of a perfectly marked male Mocking-bird is called the four-feather bird. The bird known as the three-feather bird is also considered perfect. The above titles relate to the number of primary feathers of the wing, — feathers which have perfectly shaped white markings. To examine the wing of the Mocking-bird, to distinguish the sexes, catch the bird firmly in the left hand, and extend either wing to the fullest extent with the right, looking at the wing on the upper side : the white coloring will be observed to be longest on the feathers nearest the tip of the wing ; the extent of white coloring gradually diminishes on the feathers nearer the body, and in the case of the perfect-marked male bird resembles somewhat the segment of a circle, and in some localities has received the name of half-moon. The three longer primaries which have the white color will be found to have no dark markings, or splashes, intermixed with the white. If the white markings are splashed, or do not extend directly across the feathers, the bird may be a female. In rare cases, four of the feathers are unmistakably marked with clear white ; and these are considered perfect-marked birds, and recognized as males to a certainty. The birds which have two feathers and a half clear, the two longer white-colored feathers perfect, and a splash, or dark mark, on the white, on one side of the quill of the third feather, are generally males ; though females are sometimes so marked. The white color on the feathers of the female bird will be found to be splashed, and irregularly marked throughout. The birds which have broad wing-feathers are preferred to those with narrow feathers. A little practice in handling a number of both sexes will easily make one familiar with the markings. The female Mocking-bird sings little or none, and is of use only when breeding is desirable : and, if the Mocking-bird which you possess has always been a "silent songster," the better way, rather than to wait with expectations never to be fulfilled, is, to have the bird examined by an expert : and, if it proves to be a female, the expense and trouble of feeding will be saved by presenting her to some worthy friend, or, if the weather is warm, allowing her to go free. She may be used for the purpose of breeding.

Mocking-birds have been successfully bred in confinement : the chief requirements being plenty of room, good, sunny exposure, and rich food. There are many cases on record where the same pair have bred for years in succession. For breeding purposes the hand-raised nestlings are preferred, as their long domestication is apt to make them less shy.

Mocking-birds, during the first season, do not attain the full song, and are termed young birds : after the second spring, there is a marked improvement in the purity and compass of the voice. The three-years' old birds are considered the prime songsters, and at that age and afterwards should be heard at their best. There is a marked difference in the quality of the voices of different Mocking-birds,

and the intelligence seemingly varies as much as in the human race. It is claimed that birds of one section of the Southern States are superior to those reared in another. The birds which come from Louisiana, Florida, and Texas are claimed to be the finest whistlers. It is certain that birds which come from these States are larger and hardier than those hatched in the more northerly sections. The hand-raised nestlings from the more southerly sections arrive North about June 1, and are considered the prime birds of the young stock.

Mocking-birds are very tough and hardy, and with good care live to be twenty years of age. They sing all the year except during the moulting season and two weeks of the breeding season. They are easily moulted; the chief care being to keep them out of draughts while shedding, and to feed an abundance of fresh, green food and insects. The cage should be carefully kept clean, and plenty of gravel strewn on the bottom, so as to keep the feet in order. They are very fond of bathing, and should daily be given the tub. The prepared food, either moist or dry, should be the regular diet. When the dry food is used, grated, raw carrot must be mixed with it. For variety, feed the potato-and-egg mixture, with a little Indian meal or grated carrot added. They are also fond of ripe fruits and berries, which are very nourishing and healthy for them. During the seasons when these cannot be obtained, soaked or scalded ants' eggs or soaked currants should be added to the daily portion of food. A meal-worm or two may be given daily. Spiders or insects of any kind are always welcome to them, and may be frequently given as a change of diet. Frequent changes of food keep birds of this class in the most perfect condition and song. The Mocking-bird is a very sprightly bird, and possessed of a most voracious appetite: variety in food, and live insects, are, therefore, essential to proper keeping. The bird-keeper who is continually fussing with his Mocking-bird, giving him an odd dainty now and then, is always known to have the healthiest and best song-bird.

The diseases to which Mocking-birds are subject are few, and result, as a rule, from inattention to the diet, or from colds caught by careless exposure. The diseases may be more easily cured by building up the constitution by means of rich feeding than by administering medicines.

Constipation results from unwholesome food, and is cured by giving three drops of castor-oil daily for three days. Insects, meal-worms, and green food, should be fed in abundance until the bird is thoroughly cured.

Diarrhœa is caused by foul drinking-water, or by feeding stale or sour green food or fruits. Add three drops of landanum to the drinking-water for a few days, and change the food to stale bread soaked in boiled milk, sprinkled with cayenne pepper. Feed, in addition, a mixture of grated, hard-boiled egg, carrot, and soaked ants' eggs: too much green foods and insects should not be given during the run of the disease.

The Pip is a disease caused by cold, or feeding too much plain food: it may be noticed by the white color or scale on the external skin of the tongue, beginning at the tip, and extending down near the fork at the base. As soon as noticed, this scale should be carefully removed by means of a sharp knife, commencing operations at the part near the base, and peeling the scale off to the tip of the tongue. Then feed only the richest foods: a drop or two of glycerine dropped on the tongue

will prove beneficial in healing the injured part. This disease will be observed to have almost the same outward signs on the bird that asthma has on the Canary.

Blindness is caused by hanging the bird too high in a poorly ventilated room, where the foul air of burned-out gas, or the poisonous fumes of a kerosene-lamp, will reach him: these cause partial or total blindness. The bird should be removed to fresh air, and fed on the richest diet. When blindness sets in, it is almost impossible to arrest the course of it; although the bird may afterwards live in perfect health and song for many years.

The Beak and Claws of the Mocking-bird frequently need clipping and sharpening, which should be done in the same manner as recommended for the Canary.

The Legs also require frequent attention: as the bird grows old, the scales which form should be removed, and the legs anointed with glycerine, or some other healing lotion.

Mocking-birds should have the largest-sized cages; as they are exceedingly spry, and delight in flying about. When hung in the open air, it is better to protect them from the strong rays of the sun, or from sudden summer storms, by covering the top of the cage with a piece of light canvas.

BROWN THRASHER AND OTHER AMERICAN THRUSHES.

It would appear, from the very few Brown Thrashers which are seen in a caged state, that the beauties of the song are unknown. The Thrasher is as common as any American bird known, and, when in full song, is even a rival of the great Mocking-bird. An imported bird of the same name brings treble the price of the domestic bird, and yet the song is no better. It must be true in this case, that the article with a foreign brand has the value, whether worth it or not.

The Brown Thrasher is known by the name of the French Mocking-bird in Maryland, a name which is in no way misapplied. He is the largest of all American Thrushes, being eleven inches and a half in length. The whole upper parts are a rich reddish brown; the tail very long and rounded, and of the same color; the lower parts are yellowish white; the breast and sides are beautifully marked with long, pointed spots of black, running in chains; the bill is very long and stout, the upper mandible overhanging the lower. The female may be distinguished from the male by the smaller number of spots on the breast, and the duller color on the back.

The Thrasher's song is a delightful variety of whistling-notes; and on a clear day he may be easily heard at a distance of a half-mile chanting his charming song, which drowns all insignificant warblers into silence. The notes bear a great resemblance to those of the European Song Thrush; and, if not as mellow, they are louder and more varied, and the whole a more brilliant work. He is indeed one of our most welcome spring visitors, and, to a lover of the beautiful in nature, one of its most striking objects. He is a very sagacious bird; and his powers of reasoning, which can be seen by his many acts when he is in a state of domestication, are something remarkable. The Brown Thrasher, owing to his size, should have the largest-sized Mocking-bird cage, and be fed in the same manner as all soft-bill birds.

THE WOOD THRUSH.

This species measures eight inches in length, and the colors resemble those of the Brown Thrasher. He is a bird rarely seen, being content to be listened to. His voice is described as being something wondrous in power and compass, and he is frequently compared to the great European Nightingale. Like him, he pours forth his melody in the evening. He is comparatively little known as a cage-bird, although it is maintained that he sings equally as well in confinement as in his native state. He inhabits the whole of North America, and arrives in the northern parts about April 20, and announces his arrival in a most emphatic manner by the

beauties of his song, which are best described by the eminent naturalist, Mr. William Bartram.

“Almost every country has its peculiar and favorite songsters; and, even among the rudest nations, the cries and songs of birds are listened to, and associated with their general occupations, their superstitions, or religion. In America the Wood Thrush appears to hold a rank equal to the Nightingale or Song Thrush of Europe: like the latter, he may be oftentimes seen perched on the summit of a topmost branch during a warm, balmy evening or morning, pouring forth in rich melody his full voice, and will produce associations which would recall to a foreigner the warblers of his own land.”

When caged, the Wood Thrush should be treated as the other varieties, in order to keep him in full song. A variety of insects should be kept in stock for him. The small-sized Mocking-bird cage is most suitable for him.

THE GOLDEN CROWNED THRUSH.

This species is six inches long; the upper parts, except the crown of the head, are a rich yellow olive; the tips of the wings are dusky brown: from the nostrils a black strip passes on each side to the back part of the head, and above these strips on the head lies a bed of brownish orange: the sides of the neck are whitish; the breast is handsomely marked with pointed spots of black or deep brown. The female has the orange on the crown considerably paler. This bird inhabits the woods, but, unlike the two former eminent members of the Thrush family, has no song of any consequence; it being composed of a few shrill notes, repeated in rapid succession. He is used as a foster-parent for birds of other varieties who deposit their eggs in the Thrush's nest. The foster-mother performs the part of a faithful nurse to the foundling left to her charge. The Golden-Crowned Thrush can live in a smaller-sized cage than the other two varieties, the largest-sized Canary-cage being best adapted for him. Food, care, etc., are the same as for the other Thrushes.

THE WATER THRUSH.

This bird, so called from his partiality to rivers and small streams of water, is colored exactly the same as the Golden-Crowned Thrush, with the exception of the crown. He is about six inches and a half in length. His chief food in his native state consists of aquatic insects.

He is a charming musician: and, when perched on the banks of a solitary stream, his expressive, silvery tones, beginning very high and clear, and falling until they can scarcely be heard, make a very impressive song. His food should daily consist of insects, meal-worms, and soaked ants' eggs, in addition to the prepared food. His cage should be the same as for the Golden-Crowned Thrush.

THE CAT-BIRD.

This well-known and agreeable songster is very numerous in the United States, and is probably known by everybody who is a dweller out of the city. He is a bird not commonly seen caged, although why is not very clear; for, though he is not a gaudy plumaged bird, his song is much more pleasing and varied than the majority of cage-pets.

The Cat-bird measures nine inches in length, and, when seen at a distance, appears to be nearly black; but, on close examination, he is found to be slate color, very deep on the upper part of the body, and a lighter shade below. The upper part of the head, as well as the legs and beak, are black. He has very large black eyes, which are always on the watch for the ripest cherry or grape. He cannot be called a popular bird in his native haunts, because his appetite always calls for the richest and best in the fruit-line. This makes him rather unpopular with the farmer, who does not care to barter the most marketable goods for bird-music, no matter how good the latter may be. The boys are early prejudiced against him, and are taught that it is no sin to destroy him. This lesson is not forgotten in mature years: so that, when the bird-loving young lady of the house suggests the Cat-bird as a desirable singer, she is at once reminded that no praise shall be given him; as he is an old-time enemy. The antipathy against him in early years is continued through life.

In his wild state he is quite a tame bird, and may be easily approached; and, as third-generation hats and bad imitations of scarecrows have no terrors for him, the only way to prevent him from reaching the richest fruit is with the gun. Then, again, the cause of his unpopularity is about the same as in a great many other cases: some people do not like him just because others hate him.

The Cat-bird is a very sprightly songster, and resembles the Mocking-bird in many ways. He is always up before the break of day, singing his song with great clearness while hopping from perch to perch in search of food. He is quite a mimic in his way, and endeavors to imitate all the odd sounds and notes he may hear. He seems to study, and, if not at first successful, gives up only after many repeated efforts. His natural notes are short and sweet, and are interspersed with the tune of the wandering back-yard musician, after whom he is named. In his wild state, when first heard, it is difficult to believe that some poor orphan cat has not gone astray in the bushes, so exact are his imitations of the animal's voice. He is not at all afraid of anybody; and, whether in the woods or in his cage, he gives out his song freely and boldly, no matter how closely one may be standing to him.

He is a very playful bird, and may be easily taught a number of tricks; and,

owing to his mastery of the sounds known only to the cat family, he becomes quite a comedian in his efforts to amuse his friends and disconcert puss. He is a very careful parent; and, when his young are in danger, he will boldly attack a snake, and compel him to beat a retreat. If any one imitates the squeaking of his young, he will fly to and fro with hanging wings and open mouth, seeming to implore one not to annoy his suffering brood: this happens only in the breeding season. The Cat-bird is most numerous in the Southern States, and flies North as the season grows warmer. It is thought that they winter in the same degree of latitude as Florida.

His food and treatment is about the same as that of all soft-bill birds. The prepared Mocking-bird food, and raw, grated carrot, mixed is given: and, owing to his great love for fruit in his wild state, a variety of it should be furnished: always feed him the ripest, as he is used to it when he himself selects it. His diet may be varied by feeding him Indian meal and milk, which will keep him free from disease. In addition, feed him insects and raw beef. His cage should be the regular Mocking-bird size, the brass cages being preferable to the wooden. After being caged for a short time, he becomes used to the confinement, and will live many years. The best season to trap him is after the breeding-time, which continues until about June 1. When caught then, he is not so apt to pine away. If taken at the proper time, there is very little difficulty in rearing him.

THE AMERICAN ROBIN.

THE respect which is entertained by everybody for the beloved Robin extends to no other bird known. The pilfering boys, who make a specialty of robbing birds' nests, have sufficient regard for the egg of the Robin to pass it by without molesting it. This universal regard for him has been handed down from generation to generation, and he is probably the one exception in the bird family for which the farmer cherishes any friendly feeling. His raids upon the insects and bugs which infest the orchards, and destroy the fruit-trees, make him a valuable ally to the fruit-growers and agriculturists. He is so familiar to everybody, that a description of him seems hardly necessary. He is nine inches in length; the bill is strong, and of a deep yellow color, sometimes black or dusky near the tip; the upper parts of the body are dark olive gray, becoming black on the head, and blackish on the tail; the under parts of the body to the vent, in adult birds, are a beautiful shade of chestnut; in the younger birds, the chestnut color is paler, or variegated with white or gray; the throat is streaked with white and black; and the under tail-feathers are white, mixed with gray. The wing-feathers are dusky brown, mixed with ash, which is the color of the back. Feet blackish, the soles yellowish. The eyes are dark brown. Very young birds are speckled above and below, each feather being spotted. The females are more ash-colored, and the black parts are of a dusky tinge. The Robin is a summer resident, and may be found in abundance everywhere. His cheery song is heard as early as March; and he remains in our Northern clime until the middle of November, and individuals may be found at times throughout the winter. They breed in immense numbers, while their comparative immunity from harm certainly helps to increase the race. Their nests may be found anywhere, the favorite situations being in trees, and in the orchards; though they are sometimes placed under the eaves of the houses, and may be even found in bushes, or on the ground. The nest is a bulky structure, mostly composed of mud, and lined with fine vegetable fibre. The eggs are four or five in number, plain greenish blue, and occasionally speckled. Two or three broods are reared in a season: the first eggs are laid in April. The enormous amount of insect-food devoured by young Robins is of incalculable benefit to the crops.

As a songster, the Robin has few superiors among our native birds; but he is so common, that the idea of caging him is rarely thought of. If he were a foreign bird, and had to be imported to the country, he would undoubtedly take a foremost place in the list of caged songsters; but it is too often the case, that superior home attractions have no rank when placed alongside of inferior imported ones.

Here is our dear Robin Redbreast, and no one wants him at any price. Puff

him in all the funny, catching "ads;" let the best salesman go into ecstasies over the bird's delightful pipings, tuneness, amiability, acuteness in learning tricks, and capabilities of piping any air played or whistled to him; still he is refused. The shop that once owns a native Robin will continue to own one for many years unless the bird gets accidentally injured, or is kindly permitted to fly abroad. But there is one exception. If possible, let there be a customer to whom the bird is unknown: let the bird be called a "Chinese Orangiphant," and a sale at once is made. Surely a rose is sweeter by any other name. The writer has no Robin Redbreast for sale, but knows how companionable the bird is, and how capable of learning, if taught in youth, the "Star-spangled Banner," or the "Bridal Wreath," playful tricks and pantomimes. The bird is entitled to some consideration on account of being a home manufacture; but, more than this, he is both a finer musician and more delightful cage-bird than many of the emigrants, of which most of us know less, and in respect to which, in purchasing, we take our chances. The world is not growing conservative: "chances" have been in vogue ever since Eve used Satan's horn for a fruit-picker, and are in vogue to-day more than ever before.

The Robin is a beautiful songster, and his musical notes resemble greatly those of the Thrush; in addition, he is a constant singer, and sings during the greater part of the year; a hardier bird is not caged. He may be oftentimes seen hung before the window of a house, endeavoring to shelter himself from the severest of storms, and consoling himself for the carelessness of his master by singing in his sweetest manner. Naturally very tame, — even when wild, as he builds his nest in summer, and seeks shelter in winter, near the habitation of man, — what better qualifications would the most critical bird-lover wish?

The young school-boys, and the old boys who have been to school, smack their lips when thinking of the delicious dish known as Robin pot-pie; and the attentive city business man often wishes he could go back for a day to old times, and enjoy the favorite dish. The flesh of the Robin is a tender morsel, and highly esteemed; and owing to the good care he lavishes on himself and children, and the rich diet of which he partakes, his body is always found in the most satisfactory condition for a meal. In former times the slaughter of Robins for this purpose was something immense; and, during the sportsman's period, the cities poured out professionals and amateurs in scores for the purpose of killing Robins for the markets. Some humane person determined to put a stop to the reckless slaughter. The fruit known as poke-berries is a favorite food of the Robins. The juice of the berries is of a beautiful crimson, and they are eaten in such quantities by the birds that their whole stomachs are strongly tinged with the same color. A paragraph appeared in the public press, intimating, that, from the great quantities of these berries which the Robins had fed on, they had become unwholesome and even poisonous food, and that several persons had nearly died by eating of them. The strange appearance of the entrails of the birds seemed to corroborate this account. The demand for them ceased almost instantly, and motives of self-preservation accomplished more than all the pleadings of humanity.

They are exceedingly fond of gum-berries; and, when a tree is found covered with this fruit, a flock of Robins is sure to be found also: the sportsmen have easy work in shooting them at this time.

If taken for cage-purposes, the better way is, to take a nest containing the entire brood, and rear them by hand; although the parent birds plead most piteously, and do not care to have their offspring so ruthlessly adopted: but the young birds themselves take kindly to the operation; and, if sufficient food is given them, they appear to be perfectly content. A nest of young Robins are most voracious eaters, and it is a wonder how the old birds can supply them with sufficient food: they are ready at any hour of the day for a mouthful; and, if it is not supplied, their wants are quickly made known. When taken from the nest, a paste should be made of equal parts of hard-boiled egg, boiled potato, and soft bread: this mixture may be given them in the shape of pellets, and afterwards washed down with a drop or two of water dropped from the tip of a small stick. As the birds grow older, prepared Mocking-bird food may be added to the mixture; and, when of sufficient age to feed themselves, the regular food and care, such as is given all soft-billed birds, should be given them.

They are subject to the same diseases as the Mocking-bird. No amount of dainties or insects seems to injure them. They are a wonderfully hardy race, and rarely ever appear sick. Cases have been known where they have remained in cages for twenty years, and appeared as sprightly and as full of song at that age as they did when first confined. The Robin's usual method of taking himself out of the world is completed by the aid of the cat, which animal has a keen taste for the bird's juiciness.

Robins should have large-sized cages; although they get along in almost any thing in the shape of a cage, and require plenty of gravel and bathing-water.

Dainties for them may consist of fresh meat, insects of any kind, berries or fruit. They readily learn tricks; for their appetites are so great, that they will do any thing to obtain dainties.

I would say in conclusion, that, should anybody want a cheap bird, a hardy bird, a fine-singing bird, and a handsome bird, the male Robin fills the entire combination.

THE BLUE ROBIN.

This merry harbinger of spring is always a welcome visitor, on account of his many pleasing ways, pretty plumage, and delightful song. His first notes are heard on the approach of spring. He is a well-known bird in all sections of the United States, and is one of the first of the migratory birds which appear among us. He is not a shy bird, and is a great friend to the farmer, who repays his usefulness in killing the troublesome insects and bugs by allowing him full use of the orchards and lands, and not permitting him to be molested.

He commences his courtship as early as February; and the female lays as many as six eggs, and hatches two or three broods each season. The young birds at the age of twenty-five days are fully colored out. The Blue Robin is about six inches and a half in length, and the male is easily distinguished by the beautiful sky-blue tint of the entire upper parts of the body.

The throat, neck, and breast, and sides under the wings, are pale chestnut: the belly is dusky brown. The female is distinguished by the paler shades all over the body.

The early song of the Bluebird is an agreeable, merry, oft-repeated warble, which is extremely pleasing: it is uttered with outstretched, quivering wings, which gives him a very interesting appearance. In the fall, as he is about to leave the haunts he has loved so well, his song changes to a single melancholy note, which seems to show how depressed he feels at leaving home. He resembles greatly in manners the favorite Robin Redbreast of Great Britain. In Great Britain he is known by the name of "Blue Nightingale;" in Germany "The Cottage Singer," owing to his love for building near country-houses.

He is an expert at catching insects, and seems to delight in training his young in the art. Blue Robins may be easily bred in confinement. As they are not shy birds, all that is required is a roomy cage, and materials for nest-building, which may consist of old twigs, dried grasses, or old pieces of rope; and, as they are very prolific, a Mormon family is quickly acquired. All the zoölogical gardens of Europe breed them so extensively, that there is no need of exporting them to supply the demand. The Blue Robin's food is the prepared Mocking-bird food, with raw, grated carrot, and insects or meal-worms, varying it occasionally with a little scraped, raw beef. He is rather a voracious bird, and requires a large-sized cage, with plenty of gravel, which should be frequently changed. He is very fond of the bath-tub, and a bath is always looked forward to as a daily luxury. With careful attention he will live for many years in confinement, and is naturally so tame he prefers taking a dainty from the hand to having it mixed with the common food.

His ailments are few, and are usually those which attack all soft-bill birds.

BALTIMORE AND ORCHARD ORIOLES.

THESE birds, supposed by early writers to be of the same species, are of two distinct families.

The Baltimore Oriole, or Golden Robin as he is familiarly called, is a migratory bird, and is found in the Northern States early in May. Pairs build their nests usually in the tops of the apple-trees or in weeping willows, and prefer to build adjoining some farmhouse. It is said that he is so named because his colors are those of Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland. He is a well-known bird, and always a welcome visitor; for he is so handsome in his gaudy, striking colors, and his mellow song is pleasant music.

He is about seven inches in length; the bill is almost straight, tapering to a point, black, and sometimes lead color. The head, throat, and upper part of the back and wings, are satin black in color; the lower part of the back, and the rump and whole under parts, are brilliant orange, which deepens into vermilion on the breast; the black on the shoulders is also divided by a band of orange; the outer edges of the wing-coverts are white; the tail-feathers under the coverts are orange. When the tail is expanded, it appears like a pyramid of black supported on an arch of orange. The tail is slightly forked. The legs and feet are light blue.

The female is distinguished from the male by the color: the brilliant black in the male is a dull black color in the female, each black feather being shaded with greenish yellow; the bright orange is replaced by a dull yellow.

The male bird changes his color as he grows older, and appears in his most beautiful colors in his third year. His colors deepen after his first year.

The Oriole resembles the human family in regard to individual differences. A great contrast is seen in the manner of building the nests, and the neatness displayed in the work of finishing them. It may be that age educates them, and makes them expert in the art of building, just as it changes their colors and makes them more beautiful. A wonderful ingenuity is shown in the construction of some of these nests. The materials used are flax, hemp, tow, wool, or any thing of like character; and all is woven and sewed through with long horse-hair. In looking at the neatness of the work, one almost sighs to think how handy it would be to have a few well trained in the art of darning stockings and repairing boys' trousers. They are very particular in the selection of materials for the construction of their nests, and the careless country-maid oftentimes rues the loss of a skein of fine silk which chances to be left where Mr. Architect can easily find it. He thus puts the products of man to good use.

The song of the Baltimore Oriole is a clear, mellow whistle, repeated slowly, and

with a plaintiveness which is very interesting. It has not the wildness and exquisite rendering of the Mocking-bird, but appears to be the whistle of an abstracted man, who, when asked what he was whistling, replied that he didn't know.

The Baltimore Oriole inhabits the entire North America, and is often seen among the trees of the large cities: his flashing colors and plaintive song, as he flits among the branches, appear in strange contrast to the dull roar and whirl of city-life.

His food should be the Mocking-bird food, prepared the same as for all soft-bill birds. He is particularly fond of caterpillars, bugs, and beetles, which, wherever found, should be saved, and brought home for him. The want of insects is the principal cause of disease; as the birds are always used to them in the wild state, and, in fact, live on them almost entirely. The usual cage sickness prevails when the bird is first put in confinement: they are apt to pine, and, if not given some little attention, are almost certain to die. For this reason live insects should be fed them daily until accustomed to their new state of life.

It is commonly thought that the young cannot be taken from the nest and successfully reared, but this is erroneous. It is better to take the entire brood under charge at the same time: they need plenty of attention and care, and should be fed as often as they make known their wants. Prepare a boiled potato, and mix with about one-half the quantity of hard-boiled egg, to which should be added a small quantity of the prepared food: this should be fed in small pellets, one or two being sufficient at a time. Keep the birds in a warm place, and there will be no danger of losing any of the brood. The birds taken from the nest will be found hardier and more suitable cage-birds than the trapped birds.

Suitable cages for Baltimore Orioles are the small-sized brass or wood-framed Mocking-bird cages.

ORCHARD ORIOLE.

This Oriole is not very widely known as a cage-bird: although, owing to his chameleon-like nature of changing color, he has been the subject of fierce arguments among the leading naturalists. The male Orchard Orioles and the female Baltimore Orioles are often mistaken for one another; as, at a certain age, the Orchard Oriole greatly resembles the female Baltimore. They are, however, of two distinct families; the Orchard Oriole being smaller, and more slenderly shaped, as well as differing in the mode of building the nest.

The Orchard Oriole arrives later in the season than the Baltimore, and does not inhabit the country farther north than Maine. The female Orchard Oriole is six inches and a half in length, and always remains the same color. She is a yellowish olive, with a brownish tint on the back: the wings are a dusky brown. The young male bird corresponds nearly to the above description. The second season he appears with a brilliant patch of black marking the throat, and slight reddish stains mark the sides and belly. The third season he appears in his perfect dress, and a very attractive fellow he makes. A velvety black appears over the whole upper part of the back, head, wings, and tail: while the breast and lower wing-feathers are a bright chestnut color. It may thus be seen, from the varieties of costume in which he appears, that it is a rather difficult matter to believe that he is

one and the same party. He is even as clever in the manner of constructing his nest as the Baltimore.

He derives his name from the frequency and numbers in which he is found in the orchards. He is a good friend to the farmer, and saves many a penny in his destruction of blossom-loving bugs and caterpillars. He will never molest the fruit when he can find insects to subsist on.

He is a sprightly, interesting bird: and, although his notes are not as mellow as his close relation's, there is a confusion about them which is quite bewildering and charming.

Whenever he is given the run of an orchard, and not molested, he becomes quite sociable in his nature, and shows his confidence by the numbers of his relations, which he seems to delight in introducing.

They are somewhat hardier than the Baltimore Oriole when caged, not seeming to pine for freedom, and when taken from the nest are very easily reared, and commence to sing at a very early age. They have a very curious habit of moving the head in a snake-like manner when observing any thing, which is quite interesting to watch.

The food and care should be the same as that described for the Baltimore Oriole, and the cage the same dimensions.

THE SCARLET Tanager.

This magnificently coated visitor is perhaps best known from being seen mounted in the taxidermist's shop, or as a striking ornament on an expensive hat. He is the most handsomely plumaged bird which inhabits our woods. Always extremely shy, it is a difficult matter, even for the most experienced bird-trappers, to catch him. His gaudy feathers, his own worst enemy, make him a bird much sought for as an addition to the aviary. It is asserted by some authors, that he is a difficult bird to keep alive in captivity: but my own experience is, that, if proper care and food are given, he will live a strong and vigorous bird many years.

The male Tanager is about seven inches in length. The whole body and head are of a deep, brilliant scarlet, and the wings and tail a beautiful velvet black, making a striking and elegant contrast. The female's colors are very unlike the male's, being green in the upper part of the body, and yellow below: the wings and tail are brownish black, tipped with green.

Tanagers first make their appearance among us early in May, and migrate South as early as August, making the shortest call of any of our visitors. As soon as the male is ready to depart for his winter home, he changes his showy coat for a more sombre-colored travelling-dress, which renders him less liable to the attacks of the beauty-loving bird-fancier. His plumage changes to a greenish-yellow color almost resembling that of the female.

It is a matter of discussion among leading naturalists whether the Tanager which regularly visits us is a native of Brazil. Wilson asserts that he is not. I am of the opinion that he is.

If he cannot lay claim to being the king of American songsters, he certainly can to being king of American beauties. His colors, as seen among the bright green leaves of our forests, certainly form one of the most attractive sights of rural scenery.

His song, although unpretending, is not unpleasant. He combines the mellowness of the Oriole's notes with a simple, pleasing note of his own, repeated at short intervals. It is sung in a manner after that of a ventriloquist: for, although he may be at a considerable distance from you, the notes appear as though coming from a point directly above. This is, no doubt, a power bestowed on him as a protection from the danger to which his brilliant colors expose him.

He is a bird which is highly prized in France, a country noted for its preference for gaudy-colored birds; and hundreds of them are annually exported thither. He is a very shy bird in his native state, rarely approaching a human habitation, and very quiet and inoffensive in his manners.

His food in captivity is the prepared Mocking-bird food, and raw, grated carrot, to which should be daily added bananas and oranges. Figs he is very fond of ; and they must be freely given, especially when he is first caged. Insects, meal-worms, and dried currants soaked in water, should also be given. Ants' eggs mixed with cayenne pepper as a change are also beneficial. It is in the variety of food given him which is the great secret of keeping him alive and in health. He is fond of a daily bath, and, when hung in the bright sunlight after a plunge, delights in pluming his handsome feathers.

The regular Mocking-bird cage is the proper-sized cage.

If carefully attended to, and kept warm in the winter season, he will long form a very interesting addition to any collection.

WOODPECKERS.

THESE birds have representatives throughout America and Europe. In some varieties the exceedingly showy, gaudy-colored plumage renders them very striking in appearance; while their sharp, formidable beaks, which quickly turn all common woods into shavings and sawdust, attract the attention of the curious naturalist. Specimens are very rarely enged, because they so quickly destroy and break through the prison-bars, although, when confined in a strongly built cage made of metal only, their amusing tricks and wood-turning efforts are very laughable.

There are twelve or thirteen varieties of Woodpeckers in America, and three or four of these inhabit European countries as well.

The Golden-winged Woodpecker is one of the best known of his family, and inhabits the continent of North America from the most northerly portions to the Southern States.

He is about twelve inches in length; the upper part of the wings and back are of a dark umber, marked with equidistant streaks of black; the upper part of the head iron-gray; from the lower mandible a streak of black, an inch in length, passes down each side of the throat; and a spot of vivid blood red covers the back part of the head; the sides of the neck are bluish gray, and the throat and chin a very light cinnamon color; the breast is ornamented with a broad crescent of deep black; the belly and vent are white, tinged with yellow, and dotted with innumerable spots of black; the lower or inner side of the wing and tail and shafts of all the feathers are of a beautiful golden yellow; the rump is white, and the legs and feet are light blue.

The female differs from the male in wanting the black mustaches on each side of the throat, and in the dulness of the fine colors.

These birds subsist on grubs and insects, and obtain their food, as their name indicates, by pecking at wood, for which purpose their whole structure is exactly fitted, the bill being long and sharp and strong, and the feet and legs such that the bird is able to grasp the tree firmly, while the whole body swings with great force. The bird can thrust his tongue into very deep crevices, and bring out any insects therein; for the tongue is connected with two elastic ligaments, that sweep around the back of the head, and permit the bird to thrust it out a long distance; its tip is sharp and barbed, so the larger insects cannot escape; and it has a sort of gummy secretion, which causes the insects too small to be speared to adhere to it.

Insects seldom or never bore into healthy wood, but a decayed branch or trunk is generally full; so when the bird discovers an unsound spot he works with great industry, and is rewarded with a rich feast. It is said, — but I cannot vouch for

the strict truth of the statement, — that “a gentleman had a short piece of steel made to fit the beak of a large specimen of the Woodpeckers, and pointed this steel with a diamond. The bird thus armed bored a hole through a nine-inch cannon-ball.” If the story had included the statement that the cannon-ball was square, or furnished some other detail of equal importance, the whole story might be believed. Wilson, in his “*American Ornithology*,” states, “The abject and degraded character which the Count de Buffon, with equal elegance and absurdity, has drawn of the whole tribe of Woodpeckers, belongs not to the elegant and sprightly bird before us. He is not constrained to drag out an insipid existence in boring the bark and hard fibres of trees to extract his prey; for he frequently finds in the loose, mouldering ruins of an old stump, the capital of a nation of ants, more than is sufficient for the wants of a whole week. He cannot be said to lead a mean and gloomy life, without an intermission of labor, who usually feasts by the first peep of dawn, and spends the early and sweetest hour of the morning on the highest peaks of the tallest trees, calling on his mates or companions, or pursuing and gambolling with them around the larger limbs and body of the tree for hours together.”

This class of birds is a subject of much discussion between the farmers and students who have made the matter a study. The scientists say that their appearance in the orchards is productive of much good; and the loss of a few apples, peaches, or other tempting fruits, is even a poor reward when the good service which the birds perform in ridding the trees of destructive insects and their eggs is taken into consideration. It is claimed that the trees which have had the bark perforated by the beaks of Woodpeckers thrive much better, and remain in much healthier condition, than others which remain in a natural state. The farmer who sees his fresh Indian corn and his most luscious fruits disappearing under the raids of the Woodpecker — who is said to be the best judge of good fruit known — thinks otherwise; and the shot-gun and trap are freely called into use for the purpose of extermination. Woodpeckers are often called Carpenter-birds, owing to their manner of nest-building; they cut out a hole in a tree as round as though struck out with a compass. The entrance is at an angle of thirty degrees for six inches, and then straight down for twelve inches. This is just large enough to admit the body; but the nest itself is roomy, and as smooth as a cabinet-maker's work. This nest-building occupies a week; and during the labor the chips are all carried to a distance, to mislead in regard to the location.

The one great enemy of the Woodpecker race is the black snake, which glides up a tree within which the carefully constructed nest of the Woodpecker is concealed. He ruthlessly enters it, and destroys the eggs or young, and afterwards takes up his abode there. The black snake, when thus concealed, is often the cause of breaking up the expeditions of nest-robbing urchins. It very often happens, that an agile youth, in search of birds' eggs or nestlings, espies the nest of the Woodpecker in some tree easy of access. The broad grin of pleasure which illumines his countenance on putting his arm through the hole to secure his booty is quickly replaced by one of terror when he grasps the body of the slimy tenant. The alarm thus caused often produces fatal accidents, because the quickest way out of the difficulty is to let go of every thing and fall; but the quickest way out is not always the safest.

The Red-headed Woodpecker is probably as well known as any of our native wild birds; his characteristic plumage of red, white, and black stands out in striking prominence; and he is easily recognized whenever seen. During the first season the head and neck of the young birds are blackish gray, which causes them to be mistaken for females; the second season, when they receive their full plumage, the neck and head are a brilliant scarlet; the bill light blue, and black toward the extremity; the back, wings, and tail are black, glossed with blue; the rump, lower parts of the back, and under parts from the breast downward, are white; the legs and feet are bluish green. The length of the male is about ten inches: the female is rather smaller, and her colors are not so vivid as those of the male.

The other well-known varieties of Woodpeckers are the Yellow-bellied, the Hairy, the Red-bellied, the Red-cockaded, and the Downy, the latter being the smallest of the race. They all possess the same general traits, and the industry and ingenuity displayed by them is remarkable.

The Woodpecker has no song, the only resemblance to it being the sharp calls given when he wishes to call his mates. The sound of the Woodpecker's bill when beating against the bark of a tree may be heard a great distance, and is produced by the rapid vibrations of the head as the bill is beaten against the tree in his endeavors to bore an opening. When occupied in this work, the head appears to be in about fourteen places at the same time, so rapid are his operations. He is a constant worker, and his work displays much ingenuity and finish. A Woodpecker, if confined in a cage made of wood and wire, will bore his way out so quickly, that one unacquainted with his habits would believe that mischievous boys had been to work on the cage with carpenters' tools.

They are rarely confined in cages, owing to their destructiveness in this regard, and the absence of any song. If confined in a cage built on the principle of the Parrot-cage, i.e., without any wooden surroundings, their tricks are amusing, and their work on a piece of wood, which should be given them for the purpose of boring, a study to watch. It is cruel to confine one, and not give him wood to work at. In their wild state Woodpeckers subsist almost entirely on insects and their eggs, varied by the chance plucking of choice fruits of almost any kind. They will also gather nuts, and dexterously extract the meat. When confined in cages, which must be of the strongest construction, or fastened by means of a fine, strong chain attached to the leg, which will not permit them to beat their heads against the wires when freshly caught, they should be fed on the prepared Mocking-bird food and grated carrot; and daily rations of insects, grubs, or worms of any kind, must be given them, if they are to be kept in perfect health. As a variation from this course of food, ripe fruits, berries, and nuts may be given; and above all, in order to keep the bird amused, and a necessary part of his daily rations, a piece of wood of any kind should be suspended in his cage. When these precautions are observed, the bird easily becomes domesticated and tame, and learns many tricks. It is, probably, the better plan to keep a pair together in confinement; as the separation from the mate is particularly painful to this variety of birds. A pair, when well trained, may be allowed the liberty of the room; but grand pianos or costly *bric-à-brac* should not be a part of the furniture, as preparations for complete demolition would be very quickly begun. A pet's efforts to bore into the side of the pet

eat or dog may be very entertaining to the on-lookers, but they are any thing but agreeable to the objective case.

Owing to the rich nature of the food which must be given them, a chance for exercise must be given them; and, as this consists in climbing, a small pole or post should be set out for them. A Woodpecker, when at rest, hangs downward from the perch, with the head resting on the wing.

They are very fond of the bath, and the rapidity with which the plumage is stroked and plumed by their active bills can be seen in no other class of birds.

The diseases of the Woodpecker, when confined, result from lack of exercise, or too much plain food, and may be easily remedied. If properly fed and cared for, the bird may be kept in a caged state from eight to ten years.

I have heard of no attempt at breeding Woodpeckers in confinement, but their easy domestication and hardy habits would make them interesting subjects for such experiments.

HABITS AND BREEDING OF WILD PARROTS.

MANY discussions have arisen among bird-owners relating to the question of breeding Parrots in captivity. A description of their mode of life and breeding-places when wild will, perhaps, prove interesting, and at the same time answer the question so often asked. In breeding Parrots, a great difficulty to be surmounted in the cases of the largest and best-known species, such as the Gray, the Mexican, and the South-American varieties, is the distinguishing of the sexes. There is no known method of distinguishing the male from the female of the above species of Parrots. As far as can be observed, the male and female of all the above rank equal in intelligence: the colors are similar, and both are the same size. How, then, is the gender to be determined? The only answer to the question is, to determine the difference in sexes by observation. After a Parrot is thoroughly acclimated, it will be observed to have the natural restlessness common to all birds during the latter spring months, the season which seems to be the regular breeding-time for all classes of birds. In order to successfully select a pair of Parrots of the species mentioned above, it is necessary to observe the attention which is paid by one member to another during the breeding season, where large numbers are kept in the same apartment. A male bird will usually select his mate, and bestow caresses and attentions on her, and act in the same manner as a pair of Canaries do. Separate the pair from the rest, and place them together in a suitable apartment for breeding purposes.

In the smaller varieties of the Parrot family, which embrace also the Paroquets, and in many of the large, brilliant-colored specimens, some distinguishing mark in the plumage is relied on to show the difference in sexes: as, for instance, the male Australian Paroquet is distinguished from the female by the difference in colors on the fleshy excrescence at the base of the beak: the color of the male's being dark blue, that of the female's white. In the African Love-bird, or Red-headed Paroquet, the common way of distinguishing the sexes is thought to be the difference in the intensity of color on the head, the male being supposed to have a more brilliant color than the female: this rule is, however, uncertain; as the young males greatly resemble the females in this respect. The sure mark is on the inside of the wings; the inside of the male bird's wings are a beautiful shade of deep blue; in the female the color of the inside of the wings is plain green. The Macaw is also another instance where the sexes may be distinguished by the difference which exists in the coloring of some part of the body. On the inside of the wing of the male Red Macaw, near the outer edge, the color consists of a beautiful red: in the female the color is plain drab. A long list might be enumerated, but the above distinguishing marks do not appear to extend to the plainer-colored and better-known varieties.



Red and Blue Macaw.

All classes of Parrots appear to travel in troops in their native woods: and, in many instances, they build regular settlements in mountainous districts, so inaccessible that it is impossible to dislodge them. While travelling from one place to another, each male selects his mate; and he takes it upon himself to protect her and feed her, and always appears with her, no matter where the flock may go.

It may be mentioned, that Parrots are more destructive to the crops in their native countries than any other class of birds. The multitudes which assemble upon the fields, or alight on the fruit-trees, devour all they can upon the spot, bite off still more, and carry away as much as possible up into the trees, in order to try to peaceably fill their never-filled stomachs. When they make their appearance in the orchard, they search every tree that is in fruit, and pluck such as may be ripe, bite a bit off, and, if it does not exactly suit their very refined taste, throw it down upon the ground, and take another instead. While feeding they generally climb the branches from below upwards, and, as soon as they get to the top, fly away to another tree, sweeping over the ground without ever moving their wings. Arrived at this second tree, they renew their work of destruction as before.

After having satisfied their hunger in this manner, they go in search of water to drink, and, according to the observations of travellers, do not refuse salt or brackish water. Besides occasional rain-baths, which they enjoy hugely, they will bathe in lakes until they are soaked through. They also enjoy playing in the sand, like fowls, and will travel great distances in search of it.

The incubation of these birds takes place during the months that correspond in their native lands to our spring. The larger kinds appear to lay but once a year, and then only two eggs; though some of the smaller kinds, such as the Australian Paroquet, are exceptions to this rule, inasmuch as they will regularly lay from three to four eggs, and in some cases from six to nine, twice, or even three times, during the year. Parrot-eggs are generally white, smooth, and round. Holes in trees are favorite nesting-places of these birds, but not exclusively so: some American species will lay in holes in the rocks; and the Indian parrots, in crevices in old buildings, pagodas, monuments, or houses.

Audubon assures us that several females will lay in one nesting-place, but this is considered doubtful; although Parrots prefer breeding in large settlements. An extensive traveller, speaking of a large settlement of breeding Parrots in South America, says, "These several settlements must be very astonishing to those to whom they are new. Fancy yourself alone, about mid-day, wearily approaching a precipice, believing yourself to be perfectly alone, that deep silence reigning around you that always indicates noon in these tropical regions, when all animals seek repose in sleep; a kind of growling strikes your ear: suddenly you hear the Parrot's cry of warning, answered by many others, and, before you are awake to your true position, are surrounded by swarms of these noisy birds, flying about in a close circle, and in evident anger, threatening to strike you. From all the innumerable holes upon the face of the rocks, little round heads are protruding, looking comical enough; and those that do not come out unite their screams to the general uproar. Every opening indicates a breeding-hole, that has been excavated by its owner in the clay met with between the strata of the rocks. At times many hundreds may be counted."

These colonies are so cunningly situated, that it is impossible for beasts of prey to approach them.

In general, it is in old trees that Parrots make their nests: but, as it is not always possible to find the trunk of a tree whose hollow has been excavated by some friendly Woodpecker, the Parrots are forced to excavate their own nesting-places; and then it is that they show what available instruments their beaks can be. It is the female which makes this hole; at this work she proves herself most skilful: she hangs like a Woodpecker from the bark, and gnaws the wood away, one shred after another, until the dwelling is completed. The hole is the principal matter; the nest does not need much making; a few chips picked up from the ground are sufficient as a bed on which to deposit the eggs; even a hole that leaves much to be desired in the way of convenience will content these very easily satisfied parents. The female generally sits alone, and is fed and entertained by her mate during the whole period of incubation.

The brooding season of Parrots varies: among some varieties it lasts eighteen days, and with others as long as twenty-five days. The young are perfectly helpless when they leave the egg, but their growth and development are very rapid. At first they are very imperfectly fledged; but in from five to six days the feathers begin to sprout, and they open their eyes within ten days of their birth. The food is always softened in the parent's crop before it is put into the beak of the young bird. The parents are very courageous in defence of their young. Some species will attach themselves with great tenderness to deserted birds, not merely to those of their own family, but to any helpless orphan, even though belonging to another species.

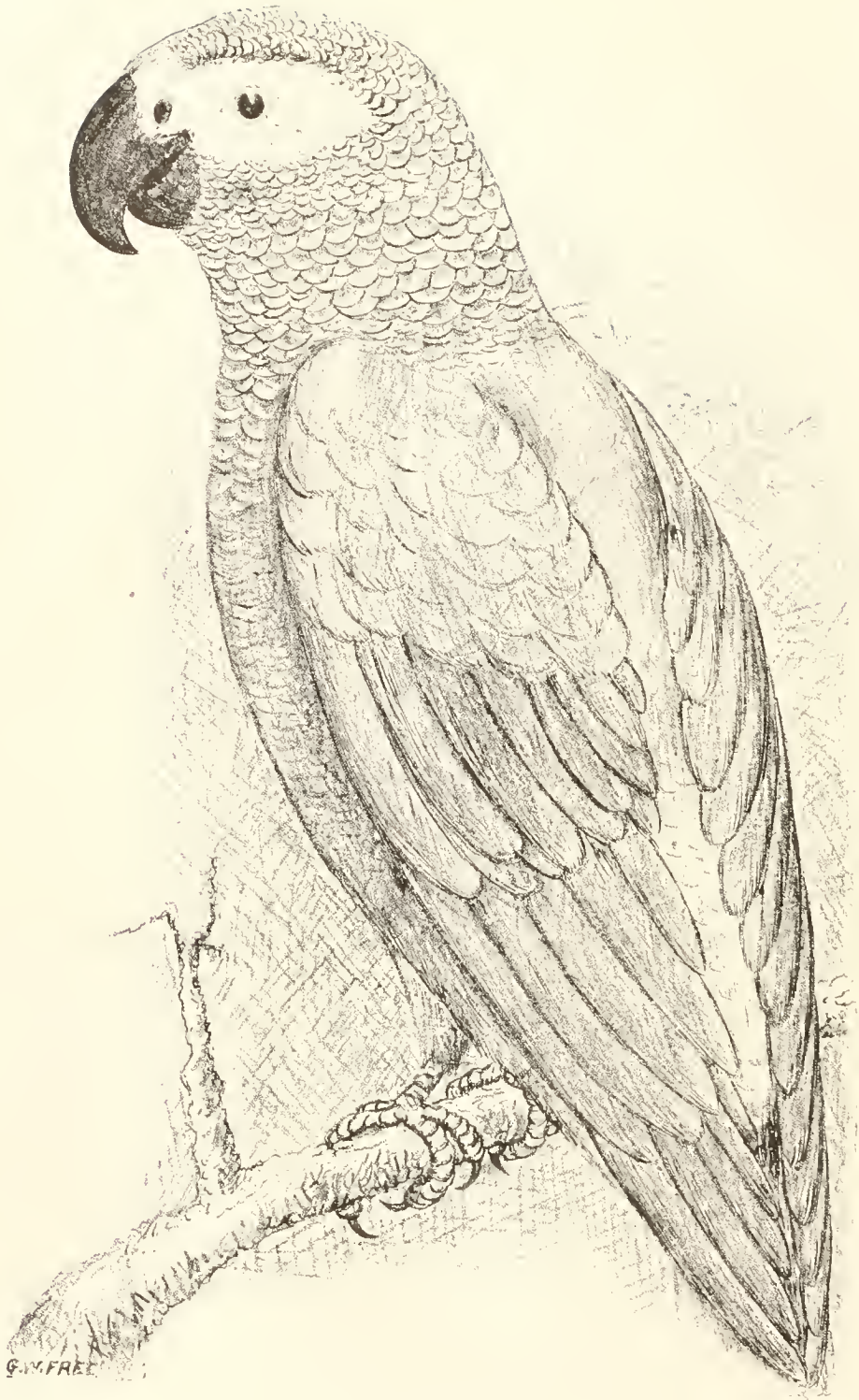
Parrots attain their full beauty of plumage, and commence laying, by the time they are two years old. The Gray Parrot, during the first year, is almost black throughout; the beautiful crimson of the tail not making its appearance until after the second moult. The Mexican, or Double Yellow-head, does not commence to color out on the head until two years of age.

From the above facts it appears that it would not be a difficult matter to breed Parrots successfully in confinement. It has been tried in the large gardens of Europe with success, where, of course, every facility for the purpose is supplied, and where large numbers are always on hand, from which to select the proper material. The better way is, to breed a number at once; as one of the elements of success in breeding Parrots is, to form, as nearly as possible, a settlement which corresponds in a measure to their natural manner of breeding. Always select birds two years of age, or over. A large room should be selected for the purpose, which should be kept at tropical heat at all times; plenty of sunshine is very essential; and a trunk of a small tree, with a number of holes with small openings, would serve the purpose of nests: shavings, or small chips, are suitable for building material. The floor should be strewn with sand; as, when not disturbed, Parrots of all kinds like to scratch and burrow in it, after the manner of barn-yard fowls. It is necessary to have openings made to the room, through which the food may be put, so as not to disturb the sitting birds. The food should be of the richest description during mating and breeding season, and should consist of plain hemp-seed, bread soaked in cream, soaked Indian corn, and ripe fruits of all kinds.

During the period of incubation the birds must not be disturbed. As soon as the eggs are hatched out, the young birds are most carefully looked after by the parents: outside aid, except in furnishing nourishing food, is not necessary. When the birds are of sufficient age to eat alone, they should be taken from the room, and reared by hand; as, when allowed to roam along with the older birds, they are apt to become wild, and not so easily tamed. Hand-reared, nestling Parrots are the highest prized of all for training purposes.

When entering a breeding-room for the purpose of separating the young from the old birds, it is necessary to go well prepared; as the parent birds, in their rage, are capable of inflicting severe wounds. In a breeding establishment in France, devoted to breeding African Gray Parrots, whenever it is found necessary to enter the room, the attendant is clothed in a leather suit, and has his face and head protected by the same material, and his eyes are protected by a pair of strong spectacles.

This branch of bird-breeding is the most remunerative of any, and promises to become very popular.



The Gray Parrot.

AFRICAN GRAY PARROT AND OTHER PARROTS.

AGAINST no other class of birds does mankind express such deep hatred, and upon no other does he bestow so much affection, as upon the Parrot. If any one should ask me, "Are Parrots like any other animals?" I would reply, first, "They are very like monkeys," and add quickly, "and very like men." It is because of this manly-monkeyish quality, which brightens and lightens many of our otherwise dull and heavy hours, that the Parrot has won his way, figuratively and literally, from the huts of the wild negroes and Africa's tangled forests into the drawing-rooms of dignified judges and learned divines.

One other quality which endears the bird to his owner is his reflexiveness: we speak in some unusual tone, or laugh heartily, or utter a witticism: and on the morrow, at the opportune moment, the Parrot laughs our laugh with a fidelity that startles, and conjures up ghosts and ghouls: or "he reads so closely the line" of witticism, that roar jostles roar. Then, because he is monkeyish, we grasp him, and call him brother. Mimicry and delicate flattery have great influence with all, and the parrot is only a mimic and a flatterer.

As there are about three hundred and fifty different varieties of Parrots, it would be impossible to give, in a paper of this nature, even a brief sketch of any great number of them: so the article will treat particularly of those generally kept caged in this country.

The Gray Parrot, so called, has only two colors. — the tail a deep red, and the rest of the plumage an ashen gray, though the bare places about the eyes have almost a whitish color. This bird is regarded as the most intelligent of all parrots. It is certain that he can learn all sorts of words and long sentences: and no vowel or consonant, or any combination of any number of them which forms an English word, presents difficulties of pronunciation which he cannot, with attention, overcome. One more certainty may be noted: he never forgets a word or sentence once learned. He may hear you say to a summer visitor, "Come, Smith, let's go to Mount Washington;" and next year, or in two years, whenever Smith calls again, rest assured, as soon as the bird sees him and hears his voice, your invitation, in your very tone and manner, will be repeated.

The bird is a native of the west coast of Africa. Negroes take the young birds from the nests, and also trap and snare the older ones, and sell to the captains or mates of trading-vessels. Some are brought here *via* England: but these are generally of poor quality, and refuse to live "just a hundred years to a day:" the best are imported on barks plying between the West Coast and Boston: these seem to become partially acclimated in transit, and also learn to talk some, as the thrifty

New-Englanders make time between the "reefings" to give the birds regular lessons: a few hours' instruction each day, where one has a fair-sized class, often gives the captain a better return than the wage of a voyage. This especially is the case if the captain happens to indulge in profanity: as Parrots quickly learn short words spoken with emphasis, and profane Parrots command high prices. The more cultivated and pious the buyer, the higher the price for the profane Parrot. This is a statement in favor of the buyer's piety; for he abhors to swear himself, and, like the famous Quaker, will pay roundly any time for a few well-selected oaths and curses. On the other hand, a bird which can repeat any of the catechism, or a prayer, is generally owned by some fellow too lazy or too wicked to say his own prayers.

Capt. X—, on one of the barks sailing between Boston and the West Coast, brought a bird on his last trip that was a genius in spelling: with a ringing tone, as though he enjoyed each letter, and was conscious of great mental superiority, he would spell slowly, "D-o-g, dog;" and immediately bark, "Bow-wow-wow;" then repeat gruffly, like a ventriloquist, and in imitation of a large Newfoundland, "D-o-g, dog; bow-wow-wow, wow-wow-wow!"

Jim was also a wonderful bird: at times he was very polite,—"Good-morning, reverend sir!" Then he would threaten,— "Be off, you rascal! are you going home, or not?" or if the person was dressed shabbily, and a hard-looking character, he would shout, "I'll punch you, and make you sick!" Some of these gray birds can whistle very sweetly long runs and several bars from operas: they seldom sing, though I have heard of one or two that could sing short pieces. All Gray Parrots learn to talk and whistle if they are instructed, and the number of sentences and songs acquired depends solely on the opportunities each bird has. Different birds vary in the quickness with which they learn a sentence or a song, just as scholars differ in intelligence. Some birds learn to talk a great deal, and to whistle but little; while others learn a new song in three or four days, but take as many weeks to learn a long sentence. It takes from six to ten weeks for a young bird to become accustomed to a new place: if, during that time, he has had an hour's lesson daily, and has become tame enough to allow his head to be scratched, he will then try to talk, muttering an unintelligible jargon, seemingly for his own edification. When this has been going on for a few days, the teacher will think he heard the bird say Jim, or Tim, or Cumbo, whatever the name may be: soon he is assured by the bird speaking out plainly. From this point on, advance is rapid. Parrots seem to learn faster if instructed in the early morning hours, and for an hour or two before dark. If you wish a bird to learn a special sentence, he must hear that sentence over and over again; but he will learn to talk without special instruction if placed where he daily hears conversation.

The kindergarten plan, or object-teaching, is indorsed by all Parrots: they need to see and hear dog, crow, hen, crying-baby, popping champagne-cork, or osculatory indulgences, only a few times before an exact imitation is given. Any talking-bird's voice—be the bird Magpie or Raven, Jay or Parrot—is naturally deep toned and gruff: therefore, when teaching a bird, speak in a clear, ringing tone, pitched in a rather high key: in that way the bird's voice will be worked up above its usual gruffness, so any one can understand just what he says. For the

reason above given, a child's pet talker generally has a sweet voice, and can be readily understood.

MEXICAN DOUBLE YELLOW-HEAD PARROT.

This bird is classed next to the Gray in intelligence and capability, and is preferred by many on account of his great tameness, and the ease with which he will learn to sing as well as talk.

The Mexican is the operatic star of the Parrot family; his natural voice being sweet, clear, and ringing. Many ladies, who own the best Parrot in the world, relate marvellous stories of the *repertoire* which her pet Mexican is capable of rendering; and the list includes in some cases a range of airs, from the opera "Where was Moses when the light went out?" to a Boston sabbath-school hymn. The Mexican is seemingly intelligent enough to discern the different styles in which the music should be rendered, giving a faithful representation of either the true operatic artist, or the religiously inclined old lady.

The Mexican Parrots, unlike the other varieties, excepting the Cuban, are rarely ever trapped, but are taken from the nests when scarcely fledged: thus any natural wildness is unknown to them in this condition, and they are quite ready and willing to go to the kindergarten. In the spring of the year the regular bird-buyers for the New-York bird-houses visit Mexico, when the natives collect the Parrots in large numbers from the nests, and display them for sale in the market-places. The birds thus taken in a season amount to thousands, and these wholesale seizures threaten a scarcity in the future. The Mexican Parrot, after receiving his first plumage, is of a beautiful clear green color throughout the body, with a pale orange forehead and scarlet-tipped wings; his feet are very strong, and white in color; the beak is white; and the tongue is also of the same color, a mark which distinguishes him from a closely allied specimen bred from a full-blooded Mexican and the Half Yellow-head. The Mexican is somewhat larger in size than the African Gray, and measures about fifteen inches in length. As the bird grows older the orange color of the forehead deepens, and extends over the head; and the very old birds are seen with the entire neck and head clear yellow, with a plentiful sprinkling of yellow feathers through the green on the back, and a gradual spreading of the scarlet on the wing-tips.

The young Mexican birds, when brought to the northern parts of the United States, become easily acclimated, and for this reason, in the estimation of Parrot-lovers, have the advantage over the Grays. It is a fact, that the baby Mexican Parrots, when first brought to the market, usually command better figures than the young Grays; although, when fully trained, the Gray Parrots are given the preference.

The Mexican Parrot, after going through a course of training, is certainly a most amusing fellow, and mingles his odd and witty sayings and his comic songs in a most ludicrous manner. For the piously inclined I would recommend them; because, unlike their wicked gray brethren, they are not so apt to shock one with careless profanity. The natural sweet voice of the Mexican Parrot does not seem fitted to utter the coarse oaths, which, in order to be given expression and meaning, should be said as gruffly as possible. He is eminently fitted as a nurse for the

infant, and will often perform the mother a service, and at the same time amuse her, by sweetly singing the babe asleep. To hear a well-trained Mexican Parrot attempt to accompany the piano with one of his nursery songs is something startling. Stand behind the door, and listen, but do not look: although you may be sure the bird is doing the singing, the cleverness and clearness with which it is rendered will cause you to doubt your own ears and eyes.

The Mexican will also imitate to the life any of the various animal sounds he may hear. He will daily cause the mother of a baby to run in alarm at hearing the cry of her infant, and cause her to smile at seeing her prodigy laughing in glee at his imitator instead of finding him on the floor with a broken nose. The praises of the Mexican Parrot could be indefinitely prolonged: he certainly ranks closely on the heels of his only superior, the Gray, and in some instances far outstrips him in his versatility. When the young Mexicans are first brought to the markets for sale, it is commonly supposed that the beak is not sufficiently hardened to properly crack the uncooked Indian corn. The chief food, therefore, consists of Indian corn boiled to a soft state: this is indeed a most excellent food for any species of Parrots, as it has not the heating or fattening quality of various other kinds of food commonly given. The soft food retains sufficient moisture, so it is not necessary to give water in addition. The principal food for the Mexican should be the boiled Indian corn, — which will repay the slight trouble taken in getting it ready by the health which the bird will enjoy, — and bread or cracker soaked in coffee. He may also be fed in addition the regular Parrot food, a description of which will be found in the paragraph on the subject at the end of this article.

Ripe fruit, such as bananas, oranges, or apples, may be given at intervals, and are hugely relished. The usual complaints which affect all classes of Parrots prevail among the Mexicans. A prevalent disease among them is purging, or vomiting the food, which is caused by improper or stale food, or by too sudden change of diet, which weakens the stomach, and causes the vomiting of all food which may be given. This complaint will usually be remedied by administering a few drops of brandy diluted with two parts water. Keep the bird warm, and feed only the boiled corn and bread with coffee for a few days.

A great treat for the Mexican, or, in fact, any variety of Parrot, is millet-seed in the ear, Indian corn on the stalk, oats, corn, barley, or wheat in the ear. In the summer season, when green corn is ripe, give him an ear now and then: and he will enjoy it greatly.

Give your bird plain, healthy food, and not any sweetmeats, plenty of sunshine when possible, and a shower-bath when the weather permits: and he will repay you by recounting to your children, when you are dead and gone, your many virtues and kindnesses. The Mexican Parrot, although not as long lived as the Gray, has been known to live to be sixty years of age: unlike the Gray, he cannot conceal his age, but, as a venerable patriarch, in his last years shows a coat of colors which rival those of a French dowager.

The prices of the young Mexicans vary according to the season in which they are purchased. I have endeavored to buy an exceptionally fine-trained Mexican from a poor man who labored hard for his daily wages, and was astonished at his replying, "Sell Ned? Why don't you ask me how much for one of the children?"

I am not rich, but I will pawn my coat before I part with him." Indeed, it is sometimes difficult to procure well-trained Parrots, owing to the firm hold they obtain on their owner's affections. A German young lady only consented to sell her pet Mexican Parrot because he had become strongly attached to a neighboring Chinese laundryman; and John was in a fair way of teaching the bird the mysteries of his native tongue, part of which, when I became possessed of him, he fluently spoke. Hopp Sing, as he was called, was an exceptionally fine talker, and was sold for three hundred and fifty dollars.

It is always well to ask your dealer, when purchasing a Parrot, upon what food the bird has been fed; so that no mistake may be made by giving an abrupt change.

THE AMAZON PARROT.

This bird takes next rank in the list of talkers. He is a native of the upper portions of South America, not quite as large as the Mexican, but equally as beautiful in appearance: his brilliant head-dress of blue and vermilion, and scarlet-tipped wings and party-colored tail, making him a very attractive bird. With the exceptions above noted, he is plain green throughout: the beak, tongue, and feet are black. He is an apt scholar, although sometimes inclined to be noisy, and readily learns to talk and sing. The Amazon is usually trapped, and when confined is fed on the parrot-seed and water.

THE BRAZILIAN OR BLUE-FRONT PARROT.

This bird is easily distinguished by his plain green body and sky-blue forehead: he is somewhat smaller than the Amazon, and sometimes makes a good talker. His food is the same as the Amazon's.

THE MARACAIBO PARROT.

This is a smaller bird, about the size of the Cuban, and resembles the Mexican greatly in appearance. He appears to be a small edition of the latter, and takes a foremost rank in the list of talkers. His food should be the same as that of the Mexican.

The Half Yellow-head is commonly confounded, by inexperienced persons, with the Mexican Parrot: but he is not so large, and may be easily distinguished by the black beak and tongue. He sometimes makes a most excellent talker; but, as a rule, he does not rank as high as any of the earlier-named birds.

The Lories are a class of brilliantly colored Parrots, and are mostly caged on account of their gorgeous plumage. They rarely ever learn to talk, although they have the virtue of knowing how to keep quiet. The food, care, and treatment should be the same as that for the Parrot family.

CUBAN PARROT.

This Parrot is classed among the tamest and quickest to learn of all the bird-speaking family. Owing to the wide-spread demand for them, this article has been



The Cuban Parrot.

($\frac{3}{4}$ Natural Size.)

written to point out more definitely their specially attractive qualities. The two very evident reasons why the Cuban is such a favorite are his gaudy plumage and his low price. But these two reasons do not seem to us to account for the demand that absorbs ten thousand Parrots of a certain variety; while there are sold, probably, not a full thousand of all other varieties combined. That is a trite saying, "It is hard to teach an old dog;" but it applies with especial force to any creature who would learn a new tongue. It is pretty generally agreed, that a native American can learn to speak French more fluently if he commences in childhood than if he undertakes to acquire the language in middle life; and we shall refrain from absurdly undertaking to make you believe that our Parrots are smarter than your best baby.

The Cubans, when imported, are some of them not yet old enough to be in full feather, ranging in age from two to four months. They are too young to know even what fear is, and in some instances cannot feed themselves. They are young, they are tame, they are parrots, — mimics, and good listeners. Every word and every sentence spoken to them fall on a new, never-before-occupied brain. This accounts for the fact, that, after a two-weeks' tutelage, the bird may exclaim in mock-derision, "Bah! I hate that Mr. Flanders!"

These birds are captured before they are old enough to fly from the nest, and are brought to New York during the latter part of June and in July, in shipments of six hundred to fifteen hundred birds. Some dealers immediately select promising birds, and put them out with trainers for instruction: but the great proportion is sold as soon as they arrive, buyers preferring to train the talkers to suit themselves; many claiming that the regular trainers give too much Sunday-school instruction, and not a sufficient variety of oaths and *double-entendres*.

As stated above, the birds are very tame, being too young to know how to be cross, and may be handled at once with impunity. If handled carefully, and not teased and annoyed, they remain tame, and, of course, learn faster than birds that are abused or tortured so they are in constant apprehension of bodily danger. These birds sell for \$4, \$5, and \$6 each.

The docility of Parrots, the facility with which most kinds can be accustomed to cage-life, and the talents they possess of imitating the human voice, and pronouncing words or sentences, have made them favorite cage-birds, and sufficiently explain, that, when America was discovered, they were found domesticated by the natives. The first American Parrots, probably these Cubans, that were exported to Europe, were carried by Columbus when he returned on his voyage of discovery, and were with him when he held his solemn entry in Seville, March 31, 1493.

In Cuba and other West-Indian Islands, Parrots are used for soups and other highly prized dishes; it is said that a stranger, lunching in a restaurant there, feels somewhat apprehensive when he hears a waiter shout, "Two Cubans on toast;" but his fears are allayed when it is explained that the two Cubans are only Parrots.

This bird is about twelve inches long. The upper parts are green, with a band of white above the beak; the throat and upper part of breast are bright scarlet; and the wings and tail-feathers are blue, green, and scarlet intermixed, making the bird one of the most beautiful of the gorgeous-colored birds of the tropics.

His food is the plain hemp-seed, with occasionally some unhulled rice mixed

with it: some of the birds prefer the regular mixture of equal parts of hemp-seed, unhulled rice, and cracked corn. Each should have, in addition to the seeds, daily, stale bread soaked in coffee. The cage-base should be well strewn with coarse gravel.

Birds do not differ at all from children respecting the need of regular and systematic instruction. If you are interested in having a bird talk intelligently, give him intelligent instruction. What advancement can be expected in a child who is given French in five-minutes' lessons once a week, mathematics for seventy-seven seconds fortnightly, with Sanscrit crowded in as a sort of condiment at dinner-hours? but such a method, or want of method, is the one pursued in teaching a creature which cannot even articulate; yet the bird is expected to learn, not only to enunciate distinctly, but also to reason correctly if not abstrusely. If a proper method of instruction is followed, there is no imaginary fixed line in intellectual progress beyond which a Parrot of ordinary ability may not go. Many cases could be cited to prove this statement if it were deemed necessary; but you will have the best proof if you take a baby Parrot, and follow out in detail the outlines of the progressive course hinted at above.

There is no known method of making a talking Parrot speak, and it is as impossible to compel one to speak as it is to compel some garrulous people to keep silence. As a bird talks most when in a fairly quiet place, and not in the presence of strangers, it is seldom one can be heard in a bird-shop where there is a constant racket, and a continuous procession of new faces. The better plan, if you wish to buy a talker, is, to consult the seller's list of birds and the memoranda of sentences, songs, imitations, and other accomplishments each Parrot has, and then buy the bird on the seller's guaranty in the bill, that, if not satisfactory in four or six weeks' trial, he may be exchanged for another. It takes four or six weeks for a bird to get accustomed to a new home and new faces so he will talk freely.

FOOD AND DISEASES OF PARROTS.

Parrots do not all eat the same food. One will thrive on hemp-seed, another on unhulled rice and hemp, while a third requires these two and cracked corn: all these may disagree with a fourth. Generally the three seeds are mixed in equal parts, and a Parrot allowed to select those he likes. The effect of the food should be watched, and the bird deprived of either that seems harmful. For a drink, coffee is much better than water; but, whichever is used, let most of the liquid be absorbed in cracker or stale bread. Roasted peanuts may be fed, but avoid the rich, oily nuts, and all greasy food and chicken-bones. A bird fed on greasy food, which makes the blood impure, will soon pull out his feathers: and it will take months to restore him to good health. Keep plenty of gravel in the cage, letting the base be well covered with it; and, if the bird is inclined to gnaw, give him a piece of kindling-wood, or a short section of "unapplied" broomstick. A jagged piece of marble fastened securely in the cage will afford him great pleasure, and tend to prevent the destruction of the perch. With proper food, sufficient room, and convenient opportunities, many kinds of Parrots will breed in confinement. Most of them are very hardy, and when properly cared for seldom have diseases: they live to a great age, cases being known where birds were a hundred years old.

Irritability, and a desire to pluck out the feathers, is occasioned, as already stated, by giving these birds animal food. When this mistake is made, and the ill effects follow, sprinkle the bird several times a day with tepid water in which borax has been dissolved, and give him nothing but bread and milk for a few days. Many sicknesses are prevented by giving the bird a raw onion or a red-pepper pod once or twice a month.

Wasting, or Consumption, is generally caused by feeding improper food; the symptoms are an emaciated body, rough, disarranged plumage, and disgorging of food; keep the bird extra warm, and change the food; if he has been eating dry food, give now moist food, bread and milk, etc. Prepare fresh daily a paste by boiling a piece of bread the size of a walnut in four tablespoonfuls of milk, stirring until it becomes a pulp; add to it as much cayenne pepper as will lie on a dime, and feed daily.

Fits are generally caused by overeating. A few drops of cold water put into the mouth will usually restore a bird; when this fails plunge the bird into cold water. When the bird recovers wrap him in flannel, and put in a warm place; feed as directed for wasting, and add daily to the drink a few drops of the spirits of nitre.

For Costiveness give a bread-and-milk diet; if this is not effective, give about four drops of castor-oil, holding the bird, and pouring it in his mouth. Feed also oranges and bananas.

Diarrhœa is usually caused by a sudden change of diet, or stale or improper food; give the paste described above, adding to it four drops, or more if necessary, of paregoric. Let the drinking-water or coffee be impregnated with iron. It is unusual for a Parrot to bathe in water; but, if given sufficient gravel, he will bathe in it; and that, generally, will properly cleanse the plumage. It does no harm to shower a bird once a week with tepid water, but care must be taken to put him immediately in a warm place, where the plumage will dry quickly.

DWARF PARROTS.

THESE diminutive members of the Parrot family include several varieties, and inhabit different countries of the globe. They are among the most vivacious and docile of the entire race, and by their pretty tricks, loving ways, and great intelligence, are fast winning popular favor. The poets could not have been aware of the strong love that exists between a pair of these beautiful little creatures, or they would surely have selected them as their models of ideal tenderness.

The Dwarf Parrot measures about seven inches in length. The prevailing color of the body is green, the upper parts being of a beautiful deep shade of that color, and the throat, belly, and under parts, of a yellowish tinge of the same color. The tail is very short and square. The quills of the wings are short, and, when the latter are closed, reach to the end of the tail.

These Parrots inhabit the forests and groves of South America, and build their nests in the holes of trees, which have been hollowed out by the industry of the Woodpecker. They usually hatch three small, rounded white eggs. The devotion shown the female by the male during the period of incubation is very tender and touching. He attends to all her wants, and guards the nest, when not in search of food, with a care rarely seen in any other member of the bird race. The birds in their native haunts travel in troops, and visit the gardens of settlers as flocks of sparrows do in our country. They settle in great numbers upon the trees, and nibble at the fruit, meanwhile keeping up a brisk whistling, which is very confusing when uttered by a myriad of them, but, when heard as given by a single bird, sounding very musical.

The Dwarf Parrots live in their wild state in the same manner as any variety of the Parrot family. Their beaks enable them to climb readily; but they are easily approached, and, when captured and confined, seem to forget the loss of their freedom, especially if they are kept for a short time with their mates.

Their habits, when caged in pairs, are worthy of study and admiration. A pair will eat together, and share the same bath; and, if the male bird utters his cry, his mate will instantly join him, and seemingly ask all sorts of questions in her tender solicitude. Should one of a pair fall ill, the other takes the post of a faithful nurse, and tenderly cares for its partner, feeding it, and performing all the duties which sickness render necessary.

Unlike the Paroquets of all kinds, with which the Dwarf Parrot is often confounded, the birds of this class will live separately, and thrive as well as when kept paired. The affection which the bird showers on its mate is lavished on its owner when it is kept singly. They never seem wild, even when selected from a newly

caught lot, but appear to be wholly unfitted by their tender natures to repulse a caress or kindness.

The Dwarf Parrot learns to speak as readily as any of the most intelligent of the Parrot race, and his tiny voice is as sweet and flute-like as that of a child. The words which he may have been taught to speak are uttered very distinctly, and are clearly understood. He learns to speak long sentences, like the Gray Parrot, and displays that bird's aptitude in saying the right things at the proper time.

As a pet for the family, the Dwarf Parrot stands, perhaps, at the head of the whole bird-list, — certainly at the head of the Parrot-list. He becomes attached to anybody who offers him little dainties, or strokes and caresses him. He is always a great favorite with children, and appears to know that he bears somewhat similar relations to his own race that children do to theirs, and therefore loves to associate with his peers. He will play hide-and-go-seek with a party of children, and enter into the sport with an ardor equal to that of the most playful boy. He does not require a cage, and should be allowed the freedom of the room: this may be allowed him in safety; as he is not at all destructive, and does not care to take the chance of obtaining his freedom. He will salute his master at daybreak with a cheerful "Good-morning," and add "I trust you are quite well," and act dissatisfied until taken on the finger, and had a caress or kiss bestowed on him.

Sometimes Dwarf Parrots are kept paired; this does not interfere with their powers of speech, as the male and female learn to speak with equal readiness; and a conversation carried on by a pair of well-taught birds is sometimes most enjoyable. When caged they should have plenty of room; as they delight to climb around, and are as much at ease hanging head downwards as when standing on a perch.

Unlike the rest of the Parrot family, they are fond of bathing, and enjoy a bath as well as the most fastidious songster. While performing their ablutions they utter their miniature chirps of delight, just like a party of small boys mastering the art of swimming.

In their wild state, they subsist chiefly on fruits and small seeds.

When caged, the best mixture is equal portions of canary and hemp seeds. A piece of sweet apple or ripe fruit should be frequently given them.

They are seldom attacked by sickness, and live from fifteen to twenty years. Constipation, or any other mild disease, should have the same treatment as recommended for Canaries.

THE MACAWS.

THESE magnificently colored birds are the largest of the Parrot species, and are alike famed for their beauty and intelligence. There are three varieties of them, easily distinguished from one another by the differences in colors. Of these, the Scarlet, or Red-and-Blue, Macaw is probably the best known. Of the same nature as other Parrots, they are equally as mischievous in their ways; and when not tamed, and carefully confined, the range of destruction may include any thing in house-furnishing from a teaspoon to a piano-leg. A jeweller who owned a Macaw once had several watches cleaned out on time. The large, powerful beak is indeed a dangerous weapon, as was fully verified by the Down-east boy, who, when induced to put his finger in a Macaw's mouth to feel for his eye-tooth, quickly withdrew it, exclaiming, "The cuss can bite like a hoss!" Although naturally destructive in his habits, and possibly not a friend of some lady member of a family whose piano he attempted to devour, the Macaw is withal a very sociable bird, and will attach himself to his master with the fidelity of a dog: indeed, he seems to bear the same relation to the race of birds that the Newfoundland does to the dog family.

His intelligence is remarkable; and when tamed, — an easy matter by the way, — and trained to talk, he is held in the highest estimation. His voice, owing to his size, is naturally very gruff: although, when brought within the range of children's or ladies' voices, he quickly imitates them; and the different tones are committed to memory, and uttered at the right moment. The street-vender of oranges and fruits, and the buyers of old rags or bottles, are special favorites of his; the tones of voice employed by these artists being, in his estimation, the standards of excellence as high tenors and sub-basses. Many times in the course of a day he will bring the busy housemaid, desiring to buy or sell, to the window or door, only to be laughed at by the mischief-loving bird for her pains.

His loud, gruff squawks are easily stilled if a sufficient supply of food is kept before him: if hungry, he will make himself heard in a disagreeable manner, which has probably given him the reputation of not being a desirable house-bird; but when he has sufficient food, which he can peck at, at his leisure, he will always remain in good-humor: and whether it be in singing a song, which should be pitched in a very high key, in his amusing bass voice, or vending imitation oranges, he remains as solemn looking as a hypocritical deacon. If a pair of spectacles were placed on his ample nose, and a red bandanna put in his claw, he would, indeed, make a model-looking sensational preacher.

The Macaw's age, like that of a well-preserved, hair-dyed old gentleman, it is impossible to tell. After attaining full growth, the younger members resemble the

old veterans. Certain it is, however, that Macaws attain the greatest age of any known species of cage-bird; it being on record, that one lived in a royal family for more than a hundred and fifty years.

The Scarlet Macaw is about two feet and three quarters long, of which more than one foot belongs to the tail. His stretch of wings is enormous, being about four feet. The head, throat, breast, and belly are scarlet: the feathers of the neck and upper part of the back have a greenish edge, which becomes broader lower down. The middle and lower regions of the back, the rump and lower tail-coverts, are a beautiful sky blue; the upper feathers of the wings are scarlet; the middle, hinder, under, and shoulder feathers green, the latter shaded with red; the front wing-coverts are ultramarine on the outer web, and on the inner pale red. The same is the case with the inner wing-coverts: the middle tail-feathers are more or less red, the inner web of the quills black. On the naked, flesh-colored cheeks, which look as though powdered with white flour, are five or six rows of little pencil-shaped red feathers, implanted near the nostrils, and ranged around the eyes. The beak is very large and prominent, and is of a clear horn color, black at the point and edges, as is the lower mandible: the eyes are yellowish white, the feet blackish gray, and the claws brownish black. The two sexes are alike in color: the young birds are more delicately tinted than the old ones.

The Macaws are found in the swampy forests of South America, where they are industriously pursued by the natives, for the purpose of making ornaments from the beautiful plumage, and for the flesh, which is said to be very delicate. The birds always fly in flocks, and, if separated, always pair off, the male bird ever remaining by the side of his mate.

The Blue-and-Yellow Macaw is a very beautiful bird, of the same size as his scarlet cousin. The prevailing colors are a handsome shade of bluish green above, and orange below. He inhabits the northern parts of South America. His habits are the same as the above.

The Green Macaw is smaller than the preceding specimens, being only two feet in length. The prevailing color of the entire body is grass green: over the forehead passes a thick band of bright red feathers; the tail-feathers are very long, being bright red at the roots, and tipped with blue. The Green Macaw is not so often seen as the other two.

Macaws should be fed, in confinement, mostly on moistened food, bread or crackers soaked in milk being the main food; they will also eat corn, nuts of all kinds, and fruits, such as bananas, oranges, or apples; they are very fond of these, and should be given some daily. The food should be always kept before them, and whenever eaten should be at once replenished: if not, they will make it known by a succession of squawks, continued until their desires are gratified. Meat, sugar, or sweetmeats are very unwholesome for them, and will cause them to pluck the feathers out in such a manner as to completely destroy the plumage. This is a habit due to a disease of the skin, caused from feeding as above, and when once practised cannot be cured. Macaws drink but very little, owing to the moistened condition of the food. They are very hardy birds, and are rarely attacked by disease. Diarrhœa is the principal complaint with which they are affected. When this is noticed, soak the bread in sherry wine or brandy, which should be diluted with water.

When it is desired to cage them, cages only of the largest size and strongest construction must be used; as the powerful beak is capable of demolishing almost any thing short of brick and cement. A special cage is made for Macaws, of brass and iron. A stand is much more desirable, however; as it allows more freedom, and does not hinder the bird from moving around with his unwieldy rudder, which is a source of constant trouble to him when caged. The regular Parrot-stands, with or without cage-covers, are used. A common stand may be made of gas-piping, in the shape of the letter **T**, which would do very well. It is better to set this style of stand on a circular zinc base, which should be plentifully sprinkled with sand or sawdust.

Macaws are very fond of a bath, which should be given in the form of a shower-bath. A favorite way is, to attach a lawn-sprinkler to the hose, and play it directly on him. He will manifest his pleasure in loud, ear-piercing shrieks of delight, and shake himself dry with the vigor of a dog. This should be done only in summer: in winter, lukewarm water may be showered on him from a sprinkling-pot.

A handsomely matched pair of Scarlet Macaws, very tame and talkative, were valued by their owner at a thousand dollars.

THE COCKATOOS.

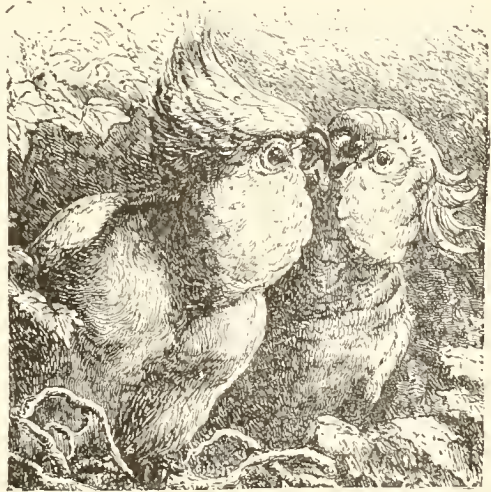
IN an exhibition where there are a thousand birds competing for attention, one attracting by his gay plumage, another by his sweet song, a third by his quaint carriage and flight, the largest and evidently most delighted throng of spectators will be found surrounding the cage containing the Cockatoos. These birds are distinguished by their compact body, short tail, and large, broad beak, with the upper mandible terminating in a strong hook. The tongue is fleshy and smooth, the region of the eye bare, and the head ornamented with a crest which, in the case of most species, lies flat, but can be erected at pleasure.

The plumage is very striking, either on account of its pure white color or very delicate tints.

The Cockatoos are found principally in Australia, and also in the Molucca Islands and New Guinea. They congregate in enormous flocks of fifteen hundred to five thousand birds, and fly over the fields, presenting, with their brilliant colors, a beautiful spectacle.

Australia is pre-eminently the realm of the Cockatoos. And, indeed, it is the paradise of birds. Of the many families of birds belonging to it and the adjacent islands, none are more important or characteristic than the Cockatoos and Paroquets.

Among the green foliage of the gum-trees Cockatoos sparkle like living flowers, and the rose-colored Paroquets display their scarlet plumage among the yellow-bloomed acacias. The bright-hued Lories mingle with the other birds, and hover about the honey-sweet blossoms. There the Cockatoos fly about the streets of the towns and villages, or infest the roofs and court-yards of the houses. When the Australian farmer gathers his harvest, hundreds of these birds throng his fields and farm-yards. To the traveller the spectacle is very pleasing and beautiful; but the farmer whose grains they trample and consume has sworn deep vows of hatred, and slaughters the gay pilferers without pity and without remorse.



Cockatoos.

The Cockatoos breed in dense forests, that are almost impenetrable by mankind, and on ledges that are inaccessible. One author states, that certain precipices on the banks of the rivers of Southern Australia are yearly visited by flocks of Cockatoos; and the rocks are completely honeycombed by them, so persistently do they work to build nests. While the Cockatoo is disposed to be very friendly, and to learn a great many tricks, he is very jealous and vindictive, and like our own gentle "savage of the plains," or an elephant, never forgets an injury. In fact, he never seems to know when he has fully avenged a wrong, but takes advantage of every opportunity to do any enemy harm. He learns to speak easily and fluently: forming words into phrases, and giving utterances to these on occasions that are startlingly appropriate.

The natives of Australia catch these birds in a very peculiar manner; and it would be impossible, says Capt. Grey, to imagine a more exciting spectacle. A boomerang is the remarkable weapon employed; and it must be hurled, according to all accounts, very much in the same way that a scientific base-ball pitcher curves the leather sphere. The Australian with his boomerang utterly sets at defiance all the theories about killing two birds with one stone: for when his sickle-shaped, flat piece of wood, which can be hurled a distance of a hundred yards, leaves his hand, it flies in small circles with many windings from a direct path, so that apparently no Cockatoo within a circumference of a thousand feet is at all safe. No wonder, then, that a Cockatoo, for quite a long time after being captured, screams loudly on the approach of any stranger; for may he not infer that a boomerang is somewhere hurtling the air, and will surely soon come into violent and painful contact with his body?

An Australian will follow a flock into the fields or woods, it is said, preferring known places where large trees are situated near the water, such spots as these being favorite resorts of the Cockatoos. Here they are to be found in innumerable hosts, climbing on the branches, or flying from tree to tree; here also they sleep; and here the wily native comes most watchfully, observing all necessary precautions. He goes from one tree to another, and creeps from bush to bush, taking the greatest care not to disturb the many birds, but in vain; for, however quiet his movements may be, he is soon discovered, and his near approach greeted with hideous cries. At length the pursuer reaches the water, and discloses his dark form to their view; amidst piercing shrieks the white cloud of birds rises into the air, and at the same instant the Australian throws his weapon amongst them. The boomerang, which is thrown with great force, dances and springs in the most wonderful manner over the water, and then, rising higher and higher in its wayward flight, is soon careening in the midst of the frightened multitude. A second, a third, and a fourth, is discharged: in vain the terrified creatures try to escape: the apparently aimless course of the missile bewilders them, and delays their flight. One after another is struck by the boomerang, and falls to the ground, screaming with pain and terror: and it is only when the dusky hunter has attained his end, that the remainder of the terrified flock can hide themselves in the foliage. Immense quantities of these birds are now captured and imported: and when, in the lapse of time, they attain such command of our kinds of languages as to express themselves fully and comprehensibly to us, we shall probably be made aware that there is quite a difference between the

dense effluvia of New-York's South Fifth Avenue and the spicy aroma of the tropical forests.

The Great Lemon-crested Cockatoo has a clear white body, while the crest and under parts of the wings and tail are a pale brimstone color. The eye is a deep brown, the beak black, and the feet grayish brown. The length of this species is about sixteen inches.

Leadbeater's Cockatoo is the most beautiful of all the tribe, but not very docile. The feathers of the pointed crest are red at the base, then an inch of yellow, then red again, and tipped with white. The body of the bird is white; the head, neck, and under side being delicately tinged with pink.

The Roseate Cockatoo has a white head with a very slight crest, deep pink neck and breast, dark gray wings, and very dark gray tail. He is not so interesting as those named above.

The Nose Cockatoo, from sixteen to eighteen inches long, has a very large beak. The body-plumage is white, except the under wing and tail-coverts, which are a pale brimstone yellow. The feathers of the head and neck are a deep vermilion tipped with white; when these feathers lie flat, the head and neck are white in color; but when the bird gets excited, and raises these feathers so that the inner parts are seen, the head and neck become deep vermilion. By a peculiar arrangement of the plumage, a vermilion stripe is always visible across the throat. This has caused the bird to be named, by many, the Cut-throat Cockatoo. He is a very tractable bird, and, if taught when young, learns to speak a good many words. The word "Cockatoo" is generally mingled with this bird's cries, but uttered in quite another tone to that employed by its congeners, the latter usually uttering it in a soft, drawling manner; while the Nose Cockatoo, on the contrary, pronounces the first two syllables hurriedly, and lays a strong emphasis on the last. The beak of this bird is considered the most extraordinary pair of pincers that ever was constructed. A powerful grasp from an ordinary pair of gas-pipe tongs is mere playfulness in comparison with the grip of the Nose Cockatoo.

The Small Lemon-crested Cockatoo is about twelve inches long, and, while not so formidable in appearance as any of the others, seems to have also less ability to learn a new language. He becomes very tame, and will usually accompany his owner about the street, seeking safety in flight when danger approaches, and ever and anon return to the shoulder or hand, shake out his crest, and drawl out "Pretty, pretty Kakatua."

All of these birds thrive on cracked corn, hemp-seed, and unhusked rice, and, being subject to few diseases, live in captivity from ten to fifty years. Most kinds breed in large cages: they construct a nest of old, partially decayed sticks of wood, leaving it very rough in appearance, lay two eggs about the size of a bantam fowl's, and sit three weeks. The usual custom is to chain the bird to a stand; but, when the pairs breed, they must have a cage, or be given the flight of a room.

The Great Lemon-crested Cockatoo becomes, with careful instruction, a superior-talking bird. Certainly, one of these could say and do a greater variety of things than any other bird I ever heard. He was kept for many years in New York. He would carry on a conversation with any one who would talk with him. Waving a flag, he would shout, "Three cheers for the Union." He lived to be over fifty

years old. Cockatoos are cared for and treated the same as other members of the Parrot family, and require the regular Parrot cages or stands. The latter are more generally used, as on them even the largest birds can raise their crests.

TABLE OF THE PARROT FAMILY.

	Intelligence.	Ability to learn to talk.	Ability to learn to sing.	Whistling.	Imitation.	Beauty of Plumage.	Size.	Tameless.	Hardness.
Gray	10	10	-	10	9	8	7	9	8
Mexican, or Double Yellow-head	9	8	10	-	8	8	8	9	8
Amazon	6	5	8	-	5	7	7	7	7
Brazilian	5	4	5	-	5	6	6	6	6
Blue-front	5	4	5	-	4	5	5	6	5
Maracaibo	6	5	5	-	5	4	4	8	7
Cuban	6	6	6	-	6	6	4	9	8
Dwarf	6	6	-	4	4	4	2	10	8
Macaw	5	5	5	-	5	10	10	6	10
Coekatoo	4	4	-	-	5	7	10	5	8

The above represents a comparative table of the excellences of the principal members of the Parrot family. Ten is the maximum figure under each heading, and the total number of points is ninety. These figures are based upon observations made while the writer owned large numbers of the birds named. In some exceptional cases, a member of one of the classes which stands low in the list may combine many of the accomplishments credited to the leading classes.



Red Headed Love Bird

Australian, or Shell, Paroquet.

PAROQUETS.

THE Undulated Grass Paroquet, or Shell Parrot, called in America the Australian Paroquet, is one of the handsomest and most enjoyable of cage-birds.

These Paroquets spread over immense districts in Australia, feeding on the seeds of the tall grasses, but breed only in the southern parts, provided the spring-rains of September and October produce a sufficient crop of grass-seeds. In case of a drought in the southern part of the country, the birds migrate north, where tropical storms produce some amount of grass and seeds. It thus happens, that, in districts where one year thousands of Grass Paroquets are caught, not one is ever seen in another year if drought occurs.

In size, the bird's body is about as large as a Canary's: the tail is very long, so that the full length of the bird is between nine and ten inches. The body is slender and elegantly formed, the tail long and graduated, the wings comparatively long and pointed, the beak moderately large, with a long, curved point. The feet are long, and the toes slender, the outer one being longer than the inner.

The beautiful grass-green color that predominates in the plumage is prettily marked: the whole of the mantle—that is, the back of the head, neck, top of the back, shoulders, and wing-coverts—is pale yellowish green, each feather being edged and spotted with black or brown, more finely on the head and neck than on the back; the under side is of a beautiful, uniform green. The parts of the face—that is, the fore part of the head, vertex, and throat—are yellow bordered, and spotted with four bright blue spots, of which those upon the cheeks are the largest, while the others look like three little round drops. The wings are brown; the outer web of the quills dark gray, spotted with greenish yellow; the tail, with the exception of two middle blue feathers, is green. The female is distinguished from her mate in being somewhat smaller, and by the different color of the nostrils; the male's being deep blue, while the female's are a light grayish green.

Only within a few years have these birds been at all plenty. In 1810 Gould succeeded in taking the first live pair to England; and, between that date and 1850, single pairs sold at the extravagant price of thirty pounds. At the present writing, May, 1882, it is difficult to obtain in America the birds that are imported from Australia; as thousands are now bred in different parts of Europe, the greatest numbers being bred in the Zoölogical Garden in Antwerp.

On the plains of Australia, the Undulated Grass Paroquets live on grass-seed; and in confinement they care for little else than canary-seed, and nothing agrees with them so well.

To tame them is a difficult task, for the simple reason that the birds are entirely

indifferent to dainties ; and we have no means to tempt their confidence, or to reward them for their meeting our overtures half-way. They will not touch sugar, and are not greedy after meat : we may withhold water, and they do not mind it in the least ; the only thing they absolutely want, and which we cannot leave them without, is canary-seed, to which we may add a little millet. The only way to tame the bird,



Australian Paroquets.

therefore, is by perseverance in regular feeding by the same hand, accompanied by a little coaxing.

These Paroquets never talk, but frequently learn to imitate the song of the Canary and other birds.

It is very easy to breed the Grass Paroquets in confinement. In their natural state, they breed in holes of old trees, or any other cavity ; and all that is required is an appropriate nesting-place. Some like the husk of a cocoa-nut, others a hollow log of wood. They will lay four to seven white eggs on the bare wood, or on a few

chips of wood, and hatch them in about twenty days, the young remaining about five weeks in the nest.

Some breeders feed the nestlings on egg-food, others use egg and potato, while a third authority recommends only canary and millet seeds. In breeding, either a single pair should be kept in a cage, or a large number of pairs may be put in a room. Where several pairs are put in a large cage, there are very few young birds raised; for some spiteful old "hen" will break most or all of the eggs. The newly hatched young are grayish brown, and get in full color only when the feathers are fully grown. The pairs breed freely nearly all the year round, when they have once commenced.

While they may be kept out in open-air aviaries all the year, and will withstand the cold weather, it is necessary, in order to breed them, to keep them in a temperature ranging from seventy to eighty degrees, or higher.

While, like all other birds, they are very amative under certain conditions, if these conditions, one of the most important of which is heat, do not exist, they do not seem to care to mate. An acquaintance had a pair which he kept confined out of doors, and they had never built a nest. He could not understand the reason of this; but when he loaned them to a friend, a noted breeder, the latter put them in his regular breeding-room in a high temperature; the result was, a mating on the third day. Six eggs were laid, but the temperature was kept at ninety-five degrees; and so much attention was given to producing the eggs, that no time was reserved for hatching them. Both birds seemed to agree that sitting was stupid business. So fond of each other are these birds, that either will die in defence of its mate or home; and so necessary to each is the giving and receiving of affectionate regard, that, if a pair is separated in mating season, neither of them will live many days.

It is necessary to be personally acquainted with these lovable little creatures, and to have observed them during the performance of their parental duties, to be able to understand the enthusiasm with which they are regarded; it is only during their pairing-time that we become fully conscious of their many merits. "The male," says Devon, "is a model husband; and his mate is a model mother. He devotes his whole attention to his chosen one, never heeding another female, though she be in the same general nest with him: he is always zealous, devoted, and ardent,—indeed, shows the utmost affection towards his partner. Perched upon a twig before the opening of the nest, he sings her his best song, and while she is sitting prepares her meals for her, and feeds her with as much zeal as pleasure. He is neither dull, quiet, nor sleepy, like many other husbands, but always cheerful."

One hard fact, known to the initiated, rather weakens Mr. Devon's argument respecting the male's great fidelity: it is, that the male selects a new partner each breeding season.

Of late years, varieties of the Undulated Paroquet have been bred with increasing frequency. Some pure yellow birds have been bred in Antwerp; even a blue variety has been obtained; and one breeder, carefully selecting the largest pairs, has now a regular breeding of very large birds. It is suggested, that, with a few years more of cage-breeding, there will be produced as many varieties of this particular kind of Paroquets as there have been of Canaries bred from the one kind of original stock.

While these Paroquets are very affectionate towards each other, and are called by many Love-birds, they are not the *true* Love-birds; the latter are natives of Africa, have very short tails, and their faces are bright orange: so the two different birds vary greatly in length and color.

In Europe a single pair or a number of pairs of the Grass Paroquets are kept in cages separate from other birds; but in America they are seldom kept separate from other birds, being confined in the aviaries with small Finches and Nuns. With the bright carmines, light blue, seal brown, and white colors, of the small birds, the rich, clear green breast, and green, yellow, and blue mottled backs, of the Paroquets form rich contrasts: and no aviary collection is considered complete that does not contain two pairs or more of these elegant, playful; peaceable birds. Some Parrots, however gentle their disposition, become quite unbearable by reason of their noise. This is not the case with these Shell Parrots: they can produce a great variety of sounds, but never use their voices in such a degree as to become tiresome, or except to express pleasure. The male sings quite constantly to his mate; and the pair "talk" to each other a good part of each day, interlocking their hooking beaks, and kissing with great unction, and an almost sickening frequency.

The proper cage for a pair is fourteen to eighteen inches long: though the birds make a much better show in the aviary-cages twenty-four to forty inches long, as they can fly swiftly and gracefully.

The Grass Paroquets are subject to few or no regular diseases. For any slight ailment their treatment should be the same as for Canaries. Their average life in confinement is from ten to twelve years.

AFRICAN, MADAGASCAR, AND WEST-INDIAN PAROQUETS.

The number of different kinds of Paroquets has been estimated at two hundred or more, but their habits and care are almost identical. The varieties of plumage and differences in size are something bewildering. They are certainly the most gorgeous-colored race of birds known; and the colors embrace all the gay tints imaginable, and are blended in a charming manner.

As a rule, Paroquets inhabit only the tropical countries; and, when a visitor treads a forest inhabited by them, he is always greeted by the same ceaseless chattering. Their love and devotion to one another are proverbial; and when separated from their mates their cries are harrowing, and their expressive actions are pitiable to behold.

While only a few varieties are capable of learning to talk, still some of the larger kinds learn to speak as freely as some of the talking species of Parrots. It is, however, exceptional to find a particular race gifted in this manner, only odd cases being found.

Paroquets are mostly used for the purpose of beautifying the aviary, where their striking colors, social disposition, and tender devotion, make them great favorites. They are also eagerly sought after by taxidermists; the beautiful coloring making them rich specimens in any collection of gorgeous-colored skins. Of late years immense numbers of stuffed Paroquets are worn as ornaments on ladies' hats, and this has been the means of greatly increasing the importations of them. In case your pet Paroquet departs this life, it is an easy matter to have him stuffed, and used to good advantage on the headgear of your wife or female friend.

Paroquets are capable of learning numberless tricks, and the professional trainer of birds always gives them the preference over any other kind. When used for professional purposes, and well trained, their values increase; and they are held at figures which are supposed to belong only to the race of cultured Parrot-orators. To see a well-trained troop of handsome Paroquets perform their amusing feats is a laughable and enjoyable spectacle. The intelligence displayed is at times wonderful to behold, and of equally as high order as that possessed by a trick-dog. I have seen a thoroughly organized troop, including the clown, perform tricks which would have to be witnessed to seem credible.

All varieties of Paroquets have the same general characteristic hooked beak, and, as a rule, long, pointed tails, and a very graceful flight, but an awkward, lumbering gait, when necessity compels them to walk. They are expert climbers, and appear to be very fond of climbing all over the top and sides of the cage. The peculiarly shaped beak is of valuable assistance to them when engaged in this pastime.

The larger specimens are sometimes kept singly when caged, but it is always better to keep them paired. In no other class of birds is the grief at losing the mate so tenderly expressed and shown as in that of the Paroquets.

Probably the best-known variety of Paroquet, after the Australian or Grass Paroquet, is the African Love-bird. This handsome specimen is readily known by the bright orange color of the head; the remainder of the body is clear green, with the exception of the tail, which is tipped by spots of orange and black. The tail, which is short, is spread out like a small fan when the bird is excited, and gives him an extremely pretty appearance. This specimen of Paroquet is about six inches in length, and inhabits the forests of the central parts of Africa. They always fly in large flocks, and when perched in long lines make a striking appearance indeed: they sit so closely together, that they appear like one unbroken mass, instead of thousands of individuals. They are a very hardy class of birds, and thrive in perfect content on canary and millet seeds.

It is commonly supposed, that the means of distinguishing the male from the female is by the color on the head: the male is thought to have the brightest colors; this is usually the case: but the certain way of ascertaining is, to examine the inside of the wings; the entire inside of the male bird's wing is of a brilliant violet black; while the female bird is plain green, the same color as the remainder of the body. It is said that this variety of Paroquet cannot be bred in confinement. Whether it has been attempted in a scientific manner I do not know: however, I know of no reason why they could not be bred as easily as any other specimen. They make very pretty and desirable pets; being used, in addition to aviary purposes, for the sick-room, where they become great favorites, their tender affection and noiseless ways affording pleasure to an invalid. They are also great favorites with children, and become so tame and playful that their presence in the nursery is absolutely essential.

They are not fond of dainties, their every desire being centred in the plain canary-seed, which should be their chief food. For a change they may be given French millet, or even hemp-seeds, mixed with the canary-seed. The most suitable cage for pairs is the all brass, 10 × 13 size. The Red-faced birds rarely ever bathe, although they remain in perfect plumage throughout the year. They take great pride in arranging the feathers, plucking and stroking one another with great frequency. It is a good idea to give them a shower-bath of lukewarm water at intervals, which will greatly add to the beauty of the feathers. When allowed their freedom, they rarely attempt to escape, seeming to appreciate the favor granted them.

The diseases to which they are subject are few, the chief being decline, which is usually brought about by the loss of a mate or by old age. They will stand a good degree of cold weather, being somewhat hardier in this respect than other members of the family, and are thus suited for the outdoor aviary.

When attacked with sickness, which shows itself by the rough, disordered appearance of the feathers, and hiding the head beneath the wing, the bird should at once be removed to a very warm place, and fed on crushed hemp: a few drops of sherry-wine should be added to the drinking-water; and, when it is not voluntarily taken, the bird should be caught out of the cage, the beak gently opened, and the dose administered with a spoon.

The Madagascar Love-bird, or White-headed Paroquet, is another common variety: they are much sought after as cage-birds, and, although not as handsomely colored as the Red-faced Love-birds, are, withal, very desirable cage-birds. They are not quite so large in size as the Red-face, but equally as hardy and capable of being as well trained. They breed freely in confinement, which fact has made them great favorites with the class of fanciers who like to breed odd specimens.

The uniform color of the body is plain green, and the neck and head of the male bird is a pale silver-gray: the female is green throughout, being a somewhat darker shade on the head than on the remainder of the body.

Pairs construct their nests in a curious manner: they will tear wood into small strips, and, placing the strips in the middle of their backs, will bear them to the hole selected for the purpose. As these bits of wood fall from their backs a number of times during their flight, or in entering the nest, great assiduity and patience are exhibited in the course of construction.

The food and care should be the same as that of the Red-faced Love-bird.

The West-India Paroquet is a sociable, plain-colored little fellow, being naturally tamer than almost any other specimen of his class. He is about the size of the Madagascar Love-bird, plain green throughout; the edges of the male bird's wings are tipped with a beautiful tint of dark blue: the female bird is plain green throughout.

I have heard Paroquets of this class that were most excellent talkers. They are probably the most diminutive speech-makers known: they are brought from the West Indies and South America at certain seasons of the year, in large numbers, and are quickly disposed of; as they are the cheapest of any class of Paroquets, and probably the most intelligent. I had a promising specimen of this variety, who rejoiced in the name of Tommy. His great failing was his intense love of butter. Tommy would forego any pleasure for the sake of it, and, if not closely watched, would indulge in a bath of it for the sake of having a stock of it on hand: after rolling in it, he would sit on his perch, and draw his beak through his feathers, and plainly betray the great pleasure his favorite dish gave him. His greed for the article was the means of his death, as it brought on a skin-disease which could not be cured.

There are a great many other kinds of Paroquets commonly kept, for which the treatment and care are the same as given for the above three kinds. The limited space of this work prevents a fuller enumeration.



CONY. 1837.

The Hill Minor.

HILL, OR ROCK, MINOR.

THIS bird has a different name in every book that refers to him. Some writers call him the Mina; others, the Mino; while Bechstein gives him the full title of "The Minor Grackle."

The Hill Minor, or Musical Grackle, is ten inches long, and about the size of a small dove.

The plumage is glossy, and of a rich black, shading into violet and purple, according to the light and position the bird is placed in, in reference to the observer. The wings and tail are black, the former having a broad bar of white formed by a series of quill-feathers tipped in such a manner as to show a solid color. Appended back of the eyes, and passing over the ears, are bright yellow fleshy flaps called caruncles. The naked space under each eye is bright yellow. The beak is a deep orange, and the feet are yellow; the eyes are a beautiful hazel, and express, in a trained bird, great intelligence.

Many authorities class the Minor in the Starling family, and perhaps not incorrectly. He certainly closely resembles that family of birds in both his physical and mental qualities: especially is he akin to the Common Starling in lively manners and inquisitive disposition. In the estimation of persons familiar with both birds, the Minor is considered a plainer and better talker than any of the Parrot species. His powers of imitation can be so highly developed as to render him a most interesting study if not a real companion. Not only is it my own experience, but also the experience of bird-lovers in many widely separated countries, that the Minor, more than any other bird, acquires mental traits quite like any one with whom he may for some months be brought in contact.

A lady friend, who was for many years a missionary in the East Indies, had a Minor which she kept in the chapel. At certain seasons of the year all the children of the neighborhood were accustomed to enter the chapel at six o'clock in the evening, and intone the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. Judge of the lady's surprise one evening, when the children were later than usual, to hear her Minor commence with the prayer, and not stop until he had repeated it and the commandments.

Excepting the human family, this is the only talking species which will reply when spoken to. The finest-talking Parrots are generally silent when one wishes them to talk; and, the more they are urged to speak by being questioned, the more silent and attentive they become. Not so with the Minor, for he is ready to talk with every one who will listen. A famous bird kept in a down-town hotel in New York a few years ago, was well known to all frequenters of the locality. When

any one came into the office, he would ask, "Will you have brandy and water?" and, to a second person, "What shall I mix for you, sir?" adding, "Please make mine straight." It is said that bird could speak two hundred words, and would answer correctly any ordinary questions pertaining to himself or the office.

A Minor which the writer owned some years ago detested a series of questions; and, if any one persisted in repeating a question once answered, he would curse and swear, and fly about the cage as though in a great passion. This bird possessed, in an extraordinary degree, a sweet, clear voice for whistling, and seemed to take great pleasure in running the chromatic scale, giving the full tones and the intermediates, both ascending and descending, with perfect accuracy.

A well-known New-York journalist possessed a bird of this class, which accompanied him around the world, and was his constant companion in his various wanderings. The bird, which was a present from a lady friend, possessed a fine musical and spiritual education. He could whistle several bars of operas, and repeat various selections from the good Book when first presented; but constant association with evil-mouthed servants caused him to deviate from the straight path, and he became a living example of the effects of bad company. Minors, like Parrots, easily learn bad language: whether they are sinners by nature, as vicious boys are, I do not know; but it is most certainly a fact, that two bad words are learned with pleasure when one good one is a hard study.

The owner of the above Minor, being desirous of showing his bird's accomplishments off before a religious lady, was putting him through his course of instruction, and had reached an interesting part of the conversation, when the bird, espying the friendly servant, abruptly changed the course of remarks by dwelling on subjects disagreeable and most untimely.

He horrified his hearers by yelling, "Take out your false teeth!" "Pull down your vest!" and sundry other phrases not at all becoming in such a good bird. His subsequent presentation to a Sunday-school teacher betrayed the regard of his former owner for his friend. But his new owner, on taking the bird, concealed in the breast of his coat, to the church, had no occasion to be thankful for his gift. He expected to show naughty boys how even a bird could repeat the general confession; but the Minor electrified the congregation, and startled the good preacher, by politely asking him to wipe off his chin.

All Minors do not make talking-birds, but whether or not one will learn to talk may usually be determined by the attention which the bird pays his teacher: when once trained to speak a word or two, the remainder is an easy matter. The words first taught him should be easy of pronunciation; and the words "Mino" or "mother" are usually the first which he is capable of pronouncing, as they seem to exactly suit his style of voice. When talking, the Mino's enunciation of the Indian and English languages particularly is plain: and the inflexions are correct if the teacher has done his full duty. His imitations of various animals are remarkably clear and correct, and his whistle is marvellously pure and sweet. A Minor which had been hung as an ornament in a wealthy man's window rendered the owner of a dog, and the dog himself, two crazy beings by his mocking whistle.

He is a natural mischief-maker, and his tricks at hide-and-go-seek when he finds a shining article will rival those of the Crow family in their cunning. Tie a gold

ring, or any shiny article, to a piece of string, and attach it to his cage, and he will play with it for hours: it gives him as much delight as the infant has who tries to make two dogs out of one by separating the animal's tail from his body.

When confined in the climate of England or America, so much colder than that of his native land, the bird needs a more hearty diet than the boiled rice. He will eat almost every thing, but keeps in the best condition on the regular prepared food. If the moist variety is used, raw carrot should be grated, and mixed in with it, at least once a week. Lean, raw beef, scraped fine, may be given twice a week. There is little danger of overfeeding: after the bird has partaken of a large meal of his regular food, he will accept and thoroughly stow away any number of meal-worms, spiders, grasshoppers, and other insects. It is quite worth while occasionally to give him an extra "spread" of this kind, to see the look of sweet resignation and ineffable happiness his countenance will display. As with men under like outward pressure, it is then really that a strong sense of his own greatness seems to cry out for recognition. Only web-footed birds are more fond of a plunge than is our Minor. The tub, too frequently offered, is almost sure to result in cramps for the bird. Let him bathe, not more than once a day, and every other day is still better. Let an abundance of gravel be strewn in the cage to help him digest the heavy meals. Two or three hours of sunshine will have a tendency to keep his plumage glossy and brilliant. With proper treatment he will live from fifty to seventy-five years. The only ailments to guard against are constipation and indigestion, which are cured by feeding banana or orange. In some cases a dose of olive-oil is necessary.

The Minor sometimes alarms his owner by attempting to stow away in his crop a pebble of larger dimensions than can be swallowed. If not attended to, the bird might gradually choke to death. A case of this kind demands prompt action: catch the bird, and, holding him firmly in the hand, administer a strong dose of castor-oil, meanwhile rubbing the bird's throat gently in order to work the obstruction into the crop. His diet should, for a few days after, consist only of the richest foods. The difference in the sexes of Minors cannot be distinguished by any difference in their capabilities of learning: males and females seem to equally possess talking powers. Minors are not plenty, for only one or two specimens at a time are imported by the sailors. No regular importation of them takes place: but single specimens of young birds, or birds which have a partially acquired education, may be found for sale occasionally.

The Mud Minor, so called to distinguish him from the Rock Minor, is an inhabitant of the same countries as the other variety, but lives only in marshy or swampy tracts of ground, and is of the same nature as our native marsh-birds. Although I have seen several specimens, not a single bird seems to possess the vocal powers of the Rock Minor. They are somewhat smaller than that bird, and lack his brilliant plumage. The beak and feet are of a pale yellowish color, and the entire body is of a dusky green color.

Only the longest cages, twenty-four to thirty inches long, with perches arranged to permit long jumping for exercise, is proper for either class. Gravel should be used for the purpose of keeping the cage clean, as well as to aid the bird's digestion.



The Magpie.

MAGPIES.

THESE clowns or monkeys of the bird-race are found in large numbers in many parts of the globe; and, although divided into numerous classes, they are alike in being very intelligent, and combine with it a large amount of mischief. Magpies, when wild, have all the cunning and mischievous qualities which exist in our well-known neighbor, the Crow. The Magpie has a great many virtues, which in a manner offset his destructive qualities; while his many droll tricks and talkative disposition make him respected in bird-circles. As a humorous pet, when confined where he can do no injury to articles of jewellery or *bric-à-brac*, he has no equal. He has been made the subject of verse and prose, certainly since the time of Chaucer. His sedate walk was frequently referred to as worthy the imitation of the proud wives of ye olden time, while the many anecdotes which have been related of his crazy antics would fill a funny story-book.

The species of Magpie most commonly seen, and which is represented in the plate, is about the size of a Pigeon, but more slender in shape, and having a long tail, the entire length of the bird measuring eighteen inches. The colorings of the plumage, although simple, are very handsome; because they are so uniquely arranged, and blend so charmingly. The black and white are exceedingly clear; and the conical tail is tipped with a purple tinge, which passes into steel blue.

In the European countries the Magpie is well-known, and, more than any other wild bird, frequents the habitation of man. By his depredations in the fields and poultry-yards he has incurred the hatred of farmers, who take all opportunities presented of lessening his numbers. His humorous tricks are any thing but laughable to the honest tillers of the soil, and poultry-fanciers; as he will sit with impunity on the head of the most skilfully constructed scarecrow, and, in his tender solicitude for the welfare of a brood of young chickens, eat them in order to protect them from future dangers.

The Magpie builds its nest on trees close to human habitations, and generally lays four or five whitish-green eggs. The nest is a marvel of its kind, and, besides showing an immense amount of ingenuity in its construction, is built on the plan of a fortress. It is surrounded by thorns, which serve as a means of defence against egg-robbing boys, and has a small entrance in one side just large enough to admit the occupants; so that a liberal use of a stout knife or an axe is necessary in order to obtain the eggs. The nest is covered with a dome of thorns, respecting which a curiously quaint fable is told.

As a bird-architect, the Magpie is grand master of the craft, and the Rook a very poor nest-builder. Once the Magpie undertook to initiate the Rook into some

of the higher secrets of architecture. When the lower part of the nest was made, the Rook, so the legend states, seeing it to be so far very like his own, said in his conceited way, "I see nothing wonderful in this: I knew it all before." — "Well! if so, be off to do it: you want no teaching," said the Magpie in a rage, and would never after show him how to roof a nest, to put in a doorway, to floor it with clay, or to carpet it with hair and wool. So the Rook still has his old uncovered, unlined nest.

The anecdotes which are related of his thieving propensities and tricks are amusing, and show an amount of mischievous intelligence which would scarcely be believed unless one is thoroughly acquainted with the bird.

When taken from the nest, and reared by hand, the Magpie becomes as tame and affectionate as a pet dog, and will be found continually at the heels of his owner, looking for a gentle stroke or caress, much after the manner of an overfed kitten. He is often difficult to get rid of, and will follow his master through the country, in and out doors, displaying his affectionate regard so far that he becomes a veritable plague. When a bird has become so thoroughly tamed, it is always better to secure him where he will not be at liberty to follow; as his attentions and mischievous pranks often place his master in embarrassing situations.

It is related of one which was a great pet in an English family, that he found a malicious enjoyment in pecking at the unprotected ankles of little boys not yet arrived at the dignified age of wearing shoes and stockings and long trousers, and was such a source of annoyance, that a vigilance committee was selected from among their number; and they had nearly completed their plans for his execution when he was forcibly detained in his cage until the trouble was over. He was a terror to the female servants of the household; and they were forced to pass his hiding-place armed with a broom, in order to protect themselves from his attacks. One of the servants, having neglected this precaution, was actually found sitting on the floor with her dress gathered closely around her feet; the Magpie triumphantly pacing around her until aid was brought, and the bird driven away.

It is also related of one which had a great *penchant* for biting to pieces any papers that came in his way, probably because he had perceived people valued them, that one Sunday morning, after the family had returned from church, the rector found his study strewn with pamphlets, torn newspapers, and sermons that seemed to have been thoroughly digested; so that he thought, until the marauder had been discovered, thieves had actually been in the house. If your rector has turned the barrel of sermons over, to deliver them again, give him a Magpie.

Another Magpie was smuggled into the chapel of Oxford College, and remained perfectly quiet until the service had begun, when he gravely stalked up the aisle, howing, and saying, "Pretty Maggie! Pretty Maggie wants a glass of whiskey!" much to the amusement of the innocent (?) students and the discomposure of the worthy divine.

It is said that Magpies are capable of counting; and a funny anecdote is told of one which could count three, but not four. The bird in question was found guilty of stealing chickens from the barn-yard, and it was thereupon resolved to shoot him. A man hid himself in a hut near the bird's nest for this purpose; but the bird observed him, and flew away; nor would he return until his enemy had departed. The

next day two men entered, and one came out; Mag was not to be cheated; he waited until the second left also. Then three went in, and two came out, with the same result; finally four then entered, and three came away; and the bird went back, and was shot, which proved how far his powers of counting extended.

A Magpie never seems to be happy unless he possesses a hiding-place wherein to deposit his ill-gotten goods, and he always displays great uneasiness if any one approaches his treasure-cave.

Many a trinket has been snatched from a lady's jewel-case by a tame Magpie, and securely hidden away in his safe-deposit vault. Nests have been found containing thimbles, scissors, gold rings, silver spoons, bracelets, and many other articles of value, evidently stolen to use as decorative *bric-à-brac*, and perhaps, also, that the young Magpies may early be taught by object-teaching to become adept pilferers.

In Ireland, Magpies are called Protestant birds; because they came there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and because they are chiefly found in the chicken-rearing, English-peopled part of the island.

As a bird of omen the Magpie, or a number of them, suggested the old complot. —

“ One for sorrow, two for mirth,
Three for a wedding, and four for a birth.”

The bird cannot be surpassed as a clown, and seems always to be bubbling over with fun. If his depredations can be guarded against, he is altogether enjoyable: he seems to take pleasure in entertaining children, and apparently really thinks out new and striking funny parts, that delight by their quaintness and originality. He talks and laughs, and does the hide-and-go-seek, all so childlike, that a listener who did not see the bird would say there were only a number of five-years'-old girls running and screaming. No matter how bright and quick-witted the children may be, our Magpie is always the leader, the children the followers.

Magpies which have not been reared from the nest are not as capable of learning how to speak as the nestlings, or those which have been reared by hand. When brought up by hand they easily acquire the power of speech in the same manner as a Parrot, and the resemblance which the Magpie's voice bears to the human voice is very striking. In some parts of Germany and England they are regularly trained, and placed as attractions in the inns of villages, where they often startle a customer by telling what he should drink, and by making remarks on the extent of his purse, or chaffing him sharply on his personal appearance.

The bird should at first be taught words with a few letters, and which should be uttered in a sharp and distinct tone: such words as “Mag,” “Crow,” “Hello,” “Jack,” are the best. The Magpie learns readily; and, as soon as he finds out the reward which awaits him after his lesson, his ambition to become a trained linguist often cools the ardor of the teacher giving the lessons.

It is also a sad fact, that, no matter how well taught a Magpie may be, his monkeyish disposition remains with him: and, if asked where some missing article has been concealed, his answers are such as to lead one to suspect that he would be a good subject for court-business in the way of a paid witness. The above are the

leading characteristics to popular favor which are possessed by the bird known as the English Magpie.

The Australian Magpie is a bird of which little is known; but, wherever seen, he is regarded as the most intelligent type of his race. He is as large as the Raven, and similar in shape; and his colors are like those of the English Magpie. His disposition is like his English cousin's, but his powers of speech are much greater; and, when well taught, he is as good a specimen of the talking-bird as the best-trained Parrot. His sociability cannot be surpassed; and, on entering a household, his first acquaintances are the dog and cat, which either peaceably become his friends, or are fought into submission. His innocent ways deceive even the most cunning cat: and, if pussy endeavors to take a quiet afternoon nap, her slumbers are sure to be interrupted by wide-awake Mag. He will pull the cat's tail in a most annoying manner, and is never detected as the assailant; because, after committing the act, he is always engaged in some innocent work, such as pluming his feathers, or eating his humble meal. Many anecdotes might be related which would surpass those given of the English Magpie. One is especially worthy of mention: A family in Maine owned a very tame and talkative Australian Magpie; and whenever they had callers the servant was instructed to lock the bird in a closet, as his unseemly remarks were very inappropriate at times. The spiritual adviser of the house made his weekly call one afternoon; and the servant, according to instructions, put the bird in a closet reserved for him, which happened this day to be in the room used as the reception-room. The minister had seated himself, just after the mistress of the house had greeted him cordially, when a voice, which seemed to come from the wall, half angrily, half beseechingly, cried, "Say! Hello! I know you: that racket won't work. I'll tell the master." The holy man startled violently, and was greatly disconcerted and somewhat alarmed, but was finally quieted by the explanation of the mistress of the house, that it was only a bird, and he was shut in the closet. The bird was afterwards consigned to the cellar when a caller was announced.

Magpies are very easily cared for, and really require no cage; but as much freedom as possible should be permitted. Any coop or large-sized cage is sufficient to restrain them when it is necessary to punish them for some ill-timed trick. The food may be as varied as that enjoyed by the human family. The principal article should be the prepared Mocking-bird food; besides this he will live on almost any thing; bread, meat, and scraps from the table, are relished; and he is sure to secrete a quantity, to guard against future want. The family who owns a Magpie can safely go away without providing for the bird, as his larder always has a never-failing supply.

When confined in a cage it is always better to furnish him with a bright or glittering object suspended on a string; as his mischievous tendencies are thus diverted, and he will play with the object in preference to following more destructive pursuits.

The Magpie, then, may be considered one of the most amusing and hardy of the bird-race. His maladies are few, and easily cured. He may be set at liberty at all seasons of the year, and usually lives his allotted days, which last from fifteen to twenty years, having an amount of fun greater than that enjoyed by any other living creature.

RAVEN, CROW, ROOK, JACKDAW.

THE above quartet of Ethiopian comedians is known in both the New and Old Worlds. Their mischievous pranks and sagacious tricks entitle them to the leading places in the line of birds whose acts are amusing. They are all naturally very tame, and seem to delight to be near the habitation of man. Their thieving propensities are known to everybody who has been unfortunate enough to give them the opportunity to steal. They seemingly know the difference between gold and brass, and, like all clever rascals, give the preference to the former. There are, no doubt, more amusing and almost impossible stories related of these four birds than any other four in the bird-calendar.

They are not the proper birds to place in an aviary, because of the numerous chances it would afford them of hiding the smaller birds in undiscoverable places. They are often caged when young with a view of teaching them to speak, which is sometimes successful.

The Raven, of all birds, is most widely distributed over the surface of the globe. He measures two feet in length, of which the tail measures about nine inches. The whole bird is a deep black color, the upper part being tinged with purple, the lower part and tail with green. The beak is high, round, and shaped like a dagger. The tongue is very broad, which accounts for the ease with which he learns to speak. Some persons in Europe cut the string of the tongue, with a view to facilitate the utterance of sounds; although I think the operation entirely unnecessary, and nothing more than an ancient, useless custom.

The Raven builds his nest in the highest trees of a wooded country, almost inaccessible to the hands of the egg-stealing youngster. The young, in order to be tamed, should be taken from the nest when about fifteen days old; and as they will eat almost any thing in the shape of meat, fish, or scraps from the table, the difficulty of raising them is slight. In Germany they are favorite birds with innkeepers, who conceal them in cages where they may be heard; and it is sometimes amusing to witness the amount of fun one will cause by calling a stray guest a thief, or some other favorite pet name. When allowed to roam at liberty, which is the proper way to keep one, he will become strongly attached to his master, following him around like a pet dog, hopping along to him when called, and always remembering his own name. He is a very dignified-looking fellow, although he cannot conceal his roguish eye; and his quiet way and sedate walk are no evidences of his true character. He seems to delight in mischief-making, the same as a boy, and merely does it out of pure love for it. He will make chums with the cat or dog, always to their sorrow. If Mr. Raven is around, a nap for the cat is out of the question, even if

she sleeps with one eye open, for he will give her a sly dig with his beak : and pussy will look around in surprise : and, never suspecting treachery on her friend's part, she may try it over again, only to receive another sharp blow, and is finally obliged to give up in disgust.

The bird always has a safe-deposit vault securely hidden, where any object which he chances to take in his daily wanderings may be found if one is lucky enough to find out where the safe-deposit vault is. One of these nests, when turned out, will be found to contain an amazing amount of *bric-à-brac* : and one need never be surprised to find any missing jewellery there : it may contain any thing, from a lady's gold bracelet to a boy's marble.

In ancient times the Raven was held in high estimation for his supposed prophetic faculty. Then the Raven must have enjoyed life hugely ; as he was not allowed to be harmed, and lived only on the best fare. He is the subject of Edgar Poe's well-known poem. The Raven lives to a great age, although he does not turn gray in the process of growing old. The Raven, if turned loose, will take care of himself, and, unlike the majority of cage-birds, requires little or no attention : his food may consist of almost any thing that is eaten at the table. He is also fond of live mice and insects. When a feast is spread for him he never says "nevermore."

The Crow is a rascally, sly fellow, insensible to the effect of perfectly manufactured men made especially to arouse his fears when in the vicinity of cornfields, and seemingly innocent of the amount of harm which the numerous shot-guns, always in readiness, would have on him. He is known, probably, better than any other bird in our country. Owing to his sagacity in avoiding traps set for him, and his well-known powers of scenting gunpowder, his numbers are ever on the increase, and will probably so continue.

He is the farmer's chief enemy ; although it has been urged in the Crow's defence, that if the number of worms, caterpillars, and grubs and mice, which he destroys, were put to his credit, he would not be found to be so harmful to man after all.

The Crow resembles the Raven in appearance, but is not so large : when full-grown he measures about one and a half feet. The whole plumage is black, with a tinge of violet on the lower part of the body. He inhabits the woods and fields, and in his wild state lives on insects, worms, carrion, mice, grain, and fruit.

Crows become very tame, and, when certain that they will not be molested, will gather in large troops in the barn-yard in search of food. When kept in captivity they are very funny : and it is interesting to sit in a corner, and watch the manoeuvres of one when he thinks you are not looking. They may be taught numerous tricks, which they readily learn : and if kept in a cage for a few days, and fed lightly, and then given some special dainty, they seem only too willing to repay the kindness by readily receiving instruction. When a knock is heard at the door, the pupil may be taught to alight on the latch, and by his weight raise it, so that a visitor may enter. He will then greet the caller cordially, as any well-mannered Crow should do. He learns to fairly articulate words, although not so proficient as the Raven in this respect. His love for thieving is on a par with that individual, however : and his look of injured innocence, if accused of such a crime, is laughable to behold. Many amusing anecdotes are related of this cunning bird. The old story of the

ancient philosopher who was killed by a Crow dropping an oyster on his head, mistaking it for a stone, is corroborated by the celebrated Watt, who relates, that a Crow caught up a crab, rose with it to a considerable height, dropped it, not on the head of a modern philosopher, who might have fared quite as badly as the ancient one, but on a stone, and then descended to his feast.

He learns after a while to distinguish the different members of the family, and even learns how to tell time, provided the meals are set punctually. With all his faults, the Crow is not such a bad fellow: he is, to be sure, no friend of the agriculturist, who would prefer any other singing pet to him: but when tame, and placed where his depredations are not felt, he is as well thought of as any of his kind.

The Rook belongs to a most numerous tribe in England, where he has been the subject of much study by naturalists. The birds live in a semi-domestic state in that country, and build their nests in the immediate habitation of man, and even in the crowded cities. They are probably the most brilliantly colored of any of the members of this family. The glossy black coat is resplendent with purple, blue, and green shadings. The Rook, like his brother the Crow, has an intense dislike of guns, and will take immediate flight at sight of one. He is a very social bird, which is a natural trait with the entire family.

It was the subject of much discussion in England, whether the Rooks were beneficial or hurtful to the crops: and an extensive experiment was tried in some of the largest farming districts: a reward was offered for every Rook's head, with a view of exterminating them from the entire district, owing to their depredations in the cornfields. It was the means of driving them entirely from the neighborhood: and for the succeeding three years the crops failed entirely, owing to the destructiveness of bugs and insects of various kinds. As a consequence, the farmers were obliged to restock their farms with Rooks, as allies to keep in check foes otherwise irresistible. He is the earliest abroad of all birds: and, when the dew is on the ground, he may be seen searching after worms and insects. He is almost as large as the Raven, being nineteen inches in length, and resembles that bird greatly in his curious antics and mischievous pranks.

The Jackdaw, probably the favorite of all the tribe, is somewhat smaller than the Rook, being fourteen inches in length, and is easily distinguished from him by the light-gray feathers on the head and neck. The body is black, the feathers on the under side being somewhat paler than on the upper. He is a great friend of the Rook's; and, wherever one is found, the other is sure to be. He builds his nest in the crevices of tall buildings or spires, and sometimes inside of chimneys, regardless of the smoke. It is related, that one pair brought so many sticks together while building their nest inside a chimney as to stop it up entirely. He is a droll fellow, and will pay attention to the slightest things which go on about him. He will observe you closely when drawing your watch from your pocket, and, if on intimate terms, will do all in his power to let you know that he can do it equally as well. The striking of a match pleases him immensely: and one of these birds which had become very tame practised the feat so thoroughly, that, after burning himself severely, he finally completed his experiments by setting the house a-fire in the middle of the night.

The Jackdaws form the outside of their nests with slender twigs or sticks, and line them with any thing soft, — pieces of lace, worsted, or frills of any kind. These articles he is abundantly able to procure in his numberless wanderings, and he has great dexterity in slipping clothes-pins when nobody is looking. It is related, that, in a botanic garden in England, the valuable plants were labelled by means of slender wooden tags. The country in the vicinity was inhabited by numerous Jackdaws, who, to save the labor of seeking after twigs for their nests, utilized the labels in the grounds. They utilized them so well, that, in one chimney alone, no less than eighteen dozen were found. It must have been a mixed-up day for the gardeners.

He does not seem to be so destructive a bird as the Rook and Crow, which probably accounts for the esteem in which he is held. He is not so dignified as the Raven; but he is a lively fellow, strutting about, and chattering with the most consequential of airs. His food and care are the same as the rest of the members of the family. If any of the above birds are kept in confinement, they require the largest-sized cages (probably a coop would be better); but it would be too bad to keep one caged, were it possible to allow him his liberty, as in no case when they become tame do they ever attempt to take French leave.

They should be taught words with only one or two syllables. They learn to articulate words with long vowels better, and some of these they speak as clearly and distinctly as the best-trained Parrots.

COMPARATIVE TABLE: TALKING-BIRDS OTHER THAN PARROTS.

	General Intelligence.	Talking.	Singing.	Whistling.	Imitation.	Beauty of Plumage.	Size.	Tameeness.	Hardiness.	Learning Tricks.
Minor	8	7	—	10	6	9	4	7	10	3
Magpie	8	4	—	3	5	7	5	5	9	5
Raven	7	3	—	12	3	6	10	6	9	5
Rook	7	3	—	12	3	6	7	6	9	4
Jackdaw	7	4	—	12	4	6	5	7	9	9
Crow	7	3	—	12	12	5	7	6	9	5
Jay	6	12	—	12	12	7	3	5	5	12
Starling	8	3	—	3	4	6	12	7	9	5

A brief inspection of the above table will show, that in these birds we have an intelligent, beautiful, and hardy lot, capable of learning many tricks, and of becoming, in a limited way, masters of the English language. While they are none of them great musicians, they are, in other respects, most interesting members of the feathered tribe; and an acquaintance with any one of them is sure to ripen into admiration, and usually into mutual affection.

ALBINOS.

This name is applied to a class, including members of the human race, animals, and birds, having a remarkable peculiarity in the physical constitution. No doubt, many of our readers are familiar with the pink eyes and snow-white hair of the human class, as exhibited by show-men throughout the country, but are unaware that the same freak of nature extends to the bird family.

Scientists claim that the peculiar appearance arises from the absence of coloring-matter, which is ordinarily deposited in the outer layers of the epidermis, and affects the entire body, the appearance continuing through life. The skin is milk white or pearly in color; and in the bird family the feathers are of the same color, being very soft and silky in texture. The peculiar distinguishing mark of the Albino is the pink eyes; although a number of the bird family are naturally white in color, — a striking instance being the White Java Sparrow, — only the Albinos have pink eyes. The pupil of the eye is bright red, and the iris pale rose. This change in the eyes is also attributable to the absence of coloring-matter. Albino birds do not have so sharp sight as other birds, and they cannot bear a strong light: otherwise the Albino is as strong and hardy as any other member of his special class.

Many writers on the subject of Albinos claim that all are weak and enervated, but their observations probably did not extend beyond the human family. Any lack of vigor or strength in Albino men or women of the museums probably comes from the natural indolence arising from having nothing to do but merely to sit day in and day out as curiosities. Such a life must induce weakness and inertia. Darwin, among other writers, claims that Albinism is hereditary in the human race, and cites several instances in support of his theory: other writers claim that this is not so, but that the peculiarity is merely a freak of nature, and is apt to occur in every race. The subject in the case of birds has never been fully treated upon. I know of no case where Albinos have been born when the parent birds bred in confinement, and the instances where the birds are seen in a wild state are remarkably few.

Albinos in olden times were held as objects of religious worship. The white elephant in India is held in the highest esteem of any animal known. It appears, that, in the case of animals and birds, the Albino is regarded as an object of veneration by the rest of the flock; and they follow him, and regard his every whim. In some cases the peculiar appearance, or whiteness, is seen only in spots on the body, giving a beautiful speckled appearance: but there are true Albinos; because Albinism, as above mentioned, is betrayed by the appearance of the eyes. Many bird-lovers have, no doubt, witnessed this freak of nature in the most common of our wild birds, particularly in some specimens of the many flocks which inhabit the parks and

squares of our great cities. Albino specimens, both the clear white and the speckled varieties, may be seen among these birds.

The most remarkable specimens of this class of birds appear in the birds which have the jet-black plumage, as in the case of the Crow and English Blackbird. It appears that the Black family are blessed with more than their share of Albinos: such complete transformations as appear in these cases are hard to be believed. The White Crow, to be sure, loses the mischievous twinkle of the eye, which is a characteristic of his black brother; but he can hoe out a cornfield, smell gunpowder, or make friends with the scarecrow, equally as well as the other members of his tribe. The English Blackbird's merry song is poured forth as richly and not more purely from the white throat than from the dusky one.

This remarkable appearance extends, probably, to all classes of birds; although it may not have been witnessed in the rarer specimens, because of the slight opportunities afforded of seeing large numbers of them. In some families of birds the specimens are much less rarely seen than in others. In the Canary family, the largest and most numerous known, I have never seen the true Albino: although pure-white Canaries are sometimes bred. It is, however, on record, that one of the Albino class was exhibited in England years ago, and created a great deal of comment and argument. Probably in the wild state, before cross-breeding was introduced among them, the Canary family had also its share of Albinos.

In England, Albinos of any class of birds are eagerly sought for; and, when a bird-catcher is fortunate enough to trap one, he may be sure of a large reward. The best-known English cage-birds—Goldfinches, Linnets, Blackcaps, Thrushes, Siskins, Starlings, and Skylarks—all have specimens of the Albino among them. A specimen of the English Nightingale Albino was recently caught, and is exhibited as one of the wonders of the bird family.

In our own countries the different bird families are represented by specimens of Albinos, the unmistakable white being seen either clear or in specks. In most cases the parents of Albinos breed but one specimen in a brood of birds, the remainder of the nest having the natural colors of his race. Near Springfield, Mass., a pair of common American Robins reared yearly for several years an entire nest of Albinos: they were beautiful specimens of their class; and, as the pair usually bred near the same spot each year, the nest was eagerly watched; and the young birds, when old enough to be taken from the nest, were caught, and reared by hand. I have had many of the birds reared by this pair, and in every instance they were exceptionally fine in color and appearance. The feathers were clear white, no spot or blemish being visible to mar the purity of the color. The unmistakable shape of the body, and manners of the bird, and his notes, could not be concealed by his milky-white plumage and beautiful pink eyes. They were most excellent songsters, and very tame and unusually affectionate.

It is said that the Albinos are naturally tamer than the common members of the family to which they may belong. Whether this is inferred from the meek appearance which his snowy coat gives him, I do not know; but it is a fact, that the experience which I have had with the different specimens that have been in my possession makes me believe that they are not so wild as the common birds.

The appearance of an Albino in a bird-shop results in a series of questions by

curiosity-loving people, startling in number and nature. The incredulous look, when told that a White Crow is a Crow, is followed by a string of questions which would annihilate any but the most patient of bird-men; and the following questions are usually included in the list: "What kind of a White Crow?" "What part of the country did he come from?" "Sure he isn't whitewashed?" "Are his mother and father white?" All of which, being answered and explained, are followed with advice, to mate him with a black Crow, and raise some octoroons.

The care of Albinos does not vary in the least from that which should be given to any member of the class to which he may belong.

Owing to the natural weakness of the eyes, they should not be kept in a strong light; as it tends to still further impair the sight. The Albinos are fond of bathing in almost every instance; and the daily bath is an absolute necessity, on account of the color of the plumage. My experience among them does not show any greater weakness of body with them than is common to the natural class. Unfortunately, the price of the Albinos cannot be regulated: the great scarcity of them naturally tends to make them far more valuable than the best specimen of the common birds; and as objects of interest, and curiosities, they are eagerly sought after. Taxidermists willingly pay greatly advanced prices over the common birds of his class for the purpose of adding to rare collections.

Some of the prices known to have been paid are, — English Linnet, £4; English Goldfinch, £5; Skylark, £7; Nightingale, £10; Blackbird, £3 to £5. In America common American Robin Albino, \$40 to \$50; Bluebird, \$15 to \$20; English Sparrow, \$10 to \$15.

TOUCANS.

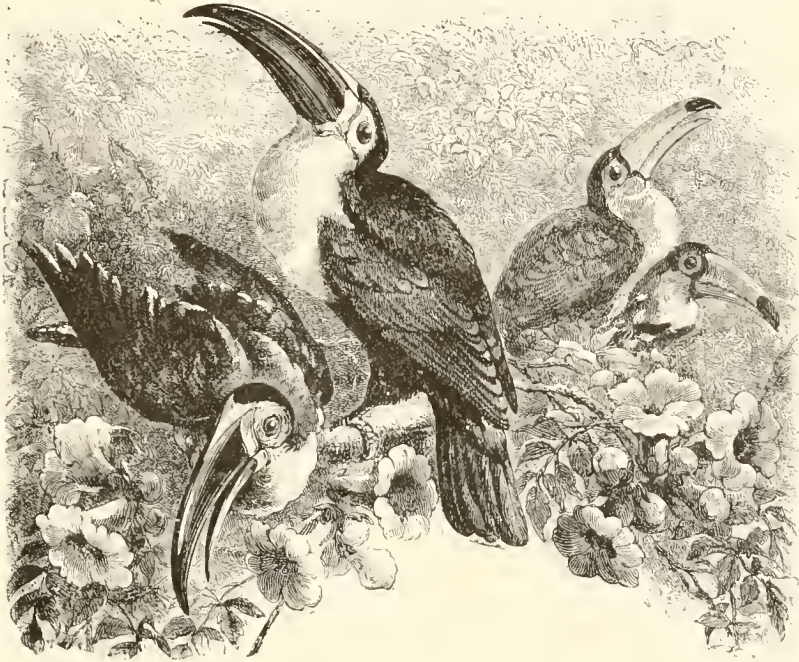
IN some species of the Toucan the bill is upward of two inches broad, and seven inches long; and the wonder is, how so small a bird can manage comfortably with such a burden. The question of questions seems to be, "What will he do with it?" The mediæval naturalists, it is said, who saw the bill only, and not the bird, concluded that the latter belonged to the order of Waders, and lived upon fish; and travellers were soon found to support this erroneous conclusion by travellers' tales of the usual romantic character. But later search proved beyond doubt that he was an arboreal bird, and like the Parrot, the Trogon, and the Barbet, all belonging to the same group, a fruit-eater.

This fact being ascertained, Professor Owen suggested that the great toothed bill was useful in holding and remasticating the food. Its purpose is explained, however, in a much more satisfactory manner.

"On the crowns of the great forest-trees of South America the flowers and fruit grow principally toward the extremity of slender twigs. Now, as these are incapable of sustaining any considerable weight, all animals feeding on fruit, or on the insects which dwell in the flowers, must necessarily be provided with some means of reaching their food from a considerable distance. Monkeys employ, as we know, their long arms, and sometimes their tails. Humming-birds are gifted with splendid organs of flight, and a strong muscular development; so that they can sustain themselves on the wing before the blossoms, the treasures of which they seek to plunder. But the wings of the Trogon are feeble, and he is of a lethargic temperament. He cannot take his food on the wing. What he does is, to take his position on a low branch in the forest solitudes, and contemplate the fruits on the surrounding trees, and, when stimulated at last to action by his appetite, darts off to seize a mouthful, and, half-exhausted, returns to his former quiet perch. But the Toucan, on the contrary, remains seated, and employs his enormous bill to counterbalance the disadvantage he would otherwise experience through his awkward and reluctant movements. The Toucan is nineteen inches long; and his beak measures six inches, or nearly one-third of his total length. The beak is orange color on the upper part, and crimson below, with a broad stripe of black separating the two brilliant colors.

It is rendered light by being chiefly composed of a honey-comb structure of air-filled cells, which are ever buoyant. Its edges are serrated, and they cut like a saw when the bird seizes growing fruit. It seems to be very sensitive, and supplied with nerves; as the bird not only appears to enjoy holding meat or fruits with the tip of his bill, but has been seen to scratch that organ with his foot, plainly proving

that there must be sensation. When sleeping, the Toucan takes great care of his bill, packing it away, and covering it carefully with the feathers on his back; he then elevates his tail over his back; so that, when roosting, he seems to be merely a round ball of feathers. In addition to his handsome bill the Yellow-breasted Toucan is otherwise beautiful and showy; his back is a greenish black; the cheeks,



Toucans.

throat, and upper part of the breast, are a deep orange; on the breast is a crimson stripe; the upper part of the belly is a beautiful red; the lower part and the sides are blackish, as are also the quill-feathers and the tail. The upper tail-coverts are sulphur-colored, the under are crimson: the feet and claws are lead-colored. The bird climbs, like a Parrot, with feet and beak.

There are many varieties of Toucans; but the species imported from South America to the New-York market include the "Yellow-breasted" described above, the "Brazilian," and the "Preacher." These two are even more handsome than the Yellow-breasted.

The Brazilian Toucan's upper mandible is a delicate yellowish green, with orange-colored serrated edges; the lower mandible is a pale blue; both upper and lower, for a space of two inches from the point, are scarlet. The top of the head, the neck, back, belly, wings, and tail, are black; the sides, throat, and breast are yellowish white; between the breast and belly is a beautiful red crescent. The upper tail-coverts are white, the lower are clear red. The feet are light blue. He is a native of Cayenne and Brazil.

In the Preacher Toucan, the parts which are black in the Brazilian have a greenish tinge; the lower part of the back and rump are tinged with ashen gray; the breast is a deep orange; the belly, sides, thighs, and lower tail-coverts, are bright red; the feet and claws are black. He is a native of Brazil and Guiana.

All these varieties, as seen in the dense tropical forests of deep-green verdure, which furnish charming settings for their beautiful colors, have plumage which shines with glorious tints of lustrous green or azure, rosy red, delicate pink, and golden yellow. They seem, when quietly sitting in the forest, to devote a good deal of time to the contemplation of their personal charms; and, in extenuation of this weakness, they may plead high examples. No doubt, they are as handsome as "fine feathers" can make them.

When flying, the Toucans' large beaks give them an awkward appearance; but they show no awkwardness in making use of them. Alighting on a tree, they choose one of their number to act as sentinel; and he proves his vigilance by constantly repeating the loud cry "*Tucano*." The others disperse about the branches, climbing by aid of their beaks, and seizing the fruit. While they are feeding, they assiduously maintain a hoarse clatter; and at intervals they join their sentry in a screaming concert, which can be heard a mile off. Their hunger satisfied, they lumber away into the deeper shades of the forests, and give themselves up to a tranquil siesta. When trained, they may be taught many tricks; and specimens which I have seen would obey the voice of the master, and march and countermarch at command.

The Preacher Toucan receives his name from his quite constant cries. These birds seem to suppose their beauty can be increased by trimming the tail, which undergoes the same operation as our hair in a barber's shop, only with this difference, that each bird uses his own beak, which is serrated, in lieu of a pair of scissors. Both male and female attempt to beautify their tails in this manner.

The young birds are easily trained and reared, for they will eat any thing which is given them, — fruits, bread, flesh, or fish. They seize the morsels with the point of the beak, toss them up in the air, and, opening the beak wide, receive them down in the gullet.

A Toucan dinner, given by a fashionable resident of Rio Janeiro, comprised in its *menu* only vegetables, fruits, and drinks, in addition to the eight courses of Toucan, commencing with Toucan soup, and ending with a melting pie made from the same delicate bird.

The *menu* was inscribed in illuminated text on gorgeous mandibles of the Toucan, and at each guest's place his name was set in rose diamonds in the mandible.

Americans who desire to give a most novel and expensive entertainment have only to invite the guests, and duplicate the above *menu*.

One or two Toucans may be found occasionally in the shops in New York. They feed, when caged, on the prepared food, bananas, and oranges, and are very hardy, and free from diseases.

DUSK AND DAWN.

DESPAIR.

The Cuckoo tells his name in doleful tones,
 Whose monody, repeated by the hills,
 Seems like the heartsick cries and dreary moans
 Of troubled men, bewailing all their ills.

The Whippoorwill now joins the sad refrain
 With boding calls, that frighten timid souls ;
 While 'gainst the hollow trunk, with all his main,
 The Wood-bird pecks his steady, muffled rolls.

What can be heard, at eventide, more drear
 Than these three birds in concert, ne'er at rest ?
 Quick answer comes from out the gloaming clear,
 " 'Tis Philomel's sad plaint for his lost nest."

HOPE.

The night has passed ; and, in June sunshine clear,
 Ten thousand songs of birds in chorus sound,
 Anticipating joys which now are near,
 When, in each nest, dear, downy young abound.

Hear the lofty adulations of the Lark,
 And the jangle of the merry Bobolink,
 While the mellow modulations of the Thrush
 Intermingle with the trillings of Chewink.

Tangled harmonies increase on every gale, —
 Grosbeak, Oriole, and Cat-bird loud contend :
 May our fondest expectations never fail
 Ere the chorus of the songsters has an end !

G. H. H.



Paradise Whydah.

Diamond Sparrow.

Variegated Manakin.

Chestnut Finch.

FINCHES AND NUNS.

AVIARY COLLECTIONS.

THERE are very many people who take pleasure in keeping birds, whose knowledge of the feathered family is confined to the birds called Canaries and Parrots. To them a bird that cannot sing, or scream loud enough to start a good headache in ten minutes, seems of no value. Quiet, soft, warbling birds are all called "Sparrows," and considered not worth the keeping. But if we ask those who keep all sorts of birds for pleasure, "Which cage do you like best?" the quick reply is, "The aviary collection."

While both English and American Goldfinches and Linnets, Bullfinches, African Red-face Love-birds, Australian Paroquets, and White and Gray Java Sparrows, are found in the aviaries, the majority of the birds in the collections is small Finches from Africa, China, Australia, and India, and the tiny Nuns from Japan.

The varieties of these small birds are numbered by the hundreds, and twenty or thirty kinds can usually be found on sale in the shops in New York.

All these birds are very social; and, when twenty or thirty are kept in a large cage, they will all sit on the same perch, and, what is singular enough, will sing in regular succession. They are very active, and when singing bow their bodies up and down, or else, spreading their tails like fans, sway from side to side in a ludicrous manner. At night the bird at each end of the long row hops over towards the centre of the perch, that he may keep both his sides warm: thus the outside birds keep hopping into the middle, and crowding down in between, until darkness leaves some unfortunate on the ends who cannot see clearly enough to jump safely into the middle.

They vary in length from two inches and a half to four inches. Most all kinds have been bred in cages, but for this purpose should be confined in single pairs; and the temperature of the breeding-room should be constantly kept as high as eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Most of the pairs breed from September to March, and sit fourteen days.

In comparison with the tiny Avadavats, a trifle over two inches long, the Paradise Whydah makes a great show, and might be considered too large for the aviary; but he is a quiet bird, and his sweeping train is seldom moved with force enough to disturb his companions. From January to midsummer the Paradise Whydahs, both male and female, resemble dark Linnets. But when the time of the year comes which in their native country is their breeding season, about July, a marvelous change takes place in the appearance of the male bird. The head and wings

assume a more or less intense black color: a broad collar of rich brown ornaments the neck; the lower body becomes mealy white; and, with surprising rapidity, four black tail-feathers grow to a great length, the centre feathers being about ten inches long. A small cage will, of course, destroy the beauty of this tail within a few hours; but placed in a large aviary, and in perfect plumage, the graceful flight of the bird, with his long, sweeping tail, is a sight of great beauty. At first the smaller inmates will be a little frightened when the Whydah swoops down among them, but about twenty-four hours reconciles the most timid amongst the small Finches to the tail of their new friend. When feeding on the ground, the male Whydah carries his tail very carefully in a most graceful curve, the extreme ends just touching the ground, whilst the agile feet scratch in the sand and food-dishes.

The White and Variegated Manakins, sometimes called Bengalese, and commonly known as Japanese Nuns, are bred in cages, and are not trapped birds, like most of the Australian and African Finches.

The Japanese living three thousand years ago, writes Blakston, knew quite as well how to breed birds in cages as we do now. We see the singular result of a breed of perfectly white or mottled little birds being regularly produced, descended from brown-striped ancestors, — another example how birds through cage-breeding may change their colors in the same way our old friend the Canary has done. When and how the change of color was brought about is unknown, says Blakston; but other writers state, that the change from the evenly striped brown was obtained by placing the pairs and the nest, during incubation, under various colors of glasses, and in strong sunlight. These Nuns are clear white, brown and white, cinnamon and white, and nearly clear brown in colors. The White variety is not an Albino, like the White Blackbird; for the eye is not pink, and his progeny is as certain to be white as the Yellow Canary's offspring is certain to be yellow. All the Nuns are very docile and tame. They will readily build any sort of a nest out of any suitable material in any nest-box or other receptacle; and they will, under favorable circumstances, prove wonderfully prolific. Such is the experience of one who has frequently bred them. The male bird is amusing; for he will take a piece of fibre in his bill, and execute a peculiar sort of dance to please his sweetheart, while he sings a pretty little song.

When several are kept in one cage, they will all sit at night packed in one nest-box, nearly as close as sardines are laid in a tin. When they once begin to breed, they will produce a very numerous progeny; and the young will breed again when four to six months old.

For food for the young brood give millet and maw seed, both soaked in hot water, and strained, and soaked ants' eggs and boiled egg. The best way to breed them, quoting Blakston's experience, is, to place only one pair in a regular breeding-cage, without nest-boxes or nesting materials, and feed them on millet and canary seed, with plenty of green food, such as apple and chickweed. When the pair is in as perfect condition as possible, and when the weather is genial and warm, then begin by feeding them with egg-food and soaked ants' eggs, and give them a nest-box and nesting material. In the same nest of young birds you will likely find some pure white, and some piebalds of various shades. The young should be removed from the breeding-cage as soon as they can feed themselves; because they

will surely creep into the nest of the parent-birds when these want to sit again, and thus disturb the second sitting.

The Diamond Sparrow's plumage is very elegant; but the colors are strong, and the contrasts great. The head and back are silver-gray, and the wings and tail somewhat darker brownish gray; the breast and lower part of the body are pure white, with a broad, rich black band extending along the sides, and these bands are ornamented with large, irregular, pure-white spots; the chest is crossed by a band of velvet-like black. The end of the back, and root of the tail, are a rich carmine red, which gives the bird a very brilliant appearance when flying. The bird is about three inches and a half long. In the aviary the Diamond Sparrow is peaceable and very showy. A pair will sit for hours quietly on a branch or perch, when the male will slowly rise up on his feet, utter a long-drawn, loud call, warble a moment, and then sink back into his former position. The bird is imported from Australia. If breeding is intended, it is advisable to separate the males and the females during the winter, and to keep two or more of each sex in a cage fourteen to eighteen inches long. Their jealousy will cause them to exercise enough, so they will not get too fat. The bird is quite indifferent to temperature, and may be kept almost anywhere: in fact, some breeders maintain that very cold weather improves the plumage. About March the birds may be paired, one pair only in a cage. The nest is a huge bundle of sticks, hay, green stuff, grass, or fibre: the pure-white eggs will be hatched in about twelve days. It has been noticed, that the mother is so jealous of the young brood, that, if the male bird comes near the nest, he will be persecuted so vigorously that the brood may be forgotten, or the male parent killed by the chirping family. A separation of this veritable hen-pecked husband from his family is the only remedy. The best food for the young Diamond Sparrows is live insects. Give, also, soaked ants' eggs, meal-worms, egg-food, and scalded, soaked, and strained white French millet and canary seeds. The Diamond Sparrows are not at all common, and can only occasionally be found in the shops. Males and females are the same colors.

The Chestnut Finch, known also as the Nutmeg or Spice-bird, is a curiously marked bird, rich chocolate brown on the back, the lower part of the body being marked with numerous white crescent-shaped spots, or light brown feathers. By no means delicate, this bird will live a long time in the aviary; and with the smallest Waxbills he will invariably be on good terms, and share their food and treatment. The Nutmeg-bird is common in India, and on the islands of the Indian Ocean; but it is very difficult to breed him in a cage. They are kept solely for the sake of their plumage and playful ways: one of their interesting features is the attempts of the male bird to sing. He will stand almost upright on the perch, the crop will extend as if the bird were about to make a violent effort, the bill will open and shut, but scarcely a sound will be heard. If other birds happen to be singing, the performance will appear like a dumb-show. The males and females are marked alike.

The Chestnut-breasted Finch from Australia is about the size of the Indian Chestnut Finch, and has, like that bird, many peculiar traits. The colors of the plumage are soft, and form agreeable contrasts of light gray on the head, and cinnamon brown on the back; the face and throat are dark brown; and the chest

is light chestnut color, with a broad black band across the middle of the breast, the lower part being pure white. Male and female are marked about alike.

The Cinereous Waxbill, from the African coast, is another beautiful small Finch, and probably more difficult to obtain than any heretofore mentioned. He has a delicate soft lavender or pale slate-color all over the body. The lower part of the back and the tail are purple, and the beak crimson. A line of black extends from the beak beyond the eye. His length is about two inches and three-quarters. These birds have been bred in cages in Germany, but successful rearing has been so rare that the birds cannot be commended as good breeders. My experience with the Cinereous Waxbill is, that he is most enjoyable in the aviary; being very pretty, sprightly, and playful, and having a soft, charming little song.

The small African Finches are brought to America principally by captains of barks plying between the West Coast and Boston. Negroes catch these birds in the interior of the country, perhaps one hundred miles up the river from the coast, and bring them in lots of fifty to one hundred, and barter for "solid gold gentlemen's" watch-chains, "stove-pipe hats," and paper collars.

As many of the negroes wear few or no clothes, the watch-chains cannot, under these circumstances, be attached to any apparel, but are used as bracelets and necklaces; and a dozen paper collars will adorn each leg as bangles. Sometimes a nude, burly specimen is seen, who considers himself in full dress when wearing a stove-pipe hat perched on his left ear. His appearance in the village-streets on the coast is apt to have a scattering effect. The captains also carry "Old Medford rum," and trade a pint of it for the first ten birds: then, when the negro is under its influence, they take the other ninety, and drop the seller over the bark's stern, perhaps a mile from shore. As pure Africans cannot be drowned, the bird-trapper, after floating hither and yonder for some hours, too intoxicated to guide himself, is finally tossed on the beach, where the hot sand and a tropic sun overcome the pacifying effects of the liquor, and make him again a perfect savage.

On the bark the Finches are put in wooden boxes with wire fronts, three feet long, three feet deep, and ten inches high, having perches arranged closely together in amphitheatrical order; so that any one looking into the wire front sees a solid mass of faces and breasts of the eight hundred small birds packed closely together, tier above tier. — palest turquoise-blue Finches, with the ruby Avadavats on either side; and above and below are the delicate lavender Waxbills, brilliant Fire Finches, and Bishop Finches arrayed in gorgeous orange apparel. If only one bird in every eight is singing, the chorus of a full hundred voices makes the old, sea-battered, rough box rival in sweetness the polished rosewood music-boxes from Geneva.

Frequently the Finch-boxes are brought over on the upper deck; and at such times, when a hurricane suddenly blows up, box and Finches have been washed overboard, and tossed from crest to crest of the billows for an hour before a boat's crew could leave the ship for the rescue. Of course, many of the birds perished. When they first arrive in America, they are in rough feather and bad order; because the boxes are overcrowded, and in a filthy condition, and the seed used during the voyage the cheapest grade. Clean brass cages, an abundance of room, and the best quality of white French millet-seeds, soon make them look as finely as when

first captured in the tropical forests. Each bird is of so slight value in Africa, that, if the trapper should depend on catching Finches in trap-cages, he would die a strict teetotaler before catching birds enough to obtain the coveted quantity of liquor. The trap-cage plan would entail quite a good deal of work too. Our African has a chronic hatred of work, and loves the "Old Medford:" so he strolls about until he finds a piece of forest where hundreds of the Finches roost: then, obtaining a peculiar kind of wood, which, when burning, stupefies the birds, he stretches his sort of blanket made of large leaves, lights the odorous tinder, and catches blankets full of Finches faster than he can transfer them to the boxes.

There is another method of catching the birds, which still better agrees with the negroes' well known-laziness; and, on the score that the plan is "clean gone black," it is entitled to great credence. There may be some sceptics who will say "that style of trapping is all bosh:" it remains for them to prove that. Here is the outline of the second method of trapping birds. An African king, named "Pretty Blue Eyes," called his harem together, and notified them that a bark was in the harbor, having on board various casks of New-England pure spring-water, for which the captain wanted a few little birds. "Get you hence to the forest, all you younger women, whose hair is long and kinky, and pinned on tight by nature; sow on your heads sweet seeds, that the beautiful Cordon Finch loves so well; then lie down, all of you, under the trees, quietly; sleep, but snore not! nor brush the tarantula from your breasts until all the Cordon Bleus and Marechal Neil Yellow-breasted Warblers are tangled in your wavy locks. Caught thus, bring the birds to the lofty ship, whither I precede you, to test whether or no the casks contain the delicious, inspiring, electric tonic mined in those dear old New-England hills."

The Finches and Nuns live eight to ten years, and, when acclimated, are subject to few or no diseases. They eat the white French millet-seed and Sicily canary-seeds mixed three parts of millet to one part of canary. As they all are natives of warm countries, care should be taken to keep them out of draughts of cold air. They enjoy an abundance of coarse gravel to scratch in, and are fond of cayenne pepper once a week: this pepper may be mixed with boiled egg. Green stuff may be given daily in moderate quantities. It is necessary their cages should be close wired, as they are able to fly out through the spaces of an ordinary Canary-cage.

These Finches and Nuns are hardy birds, and are seldom affected by diseases. The Canary and these birds are of the same family, and in case of sickness they should be treated just as that well-understood bird would be.

The Orange Bishop Finch, one of the Weaver family, from the West Coast of Africa, is a little smaller than the Canary, and a very handsome bird. The male's plumage is a brilliant reddish orange and satin-like black. The cap on the head is black, a wide band of long, orange-colored feathers encircles the neck, the blackest and glossiest of plumage adorns the breast, and the back and tail are of orange hues, so deep as to be dazzling. The female has only a brown color. No aviary collection can be considered complete unless it contains one of these gorgeous and sprightly birds. He is a lively and restless bird, and in order to be kept in good humor, and made to behave, should be furnished with two or three mates. He is

a constant worker, and, unless he has nests to build for his mates, is liable to use whatever material is furnished him for weaving purposes to "hang up" some of the defenceless smaller Finches. In the breeding-season he will divide his attention among his numerous mates, and build nests enough so that there will be some for the other Finches to lay in, all of which prefer such to any artificial nests.

Some time ago I owned a pair of these Bishops, and kept them separate from other birds, in a brass cage 8×10 inches. They were given various colored worsteds to weave with, and made a nest, entrance, and diagonal avenues, that completely filled the cage. The gorgeous colors of the worsteds rivalled the bird's own gay coat. The whole structure was very ingeniously made, and the knots and half-hitches were marvels of neatness and strength. The worsted was given in pieces measuring from six to twelve inches long, and there were, perhaps, two hundred or more such pieces; but not a loose end could be seen. All the ends were either spliced, or else carefully tucked in toward the inner walls. The male alone did the work, and used his feet more deftly in the delicate operations than a person could use thumb and forefinger. The male is a singer, though with such beauty and industry you can hardly expect the sweetest music: but he sings, and that, too, quite constantly; my impression is, that the less he sings, the better you would like him. The song consists of a series of harsh, metallic trills, such as might be produced by "gusts" of fine shot on sheet-iron: the tone is so soft it is not at all painful.

The Bishop is very hardy, and may be kept almost anywhere, without regard to low temperature. He changes color twice a year, assuming, at times, a sombre garb, after his bright apparel has become "rusty," only to re-appear in more brilliant habiliments. At this time, if I may liken the parts of his plumage to a man's garments, first one sleeve will become, in two or three days, bright orange; then the whole back of the coat the same color: and soon a glossy, satin-like waistcoat appears. Quickly the whole suit is just perfection. The longer orange feathers about the neck can be made to stand out like a ruffle whenever the bird is excited or sings.

The Madagasear Weaver, the Napoleon Weaver, and the Red-headed Weaver, have cardinal and brown, lemon and brown, and cardinal and black, colors, all differing in plumage from the Orange Bishop Weaver, but like him in respect to weaving, song, and habits in the cage. All of these are kept in aviaries: but, unless the cage is a large one, only one kind should be confined in it. Not one of them is an affectionate bird, either towards mankind or his own mate: indeed, love for the mate is expressed by giving her a "switching." Two male Weavers will ignore the best dinner that can be offered just for the fun of a good fight.

One may grab the other by the foot, and hurl him the length of the cage repeatedly, without injury, so strong is the peculiar construction of the legs of this genus for working purposes.

The White-capped Nun is a soft seal-brown color all over, except the head and upper part of the neck, which are grayish white or white. The bird was imported from India, but has been bred here in cages. Perhaps not one other of all the small birds for the aviary will so quietly, easily, and completely gain his keeper's affection as this Nun with large, mild eyes, sweet face, subdued demeanor, and winning ways. He possesses, in a large degree, that kind of loveliness that leads

many to involuntarily exclaim to him, "I'd just like to hug you!" His song can be described only by stating that it seems like a laughing-song. Good-natured, affectionate, playful, he is a great additional charm to any collection. The bird is about two inches and three-quarters long, very sprightly, and quickly becomes well enough acquainted with his keeper to accept seed from the fingers or lips.

The Black-capped Nun is similar in size and shape to the White Cap; and the only difference in color is, that, where the latter is white, he is black. He has many pretty little ways that make him an interesting addition to the collection. He is a native of India, but thrives well in our colder climate.

The Black-capped Finch, or Three-colored Nun, differs from the two immediately preceding, only in having a white stripe down the breast.

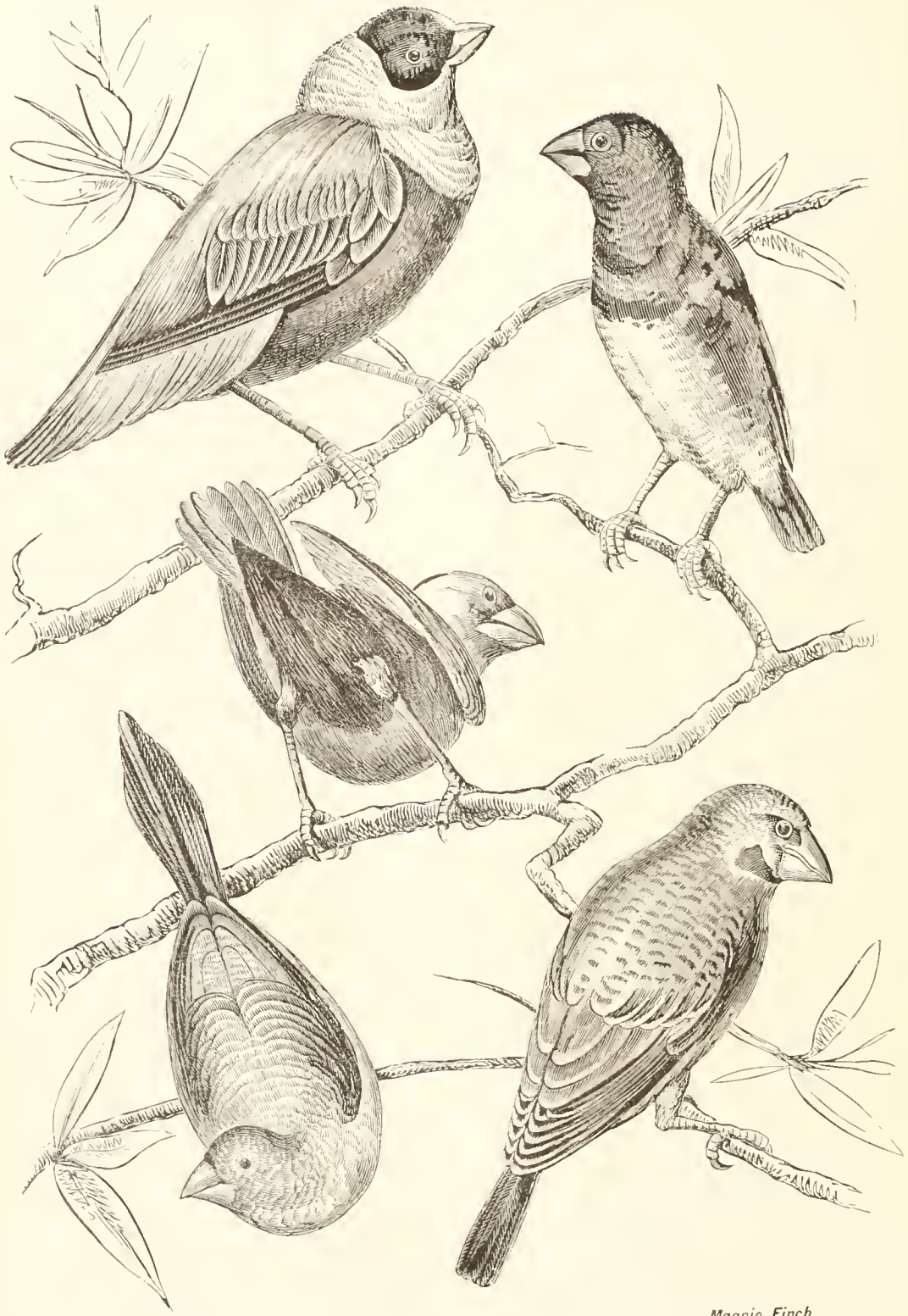
The Cut-throat Finch from Africa is one of the most popular of all the Finch tribe. The red stripe across the throat of the male gives the bird his somewhat appalling name. The plumage is a soft fawn color, delicately mottled on the breast with dark-brown spots. The pairs will breed in cages more readily than any other African Finch. A German bird-breeder mentions in his writings, that a pair began in his aviary by laying nine eggs, which were lost through an accident. The same pair brought out of their nest two young ones Nov. 8, four on April 2, five on May 15, and three on June 20. The same pair bred in the following season in even quicker succession; and a lady in Vienna had from one pair in three years forty-five broods, altogether over two hundred and forty eggs, from which one hundred and seventy-six were hatched! The young hen-birds were ready to breed at the early age of two to three months."

The nestlings should be fed on the soaked millet-seeds, egg-food, and ants' eggs. The pairs usually mate in November, and a temperature of sixty-five to seventy degrees is warm enough.

When the male throws the brood out of the nest, and leaves them to perish, it is because he wants to mate again. Either he should be put in a separate cage, or a brood or two of eggs may be destroyed, and thus the pair cooled off. These Cut-throats have the peculiar habit of sitting in rows, and resting their bodies on a single stick, regardless of how many unoccupied perches there may be. Suddenly, as though it had just occurred to him that the assemblage was rather quiet, one will rise up on his feet to his greatest height, and sing and warble with many accompanying gesticulations of body and head, then as suddenly drop back to his place, and be silent: while another will jump up, and give his song, dancing, and curving his body into ludicrous shapes; while his face expresses a vacuity that would, if possible, make a ten-inch post-hole smile an envious smile.

The Cut-throat is hardy, thrives on the canary and millet seeds, and lives six or eight years. When bred in cages the birds are, of course, tame; but even those brought wild from Africa soon become attached to him who feeds them, and will eagerly take dainty morsels from the fingers or lips. They may be generally found on sale in the shops.

The Silver-bill Finch, or Quaker Finch, from Africa, is an unpretending little bird, whose presence you would not be apt to notice in first glancing at an aviary collection; but a half-hour's acquaintance would so interest you in his song, that afterwards the first notes of the prelude would instantly catch your attention. The



Orange Bishop Finch.

Silver-bill Finch.

White-capped Nun.

Magpie Finch.
Cut-throat Finch.

upper part of the bird is fawn color, the wings and tail are a little darker, and the lower part of the body is dull white.

A pair will build the nest in a little wicker cage, or on any projecting ledge, and rear the nestlings on the soaked millet and ants' eggs. Though the color of the plumage is not gaudy enough to attract, it is so sleek and smooth, and shows evidence of such care and neatness, as to excite admiration. The bird is about three inches and a half long, slender, and very graceful in flight.

The Magpie Finch, or Bronze Manakin, from Africa, is a sprightly little beauty, who is very courageous and very playful. His head, throat, wings, and back are black, with glossy tinges of purple and violet; and his breast is clear white.

In the aviary he becomes tame, and, though less than three inches long, will defend his mate and his young with a dash and sharpness that put a bird twice his size to flight. Like the Silver-bill, he will build the nest almost anywhere, provided there is food conveniently near. He, too, thrives on the canary and millet, and sings and dances even more than the Cut-throat.

The Grass Finch, from Africa, has the same colors and markings as the Magpie, but is fully a third larger than that bird. He has a pleasing song, will breed in the aviary, and is cared for the same as the above.

The intelligence possessed by these small birds when confined in cages seems all the more strange when one recalls the very different habits of birds in the wild state. They soon learn to distinguish individuals, and will instantly recognize with cheerful chirps and flutterings whoever feeds them. Extend your hand, containing seed, into the cage; and as many as can alight in it will feed as long as permitted. If accustomed to being put to bed—that is, covered—at a regular time each evening, they will remind you of any neglect with many dissatisfied calls.

The Orange-checked Waxbills are very small and active birds, pleasing singers, and have bright and sleek plumage, that seems as if it were just turned out from the loom. The color is mainly a light grayish brown, while the bright orange patches on the cheeks give the bird his name. On the abdomen there is a diffused patch of orange, gradually shaded toward the chest and sides. The tail, which is somewhat longer than usual in Finches of this size, is dark brown, with a crimson patch at the root: the beak is coral red. Male and female are very much alike, but in the latter the orange is a paler hue. The bird is most amiable in the aviary, and usually constitutes himself one of the guardians of the collection. His ever-watchful eye is sure to discern the approach of a stranger; and his short, sharp chirp of alarm sounds out clearly above the chatterings of the multitude.

No matter how many varieties of small Finches the aviary may contain, the pair of Orange-cheeks, though social and well disposed towards all, is seldom seen apart; and a case is not known where either a male or a female of this variety ever accepted any other variety for a mate if one of its own was to be had.

These birds are especially desirable for a collection, because they are so gentle and handsome, and have such pleasing songs. Moreover, they are easily acclimated, and live many years.

The Common Waxbill is imported in larger numbers than any other of the small Finches. His color is grayish brown, marked with delicate wavy lines athwart the body. The abdomen has a bright roseate hue, deepest in the centre, and faintest



Zebra Finch.

Avadavat Finch.

Orange-cheek Finch.

Cordon-bleu Finch.

Waxbill Finch.

towards the chest and sides. The beak is a coral red, and a broad red line passes from the root of the beak through the eyes. The tail is dark brown, rather long, the central feathers being longest, and wedge shaped. When the bird is excited or singing, the tail is spread fan-like. The male and female are alike in colors. In the aviary the bird is cheerful and lively, keeps in good plumage, and lives many years. He devotes a great deal of time to arranging his own plumage and that of his mate, using his tiny beak so carefully and caressingly on the latter, that she generally takes a nap until the spell is broken by his desire for exercise or food. The pairs are usually industrious nest-builders if suitable materials—such as the more pliable dried grasses and deer's hair—are furnished. If given a room for breeding purposes, they will build nests, either on a shrub, in a nest-box, or even on the floor. They have often been bred in captivity, and will rear their young on dried and soaked ants' eggs and hard-boiled egg.

The Cordon-bleu Finch is one of the most attractive of the aviary-birds, as he possesses showy, unusual colors, and is a delightful singer, tame, sprightly, and playful. The bird is very prettily colored, being pale brownish gray on the back; the face, throat, chest, and tail being pale sky blue; the cheeks of the male are ornamented with a patch of erimson. The female is similar in color, but the crimson patch on the cheeks is absent.

The Cordon-bleu, like the other Waxbills, is sociable, and is so fond of his mate, that, if separated from her, he gives utterance to very pathetic, agonizing cries, that cease only when she is re-united to him. Owing to the peculiar marking of the male, the birds are often called the Crimson-eared Waxbill. The pairs seldom will build the nest in a box, but prefer to construct a nest entirely of their own, selecting for this purpose a bush, or branches fixed to the wall of a room or the highest part of an aviary. The young should be fed the same as other Waxbill nestlings.

The male Cordon-bleu will seize any small piece of thread or cotton twine in his beak, fly to the side of his mate, and sing song after song; while she stands almost resting her ear against his beak, so not a note may be lost. Certainly, this is highly commendatory listening; and so the male continues to sing his most charming songs, ceasing only when hunger calls him away.

The Double-banded Finch, compared with the brilliant hues of the high-colored Finches, seems at first sight very modestly attired. Blakston describes the bird as follows: "A pure silvery white is the ground-color. The feathers are delicately pencilled with fine black lines or bars, which, when seen at a distance, give the bird a light silver-gray appearance; but, examined more closely, the plumage of this Finch, one of the smallest of the Australian Finches, is of great beauty and marvelous delicacy. The face, throat, breast, and the lower part of the body, are white. A narrow black line, which crosses the throat, extends from ear to ear. A second black line, across the lower breast, runs parallel with the former, and gives the bird the name of Double-banded Finch. The wings are black; but the feathers have rows of white square spots, which on the dark ground appear something like a trellis. The Germans have named this bird for this reason, 'Lattice-wing.' The beak is of silver-gray tint, and the tail is black."

The female is marked exactly like the male. Very hard aloë fibre furnished to a

pair pleased them; and they quickly busied themselves with it, and soon built a large ball in the crest of a tree. The ball was nearly as cleverly constructed as a Weaver-bird's nest, had a very small entrance at the side, and formed a capital nest, in which four or five pure-white eggs were laid, and hatched in the usual time of thirteen to fifteen days.

The young brood is easily reared; being fed on millet and maw seed soaked in hot water, and strained, a little egg-food, and soaked ants' eggs.

The Zebra Finch is a happy bird, contented in the cage alone, or in an aviary. He is pretty, a delicate gray being the prevailing color. The lower body is white. A patch of chestnut-color marks the cheeks; and a band of chestnut-color, dotted with white spots, ornaments the sides. The throat is gray, shaded with black; the black forming a sharply defined collar-like mark where it borders on the white of the breast. The black tail is ornamented with white bars across each feather. The bill is brick-red; the feet also are brick-red. The female does not have the chestnut-colored patches and bands on the cheeks and sides, and the lower body is a dull grayish tint. The Zebras breed more readily than any other Finches, and can rear twenty or thirty young birds in a season. Blakston states that his only difficulty in breeding Zebras is their prodigious reproductiveness. This is due to too stimulating food, which will result in the birds building nests, and laying eggs without hatching them.

If a healthy and apparently strong pair are obtained, it is advisable to keep them for a time without nesting materials, and to feed them only on dry millet and canary seed, with a little fresh meat at times. When the birds have become used to their new home and surroundings, and when the perfection of their plumage denotes their perfect health, — and not before, — give them an opportunity to begin to nest. In a cage this opportunity is best given by fixing a roomy nest-box, into which the birds will forthwith carry a mass of any material they can pick up. Bits of hay and straw, moss, small twigs, wool, fibre, feathers, — nothing comes amiss to construct as slovenly a nest as any Sparrow ever built. Now is the time to give the Zebra Finches a little extra food daily. A small quantity each of sponge-cake, boiled egg, maw-seed, and soaked ants' eggs, all mixed together, will be an ample daily allowance for the pair, besides their regular millet and canary seeds. They will soon lay four to seven very small white eggs, and hatch them in about eleven days. In the larger aviary the Zebra Finch is showy and well disposed, has a pleasing song, and many odd, cunning traits not possessed by any other members of the Finch family.

The St. Helena Waxbill is similar in appearance to the Common Waxbill, but somewhat larger than that tiny specimen. He has the same coral-red beak, the same red line through the eyes, the same soft brown body-color, and roseate tint on the breast. But the wavy cross-lines, which are faint on the plumage of the Common Waxbill, show very clearly on the St. Helena Waxbill. He is a gentle, peaceable bird, graceful in motion, and considered remarkably handsome. In a collection comprising even many beauties, he is conspicuously attractive. His plumage is always in good order; and, though his song consists of only a few notes, he is a most willing and cheerful vocalist. If furnished with suitable material, a pair will build a shabby sort of nest, and hatch out the young in eleven or twelve

days. The nestlings should be fed the same as other young Finches, referred to above.

The Avadavat, or Strawberry Finch, is imported in large numbers from India, and perhaps is more generally known than any other of the small Finches. His plumage is dark brown, with a carmine-red tint, and covered all over with small pearl-white spots. When the breeding season arrives, the red tints become more brilliant: and the little bird, with its coral-red beak and shining purple hue, is then a sight of rare beauty. Several pairs will live very peaceably together: and towards dusk they will all sit on the same perch, very close together. At that time one, and then another, will suddenly raise itself, and sing a melodious stanza, settling down to sleep when it is done. The female will sing nearly as well as the male.

The male Strawberry Finch's song is very pleasing, and sounds as though it were produced by a miniature pipe-organ. He is, perhaps, the most delightful singer of all the small Finches.

All of the above Finches thrive on millet and canary seed mixed, two-thirds millet and one-third canary: usually the French, or white, millet and the domestic millet are both mixed with the canary seed. In addition they should have apple or lettuce twice a week, an abundance of flinty gravel, fresh daily, and an opportunity to bathe in shallow, tepid water.

All of the Finches and Nuns will usually be found amiable and charming inmates of the aviary: and, in raising a variety of these beautiful songsters, one forms strong attachments for them, and is surprised to find how many delightful hours can be enjoyed in their company.

Those bird-owners who have one or two or half a dozen birds, each in a separate cage, cannot realize how much more pleasure there is in keeping birds in an aviary-cage.

With the small Finches and Nuns, in aviaries, the following birds may be kept: The Goldfinch, Linnet, Bullfinch, Siskin, White and Gray Java Sparrows, Australian Paroquets, African Love-birds, Nonpareils, Indigo-birds, Yellow-birds, or American Goldfinches, and Canary-birds. These are all peaceable, most of them are singers, and all of them have handsome, showy plumage.

THE HUMMING-BIRD.

THERE is an immense variety of birds of this class, the smallest and one of the most interesting of the bird race. They inhabit, in large numbers, the southern portions of the United States; and, although not in such large variety farther north, they are sufficiently well known to be familiar to any one interested in bird-life. In the tropical countries the varieties are very numerous, and the colors displayed rival in brilliancy and numbers the rare jewels of the earth. He is one of the few birds which have no enemies among mankind; for who would wantonly harm so pure, tiny, and harmless a creature? His brilliancy added to his busy life, which is spent among the brightest scenes of nature, makes a Humming-bird one of the rare objects which is looked upon with love and pleasure by even the most heartless.

The Humming-bird is a remarkably plucky little fellow; and, if his body were in proportion to his courage, he would rank far ahead of his present insignificance. The power of wing of the Humming-bird is very great: the wings themselves are very long, and the muscles that move them very strong. They glance about in the sunshine, looking like streaks of brilliant light; and so rapid is the vibration of their fine, elastic wings, that, when hovering over a flower, a humming or buzzing sound is produced, from which peculiarity the name of Humming-bird has been given them in almost every language.

It is a matter of wonder, that so tiny a creature can perform the lengthened migrations which he is called upon to do when the snows and rigors of a Northern winter compel him to seek warmer climes. The slightest gale is sufficient to blow him far from any straight course. It is presumed that these migrations take place during the night, the birds passing in long undulations through the air, raising themselves at some distance in an angle, and then falling in a curve. The Humming-bird is, indeed, a curious exception to the common rule observed in bird-life, and is as singular for its minute figure, want of song, the manner of feeding, and remarkable beauty, as the most noted birds are for their plain garbs and exquisite voices.

This is also seen in the exception to the rule which universally prevails throughout nature; viz., that the smallest species of birds are the most prolific. The Eagle lays one egg (sometimes two), the Crow five, the Titmouse seven or eight, the Small European Wren fifteen, and the Humming-bird two; yet the latter is far more numerous in America than the Wren is in Europe.

The nest is the most exquisite little fabric imaginable, and so small and fairy-like, that it is often hung to a leaf, or to the end of a twig: it is about an inch in diameter, and as much in depth, with its outside constructed of the bluish-gray moss

taken from old trees or fences, and thickly glued to the interior with the saliva of the bird. Within are thick layers of the fine wings of flying seeds; and, lastly, the downy substance from the great mullein, and from the stalks of the common fern, line the whole. The eggs are two, and pure white. A short time before the young leave the nest, they can be seen thrusting their tiny bills into the mouths of their parents, and sucking what has been brought them, -- a very different method of feeding from that of most young birds. As the young birds appear in the nest, without any feathers, they are more like bluebottle flies than any thing else.

A description of the Humming-bird most generally seen in the Northern States is as follows: --

In length, three inches and a half; the whole back, upper part of the neck, sides under the wing, tail-coverts, and two middle feathers of the tail, are of a rich golden green; the tail is forked, and, as well as the wings, is a deep brownish purple; the bill and eyes are black; the legs and feet, both of which are extremely small, are also black; the bill is straight, very slender, and a little inflated at the tip; the sides of the belly, and belly itself, are dusky white mixed with green. The chief ornament of this little beauty consists in the splendor of the feathers of his throat, which, when placed in a proper position, glow with all the brilliancy of a rare ruby. These feathers are of singular strength and texture, lying close together, like scales, and vary, when moved before the eye, from a deep black to a fiery crimson and burning orange, according to the depth of light and shade in which they are placed. The female is destitute of these ornamental throat-feathers, but in other appearance differs little from the male.

The tongue of the Humming-bird greatly resembles in construction that of the Woodpecker, and is probably used for the same purpose. Many writers claim that insects do not constitute a part of the food of the bird, but there are too many instances where the assertion has been found untrue. A specimen may be seen on a fine summer evening darting among those groups of little insects which infest the air, with all the dexterity of a flycatcher at business.

The flowers from which the Humming-bird procures his food include half of the entire flora; and each period of the season brings him new dainties, from which he sips his favorite food. He ranges at will among the numberless specimens, and it is a pleasure to witness his manœuvres among the blossoms of some favored bower. He poises or suspends himself on the wing for the space of two or three seconds so steadily that one would imagine he was suspended without support in the air. His wings become invisible: the brilliant golden green of his back, and the glossy fire of his throat, dazzling in the sun, form a most beautiful appearance.

The only note which issues from his tiny throat is a single call, not louder than the chirp of the cricket; and it is generally uttered when passing from flower to flower, or when engaged in a combat with his fellows. When two male Humming-birds meet at a bush or flower, a battle is at once begun. The combatants ascend in the air, chirping, darting, and circling till lost to view. The conqueror generally returns to reap the fruits of the victory. One has been known to tease a King-bird, and afterward attack and put to flight a humble-bee.

The Humming-bird is extremely susceptible to cold, and the pure rays of the sun are as necessary to his existence as the honey of his beloved flowers. If deprived of them he droops, and very soon dies.

In the tropical countries the Humming-bird family consists of all manner of brilliant creatures, with such names as the Topaz, the Amethyst, and the Ruby-throated Humming-birds: indeed, the names in the catalogue of rare gems and jewels would quickly become exhausted if applied to the numberless colors which adorn the members of this family. The descriptive name of the Humming-bird is rightly called, Gem of Ornithology. The beauties of the English language are finely illustrated in some of the descriptions given of his flashing, dazzling coat. Waterton's description is most characteristic: "Though least in size, the glittering mantle of the Humming-bird entitles him to the first place in the list of the birds of the New World. He may truly be called the Bird of Paradise: and, had he existed in the Old World, he would have claimed the title instead of the bird which now has the honor to bear it. See him darting through the air almost as quick as thought! Now he is within a yard of your face — in an instant gone; now he flutters from flower to flower to sip the silver dew; he is now a ruby, now a topaz, now an emerald, now all burnished gold."

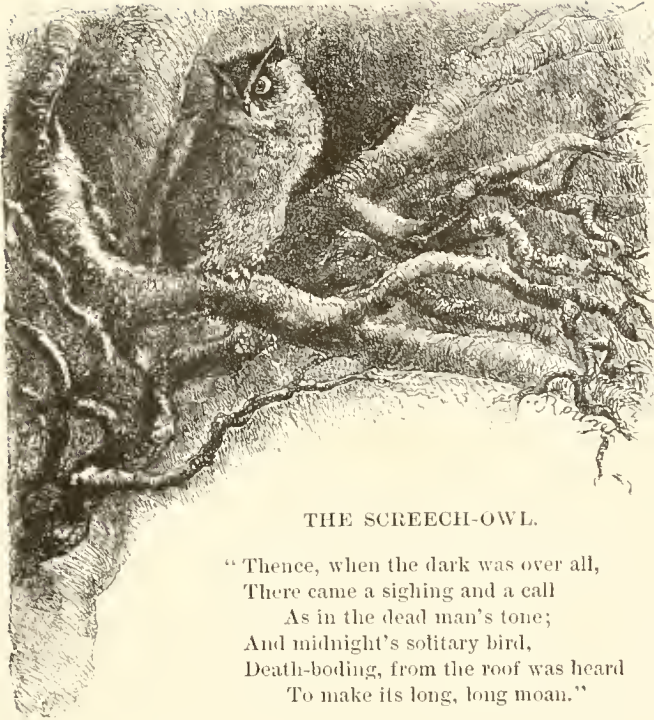
Many interesting experiments have been tried for the purpose of keeping these birds in captivity. What a charming addition they would make to an aviary of brilliant-colored Finches! The rainbow beauty would combine all the lustre of all the others in one sparkling gem. Most of these experiments have failed, owing to the lack of some trivial attention which is necessary to his delicate constitution. They have, however, been successfully kept for a long period when allowed the range of a conservatory or hothouse where they are constantly exposed to the sun's rays, and where they may obtain the natural food so necessary to their existence.

Other cases have been noted where they have been successfully reared by delicate nursing and sufficient warmth, and fed with honey, or sugar dissolved in water. A fresh bouquet placed at their disposal occasionally, was the means of still further nourishing them. The following is an interesting account of how two were reared from the nest:—

A nest of young Humming-birds just ready to fly was brought to a lady, who carefully nursed them by placing them in a warm place in a sunny exposure: the food was at first administered by placing a little sugar in her mouth, into which she thrust a bird's bill; and it sucked with great avidity. In this manner they were brought up until fit for the cage. They were successfully reared, and lived on loaf-sugar dissolved in water, and were daily supplied with fresh flowers sprinkled with the same liquid, and were kept in a space surrounded by gauze, so that they might not injure themselves. They appeared perfectly contented and full of spirit, and always expressed great pleasure at seeing fresh flowers introduced into the cage.

There is no cage constructed which will permit of keeping the Humming-bird: as his delicate organization is so easily injured when by his rapid flight he comes into contact with hard surfaces. The better plan is, to stretch mosquito-netting on a light frame, and supply the interior with small bushes. Suspend, inside the enclosure, a small cup or jar, into which a daily fresh supply of honey and water, or sugar dissolved in water, may be placed; and also introduce as many fresh flowers as possible. When taken sick he quickly droops, and soon dies: for no medicine seems to relieve him.

OWLS.



THE SCREECH-OWL.

“ Thence, when the dark was over all,
 There came a sighing and a call
 As in the dead man’s tone;
 And midnight’s solitary bird,
 Death-boding, from the roof was heard
 To make its long, long moan.”

THE Burrowing Owl has traits so opposite to the usual habits of Owls, that it seems as if he could hardly belong to the family that embrace the Barn-owl and the Long-eared variety, or Virginian Uhu.

Venerable ruins, writes Wilson, crumbling under the influence of time, and vicissitudes of season, are habitually associated with our recollections of the Owl; or he is considered the tenant of sombre forests, whose nocturnal gloom is rendered deeper and more awful by the harsh dissonance of his voice. In poetry he has long been regarded as the appropriate concomitant of darkness and horror; and when heard screaming from the topmost fragment of some mouldering wall, whose ruggedness is but slightly softened by the mellowing moonlight, imagination loves to view him as a malignant spirit, hooting triumphantly over the surrounding desolation!

But we are now to make the reader acquainted with an Owl to which none of these associations can belong, — a bird that, so far from seeking refuge in the ruined habitations of man, fixes its residence within the earth, and, instead of concealing itself in solitary recesses of the forest, delights to dwell on open plains, in company with animals remarkable for their social disposition, neatness, and order.

Instead of sailing heavily forth in the obscurity of the evening or morning twilight, and then retreating to mope away the intervening hours, our Owl enjoys the broadest glare of the noonday sun, and, flying rapidly along, searches for food or pleasure during the cheerful light of day. Such is the Burrowing Owl.

Beyond the Mississippi this bird resides exclusively in the villages of the prairie-dog, whose excavations are very commodious. These villages are numerous, and variable in extent, sometimes covering only a few acres, and at others spreading over the surface of the country for miles together. They are composed of mounds two feet wide at the base, and eighteen inches high. The entrance is at the top or on the side; and the passage into the mound descends vertically for one or two feet, and then obliquely downwards, until it terminates in an apartment.

In all these prairie-dog villages the Burrowing Owl is seen moving briskly about. He builds a nest of moss, herb-stalks, and dried roots, in which the female lays two clear-white eggs, about as large as those of a dove.

Before the young are fully feathered, they climb to the entrance to enjoy the heat of the sun, but, when any one approaches, quickly retire into the depths of the earth. These Owls live entirely on insects. They are about nine inches and a half long. The general color of the plumage is light brown, spotted with white. The head is nearly round, and has no distinctive ear-markings.

In his marvellously fine picture of "The Haunted House," which it is difficult to read without a shuddering sensation, Hood tells us that

"The startled bats flew out — bird after bird,
The Screech-owl overhead began to flutter,
And seemed to mock the cry that she had heard
Some dying victim utter."

It is a question whether, with our forefathers, Screech-owl or Raven bore the worse character. As Bourne justly observes, an Owl was reckoned a most abominable and unlucky bird; and, when it sent forth its hoarse and dismal voice, everybody regarded it as a presage of some dire calamity and terrible misfortune. Thus Chaucer speaks of

"The Owle eke that of death the bode bringeth."

And Spencer, —

"The rueful Stritch, still wailing on the bier;
The whistler shrill, that whoso hears doth die."

And, in "Hudibras," Butler has a lively reference to the superstitions of the Romans: —

"The Roman Senate, when within
The city-walls an Owl was seen,
Did cause their clergy with lustrations
(Our synod calls humiliations)
The round-faced prodigy t' avert
From doing town and country hurt."

Virgil consecrates, in a tenderly beautiful passage, the popular belief in the prophetic character of the Owl. When Dido, shortly before her death, stands in front of the altar in the marble temple of her ancient spouse, she hears the voice of omen: —

“Thence, when the dark was over all,
There came a sighing and a call
As in the dead man’s tone;
And midnight’s solitary bird,
Death-boding, from the roof was heard
To make its long, long moan.”

The Red Owl, or Screech-owl, the bird which each of the poets quoted had in mind, seems to be detested and feared by mankind everywhere. Even Addison says, “A Screech-owl at midnight will awaken more alarm than a band of robbers.” To this day do we not all feel that a certain ominous and sombre tone is given at the outset to Keats’s “Eve of St. Agnes” by its significant opening line, —

“The Owl, for all its feathers, was a-cold”?

The Red Owl is only eight inches and a half long; the general color of the plumage above, according to Welsh, is a bright nut-brown or tawny red; the wings are spotted with white; the tail is rounded, and transversely barred with dusky and pale brown; the chin, breast, and sides are bright reddish brown streaked laterally with black, intermixed with white; the belly is white, spotted with bright brown; the legs are covered to the claws with pale brown hairy down; the eyes are vivid yellow; the inner angles of the eyes, eyebrows, and space surrounding the bill, are whitish; the rest of the face is nut-brown; the head is horned, or eared, each horn consisting of nine or ten feathers of a tawny red, shafted with black.

One kept some time in a cage is thus described by its owner: “Throughout the day it was all stillness and gravity, its eyelids half shut, its neck contracted, and its head shrunk seemingly into its body; but scarcely was the sun set, and twilight began to approach, when its eyes became full and sparkling, like two living globes of fire; it crouched on its perch, reconnoitred every object around with looks of eager fierceness; alighted and fed; stood on the meat with clinched talons while he tore it in morsels with his bill; flew around the room with the silence of thought, and, perching, moaned out its melancholy notes with many lively gesticulations, not at all accordant with the pitiful tone of its ditty.”

The White, or Barred Owl, is, with us, a rare bird, except during very cold seasons, and when we have long and north-east gales. At such times these birds seem to be bodily caught up by the wind, and carried from Northern Canada or Labrador to the north-eastern parts of the United States. While some members of the Owl family are large, — measuring in some cases over two feet in length, — all have very slender, light bodies; and the plumage, being ample and loose, assists by its buoyancy, and does not offer the same resistance to the air as one of a stiff or rigid texture. In all these night-feeding birds, or those that require to steal upon their prey unobserved, the wings present a large surface; and, to prevent the noise which would necessarily be produced by the violent percussion of so great an expanse, the webs are entirely detached at the tips; and the plumules of the inner ones, being

drawn to a fine point, thus offer a free passage to the air. Hence it is that a large Owl can fly within ten feet, and you would not be aware of his presence if you did not see him.

The Barn-owl is twelve to fourteen inches long, and the extended wings measure thirty-six inches. The plumage is a bright tawny yellow, thickly sprinkled with whitish and pale purple, and beautifully interspersed with larger drops of white: each feather of the back and wing-coverts ending in an oblong spot of white, bounded by black. The space surrounding each eye is remarkably concave, the radiating feathers meeting in a high, projecting ridge, arching from the bill upwards. The face is white, surrounded by a border of narrow, thick-set, velvety feathers, of a reddish cream-color at the tip, pure silvery white below, and finely shafted with black.

The eggs of this bird, five or six at a laying, are deposited in holes in walls. Owls subsist on mice and small birds, which they swallow whole, afterwards disgorging the bones, feathers, and other indigestible parts, in the form of small round cakes.

A specimen of these birds, placed in a New-York store, attracted a great deal of attention. The cage was labelled "Russian Turkey." A gentleman, evidently an extensive traveller, calmly related how rare such Turkeys were in America, and how frequently he had enjoyed eating them in St. Petersburg: he said the flesh was exceedingly delicate and tender.

When the label, the next day, declared the same bird to be an "Irish Buzzard," our traveller, glancing in, revealed a countenance expressing idiotic disgust.

The Great Horned Owl, the most formidable of all the tribe, is found in every part of the United States. During the day he hides in silence in the dark solitudes of deep swamps; but as soon as darkness falls, and mankind retire to rest, he sends forth such sounds as seem scarcely to belong to this world. Every one will be interested in Barry Cornwall's fine description of the domestic life of a pair of these birds:—

THE OWL

"In the hollow tree, in the gray old tower,
 The spectral Owl doth dwell;
 Dull, hated, despised, in the sunshine hour,
 But at dusk he's abroad and well!
 Not a bird of the forest e'er mates with him;
 All mock him outright by day;
 But at night, when the woods grow still and dim,
 The boldest will shrink away.
Oh when the night falls, and roosts the fowl,
Then, THEN is the reign of the Horned Owl!

And the Owl hath a bride, who is fond and bold,
 And loveth the wood's deep gloom;
 And with eyes like the shine of the moonstone cold,
 She awaiteth her ghastly groom;



Barn-owl feeding her Young.

Not a feather she moves, not a carol she sings,
 As she waits in her tree so still ;
 But, when her heart heareth his flapping wings,
 She hoots out her welcome shrill.
Oh when the moon shines, and dogs do howl,
Then, THEN is the joy of the Hornèd Owl !

Mourne not for the Owl, nor his gloomy plight ;
 The Owl bath his share of good ;
 If a prisoner he be in the broad daylight,
 He is lord in the dark greenwood.
 Nor lonely the bird, nor his ghastly mate ;
 They are each unto each a pride ;
 Thrice fonder, perhaps, since a strange, dark fate
 Hath rent them from all beside.
So when the night falls, and dogs do howl,
Sing, ho ! for the reign of the Hornèd Owl !
We know not alway
Who are kings by day,
But the King of the Night is the bold brown Owl."

This Great Horned Owl, or Virginian Uhu, is the largest of the species, being over two feet long, and measuring over five feet from tip to tip of wing. The rich, soft plumage of this bird is of a dark rusty red, streaked with black upon the upper parts of the body, and on the under side reddish yellow, longitudinally striped with black; the tufts behind the ears are black marked with yellow; the throat is nearly white, and the wings and tail-feathers streaked alternately with brown and yellow.

Pairs have been known to remain on the same farm for years. During the day they are quietly concealed in their holes, where they are scarcely distinguishable on account of the sombre color of their plumage: but, though neither timid nor helpless by daylight, instinct has taught them to avoid encountering the sunshine; and it is only when evening has fully set in that they sally forth to seek their prey. They devour geese, partridges, buzzards, and many other birds and quadrupeds. So well do the feebler denizens of the forest know what to expect from this dreaded enemy, that, should one of them chance to spy the Uhu as he crouches within his hole, a loud note of terror conveys the intelligence to companions whose voices at once unite in giving the huge and murderous foe a serenade which is neither harmonious nor complimentary.

The period of incubation is March; and, strange to say, no sooner are the fierce, bloody quarrels about the possession of a mate over, than the cruel, violent male is suddenly transformed into the most faithful and tender of spouses.

These birds are not surpassed in courage by the boldest of the Eagle tribe, but face any enemy, be it bird, animal, even man himself, defending their young or their mates until victory comes, or to the death.



South American Troopial.

OSTRICHES.

THE Ostrich, which is the largest known bird, his height varying from six to eight feet, inhabits Africa and South America. Both savage and cultivated nations esteem the bird highly for his plumage. He is easily tamed, and enjoys running races with a rider on his back: he is so fleet that only the fastest horses can keep pace with him. Dr. Livingston has stated the speed of these birds to be twenty-six miles an hour. The capture of the Ostrich is the greatest feat in hunting to which Arabs aspire, as the bird's value ranks next to the plunder obtained in robbing a merchant's train of wagons. The bird is so sly, and the plains so open, that but few artifices can be employed in the capture; but a Bushman clothes himself in the skin of an Ostrich, and stalks about the plain, imitating the gait and motion, until within shooting distance, when the poisoned arrow does its quick work. Sometimes the Bushman finds an Ostrich's nest, and, taking possession, is concealed from sight in the hollow until the birds are very close, when he easily secures a pair.

In mating time the males begin their courtship by performing, apparently for the gratification of their mates, a remarkable sort of dance: with the gorgeous wings

outspread, and trailing on the ground, they stalk hither and thither, or, suddenly breaking into a run, dart forward with great speed, beating the air with their wings, and then, checking their career, strut about, bowing to the female with a ludicrous assumption of dignity.

The nest is hollow, three to six feet in diameter, and six inches deep, scooped out of the sand, usually among bushes, and large enough for several females to lay eggs in it. It is not uncommon to find forty to fifty eggs in a nest. The prevalent idea that the eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun is erroneous; while the sort of fable, that the female stands still, and gazes steadfastly at the eggs until the young Ostriches leap out, is ridiculous. The eggs are of an oval shape, and have a



Arabs hunting Ostriches.

thick, glossy, yellowish-white shell: the weight of one is about equal to that of twenty-four eggs of the domestic fowl.

Both male and female Ostriches sit on the eggs, the male usually occupying the nest at night. The young birds are hatched in six weeks: as soon as they break the shells, they are covered with a bristle-like growth, and immediately run about, and pick up food. In three weeks they can wholly care for themselves. Travellers in the African desert find the Ostrich eggs most palatable: the only difficulty being, so a friend relates, that he asked for an omelet, and had to go over into the next province to commence eating the edge of it. Either the story or the omelet was awfully stretched: you can decide for yourself.

“The egg-shells are converted into water flasks and cups. Bushmen come down to the fountain^s, long distances from their habitations, each carrying a net-work containing twelve or fifteen egg-shells which had been emptied by a small aperture at one end: these they fill with water, and cork the hole with grass. These water-filled shells, being buried in sand at frequent intervals, enable the Bushmen to make forays across the plain and retreat in safety: as any enemy who might follow them would perish for want of water. The Romans highly esteemed the bird's flesh: and the brain, particularly, was regarded as a choice delicacy: to provide the Emperor Heliogabalus with a repast of this luxurious diet, six hundred Ostriches, we are told, lost their lives.”

So many preposterous stories have been written in regard to the bird's diet, that whatever may be stated on the subject is considered purely imagination prompted by an overfull stomach. I have seen those birds eat nails. Brehm mentions, “that on more than one occasion his bunch of keys—not one of them a small ‘Yale-lock’ key—was swallowed by his pet;” and, in dissecting a bird's stomach, he found many metal articles, such as coins, keys, bullets, and nails.

As regards the development of their senses, these birds are very unequally gifted: their power of sight is extensive, while their taste and hearing are comparatively deficient. The cry of the Ostrich, which is often uttered at night, is a loud, dolorous, and stridulous sound, and, in the stillness of the desert plains, may be heard at a great distance. Some have compared it to the roar of the lion, but a more exact statement shows it is more like the bellowing of an ox. When he is feeding during the day, the note is very different,—a sort of hissing chuckle. The Ostrich seems to be the only bird in regard to which all writers agree, that he is *not* a suitable house-pet and cage-bird, with notes of “lengthened sweetness, long-drawn out.”

The bird is, however, being domesticated, and returns a large profit to the breeders in the sale of young birds, and of the plumage of the old ones. There is said to be invested in Ostrich farming now about four million dollars: and it is reasonable to suppose, that, if Gainsborough hats grow wider as fast in the future as they have in the immediate past, it will require the plumes of at least seventeen adult Ostriches for each hat: so we may safely conclude, that in five years nearly the whole known world will become an Ostrich-farm.

FLAMINGOES.

THESE remarkable birds are found in South America, the warmer parts of Southern Europe, in Asia, and on the coasts of Africa. The body is slender, the neck very long, head large, the wings of medium size, and the tail short. The peculiarly constructed beak is longer than the head, higher than it is broad, but thick, and bent down toward the middle at an obtuse angle. The upper mandible, which is smaller and feebler than the lower, is very flat: both mandibles are provided at their circumference with a lamellated sieve-like structure. It is said the whole bill very much resembles a box, of which the lower jaw forms the body, while the upper constitutes the lid. This extraordinary bill is covered with soft skin, but is hard at its apex, and towards its base presents a soft cere.

The manner in which these birds obtain their food is very remarkable. Like all other sieve-beak birds, the material on which they subsist is procured by raking in the mud.

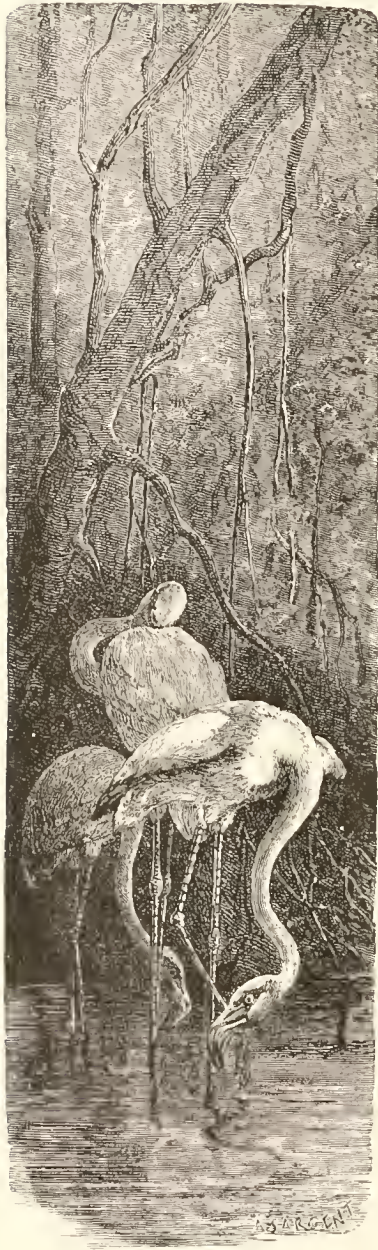
One familiar with the bird's habits on the African coast states, that the Flamingo, when in search of food, walks into the water to a convenient depth, and then bends down its long neck until its head is upon the same level with its feet: it then plunges its beak, with the upper mandible downwards, into the mud. In this position the bird walks about in the mud, moving backwards and forwards with short steps, and opening and shutting its bill while its tongue is busily at work. In this manner, by the delicate sense of touch resident in that member, the Flamingo examines the contents of its mouth, retaining what is useful as food, and straining out through the sieve-like apparatus the mud and other useless material. Meanwhile, by the movements of its webbed feet, it is continually stirring up the bottom, and thus puts in motion all the little aquatic animals of which it is in search.

The Flamingo belongs, of course, to the family of birds known as "swimmers." The birds frequent marshes, lakes of salt water, and the mouths of rivers. As they stand six feet high, when a flock is ranged in straight lines, according to their custom, they present the appearance of a well-drilled body of soldiers. The South-Americans call these birds simply "soldiers," and not without cause: for, as Humboldt informs us, some colonists, soon after the founding of a town, were one day thrown into a state of great alarm by the sudden appearance of what they took to be a numerous army; and it was only when the supposed enemy took flight to the shores of the Orinoco that they discovered their mistake.

These birds are usually migratory, but in some localities they remain the whole year. Such is the case in Southern Italy.

Only those who have had the good fortune to see these birds assembled in flocks,

consisting of many thousands, can form an adequate idea of their appearance.



Flamingoes.

Looking from Calvari to the sea, says Cetti, it seemed to be banked in with a wall of red bricks, or to be covered with countless numbers of roses. On our nearer approach, these walls proved to be Flamingoes ranged in regular ranks. Aurora herself was never adorned with more roseate tints than the wings of these birds: they seemed literally to glow with pink and carmine.

The impression produced by such a spectacle is not easily forgotten: birds stood in ranks, not merely of thousands, but literally of hundreds of thousands, ranged in interminable array. As the sunlight played upon the dazzling white bodies and gleaming red wings, the effect was indescribable: at length, taking alarm at something, thousands of them rose into the air, displaying their wings to still greater advantage, as they formed themselves into an immense V-shaped phalanx, and winged their way far up into the blue sky.

The name of the Flamingo, both in Greek and Latin, was derived from the magnificent hues of their glorious wings: and the French, in their epithet "flamant," repeat the same idea.

In general, they may be seen with their long legs immersed in the water, or, more rarely, on the sand-banks. Usually the whole weight of the body is supported by one leg, the other being held obliquely backwards, or drawn up close to the body: in this strange position the Flamingo sleeps.

The female makes her nest on insular spots overgrown with short vegetation. First, a conical heap of mud is scraped together, and raised so high that the top is eighteen inches above the water: then the nest is lined with sedge, rushes, or grass. Generally only two eggs are laid, though sometimes there are three. The bird manages somehow to double up her long legs to sit on the eggs for thirty-two days. The young, when hatched, immediately betake themselves to the water, and swim from the day of their birth.

The plan adopted in Egypt for catching these birds is, to stretch a wide, long net

between two boats, and in this manner to sail directly towards the sleeping-place of the birds: thus suddenly awakened, the Flamingoes fly against the nets, in which they are easily captured. It may be stated, that it is impossible to get within ordinary gun-shot of these birds by daylight: as they frequent only large, open places, and have regular sentries on guard, who sound the alarm on the slightest appearance of danger.

The birds which are caught in nets are sold in the markets, where they are eagerly sought for the table: the flesh is said to be excellent.

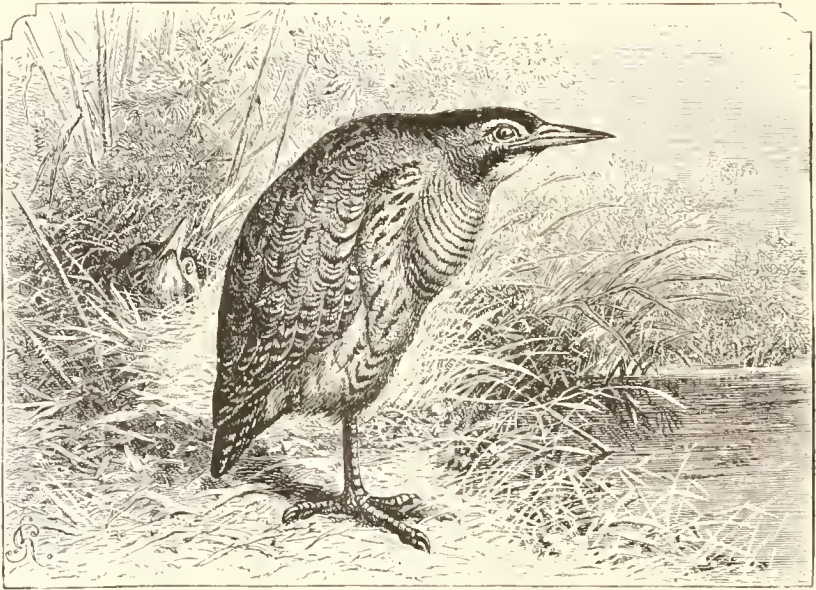
A young Flamingo, owned in 1880 by a gentleman in Boston, seemed to thrive when domesticated, and was so tame as to be allowed, not only the run of the house, but was permitted out on the circuitous streets of that city, noted for its "winding ways." This bird preferred a strictly vegetable diet, eating, each day, a small quantity of stale bread soaked in water, and about a quart of raw rice. He preferred what would be technically called "slop victuals." A pint of rice was thrown into a large tub containing water to the depth of twelve to sixteen inches: on the bottom of the tub was mud, gravel, and all sorts of rubbish. Frank, as the Flamingo was called, would stand on the floor close to the tub while the rubbish and gravel were being put in, and as soon as the rice was scattered in, lifting a "walking-beam," as his leg two feet long seemed to be very properly called, and stepping over into the tub, would rake out his breakfast with his beak and feet, in the strange method described above.

The red Flamingoes that inhabit the weedy shores of the smaller islands about the West Indies, Montgomery describes in the lines, —

"Flamingoes in their crimson tunics stalked
On stately legs, with far-exploring eyes,
Or fed and slept in regimental lines,
Watched by their sentinels, whose clarion screams
All in an instant waked the startled group,
That mounted like a glorious exhalation,
And vanished through the welkin far away."

THE COMMON BITTERN.

THE Common Bittern of England was in his day a famous bird: very few are now seen there, because they were such valiant fighters, and contended with forces so superior. The case of this bird is one where it would have been better to "run away," and thus "live to fight another day." It was one of the birds chiefly



The Bittern.

sought after when falconry was popular: as the stout defence it made against its enemies, by darting its sharp and powerful beak at them, and beating violently with its feet, rendered it by no means an easy prey. For this reason the falconer's first care on reaching the Bittern, when brought to the ground by his falcon, was, to secure its head, and, by fixing its bill deep in the earth, to save the falcon's eyes from the rapid and well-aimed blows of the wounded bird. The falcon was also in great danger of being pierced to the heart by the sharp beak of his victim.

The Bittern is twenty-eight inches long, and, when the wings are extended, forty-eight inches broad.

The plumage of this beautiful bird is a rich reddish-yellow ground, boldly varie-

gated with black marks, which are most conspicuous in the loose, long feathers that decorate his neck. His food consists of reptiles, field-mice, and fish. During the breeding season he utters a loud, bellowing noise, and for this cause, probably, received the generic name of *Botaurus*. "This bellowing noise," says Latham, "is supposed to arise from a loose membrane, which can be filled with air and exploded at pleasure. The membrane is capable of great distention, and is probably the cause of this singular phenomenon, observed, we believe, in no other bird."

The Bitterns found in abundance about Para, in Northern Brazil, are much more beautiful than their English namesakes; and, even among all the gorgeous-colored birds of the tropical forests, the Sun Bittern, or Peacock Heron, is conspicuous for his beauty, presenting, as he does, a most beautiful combination of yellow, green, black, brown, and gray. These birds delight to bask in the bright sunlight, with wings and tail outspread, and, when seen in this position, make a magnificent display of colors. Mr. Bartlett, the manager of the London Zoölogical Garden, furnishes the following particulars of a pair that bred there:—

"Early in May they commenced carrying bits of grass, sticks, and such-like scraps, and were constantly walking around their pond, evidently in search of materials to compose a nest, and appeared to try to mix wet dirt and bits of moss. This proceeding suggested the idea of supplying them with wet clay and mud, which they at once used. After deciding to make their nest on the top of a pole, about ten feet from the ground, on which was an old straw nest, both birds carried up mud and clay mixed with bits of straw and grass-roots, in order to form the outer wall, and plastered the inside thickly with a coating of mud.

"The first egg was broken; and after the second was laid, in the early part of June, both parents took their turn in the work of incubation, and hatched the young bird on the 9th of July. It thrived on small live fishes and insects, and left the nest in twenty-one days. In the second brood, that was hatched in September, the young bird was neglected by the parents, but would take food readily from the hand, and was thus reared till he arrived at maturity."

In Para the birds are kept as favorite pets, and, becoming tame, walk about the floors of houses, picking up scraps of food, or catching insects, which are secured by walking gently to the place where they settle, and spearing them with the long, slender beak.

When molested, this Sun Bittern springs upon an enemy, as a cat does upon a mouse, and transfixes it with one blow.

BIRD-EXHIBITIONS.

THE taste for cage-birds in Europe far exceeds that in America, and the devoted bird-fanciers there far outnumber those of America. This taste has been widely cultivated by the number of zoölogical gardens which abound there. Every city of considerable size boasts of its Zoö, and each inhabitant seemingly takes a pride in keeping "his" garden up to the highest standard. A visit to the larger gardens is at any time interesting; the stock is constantly increased by new and rare specimens from the different parts of the globe; and, no matter how many visits one may have made, a subsequent call is sure to disclose new curiosities. Hamburg, London, and Antwerp boast of the best and most complete gardens. In these one is bewildered at the great number of specimens exhibited. Hamburg, which has probably the finest collection of birds in the world, is complete in every detail. An admission-fee is charged; and the attractions, besides the rare birds, are numerous, and well worth a visit. Americans, when visiting different sights in European cities, have never done the town unless they have paid a visit to the Zoö. The Hamburg Garden offers an inducement to any ship's captain who may bring a specimen of bird which is not in the garden, by conferring a life-membership; for this reason every country is thoroughly searched for rare feathered specimens, and the result is the beautiful collection which is there exhibited.

In the smaller towns throughout Europe, the bird-fanciers have, yearly at least, one exhibition of home-bred birds. In different countries the standard of excellence varies. In Germany, birds are judged only for their song; in Belgium and Holland, shape and style are the main points; while in England, color is sought after.

The amount of interest taken in one of these bird-exhibitions is surprising: the day set apart is made a general holiday, and the chief dignitaries of the near towns grace the occasion with their presence. The amount of wrangling indulged in is in accordance with all shows where prizes are sought by competition.

At Berlin, Leipzig, and Hanover, the chief German exhibitions are held; and the amount of patience required in order to give a bird the proper test should raise a just judge almost to Job's high place of honor. The old adage, "A bird that can sing, and won't sing, must be made to sing," looks very pretty, and reads well; but the man who made it never was a judge of song Canaries at a bird-exhibition. One who knows says that the above adage should be changed to, "A bird that can sing, and won't sing, will sing when he gets ready."

In one of the large German exhibitions as many as four hundred entries are made for places of honor; and, as each bird must be heard separately, the judge's

seat is not a sinecure. Where a bird's song is the standard of merit, the task is indeed a hard one if justice is done; and, if it is not done, the angry German makes himself known. A good-sized hall, with the birds arranged in sections on tables for viewing, is the chief requirement. An admission-fee is charged, and the entire population pays a visit before the close. The German exhibitions are not as elaborate as the English, but the amount of bird-music is much greater. The different classes include the singing Canaries, piping Bullfinches, the native wild birds, and the foreign birds; prizes being offered for each class. The manner of judging the song Canary is, usually, to place two or three at a time in a room. Let each bird commence his song. He is given a limit of time from fifty to sixty seconds: the different changes, or turns, are counted; and the bird which makes the greatest number is awarded the prize. There are, of course, minor points which qualify the above, softness and odd notes being accorded the preference. A bird which wins a prize at one of the first-class shows is indeed a wonder, and commands a fabulous price. He is usually kept for a show-bird, and sent from one town to another as the different exhibitions occur; and, the more prizes he wins, the greater his value. He gives his owner prestige among bird-fanciers, and his stock always brings the highest prices. The first prize, though of itself of small value, is a matter of financial importance, provided the taker keeps birds for sale. Each and every American lady who owns the best songster in the world should have an opportunity for testing their birds as above, and, when compared with one of the prize-birds as described, would see what an inferior musician she possesses; but a judge in this contest would have to provide himself with a close-fitting iron-clad wig.

The prize-birds always have prices affixed; and, when the bird is not for sale, he is marked up as high as \$1,000, which, of course, is a fancy figure. At the Berlin Exhibitions the prize-birds, when the price is within a reasonable limit, are quickly disposed of, usually to private parties, who like to have one of the superiors grace their parlors, and who never tire of boasting of his achievements. Many a shrewd dealer has manufactured the winners by buying a couple of prize-birds, and selling other birds, with the prize-bird's hard-earned honors thrown in, for large prices.

Those who enter the birds for competition are usually bird-breeders, poor people, whose only amusement is the singing-bird. They devote their entire attention to training these, and the care lavished on them is not less than is taken by the owner of a first-class race-horse. The bird's every want is attended to; and he is sure to come to the exhibition in the pink of condition, accompanied by his owner, who guards him with a jealous eye. When the exhibition closes, the owners gather in groups, and discuss the different entries, and gather points, whisper words of wisdom in the judge's ears; and, if the judge is capacious and a drinking-man, his great capacity is fully tested.

The prizes consist mainly of money, which is sometimes given in goodly amounts, as high as fifty dollars for a first prize in some of the classes: outside of these are numerous special prizes, which may include a gold watch, an "eight-day stove," or a pair of wooden shoes.

The Piping Bullfinch is a bird easily judged when competing for superiority. The number and length of the tunes piped are, of course, the standard; and, as the

birds are not as shy as the Canary, the time taken does not amount to much. The winner at a recent Berlin exhibition piped three complete long German songs, and had received a training which lasted ten months. He was acknowledged by all to be the best ever heard, and was sold for a great price.

In Holland and Belgium a bird's length, position, and fineness of feathers, are the chief merits. A man, in order to be a good judge of the above birds, must have made them a life-study. The Belgian, or Long Canary, is a bird greatly admired for his beauty; but, to one unacquainted with the thoroughness of breeding, a perfect bird would be wholly unknown and unappreciated. Years of constant care, and attention to the points named above, have brought the bird to his present perfection. If the Japanese can breed any color, the Dutch can breed any shape. The perfect Belgian should show a straight perpendicular outline from the top of the shoulder to the point of the tail. The outline of the head and neck should form an acute angle at the shoulder, with the perpendicular line. When ranged around the hall for inspection, the birds resemble a body of soldiers in their exact positions; and, if viewed by an amateur, the best cannot be selected, because they all look so well. But let the learned judge come among them, and the ranks are quickly thinned of the inferior birds, and the best set aside for subsequent inspection: then every point is gone over, the bird is measured, and the quality of his feathers tested. His shape—the important feature—is looked after with a practical eye; and the final award is made sometimes with no little amount of hesitation, because so many competitors are nearly equal.

The genealogy of some of these birds may be traced back ten to fifteen generations, exhibiting a pedigree remarkable in length. A Dutch Canary which cannot be traced farther back than his great-great-grandfather's great-great-grandfather is not worthy of respect.

A man who owns the finest prize Belgian may sit down and smoke his pipe forever in peace and luxury, as the bird's progeny are easily sold at fabulous prices. I have heard a kindly disposed Belgian make the remark, that he would rather part with his wife than his prize-bird; and he had no fault to find with his wife either.

In Holland the exhibitions are conducted in about the same manner as in Belgium; although more attention is paid to the foreign classes, i. e., birds which are not native bred. The half or three-quarter bred Belgians are put on exhibition for sale, and, although very handsome to look at, do not receive any attention from the judges. These birds do not have the angular shape of the thoroughbred, but the outlines are mainly graceful curves. Their song is better than the full bred, which is due to the in-breeding of the short or song Canary. Many people in America labor under the mistake, that the long-bred birds are the best singers. The short birds should always be selected for song, and the long for beauty: to be sure, a good combination would be very pleasant; but it is rarely ever obtained. The convention of breeders, after one of these German or Dutch exhibitions, is highly entertaining. A group of the immediately interested parties gathers, and discusses the various breeds and awards: and as every man directly interested owns nothing, or should own nothing, but a prize winner, the discussion becomes very animated. To hear a party of these ancient bird-lovers talk is bewildering to any but the initiated: they will dwell for hours on a minor point of vantage which another would not even detect.

The French are not lovers of competitive exhibitions: indeed, their likes do not extend to Canaries of any breed. They admire the gay-plumaged birds, and pay high prices for birds having a brilliant color, or a combination of brilliant colors; the deeper the shade, or the more numerous the colors, the higher the prices given.

They have market-days, as they are called in France, which correspond to fair-days in our own country. At these country fairs all the different species of birds have places given them; but, as they are exhibited chiefly for sale, the exhibition may be considered purely a commercial one. The French are great lovers of aviaries, and far surpass any other country in the number of beautiful collections of different, small, rare birds. The French bird-dealers confine themselves almost entirely to this branch of the business.

The other countries throughout Europe have not developed the passion for birds and bird-raising which prevails in the ones mentioned above. Russia is noted for its love of song Canaries, and a great many German dealers make a special business of supplying that market with the best grade. The birds are always shown in the open market-place or public square, and sold on their own merits; and, as bird-music has gradually developed, only the best can be sent to that country at remunerative prices.

Spaniards and Italians, like Frenchmen, seem to admire only the bright-colored birds, but have not the passion for them which the French people show. Italy, it is claimed, is the home of the song Canary: but the song Canary is either disgusted with Italians and *macaroni*, or the Italian is too lazy to admire him; and therefore a separation occurred.

From the Asiatic and African countries we have no accounts or records of exhibitions of any kind: probably such exhibitions occur, for both countries certainly have splendid material from which to make them.

England, one may say, is the home of these bird-exhibitions: and, if one would see an exhibition in all its completeness, he must go to the large exhibitions held there. Every detail is perfect. The passion there for raising birds is growing yearly, and at present reminds one of the accounts of the Dutch tulip mania of centuries ago; only, instead of coming in with a bound, it has gradually developed, and promises to do so until the grade for this class of birds cannot be surpassed. The mania in England is for color-breeding; i. e., to breed for the deepest shade of Canary color. It gradually developed from canary to orange, and from orange to the deep red; and the standard of excellence grows yearly. The breeding of Canaries and Mules has become a science in England, and the people can outdo any other in this branch of the business. When the Cayenne birds were first exhibited, the result was astonishing to those who had spent years in the study of color-breeding; and so simple a discovery made a new era in the line of color-birds. When the birds were first exhibited, the secrecy displayed, and the result after being shown, were something amusing.

The first exhibition of the brilliant-colored Cayenne Canaries occurred some ten years ago, and the excitement it produced among the fanciers was remarkable. It was charged, at first, that the birds had been dyed; but, after subjecting them to a severe scrubbing, the judges came to the conclusion, that the coloring process was something more than they could fathom. The cayenne-fed were exhibited for three

years after the first excitement before the secret was made known ; and, when it was claimed that cayenne pepper was the simple agent in producing the color, the greater proportion of the fanciers would not believe it. The process of coloring, like a great many other discoveries, was found out by accident. Cayenne pepper as a medicine is well known ; and, in administering it, the first bird probably received more than the usual quantity ; and the slight coloring was noticed and taken advantage of by the acute breeder ; too much cayenne cannot be given, as the birds are very fond of it ; and experience has proved, that the Crimson, or Cayenne, Canaries are the hardiest and strongest Canaries bred. It took years of patient breeding to produce the beautiful Orange-colored, or Norwich, Canaries. These efforts were in a large degree promoted by the numerous competitive exhibitions given yearly throughout England, and the amount of natural color produced by breeding for colors is something to be wondered at. The richer the natural orange color is, the deeper the crimson color will be after feeding the cayenne ; therefore great attention must be paid to the bird's natural color before breeding for the crimson. There is only one grade of cayenne pepper which can be fed to produce the perfect color.

The Gold and Silver Spangled Canaries are another grade of Canaries specially English. These handsome birds are now produced in a high degree of perfection, and the constant and careful attention paid to every detail in breeding has brought this about. One may see this grade of Canary in all its completeness of color and shape at any of the principal shows in England. The beautiful lizard-colored markings, and perfect-fitting cap of gold or silver, make him one of the most attractive Canaries known ; and, when fed on cayenne, the rich tinge adds greatly to his beauty.

The Manchester, or Lancashire Cobby, is the largest of any Canary bred : this is due to breeding only the largest and strongest birds, and paying particular attention to the cap, or crest. Although usually a very plain-colored bird, his majestic size and drum-major's cap make him greatly admired.

The Scotch Fancy, or Crescent-shaped Canary, is another handsome specimen ; his point of beauty lying in the shape, which should be a perfect curve from head to tip of the tail. Although not such a favorite as some of the other varieties mentioned, he has his own special class of admirers who adhere to him only.

The varieties mentioned are the principal Canaries bred in England. There are others, but the above are the birds to which the most particular attention is given. Hybrid or Mule breeding is nowhere found in such perfection as in England, and the many beautiful varieties bred and exhibited yearly attract universal attention.

From the above classes it may be readily seen, that an attractive exhibition may at any time be had where the number of breeders is so large and such attention is paid. The different classes have their own special section of country, and different kinds are bred in different parts. For instance, the Norwich Canary takes its name from the city in which they are principally bred : although this class and the Lizards are bred throughout England, but in smaller proportion than in Norwich. The Manchester Cobby comes from the manufacturing cities in Southern England, while the Scotch Fancy belongs in Scotland and the most northerly parts of England.

Norwich, about one hundred miles north of London, and the country in that vicinity, is the great Canary-breeding centre of Great Britain. The interest taken in bird breeding and exhibiting would surprise anybody from any other country. The

desire for breeding Canaries which will surpass all others extends to all classes, and the chief bird-markets throughout Europe are supplied from this part of the country. Breeding-houses, complete in every detail, and which cost round sums of money to build, down to a coop built on one side of the hay-loft, or against a fence in some stray corner of the back-yard, are used, and may be found attached to the majority of houses throughout that section.

Children are brought up in the business of breeding Canaries, and good judges abound. It is even asserted, that the leading bird-fancier of the city could detect a male from a female Canary in the dark, merely by feeling the size and shape of the bird's head. To judge a bird by daylight, when a man has his sight to guide him, is a very difficult task to perform; and it will be readily seen, that a man, to be a judge in the dark, must be possessed of unusual skill. It is no uncommon sight to see, in the dead of winter, a flight-cage set out of doors for want of room inside, and the water frozen in the drinking-cups. Norwich Canaries are bred in cold rooms, which renders them hardier than any other class of Canaries; and consequently they remain remarkably free from diseases of all kinds.

A description of one of the complete breeding-houses may prove interesting. It is made in two sections, or two different houses, completely separated from one another. When heat is needed, it is usually obtained by steam; and the necessary ventilation is made by means of special apparatus, so as to create no draught to injure the young birds. The breeding-room forms one house; and the moulting-room, or warm-room, forms another. The breeding-room is used for breeding in the season, and for exhibiting fancy stock. The moulting-room, as it is called, is used to keep birds in while they are shedding, and also during the season of cayenne feeding; as birds moult quicker and better in a warm room than a cold one. This room is always kept at an even temperature, about seventy degrees Fahrenheit being the proper standard. A visit to the large show-room reveals a great variety of prize trophies, which are exhibited with pride by the lucky owner. After a busy season of exhibitions, the different cages are fairly covered with the prize placards. As many as five hundred birds in separate, good-sized cages may be seen in a first-class bird-breeder's house.

The method of conducting English exhibitions is more thorough than that of any other country. The exhibition is always controlled by ornithological clubs. Each small district has its own club, or sometimes two or three; and the number of these societies throughout England is very large. A weekly tax is imposed on the different members in order to keep the society together, and give tone to it. Meetings are held at stated intervals, and bird-knowledge is exchanged by the different members; any thing new in the line of breeding, or any phenomenal bird just received, is talked over, and discussed with as much seriousness as a grave question would be in the Houses of Parliament. Let one who is not a lover of birds suddenly come into a company of fanciers, and listen to their conversation for a half-hour, and it would be safe to say that he would pronounce the club insane. The minute points discussed, and the arguments gotten up sometimes about a single feather, would amuse any one unused to it.

The different clubs have a sum in the treasury to defray the expense of the annual exhibition; and if the club is popular, and has the name of giving all comers

a fair chance, the sums netted after the exhibition accumulate to a large amount. Each entry must be accompanied by a regular entrance-fee; and, when the exhibition is a large one, the sum netted from this alone oftentimes pays all attending expenses. A band of music is in attendance, the hall is decorated with flowers and bunting, and the days of exhibition are made gala-days.

The birds are ranged around in different sections: each class is kept separate. The birds are numbered in classes, the catalogue giving the name of owner and value of each bird. A glance at the different values would give one the impression that such large amounts should be made subject to a tax, as it is a loss to the country to have so much money lying idle without any chance of getting a revenue from it. The birds usually have names attached; and, if birds of renown, fabulous prices are put on. For instance, one bird travelled through all the different shows, labelled "The World's Wonder—Price £1,000." This bird is a Manchester Cobby, of wonderful size and the finest breeding, and is pronounced by the best judges to have no peer. He has won some two hundred prizes, and has amassed wealth for his owner.

The exhibition-cages are made of uniform size, with a wire front and sides, and wood back and top. The front is the widest part, so as to give the best chance for viewing.

It is bewildering to go among the different classes. The brilliant-colored Cayenne Canaries ranged together dazzle the eyes with their bright colors, and look like a young regiment of red-coated soldiers. The handsome Orange and Lizard Canaries make up a variety in colors.

The judges take each class separately, and inspect every bird closely, putting down for each the number of points. The standard is a hundred points, and varies with different breeds of birds. The size of head, general shape, fineness of feather, shape and size of crest (if in the crested class), all go to make up the hundred points. It is very seldom that a bird can be marked perfect, as there is always something to detract from the A1 standard.

To see a party of the English judges go through a show is quite interesting; for they always detect points of inferiority, and discover any sharp practice on the part of exhibitors. There is always very sharp competition in the class of birds called plain colored: breeders always seek to have the deepest color and no marking. A bird may come perfect in every thing, and have the slightest marking imaginable: this, of course, would bar him from entering. The breeder is just dishonest enough to pluck the few feathers, and manufacture his bird plain colored. The judges are always on the lookout for this class of fraud, and their experience seldom permits them to be led astray.

There are many classes of foreign birds entered to fill out the exhibition, and, if they are not owned at home, can be easily borrowed for the occasion. The chief exhibitors in England travel over the entire country during the season of exhibitions; and, as many of them are even better judges of birds than the men selected for the office, they are pretty certain of receiving fair play. If they think they have not been treated properly, the subject is given over to the newspapers to ventilate. One celebrated judge at many of these exhibitions, Mr. Blakston, is the author of the best-known treatise on "Cage-Birds" in England.

The chief exhibition held yearly in the Crystal Palace, London, is attended by the best people in England.

The only American exhibition of birds, worthy of the name, was held in Boston, Mass., in 1879. It was arranged and conducted by Mr. George H. Holden, the importer, and in point of excellence was far ahead of even the best English exhibitions. This exhibition was distinctly American, and the visitors pronounced it a success in every way. The exhibition was, of course, not a competitive show: but the birds shown were as fine as could be imported; and the classes outside of cage-birds were finely selected and filled, and ranged from the Great American Eagle and stilt-legged, spike-eating Ostrich down to the tiny Cordon-bleu Finch. The features introduced were new and novel; attention being paid to color and song in the Canaries, to talking and whistling Parrots, and Piping Bullfinches. The Finch Bower, an original feature, was devoted specially to the tiny African Finches; myriads of them in all colors, shapes, and sizes being shown, and eliciting great admiration from all who saw them. The beauty of finish in the American cages over English and other foreign makes was demonstrated, and added greatly to the exhibit. It is designed to have another on a larger scale at some future time, when the features of the English exhibitions, and the experience gained at the American, will be combined, and make it, if possible, better than its predecessor.

BIRD-ARCHITECTURE.

THERE is no more interesting example of bird-architecture than the remarkable fabric constructed by the Australian Bower-birds. And what is most curious about it is, that the bird apparently does not build it for the purposes of shelter, or to receive the eggs of the female, but absolutely and entirely for amusement. "In this respect," writes Adams, "the bird advances far beyond the capacities of the aborigines of the land. The Australian natives have but little idea of entertaining themselves, and none of building a special place for that entertainment. But here we have a bird building and decorating a bower, or saloon, or ball-room, with no other object, so far as we can discover, than that of securing an appropriate arena for the display of his saltatorial powers."

Mr. Gould tells us that he saw several bowers among the cedar forests. They were always built on the ground, in the wildest depths of the forest, and covered, generally, by thick, overhanging branches. The base of the edifice consists, he says, of a broad and slightly convex platform, made of twigs interlaced very finely. In the centre rises the bower, or, rather, cradle, constructed likewise of twigs or small branches, intertwined with those of the platform, but more flexible. These twigs, bent back at the top, are so arranged as to form a kind of vaulted roof; and the framework of the bower is disposed in such a manner that the forks presented by the branches are all turned outwards, and thus the interior is left entirely free for the passage of the feathered builders. The elegance of this curious structure is much increased by the decoration lavished upon its entrance and interior. There the bird accumulates all the bright and glittering objects he can anywhere collect, such as feathers from the tails of all colors of parrots, mussel-shells, shells of snails, bits of bone, pebbles, and the like. Some of the gorgeously colored feathers are stuck in and about the framework. Others, with the bones and shells, embellished the entrance on either side, fringing the path to the interior.

The propensity of the Bower-bird to seize upon every article that will add to the decorations of his ball-room is well known to the natives, who, when they have lost any thing in the bush, straightway repair to the nearest "bower," with the certainty that there they will find it.

Male and female Bower-birds alike, to the number of forty, or perhaps fifty, resort to these bowers, solely, as it would appear, to disport themselves in very much the same manner as we do at a ball, dancing and turning about with the greatest spirit and liveliness, or chasing each other up and down their gay apartment in an untiring whirl of sportive delight. The males undertake the actual labor of constructing the gala chamber; while all the more delicate work of beau-

tifying the interior, and grouping and arranging the colors, devolves entirely upon the females. The nests are built at no great distance from the bower.

The bird has most beautiful bronze and gold and black plumage. Caged specimens are very rare.

The Weaver-birds, and others that build pensile nests, are the skilled architects. The African Weavers must so place their nests that serpents and monkeys cannot get the eggs or nestlings.

Very often they suspend their hanging homes on very slender branches, over the water, and not at a great height above it, but far nearer the water than any one would expect them to choose as the place for a receptacle for breakable eggs and downy, helpless little birds. In such positions neither monkey nor snake can rob the nests.

The Sociable Weavers, little fellows about five inches long, inhabitants of Southern Africa, live in large colonies, and seem to have been the originators of "apartment houses," and of the petty squabbles for which such houses are famous.

While building the apartments, they make a great fuss and noise, and engage in pitched battles to secure each for himself the most desirable location in the block. The grass-stalks, of which the nests are woven, are very thick; and the ends are all left to project outside the "web," and to slope downwards, so as to throw off the rain, like the eaves of a roof. It is difficult to believe that birds, with only claws and beak to weave it, can produce such a specimen of art. They colonize in such apartment-houses for defensive purposes. Furnish to one of these birds in a cage fancy-colored worsted, and he will construct a very complicated and strong nest, with a grand entrance, both unique and beautiful.

The Tailor-birds, natives of India, construct their nests in a manner truly wonderful. Having chosen a leaf of adequate dimensions, the ingenious sempstress draws the edges together by means of her bill and feet: then, piercing holes through the edges, she secures them in their place



Pensile Nests of Weaver-birds



A Tailor-bird's Nest.

by means of cotton threads. The ends of the thread she ties into small bunches, and thus fastens them, so as to prevent them from slipping through.

Sometimes the Tailor-bird, having picked up a fallen leaf, fastens it to one still



An Apartment House of Sociable Weavers.

growing on the tree, by sewing the two together in the manner described above, and thus prepares a pensive cradle in which the nest is constructed. The interior is lined with a thick layer of cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibres, mixed with a little hair: and in this comfortable bed the eggs are laid.

The European Magpie builds a strong and well-defended nest made of fibrous roots of plants, and wool and feathers, all plastered together with mud and clay in a neat manner; and outside there is a defence composed of thorny branches, (generally, in England, hawthorn branches, as the *most* thorny), and interlaced in the most aggravating way possible. Above, a canopy of the same is erected with perhaps even more care, and is more dangerous to the hand of the intruder than the body of the nest itself: while the entrance-door is left as small as the architect can contrive it without rendering it out of the question for himself to go in and out. It is impossible to obtain the Magpie's eggs until the nest is chopped to pieces; and such heavy blows are necessary to do this, that oftentimes the eggs are smashed.

“ High on yon poplar, clad in glossiest green,
 The orange, black-capped Baltimore is seen:
 The broad, extended boughs still please him best;
 Beneath their bending skirts he hangs his nest;
 There his sweet mate, secure from every harm,
 Broods o'er her spotted store, and wraps them warm;
 Lists to the noontide hum of busy bees.
 Her partner's mellow song, the brook, the breeze;
 There day by day the lonely hours deceive
 From dewy morn to slow-descending eve.”

Our own Baltimore Oriole builds a pensile nest with skill, care, and precision second to none. He shows much prudence in the selection of a site; for the tree chosen is always sound and vigorous, and the particular branch high up, well covered with leaves, and not likely to be torn from the trunk by passing winds. Around a couple of forked twigs, at the extremity of such a branch, the distance between the twigs corresponding to the intended width of the nest, he fastens strong strings of hemp or flax. Then, with the same materials, mixed with a good deal of loose tow, he weaves, or, rather, felts, a wonderfully stout and compact texture, not unlike that of a felt hat “in its raw state;” and this he deftly shapes with his strong, pointed bill into a bag, or purse, some six or seven inches in depth, lining it substantially with various soft substances, well interwoven with the external felt, and finishing off with a layer of horsehair.

BIRD BUYING AND IMPORTING.

FEW people who own birds, or who are charmed by the sweet voices of the numberless varieties of songsters, are aware of the trials and hardships undergone in obtaining and bringing them from a far-distant country. The men engaged in the business of transporting birds are a tough, hardy lot, who must be capable of enduring a vast amount of exposure and hardship, and must be possessed of shrewdness and intelligence, otherwise success will not be assured. In the busy season, each importing-house employs from thirty to forty travellers, men who travel back and forth, principally between Europe and America. Besides these, there are a great number of pickers, who go from breeding-house to house selecting the singers, and large numbers of men employed in the business at either end of the route. All



A Picker.

are obliged to serve a certain length of time as apprentices, usually two or three years, in order to accustom them to the different breeds of birds, and that they may become experts in feeding, know the numberless ailments birds are subject to, and just how to prescribe for each. Above all, they must learn to distinguish the sexes of all kinds of birds. When one has learned this last, he is a master in the trade, and secures a permanent position. The time for breeding Canaries, the principal birds imported, is from February until August. Germany and England furnish all but a small part of the Canaries raised in the world; and the great exporting-houses are all situated in Ger-

many, with distributing branches in the different cities, New York being the distributing depot for the United States.

The early summer season, from May until the first of July, is the dull one; all business as regards exporting is suspended, for the Canaries are too young to bear a long journey; so in this dull season the different rooms in the large bird-houses are thoroughly cleaned, repainted, and whitewashed, in order to free them from any possible disease, or from vermin. Each large dealer controls a great number of breeders who raise birds, and deliver them when called for. In certain districts in Germany, notably in the Harz Mountains, each village has its quota of bird-raisers, many being well-to-do. The trouble and expense of raising Canaries there are slight, and the profits are large. The number of Canaries raised by the

different breeders varies; each being governed by the amount of money he can invest, and the size of room or rooms which can be spared. In cases where the breeders are too poor to buy the "Heck" or parent birds, such birds are sent him without charge by the exporter, who thus gains the right to purchase all the birds raised. In some cases money is paid in advance to the leading bird-fanciers of a village, which secures for the dealer all the birds raised in that section. The dealer selects his pickers, and assigns each to a certain village or district. In many cases the *picker* is the only one recognized, — the dealer being known only by name, and never seen in person, — and his coming is usually heralded. His arrival is warmly greeted; as he bears interesting news from the outside world to the secluded hamlet, and gives information as to the ruling prices in the bird-market. As his conscience might be hurt should he give too high figures, he never quotes above par. He carries the small cages so commonly seen in the bird-shops. These cages, by the way, are an industry by themselves, and consume a deal of time and labor in their construction. They are made by the poorest classes, chiefly miners and woodcutters, who whittle them out by hand: the entire family engage in their manufacture. *Tanne* (fir), a straight-grained, soft wood, easily split, is used. A finished cage sells for ten *pfennig*, or about two cents and a half American coin. The average number completed per night — as they are only made during the evening hours, when no outdoor work can be done — is fifteen. When a case, two hundred and ten cages, is ready, it is sold to the large dealer; the goods are always in demand, and the manufacturer easily finds a ready market for them: still, I am not acquainted with any manufacturer who has retired a millionaire from this business.

The picker starts in the morning as soon as the light will permit him to readily distinguish shades; as the Canaries are selected, males from females, by the colors on their heads. This branch of the business is learned only after years of constant practice, and even then mistakes may easily be made. To select without error the males from the females, requires sharp eyes, and a pretty thorough knowledge of human nature: for the simple bird-raisers are not always guileless, as the following experience will prove: The picker is assured that an old female bird (the most difficult Canary of all to judge) is the male from which the splendid stock before him was raised: he does not wish to quarrel with the breeder, whose birds he desires to buy: but still, confident in his own judgment, he is always able to laugh the matter off by telling the breeder to keep the bird until the next time he calls, or that he will send for him by the next mail, as he is looking for a bird of just that sort, but would be sorry to mix so fine a one with the common herd. The woman of the house — she is generally the party with whom the bargain is made — assures him that the bird is not a female, as he is a beautiful singer. "You are a female, and a fine singer too," he replies. So, flattered and bantered out of it, she retires, muttering, "You vogel fellows vas too shmart." Thus it is from house to house he encounters the hard-headed traders who know more of the business than he; but, being supplied with an inexhaustible amount of good-nature, he goes home not such a bad fellow after all. A good day's work, provided the houses of the village are close together, and the season a prolific one, is, to pick two hundred birds. The strongest birds are the ones taken on the first trips, the birds last hatched and the females being left until later in the season.

In the late summer and early autumn the physical work connected with picking is easy, as the weather is delightful and the travelling good; but the amount of care required in separating the males from females is much greater, for the young birds have not "colored out" enough so the sexes can be easily distinguished. Later in the season, when snow to the depth of four or six feet is on the ground, and bleak winds howl down the mountain side, the picker suffers from frost-bites, and gets worn out plunging on foot through deep drifts. Birds are scarce then, too, owing



A Picker's Helper.

to the draft upon them in the early trips; and this makes long tramps necessary. The picker must be careful not to discard males, as every bird counts; competition in New York is sharp, and the demand large; therefore he should pass none. It is then he trudges into the outlying small districts, sorts of branches of the main villages, where the houses are scattered, some lying an hour or two hours' walk apart. Starting early in the morning with a woman (women being used for the more laborious work of carrying birds in this part of Germany) having twelve rows of cages strapped on her back, he proceeds, wallowing through the banks of snow, buffeting the fierce winds and piercing storm, to select for you a soft, sweet, fluffy songster. No matter what he may be suffering, the birds are always his first consideration; they are carefully protected; and, if necessary, he divests himself of his great travelling-coat, and wraps it about the package as an additional protection, trusting to his vigorous constitution and an occasional run to keep up the proper circulation of his blood.

Many villages, notably St. Andreasberg, are situated three hours distant from the railway station. St. Andreasberg lies three thousand feet above the sea level, and is extremely cold. On a trip to this village the picker packs his birds carefully in hay, then wraps the cases in double case-covers made from thick, strong linen, and, outside of these, wraps thick woollen blankets. These are the costliest of all Canaries, hence precautions are doubled.

The birds are sent in Germany the same as baggage would be here; and the flank movements executed against the railway officials in getting goods aboard a fast express—where they are not allowed—would do credit to a man with a longer head than a simple bird-picker is supposed to carry.

His trip by rail from the breeding-place to his employers' bird-house occupies eight or ten hours. On arrival, the birds are carefully taken from the railway station, fed, cared for, and put in condition for their long ocean-journey, which may commence within a day or two.

An inspection of one of these large bird-houses is exceedingly interesting. It contains from forty to fifty rooms, each room being prepared for its special variety of birds; some are kept warm, others at a moderate temperature, and still another suite cold; each bird being kept in the temperature to which it has been accustomed. In busy times things are very lively; as here are twenty-five thousand birds to be cleaned, fed, and watered daily, and for several months of each year four thousand received and shipped each week. This number of birds consumes each month all the seed that can be grown on twenty-five acres. Each man has his special duty to perform: the young beginners clean, feed, and water; the older men sort out the different grades, cull out the sick ones, and prepare the travellers for their different destinations. Every morning all the rooms are thoroughly aired, and every precaution taken to prevent sickness. The music sent forth from one of these large houses, containing, as they oftentimes do, twenty-five thousand songsters, is as loud as it is varied, and would easily drive an average opera audience into an insane asylum.

How the proprietor can keep track of his large stock is a puzzle to the uninitiated. The trade is not exclusively foreign; for the finest Canaries are selected by home-experts, — men who are specially trained for this peculiar branch, — and kept for retail orders at home. Germans are much better judges than we are of the different notes which a fine Canary should have. And in America, where high prices are supposed to reign supreme, a bird-fancier would be surprised to think that fifty dollars would be given for an extra song Canary in Germany; such, however, is the case: and the very best birds seldom are found in America. Lately an enterprising American importer has had a few of this grade of birds sent over; and, wherever heard, they are always spoken of as being worth far more than the price asked. The men selected for "hearing-up," as it is called, are "ancients," and are men who have been reared from boyhood in the business, who can at once detect a false note in a Canary's song. This hearer's patience is never exhausted; he sits for hours if the bird is not in humor for singing: and, when the song is given, every note which the bird can utter is heard before there is an acceptance or rejection. The long, low trill, the deep roll (the highest prized of all notes), the flute, the bell, the turn, the bubble, and many others, are successively heard: if there is a false move in any, the bird is immediately rejected. That is indeed a fine Canary which proves acceptable; and when one hears from the ancient's lips, "*Dieser ist ein guter vogel*" ("This is a fine bird"), he may be sure of a prize. The finest song-birds which can be procured are selected as the teachers for broods of young Canaries (I am now writing of the finest grade of Canary obtainable); and maybe one pupil in ten or twelve follow the teacher accurately, and would pass, in Germany, as one of the superfine. It may thus be easily understood how hard it is to procure a singer which would be regarded in Germany as extra fine.

Another exclusively German custom is, sending Canaries by mail: one or a dozen birds may be sent as quickly as a letter, and are handled carefully; the wooden cage is enclosed in a pasteboard box, which is just the proper size to admit it, and with a glass at each end to give the bird light enough to see to eat and drink. It is an excellent idea, and one which should, and may at some future time, be adopted in America.

In the large bird-house the birds, after being carefully sorted over, are placed in the proper rooms: some are destined for London, others for New York, and some for South America. The male birds sent to London by the large dealers are of two grades, the very fine and the refuse: many females also are sent in the early season. The men sent to London are an old hand and a young beginner, the latter sent to make a short sea-trip, and learn the business of being able to withstand the attacks



A London Fakir

of London sharks. There is one distinct bird-quarter in London to which the German travellers always go; and there they are patronized by both the best class of bird-dealers, who select fine stock, and by the "Fakirs," who peddle on the street-corners, and buy only female Canaries. These females are taken home, and painted, — in London the birds are sold for their color, — and, after the artist's work is finished, they are taken out for sale. The Fakir usually has a stand with patent soap for sale, warranted to wash a negro white, and, as an extra inducement to buy, offers a fine singing cock Canary to the one who draws the lucky paper in any of the packets. In this manner he disposes of an

enormous number of silent female Canaries.

The birds selected for America are always the strongest, no matter what the grade of song may be: sickly birds are set aside, and only the strongest and healthiest selected for the trip. The men selected for the work of bringing the birds over must also be in prime condition, capable of working twenty hours out of twenty-four if necessary, and muscular enough to take their own parts successfully in cases of attempts at stealing, which are often made. They must be prime sailors, and, above all, know when to let beer alone. A man combining all of these qualities is a treasure, and is always sure of a permanent position. One man takes charge of five large crates: these crates vary some in size: the usual one has thirty rows of small cages, each row containing seven, which makes two hundred and ten cages of birds to a crate. When sent to America, Fritz is supplied with five *hurricane-deckers*, — thirty-three-row boxes, — and a large package also, which altogether make about fourteen hundred cages to feed, clean, and water every day. Let the young lady pause and ponder, who grumbles because she has the huge task of feeding one Dickie every morning.

The birds are shipped, either by the way of Bremen, or Hamburg, or London. When all is ready, Fritz takes leave of his family, and starts by train for Bremerhafen, the nearest seaport, which is about twelve hours distant from the city of Hanover, — the centre of the bird-region.

He always has a man detailed to accompany him to the port, to see to the "bills of lading," to assist in feeding on the day of sailing, and help stow away the cases, seeds, and utensils aboard ship. The trip to the port is made in the night-time in a fourth-class car, — a car that is not encumbered by seats of any kind, — and one is

at liberty to choose the softest part of a hard plank : but Fritz being used to hard knocks, and possessed of a callous back, is fast asleep in a surprisingly short time. "Change cars" is shouted ; and he is up in a second, and out to see that his crates of birds are not landed upside down. An extra mark (twenty-five cents) to the faithful (when paid) railway-man, will insure that his birds are properly handled, and carefully stowed away on the next train.

When Bremerhafen, the seaport from which the North German Lloyd line of steamers sail, is reached, the birds are sent to the steerage quarters, fed, packed, and made ready for the voyage.

Sharp eyes are required ; as thieves are ever ready, as at all seaport towns, to do their work. A case-cover is easily slit, the slight wicker cage quickly smashed, and a bird transferred to the coat-pocket : then the *spitzbube* (thief) walks off in a mincing, innocent gait, whistling "Where was Moses when the light went out," or perhaps some leading motive from Wagner's "Pilgrim Chorus." The trip, when made direct from Bremerhafen, is comparatively easy as regards railway travel, but, when made *via* London, the real trouble commences : for the route is circuitous : and many changes, both on car and by boat, are made necessary before reaching America. Fritz must ever be on the alert, and has to "wrestle" with three different languages, and as many different sets of custom-house officials, who at times believe the crates are filled with gold watches instead of live Canaries. He must also take his chances for getting spare time enough to feed his birds. As may be supposed, the many changes and consequent rough handling tend to weaken the birds : and extra care is required.

The quarters aboard ship vary. Sometimes Fritz and his birds are stowed below in the coal-bunkers, again in the steerage, and sometimes (but how seldom !) are assigned to a room by themselves. In the latter case he is in his glory, and considers himself equally as good a man on the ship as the man they call Captain. He is, however, prepared for the worst. After seeing that seeds, watering-cans, cleaning-knives, and other utensils, are safely stowed away, he puts every thing in order for the trip : his first precaution being to see that the crates are made fast ; for otherwise, in heavy weather, every thing would break loose, and the effects be disastrous. The crates are six feet high, two feet wide by three feet long, and are made fast by being jammed closely together against the ship's side, and a stout plank securely fastened from the ceiling to the deck against the outside case.

Fritz's baggage is not burdensome, consisting of a mattress and blankets ; while a small grip-sack contains his personal effects. This grip-sack usually partially conceals a spare shirt, a pair of Sunday suspenders, and maybe a package of insect powder. Toilet articles are dispensed with ; as he can use the fingers of one hand as a comb, and make the other greasy hand act as substitute for a mirror. He is usually put aboard the evening before the steamer is to sail, and his labor of packing and fastening keeps him busy until late at night. A hasty nap, and he is at work. This first day's labor is easily done, as the ship lies steady at the dock.

The German vessels, which now carry so many emigrants, afford very poor accommodations for the bird-man ; and his quarters are the least thought of. Fritz, at the beginning of the trip, is solitary and alone, but can make friends as fast as any traveller known : for a nice song Canary is always considered a handsome present ;

and officers, stewards, or anybody who can render him the least favor, easily obtains the promise of one. Fritz has always an eye on the cabin bill of fare, and generally attains his ends, without the least idea of fulfilling his promise when called upon to make good his word. This special bird promised has either died of consumption, been drowned, or devoured by the rats; and, if these various excuses and melancholy events don't allay the wrath of the irate steward, he reluctantly makes the gift of a silent songster in the shape of a female.

After his work is performed, he goes on deck to inspect the greenhorns who are arriving in numbers. The noise and bustle do not in the least disturb him: nothing is new to him who has crossed the ocean twenty, thirty, or forty times. No one is on the dock, waving a handkerchief, or bidding him "God-speed:" and he thinks any one who does is foolish. Should he espy a blanket which he thinks better than his own, and finds the owner in an abstracted mood, thinking of his liver, or the friends to be left behind, at that particular time he quickly transfers it to his bunk, deeming two better than one; and, in case his own should be stolen, this one would prove acceptable. He is used to the sobbing and caresses always seen when relatives and friends part for a length of time. The constant repetition of these scenes render him stony-hearted; and his only cause for regret is, that some of the pretty girls so lavish in their display of affection on other and homelier men are not there to bid him adieu.

When at sea, he must attend strictly to his work: otherwise his neglect will quickly show itself in the health of his charges, and an alarming loss at the end of the trip will be the sure result. He begins his work as early as four o'clock A.M., to finish in proper season to give his birds a needed rest. A full hour is consumed in cleaning seeds, drawing water, and preparing the different foods; and he has no spare time, even in good weather, if he performs his work thoroughly; and in bad weather his hours of labor are prolonged, consequent on the unsteadiness of the ship, and the difficulty of moving around.

The feeding and watering cannot be considered heavy work, but is slow and monotonous. It is a labor which cannot be hastened. Each bird must receive its rations of food and water every day, otherwise a long death-list must surely be written. The birds which may become sick must be fed and attended to three and four times every day: as their appetites, during the run of a disease, are enormously developed. Fritz chiefly relies on the virtue of hard-boiled egg and maw-seed as a medicine to restore his seed-eating birds to health. Sometimes, during the run of a contagious disease, his labor is doubled, and his best efforts fruitless. Canaries are liable to a disease as contagious and as deadly in its work among them as the small-pox is to the human race. This contagious disease is called the "Schnappen." Cases have been known where only ten birds out of eight hundred were alive in one week's run of this disease. There is no known cure, but it is supposed to come from over-crowded and poorly ventilated rooms in the large bird-houses.

When Fritz once sees this malady at work, his thoughts are bent on suicide: as life becomes a burden to him. Every good traveller takes a pride in having the death-list as short as possible; but to work hard, and see his charges die through no neglect of his, is certainly not encouraging. His hours of labor are varied. In good weather, with a smooth sea, and every thing favorable, he can do his work with

an average lot of eleven hundred birds in ten hours; but in heavy weather it may be prolonged to twice that length of time. While the ship is driving before a gale, or trying to fight against one, and performing more antics in her struggles than a clown in the ring, and life is a burden to the poor, seasick passenger, Fritz is obliged to stand up, and do a hard day's work, no matter how great the effort. It is a task in itself to keep one's feet. Then, added to this, is a careful work; as every little box must receive its correct portion of seed, and the nozzle of his



Watering Birds.

peculiar-shaped watering-can must be put through the narrow space into the tiny water-pot. He can grasp no support; as both hands are engaged, one holding the row of seven birds, and the other the watering-can or seeds; so his only way is to brace with his feet, and follow the motions of the ship: his body is bent at all the different angles known in geometry; and, when a quick lurch comes, he is oftentimes hurled down among birds, seeds, and watering-cans. It is sometimes serious, and again ludicrous, to witness the effect of some of these disasters, with fifteen or twenty rows of birds capsized, and poor Fritz balanced on his left elbow in the midst of the wreck, with perhaps the bird-seed filling his ears, and the watering-

can at the angle to pour a large, cold stream just inside of his shirt-collar. But he comes up smiling, as it does not pay to get into bad humor: the capsized rows have to be again fed and watered, as every thing in the seed-boxes and water-pots is spilled out. When the birds are stowed aft, the work is more severe, as all the water has to be pumped from the forward part of the ship; and in cold weather, when the waves deluge the deck in small oceans, and freeze as fast as they strike, it is oftentimes even a perilous trip. His little cap is tightly pulled over his head:



Carrying Water under Difficulties.

and, with teeth shut together with a snap, he slips and struggles over the deck with many a curse on the raging deep.

Be the waves mountain high, he never gets into the condition of the party who can be seen "looking over the rail, you know."

His first and great care is his birds: they occupy his every thought, and he sacrifices his own personal comfort for them. If the space assigned him is limited, as it too often is, he tears away his bunk to give them more room; being willing to spread his mattress on the deck, and sleep there. Fritz must be a man easily

awakened, so he may guard his tender charges against their chief enemies, cats and rats: the first are easily disposed of: as they are readily coaxed into his gift-bearing hands, and port-holes are easy means by which to get rid of them. Dead men tell no tales: dead cats are likewise silent. But rats are his most wily enemies; and, when they make their appearance, many sleepless nights have to be lived through. A constant watch has to be kept on these pests, and even then they do their deadly work so noiselessly that birds are killed under his open eyes. Ship-rats never devour birds, though they are the most voracious of their race: but the



Tommy has killed his Last Bird (already).

absence of fresh water keeps them thirsty; so they are ever on the alert for drink, and bird's blood is their especial delight. They open a bird's neck, and suck the blood to appease their thirst. Let one or two once taste the blood, and they return, bringing the entire tribe. Many schemes are devised to drive them away, but these rarely succeed. Usually a string is tied behind the cases, and all the available tin-ware fastened along the line; and Fritz, at one end, jerks the cord, and makes night hideous in his endeavors to frighten his plagues away. Fritz and the Old Salt don't agree on the question relating to rats: the Old Salt will not put his foot aboard a craft free from rats, as he feels sure the ship is about to sink; Fritz, on

the contrary, would gladly take the risk of drowning, if assured that rats are not aboard.

As may be supposed, Fritz's many travels make him a grand story-teller; and he is regarded among the emigrants as the oracle. Sitting at the dimly lit table after his work is finished, with a well-thumbed pack of cards in his hands, and a nose-warming pipe between his teeth, he relates many a yarn for the benefit of those who have never been in America. America, the land in which all on board are interested, usually is his subject; and the easy manner in which wealth may be obtained is related free of charge. He tells that chickens run loose in the streets, and anybody may catch them, bring them to market, and sell them. Everybody is rich; and, if he did not receive an enormous salary, he would stay there permanently.

Thus the trip is passed: he makes many friends, and many a poor homesick or seasick passenger is grateful for his little acts of kindness. He is, by his ready promises, able to procure some of the cabin delicacies, and, smuggling them below, bestows them in the steerage, where they are most needed, giving them, *of course*, to the old and homely women. The homesick, aged women, who in Germany have bred birds, probably making the long journey to see some of their children, feel the awful effects of seasickness, and often lie in their miserable quarters, and listen to the cheerful voices of the Canaries. When the bird-man passes around, one says, "God bless the little birds! they make me think of home."

Fritz's life is made up of adventures small and great: nothing astonishes him. His principal cause for anxiety is, that, should the propeller break, his seeds may run short. Cases have occurred where the steamer, breaking down in mid-ocean, is obliged to make slow headway under sail; it is then that every kernel of seed must be made to last, and the seed once fed must be cleaned and recleaned, and the birds put on short rations just in the same manner as shipwrecked passengers; but this accident rarely happens, thanks to great improvements in the ships of to-day over those of olden times. Fritz may be put aboard of some old boat rendered leaky by her numerous battles with the waves; and a case has been known where a ship of this description has arrived with every cage and bird wet, the ease-covers rotten, and every thing soaked by the sea beating through the decks above, and pouring through the battered-in port-holes.

Sometimes Fritz is sent to Australia, where he is intrusted with the entire business of trading and selling the shipment. He usually returns with a valuable stock of the fancy feathered tribe, including Cockatoos, and hundreds of gorgeously plumed Paroquets.

Where two men travel together, with double the number of birds given in charge of one man, neither the work nor the risk is so great: as the chances for keeping watch is better, and, should one man meet with an accident, the birds would not starve. The chance which a man runs of breaking a limb or an arm on the slippery, billowy decks is not slight; and, if such an accident should happen to a man when alone with a cargo of birds valued at five thousand dollars, the loss could not be made up in a whole season's business.

The character of Fritz, sketched above, has been taken from the best of the men who travel: to be sure, there are scapegraces among them, who, on account of the numberless temptations in their paths, fall victims to drink, and other bad

habits, that too frequently prevail in the steerage, and shirk their responsibilities. But the appearance of the birds at the end of the voyage, and the losses, indicate very plainly whether the man is careful or careless.

A man may, through many of the causes related, have an occasional disastrous trip despite his best efforts; but a constant series of losses is quickly and rightly laid to neglect, and the ranks are thinned of the bad men. As a rule, Fritz is a hard-working, good-natured, happy-go-lucky chap, who would not change his lot for one less adventurous. His mode of living makes him careless and daring, and thus he lives and dies in the business.

Few ladies while caressing their pets, and bestowing on them their daily delicacies, imagine for a moment the dangers through which the feathered emigrants have passed in their younger days while coming to this country. If, after they peruse the above, Dickie receives more considerate care, the writer will be satisfied.

FOOD AND CARE.

MONTHLY SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING ALL KINDS OF BIRDS.

OCTOBER — NOVEMBER.

ALL birds at this season require extra food. Canaries should have, all through the year, German summer rape, Sicily canary, and millet seeds mixed in equal parts; and care should be taken to have the seeds fresh, and of best quality. You can usually obtain these best at a bird-store, as a "bird-man" who uses seeds is more particular than is the grocer or druggist. In addition to the seeds, feed Canaries, daily, one-fourth part of a hard-boiled egg, both yolk and white, and mix with it as much cracker-dust as can be taken up on a ten-cent piece. Fresh water, both for drinking and for the bath, and plenty of coarse, washed gravel, daily, will usually keep a bird in health. Twice a week give a small piece of sweet apple or lettuce.

If the bird has not yet finished moulting, keep him in an even temperature of about sixty-five to seventy degrees; and let him hang where there is no possibility of a draught.

If not yet in song, hang a half-inch strip of raw, fat salt pork in the cage, and let him pick at it for a week or so. There are also tonics for loss of voice, and song restorers, that can be used with great benefit. There have been cases where a Canary has not sung for two years, and proper treatment has fully restored his voice.

In addition to being fed as above, such a bird should hang where he can hear a fine singer.

When the little red insects so sap a bird's strength that he will not sing, use the German insect-powder; catch the bird, and dust it through his plumage, and thoroughly wash the cage; if it is a brass cage, have it regilded. — a sure method of destroying the vermin.

Mocking-birds, Blackcaps, Japanese Robins, Thrushes, Troopials, and all soft-bill birds which eat the prepared food, may be fed on the moist food just as it is bought; but they keep in better condition and song if an equal amount of raw carrot, grated, is mixed with the moist food. Carrot *must* be mixed with the dry food. Give these birds daily a teaspoonful of ants' eggs soaked, and mixed with the food. A meal-worm or two, and a little lean, raw beef, scraped fine, will also be an aid to renewed song. Prepared-food cups ought to be washed every other day, to prevent the food from souring. Plenty of gravel, and fresh water for drinking and the bath, should be daily given.

Parrots do not all eat the same food. One will thrive on hemp-seed, another on unhusked rice and hemp, while a third requires these two and cracked corn: *all* these may disagree with a fourth. Generally the three seeds are mixed in equal parts, and a parrot allowed to select those he likes. The effects of the food should be watched, and the bird deprived of either that seems harmful. For a drink, coffee is much better than water; but, whichever is used, let most of the liquid be absorbed in cracker or stale bread. Roasted peanuts may be fed, but avoid the rich, oily nuts, and all greasy food and chicken-bones. A bird fed on greasy food, which makes the blood impure, will soon pull out his feathers; and it will take months to restore him to good health. The larger your Parrot-cage, the healthier your bird will keep, and the more freely will he talk. The stands, either with or without swings, are preferable to any cage. A bird should learn to stay on the stand without being chained, and on it keeps in much better plumage, and, with the greater exercise, in better order. Special cages are used to put over the stands at night.

NOVEMBER — DECEMBER.

If any male Canary is now out of song, there must be some ailment that requires "heroic" treatment. Catch your silent bird, hold him so that his back is against the palm of your left hand, then lightly blow apart the feathers on his breast: if his breast-bone is sharp, and not well filled on each side with flesh, either you are feeding him poor seed, — in which case he eats almost constantly, and gets in thinner flesh daily, — or else his digestion is poor. A bird in that low condition may also have insects, which fact a white cloth spread over the cage at night, and examined early in the morning, will disclose. In any case make a radical change of food: if the bird has been eating hemp-seed, — though this is not likely, — give him not another grain: if he has been eating the regular proper seeds, one-third each of German summer rape, Sicily canary, and domestic millet, withhold all of them for a week, and feed him only the hemp. Watch and see if he has strength enough to crack it; if not, crush it for him. If possible, let him have a cage fourteen to twenty inches long: strew its whole pan with gravel, and give the bird, daily, besides all the hemp-seed he can eat, one-third of a hard-boiled egg chopped fine; also put a piece of sweet apple where he can eat all of it he desires. If necessary, continue this diet of hemp-seed two or four weeks, or until the bird is in fair physical condition; then return to the regular bill of fare. If a Canary has the asthma, which he shows by hard breathing, and making a squeaky noise, hang a piece of raw, fat salt pork in his cage, first sprinkling it well over with strong cayenne pepper. Feed also plenty of rape-seed, and but little of the other seeds. Frequently, when these homœopathic remedies fail to alleviate, some one of the numerous "bird-cures," "tonics," or "restorers," will be found beneficial. If you have confidence in your bird-dealer, let him see the bird: he can usually decide what ailment the bird has, and will prescribe proper remedies.

The soft-bill birds are not yet many of them in song, and need extra food, and careful attention. Set it down as a rule never to be deviated from, that, when a male bird is out of song, he requires better food, and more care than usual. Buy the richest, most "meaty" food obtainable, and mix with it raw carrot fresh grated,

according to the bird's taste; add a thimble or two full of ants' eggs which have been moistened in tepid water; give daily, also, two or three meal-worms; if the bird seems to require more, mix with the food a teaspoonful of moistened poke-berries, and give him an *entrée* of raw lean beef, scraped fine. Except under compulsion, birds recognize no fast-day; on the other hand, my impression is, birds understand well the subject of movable feasts; they feasted yesterday, and want to have another feast moved in to-day.

Birds that are to be used the coming season for breeding ought now to have a cage separate from other birds, each one in a home of his or her own, where proper food and care, as is befitting, can be given to one who is to engage in the great labor of rearing five, ten, fifteen, or more, descendants. Birds that are kept alone in a cage will get, with special care, into good condition, and are more likely to mate, and will certainly produce better stock, than if left to really care for themselves right up to mating time.

Do not forget that good fresh water is of greater importance than food, to any bird.

DECEMBER—JANUARY.

Many statements that would naturally be placed under this heading are included in other articles which so thoroughly treat the subject that little is left to be written up fresh for this column. For instance, the Parrot article discusses quite fully all the usual diseases to which that bird is subject, and states the proper remedies. In such a case, only some uncommon disorder, as shown in a bird brought to me for treatment, perhaps, can be explained.

If we have to deal with disagreeable facts, and the items seem — are — prosy, bear in mind, that while the contemplation of diseases, and suggestion of suitable remedies, many times inspire one with great enthusiasm, the thoughts jotted down do not always make bright, jolly reading. On "hospital days," — days when many sick birds are brought in for inspection, suggestion, or, in some cases, immediate cure, — the writer's task, recalling an idea from the "Pirates of Penzance," taking one consideration with another, is "not a happy one."

Here comes No. 1, with a sick bird. "Is Mr. H. in?" — "Yes, I am he." — "Well, Mrs. M. sent me with this bird, to see what you can do for it. The basement window was open, and a black" — I thought likely the bird would die before she would finish even the first chapter; so I took him to another apartment, and, on examination, discovered a leg broken midway between the hip and joint below. I drew the leg out slightly, easily, taking hold just below the break, then, with finger and thumb, pressed the two ends of the break into position, sheared the feathers off for a half-inch each side the break, and wound a piece of cotton cloth, three-quarters of an inch wide, twice around the leg, and secured it with thread. A half-inch splint of pine, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and one-eighth of an inch wide, was placed inside the leg, and another outside, and secured in their places with thread. The perches were removed from the cage, and the seed and water put in shallow dishes on the base, so the bird would not be compelled to exert himself. In three weeks he will be as well and sprightly as ever.

No. 2 comes rushing in. A short man, dark complexion, excited, talks very

fast, French: "Monsieur! zis paro', he hang in window, he fall! Och! Mon Dieu! up tree steorry. Ze madame will keel me; och! Mon Dieu! ze paro' do not move, he must be var seek." — "Oh, no, John! a glance tells me the bird is not sick." At that a joyful smile replaces John's look of agony. "He is not sick, John, he is simply dead." I feared for a moment it would be flowers for two; but John revived, and returned the next day to say that the Parrot had a "beautiful funeral." It is dangerous to hang a Parrot out of the window if he can work the nut loose that holds the hanging-ring to the cage.

The feathers on any kind of a bird sometimes come off in patches, and new ones do not grow; this is usually owing to improper feed, — either too rich, and the blood is out of order; or too poor, and the bird derives little nourishment from it. A bird fed on all sorts of things will have all sorts of diseases. Feed a ragged, seed-eating bird on a mixture two-thirds German summer rape, and the one-third equal parts Sicily canary and millet seeds. Keep him in a cage twelve or sixteen inches long, with plenty of gravel for a daily bath, but let the bird remain in a dark place — except during the bathing-hours — for four to six weeks. At the end of that time the plumage will usually be perfect. If the bird belongs to the soft-bill family, keep him on a diet of boiled egg and boiled potato mixed; or, if he refuses that, give the dry, or box, prepared food, with grated raw carrot mixed with it; confine in darkness — in a large closet, or room that can be made very dark — for six weeks, or until the plumage is perfect.

Asthma, or hard breathing, if not checked in season, greatly injures the vocal powers, and, at times, completely deprives a bird of his voice. Stop that cough! if you let it "run wild," asthma is sure to follow. In asthmatic cases feed nearly plain rape — from which, with a sprinkle of water, you have washed the dust — and a little canary seed; feed daily, also, bread and milk sprinkled with red pepper, and let a piece of raw, fat salt pork hang in the cage as long as the asthma continues. Put three drops of the tincture of aconite in a half-gill of water, and let the bird drink as much as he will each day; mix a fresh dose every morning. I have known many bad cases alleviated, and some of them cured, by the use of regular bird tonics and cures. In a severe case, probably incurable, it is humane to resort to chloroform, and thus relieve the bird of his misery.

When a bird gets mangled beyond possible recovery, it is evidence of the kindest heart to administer chloroform. To do this, make a paper horn large enough to hold the bird; let six drops of chloroform drop into the bottom, put the bird in, and close the top of the horn. His suffering is ended. Death is painless and instantaneous.

JANUARY — FEBRUARY.

If I should write an item on dress-coats, or thirteen columns on the shades of felt hats now worn so extensively, the first suggestion to an intending buyer would be, do not throw away money on a poor article. So, too, if you want a diamond, it is better to purchase a small and perfect *white* stone, than a larger one that has specks in it, or is off color. In regard to all kinds of live-stock, more than any other line of goods, it is wise to purchase only the best. Above all other kinds of merchandise, it may be truly said that *cheap* live-stock is dear at any price. Good

birds require less care than poor ones, and sing better as well as more hours in the day. Some birds that can be bought cheap constantly need tonics, and many extra moments of attention.

Birds are kept for the pleasure they afford, I take it; but if, instead of sprightly songs, there are stupid silences, and, instead of bright eyes and sprightliness, there is heaviness, and a clouded vision, then birds give us only pain; and so the cheap bird is in the end the most costly bird you could buy. I would like to blot out that word "care," whenever it relates to diseases, from our bird-dictionary; "food" sounds pleasantly enough; and though I am now frequently too busy to linger in enjoyment at a festal-board, still there is a sort of mince-pie-peach-preserve aroma about the word that is wafted way up here from boyhood's hours secretly spent behind the pantry-door.

In winter, and especially at the time when the mercury drops lowest, let every bird eat all he will of seeds and foods that are proper for him: if a bird seems to care little for fresh seeds, or prepared food, furnish several good feedings of lettuce or chickweed, celery or apple. It will surprise you to see how much "green stuff" a bird will eat in a day, and how beneficial it is. Birds that are mated will devour — a pair of them — four or five good-sized leaves of lettuce a day, and none will be wasted if it is given at intervals: a good quantity of green stuff is absolutely necessary while the pair are being fed on the egg-paste.

The yellow millet-seed in general use to mix with canary and rape seeds, for Canaries, is better for them than only the canary and rape: it is quite as nutritious as the canary-seed, and not so heating. The white, or French, millet is fed to the small African Finches, and small Japanese Nuns: its hulls are soft, so these tiny birds can shell it easily. It should be mixed for them with an equal quantity of canary-seed.

The aviary collections of these small birds should have, once a week, a good sprinkling of cayenne pepper put in with the gravel on the base of the cage: their bathing-dishes should be wide and shallow, and contain water only to the depth of one inch and a half. A wide and long dish permits a large number to bathe at once, which is evidently greatly enjoyed by them, and a real pleasure to an observer. These birds like a temperature of sixty-five to seventy degrees. If small nests, either of rush, and shaped like a barrel, and open at one end, or of wire, and lined with cotton flannel, are furnished, many of the small birds, such as Strawberry Finches, Orange-breasts, Silver-bills, and Cordon-bleus, and the several kinds of Japanese Nuns, will lay, and then hatch and rear the most tiny specimens of the feathered tribe ever seen in cages. When hatched, the young Finches are only one-third the size of a tiny Humming-bird.

When there are young birds of these varieties to be fed, the cage should be supplied with maw-seeds and millet-seeds that have been soaked over night in warm water, and then strained; also yolk of egg, and sponge-cake mixed with dried ants' eggs soaked.

Many varieties of soft-bill birds are now again commencing to sing. Encourage them with the addition of a few dainties to the regular bill of fare. A teaspoonful of ants' eggs soaked, and mixed with the prepared food, a small quantity of lean, raw beef, scraped fine, and put in a separate dish, a few poke-berries soaked, and

mixed with the food, will each add many variations to the song : while a lively water-bath, and a long, but not too strong, sun-bath, are sure to have beneficial results. The perches for these larger birds should be about three-quarters of an inch in diameter : and there should be five perches in cages twenty-four inches long, and only three perches in smaller cages.

FEBRUARY — MARCH.

Canaries, and many other species of birds, are troubled with inflammation of the intestines. The causes most likely to produce this are over-eating, especially of "high" food, like eggs, or partaking of green stuff which is in a state of decomposition. Sometimes the drinking-water, which should be fresh and clean each morning, is left unchanged for several days. The symptoms indicate acute pain in the region affected. The bird is dull, cares little to move about, is silent, and often rests bodily on the perch. There is no desire to eat, and great thirst : and the bowels are usually costive, though sometimes the bird has a diarrhœa. Frequently there is vomiting of the bile and mucus. An examination, conducted very gently, will reveal a swollen and distorted condition of the lower part of the abdomen, with some change of color, varying, according to the stage of the disorder, from pale to dark red, amounting in very dangerous cases to a very dark hue. This inflammation may be cured if treatment is commenced at once, and a decided course followed. Let the bird be put, if possible, into a clean, dry cage, and hung in a warm, well-ventilated room, and the food changed, and be entirely non-stimulating, but at the same time nourishing ; plain crackers mixed with new milk, to which should be added a little moist sugar. Let the bird have only this food for a day or two. If the bird, in the commencement, is constipated, the bowels should be opened with two or three drops of pure oil ; but, if there is much inflammation, purgatives should not be employed.

Counter-irritation will do much good. Paint the lower part of the abdomen, by means of a camel's-hair brush, with warm turpentine. This gives relief, and should be repeated once or twice if necessary. Opium is of great service in this complaint. Place, therefore, every morning in the fresh water, thirty drops of ipecacuanha wine, and fifteen of landanum, along with a bit of gum-arabic, and two or three grains of the nitrate of potash. But in more severe cases we prefer opium in conjunction with belladonna, — ten drops of each of the tinctures in the drinking-water, — a little gum, and a little sweetening of glycerine.

Breeding-birds can be fed on rich food without the danger of evils resulting therefrom that birds not at work might incur. Birds which are in thin physical condition, so as to be enfeebled, or are, through carelessness, moulting, will not usually mate ; and in exceptionable cases, where they mate and hatch, it is seldom the young birds live. Only a manual examination — the actual taking of the bird in the hand — will disclose his real condition. Frequently the expression is heard, "My bird is too fat to sing ;" and it would seem to be the fact, since he looks so large, because the feathers stand out straight — are puffed up ; but such a bird is usually found to be a mere skeleton, and greatly in need of appetizing food and a change of diet. Feed such a skeleton cracker soaked in as much sweet milk as it

can absorb, and give twice a day as much egg chopped fine as will lay on a twenty-five-cent piece. Let the mated birds have the boiled eggs chopped fine, and a little cracker-dust mixed with it, fresh three or four times a day, plenty of apple or lettuce or chickweed, and an abundance of coarse gravel. Before each laying furnish pounded oyster-shells, or crushed old plastering. The German *summer* rape-seed, Sicily canary-seed, and the millet-seed, equal parts mixed, should be the regular diet: a small quantity of hemp-seed will also be beneficial.

When young birds are a week old they may be transferred to a new, clean nest, which should be the same style as the old one: if the nest is properly cared for, the birds will seldom be troubled with insects: but, should these pests appear, use the German insect-powder, following strictly the directions on the package.

When a bird is moulting out of season, it is because he has a cold. Follow the suggestions heretofore made for such cases.

MARCH — APRIL.

Fits claim many birds, that, if judiciously fed, would have lived many years in health. Some birds are naturally so weak as to be subject to the spasms of fainting, and in such a case the remedy is a sprinkling of cold water.

Another kind of fit has an apoplectic nature; and, besides the usual causes, it is often induced by hanging the bird in the hot sunshine. Many persons hang a cage close to a window in strong sunlight, where the heat is greatly augmented by the glass. It is certainly very desirable, and, indeed, necessary to health, that a bird should have sunlight; but it is cruel to hang a bird in a position where in half an hour he will drop to the bottom of the cage gasping for breath, or in a fit.

Whatever may cause fits, the Canary, or other small seed-eating birds subject to them, should have carefully regulated plain food, plenty of rape-seed, some millet-seed, very little canary, and no hemp, and, occasionally, to aid digestion, a drop or two of castor-oil.

When soft-bill birds are subject to fits, the same care must be exercised in regard to the diet. Use, if obtainable, only the dry prepared food, and mix with it an abundance of grated fresh carrot. Every third day stale bread soaked in milk may be given, and the other food withheld.

The claws of Canaries, and many other birds, especially Bullfinches, grow very long and hooking, and need to be cut. Hold the bird up to a strong light, and cut the claws with a sharp pair of scissors, avoiding hitting the vein in the claw.

The bill, or beak, may grow so long, that it is almost impossible for the bird to pick up his food. Usually only the upper mandible needs to be cut back, and should be left of natural length, and, of course, longer than the lower. After being cut with the scissors, the round edge may be scraped off with a knife; and the end of the bill should not be left blunt, but should be brought, by scraping, to such a point as it naturally would have.

For asthma in birds, a remedy used with great success is a small lump of carbonate of ammonia. Put a fresh piece in the clean drinking-water each morning. In three or four days' time a cure will be effected.

Pimples, or obstruction of the rump-gland. — This is a gland which forms part of the structural economy of every bird, and is intended for secreting the oily substance required to render the plumage supple, and impervious to wet. The bird presses this gland, which is situated just above the rump, with its bill; and the oil oozes out: if this is not done frequently, the opening is apt to get clogged; and, there being no vent for the increasing contents of the gland, it gets hard and inflamed. If you see your bird sitting about with its tail bent downwards, and often turning its head to peck at the hinder part, where the feathers will most likely appear ruffled, suspect that this is the case, and if, on examination, you find it so, rub the gland with some fresh butter and sugar mixed together, at the same time clearing and enlarging the aperture with a needle or sharp knife. Some persons cut off the gland altogether, but this is a bad plan; for, although it effects a cure, it deprives the bird of a useful organ, for want of which at the next moult he will probably die. Bechstein recommends a salve of litharge, white lead, and olive-oil, to remove the obstruction; and Tscheiner, another German naturalist, states that this evil may be remedied by puncturing the gland, compressing it frequently, bathing the bird with a syringe, and plucking out some of the tail-feathers: in the renewal of the feathers accumulated fat is absorbed, and the gland sufficiently relieved to resume its functions.

As the heat of summer approaches, every cage should be provided with an awning that may be easily put on when the bird has his daily sun-bath. Cage-awnings, for small round and square cages, are now manufactured in large quantities, and can be found in the shops. For the large cages, wires may be bent over the top from side to side, and the plain “duck” to be had at dry-goods stores may be stretched over them, and fastened with simple wire hooks. The awning should extend two inches or more out from the cage.

APRIL — MAY.

Nestling Canaries, as soon as they can feed themselves, should be put into flight-cages as large as can be conveniently used: six birds should have a cage not less than twenty inches long, and twelve birds should have a cage not less than thirty inches long. Not more than twelve song Canaries should be kept together, and even this number is more than many breeders permit in one cage. It is shown, that birds grow faster and stronger, keep in better feather, and learn to sing more sweetly, where not more than six are in one cage.

When you have reared Canaries of good shape and fine feather, the next point is, to cultivate their voices.

Canary-songs are not entailed: the son inherits little or no voice from the father, and sings his parent's song because he hears it only and no other. And while his vocal organs are very different in shape from those of Thrush or Nightingale, and his windpipe is so contracted in comparison, that he cannot, by any system of voice-building, utter notes that will comprise a song identical with theirs, still, let him in his youthful weeks hear the silvery trills and plaintive modulations of the Nightingale, the grand aspirations of the Lark, or the charming whistling of the Virginian Nightingale, and you may be sure of having, after three months of such instruction, a Canary with nearly all of the prized twenty odd notes.

His attempts to imitate these birds gradually enlarges his windpipe, and repeated efforts finally enable him to utter their notes.

While the English Nightingale and the English Lark are preferred as instructors, since of all birds they have the greatest range of notes, the scarcity of good songsters has brought the Virginian Nightingale, as master singer, into very general use.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, that he performs the duties of the position well. In a class of six male Canaries, selected at random, and placed under his tuition, four at least will show well-cultivated voices; and if the Canaries, during the months of instruction, are kept each in a cage by himself, every one will be a good singer.

The seed given young Canaries while they are learning their songs makes a great difference with the tones of voice.

If only the plain rape is given, the voice will be soft and sweet: and this will be the case if some millet-seed is mixed with the rape: but canary-seed makes the voice louder and harder; the larger the proportion of canary-seed given, the shriller the voice. A small quantity of hemp-seed may be crushed and given daily. After a bird's voice has been trained, and the style of song is fixed, he may be fed on the regular mixed seeds, one-third each of canary, rape, and millet.

Green stuff, like lettuce, chickweed, or apple, should be given young birds three or four times a week; and, of course, there should be an abundance of coarse gravel furnished, and the usual opportunities daily for water and sun baths. Young Mule-birds, if it is desired they should retain the characteristics of the father bird's song, should hear the song of the same kind of bird only.

Thus, Goldfinch Mules should hear only a Goldfinch, and Bobolink Mules should hear only a Bobolink's jingle. Young birds, in the flight-cage, may be healthy and strong, and occasionally take naps during the day; but generally they are lively, flying about a great deal. If a bird sits moping, with his feathers all puffed out, catch him; and if he is in thin condition, and there seems to be inflammation of the abdomen, it is certain his digestion is bad; either sour egg, or else stale green stuff, has been eaten. Drop two or three drops of castor-oil into his mouth, or remove the water-cup an hour or two, and return it with a goodly supply of cod-liver oil on the water's surface. Either remedy generally effects a cure.

Most diseases of young birds arise from indigestion, and inflammation of the bowels; and if the breeder watches for these diseases, and treats them promptly, he need have little fear of losses.

Careful attention to dieting, and keeping the invalids near the fire, will do as much as any thing to restore health. Heat is indispensable, and it is astonishing to what an extent sick birds are benefited by it.

When the young birds are about two months old, they commence the first moult, shedding only the body-feathers. The moulting is a natural process, and is not attended with any danger to the birds if reasonable care is given to them. During moulting they are, to a greater or less extent, deprived of a protecting covering, and, in consequence, should not be exposed to draughts: they ought also to have daily a little soft food — egg and cracker — with some cayenne pepper mixed in it.

MAY - JUNE.

Plenty of fresh air is as beneficial to the feathered tribes as to people; and those having regular bird-rooms, where twenty-five or more birds are kept, know how important it is that the ventilation be as perfect as possible. Good ventilation should be secured for five birds, or even one; but draughts should be carefully guarded against. At this season of the year a sort of frenzy seizes us to get out of doors, and roam in the fields; to throw ourselves on the ground beneath a tree, and "enjoy nature." We recline on the ground; and afterwards for the next forty-eight hours we enjoy nature too fully, as many of the most natural aches and pains seize us in consequence of the indiscretion. In the same way, when the first clear, warm spring days come, we hang the bird outside of the window, regardless of how hot the sun shines, or how chill the wind blows, and are surprised that on the next day the bird's plumage is all ruffled, and, afterwards, that he has a fit of sickness which, perhaps, terminates fatally.

Male Canaries, that have not been mated, are apt to act dull, and to sit stupidly on the perch, and refuse to eat much or to sing any. This is generally the case where only one bird is kept. If possible hang another singer near him, to cheer him up: change his location, giving him considerable sunshine; let him have, each day, some morsels of fresh green stuff, or a small portion of egg, and thus tempt his appetite. If these things fail to arouse his spirits, it is better to get a mate for him than to lose him. The pair may be mated, but it is not necessary to furnish a nest. Young Canaries or Mules may be kept tame by teaching them, when they commence to help themselves to food, to eat from the hand. It is a very simple matter then to teach them to draw up the food in a thimble, to feign death, to fly away and return to the finger, to climb the ladder of fingers, and to do other tricks of a similar nature. In the earlier lessons it will be necessary to appeal to the bird's want of food, but after he has learned a few tricks he will give close attention at any time. Birds under instruction of this kind learn more readily if kept where they do not see any other birds. Reward each step of progress in learning with one or two hemp-seeds.

Our native wild birds that live on seed usually require a mixture of two-thirds canary-seed and one third millet. This mixture is the proper food for Nonpareils, Bobolinks, Linnets, Indigo-birds, and Rose-breast Grosbeaks: the Yellow-bird, or Goldfinch, should have maw or poppy seed in addition to the other two seeds.

These wild birds, when first caged, should be kept in a quiet place, and watched to see that they find the seed and water dishes; as it sometimes happens they are so timid as to constantly flutter about, and, not finding seed or water, die of thirst or hunger.

For the Grosbeak, the proper cage should be eighteen to twenty-four inches long: for the other birds mentioned above, the cage should be twelve to twenty inches.

While all of these birds are very timid when first caught, after three or four days some commence to sing: and in four to six weeks any one of them will take food from the hand. They should hang seven or eight feet from the floor.

Young Mocking-birds should be carefully guarded against the ravages of the

red insects commonly called bird-vermin. Cover the cage at night with a white cloth, and if there are vermin they will be found on the cloth in the morning. Clean the cage, and dust the German insect-powder into the joints: and catch the bird and sprinkle the powder under his wings and around his neck. Two thorough applications are usually sufficient.

The food for nestling Mocking-birds is boiled egg and boiled potato mixed in the proportion of half an egg to a medium-sized potato. This will furnish enough for one bird one day. It should not be given all at once, but put in the cage fresh two or three times a day: otherwise it will get soiled or sour.

Spiders and grasshoppers may be given alive, and a few whortleberries may be furnished for dessert. After feeding the egg and potato for three or four weeks, a teaspoonful of the dry prepared food for Mocking-birds should be mixed with it: and the quantity of egg and potato and food can be increased as the bird seems to demand it. Later on, the grated, raw carrot and the prepared food can be given in place of the egg and potato. Young birds do not *require* ants' eggs, meal-worms, and berries; but these should be furnished in small quantities when the birds are four or five months old.

The Mocking-bird cage should be not less than twenty-two inches long, and one twenty-four or twenty-eight inches is better still. For other information on these birds, see the article on Mocking-birds.

JUNE — JULY.

Young birds commence to moult when six weeks old, and it continues for two months. It is a season of special danger to young birds moulting for the first time. The symptoms of the approaching moulting may be readily seen. The birds become sad and sleepy in appearance, and sit upon their perches or the bottoms of their cages, with their heads under their wings, for the greater portion of the day: while the floors of the cages are covered with small pin-feathers, which they shed during all the time until the new ones appear. They are apt to eat very sparingly, and only that description of food which they most prefer, and which should always be supplied to them. Boiled egg, both white and yolk, with bread-crumbs or cracker-dust mixed with it, should be daily given. Great care must be taken at this time to give them the richest kinds of food, such as hemp-seed and sponge-cake. One of the worst things that can happen to a Canary is, to be put at this season in a cold place, or where a draught can reach him. He should, so far as possible, be kept in an even, warm temperature, and be put every day in the sunlight for at least an hour. Should the moult prove uncommonly bad, give him daily a piece of sponge-cake soaked in sherry wine: this will greatly invigorate him. Every day or two, so long as he seems drooping, blow a little sherry wine over his feathers, and then hang him in the sunlight, or near the fire.

Coarse gravel is very beneficial in the moulting-season, and care should be taken to daily furnish an abundant supply.

Other seed-eating birds should be treated in the same manner as recommended for the Canary.

Mocking-birds, Thrushes, and other soft-bill birds, should also have the same

careful attention during the moulting-season. Each bird should be fed stronger than usual; as the shedding of feathers is an exhausting process, and attended with more or less debility. Raw lean beef scraped fine, and an extra supply of ants' eggs and meal-worms, will all be helps to a quick moult that will leave the bird in good order.

Young Canaries may now be taught their songs. Soon after they are able to feed themselves they begin to twitter; and, even at this early period, Bechstein says, the male may be distinguished from the female by the more connected character of his song. Then is the time to begin the course of musical instruction: the birds to be taught should be put into separate cages of small size, which should at first be covered with a linen cloth, and afterwards with some thicker substance, so as nearly to exclude the light; place them in a room by themselves, as remote as possible from all discordant and distracting sounds; let a short air be whistled or played to them on a flute, flageolet, or bird-organ, five or six times a day, and repeated on each occasion about that number of times. Especially in the morning and evening, and at feeding-time, should these lessons be given: from two to six months is the time required by the birds to learn the tune perfectly. The time required varies: some having better memories, and some being more docile and attentive than others. Should you wish your bird to acquire the strain of any other feathered performers, you must hang him in the room with them, and let him hear as little else as may be. A well-instructed Canary, Virginian Nightingale, Goldfinch, Sky or Wood Lark, may be the music-master. St. Andreasberg Canaries are, most frequently, taught to imitate the warbling of the Nightingale; and in Thuringia, as Bechstein tells us, "the preference is generally given to those birds as teachers, which, instead of a succession of noisy bursts, know how, with a silvery, sonorous voice, to descend regularly through all the notes of the octave, introducing, from time to time, a sound like a trumpet."

Bird-organs are used with great success; a young Mocking-bird or Canary quickly catching an air, and giving it just as expressed by the instrument. These organs are played by turning a crank, and usually have six or eight songs. The list comprises such pieces as "God save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," "Up in a Balloon," "The Campbells are coming," and waltzes, airs from operas, etc. The price of an organ is ten dollars. We properly box them, and deliver to any express company on receipt of the above amount. Young birds may also be taught to sing and whistle by receiving the daily lessons from the lips of any person who is a good whistler. During most of the time when the instructor is not whistling, his pupil should be kept covered in a quiet place, so his voice will be fresh and sweet, and not worn out by over-use.

JULY — AUGUST.

During the moulting-season, now close at hand, there are opportunities to so feed a bird as to entirely change the color of his plumage when he again gets into full feather. When feeding for color, the bird should be kept in an even temperature, warm enough so that he will moult quickly, seventy degrees being about right. The proper coloring-food is put up in tin cans, each can containing sufficient to color

one bird. The price per can is one dollar, or, if sent by mail, one dollar and ten cents. Full directions accompany each package. When using the coloring-food, very little seed should be fed: otherwise the food will not act.

Birds well fed become a deep salmon color, very showy; and this lasts for a year, until the next moulting-season, when the bird may again be fed in the same manner.

The food has less effect on green plumage, so only those having clear yellow or slightly mottled colors should be selected for feeding.

Insects breed rapidly on birds at this season, and a superabundance of them should be guarded against by thorough use of the German insect-powder. A white cloth thrown over the cage at dusk, and examined early in the morning, will reveal the true state of affairs in respect to such pests.

Parrots crave soft food now in addition to the regular feed of hemp-seed, rough rice, and cracked corn. Pilot-bread, soaked either in water or coffee, whichever the bird prefers, should be given in whatever quantity will be consumed. Young birds in particular require the soaked bread.

Bobolinks, Linnets, and other wild native birds, are generally overfed when kept caged. In a wild state, where the birds fly long distances, large quantities of food are eaten without harm resulting; but the same quantity eaten when a bird is caged, and has little exercise, usually results in an attack of epilepsy. All these birds require is the same amount of seed as is given a Canary, and in addition gravel, and green stuff daily, either lettuce, chickweed, or apple.

At the seashore birds should not hang out after four o'clock in the afternoon. If allowed to hang out later, or if hung where there are strong draughts of air, colds and bowel complaints ensue.

AUGUST—SEPTEMBER.

Canaries should have hard-boiled egg, and cracker, daily, now until the moulting-period is well passed. Many careful breeders continue such food for two weeks, at least, after the bird casts any feathers.

Bathing too frequently will cause birds to have cramps, and a third attack is sure to prove fatal. One bath a day, or a bath on alternate days, is frequently enough.

For cramps give a dose of sherry wine and water, five drops of each mixed.

When spiders are abundant, a crop should be gathered for a soft-bill bird: if the experiment has not been tried, one will be surprised at the increased amount of song each spider fed will impel your bird to utter. Three to five spiders a day are as many as one bird should eat.

Young Mocking-birds sometimes eat too heartily, and dangerous eases of surfeit and indigestion follow. In such cases five drops of oil carefully given will usually effect a cure. Then feed more sparingly; and the bird will grow faster, and make greater improvement in song, than when overfed.

Young Mocking-birds now commence to note some; and judicious feeding will cause almost a perceptible daily improvement in voice, plumage, and shape. If it is too much work to feed the dry prepared food mixed with boiled potato or raw

carrot, every day, give it at least every third day; for the moist food that is fully prepared for use is too heavy feed to give a young bird constantly. The moist food, too, should have carrot mixed with it.

The prepared dry food, or the moist food, is sent by mail, postage prepaid, for fifty cents.

Brown Thrushes, Cat-birds, Orioles, and all our long-bill or soft-bill native birds, eat this prepared food; though, when very young birds are first captured, they should have stale bread soaked in fresh milk, for a week or so. A dish of dry food mixed with boiled potato may be offered as soon as the bird is taken; and, when he eats this, discontinue the bread and milk. A newly captured bird is liable to beat against the bars, and either ruin the plumage for a whole season, or so injure the head as to make a recovery doubtful. Keep a new wild bird in a quiet place, where there is not too much light, or keep him covered quite closely, until he becomes somewhat accustomed to the cage.

The quality of seed is of the utmost importance at this season, when birds are shedding feathers, and require the first grade of food; and many of our readers who are travelling find it almost impossible to obtain good seed. Let every one remember, that any quantity up to four pounds can be sent by mail. We have regular packages of seeds of all kinds, either mixed or separate, which are sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of thirty, fifty, or eighty cents, according to the quantity desired. Only the best quality of fresh seeds is kept. The mixture of equal parts of Sicily canary, German summer rape, and millet seed, is especially recommended for Canaries.

Cayenne pepper may be fed with the egg or in the gravel, daily, to all birds during moulting, as a sort of tonic; and Parrots may have, once a week, the vegetable red peppers.

The African Finches and Japanese Nuns should be very carefully protected against draughts during the moulting-season. At night, as the temperature begins to fall below its summer range, the aviary-cage should be covered, and the danger from sudden changes guarded against. All of these small birds live many years if properly cared for; and such care comprises regular feeding and bathing, a daily allowance of clean gravel, and fresh chickweed or apple, and exclusion of draughts.

If it is intended to breed Finches, it is the wiser plan, generally, to separate the pair or pairs from other birds about the middle of September, and get them into fresh prime condition by extra care and attention, which can be especially given them when in these separate cages. Some breeders have good luck, even when all the Finches run together, as is stated in the article on "Finches and Nuns," but their "luck" comes, it would seem, from a wide experience.

The plumage of the Finches and Nuns, as well as of the Canaries and other birds that bathe in water, is greatly improved if a teaspoonful of sherry wine is stirred in the bathing-water. The plumage of any bird is greatly injured by keeping the bird in a brilliantly lighted room in the evening. A bird kept quiet in the dark, a part of the daytime, will usually have more glossy plumage.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER.

With the issue of this twelfth paper on the above subject, suggestions for the period of a full year will be given. But, though the suggestions have thus been given for each month of the year, the subject of food and care of cage-birds has been by no means exhausted. In the limited space allotted, we have treated as fully as possible the ordinary diseases to which cage-birds are liable, and have tried to give prominence to the old proverb of "An ounce of prevention," etc. Improper care, late hours, luxuries, dissipation. — these kill all animal-life, never once stopping to inquire whether that life be possessed by man or bird.

The prevention of disease is worthy of far greater praise than any possible display of skill can be that attempts to control the flame of fever kindled by sheer carelessness.

To prevent diseases in birds, use the best quality of seeds, clean fresh water for drinking or bathing, coarse, flinty gravel, cuttle-bone, and fresh green stuff. If these are supplemented by light, airy rooms, where the bird may have one or two hours of sunlight each day, and regular attention, your bird, if fairly well bred, will be subject to few diseases. While many diseases have been prescribed for under our present heading, special items will be found in the articles on Canaries, Parrots, Mocking-birds, and other birds.

The Pekin Nightingale is at times subject to indigestion. This attacks him suddenly, as it does other birds. He may be as well, and eat his breakfast as greedily, as ever in the early morning; but an hour later finds him in a corner of the cage with plumage ruffled, and an I'm-sure-I'm-going-to-die expression on his countenance. Three or four drops of sweet-oil, put in his bill, will quickly transform him into the long-jumping, sprightly bird of yesterday. In general, birds seem to be quite intelligent; but the songster from Pekin is as liable to eat a harmful quantity, and then suffer for it, as some people are. It is seldom the bird suffers from indigestion when fresh carrot is mixed with his food.

Long-breed Canaries, either Manchesters or those from Antwerp, should have such care as to be kept in prime order during the fall and early winter months. This is more essential in regard to the birds named; since they breed very early in the year, commencing six to eight weeks earlier than the short breeds. Their food should always include a small quantity of hemp-seed daily; and, from the middle of October to January, birds should have a quarter part of the yolk and white of a hard-boiled egg, mixed with a little cracker-dust, two or three times a week. After the first of January the quantity of egg may be increased, and given daily; and a thimbleful of hemp, or more if the bird seems to require it, should be offered in addition to the regular allowance of rape, canary, and millet seeds. Of course, it is understood a bird should have some green stuff at least as frequently as every other day.

Eagles, Vultures, Hawks, Owls, and other birds of prey, are not often kept as pet birds; but still we get many letters, during the year, regarding the proper food for them. Every bird of prey, caged, subsists on fresh raw beef or fish. The large birds will devour two pounds, or more, per day, and should be fed in the morning and at night. The Owls will eat only during the night. Owls and Storks are

fond of live mice. Clean, fresh drinking and bathing water should be given in abundance. Nestlings of any of the above birds may be reared on bread and milk, and meat in small quantities, chopped fine.

The cage in which a bird is confined should be adapted to the habits and disposition of its occupant. A Canary will appear very restless sometimes in a round cage, flying to the top, and stretching his head backwards until he drops to the bottom. This trick soon becomes a habit; the bird soon ceases to sing; and the time is occupied in nervous, aimless flutterings, that render the bird nearly worthless, and drive his owner to distraction. Usually, if such a bird is put into a cage of different pattern before the trick becomes a confirmed habit, he will be cured, and sing as well as ever.

SEEDS AND FOODS, RECIPES, DISEASES, MEDICINES.

The foods suitable for the different birds have been fully enumerated under the different subjects, but there are other varieties of birds which have not been treated on; and it is for the purpose of indicating the proper food for them, and for the purpose of referring more particularly to the best seeds, and mixtures of the foods, which have been heretofore mentioned, that the following article has been written.

The chief consideration, in deciding upon the proper food for the various species of cage-birds, is, to select that which most closely corresponds to their natural diet. In the case of trapped birds, the proper selection must be made with great care; for, if such birds are not sufficiently nourished, a considerable loss of life is sure to follow.

There are birds, it is true, which, as soon as taken from the trap, will eat without hesitation almost any thing that is given them: these include the hardier class of birds, among them the Mocking-bird, Thrush, Skylark, Chaffinch. Others, however, are more delicate, and at first, partly from grief, and partly from want of their natural fare, will eat nothing. It is a bad sign if such birds as are accounted delicate begin to eat greedily as soon as put into the cage: as it is thought to indicate an unnatural indifference at the loss of freedom, which can only proceed from disease. If, on the contrary, they sulkily hide themselves in a corner for some hours, there is little need to be anxious about them; as, when the sulky fit is allowed to wear off, they usually begin to eat in a natural manner. All birds may be classified generally into two divisions, the hard billed and the soft billed.

The first class consists of those birds which live on seeds, and the second those which live on soft foods and insects. The first class, such as Canaries, Goldfinches, Linnets, and Bullfinches, eat seeds only. The soft-billed class may be subdivided, and includes birds which eat seeds, soft food, and insects, as Larks of all kinds, Quails, Yellow-hammers, etc.; birds which eat soft food and insects, as Nightingales, Mocking-birds, Thrushes, Blackcaps, etc.; and birds which subsist on insects only, such as Wagtails, Blue-throated Warblers, and many of the varieties of very small soft-billed birds. These last are the most difficult to rear, and keep in health: and since, as a rule, their songs are not remarkable for length or pleasing notes, they by no means repay the trouble which must be expended in keeping them. Usually, however, when plenty of live insects are mixed with the Mocking-bird food, such birds may be kept in health for a considerable length of time.

In all classes of cage-birds, it is necessary to change the diet as often as possible, and at the same time to feed only plain fare, reserving the dainties for odd times, or when the health of the bird depends on them. The principal foods used in feeding the hard-billed class of birds are seeds, green food, and fruits.

The seeds used for all varieties of hard-billed birds are, canary, hemp, maw, or poppy, millet (domestic and French), plantain, rape, and sunflower seeds, Indian corn (whole and cracked), oats, and paddy, or unhusked rice. The Sicily canary-seed and the Spanish are the two best kinds: the Sicily is the smaller and richer seed. Never buy the short Dutch seed when either of the two former can be obtained. Canary-seed is a very rich, nourishing seed, and is used more than any other kind. Great care should be exercised in the selection of it; as from age, dirt, or damage in transport, it becomes injurious; and its use often proves fatal. See that the shell of the seed is shiny and firm; the interior of a kernel of good canary-seed should be white and hard; when a quantity of canary-seed is tossed in the air, no particles of dust should be seen coming from it; dust and small particles of foreign matter should be carefully sifted out of all seeds. Old canary-seed is known by the lustreless appearance of the shell, and the honeycombed interior, the work of small parasites. If such seed is fed, slow death is a sure result. It is, therefore, better to always examine the seed when purchasing, and, if possible, to buy of a bird-dealer; as he uses the utmost care, selecting only the best for his birds. The Sicily seed is recommended as the best; as it is richer, and more easily cracked.

Hemp-seed is the richest of all seeds, and is more universally used in a whole and a crushed state than any of the others. Its nutritious qualities are unsurpassed, and it is looked upon by all classes of seed-eating birds as a dainty. It should be fed sparingly at all times to the smaller seed-eating birds; but, in the case of the largest birds, it forms one of the principal mixtures. The hemp-seed is one of the largest of bird-seeds: and in good specimens the outer surface should be round and smooth, and the interior should be well filled and very sweet.

Maw, or poppy seed, is the smallest of the bird-seeds, and is easily recognized by the grayish-blue color. The best class of maw-seed should have a clear, bright color, and should have a fresh odor. The age of all classes of seeds may be detected by the odor: musty or foul-smelling seeds should be rejected at all times. Maw-seed forms the chief article of diet for such birds as the Goldfinch, Siskin, Crossbill, etc. It is very rich, and is used as a medicine or stimulant for nearly all the smaller birds: it also enters largely, as maw-meal, into mixtures of food for the soft-billed birds.

Millet-seeds consist of two kinds: the domestic, or smaller grade, is round and yellow: it is a very good seed to use in the mixtures for the small seed-eating birds. The French millet is a little larger than the domestic, perfectly round, and the best clear white. It is a handsome seed, and very rich. It is used principally for the small African birds, and smallest Paroquets.

Plantain-seed was formerly used as a medicine: it is but rarely called for at the present day.

Rape-seed is one of the principal seeds in use, and in Germany is almost wholly used as the main seed for Bullfinches and Canaries. It is, without doubt, one of the healthiest seeds which can be fed the majority of seed-eating birds. It is not so rich as some of the other seeds mentioned, but its health-giving properties are well known among bird-fanciers. The best grade is the German summer rape, which is the young seed grown in Germany: this kind is distinguished from the other and inferior grades by the peculiar dark reddish color, and the smaller size

as compared with them. The appearance of the best rape-seed should be clear and bright. The seed should be mild to the taste, and not withered in appearance. The cheaper grades of rape-seed work much harm among all kinds of birds: these grades are much darker and larger, and very bitter. Special care should be exercised when selecting rape-seed for trained Bullfinches and the best class of German Canaries.

Sunflower-seed is a black, flat, oval seed, and, although seldom used, makes a good addition and pleasant change when fed to the harder-billed seed-eating birds, such as all classes of Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Parrots.

Indian corn is used in many ways, and is fed boiled, and in a natural state whole or cracked, in the mixtures for the larger class of Parrots. It should be fed in addition to other seeds, as it is not of sufficient richness when given as the only article of diet.

Oats are usually fed the larger classes of soft-billed birds, such as Quails, Larks, etc., and is mixed with the food of many of the seed-eating classes.

Padda, or unhulled rice, as its name implies, is rice before the hulls are removed: it forms an excellent addition to the mixtures used for the hardest-billed birds. It should be fresh and clean: the light-colored, full seeds are the young seeds, and the only quality which should be fed.

Any of the above seeds are but rarely fed singly: they are usually given in mixtures, which forms a change for the birds, and at the same time avoids the danger of too rich or too plain feeding.

The best-known mixture is that usually given the common class of cage-birds, such as the Canary, Linnet, Chaffinch, and numerous other varieties, and consists of equal parts of canary, rape, and domestic millet seeds.

For Goldfinches, Siskins, Yellow-birds, Crossbills, the mixture should be equal parts of maw, canary, and hemp seeds.

For Bullfinches, plain rape-seed, and occasionally a few grains of hemp in addition.

For Cardinals, Grosbeaks, etc., equal parts of padda, hemp, cracked corn, and sunflower-seeds. Many persons use also some canary-seed.

Parrots' foods vary, and the variety of seeds used are numerous: the best mixture, if they can be accustomed to it, is, equal parts of hemp, padda, and cracked corn.

The small African Finches and Paroquets live principally on white French millet and plain canary-seeds.

All classes of birds like a change of food: and, when this is given in the form of fresh green food, the delight is doubled. Green food in its season should be given fresh and almost daily, and may consist of lettuce, water-cress, groundsel, or chickweed. Fruits may also be freely fed, and in the case of tropical birds this is almost a necessity: any ripe fresh fruit forms an agreeable change of diet.

Egg-mixture is found to be one of the chief articles of diet at the present day for all the common, smaller classes of seed-eating birds: it is especially useful in breeding and moulting seasons, and in times of sickness. The receipts used for mixing the egg and the other articles are numerous. One of the best is, To one whole grated hard-boiled egg, add one-half the amount of bread-crumbs or grated German

Zwieback, and sprinkle the mixture with small quantities of maw-seed, granulated sugar, and cayenne pepper.

The tonics, treats, and medicines used in cases where the seed-eating classes require them are as numerous as the varieties of birds themselves. It is necessary at times to administer these, but in many cases it is as much overdone as in the case of administering useless patent medicines to the human race. I have always found that birds are kept healthier by good plain food than by numberless daily doses of patent tonics and worthless mixtures. The following list of drugs should be kept in the bird-room, and they will cover about all the cases which require treatment: castor-oil, gum-arabic, glycerine, cod-liver oil, prepared chalk, nitrate of potash, dandelion-juice, paregoric, and laudanum.

Bird-tonics are made for the purpose of restoring the song of a bird; and it is claimed by many manufacturers of them, that they form a certain cure for any and all diseases to which the bird-race is subject: it is, of course, apparent, that the claim is sheer nonsense. They are, however, excellent stimulants in cases of weakening of the constitution, and a needed restorer after sicknesses. An excellent tonic is, To a wine-glass of water add fifteen grains of tincture of iron, ten grains of the compound tincture of gentian, and ten drops of glycerine. This is a good general tonic, and may be administered in any case of debility with usually good results.

Treats of various names, and song-restorers, are palatable compounds of crushed seeds and honey or sirup, and effect good results in some cases, but are usually looked upon in the light of dainties. Gunning's Tonic is commended.

A bird-treat, made of equal portions of crushed hemp, canary, rape, and maw seeds, plentifully sprinkled with cuttle-bone dust, and carefully kneaded with honey in order to unite the mass firmly, may be suspended by means of a wire in the cage.

Song-restorer is a preparation of crushed seeds, etc., and oftentimes will restore the voices of birds which have been silent for a long period. In cases where birds have always been accustomed to a change and variety of food, it is hardly necessary. It is compounded of powdered hemp, canary, and maw seeds, mixed with powdered cuttle-bone, rock-candy, and Zwieback, all in equal portions.

Various cures in the shape of simple powders are recommended for special diseases, such as asthma, cold, constipation, and diarrhoea. Asthma mixture consists of equal portions of cayenne pepper, crushed hemp, and lettuce-seeds, mixed with Zwieback and grated hard-boiled egg.

Cold or Moulting is treated in the same manner.

Constipation.—For this disease a mixture is compounded of crushed hemp, saffron, rape, and lettuce seeds in equal portions, mixed with grated hard-boiled egg.

Diarrhoea.—A good remedy for this is to mix equal parts of cayenne pepper, powdered chalk, pulverized charcoal, crushed hemp and maw seeds, and mix with grated hard-boiled egg.

Many more receipts could be compounded for the diseases of the smaller seed-eating birds: but, in cases which require stronger medicines, the remedies and treatment advised in the diseases on Canaries will apply to the smaller classes of hard-billed birds.

The outward sign of a healthy bird is, that he looks bright, and that not a feather is out of place, ruffled, or dirty. If the bird be "out of sorts," my advice is, to ferret out the probable cause, remove it if possible, and let nature, proper food, pure water, fresh air, and clean sand, do the rest. When a disease is first noticed, a few drops of castor-oil should be administered at once: this always proves an excellent, harmless remedy; as it cleanses the system, and fits the bird to receive proper foods. Parrots, or larger birds, which resent handling, may be given castor-oil by pouring just sufficient over the drinking-water to cover the surface, which will oblige them to take it with the water.

Egg-binding is the cause of many deaths in the aviary, but is easily overcome by the introduction, with a camel's-hair brush, of a drop of sweet-oil into the egg-passage.

Birds, when freshly imported in large numbers, frequently pull each other's feathers out, and, when large numbers are crammed together, become dirty, weak, or sickly. With proper care, a clean cage, good food, fresh water, and pure air, they recover in a very short time; but they should never be put into an aviary or cage with other birds before they are fully recovered, and able to take care of themselves. If feathers are broken, and the moulting-season be far off, one or two feathers may be carefully pulled out every other day, when nature will replace them at once. But, the process being painful to the bird, the operation ought never to be performed except by very experienced hands.

Parasites or insects are as often due to weak health as to uncleanness. A healthy bird, with sufficient opportunities to bathe, or dust itself in the sand, will keep itself quite free from vermin. As in the case of tonics and patent medicines, the ways of using the different kinds of insect-powder are numberless: pretty little air guns and bellows are filled with the powder, and the many attractive forms of putting it up make it far more salable than it is useful. The best powder to use is the German insect-powder; and the best method of using it is the old-fashioned way of catching the bird in one hand, and thoroughly dusting every portion of the body under the feathers with the other. The cage should be thoroughly cleansed, the top being unscrewed for this purpose: these precautions will stop the plague if care be taken at the same time to improve the bird's health by suitable and generous diet.

The soft-billed birds are a class distinguished from the hard billed by their inability to crack hard seeds: and although some of the hard-billed varieties are capable of living and thriving on the food given the soft-billed birds, and some of the soft billed are able to crack and live on the softer kinds of seed, they are notably separate classes. The two classes are distinguished from one another by the length and formation of the beak. The hard-billed class usually have short conical beaks: and the soft-bill class have, as a rule, long, slender beaks.

In captivity the methods of feeding, and mixtures compounded as foods for the soft-billed class, are very different: at the present time the chief food given this class of birds is called Mocking-bird food; and it has so far proved so much superior to any mixture which has been compounded, that, whenever it can be procured, it is universally used as the basis of feeding soft-billed birds.

There are two kinds of this food, — the moist and the dry. The moist food may

be used without any additional mixture ; but the dry, in order to be palatable, must be mixed with grated raw carrot, or hard-boiled egg and potato.

The common receipt for making moist Mocking-bird food is to mix in the following proportions : Eight quarts of maw-meal (which is pulverized maw-seed), four quarts of Zwieback, two pounds of boiled ox-heart, and four pounds of the best lard. All of the above materials should be fresh, and of the best quality. The ox-heart must be boiled for several hours, and, when sufficiently hard, should be pulverized in a coffee-mill. When the ingredients are ready, they should be thoroughly mixed.

The above mixture forms a plain food ; it may be made richer by the addition of one pint of ground ants' eggs, or the same amount of desiccated egg ; to it may also be added dried flies, grasshoppers, or any other prepared insects. The richer the food, the better for the bird ; and the necessity of giving daily rations of live insects is lessened.

Dry Mocking-bird food is prepared by mixing eight quarts of maw-meal, four quarts of Zwieback, two pounds of boiled ox-heart, and one quart crushed hemp-seed. This food may also be made richer in the same manner as the moist food. Before feeding the dry food, it must be thoroughly moistened with raw grated carrot.

Each kind of food has its class of supporters ; but, where the slight trouble of grating the carrot is not heeded, I should advise the feeding of the dry food.

These foods are usually sold by bird-dealers throughout the country. Every true bird-lover trusts only to home-made manufacture ; and as the many spurious and impure foods, which are sold at a cheaper rate than good foods can be manufactured, result in sad losses, sometimes it is better to manufacture the food at home, or to buy only the best qualities.

The above foods are used solely for birds which have grown accustomed to them through long confinement. At first this prepared food is mixed with boiled egg and potato until the bird seems to thrive on the food alone.

An excellent mixture on which to rear nestling soft-billed birds is, Equal parts of scraped raw beef, soaked bread, boiled potato, hard-boiled egg, and crushed hemp-seeds ; mix these together well, and form a paste. The food should be given in small pellets as often as the young birds call for it. As the birds grow older, gradually introduce the prepared food ; and in a short time it may be fed them without mixture.

Food for fresh-trapped soft-billed birds : Mix equal parts of scraped raw beef, grated hard-boiled egg, and bread-crumbs, and add a few scalded ants' eggs ; or three or four meal-worms may be daily given. As the birds become accustomed to confinement, introduce the prepared food, as advised for young birds.

An excellent substitute for the prepared food is the German paste for soft-billed birds : Three-quarters of a pound of pea-meal, a quarter of a pound of oatmeal, one ounce of moist sugar, one ounce of olive-oil, two ounces of honey, half a pint of well-crushed hemp-seed, and half a gill of maw-seed. The meal and sugar should be well rubbed in : then add the oil and honey, which has been first well mixed ; stir the whole together, so that there be no lumps ; then add the hemp and maw seed.

Change of diet for soft-billed birds should be fresh, ripe, soft fruits of any kind, green food such as lettuce, water-cress, or chickweed. The above, when not in season, may be replaced by dried currants, or ants' eggs which should be scalded before feeding, a piece of split fig, dried flies, grasshoppers, or spiders. Fine-chopped nuts of rich quality, such as walnuts, are very good. The above articles, or a number of them, should be kept in the bird-room: as they often prevent and cure disease. Meal-worms are a necessity with all of this class of birds.

Method of breeding meal-worms. An earthen jar or tin box should be used as a receptacle, with a covered top, which should be perforated to admit air. Half fill the jar with bran, oatmeal, flour, or Indian meal, and add a few pieces of old flannel or old shoe-leather. In this, four or five hundred meal-worms may be placed, and if allowed to remain for three months, being occasionally moistened with a cloth soaked in stale beer, will become beetles, which again lay eggs, and propagate the species with great rapidity.

Tropical soft-billed birds should have, as often as possible, fresh fruits such as bananas, oranges, figs, grapes, etc.

The remarks on the diseases of the seed-eating class of birds apply to the soft-billed birds. An excellent stimulant, or tonic, for the larger birds, in case of sudden sickness, is, to a wineglass of water add a teaspoonful of sherry wine: in severe cases brandy may be substituted for the wine. Or use Gunning's Tonic.

Cramps in the legs and feet often occur among this class of birds, owing to rich food, and may be readily cured by filling the draw-slide of the cage with hot sand; and, when the invalid has recovered, bathe the legs and feet with warm brandy. A simple enre for hoarseness is, to dip some fresh bread in honey, or dissolved rock-candy.

A delicacy, when birds are recovering from weakness, is, to mix scalded ants' eggs, and sponge-cake soaked in sherry wine, and plentifully sprinkle it with cayenne pepper.

Cough-mixture for birds, when suffering from severe colds: To a wineglassful of water add twenty drops of paregoric, a teaspoonful of glycerine, and a lump of rock-candy.

TWENTY SONGSTERS COMPARED.

TWENTY SONG-BIRDS.	VOICE.					ATTRACTIVE QUALITIES.				
	Compass.	Execution.	Plainness.	Mellowness of Tone.	Sprightliness.	Beauty of Plumage.	Hardness.	Size.	Elegant Shape.	Intelligence.
English Nightingale	10	10	10	9	8	5	4	4	6	7
Blackcap	8	8	7	7	6	4	4	3	5	6
Skylark	9	9	5	5	9	4	7	5	4	6
Thrush	8	7	7	7	6	5	8	8	7	7
Blackbird	7	5	5	8	5	6	8	9	8	7
English Starling	3	2	2	2	5	5	9	7	5	9
English Robin	4	5	4	4	5	6	4	3	4	6
Troopial	5	8	4	8	8	8	8	8	7	9
Pekin Nightingale	5	8	4	5	7	7	9	4	6	6
Brazilian Cardinal	4	5	4	5	6	7	6	6	6	5
Mocking-bird	10	10	9	9	10	5	8	8	9	8
Virginia Cardinal	7	7	5	6	7	9	7	7	7	5
Brown Thrasher	8	7	5	5	6	6	8	9	8	6
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	5	3	5	6	7	7	6	5	4
Bobolink	5	5	4	4	9	6	9	5	5	7
Baltimore Oriole	5	4	4	4	6	7	5	5	5	8
Cat-bird	6	5	7	8	6	4	5	6	6	6
American Robin	7	7	4	6	6	5	8	7	6	6
Blue Robin	4	4	5	7	5	8	5	5	5	4
Scarlet Tanager	3	2	2	2	3	10	4	5	6	4

This table is arranged with reference to a scale of a hundred points. While, in all probability, no one would agree with me in regard to a large part of these figures, not a unit has been written without most careful consideration; and the whole table has had several thorough revisions, so that, as more names were added to the list, each bird should be given just the total number of points that are justly his, when he is compared with all the others.

This table is given, like all the rest, rather as a guide to intending purchasers who are not thoroughly posted on birds, than as an "exact" authority.

ABOUT BIRDS.

TWO KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING.

No matter how carefully the builder may plan a house, no matter with what infinitude of pains its every detail may be elaborated, no matter how perfect it may be to its present owner, just let it change hands, and you will see some radical alterations. "Birds in their little nests agree," says the poet; but in the construction of their little nests they have decided opinions of their own. In the spring of 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Phœbe-bird had a nest very much to their liking on a ledge under the eaves of a barn. Every thing was just right. — big enough, and no waste room; sufficiently protected, yet good ventilation. The old birds were happy, and the young hearty. As soon as the latter reached maturity, and were "brought out," the nest was deserted for the season; and it attracted the attention of a young pair of Cliff, or Eaves, Swallows, who had contracted a hasty marriage late in the season, and were consequently in immediate need of a home in order to get their family out before cold weather.

"Really," said Mrs. Swallow disdainfully, "the plebeian character of the former occupants is painfully manifest. I'll never parade my housekeeping to the gaze of the public in this open manner. And, more than that, my children would die a dozen deaths if I should thus recklessly expose them to every wind that blows; and they would fall out, too, and be killed every blessed day. How some folks can bring up their children as if they were so many pigs and calves is more than I can comprehend."

They set to work instantler; and presto! in a couple of days the whole nest was arched over, with a tubular entrance on one side. All was snug and cosy, — a regular orthodox Cliff Swallow's nest. "How much more aesthetic that looks!" remarked Mrs. S.

Almost the first warm day in the spring of 1882, I heard the ever-welcome call of the Phœbe; and remembering the above incidents, and knowing the predilections of that bird for its old nest, I took the trouble to look at it. The arched entrance was destroyed, the dome was gone, and nothing but a mud rim distinguished it from an ordinary Phœbe-bird's nest. The old owners had taken possession.

A BOSTON BOY.

A nice little boy, some three years old, came to the city lately. Frank is one of those bright, healthy, fearless children who attracts you at sight. The other even-

ing his aunt took him to a friend's house to call: and, as they entered the well-filled parlor, a Parrot was screaming discordantly in his cage. Frank asked what Boo-boo (his name for birds) was making such a noise for. His aunt replied, "It was his way of singing." — "That ain't singing," said Frank. "I will go show him." So he marched alone down the rooms, and stood before the cage with his hands clasped behind his back. "Here, old fellow, you don't know how to sing. I'll tell you how!" and then he sang to the Parrot, in a sweet, clear voice, some of the little childish songs his mother had taught him. The room was hushed, every one being taken by surprise. The Parrot listened quite civilly till Frank had finished, and then cocking his head on one side, and giving the boy a knowing look, answered, "Ha, ha! Don't you wish you could? Don't you wish you could?"

THE GIANT AND THE DWARF.

I stood somewhat in awe of the Japanese Robin myself, so it did not surprise me that his presence brought consternation into the aviary. I finally decided to partition off a space for him, where his rapid, flashing movements could have full play, and do no harm. The weather was very cold, and two out of three of my tiny African Finches died. They had been in the habit of hopping over one another's backs, each desiring to be cuddled between the other two: and I wondered how the remaining one could possibly survive alone. He was a fine singer, and I dreaded to lose him. Before I had decided on any plan of action, he decided on one for himself, which looked like nothing less than suicide. The Finches had always been in the habit of going out through the wires of the aviary at their own pleasure; and now this little fellow, ignoring all his companions in the large cage, left it, and went in the compartment of the fierce, wild-mannered Japanese Robin. I looked to see the long red beak open, and slay the Finch at a blow; but, like a little child who sometimes fearlessly and successfully approaches an apparent ruffian, the Strawberry Finch's instinct proved correct. The Robin was immensely astonished at the advent of his visitor, whom, by the way, he had never before seen, and showed it, favoring the intruder with a broad stare from his gold-rimmed eyes: but the Finch, nothing daunted by some savage-sounding snaps of the red beak, followed the great bird, flying airily across the space between the perches which the Robin cleared at a bound, until the latter stopped for rest. Then the new-comer sidled up to him, and was not repulsed. He remained unmolested through the day, and seemed quite content: so his effects, consisting of a cup of millet, were taken from his old home, and placed in the Robin's cage. The latter seemed to consider the seed a good species, for he swallowed it with long, sidewise sweeps of his bill: and we never saw that the exchange of food harmed either bird. This was the beginning of a state of things so amusing as to draw many wondering visitors. From tolerating the Finch's presence, the Robin grew so evidently attached to him, that it would have been cruel to separate them. Each morning the Finch, who was not so tall as the Robin's legs, dressed down his companion's every feather, the giant squatting close to the perch while the dwarf stood on tiptoe; and it was comical to see the Robin turn his head and neck in every direction, the better to accommodate his valet. When at last, his own toilet finished, he endeavored to return the compli-

ment, it was difficult to believe that the Finch would not be killed by the heavy, mallet-like blows that descended on his small cranium from the Robin's beak. That the victim enjoyed it, there was no doubt: although his delicate feathers would sometimes come out, leaving little bare spots, that certainly interfered with his beauty, although apparently not with his health: for more frequently than ever he lifted his small, disfigured head, and poured forth a song quite disproportionate to his tiny body. Motive is every thing, and the Robin always meant to be kind. On a specially cold day, when the tropical mite at his side still shivered, he would spread one wing entirely over him, and sit thus, patiently sheltering his little companion from the cold; and when, at last, I parted with the aviary, the loss most keenly felt was that of the piquant couple, the giant and the dwarf.

BIRD-MYTHS.

About birds many interesting stories are told in Rolland's "Fauve Populaire de la France." The Owl has everywhere acquired an evil reputation, for which many legends account. Thus it is said, that, when the Wren had brought down fire from heaven, the grateful birds, with one exception, contributed a feather apiece to replace its scorched plumage. Only the Owl refused to do as the others did, saying that it would require all its feathers during the approaching winter: on which account it was condemned to eternal seclusion during the warm day, and to perpetual suffering from cold during the night. This is the real reason why "the Owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold" on St. Agnes's Eve, and why the other birds pester it if it makes its appearance in sunshine. It may be true, we may observe, that omelet made of Owl's eggs is a cure for drunkenness. But it is false etymology to connect the Owl's name of *Chat-huant* with its supposed likeness to "*un chat qui hue*." The name is really a corruption of its old designations of *Chavan*, *caran cathouant*. Equally incorrect is the explanation of its name of *Effraie* as meaning *erlle qui effraie*. The term is a corruption of the word *fresaie*, which is connected with the Latin *presaga*, the predictor of misfortune. The Woodpecker is another bird which has fared ill in popular fiction. It is supposed to have been the only bird which refused to help when the water-courses of the earth were being made. As it would not join in digging the ground at that time, it was condemned to dig into wood forever, and to be eternally prevented from drinking water except such raindrops as it can catch in its bill. That is why it usually maintains a vertical position, and frequently utters a plaintive cry of *pluie-pluie*. The Kingfisher's blue coat and rosy waistcoat, and its habit of flying swiftly along rivers, are accounted for by the following tale: When Noah sent forth the Dove from the ark, he sent out the Kingfisher also, knowing it to be a bird familiar with the water. It flew up into the air so high, that the sky turned its back blue, and the sun scorched the lower part of its body, which became red. By the time it returned, the earth had begun to appear, but the ark had vanished. Since that time it has been ever looking for its lost home, seeking it with plaintive cries along the rivers, where it thinks it may possibly find it.

The Nightingale's habit of singing at night, and the imaginary sadness of its song, are accounted for by a legend to the effect that in ancient days the Nightin-

gale and blind-worm had only one eye apiece. The bird borrowed the reptile's eye, in order to go with two eyes to a feast, and afterwards refused to restore it. The blind-worm vowed vengeance upon its perfidious friend. Consequently the Nightingale is afraid to go to sleep at night, lest the blind-worm should attack it during its slumber. And, in order to keep itself awake, it sings, resting its breast against a thorn, the pain caused by which renders its singing sad.

The Blackbird was originally, it seems, completely white, its bill included. But it offended the Prince of Riches one day by taking up in its beak some of the gold-dust it found in his palace without previously asking his permission. The Prince exhaled his wrath against the bird in fire and smoke, and was on the point of putting it to death, when it pleaded so piteously for its life that he forgave it. But the fire and smoke gave to its plumage the sombre hue from which it derives its present name, and the gold-dust it stole has given to its beak a yellow tinge.

It is probably the blackness of the Crow's coat which has given rise to the idea that bad priests turn into crows after death.

A Wren built her nest in a box on a New-Jersey farm. The occupants of the farmhouse saw the mother teach her young to sing. She sat in front of them, and sang her whole song very distinctly. One of the young attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, its voice broke; and it lost the tune. The mother immediately recommenced where the young one had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where it had ceased before, and continuing the song as long as it was able; and, when the note was again lost, the mother began anew where it stopped, and completed it. Then the young one resumed the tune, and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes a second time with great precision, and a second of the young attempted to follow her. The Wren pursued the same course with this one as with the first, and so with the third and fourth. This was repeated day after day, and several times a day, until each of the young birds became a perfect songster.

In the Bullfinch article a marked difference in birds as pupils is mentioned. There is nothing strange to us in this, for it accords with what we find in nature; but it is strongly at variance with the theories of bird-life which were handed down to us from former generations. The books from which I took my first lessons in natural history and natural theology combined, — and they were very respectable books. — taught that all birds and beasts were governed by something called instinct, which was a perfect guide for the limited sphere of activity belonging to the lower orders of creation, but constituted them incapable of education or improvement.

In illustration of this, we were told that the young bird was capable of building a suitable nest without being taught, but that birds always build their nests in the same way, and never made improvements. On the same principle, of course each species of birds was supposed to have its own song, and never to improve in singing. That such beliefs could have been handed down from generation to generation, shows how little real observation of facts there was in times when such teachings were correct. We can now see for ourselves that birds do make improve-

ments in nest-building, showing judgment about it, and taking advantage of circumstances, and that, among individuals of the same species, some are far more skilful than others.

There are also individual differences in song, and more or less capacity for improvement in singing with many of our wild birds. Of course the greatest readiness in learning, as well as the greatest difference in individual characteristics, is noticed in the case of those birds which have naturally the largest range in their singing. Thus the Brown Thrush, with its varied original gifts, is ready at learning new things, and presents a variety of attainments and talents as between individuals, which is not found in the little chirping birds whose song is a single note. Differences of personal character are easily seen among Robins. A pair which occupied a tree near my door many years are remarkable for good temper, although they have occasional tiffs. The male is a good provider, but does not seem to think much of singing. He does it very well when he tries, but seems to think, that for an old married man, whose place in life is secure, much effort in that line is useless.

Another couple, farther away, are forever quarrelling and scolding, — a standing contradiction to the saying of Dr. Watts, which so many generations of children have learned as a kind of gospel: —

“Birds in their little nests agree.”

This is not generally true of Robins, who are apt to be unamiable, as they are certain to be voracious, and somewhat coarse in their tastes. The individual characteristics are quite noticeable in their singing.

We read in “Solomon’s Song,” that the “time of the singing of birds has come;” so that we have reason to suppose that birds sang in the ancient days, and that people were aware of it; but, in general, the literature of the poet does not indicate any deep interest in birds, or any close observation of them on the part of most people.

This neglect was characteristic in respect to all departments of nature which promised no immediate return of a useful kind.

The progress of natural science in our own day seems to have grown out of a deeper interest in nature on the part of the masses, — an interest which looks more closely at all the common facts of life, — and so has given a new direction to the studies of scholars. With many, no doubt, it is only a fashion; but it is certainly a good fashion, and one which we shall do well to encourage.

In the winter of 1878 I spent some months in London, at the Midland Grand Hotel. In the office of the proprietor hung a large cage containing a beautiful bird called the Ring Minor. He was something like a Raven in form, but more slender and elegant. His plumage was of the most glossy black, with two spots of brilliant orange upon the sides of the neck. If we stopped to speak to him as we went through, he always replied in the most distinct tone, “Who are *you?* who are you? who are you?” The by-standers would, of course, laugh, when he would join in with a hearty “Ha, ha, ha!” If any one coughed, he would instantly have a fit of coughing, always closing with “*Poor dear!*” in the most mournful tone. He had once belonged to a lady who died of consumption, and whose nurse had been in the habit of exclaiming “*Poor dear!*” whenever the invalid had a coughing-

spell. The effect was very comical; and, when we laughed at his mournful tone, he would join in the hearty ha, ha! in such a wicked way that he seemed almost like an evil spirit.

Then, if any one said, "Johnny, this is *Sunday*: you should not laugh so," he would strike into a Psalm-tune, and actually sing or intone two lines perfectly.

Of course, he was an unfailing source of amusement to the guests of the hotel; and we seldom passed through the office, where he hung, without an interview. He would often call out, "Nobody speaks to poor Johnny!" an appeal that we could not resist.

I am sorry to be compelled to say that this wonderful bird is no longer living. He took a severe cold during a hard winter, and died, to the great regret of his owner, and all who had made his acquaintance.

Some species of the cuttle-fish, of which we keep samples of the smaller kinds for our birds to pick at, are constructed of strange parts, not the least wonderful of which is the ink-bag. Connected on the one hand with the digestive system, and on the other with the more purely glandular structures of the body, is the organ known familiarly as the "ink-bag" of these animals. The cuttle-fishes are well known to utilize the secretion of this sac as a means of defence, and for enabling them to escape from their enemies. Discharging the inky fluid through the "funnel," into which the duct of the ink-sac opens, it rapidly diffuses itself through the water, and enables the animal to escape under a literal cloak of darkness. The force of the simile under which an over-productive writer is likened to a cuttle-fish may be understood and appreciated when the physiology of the ink-sac is investigated. It is this feature of cuttle-fish organization which Oppian describes when he informs us that —

"Th' endangered cuttle thus evades his fears,
And native hoards of fluid safely wears;
A pitchy ink peculiar glands supply,
Whose shades the sharpest beam of light defy:
Pursued, he bids the sable fountains flow,
And, wrapt in clouds, eludes th' impending foe."

The exact nature and relationship of this ink-sac to the other organs of the cuttle-fish have long been disputed. According to one authority, the ink-bag represented the gall-bladder; because in the octopus it is embedded in the liver. From another point of view, it was declared to represent an intestinal gland; while a third opinion maintained its entirely special nature. The ink-sac is now known to be developed as an offshoot from the digestive tube; and, taking development as the one infallible criterion and test of the nature of living structures, we may conclude that it represents a large specialized part of the digestive tract, and an organ which, unrepresented entirely in the oldest cuttle-fishes, has been developed in obedience to the demands and exigencies of the later growths of the race.

CUSTOMER. — "What do yer ax for the broord-faced Turkey there, the feller wid de big eyes?"

MARKETMAN. — "That is not a Turkey, madame: that's an Owl."

CUSTOMER. — “Oh, go way wid yer! What’s the price? I don’t care how ould he is, — sure he’s for the bourders.”

THE CROW OF CEYLON.

The following fact will prove the existence of a combined intelligence in creatures, which, I have reason to believe, has been hitherto unnoticed by naturalists as existing amongst the feathered creation. The accuracy of the anecdote may be vouched for:—

“In the Island of Ceylon there is to be found a very cunning and sensible Crow, somewhat smaller than our own native one, having a glossy back, and altogether rather an engaging, pretty bird. Now, in the yard of the governor of Ceylon, a dog was one day amusing himself by gnawing a bone, the scraps of meat upon which attracted the attention of one of these Crows. It alighted on the ground, hopping round the dog and the bone, and evidently waited for an opportunity of seizing the latter. The dog, however, was on his guard, and by certain growls, and probably angry looks, which the bird understood no doubt, protected his property. The Crow was too cunning and too hungry to be baffled. He flew away, but soon returned with a companion. They hopped up to the dog, when the fresh arrival watched his opportunity, and gave a sudden pull on the dog’s tail. Not being used to such an insult, he suddenly turned round, in order to see who had taken the liberty with him. The bone was for a moment left unprotected, and was immediately seized by the first cunning Crow, who flew away with it, joined by his companion; and they doubtless had a merry feast over it.”

CONSIDERATE.

MISTRESS (*on coming home from the seaside*). — “Why, Jane! what’s become of the Bullfinch?”

JANE. — “Well, you see, m’m, it didn’t say much, and looked droopin’ like: so cook put it out of its misery, an’ I ’ad it stuffed for my ’at.”

“Among the pets kept by a family on Augustus Street are an English Blackcap and a Harz-mountain Canary, the latter being at present troubled with a sore foot. Yesterday the cages were hung near each other, when the English bird closely eyed the German for some time as it went limping about the cage, until finally, holding up one of its feet, the Briton went hopping on the other across its own cage in imitation of its unfortunate neighbor.” — *Evening Auburnian, Auburn, N. Y.*

THE SONG OF BIRDS.

What is called the song of birds is, in all cases, expressive either of love or happiness. Thus, the Nightingale sings only during the pairing season and the periods of incubation, and is silent as soon as compelled to feed its young; while, on the contrary, the Starling, the Bullfinch, and the Canary, sing throughout the year except when dejected by moulting. It seems, in general, to be a prerogative

of the males, by which they either invite or seek to retain the affections of the females. There are, indeed, a few species, — the Redbreast, Lark, Canary, etc., — the females of which, especially if kept by themselves, manifest the capability of uttering a few notes like those of the male; but in general they only listen to the song of the males, in order to show their preference for the most accomplished singer. In a cage of Canaries, the liveliest female always pairs with the best singer; and a female Chaffinch, when wild, will choose, out of a hundred males, the mate whose song is most pleasing to her.

THE CANARY'S LITTLE FRIEND.

A very fine Canary-bird is owned by a gentleman in Nevada County, Cal. Recently unusual quantities of food disappeared from its cage. One day the gentleman chanced to look in the cage; and there, snugly stowed away in one of the seed-boxes, was a mouse as fat as butter. Upon attempting to remove the mouse, the Canary made a chivalrous fight for the little animal. A singular fact is, that, while the mouse was in the cage, the bird kept up a constant singing all day; but, since the mouse has been removed, the bird has refused to warble.

In discussing an American Robin Redbreast, a pure white one with pink eyes, an Albino, a lady remarked, "Oh, yes! he's a snow-white Alpino from the Alps."

The labels on one maker's patent medicines for birds contains directions and commendations which do *not* include the statement, "This will restore a bird to health and song." The maker's sanity is questioned.

Can any one tell us why it is that ignorant and educated people alike, in speaking to a Parrot, invariably say, "Polly wants a cracker?"

A great many people talk about a bird's foliage.

Some one wants to know "how doves and turtles are cross-bred to produce the turtle-dove?"

It has been suggested, that if our Mother Eve could have shopped each morning, inspecting "bargains" in fancy satins and velvet brocades, and only a few hundreds of the thousands of styles of hats, bonnets, and turbans, and devoted the rest of the day to the care of a pug-dog, three pairs of German Canaries, and two Parrots, we never should have heard of that seductive snake and the antique apple.

A small boy, a sort of animated interrogation-point, was overheard asking his mamma "if those big Canary-birds grew from those little canary-seeds?"

It is not always safe to guess at remedies for sick birds. A certain dealer puts up the following "bird-cures." Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive are powders; No. 6 is an ointment: —

No. 1 For Diarrhœa.

No. 4 For Cold or Moulting.

No. 2 For Constipation.

No. 5 For Asthma, or Loss of Voice.

No. 3 For Debility.

No. 6 For Sore Feet.

A bird-owner had all these; but, as his bird had sprained a leg, none of them seemed to be just what was needed: he thought that about No. 9 would be correct; 6 and 3 added make 9; so he added cure 3 to cure 6, forced the compound down the invalid's throat for two hours, from 6 to 8 p.m., and spent the night trying to construct a suitable epitaph.

THE BIRD-MARKET.

SEPTEMBER—NOVEMBER.

THE axiom that "demand regulates supply" does not obtain in the bird-market, since one season's stock is always exhausted long before the next season's stock is in a condition of feather and voice suitable to sell. Few of the wild birds of Europe can be caught until they collect in flocks near the villages to find food, which is in latter November and December when snow falls. Buyers can find in the shops now the Harz-mountain German Canaries, getting into fair song, and young, of a suitable age to tame. In colors there are mealies, yellows,—not deep yellow,—mottled, and some clear greens. Top-knot birds are rather scarce. The prices range from \$2.50 to \$4, according to song.

The St. Andreasbergs are imported in October and later new, and are then in fair song. It can be stated, that, even when not in full song, their notes develop fully as well in the house as in the shops. They range in price from \$4 to \$5 and \$6, and some with specially fancy notes at even higher figures.

The Red or Cayenne-fed Canaries are imported about Nov. 15, but in rather small lots, which are disposed of quickly; so the better plan for an intending purchaser is, to order before the birds arrive, and thus secure for himself an early choice. One is thus insured a handsome bird and fine songster. The prices are usually \$10, \$15, to \$20.

The Deep-gold Norwich Canaries, handsome, large, strong birds, are imported then. Singers sell for \$3, \$5, and \$8; females, \$2 to \$3.50.

The Manchester long and large Cobby or Crested Canaries, and the long Scotch bow-shape Canaries, arrive with the above, and sell for \$12, \$15, and \$20 per pair.

The Blackcaps are here in force, and meet with the usual quick sales at \$4 to \$7, the average price being about \$5.

The Australian Paroquets, and Red-face Paroquets, or Love-birds, find steady sales at from \$7 to \$8 and \$10 per pair.

The small birds, African Finches and Japanese Nuns, are arriving in small lots from Antwerp: of late years no large lots have arrived direct from Africa or Japan. These range from \$4 to \$6 per pair.

Parrots of all kinds should be in abundance now, but they are scarce. Young African Grays and Mexican Double Yellow-heads command \$15 to \$20. Half Yellow-heads and Blue-fronts, \$8 to \$15. Talkers of the first two varieties, that speak plainly fifteen to twenty-five words, sell for \$50 to \$100; while those that whistle or sing, as well as talk, command from \$150 to \$500.

OCTOBER — DECEMBER.

As the season advances, the bird-market presents, not only a more varied supply, but every bird is in better condition of feather: the song is now full, and the odd notes of the birds are fixed.

In Canaries, every kind in abundance crowd the shelves; and the din of a combination of fifteen hundred voices can be heard away outside of "the market-place."

Here are the regular short Germans, sturdy and bright, in constant motion, hopping, hopping, hopping, so that one gazing steadily for a few moments easily imagines he has stepped off the world, and is seeing it revolve. How these little fellows do stretch their throats, and sing! Clatter, clatter, racket, din! it is unendurable: we must retire to the sidewalk, regain consciousness, and take another look. The Germans are labelled \$2.50 and \$3 each.

Near these are the famous Canaries from St. Andreasberg; but their soft, mellow notes and silvery trills are lost in the maze of sound. Occasionally, when for an instant the rest are comparatively silent, their songs are heard full and clear, now rolling out long trills, then sinking into the softest cadences, and ending sometimes with the bell chime-notes, at others with the scale-song. The grade called St. Andreasberg sell for \$4 and \$5; and the grade named "Campanini" sell for \$6, \$8, and \$10, and occasionally even \$15.

In strong contrast with their light or mottled colors is the deep, shiny, golden plumage of the Norwich Canaries. Here are the English birds in all the glory of fancy colors: the Gold Norwich; the handsome long Manchesters with most imposing crests; the "Scotch Fancy," very long and very crooked, just the shape of a semicircle; and, above all, the Golden-spangled Lizard Canaries in their gorgeous suits of green and gold. The Norwich males are free, strong singers, and sing as some people work, doing about three full days' work in a morning, and the rest of a month's work in the afternoon. These Norwich are a busy sort of singers, and seem to begrudge the time that must be taken for eating, pluming, and sleeping. Their prices range, according to color, style, and song, from \$3 to \$8 and \$10 each. The females sell from \$2 to \$4.

The long Manchesters are sold usually in pairs for breeding at about \$12 to \$15, though some extra pair may fetch \$20.

The Lizards are the smallest of all the English-bred birds, being about the length of the short German Canaries, and not so thick: the males have sweet and varied songs, every note seeming to be rounded off, and carefully toned down. They are bred with great care; and they certainly impress us as having rather a limited ability for song, but, — if the expression is here admissible, — that limited ability cultivated to the highest degree. One point is certain, — their plumage is elegant: and, with many persons, fine feathers, like charity, cover a multitude of failings. The males sell for \$8, \$10, and \$12; the females for \$4 and \$5.

The Scotch Fancy are sold for breeding purposes, and range from \$12 to \$20 a pair.

Imported Goldfinch Mules — some very handsome, nearly clear-white birds.

with the mingled songs of the Canary and Goldfinch — can be seen now : these cost in England £2 and £3 sterling, and command here \$15 to \$20 each.

Goldfinches from England and Thuringia are here, and in brightest colors and sprightly song : they range from \$2 to \$4.

Piping Bullfinches are perhaps the most delightful of any cage-birds. The first arrival is generally about Nov. 15. Generally they pipe German airs, and choruses from operas, which are very delightful ; but regular buyers desire new songs, and some lots are imported to supply that demand. Most of the new songs piped are English pieces. The birds that pipe one song sell for \$20 to \$30 ; those that pipe two songs or more, sell for \$25 to \$50 : while birds that trill when piping, or that execute some particularly fine air, command \$75, or even more.

Chatfinches, Siskins, untrained Bullfinches, African Love-birds, and Australian Paroquets, are abundant.

Thrushes, Blackbirds, and Starlings are arriving quite freely : the first two sell for \$6, \$8, \$10, and \$12 : the Starling for \$5 to \$10.

Talking Parrots, both African Gray and Mexican Double Yellow-head, can be had at figures ranging from \$50 to \$100 and \$150. Some bird of extraordinary gift of speech — a Ciceronian Parrot — may sell as high as \$500.

NOVEMBER — JANUARY.

Thousands — yes, hundreds of thousands — of Canaries were bred in Germany, the great breeding-place, this last season : and every Bremen and Hamburg steamer, on which space can be had, has its myriads of birds crowded in with other steerage passengers. Never before was such a flood of bird-immigration poured into any country. Whoever can scrape together a few *thalers* buys his “heckers” of birds, of the cheapest grade, dons his wardrobe of two pairs of pants and four shirts, and starts for America, where he can “sell a poor bird better as a gute von.” Landing here, he joins his lot with the crowd who make regular trips to the larger places along the rail-lines with birds that are unsalable in New York at retail. In every large importation some birds arrive sick : these are known to the trade as rubbish. No honest dealer will sell them to his regular store-customers ; but these peddlers buy them for almost nothing, and then take them into auction-stores in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Providence, Boston, Portland, east even to St. John, N.B., and west as far as Omaha. Some days a sick bird sings ; you happen in, and hear his voice ; — you can’t be cheated, you heard him sing ; the bird is surely a male and a singer. He continues to sing for some time, but the disease he had is there still ; and soon the children’s tears, and a little flat stick in the garden, tell the old story. So far as I know, ever since the day when those who sold doves in the Temple at Jerusalem were “cast out,” with the interjection, “Ye have made it a den of thieves !” bird-men, so called, have been in bad repute. But it is rather difficult to understand how the bird-seller could have cheated on any great sale, since the same Scripture informs us “that two sparrows — probably the Java Sparrows — were sold for a farthing.” I hope many who read these lines have found the confidence they placed in their dealer not abused.

The last twenty or thirty lines have been written to induce you to buy of some

dealer who has a local habitation — fixed. It is for his interest to sell you good birds that will please you, and lead you and your friends to become his regular patrons. The pedler who is here to-day and there to-morrow is, in the nature of things, irresponsible and untrustworthy. I have been thus explicit, because the *where* to buy seems of as great importance as the *what* to buy and the cost.

Breeding-birds are now being selected: these comprise all the varieties of Canaries; and, in addition, the Goldfinches, the Linnets, and occasionally the Bullfinches, for cross-breeding to obtain Mules.

The regular short German Canaries sell at \$2.50 to \$3: these are free, strong singers of ordinary notes. The St. Andreasberg are finer singers, with fancy notes, at \$4 to \$5 and \$6; while some extra quality, a special small importation, which, on account of their songs, the dealer calls "Campanini Canaries," sell for \$10 and \$15. These have a variety of long trills and scale-notes. All the above have pale or mottled colors.

The Deep-gold Norwich and the Crested Norwich — deep gold, and gold and green — and clear green singers, sell for \$4, \$6, and \$8. They are large, strong birds. The females of the same kind and color sell for \$2.50, \$3, and \$4.

Red Canary singers sell for \$12 to \$15; females for \$5.

Gold-spangled Lizard males sell for \$8, \$10, \$12; females, \$4 to \$6.

Goldfinches and Linnets sell for \$2 to \$4, according to size, bright colors, and song: the custom obtains in reference to these birds the same as Canaries, — to give with the better grade a printed guarantee with the date written in, within which an unsatisfactory bird may be exchanged.

Male Bullfinches, unlearned, to mate with Canary, sells for \$3, \$3.50, and \$5: the female sells for \$2.

Paroquets and Love-birds are abundant at \$7 per pair.

Piping Bullfinches find ready buyers at \$15, \$25, \$30, \$40, and \$50, according to the number and length of songs piped.

DECEMBER — FEBRUARY.

The great demand just now is for single Canaries and pairs for breeding; and it is a noticeable fact, that while one could obtain, two or three years ago, only the varieties of birds popularly known as short and long, — the German short and the Belgian long, — there are now so many sorts as to almost bewilder any one who has not given special attention to the subject, and become "posted."

Besides the regular "short" and "long," there are the Norwich Canaries, Coppies, and Plainheads; and these two classes are subdivided into Buffs, Pied, Mealy, Jonquil birds, and the long list of green and variegated colors, and the deep gold plumage for which the Norwich are famous. The males sell for \$4, \$6, to \$8; the females for \$2.50, \$3, and \$4.

The Gold-spangled and Silver-spangled Lizard Canaries are very attractive to breeders of fancy-color birds, since they are the most elegantly marked of all the Canaries. These are usually sold in pairs; the male costing \$8, \$10, or \$12: the female, \$4 to \$6.

There are the Red, or Salmon color, Canaries, large, handsome birds, and free, strong singers: the males sell for \$12, \$15: the females, for \$4 and \$5.

Goldfinches and Linnets are abundant, and singers range in price from \$2 to \$3 and \$4.

Small lots of very beautiful Strawberry Finches, and other small African birds, are now offered at \$4 to \$6 a pair. Among them are the Silver-bills, Wax-bills, Cut-throats, Orange-breasts, Orange-cheeks, and Nutmegs.

In small Japanese birds for aviary collections with the above, and at the same prices, there are Brown and White Nuns, Blackcap Nuns, and Tri-colored Nuns. All the Nuns and Finches require cages that are close wired: the space between the wires should not be over five-sixteenths of an inch. A brass cage of this sort, large enough to hold two or three pairs, sells for \$4; and a larger size, that accommodates twelve or fifteen birds, sells for \$10.

JANUARY — MARCH.

While this market, like every other, is liable to fluctuations, it is seldom panicky, but is controlled by laws well understood by the dealers. Any one familiar with the price of a Canary, for instance, knows that the bird in fair song can be bought for \$2.50; but the intending purchaser is surprised, on entering a shop some pleasant summer morning, to learn that \$10, \$20, or even \$50, will not buy a *singing* Canary. There are about four months in the year when sellers might obtain almost any prices they choose to ask for singers, provided the goods could be delivered. In June and July all birds of the previous year's breeding have been sold, or, if a few are still unsold, not one is in song: in August and September there are plenty of young birds, but they are not in full song. So many expect to buy birds "when warm weather comes," and are so grievously disappointed when not a singer can be obtained, that we want to spare them the pain by stating that the time to buy a singing Canary is before the door has closed upon May.

The demand for breeding Canaries is now approaching its zenith: the fancier who has determined to raise some cinnamon-colored nestlings is closely scanning each wicker cage in the shops to find just the shade of green he thinks the female Canary should wear to insure success to his scheme; and, when he has found her, he holds her tight under one arm, while twenty-five hundred to three thousand males are overhauled to get the old-gold color to complete a union that will yield the coveted shade.

This yellowish-green and the old-gold combination is very old. — about a hundred years anterior to the æsthetic craze for these colors: so pray don't say of any one making such a choice that "he walks that flowery way."

The yellowish-green female, a large, finely-shaped bird, costs \$3.50: the old-gold male costs \$5 or \$6.

Good prices are obtained for other fancy-marked pairs: a deep-gold male with green crest, and a large, mealy female with a few green feathers in each wing, cost \$8; and a clear-green male, a fine, strong whistler, and a crested yellow female, command \$9.

Often breeders mate Norwich males and German females: the result is large, strong birds, and, if care is taken with the song, good singers. A pair comprising a Norwich male and German female is worth \$5 to \$8.

Pairs of German birds range in price from \$3.50 to \$4 and \$5; and the St. Andreasberg trained singers and females sell, paired, for \$6, \$7, and \$8.

The St. Andreasberg singers are imported in small quantities; and, if they are ever to be had in perfection of song, this is the season: but the time when they may be found in the shops is most uncertain, since there is great strife in Germany between buyers from all countries to possess the few coveted songsters. There are now on the shelves here some of the best we have ever heard, with rolling notes and scale whistlings, and mingled flute-notes. The finest have been rechristened, as before stated; "Campanini" Canaries, and sell each for \$8, \$10, \$15, and \$20. The colors are mealy, or yellow and green mixed; and the prices indicate the difference in tones and the length and variety of notes only, without reference to colors.

Goldfinches and Linnets are now selected and put in condition for breeding in May. In order to be bred successfully, they should be well accustomed to larger cages, be made quite tame, and then in April fed higher than usual to be in prime order for use. A male Linnet or Goldfinch can be had for \$2, and better qualities at \$3, \$3.50, and \$5.

Double Yellow-head Parrots can be quoted at \$15 to \$25 for young birds, and \$50 to \$75 and \$100 for talkers and singers.

Gray Parrots command the usual prices, \$12 to \$20 for young birds, and \$40, \$50, \$75, to \$100 for trained talkers and whistlers.

Chattinches and untrained Bullfinches sell for \$3 to \$3.50, \$4, and \$5.

A trained Bullfinch which pipes the march, "Three Jolly Brothers," is valued at \$50; one that pipes "I Will Love You Forever," at \$25; while a third, to which is credited two songs, — "The Chimney Sweep," and a "Waltz," — is offered at \$40. Others that pipe "Polly Perkins," "How Can I Leave Thee," and many other well-known airs, range in price from \$25 to \$30 and \$35.

It may be added, for the benefit of out-of-town residents, that reliable dealers send birds by express; and each package is distinctly marked "Live Birds," so it is handled very carefully. Birds thus sent can be first put in suitable brass cages, or sent in the regular shipping-boxes. The usual custom is, to send a guarantee with each bird, giving a week's trial; so that, in case his song is not satisfactory, he may be returned and exchanged.

Money is remitted with the order, either in the form of a New-York draft or a post-office order, or by registered letter. When the customer is known, goods are sent "collect on delivery."

Brass cages can be bought for \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$5 for round styles, and for \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, to \$7, for square styles. The medium-priced cages are late patterns and durable goods, but not so large nor so fancy shaped as the higher priced goods.

FEBRUARY — APRIL.

Young Parrots are now arriving in small lots, but it will be six or eight weeks before the shops are fully stocked. The following kinds can now be had at the prices named: Blue-front Parrots at \$8 and \$10; Maracaibos at \$6, \$8, and \$10;

Half-Yellow heads at \$12, \$15, and \$18; Double Yellow-heads at \$18, \$20, \$25; Grays at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25. The lower prices are for the youngest birds, or for birds not in real good feather. As has often been stated, the Grays make the best talkers, and the Double Yellow-heads are classed very close to them: third in ability to learn are the Half Yellow-heads. Both Maracaibos and Blue-fronts learn quickly to talk some, but half a dozen to fifteen words seem to fully satisfy their desires to become linguists. It is astonishing to realize how difficult it is for a Blue-front to learn, in hard English, "Polly, you're an old reprobate," and how glibly he will half-talk, half-sing, the soft-rolling oaths of the mellifluous Spanish tongue.

The Maracaibos and Blue-fronts are both very popular as "family Parrots;" for they are unusually tame when first purchased, and children can handle them and pull them about without any risk of the bird's exercising his beak on the fingers. If a person has four or seven children who are decidedly lively, depending on her for entertainment, there is no one existing thing that can come into the house so quietly, and not intrude itself upon one, and, at the same time, be so capable of assisting in making pleasant hours for the children, as the Parrot. And the bird actually grows stronger and more playful on the abuse that annihilates sawdust-stuffed dolls, and utterly ruins ferocious rubber lions.

There is a fair supply of St. Andreasberg Canaries, ranging in prices from \$4 and \$5 to \$6; and the Campanni Canaries from \$8, \$10, \$15, and \$20. Both these grades usually sing through the moulting-season, and by gaslight, and have many odd and beautiful notes.

The Talking Minor, or Musical Grackle, is occasionally found in the shops. He is about the size of a small pigeon, with glossy blue-black plumage that shades into purple and violet: he has sprightly ways, is fond of a well-laden table and of his tub. If trained when young, he becomes quite a thorough student in English literature. He has a very kind, benevolent, take-life-easy-never-get-excited expression: still, he has no intention of being talked to death. The prices range from \$18 to \$50.

Thrushes and Blackbirds are very abundant and in good song, selling at \$8 to \$10 and \$15.

Starlings can be had at \$5 to \$10.

Troopials sell for \$8, \$10, and \$15.

Goldfinches and Linnets are each \$2, \$3, and \$3.50.

MARCH — MAY.

Our native birds commence in April and May to crowd the foreigners from the shelves in the shops. Here are the vanguards of the armies of Bobolinks, Nonpareils, Indigo-birds, Red Linnets, Virginian Nightingales, Rose-breast Grosbeaks, Goldfinches, or Yellow-birds, and Mocking-birds.

The importations of German Canaries and other foreign birds are discontinued in April because there are no more birds in song to be had: and while birds may be found in the shops until the middle of May, or possibly June 1, the stocks are depleted quickly when no new lots are arriving. The new importations of young birds, bred this season, begin to come about July 1.

Those desiring to obtain good singing Canaries do well to make selections before the first of May.

The Canaries are selling for \$2.50 and \$3. St. Andreasberg Canaries are scarce, and fine birds sell for \$5 and \$6. The Campanini Canaries, the best trained of all the singers, sell for \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15.

Goldfinches and Linnets are in such demand for breeding, that only small lots can be found: these range in price each from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Thrushes, Blackbirds, and Starlings are held at the usual figures.

Small African Finches and Japanese Nuns are arriving still in small quantities; price per pair \$4 to \$6.

Young Mocking-birds are arriving in small quantities only; but many fanciers consider the early birds better, and pay a higher price for them than for the later birds. The prices range from \$3.50 to \$5.

Parrots usually arrive in goodly numbers at this season of the year, but up to this time very few have been received. June will see decided acquisitions to the numbers. Two thousands Parrots of the Cuban variety usually arrive about July 1: these have a band of white about the beak, scarlet-colored throats, blue, green, and red wings and tails, and green backs. They are handsome, tractable, and can usually be handled without making attempts to bite: they learn the English language quite easily, and speak with full, plain intonations. They sell for \$4, \$5, and \$6.

Young Double Yellow-head Parrots sell for \$15, \$18, and \$20. Half Yellow-heads \$12 and \$15. Maracaibo Parrots are usually quite tame, and learn to talk with little instruction. They sell for \$6, \$8, and \$10; the highest prices being for birds that talk some. African Gray Parrots, young, sell for \$12, \$15, and \$20: talkers sell for \$50, \$75, and \$100.

APRIL—JUNE.

At this time the market report has to state what is expected to arrive between the dates specified, rather than what is now actually on the shelves. The summer business of the bird-shops is very different from that done in the eight months extending over the period from Sept. 1 to May 1. During those months there are probably ten Canaries sold where there is one bird of any other kind. Then the imported Goldfinches and Linnets, Bullfinches and Blackcaps, Thrushes, Blackbirds, and Larks, are also in great demand; but on May 1 only few specimens of any of the above named can be seen, and it is still a little early for any large numbers of our native birds.

The summer stock consists of the native wild birds, and Parrots imported from all the Parrot-producing countries.

The Cuban Parrots are here, with gaudy colors, sprightly movements, and inquisitive countenances. One may see large cages containing anywhere from ten to thirty birds with facial expressions as varying as can be seen among the promenaders on Broadway. Here is a bird with a doleful expression; and, if he could play a musical instrument, his choice would unerringly fall on the accordeon.

There is a bird over on the side of the cage arranging the plumage of another's wing: his male human representative is universally called "Miss Nancy."

Here is one working at the door, — a regular jail-breaker: he is a very good sort of bird, and has fine action, and a fire in his eyes that cannot be quenched by the ordinary monosyllabic instruction usually imposed upon such birds.

In the top of the cage is a genius hanging by one toe, and revolving, back downwards, first one way, and then the reverse. He squawks and whistles, makes feints at devouring any bird near him, and ends the trapeze act by falling with a thud to the floor. Select him as your pupil, for his activity indicates he is full of "go;" and, if the energy is directed into proper channels, he will become a good talker and actor. These sell for \$4 and \$5, and extra fine ones \$6 each.

Double Yellow-heads at \$18 and \$20 find ready sales.

Gray African Parrots are selling for \$15 and \$20.

Parrot-cages suitable in size for the Cubans, Blue-fronts, and Maracaibos cost \$2.50 and \$3: larger sizes for the Double Yellow-heads and Grays are \$4 and \$5.

Nonpareils, the most gorgeous, perhaps, of any of the regular cage-birds, sell for \$3 and \$1.

Bobolinks, mad, merry songsters, can be had at \$1 and \$1.50.

American Goldfinches sell at 50 cents and 75 cents.

Indigo-birds, in deep, handsome colors, cost \$1.50 and \$2.

A young Minor in exquisite plumage of deepest navy blue and changeable colors shading into violet and purple is offered at \$25. His beauty alone seems to be cheap at that price. With training he learns to talk as plainly as his instructor, and whistles very clearly and sweetly.

Aviary collections are a sort of specialty at this season. A square brass cage 13 x 16 x 19 inches high, with eight African Finches and Japanese Nuns of assorted colors, sells for \$25. A brass cage 14 x 23 x 27 inches high, with revolving-wheel for the birds to keep in motion, and fifteen birds, sells for \$50. This latter cage is large enough to easily accommodate twenty-five of the birds usually put in the aviary, none of them being larger than a Canary. The cage with twenty-five birds sells for \$65 to \$75, according to the kinds of birds selected.

Pairs of aviary-birds sell for \$4 and \$5.

Light, strong, round brass Canary-cages, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, are \$1.25; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, \$1.50; 9 inches diameter, \$1.75. Square brass cages of the same good quality, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$, are \$2; $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$, \$2.50; $8\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, \$3.

MAY — JULY.

The summer bird-season has arrived, and the European-bred birds have deserted the shops: good Canaries cannot be found. A few of the wild birds are still in stock, and small lots of Goldfinches and Linnets may yet be had.

The breeding-season in Europe is drawing to a close, and reports say that it has been a good one; so that we may expect fine birds at reasonable prices as soon as the young birds are strong enough to stand the journey, and are in tolerable good song. These new importations may be expected the latter part of June. At present the bird-dealer's profits accrue from the sales of phenomenal talking Parrots, the young Parrots of various kinds, and our native birds.

The native birds have been arriving in large numbers from the Southern States,

chiefly to supply the European markets, where large lots are yearly sold. The bold, gaudy-tinted Nonpareil and the striking-colored Indigo-bird are great favorites with the Parisians, and the first lots are quickly sold at good round figures. The various other kinds of American birds are distributed throughout the different countries in Europe, the numerous zoölogical gardens being large buyers.

The native birds which are trapped in the Northern States are considered the hardiest and best, and are commencing to arrive. There is little danger of losing these birds, as they are more hardy than the earlier ones brought from New Orleans.

Of late, large numbers of Chinese Nightingales have been arriving. These hardy little gymnasts and excellent songsters sell for \$7 each.

A select lot of Australian Paroquets, considered the best of this species, are quoted at \$8 per pair.

The first of the new crop of African Gray Parrots have arrived; and, judging from their looks, the season has been a good one. The birds are fine, hardy-looking fellows, and seem capable of learning any thing, from a four-hour, go-to-sleep sermon to a tough oath; although it may be safely guaranteed that the tough oath will be the easier learned. A Gray Parrot's aptness for learning to swear is only equalled by the natural depravity of a Sunday-school boy when found in the presence of bad company. The Parrots just seen were very active, and the racket and din resembled that of a modern baby-show. Here one could see the old maid's Parrot, the blushing maiden's Parrot, the minister's Parrot, the lawyer's Parrot, and the bar-room Parrot, each bird having his distinguishing trait; and the buyer's selection made manifest his special taste or profession.

Large lots of these excellent pupils will shortly arrive, and easily command \$15 each; while \$20 and \$25 are obtained for the extra new beginners.

The fresh Mexican Double-head Parrots arrive later in the season: the older birds are quoted at the usual prices.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a beautiful songster and pretty bird, may be found in numbers at \$4 and \$5 each.

A few only of the brilliant-plumed Scarlet Tanagers are to be had at \$6 to \$8 each.

Northern Bobolinks, Indigo-birds, and American Goldfinches sell for the same prices as before quoted.

Advices from the breeding-districts state that the season for Cuban Parrots has been very prolific, and large quantities are to arrive the latter part of July. Orders for these are now being received, and the birds are shipped on arrival. Good birds are \$4 each, and extra fine ones \$5 and \$6.

Parrot-cages are \$2.50, \$3, \$4, and \$5 each, according to size.

Fresh-trapped young Mocking-birds, in fine, sleek feathers, just beginning to sing, sell at \$3 to \$5.

Trap-cages, of suitable size to catch any of our smaller native birds, sell for \$1 and \$1.50 for single traps; double traps, \$2.

JUNE—AUGUST.

Customers now have opportunities to make wide selections in regard to the size of birds. The main features of the market are Parrots and small African Finches.

In the Parrot family are embraced specimens of the Great Red Macaw, measuring from thirty-six to forty-six inches long, and the Dwarf Parrots less than six inches long. While the Macaw is physically a giant compared to the Dwarf Parrot, so far as the gift of speech goes, the dwarf is the giant. Toss the latter on your finger, and he will whine out like a frightened child. "Take care! take care! I shall fall! I shall surely fall!" He knows, that, if he loses his foothold, he will fall: for his wings have been clipped short on board ship, so he would not fly over the sea to his own destruction. The Dwarfs like to nestle in one's neck, and be fondled: if thus petted, they quickly master short sentences, and never fail to amuse. They enunciate very clearly, and in a pert way. These young birds sell for \$3 to \$4: when taught, the price ranges from \$6 to \$10.

The Great Red Macaw perches aloft on his stand with a quiet dignity and a charming grace of manner that at once attract your attention, and forbid too close intimacy. Sometimes Frank, as the Macaw is often called, is meek and gentle, and has so mastered his curiosity as to not immediately desire to know what sort of bones there are in your fingers; but usually it is quite as well, on being introduced to Frank, not to offer your hand. He might take some part of it, and forget to return it.

Frank has the gayest of gay colors,—a bright-scarlet head, neck, and breast, and green, gold, and blue wings and tail: and he is very sprightly and active; so he is ornamental, either within the bird-apartments or on a lawn.

As a talker, the bird is not famous; though there is an occasional one whose linguistic gifts are really astonishing. Tricks without number the bird can learn: and he delights in performing all sorts of capers, seeming to draw from a good-sized audience inspirations to do his worst.

The Macaw should be kept on a stand; as, if caged, his plumage gets soiled, and greatly injures his appearance. The bird's tail measures half of his total length, say eighteen to twenty inches; so it makes a wide sweep as he turns about in his frolics. The price varies with each bird's accomplishments; some selling for \$25, while others command \$40, \$50, and \$75. The brass stand suitable for this bird is \$10.

Cuban Parrots are arriving in large numbers, and the prices are low. The \$4 or \$5 asked is not a true index of the bird's value. The scarlet, green, and white mixed colors are showy; while the bird's size, about twelve inches long, permits his being kept in the smaller Parrot-cages. The birds sell for \$4 and \$5 each; extra fine ones, \$6. Suitable cages are \$2.50 and \$3.

Mexican Double Yellow-head Parrots are not arriving in as large numbers as usual. They sell for \$15, \$18, and \$20.

Half Yellow-heads sell for \$12 and \$15. Blue-front Parrots and Maracaibos are \$8 and \$10.

African Finches and Japanese Nuns are plenty enough, and sell for \$1 to \$5 per

pair. The abundance includes Waxbills, Silver-bills, Cut-throats, Zebras, Cordon-bleus, Red-tail Finches, and Brown and White Nuns, Tri-colored Nuns, Black-capped and White-capped Nuns.

Talking Minors, when well trained, meet with quick sales. Those that are ready talkers command from \$75 to \$100 and \$150. Quite a number of young Minors may be seen in the shops, and are held at \$20 to \$25 and \$30.

JULY—SEPTEMBER.

This is the season to buy Finches and Nuns. The birds are in good plumage, so that superior collections can be made. With two or three exceptions, every species which is named in the special article in this book may be had, and other varieties also that would add many a charm to the aviary. Single pairs may be bought for from \$4 to \$6: when a number of pairs are purchased, there is quite a reduction in the price.

The close-wired cages to hold these small birds sell as follows: Cage with body $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches, to hold two to six birds, \$4; cage 13×16 inches, to hold fifteen to twenty birds, \$10; cage $14\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$, to hold twenty to thirty birds, \$18; same cage, with fancy dome, \$21; cage 20×29 inches, to hold thirty to fifty birds, \$35; same, with fancy dome, \$40.

Parrots should arrive freely now, and may be had at prices as follows for best quality only: African Gray Parrots, each, \$15 and \$20; Double Yellow-heads, \$15 and \$20; Half Yellow-heads, \$10 and \$12; Blue-fronts, \$8 and \$10; Maracabos, \$8 and \$10; Cubans, \$5 and \$6.

Dwarf Parrots, each, \$3.50 to \$5; and trained talkers, \$8 to \$10.

Nonpareils, Indigo-birds, Red Linnets, and Rose-breast Grosbeaks, are all in great demand at this season; and, with the exception of the last named, the supply is generally large. The Nonpareils sell for \$2.50 and \$3, the Indigo-birds and Red Linnets, each, \$2, and the Rose-breast Grosbeak, \$4 and \$5. There is usually another supply of the last named about Sept. 1, and later.

Canaries of this year's raising are now arriving, and are rather more advanced in song than is usual at this season. These are the German birds from the Harz Mountains; and, though they are not in full song, still the stock is so reliable that they are guaranteed to make good songsters. This is the same breed of birds we have imported for several years, and they can be confidently recommended to fanciers who do not seek birds with ear-splitting notes. Their songs are varied with soft, mellow notes, warblings, and trills. The plumage of these birds varies from the light clear yellow to the almost clear green. Some have dark heads, others dark heads and wings, or simply dark crests. A guaranty-card, giving a trial of two-weeks' duration, is sent with every bird. If his song is not satisfactory within that time he may be returned. A good singer is sold for \$3, an extra fine one for \$4.

The St. Andreasberg Canaries commence to arrive about Oct. 15. They are taught to sing by fancy-whistling birds, and sell for \$4 and \$5.

The Campanini Canaries are imported in November and up to May. These are the highest grade of song Canaries received, their training occupying many

months. They are also particularly fine bred. They sell for \$10, \$15, and \$20, according to the variety and sweetness of notes, and length of the trills.

The Crimson Canaries, and Gold-spangled Lizard Canaries, and the Old-gold Norwich Canaries, all bred in England, are imported about the middle of October. All these are free, strong singers, and their colors are very brilliant. Special efforts having been made in the voice-training of these English Canaries this season, superior birds may be confidently expected.

AUGUST — OCTOBER.

The importations for the fall and winter seasons are now arriving regularly from Germany, but as yet are made up largely of Canaries; few or none of the wild birds of Europe being caught for export until about the first of November.

The Harz-mountain Canaries, the short German breed, are in great demand; and arrangements for importing are being so perfected that buyers may select from large quantities. These young Canaries now on sale meet with purchasers who desire, in addition to a fine singer, a bird that is somewhat tame, or young enough to be easily taught. These birds will usually take seed from the hand after two-days' instruction.

There are birds mottled in all sorts of odd, striking ways, and handsome, clear-yellow birds, fine-crested specimens, and clear-green colors, which are now somewhat the rage. The prices range from \$2.50 to \$3 and \$4.

The St. Andreasberg Canaries arrive about Oct. 15, in select lots, and can be had in the same colors as the above: none of them have deep-gold colors, as they are bred and trained especially for song. These sell for \$4, \$5, and \$6.

The Campanini Canaries, the highest grade of song Canaries known, commence to arrive about the same time. These sell for \$8, \$10, \$15, and \$20, according to the perfection of their training.

Australian Paroquets and African Love-birds can be had at \$7 to \$8 a pair.

Chinese, or Pekin, Nightingales, meet with a lively demand at \$7 and \$8. They are melodious songsters, pretty and active.

African Finches and Japanese Nuns are arriving in larger numbers than ever before. They are in good feather and health, but, not being so well known as some other varieties, do not meet with the large demand their merits deserve. The prices range from \$4 to \$5 and \$6 a pair.

White Java Sparrows have been scarce for a long time, but lately quite a shipment was received. They are the sleekest, smoothest birds ever seen in a cage. Some of them have pleasing songs; and the pairs may, with care, be bred. They sell for \$8 to \$10 a pair.

Mule-birds are not found on sale so early in the season; but it is worthy of note here, that a breeder in Boston has reared several crosses between the male Bobolink and Canary. It is stated that the birds are large, nearly equalling the Bobolink in size, and promise to make fine songsters.

Linnet Mules and Goldfinch Mules can be found in the shops about the 1st of November and until May.

Of the uncommon large birds, there is quite a variety in the different shops; and

any dealer should now be able to fill positive orders for the following: Australian and English Magpies at from \$8 to \$15 each; Toucans, \$25 to \$40; Lories, in variety, at \$10 to \$20; Cockatoos, nearly all kinds, at \$10, \$15, and \$20; Macaws, in elegant plumage, at \$25 to \$40.

Cuban Parrots have of late years been imported in larger numbers than before, and the demand has been correspondingly great. They are handsome, tame, hardy, learn quickly to talk, and are cheap. While they do not say as many different long sentences as some of the other varieties, they are very apt pupils, and reward even slight instruction with an early audible response. At this season the market is usually fully supplied; but, as the importations have ceased for the season, the demand will exhaust the present stock probably by the 1st of October. A fine bird is \$5; extra one, \$6.

The Brazilian Blue-front Parrot is usually in great demand after there are no more Cubans to be had. The Blue-front is usually quite tame, and learns to talk without any great amount of instruction. There is now a fair supply in the market. A fair bird sells for \$8, and better grades range from \$10 to \$12.

The Maracaibo Parrots are an interesting variety, quick to learn, and of gentle disposition. They make good pets for children, and, being small, do not require a large or expensive cage. The cage that sells for \$2.50 is the proper size for them.

Half Yellow-head Parrots are \$10 and \$12; and Double Yellow-heads, at \$15 and \$20, have steady sales.

Gray African Parrots are plenty, and young ones may be had for \$12 and \$15.

Those interested in varieties of birds not commonly kept, can occasionally find on sale many specimens not enumerated in our regular market-list. The names of these birds have been intentionally omitted; because no fixed price, or surety of obtaining the bird, could be given. Almost every specie of native bird occasionally appears in the market-places; and of these the writer has seen young and old Golden Eagles, five or six varieties of Owls, many Hawks, Herons, Cranes, Gulls, Blue Jays, Butcher-birds, Woodpeckers, Quails, etc.

The varying prices quoted in "The Bird-market" are for the different grades of birds, from the common songster to the highest standard of excellence. The *best* birds command the highest prices named: a *good* bird sells for the medium price. These prices and supplies are taken from the years 1882-'83; and, while the prices are subject to variations in the different years, the birds may be found, any year, in the shops at the times named.

CENTRAL CIRCULATION
CHILDREN'S ROOM

HOLDEN'S PRICE-LIST.

GEORGE H. HOLDEN,

AUTHOR OF "CANARIES AND CAGE-BIRDS," ETC.,

BIRD IMPORTER,

387 6TH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.; 9 BOWDOIN SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.; 37 NORTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R.I.; ST. ANDREASBERG, GERMANY.

THE prices given below are subject to variations. Any one desiring to buy will be furnished by mail with full information.

Birds and cages can be sent in perfect safety by express, south, as far as Texas, and west, as far as Omaha, Neb., without danger of loss or damage.

Money can be sent by draft on New-York bank, by post-office order, or in a registered letter. Postage-stamps are accepted for any article sold for \$1.00 or less.

C.O.D. — Goods are sent "collect on delivery" only to known responsible buyers.

GUARANTYS. — Birds, cages, seeds, etc., are guaranteed to be of the best quality, and just as represented. It is requested, as a favor, that any article not suiting the buyer, after trial, be returned for exchange.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. — In ordering goods to be sent by express, state clearly the names of the nearest express offices, county, and State; and name the particular express company preferred.

MAILING DIRECTIONS. — In ordering goods by mail, write plainly the post-office, county, and State.

PRICE-LIST OF BIRDS.

	PRICE EACH.	
German male Canaries, young, guaranteed to sing to suit	\$2.50 to	\$3.00
Females, same kind	1.00 to	1.50
St. Andreasberg German Canaries, trained singers	4.00 to	5.00
Females, same kind		2.00
Campanini German Canaries. The finest grade of song Canary imported,	\$8.00, \$10.00,	12.00 to 15.00
Canary-birds, English, crimson color, singers	10.00,	12.00 to 15.00
Females, crimson color	4.00,	5.00 to 6.00
Canary-birds, English, Gold or Silver Spangled Lizard, singers	8.00,	10.00 to 12.00
Females, same kind	4.00,	5.00 to 6.00
Canary-birds from Norwich, England, clear gold color or mottled, in perfect plumage, good singers, usually sell for	\$4.00,	5.00 to 8.00
Females, same breed	2.00 to	3.50
Canary-birds, Manchester Cobby, the largest breed of Canary singers	\$10.00,	12.00 to 15.00
Females, same kind, generally crested	6.00 to	8.00
Canary-birds, Scotch Fancy	\$10.00,	12.00 to 15.00
Females, same kind	6.00 to	8.00

	PRICE EACH.
Cinnamon Canary. This highly prized bird, if clear stock, in perfect plumage and song, sells at prices varying from	\$5.00 to \$8.00
Cinnamon Females	2.00 to 3.50
Canary-birds, singers, of an olive-green or golden-brown color, usually sell at	5.00
Females, high colored, either a deep golden color, olive-green, golden-brown, or any clear stock, sell at prices varying from \$2.00,	3.50 to 5.00
Long-breed Canaries, called Belgian or Antwerp birds, are sold at prices varying from \$6.00,	8.00 to 10.00
Males and females both sell at the same price.	
The above prices refer to imported stock.	
Half Long-breed Canaries, males and females, are sold at prices varying from	4.00 to 8.00
Long-breed Canaries, bred in America, males and females	4.00 to 6.00
Mule birds, crosses between any two breeds, as named below, vary greatly in price, according to color and song.	
Goldfinch-Canary, mules \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00 to \$15.00	
Linnet-Canary, mules 3.00, 5.00, 8.00 to 10.00	
Bullfinch-Canary, mules 8.00, 10.00 to 15.00	
Siskin-Canary, mules 3.00, 5.00 to 8.00	
Bobolink-Canary, mules 5.00, 8.00 to 10.00	
Nonpareil-Canary, mules 5.00, 8.00 to 10.00	
Indigo-Canary, mules 5.00, 8.00 to 10.00	
Yellow-bird-Canary, mules 3.00, 4.00 to 6.00	
Blackbird, English or German 8.00 to 10.00	
" that pipes a tune 25.00 to 40.00	
Blackcap Warbler, European 5.00 to 6.00	
Brazilian Cardinal 5.00	
" " a very choice songster 8.00	
Bullfinch, unlearned \$3.00, 4.00 to 5.00	
" that pipes part of a tune 10.00 to 15.00	
" " " one tune 25.00 to 30.00	
" " " two tunes 35.00 to 50.00	
" " " " " extra fine 75.00 to 100.00	
Chaffinch, German 2.50 to 3.00	
" a choice songster 5.00 to 10.00	
Goldfinch, English 2.00 to 3.50	
" a very choice songster 5.00	
Goldfinch Mule 5.00 to 8.00	
" " a very choice songster 10.00	
" " " " " and high colored or clear white 10.00 to 15.00	
Japanese Robin, or Pekin Nightingale 6.00 to 7.00	
" " a choice songster 10.00	
Java Sparrows 1.50 to 2.00	
" " White 5.00	
Linnet, Gray or Brown, European 2.00 to 4.00	
" " " choice songsters 5.00	
" Green, European 3.00	
" " choice songsters 5.00	
Mud Minor 5.00 to 10.00	
Nightingale, English or German 15.00 to 20.00	
" " choice songsters 25.00	
" Pekin 6.00 to 7.00	
" " choice songsters 10.00	
Robin Redbreast, English 3.00 to 4.00	
" " choice songsters 5.00	
Siskin, English 1.50 to 2.00	

	PRICE EACH.
Skylarks, English	\$3.00 to \$5.00
" choice songsters	\$8.00, 10.00 to 12.00
Starling, English	5.00 to 8.00
" that pipes one tune	20.00 to 40.00
" Satin	\$10.00, 15.00 to 20.00
Talking Minor, or Musical Grackle, young	20.00 to 25.00
" " well trained	\$50.00, 75.00 and 100.00
Thrush, Song, of Europe	8.00 to 10.00
" choice songsters	15.00
" Stone, European, males	10.00 to 15.00
Troopial, South American	8.00 to 10.00
" choice songsters and tame	15.00
Woodlark, English	3.00 to 5.00
" choice songsters	10.00 to 15.00

All the above are imported birds, and the highest prices quoted should purchase the choicest bird of its kind in any part of America.

FINCHES AND NUNS.

The following birds are suitable for the aviary: Avadavat, or Amandava, Bishop Finch, Banded Finch, Cordon-bleu Finch, Cut-throat Finch, Celestial Finch, Cuba Finch, Diamond Sparrow, Fire-finch, Fascinated Finch, Indian Sparrow, Indian Silver-bill, Clear-white Japanese Nuns, Brown and White or Cinnamon and White Japanese Nuns, The Little Doctor, Magpie Finch, Napoleon Finch, Negro, Nun (both black and white capped), Quaker Finch, Rockhampton Finch, Strawberry Finch, Spotted-sided Finch, Saffron Finch, St. Helena Wax-bill, Spice-birds.

The preceding birds range in price from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each, and are imported from Europe, Asia, and Africa.

PARROT FAMILY AND PAROQUETS.

	PRICE EACH.
Cockatoos, Great Lemon-crest	\$15.00 to \$20.00
" " " " talkers	25.00 to 100.00
" all others range from	8.00 to 25.00
Macaws, Scarlet-and-Blue	20.00 to 25.00
" " " " talkers	30.00 to 50.00
" Blue-and-Yellow	15.00 to 20.00
" " " " talkers	30.00 to 40.00
" Green	15.00 to 20.00
Parrots, African, Gray (young birds)	12.00 to 15.00
" " " " talkers	25.00 to 75.00
" " " " extra fine talkers and whistlers	\$100.00, 200.00 and 300.00
" Double Yellow-head, young	15.00 to 20.00
" " " " talkers and singers	\$40.00, \$50.00, 100.00 to 250.00
" Half Yellow-head, young	10.00 to 15.00
" " " " talkers	20.00 to 40.00
" Blue-front Amazon	\$8.50, 10.00 and 12.00
" Maracaibo	7.00, 8.00 and 10.00
" Cnban	4.00, 5.00 and 6.00
" Dwarf	3.00 to 5.00
" " talkers and tame	6.00 to 10.00
	PER PAIR.
Paroquets, Australian or Shell	\$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00
" Red-face or African Love-birds	6.00 to 10.00
" Plum-head, or Madagascar	6.00 to 8.00

NATIVE BIRDS.

	PRICE EACH.
Paroquets, West-Indian	\$5.00 to \$8.00
" Other varieties average	5.00 to 8.00
Bobolink (wild), males	1.00 to 1.50
" in song	2.00 to 3.00
" females	1.00 to 1.50
Cardinal Bird, or Virginia Nightingale, singers	3.00 to 5.00
" " " " " extra fine	5.00 to 7.00
" " " " " females	2.00
Cat-bird	3.00
" choice songsters and tame	5.00 to 10.00
Grosbeak, Rose-breasted (wild)	3.50 to 5.00
" in song	5.00 to 8.00
" females, Rose-breasted	2.00
" Pine, males	6.00 to 10.00
" Blue "	6.00 to 10.00
Humming-birds	3.00 to 5.00
Indigo-bird (wild), males	1.50
" " in song	3.00 to 5.00
" " females	1.50 to 2.00
Linnets, Red (wild), males	1.00
" in song	2.00 to 3.00
" females	1.00 to 1.50
Mocking-birds (nestling)	3.50 to 5.00
" " one-year-old, in song	8.00 to 12.00
" " two-year-old, choice songsters	15.00 to 30.00
" " three-year-old, choice songsters, finest	50.00
" " females	3.00 to 5.00
Nonpareils, males	3.00 to 5.00
" females	1.50 to 2.00
Orioles, Baltimore	1.50 to 3.00
" " choice songsters and tame	5.00
" Orchard	1.50 to 3.00
" " choice songsters and tame	5.00
Robins, Redbreast, males	3.00 to 5.00
" Golden, males	3.00 to 5.00
" Blue "	1.00 to 2.50
Redbird, or Virginia Nightingale	3.50 to 5.00
Scarlet Tanager	3.00 to 5.00
Snow Buntings	2.00 to 5.00
Thrush, or Brown Thrasher	3.00
" " " " choice songsters	5.00 to 8.00
" Wood	3.00 to 5.00
" Golden-crowned	5.00 to 8.00
" Water	5.00 to 8.00
Woodpeckers, any variety	5.00 to 10.00
Yellow-birds (American Goldfinch), males . . . . .	.75 to 2.00
" " " " females . . . . .	.50 to 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS LARGE BIRDS.

	PRICE EACH.
Crows, tame and trained	\$3.00 to \$5.00
Flamingoes	15.00 to 30.00
Jackdaws, young	5.00 to 8.00
" talkers	10.00 to 20.00

	PRICE EACH
Magpies, English or European, young	\$6.00 to \$10.00
" " " " talkers	10.00 to 25.00
" Australian, young	8.00 to 10.00
" " talkers	15.00 to 30.00
Ostriches	50.00 to 100.00
Owls, all kinds, vary from	3.00 to 10.00
Ravens and Rooks	3.00 to 5.00
Toucans, all kinds, vary from	10.00 to 25.00

PRICES OF SEEDS, FOODS, ANTS' EGGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

	PER QUART.
Seed, canary, Sicily	\$0.20
" rape, German summer . . . . .	.20
" millet, domestic . . . . .	.20
" " French . . . . .	.40
" maw . . . . .	.25
" padda, or unhulled rice . . . . .	.20
" hemp, Russian . . . . .	.20
" canary, rape, and millet, mixed for Canaries . . . . .	.20
" cracked corn . . . . .	.20
" hemp, cracked corn, and padda, mixed for Parrots . . . . .	.20
Ants' eggs	1.00
Maw-meal . . . . .	.30

Packages of seeds, ants' eggs, or maw-meal, will be sent by mail, on receipt of \$0.25 or \$0.50 ; largest packages, \$1.00. Fresh seeds of the best quality can thus always be promptly had, even by those who reside in the Western Territories, where seeds cannot be obtained.

Cuttle-bone, large	each, \$0.05; by mail, \$0.08
Meal-worms	per dozen, \$0.06; per hundred, \$0.60; by mail, .70
Food, prepared, either moist, ready for use, or dry, requiring grated raw carrot, per quart, .35	
" moist in bottles, or dry in boxes . . . . .	.40
" moist or dry, packages, by mail	\$0.25, \$0.50, or 1.00
Red food, for coloring Canaries red	per box, \$1.00; by mail, 1.12
Gravel	pint box, \$0.05; quart box, .10
Gunning's Tonic, a liquid not mailable, to tone up weak birds . . . . .	.25
Sheppard's Song Restorer, a powder	by mail, .25
Bird Treat, or Appetizer	per package, by mail, .10
Lime, to use in catching birds	per box, \$0.25; by mail, .35
Bath-dish, poreelain, for Canary, small size . . . . .	.10
" " " " medium size . . . . .	.15
" " " " large size . . . . .	.20
" " for Mocking-bird, Thrush, Redbird, etc. . . . .	.25
Nest, wire	unlined, \$0.10; lined, .15
Nest-box of zinc, and nest complete, for hanging in cages . . . . .	.40
Nesting tow or deer's hair	\$0.05; by mail, .08
Gravel-paper, 12 sheets	in a package, \$0.25; by mail, .37

The round gravel-paper is 8, 8½, 9, 9½, and 10 inches in diameter.

The square gravel-paper is 7 x 9, 7½ x 10, and 10 x 10.

HOLDEN'S BIRD-CURES AND INSECT-POWDER.

Holden's Bird-Cures, carefully prepared after a long experience in the care of all kinds of birds, are recommended for birds which, from various causes, are out of song, either because they are sick, or are infested with vermin. We put these powders up in suitable form for mailing, and send them to any address, with full directions for use with each package, postage pre-paid, for \$0.25 per package; or five packages of Cures or Insect-Powder, \$1.00. The whole seven are sent on receipt of \$1.40.

Holden's Bird Cure No. 1	For Diarrhœa.
" " " " 2	" Constipation.
" " " " 3	" Debility.
" " " " 4	" Cold or Moulting.
" " " " 5	" Asthma, or Loss of Voice.
" " " " 6	" Sore Feet.
" " " " 7. German Powder	" Insects.

Holden's German Insect-Powder is harmless to birds, and a sure destroyer of bird-vermin.

HOLDEN'S (NEW) BOOK ON BIRDS.

C. F. AND G. H. HOLDEN.

Holden's (new) "Book on Birds" (page $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$, 128 pages, illustrated) treats of the food, care, diseases, and breeding of birds. It treats briefly, but quite fully, of all the more commonly known cage-birds; and its contents are so classified and indexed as to render it a most convenient reference-book.

150,000 copies now sold.

It is sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$0.25.

PRICES OF CAGES, CUPS, HOOKS, ETC.

JAPANNED CAGES.

No.	Description	Diameter of body,	6-in.	7-in.	7½-in.	8-in.	8½-in.	9-in.	PRICE EACH.
No. 200.	Japanned cage		\$0.50						
" 201.	" "			\$0.75	\$0.85	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	
" 202.	" "				1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	
" 203.	" "								2.00
" 204.	" "						1.50		
" 205.	" "						1.75		
" 206.	Body, 7 x 10 x 12¼ inches high								1.25
" 207.	A. Body, 6½ x 9½ x 10½ inches high								1.00
	B. " 7 x 10 x 11½ " "								1.10
	C. " 7½ x 10½ x 12 " "								1.20
" 208.	Body, 7 x 11 x 14 inches high								2.00
" 209.	" 7 x 11 x 14 " "								2.50
" 210.	" 8 x 11½ x 18 " "								3.00
" 211.	" 7½ x 11½ x 16 " "								3.00

BRASS CAGES, ETC.

No.	Description	Diameter	PRICE EACH.
No. 230.	Brass cage, diameter 7¾ inches	7¾	\$1.25
" 231.	A. " " " 8¼ "	8¼	1.50
	B. " " " 9 "	9	1.75
" 232.	A. " " " 7¾ "	7¾	1.50
	B. " " " 8¼ "	8¼	1.75
	C. " " " 9 "	9	2.00
" 233.	" " " 9 "	9	3.00
" 234.	" " " 9 "	9	3.50
" 235.	" " " 9 "	9	4.00
" 236.	A. Brass cage, diameter 10 inches	10	4.50
	B. Same style, <i>solid</i> bronze, very rich color		5.50
" 237.	A. Brass cage, diameter 10 inches	10	4.50
	B. Same style, <i>solid</i> bronze, very rich color		5.50
" 238.	A. Brass cage, diameter 10 inches	10	5.00
	B. Same style, <i>solid</i> bronze, very rich color		6.00
" 239.	A. Brass cage, diameter 10 inches	10	5.00
	B. Same style, <i>solid</i> bronze, very rich color		6.00
" 240.	Brass, body 6½ x 9¼ x 12½ inches high		2.00
" 241.	" " 7½ x 10¼ x 13 " "		2.50
" 242.	" " 8¾ x 11¾ x 14½ " "		3.00
" 242½.	" " 6 x 8 x 10 " " Travelling-cage		3.00
" 243.	" " 8 x 9 x 11¾ " "		3.00
" 244.	" " 9 x 10 x 12½ " "		3.50

						PRICE EACH.
No. 285	{	A.	10½ x 12 x 14 inches high.	Iron wire.	For Red Squirrels	\$3.00
		B.	12½ x 14½ x 17½	" "	" Gray "	4.00
		C.	15 x 16½ x 21	" "	" " "	5.00
" 286	{	A.	10 x 11 x 15	" "	Wheel 9 inches. For Chipmonks	8.00
		B.	13 x 15 x 19	" "	" 11 " " Red Squirrels	9.00
		C.	15 x 18 x 23	" "	" 14 " " Gray "	10.00
" 287	{	AA.	10 x 13 x 15	" "	With 2 wheels	10.00
		BB.	13 x 18 x 19	" "	" 2 "	12.00
		CC.	15 x 22 x 22	" "	" 2 "	13.50

WOOD-FRAME, TINNED-WIRE CAGES.

						PRICE EACH.
No. 288	{	A.	Body, 8 x 11.	Tinned wire, and imitation walnut		\$1.40
		B.	" 9 x 13.	" " " " "		1.75
		C.	" 10 x 15.	" " " " "		2.25
		D.	" 10 x 18.	" " " " "		2.75
		E.	Same, with wood partition and 4 cups			3.00
C and D are used for Blackcaps and Pekin Nightingales; D is used for Red-birds and Bobolinks.						
" 289	{	A.	Body, 12 x 22.	Tinned wire, imitation walnut. For Mocking-birds		3.50
		B.	" 12 x 22.	" " real walnut. For Mocking-birds		4.50
		C.	" 13 x 26.	" " " " "		5.00
" 290.		With turn-table front for sod.	Lark-cage		3.00	
" 291	{	A.	Body, 9 x 16.	Breeding-cage		1.50
		B.	" 10 x 18.	" " Two doors		2.00
		C.	" 11 x 20.	" " " "		2.50
		D.	" 13 x 22.	" " " " and two nests		3.00
" 292	{	A.	Trap-cage. For Yellow-birds . . . . .			.80
		B.	" " " Linnets			1.35
		C.	" " " Bobolinks			1.60
		D.	" " Two traps			2.00

HOOKS, CHAINS, SPRINGS, CUPS, ETC.

						PRICE EACH.
No. 300.		Hook to suspend cage from ceiling				\$0.05
" 301	{	A.	Screw-bracket, ebony and green finish . . . . .			.15
		B.	" " " " gold " . . . . .			.15
		C.	" " " " brass " green " . . . . .			.20
		D.	" " " " plated . . . . .			.20
" 302	{	A.	Bracket, adjustable to any angle, brass plated . . . . .			.25
		B.	" " " " solid bronze, gold finish . . . . .			.75
" 303	{	A.	Brass chain, with safety-hook, ½ yard . . . . .			.15
		B.	" " " " 1 " . . . . .			.25
" 304.		Brass safety-hook . . . . .				.63
" 305.		Elevator, to suspend cage at any height . . . . .				.50
" 306.		Brass spring for suspending cage . . . . .				.15
" 307.		Spring-perch, for any size cage . . . . .				.25
" 308.		Brass guard, to keep seed off the floor . . . . .				.50

CUPS.

						PRICE EACH.
No. 310.		Cup, glass, self-feeding for seed or water				\$0.10
" 311.		" " " or opal, 2 sizes, for Gunther and Lindemaun cages . . . . .				.10
" 312.		Bottle, glass, for wood-frame cages . . . . .				.10

		PRICE EACH.
No. 313.	Cup, glass or porcelain, monogram	\$0.10
" 314	{ A. Cup, porcelain star, for Canary-cages . . . . .	.15
	{ B. " " " for Mocking-bird cages . . . . .	.20
" 315.	Cup, glass top, tin sides and back, for wood cages . . . . .	.15
" 316.	Cup, glass or porcelain . . . . .	.10
" 317.	Tin-top cup for japanned cages . . . . .	.10
" 318.	Shell-top cup for japanned cages . . . . .	.10
" 319.	Parrot-cup for tinned-wire cages . . . . .	.15
" 320.	Parrot-cup, iron, porcelain lined, for Osborn Parrot-cages . . . . .	.50
" 321.	" " " " " " " Parrot-stands . . . . .	.50

Nos. 300 to 321, both inclusive, are sent by mail, postage prepaid, for 5 cents additional.

Many other styles can be furnished. Price generally 10 cents each, or by mail 15 cents. In ordering by mail, send a sketch of shape desired, and, if possible, the maker's name, as given on door of cage.

SWINGS AND PERCHES.

		PRICE EACH.
Swing for	Canary-cages	\$0.10
" "	iron Parrot-cages . . . . .	.20
" "	Osborn Parrot-cages, metal tipped . . . . .	.30
Perch for	iron Parrot-cages . . . . .	.15
" "	Osborn Parrot-cages, meta tipped . . . . .	.30
" 6 to 10	inches long, metal tipped . . . . .	.05

SHIPPING-BOXES.

		PRICE EACH.
{	A. For one to three small birds	\$0.40
	B. For four to six small birds . . . . .	.50
	C. For twelve Canaries or less . . . . .	.70
	D. For six to twelve Redbirds or Mocking-birds	1.25

Birds are put in these shipping-boxes when they are to be sent by express over five hundred miles, so that sufficient seed and water may be given to insure they will not die of thirst or starvation.

SILVER OR NICKEL PLATED CAGES.

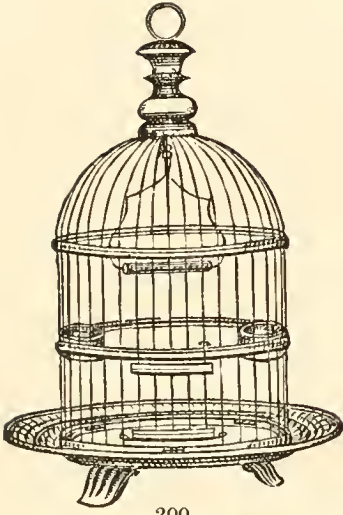
Any of the brass cages from No. 230 to No. 252, both inclusive, can be silver plated or nickel plated at an additional cost of from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

BIRD-ORGANS.

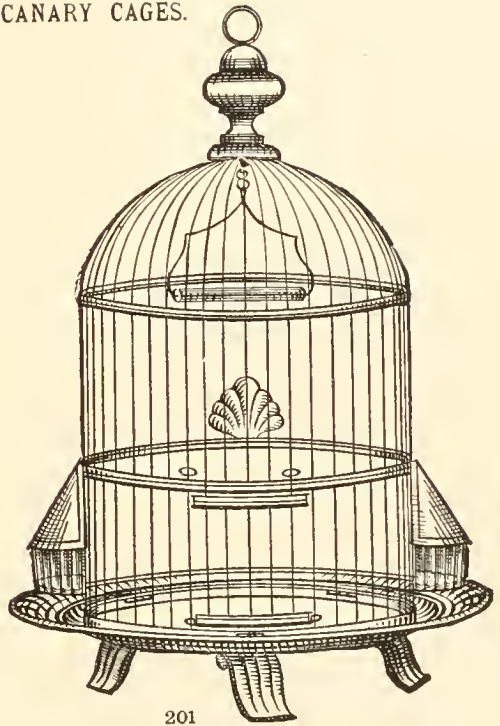
These organs are made to play eight airs, popular ballads and waltzes, in keys that Canaries, Bullfinches, Mocking-birds, and other birds, can learn readily. The instrument is operated by a crank. Price \$8.00.

**CENTRAL CIRCULATION
CHILDREN'S ROOM**

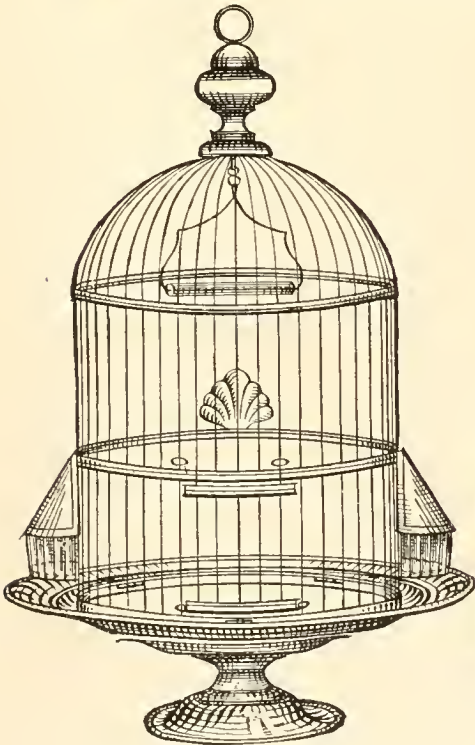
JAPANNED CANARY CAGES.



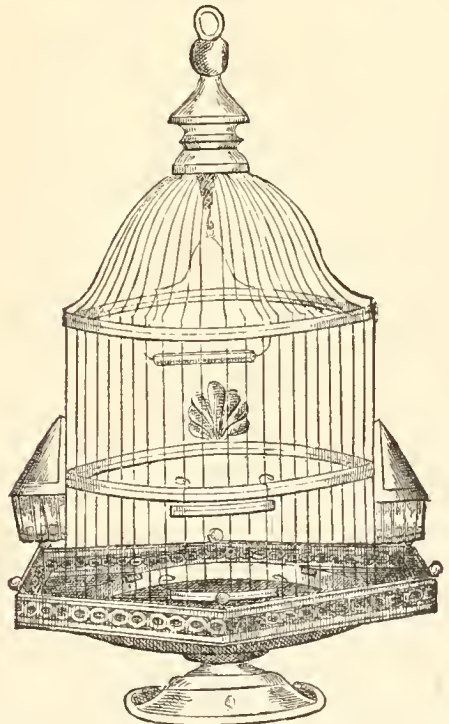
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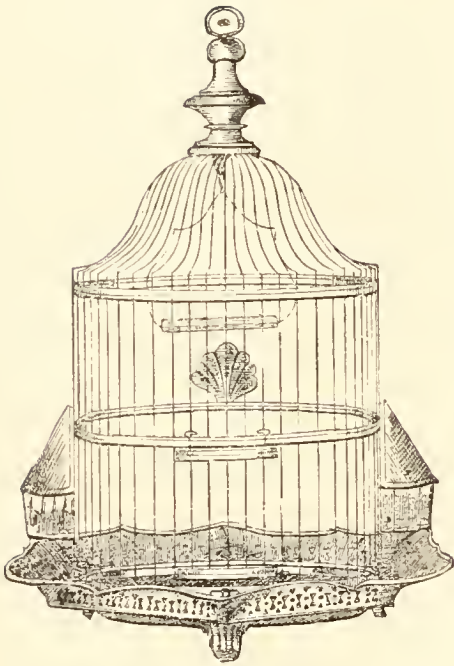


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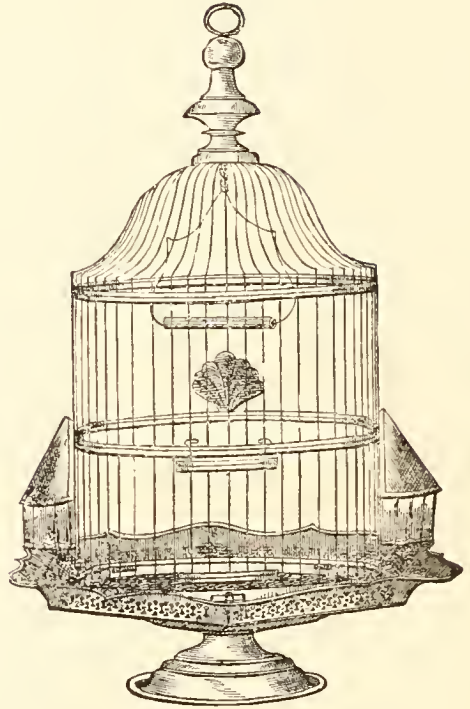


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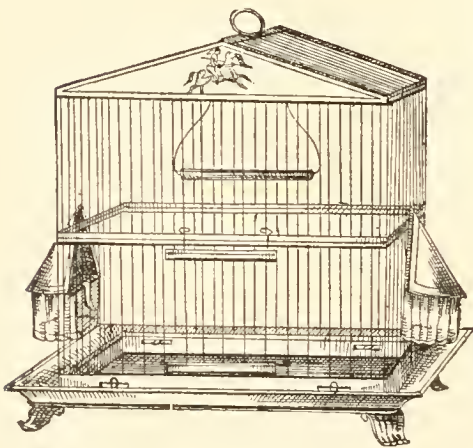
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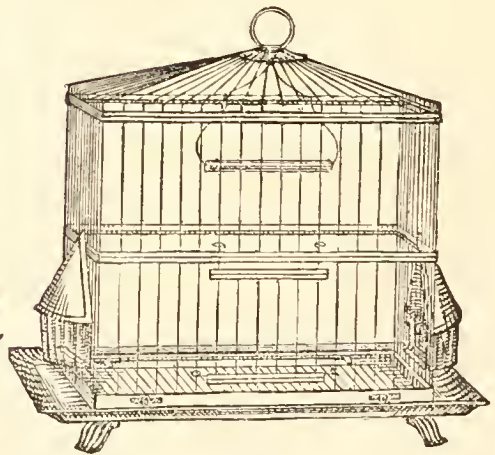
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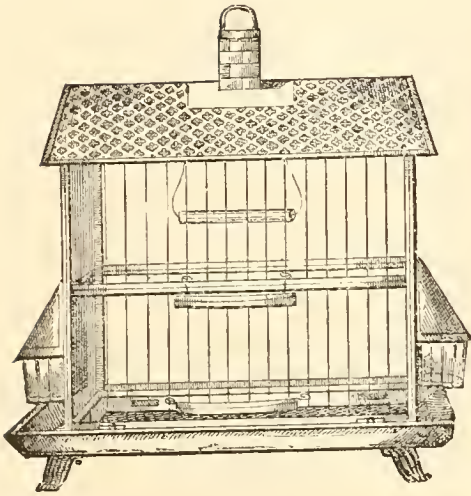


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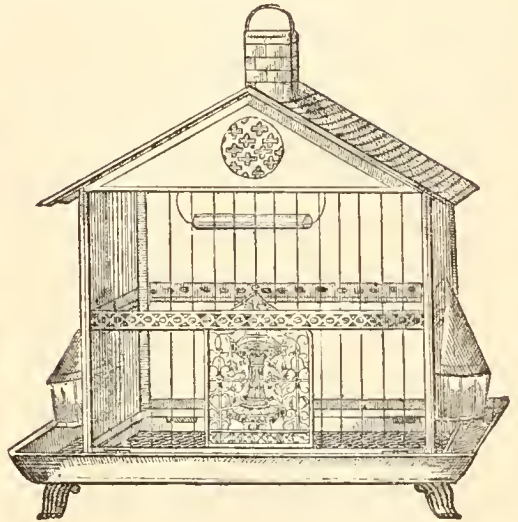


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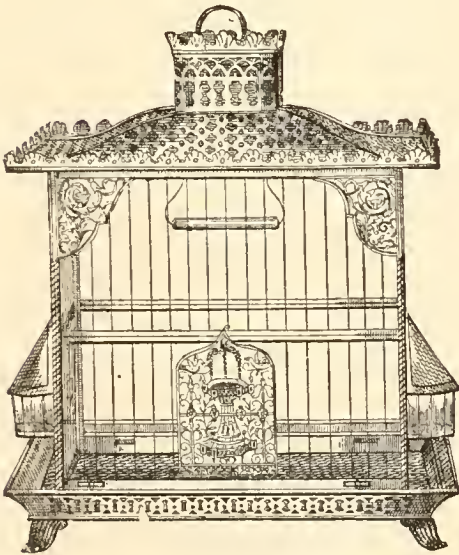
JAPANNED CANARY AND GOLDFINCH CAGES.



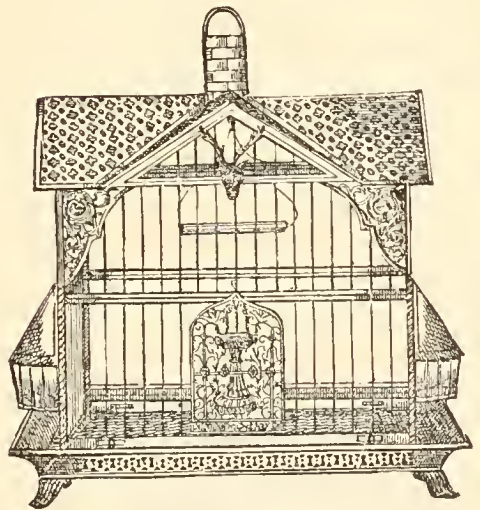
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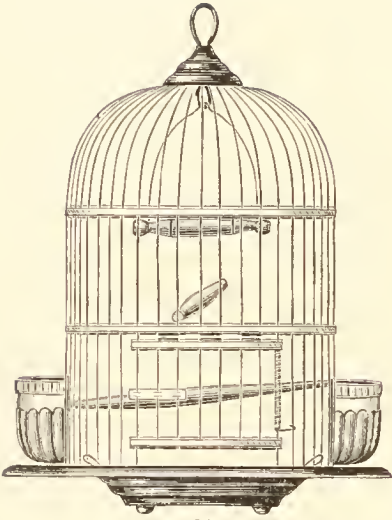


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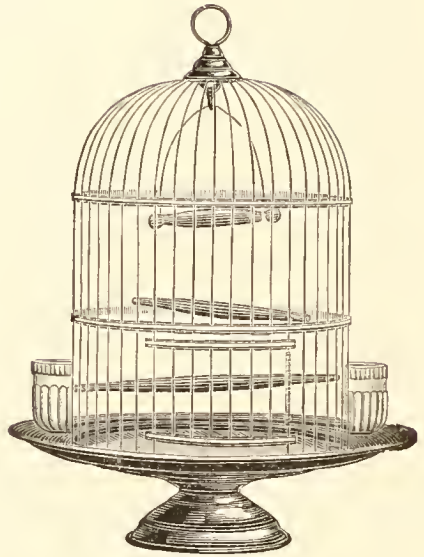


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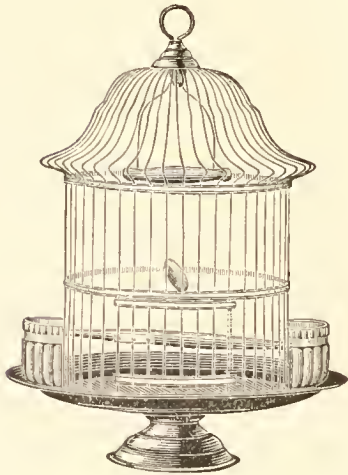
CANARY CAGES.



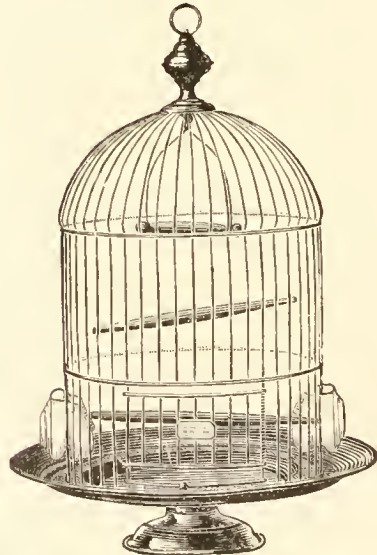
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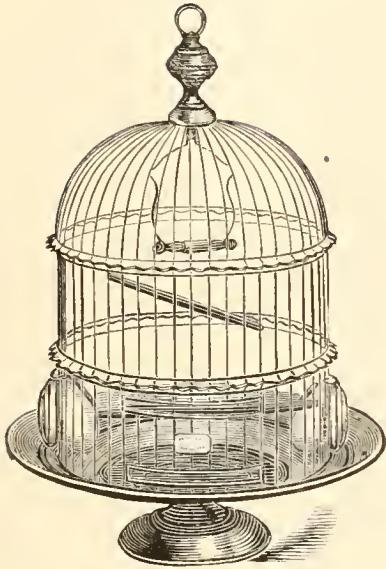


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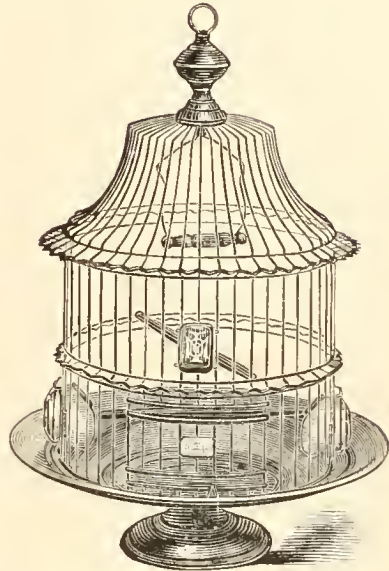


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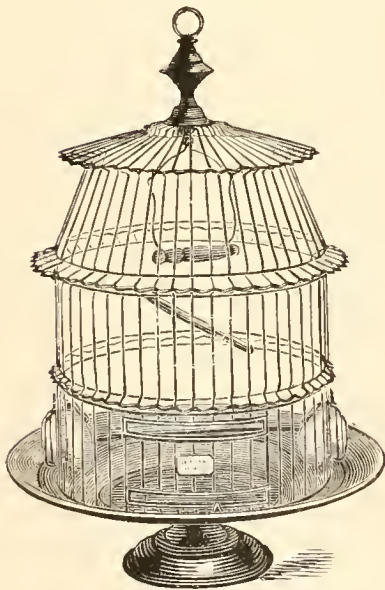
CANARY CAGES.



234



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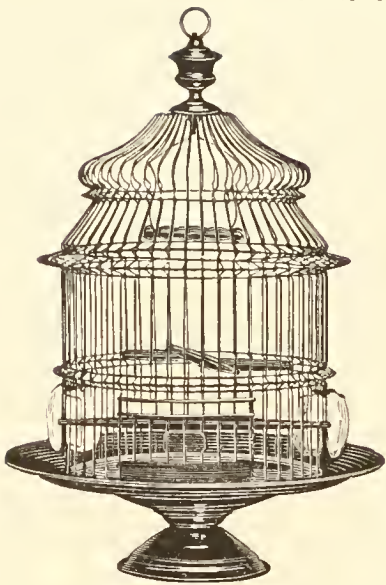


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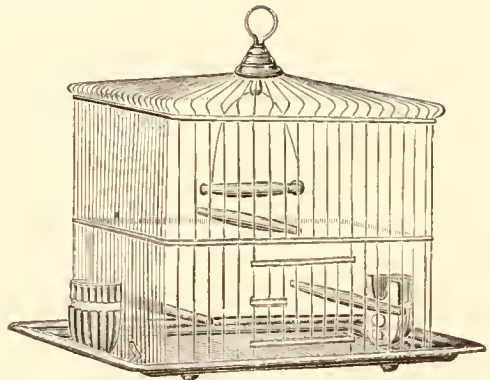


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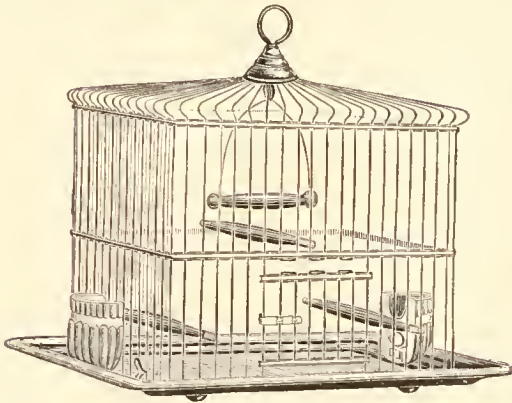
CANARY AND GOLDFINCH CAGES.



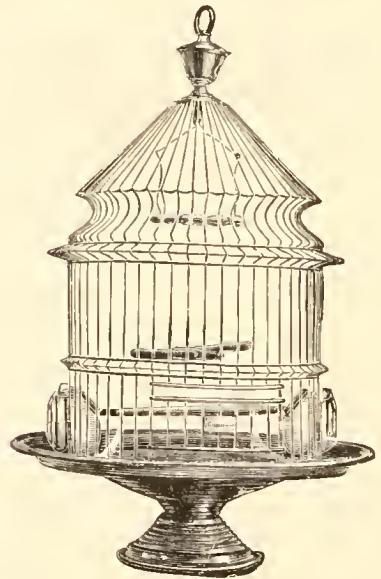
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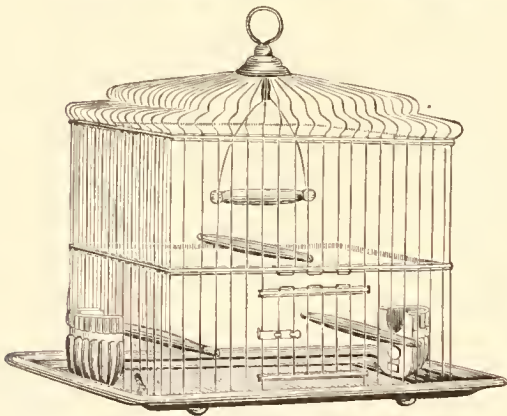
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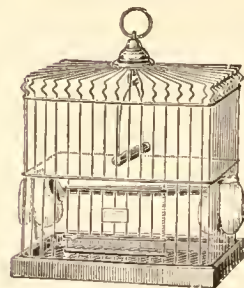
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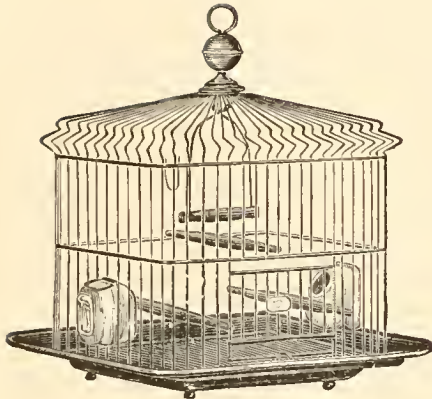


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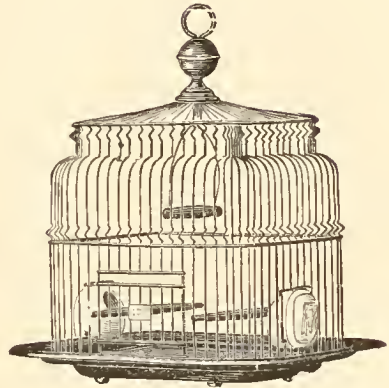


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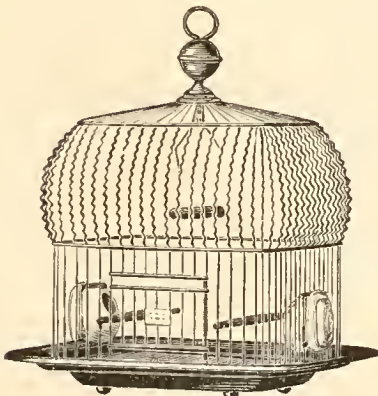
CANARY AND GOLDFINCH CAGES.



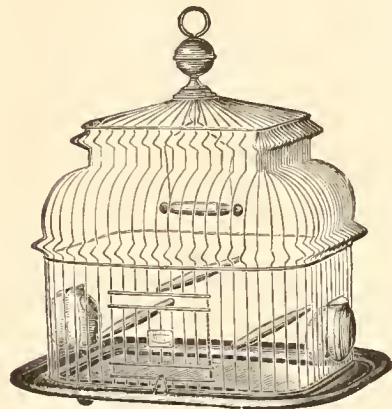
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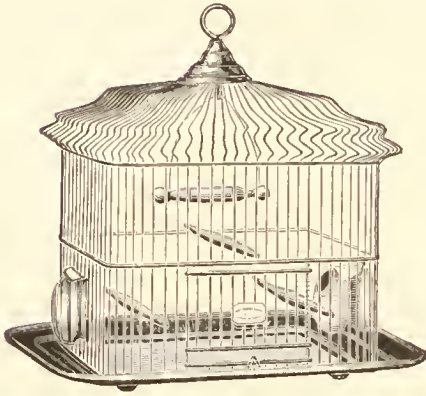


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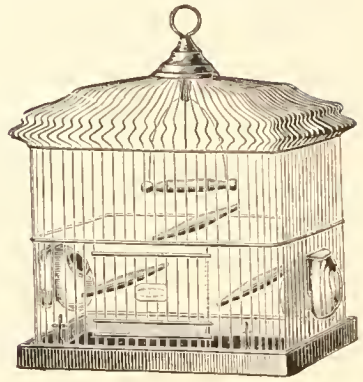


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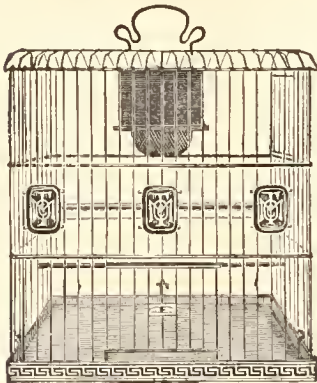
CANARY, GOLDFINCH, AND BULLFINCH CAGES.



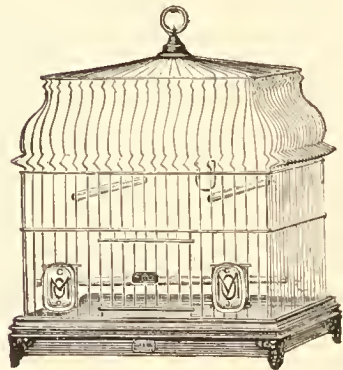
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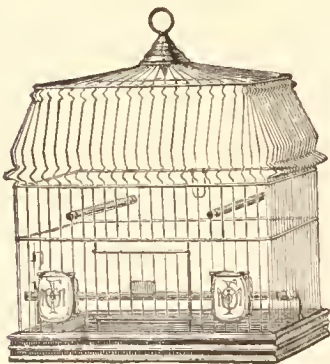
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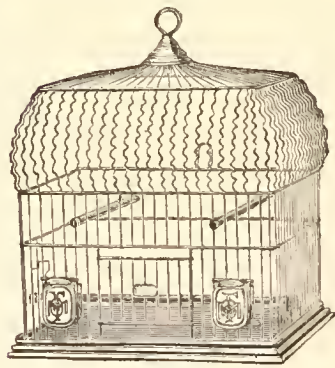
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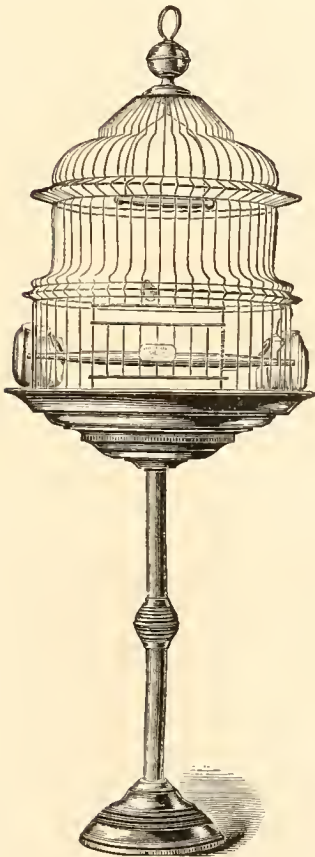


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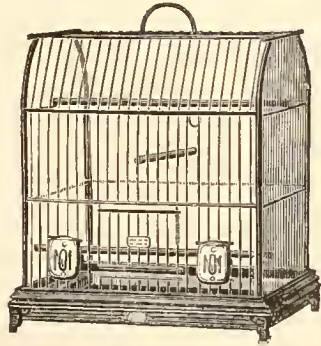


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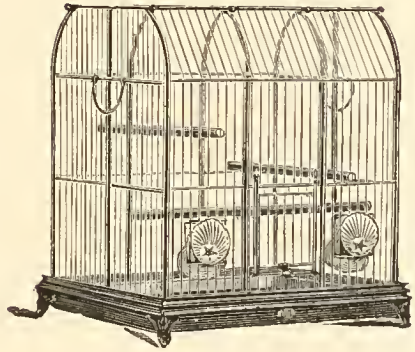
STAND CANARY CAGE, PAROQUET, REDBIRD, AND MOCKING-BIRD CAGES.



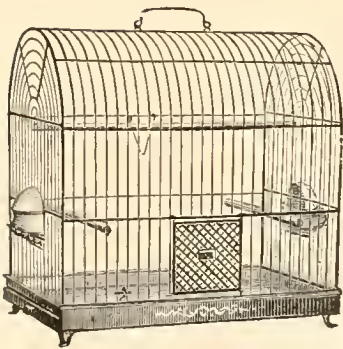
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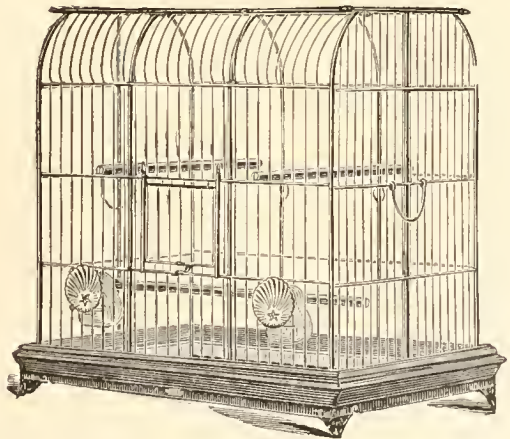
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255

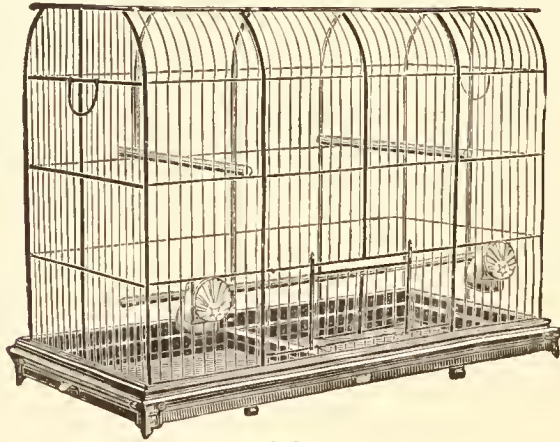


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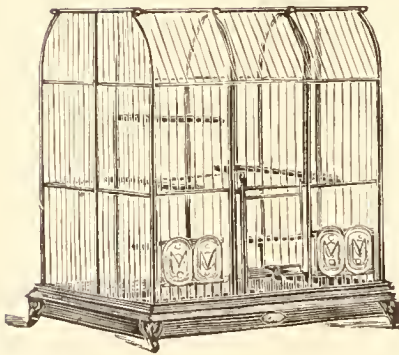


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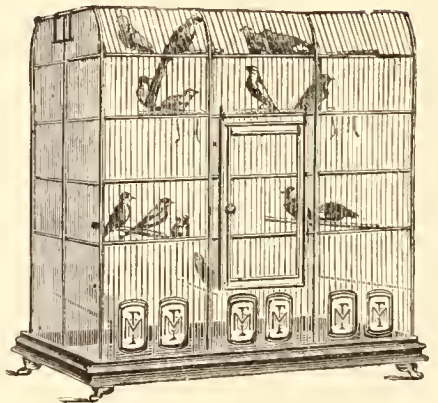
MOCKING-BIRD AND AVIARY CAGES, AND REVOLVING-WHEEL.



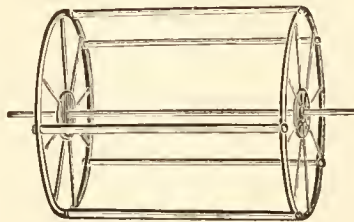
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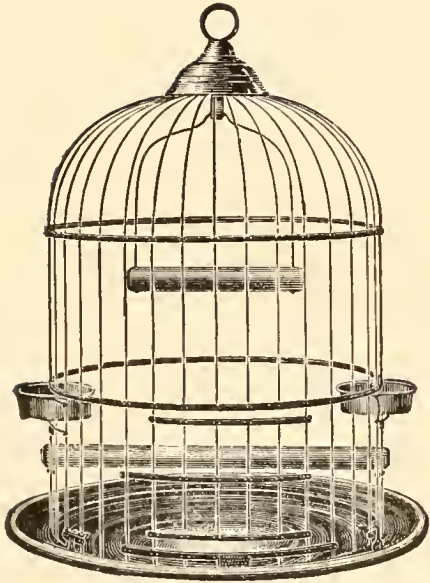


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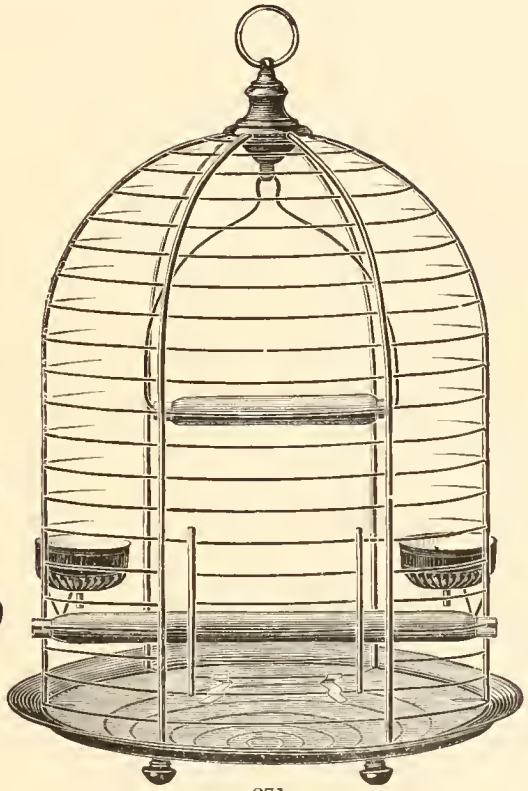


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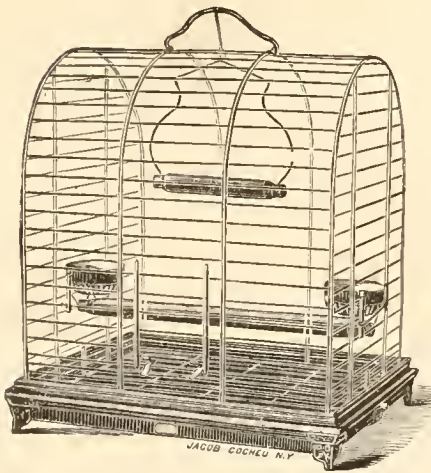
PARROT CAGES.



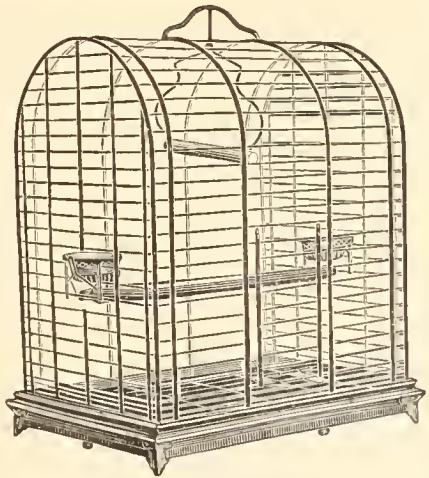
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271

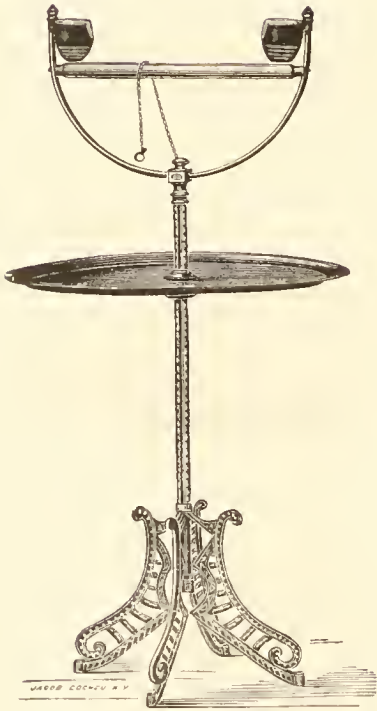


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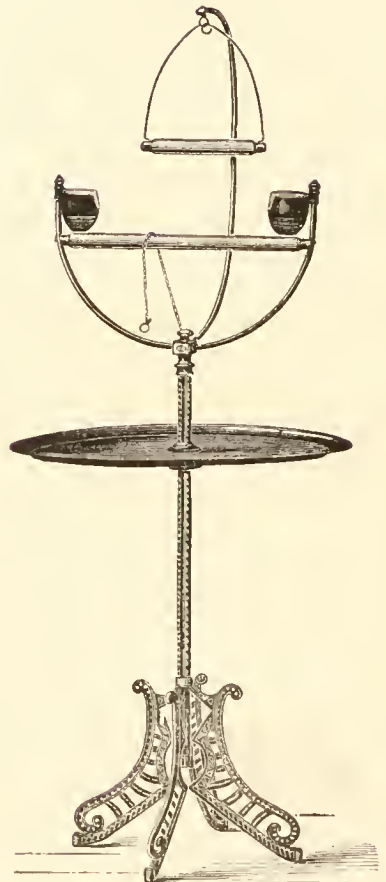


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PARROT-STANDS.

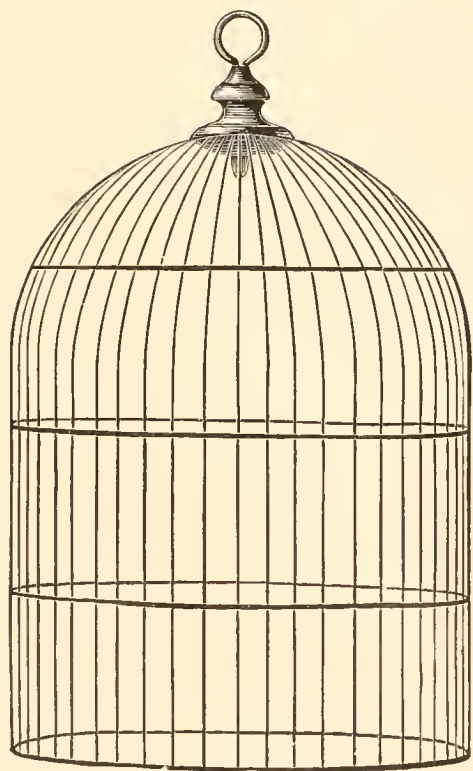


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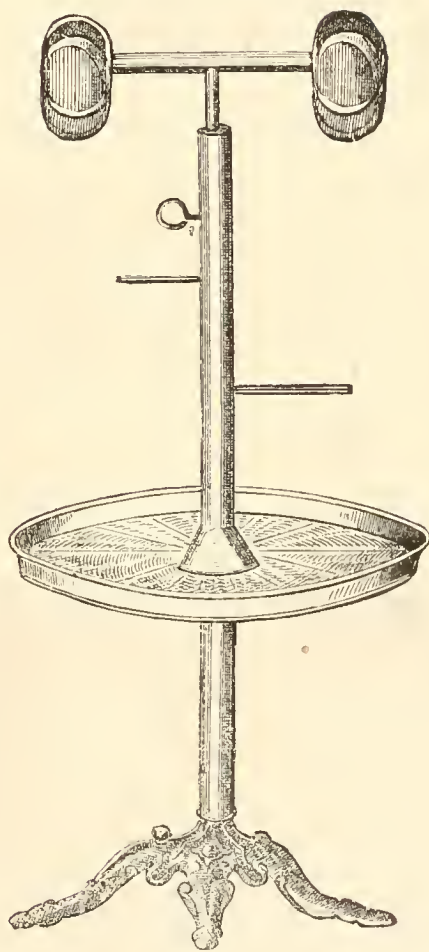


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PARROT-STAND AND STAND-COVER.

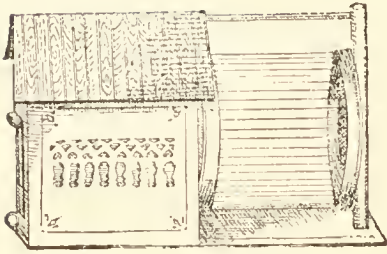


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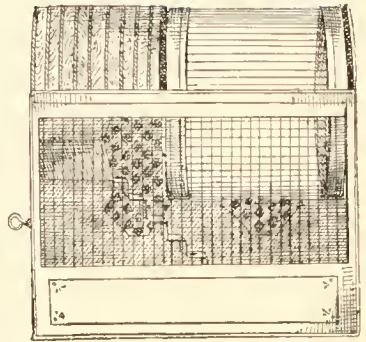


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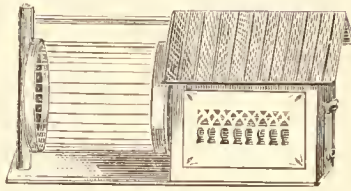
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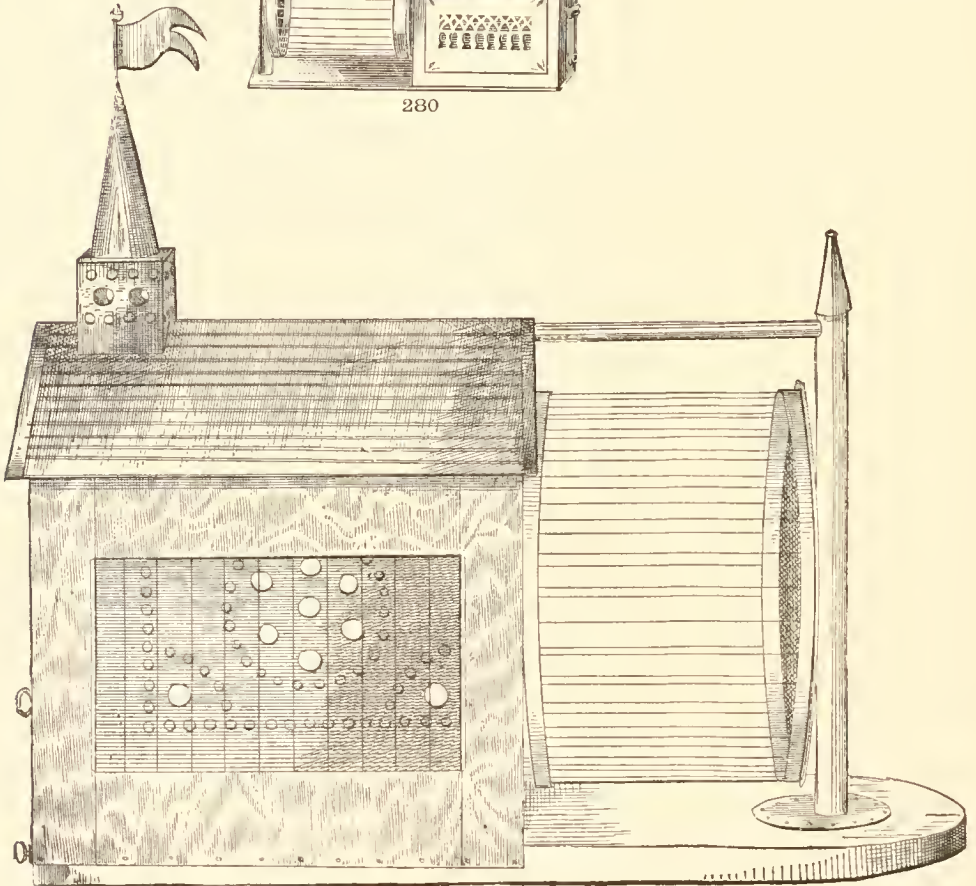
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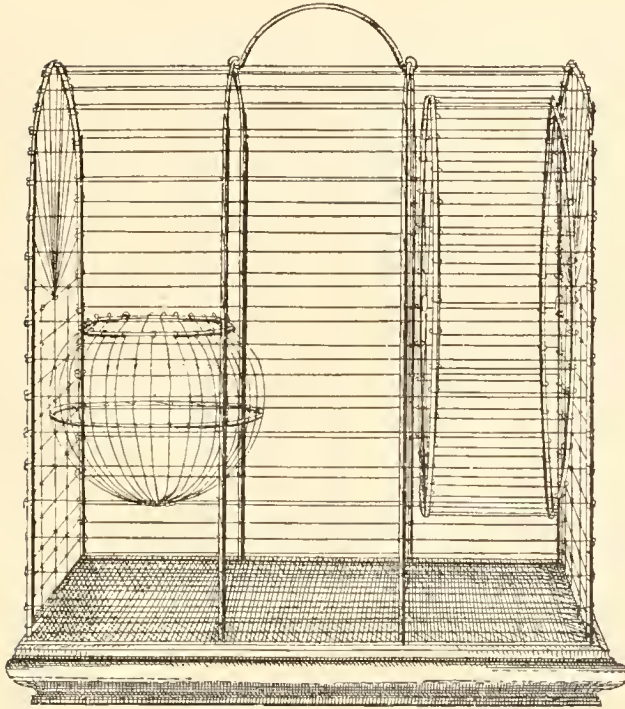
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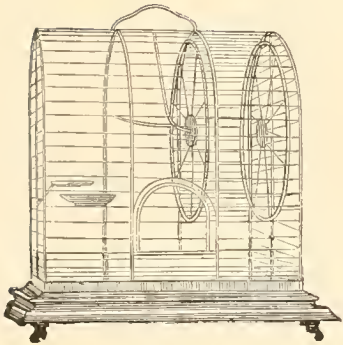
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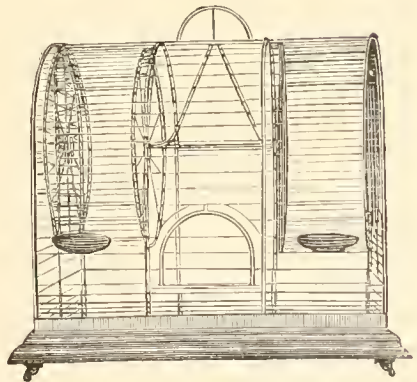
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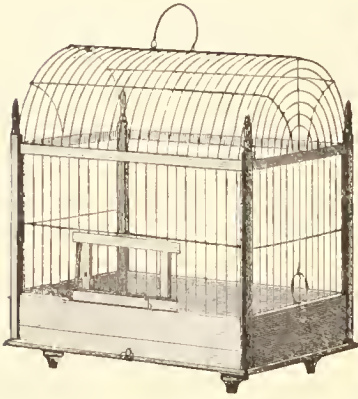


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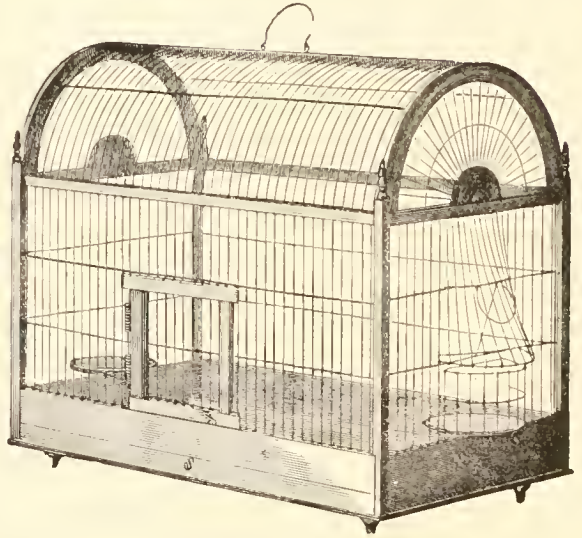


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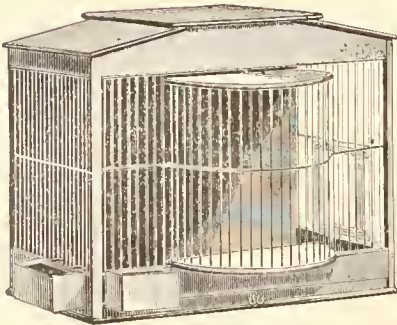
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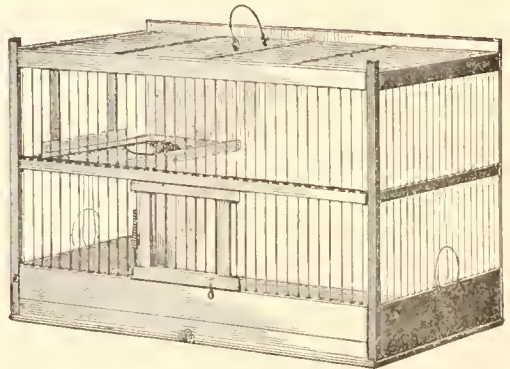
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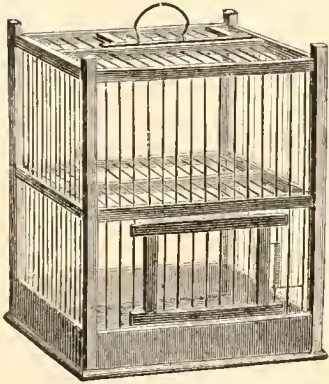


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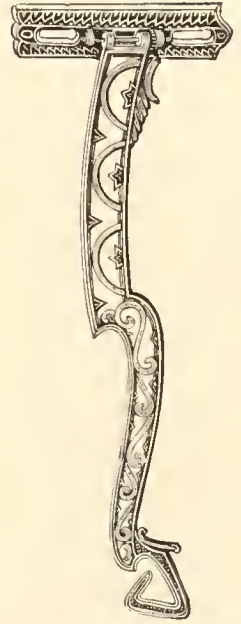
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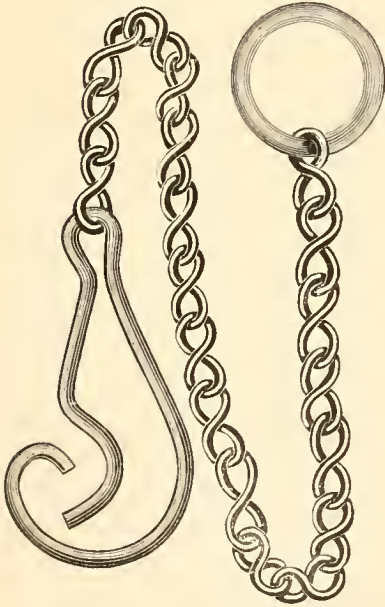
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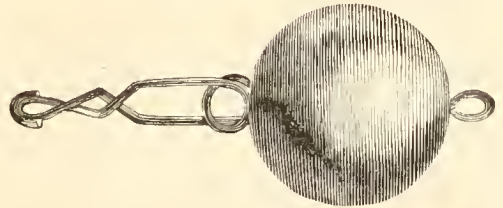
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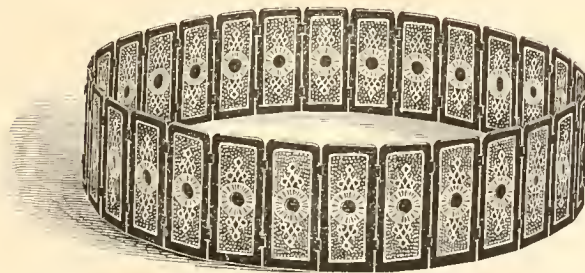
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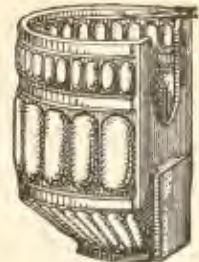
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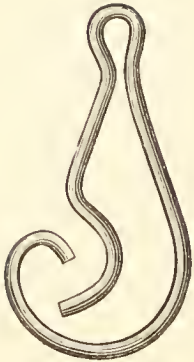


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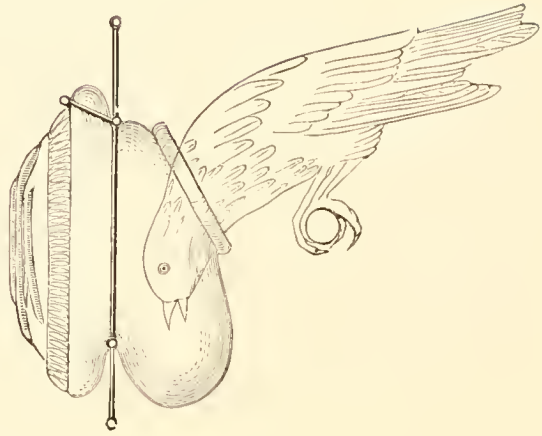


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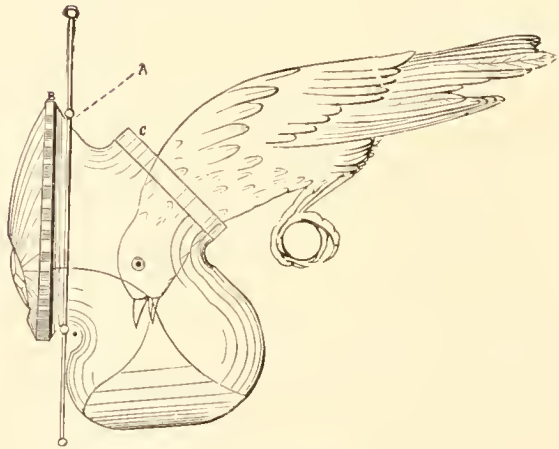
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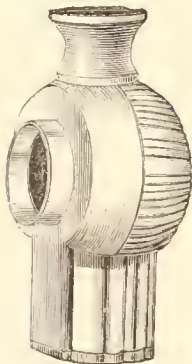
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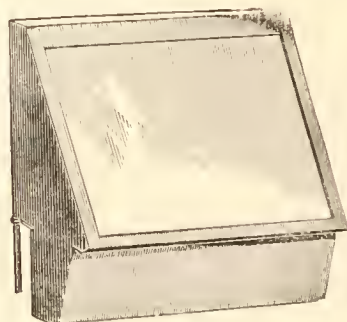
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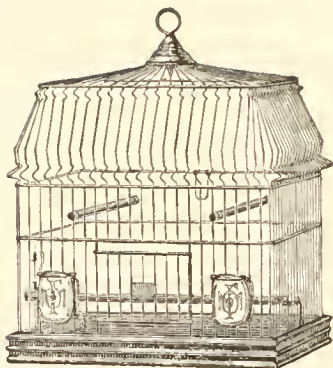
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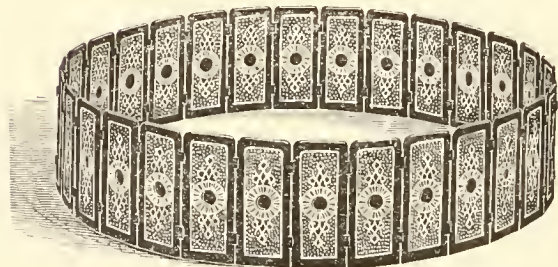
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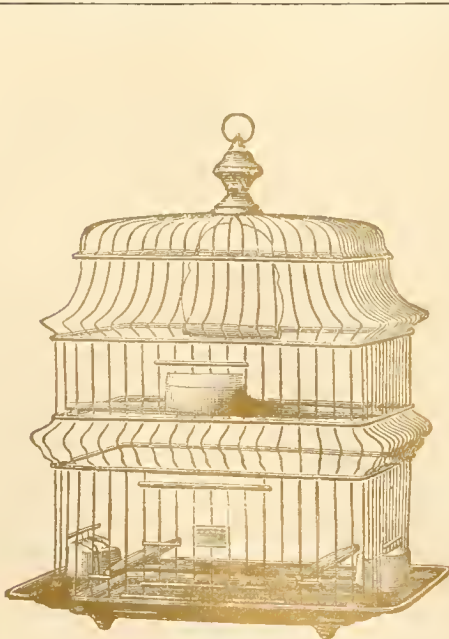
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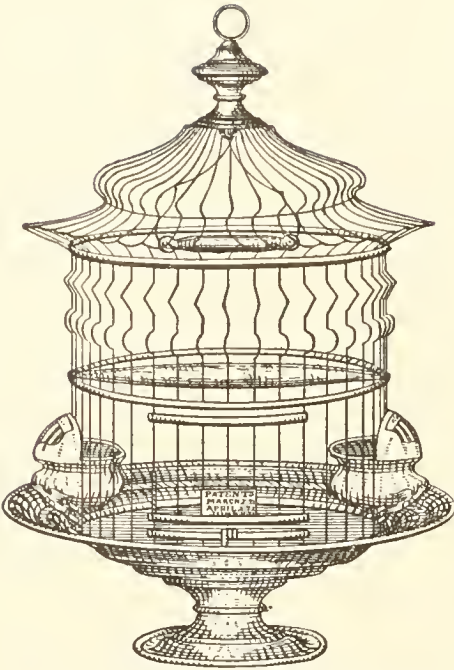
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