

SF 461

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1883

BIRD FOOD COMPANY'S
BOOK OF
Cage Birds

AND ALL KINDS OF PETS

PUBLISHED FOR
GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION
BY THE

BIRD FOOD COMPANY

237 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Mile-End Spool Cotton

is pronounced by Seamstress and Dressmaker a perfect thread. They consider it the best because of its great strength, elasticity, smoothness, and freedom from knots. In colors this justly celebrated thread has always led, having received the ONLY FIRST Premium at the Centennial Exposition; and since that time it has made enormous strides in colors and dyeing. Ladies can match any shade of Dress Goods if they ask for Clark's MILE-END spool cotton, and note the name on white bottom label.

The White Cotton is on Black Spools.

THE

BIRD FOOD COMPANY'S

BOOK OF

CAGE BIRDS:

Their diseases and remedies; with instructions for
keeping them in constant health and



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**BIRDS SENT WITH PERFECT SAFETY,
BY EXPRESS.**

We have fitted up at 237 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, probably the best stocked and largest bird store in America.

We do our own importing; and have constantly on hand all kinds of birds, cages, fine bred dogs, aquarium requisites, etc.

By our improved mode of shipping, all kinds of birds can be sent by express with perfect safety to any part of the United States.

At the end of each article will be found the prices that good specimens of the variety of bird described, are worth at the date of publishing. It is better, however, before sending the money, to write regarding the bird wanted; as prices constantly fluctuate, and the current rate may be more or less than the quoted figures.

At the end of the book will be found a price list of cages and all the many things necessary for the proper care and comfort of birds.

INTRODUCTION.

The information concerning the proper management of cage birds has hitherto been confined to a few costly works, which are only available to the wealthy; the instructions contained in books of a moderate price being of such a worthless character, as to lead only to the most unsatisfactory and often the most disastrous results.

In the following pages the inquirer may depend upon finding simple, sound, and practical information upon every subject connected with the care of all kinds of cage birds, written by one who has made the subject a life-study.

The expense of publishing has been lightened by the consciousness that many a cage will henceforth contain—in the place of a moping, unclean, diseased tenant—a merry creature, happy, and ever eager to testify to its keeper in its own musical way, the most

unbounded gratitude. And we are equally certain that, if the little prisoners were themselves able they would return us their thanks.

Let us ever bear in mind that with the custody of the little creatures, we also take the responsibility of their comfortable existence, and if we evade that trust we commit a crime. Their wants begin with their captivity, and they cannot in their artificial state of existence assist themselves.

Now, as ignorance of the law is no excuse for illegal behavior, so ignorance of the proper management of cage pets will be no excuse, should they pine and die on our hands, especially when the perusal of this little book which costs nothing, will inform all of the proper management and care of cage birds.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1883.

SEED-EATING BIRDS.

To this class belong all birds that live exclusively on seeds. Different species require different seed, but the general management is the same. Canary seed forms the staple diet of nearly all varieties, and is grown principally in Egypt, Turkey, Sicily, and Spain. It is of as many grades and qualities as wheat, and here arises the reason of the non-success of most people with cage birds. They go to an apothecary shop, a grocery store, or a bird establishment, and ask for canary seed. Without examination they take what is given them; which, in nine cases out of ten, is Smyrna, a variety of canary seed that is as hard and almost as indigestible as flint; is full of dust, and seeds of injurious weeds; and is often old and rancid. Consequently, the bird soon becomes dull, breathes with difficulty, and lingers on for months a songless ball of feathers, until finally death ends its miserable existence.

The only canary seed that should be given to a bird is that grown in Spain and Sicily. It is larger and of brighter color than the inferior grades, and is easily cracked. Even this must be selected with much care, as sometimes on the journey across the Atlantic the bags get wet with salt water and the seed becomes worthless; as it also does if not properly cleansed from dust; or when more than a year old.

The package seed with which the country is flooded consists of Smyrna canary seed or the cheap grades of Spanish, mixed with American rape and millet seed, and is sure death to birds fed upon it for a length of time. The seed sold at most bird stores is no better. Many of the brands contain hemp seed, which is very injurious to canaries and many other varieties of cage birds, and should be fed but sparingly to all species; for being very fattening and heating, it ruins the digestive organs and spoils the voice; moreover all seed-eating birds are inordinately fond of this seductive poison

and will scarcely eat any other seed as long as they can get hemp.



We have made the proper diet and care of cage birds a life-study and our package goods, it is believed, contain the only correct foods for all species of birds, that have ever been placed on the American market.

Our *Mixed Seed* consists of a combination of seeds that is best adapted to nearly all species of seed-eating birds. The mixture is: four parts, best quality Sicily canary, carefully cleaned and selected, and always the crop of the current year; three parts, sweet German summer rape; two parts, India millet; and one part, Turkish maw seed. It can be had at almost every first-class drug store throughout the United States. The price is 10 cents for pint, and 20 cents for quart packages. Be sure to see that the label is the same as shown in the engraving, and as you value the life and song of your birds accept no substitute.

One dozen of quart packages will be sent anywhere by express, prepaid, on receipt of \$2.40.

We also put up the *Sicily Canary Seed* in the same size packages as the *Mixed Seed*; it is sold at the same prices.

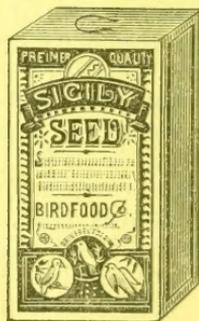
All birds need gravel strewn on the bottom of the cage daily, or every other day at the longest.



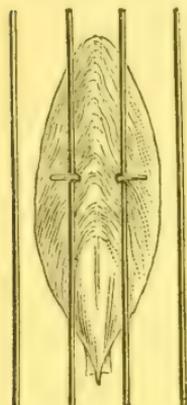
Either *Red* or *Silver Gravel* may be used but we advise the former, as birds are very fond of it, and it helps to digest the food. *Silver Gravel*, although cleaner in the cage, is not eaten so readily; while, being sharp and glass-like in its nature, sometimes causes the death of the bird that swallows it, by cutting through the *craw*.

We box both kinds, the price for each being 10 cents for the quart, and 5 cents for the pint size. We will ship by express, but cannot prepay expressage, unless seed is ordered at the same time.

A piece of *Cuttle-Fish Bone* should be kept constantly



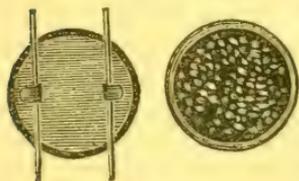
in the cage of all seed-eating birds, as they sharpen their bills upon it and also occasionally eat it, and being slightly salt in its nature, it is very beneficial. Every owner of a bird knows what a troublesome thing it is to keep a cuttle-



bone between the bars of a cage, and that the holders that are sold are very unsatisfactory fastenings. We have patented a combined cuttle bone and holder, the simplicity of which is shown by the engraving. The entire surface of the bone is accessible to the bird, and it is held firmly in position until every particle of friable matter is gone. It is sold at 5 cents for a large selected bone and holder, and it can be had of druggists, or will be mailed on receipt of price.

The canary breeders of the Hartz Mountains of Germany use a paste to keep their birds in constant health and song, and to cure nearly all diseases, the ingredients of which are

BIRD MANNA.



Showing both sides.

a secret to all but a few of the peasants. Recently we came into possession of the recipe, and now manufacture the paste, having christened it "Bird Manna." It is put up in a little metal case (secured by *letters patent*), which fasten to the cage wires within reach of the bird. Although it has not been on the market a year, we have thousands of testimonials of its curing nearly all the diseases that cage birds are subject to, and causing birds to sing that have been silent for a long period.

If given to a bird during the season of shedding feathers, it will in most cases carry the little musician through this critical period without loss of song. If used according to directions, one Manna will last a bird many weeks. It can be had of druggists or will be sent by mail for 15 cents.

SOFT-BILLED BIRDS.

To this class belong all birds that live on a varied diet of seeds, berries, and insects. They are more delicate in confinement than seed-eating birds, but are finer and sweeter songsters, and well repay the extra care and trouble.

Their diet should consist principally of Prepared Mocking Bird Food, but care should be taken to see that only



our food is used, nearly all other being cheaply made and not fit for birds to eat; causing vertigo, blindness, undue fatness, and in many instances death. Here is the recipe from which most of the widely-sold foods are made:

Roasted beef pluck, musty pilot-biscuit, corn meal, ground hemp seed, pulverized sugar made moist with lard.

The ingredients of prepared food for soft-billed birds have always been kept a profound secret by professional bird fanciers; and it cost us \$250 to procure the above recipe from a prominent

New York manufacturer of bird foods. After we learned it we found, as we had before suspicioned, that it was not only worthless but positively injurious. But it gave us a basis to work on, and after several years' experiment we produced a food the ingredients of which are as follows, only the proper proportions being reserved:

Roasted beef heart, toasted wheat bread, and best quality maw meal; ant eggs, dried sweet potatoes, pea meal, and dried currants; the whole made moist with melted beef suet.

This food is put up in jars holding nearly a pound, and sold by druggists for 35 cents. One dozen jars will be sent anywhere, expressage prepaid, for \$4.20. Or dry, to which the buyer can add the melted suet or lard to make it moist as needed, four pounds for \$1.00.

The principal thing needed to keep soft-billed birds in constant health and song is, first, a good prepared food as a basis, and then variety. The food should be given plain one day; one part, grated carrot (squeezed dry), to three parts, prepared food the next; one part, mashed white potatoes on another; and occasionally one part, grated sweet

apple, and three parts prepared food; and so on, varying the diet as much as possible.

Boiled sweet potato is good for them, also boiled milk and ground toasted bread; and a few ant eggs for a change.

Every owner of a soft-billed bird should have a jar of meal worms, and give one or two to his bird every week. Nothing tames a bird so effectually, and in a very short time he will learn to take them from your fingers. They are easily bred by filling an earthen jar about three-quarters full with bits of old leather and bran. Put a hundred or more meal worms in the jar and tie a woolen cloth over the mouth. The cloth must be occasionally wet with water. Meal worms propagate very rapidly, and at the end of three months there will be thousands. These worms will be found under old boards in a pigeon loft or chicken coop, in the meal chest of a barn, or among the lumber of a grist mill. We sell them for 25 cents per hundred.

Shredded lean meat, flies, worms, and spiders are relished by all soft-billed birds, and should be given to them occasionally.

Nearly all birds are fond of bathing, and a dish of water should be placed in the cage at least three times a week; in cold weather it is best to take the chill off the water. When a bird will not go into the bath, dip a wisp-broom in water and flirt it over him.

DISEASES OF CAGE BIRDS.

Almost all the diseases to which cage birds are subject, arise from improper management. If duly fed on the correct foods, their cages regularly cleaned and kept in good air, disease will seldom make its appearance.

Inferior diet, whether seed or prepared food, is the cause of almost all diseases; but colds are another prolific source. How frequently is a bird hung up close to the top corner of a window, with the sash down a foot, and a strong draught of air flowing upon it. Or placed in a room which is warm during the day and cold at night. In these and similar ways many fine birds are killed by taking cold.

Do not give your bird lump sugar or other delicacies. He

will eat them greedily enough, but they will endanger his health or ruin his song.

When a bird is in good health, his feathers are sleek and smooth, adhering close to his body. Whenever you perceive him sitting dull and bunchy, something is out of order.



First, consider if the moulting season is approaching; if anything has frightened him; if he has been hung in a draught of air; see if he can get at his water and food, and that both are sweet. If none of these is the cause, then compare his symptoms with those printed below, and procure a bottle of *Bird Bitters* from your druggist, and treat him according to the directions wrapped around the bottle. If the patient is a seed-eating bird, get him a

Bird Manna to use in connection with the liquid.

ASTHMA.—*Symptoms*: Short breath; opening of beak as if to gasp for air, and when frightened to keep it open a long time; and puffing out feathers until the bird has the appearance of a ball.

BARE PLACES ON THE HEAD should be rubbed with a salve made of fresh butter and sulphur.

BLOATING.—The skin on one part, or even the whole body, swells to such a degree that it is stretched like a drum. Pierce with a needle and the air in it will escape.

BROKEN LEGS OR WINGS should be left to nature to heal. Take all perches out of the cage and put soft flannel in the bottom.

CATARRH OR COLD.—*Symptoms*: Ruffling of the feathers; nostrils stopped up; tongue hardened by inflammation; beak often open and yellow at base.

CHRONIC SNEEZING.—*Symptoms*: A constant effort to relieve an accumulation of matter in the nostrils.

CONSTIPATION.—*Symptoms*: Constant and unsuccessful efforts to evacuate, and puffing out of the feathers.

CONSUMPTION.—*Symptoms*: Gradual wasting away, loss of appetite, and cessation of song. If taken in the hand it will appear as light as a feather.

DIARRHEA.—*Symptoms*: The evacuation frequent and watery, which very soon causes the extreme weakening of the bird.

DISLOCATION OF A JOINT may be reduced by gently

stretching the limb and pushing the joint in place, and if done before inflammation sets in the cure is complete.

FITS.—This is a disease that must be treated at once or the bird dies. Pull out one of the smaller tail feathers, cut one of the nails so as to cause it to bleed, and as a last resort plunge the bird into cold water. Use the Bird Bitters according to directions to prevent a recurrence.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.—*Symptoms*: Abdomen swollen and covered with red veins; intestines red and swollen; extreme emaciation, ruffling of feathers, and constant sitting with head under the wing.

LONG CLAWS, when they impede the movements of the bird, should be cut. This is a delicate operation; the claw should be held in front of a light so that the veins of the nail can be seen and avoided. Use a sharp pair of scissors.

LOSS OF APPETITE is quickly cured by Bird Bitters or Bird Manna.

LOSS OF SONG, if the bird is otherwise healthy, can be restored by Bird Bitters or Bird Manna.

MOULTING season begins with most birds about the middle of September and lasts for six weeks. During this period birds usually stop singing, as the growth of new feathers makes such a demand upon their system as to render them weak and out of spirits. If a Bird Manna is kept in the cage of a seed-eating bird nine out of ten birds will not stop singing during the entire moulting season. Bird Bitters is most excellent to use as a tonic at this critical period for both soft-billed and seed-eating birds. A few drops put daily in the drinking water will tone them up wonderfully.

PAIRING FEVER usually attacks birds in the spring, about the time the wild birds are mating. They cease to sing and become melancholy. A generous diet should be adopted and the cage placed in a window where the bird can look upon a cheerful scene.

PIP.—*Symptoms*: Roughness of the feathers, drooping of the tail; a tiny white bladder under the feathers, near the vent.

RED MITES.—If your bird looks lean and out of condition, if he is restless—especially at night—and is continually pecking himself, he is infested with mites. Throw a white cloth over his cage at night, and in the morning you will find it covered with tiny red insects. We put up a powder that is perfectly harmless to the birds, but will effectually destroy



the vermin. It is called *Mite Exterminator*, and is sold at 25 cents per package, and can be had of druggists or will be sent by mail. Take the bird gently in your hand, rub the powder over his body, especially under the wings, and at the base of the tail. Before replacing him, put some of the powder in a saucer, drop a coal of fire on it, and place it in the bottom of the cage, covering the latter with a cloth to keep the smoke in, and let it remain for a couple of hours. This will kill all the vermin that are hidden in the cavities of the

cage.

SCALES ON THE LEGS can be cured by anointing with a salve of sulphur and lard for a week, and then removing carefully with the finger nail.

SHEDDING FEATHERS OUT OF SEASON can be stopped by giving Bird Bitters or Bird Manna.

SORE EYES should be washed with warm water in which white hellebore is infused.

SORE FEET arise from dirt or from fine fibres of wool, cotton or silk getting round them and cutting to the bone. Remove the offending substances, clean the perches or bottom of the cage, and wash the feet carefully in lukewarm water, and anoint with cosmoline.

SWEATING.—This is a disease peculiar only to hen birds, and attacks them while sitting on their eggs. The belly feathers and the eggs are saturated with perspiration.

SWOLLEN AND SORE LEGS should be bathed with diluted tincture of arnica.

TUMORS should be opened with a sharp knife and the matter pressed out; putting sweet oil on the place.

ULCERS are cured by touching them with a red-hot knitting needle, and then anointing with cosmoline. Ulcers in the throat should be touched with a feather dipped in a mixture of honey and alum.

UNNATURAL FATNESS is caused in seed-eating birds by too rich food; reduce the quantity given daily, that is put the patient on short allowance until he gets into proper shape again. With soft-billed birds, mix boiled turnips with their food and dry ant-eggs in the drinking water.

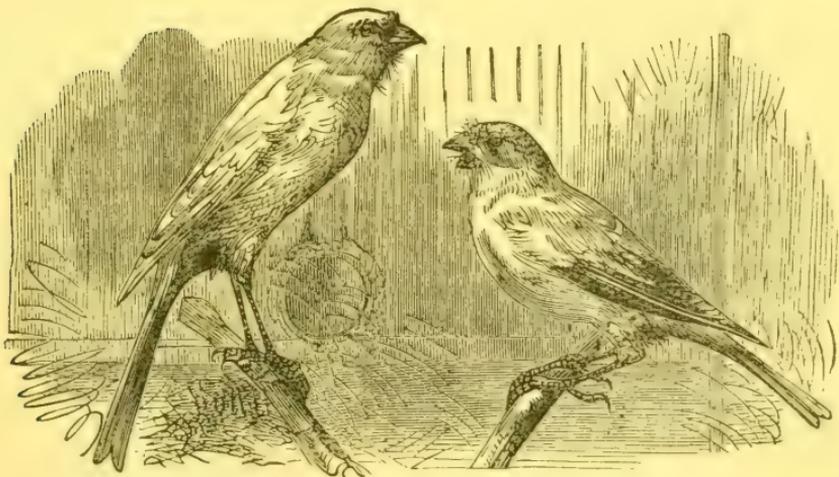
VERTIGO OR GIDDINESS.—This is really a habit and not a disease, and is caused by the birds in their endeavors to look up, to turn their head and neck so far around as to

cause them to fall off the perch. By simply throwing a dark cloth over the top of the cage a cure is effected.

YELLOW GALL is a small ulcer that forms on the head near the eyes or bill. While the pimple is very minute it can be cured with Bird Bitters or Bird Manna. If it is large when discovered it should be cut off with a sharp knife and the wound anointed with cosmoline.

Bird Manna can be had of druggist, or will be sent by mail for 15 cents. Bird Bitters costs 25 cents per bottle, and if it cannot be had of your druggist, the solid ingredients will be sent by mail on receipt of price, only the addition of water being needed.

THE CANARY.



FRENCH CANARY.

GERMAN CANARY.

More than three hundred years ago a ship sailing from the Canary Islands, laden with merchandise, and having on board a few canaries, was wrecked on the coast of Italy. The birds escaped to the timbered lands near the shore, where they bred freely, and would have become naturalized had not the sweetness of their song attracted the natives, who were possessed of so strong a desire to obtain them

that all were soon captured. The progeny of these birds spread rapidly over all Europe.

The canary is now bred principally in Germany, among the Hartz Mountains of Hanover, where the peasant's chief means of subsistence is the breeding of these feathered musicians for the markets of the world. While the United States receives its supply mostly from this locality, some are imported from England, France, Belgium, and Holland.

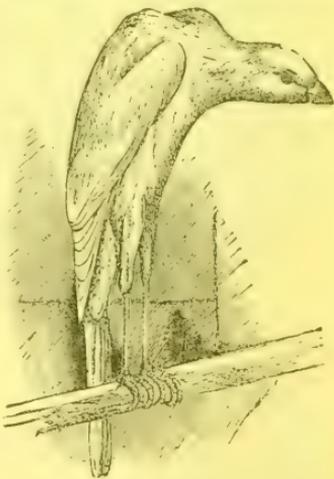


TOPKNOT CANARY.

In these little cages the birds are shipped to America, and are kept in their narrow quarters until bought to make American homes cheerful with their merry music. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand canaries are imported annually into America. During the passage across the ocean they require careful attention in feeding and watering. The cages are arranged in divisions, so as to allow the attendant to pass between them to feed the birds and clean the cages. If cleanliness is neglected sickness is engendered, and many birds perish in consequence.

The male canary is the songster. The female scarcely ever sings, and when she does her notes are weak. The male has a short, stout beak and a flat head, and is wide between the eyes, the wider the better. The crown of the head of the female is more round than that of the male.

A fallacy quite prevalent in some parts of the country is,



BELGIAN CANARY.

that dark-colored canaries are the strongest birds and the best singers. Color in canaries has no more to do with their singing qualities than complexion has with the voice of prima donnas.

In selecting a canary it should be borne in mind that the feet and legs of young birds are smooth and glossy, and the toe-nails are short; whereas, old birds have rough and scaly feet, with long toe-nails.

In Europe great attention is paid to improving the song of canaries. To attain this result two modes are practiced. A large cage is constructed with close partitions which effectually exclude the view from each other; a superior singing bird, a nightingale or skylark, is placed within hearing, but out of sight of the canaries, who learn to imitate the melodious notes they hear. In six months they will have acquired perfection, when they are removed to separate cages. The other method is, when the young birds first try to sing they are separated from the parent bird, and placed in a room where just light enough is admitted to enable them to see to eat. Then a musical instrument called a bird organ is played for an hour each day in the hearing of the young bird. If undisturbed, they become attentive listeners, and by practicing the song, are soon able to reproduce it perfectly.

These are known as Andreasberg Rollers, and the finest of them have no "chop" notes and are proficient in the water roll, the bell, and the flute notes.

Although there are over thirty varieties of canaries known in Europe, not over a half-dozen are bred here.

THE GERMAN CANARY is the finest songster, and is the one most frequently imported to this country. The best come from the Black Forest of Germany.

THE BELGIAN CANARY, as represented in the cut, has very high shoulders, and ruffled feathers on the breast.



LANCASHIRE COPPY.

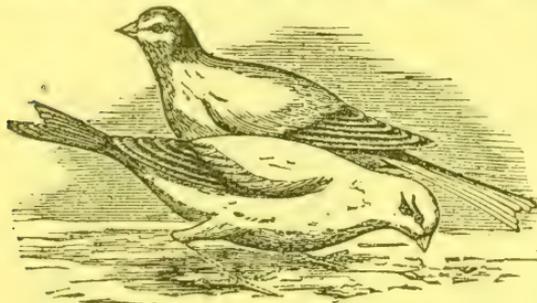
It is a poor songster, and is bred by bird fanciers for its oddity. The finest, or rather what the ordinary observer would call the ugliest of them, sometimes sell as high as one hundred dollars per pair.

THE FRENCH CANARY in many respects resembles the Belgian, but it has not the high shoulders, and is not so long or so valuable. It is not a fine singer.

THE CINNAMON CANARY, as the name implies, is of the color of cinnamon; but in all other respects it resembles the German bird. It is a fine warbler.

THE LIZARD CANARY, so named from a fancied resemblance of its green plumage spotted with yellow, to the color of a lizard, is held in high estimation by fanciers. It is sometimes a fine songster.

THE SPANGLED CANARY has much green in its color, with a spot of yellow or white color on its head, called a cap, and little spots of the color scattered over the rest of the body.



THE LONDON FANCY CANARY.

THE LONDON FANCY CANARY, as its name implies, is a variety much cultivated in that metropolis, where there has been a society for promoting the improvement of these birds for nearly a century. The wings and tail are dark in color, and the rest of the body of a deep yellow.

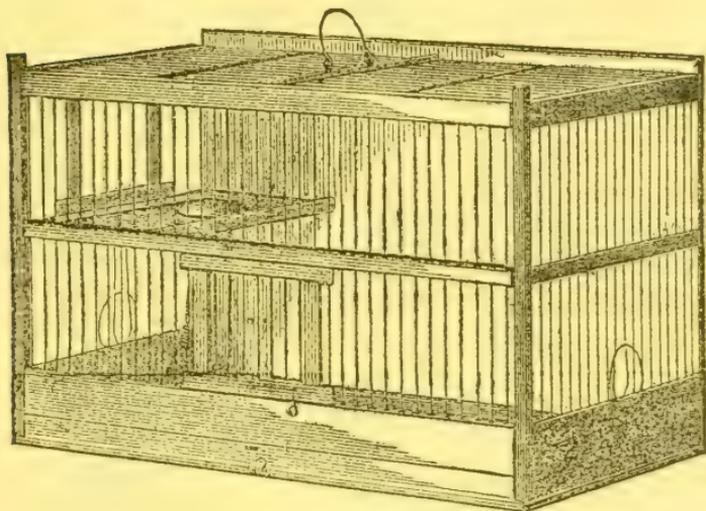
THE LANCASHIRE COPPY is one of the largest of canaries, and has a dark cap or crown of feathers on the head, while the rest of him is yellow.

The above embraces almost all the varieties that are brought to this country. There is, however, a red variety that is occasionally seen, but this is only a common German canary whose plumage has been colored by his being fed, just before and during the moulting season, upon food (bread and milk, generally), highly seasoned with cayenne pepper.

The colors of canaries by which they are known to bird

fanciers are as follows: *Mealy*, a mixture of white and pale yellow; sometimes called *Buff*. *Jonque* or *Jonquil*, a rich yellow. *Cinnamon* or *Dove*, a soft reddish gray-brown, very difficult to describe. *Green*, a dark gray, approaching a green. *Pied* or *Mottled*, mixtures of the foregoing colors.

BREEDING CANARIES.



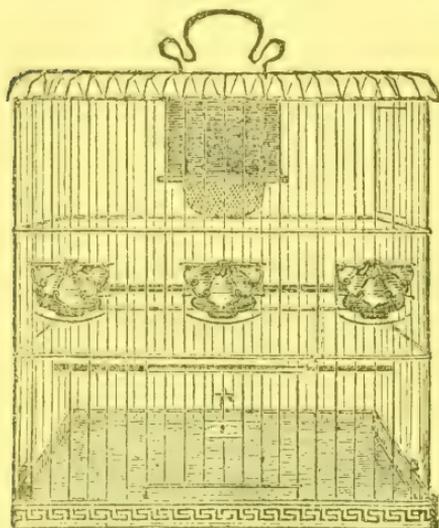
WALNUT BREEDING CAGE.

Two of the best styles of breeding cages we have illustrated. One is made of walnut and iron wire, and is suitably arranged for exercise, nesting, etc. It comes already furnished with willow nests, deer hair, etc. The price, complete, is \$1.25. The other is made entirely of brass, and has a wire nest; it will cost \$5.50.

The cage should be hung at least a foot above the head, and should occupy a southerly aspect, if possible, and not be moved until the breeding season is over.

Canaries may be mated during the months of February, March, or April. Before placing the male in the breeding-cage with the female, he should be hung in another cage opposite, and in sight of the female. When he sings and calls to her, and she returns his call, then they can be placed together; and though at first they may quarrel, it will only

be of short duration. When the male begins to feed her, you may be sure that all is right.



BRASS BREEDING CAGE.

There should always be placed in the mating-cage a piece of cuttle-bone for the formation of shell, or the hen may lay soft-shell eggs. There is also required deer's or cow's hair for the construction of the nest. To the seed diet of the mated birds, should be added hard-boiled egg and cracker, rolled fine; a little each day.

If the birds have access to Bird Manna, they will feed it to their nestlings, and a more rapid growth will result, and a wonder-

ful decrease in the number of deaths will be noticed.

To produce handsome yellow birds, the male should be a pale yellow, and the female a deep yellow, bird. A clear yellow male, mated with a very deep green hen, will usually have handsome mottled young. A very deep yellow male, mated with a very deep green or brown hen, often produce the highly prized Cinnamon bird.

Never allow two crested birds to pair, as their progeny are likely to be bald or malformed about the head.

Some canaries will never mate; nothing will reconcile them. In this event another hen should be tried, until one



STYLE NO. 1.

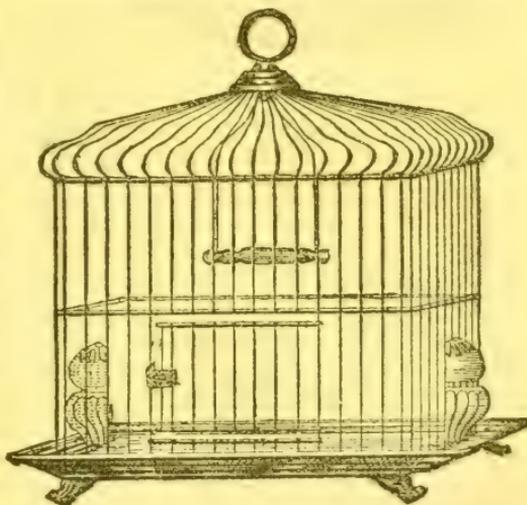
is found that is disposed to assume the responsibility of rearing a family.

A female canary will mate with several varieties of birds, and their offspring are called mules. The mules from some of these crosses are fine singers, and command high prices, on account of their beauty and song. Among the varieties of birds which will mate with a female canary may be mentioned the linnet, chaffinch, bullfinch, siskin, redpole, and chaffinch.

After having been mated about a week, the hen will begin to lay one egg each day, until from four to six eggs are laid; upon these she will sit from fourteen to sixteen days, when the eggs should hatch, and in the order in which they were laid. Never disturb the eggs, or they may not hatch. During the period of incubation, the male relieves the female by sitting on the nest, a few hours each day. Should either of them become addicted to the vice of breaking the eggs, they should be bountifully fed with egg and bread, which should be constantly kept within their reach. Should they still persist, the eggs can be removed as fast as laid, and their places supplied with eggs whittled from chalk. When the hen ceases to lay, then return the eggs, and all will go well.

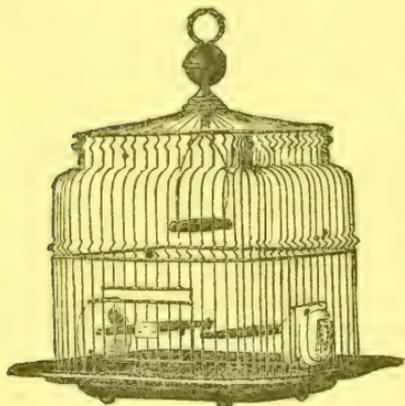
Three days before the hatching of the first egg, feed the bird in addition to her seed, half a hard-boiled egg grated, and mixed with cracker dust, and continue this food until the nestlings are old enough to take care of themselves.

The young birds when weaned from the old birds should be placed in a cage entirely away, otherwise fretfulness is encouraged, which it is well to avoid. A wire partition will do for a day or so when they are first separated, so



STYLE NO. 2.

that the old birds can feed them through the wires. When caging-off young birds give them at first grated egg and cracker. When they are about a month old, introduce seed in the cage in a separate pot or tin, with the view of giving the birds an opportunity of finding out for what



STYLE NO. 3.

the seed is intended. Generally, when about six weeks old, the young Canaries begin to shell the seed, and at that time the proportion of soft food may be gradually diminished until the seed at length takes the place of the egg and cracker; an increase of seed shells upon the cage bottom will be a guide in reducing the quantity of soft food.

Canaries will breed famously if turned loose in a room; and where no single variety is kept and no particular excellence

aimed at, there is no better plan, or one more adapted to furnish the largest amount of pleasure at the smallest amount of trouble and expense. The birds have more scope for freedom of action in a room than in a cage.

No artificial heat is needed as canaries will stand almost any amount of cold, providing there is no draught.

Do not mate them before turning them loose, but it is better to have at least twice as many females as males. Each male will pair with some particular hen and pay her special attention, at least till she is sitting, when the chances are he will court some new flame; but he will not neglect his first love, and will continue to feed her on the nest, though, under the circumstances, he will become general in his attentions. And it is strange how hens in an aviary will sometimes behave. I have seen two sitting on the edge of the same nest feeding as assiduously as if each claimed the young ones for her own.

By all means introduce male linnets, and goldfinches, either males or hens. Hen linnets will breed in rooms only under special treatment, and then very rarely; but a hen goldfinch will build, sit, hatch, and feed as well as a canary. The produce will be linnet and canary mules, and goldfinch

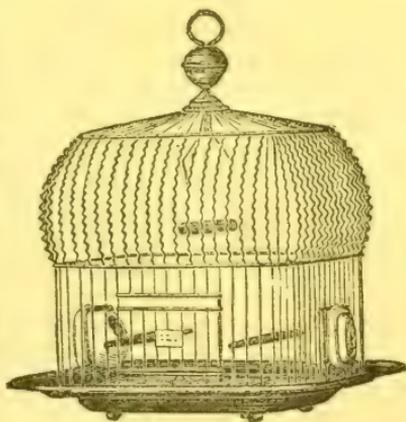
and canary mules; and will in all probability be dark solid-colored birds. The hens will be useless, but the males are excellent songsters.

Range some christmas trees around the walls and in the middle of the room. If, in addition to these, you can get any old roots, or any such rough material, to place against or hang on the wall, you will find the birds will soon select the snug corners and begin to build. Give a supply of moss, soft hay, any bunch of fibrous roots you may meet with, or similar material, with which they will build the foundation of their nests; and plenty of soft doe-hair. Add some rabbit-down, with which they will put the finishing touch to a nest.

When the young birds are two or three weeks old, and can eat alone, and sometimes before quitting the nest, the males commence swelling out their throats and trying to warble. The sexes may thus be distinguished, as the females seldom try to warble, and when they do it is always in a less marked degree than the males.

If it is desired to make very fine singers of the young males; as fine as the highly vaunted Andreasberg Rollers, they should be put in small wire cages, separated from each other, covered entirely over with coverings of muslin, so that they can see no external objects and yet have sufficient light to feed by. These cages should be arranged around the walls of a room, the only tenants of which are fine singing birds, such as nightingales, linnets, skylarks, black caps, etc., and one or two Andreasberg Rollers, or other trained canaries. The young birds will acquire the fine notes of the Rollers and in addition the notes of some or all of the other birds. Of course the longer they are kept at such a school the more proficient they will become.

If a young canary is hung in a darkened cage, out of hearing of the song of all other birds, and some simple air



STYLE NO. 4.

played to him on a flute, piano, or organ, three or four times a day, he will readily pick up all or a portion of it, and add it to his repertoire of notes.

The best food for canaries is our Mixed Seed, and plenty of red gravel strewn on the bottom of the cage and renewed daily. A cuttle bone should always be kept in the cage, and also a Bird Manna. A bit of chickweed, a slice of apple, and a ripe fig may be given occasionally, but only as a treat and not oftener than once a week.

If canaries are fed during the moulting season, on cracker and egg highly seasoned with cayenne pepper, their feathers will assume a beautiful red tint, and remain that color until shed again. No harm is done by this high feeding to either song or health. Great care should be taken in the selection of the pepper, as nearly all commercial red pepper is adulterated and is likely to kill the bird. We have pepper specially ground for this purpose, and for 25 cents will send sufficient to last a bird during moulting.

A brass cage is by far the best for a bird; painted cages are injurious as the bird will peck the paint off. We illustrate several of the best styles of brass cages. They are made of the best quality of wire, and are warranted not to tarnish. Style No. 1, is a large round cage and is worth \$1.50. Style No. 2 is a square, solid brass cage, with plenty of room; price, \$2.50. Style No. 3 is a very elegant brass cage, made of the best quality spring wire, which will not bend or break by falling. Price, \$3.50. Style No. 4 is the handsomest and best brass cage made; it has a crimped top, which adds much to its beauty; price, \$4.00. All the styles have white porcelain feed and water cups, brass end cedar perches, spring doors, and moveable tin bottom pans.

GERMAN CANARIES vary in prices, according to the season. From October to April, they are worth, generally, \$2.50. At this price we will furnish one of our Night-Singing canaries, which we guarantee not only to be a wonderfully fine singer, but that it will sing by lamplight as well as during the day. Female canaries are worth: American, 50c.; Imported, \$1.00.

ANDREASBERG ROLLERS, that can give the bell and flute notes, and the water roll, are worth \$4.00.

CINNAMON CANARIES, fine singers, \$5.00. Females, \$2.00.

BELGIAN CANARIES, either yellow, mealy, or mottled. Males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. High-class birds, higher.

FRENCH CANARIES, either yellow, mealy, or mottled; males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. High-class birds, higher.

LONDON FANCY CANARIES, in fine plumage; males, \$15; females, \$10.00.

LANCASHIRE COPPIES, the genuine birds, and not the common top-knot bird usually palmed off as such; males, \$25.00; females, \$15.00.

LIZARD CANARIES, the genuine breed; males, \$15.00; females, \$10.00.

SPANGLED CANARIES, either gold or silver; males, \$15; females, \$10.00.

AMERICAN BRED CANARIES, of German parentage, such as are now being generally sold at bird stores for the Hartz Mountain birds; males, \$1.75; females, 50c.

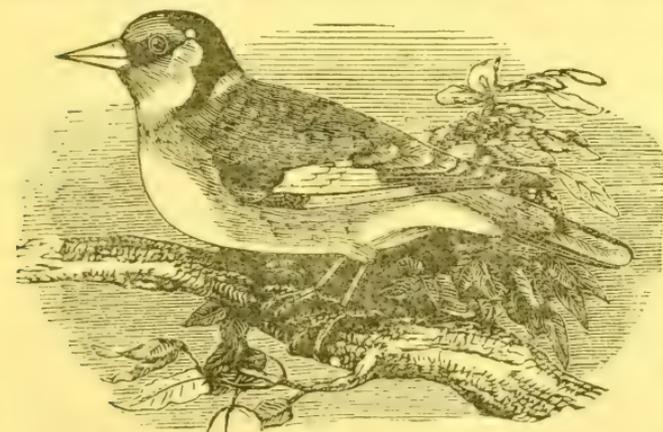
THE GOLDFINCH.

In Europe this bird ranks next to the canary as a popular cage bird, but in this country, as yet, he has not received the attention he deserves.

The Goldfinch is possessed of an exceedingly sweet song, combining a clear metallic ring with modulated power,

much softer and sweeter than the canary's, and linked together by a continued twittering, making the song last for a long time without intermission.

In the male



of the head is blood red, and the same color, with an intervening ring of black surrounds the base of the beak. The cheeks and front of the throat are white, while the whole back is a ruddy brown. The pinion feathers are jet black,

tipped with white. There is also a golden stripe along each pinion. The tail is black and forked. The female is not as large as the male, and not so vividly red about the beak; nor is the black line that divides the red poll from the red beak so intense. The white of her cheeks is intermixed with brown. Altogether, she is not bright and sparkling, and has not such bold, bright eyes as her mate.

The goldfinch is one of the most docile and intelligent of birds. When properly instructed, it will draw up its food and water. It is taught this by means of a chain and pulley, furnished with a soft, leather band, pierced with four holes, through which the wings and feet are passed; the two ends meeting under the belly, and sustained there by a ring, to which is fastened the chain, that supports a little tin bucket containing the seed or water. Whenever the Goldfinch wants either, he draws up the chain with its beak, fixing it at intervals with its foot, and thus obtains what he wishes; but if two buckets are suspended to a pulley, raising one makes the other descend, and it can only obtain seed and water in turn.

The Goldfinch is of a restless disposition, continually hopping about and clinging to the wires of the cage, and rattling against them.

When in the aviary it sometimes acts in a domineering manner, driving the other birds from the seed; but will seldom fight, although often showing ill-temper.

Goldfinches will breed as quickly as canaries, in the aviary or breeding cage; they will also mate with canaries. To produce the best results, an active male should be placed with a yellow hen canary about the first of March. The male offspring will be magnificent songsters, and of beautiful plumage.

The Goldfinch thrives best on our mixed seed, with occasionally a cupful of maw seed, of which it is very fond. They should be kept in a square cage, similar to a canary's. They are very fond of gravel, which should be plentifully strewn in the bottom of the cage.

A male Goldfinch is worth \$1.50; when in full song from \$2.00 to \$5.00; a female, \$1.25.

The price of a Goldfinch mule, in song, is \$8.00.

THE LINNET.

The Linnet is one of the nicest of the finch family. He is more grateful for kindness, more solicitous of pleasing, than almost any other cage bird.

During the first year of his life, the Linnet is called a Gray Linnet, from the color of his plumage. After the second moult, the red of the breast blending with the amber edges of the feathers, produces a golden hue, and the bird is then known as a Yellow Linnet. At the end of the third moult, the breast becomes a bright carmine, and the flanks the color of iron rust, and it is known as the Rose Linnet.



Gray, yellow, or red, his music will be the same; even sickness does not end his exquisite piping; and the older he grows the better he sings.

The song of the Linnet consists of a number of sentences or "jerks," as they are called, and each one distinct from the other, while the wonderful variety of notes is astounding.

He sings both summer and winter, except during the time of shedding feathers.

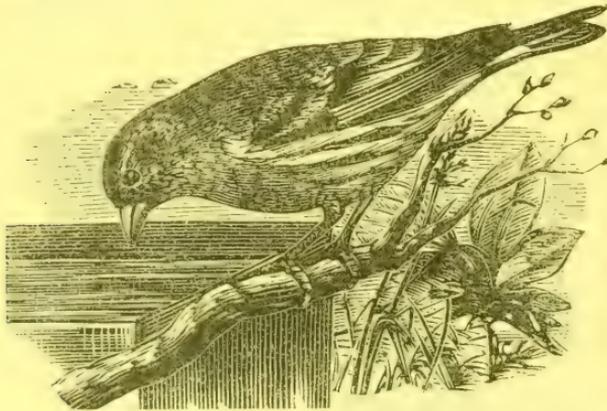
A male Linnet will mate with a female canary, and the offspring will resemble in color, a gray canary, but the song of the mules will be very fine, and they are highly prized on that account.

Linnetts should be kept in a square cage, as in it they are less subject to giddiness than in round cages. They require the same food and management as canaries.

A young Linnet just beginning to sing is worth \$1.50, and when in full song, \$5.00. A Linnet mule, in full song, \$10.00 to \$25.00.

THE SISKIN.

The Siskin resembles the Goldfinch in shape, although a trifle smaller; the bill is also sharp and pointed. The general color of the plumage of this bird is a yellowish-green



on the upper parts of the body, and yellowish-white beneath. The sexes of the Siskin are quite easily distinguished, the male bird being brighter, and having a black top to his head; whereas the head of the fe-

male is grayish, the body-coloring duller, and the breast spotted. The males increase in brightness of color as they grow older.

They are quiet little birds, but happy and contented, and with a little attention become very tame. They sing continually in a low, plaintive twitter of much sweetness. Their contented manner and familiar ways cause them to become general favorites of the household into which they are admitted.

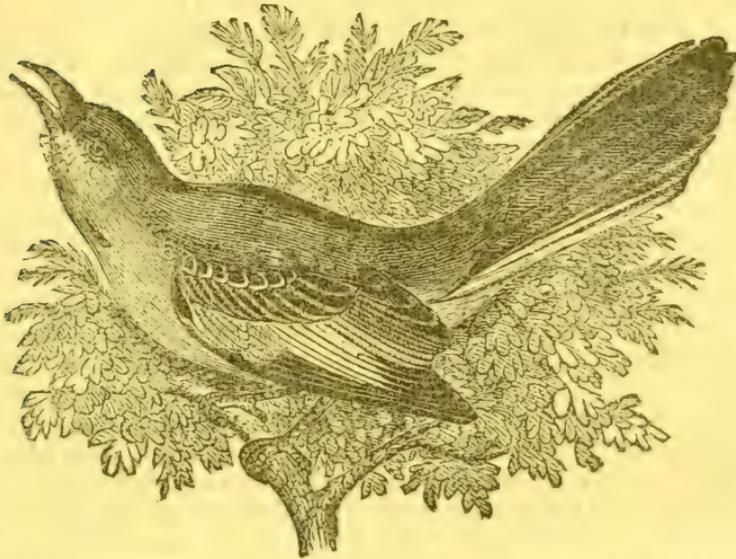
The male Siskin is one of the best mimics among the small bird. He will readily catch the notes of all the birds he hears and mix them up in the drollest fashion, when uttering them as his own.

Siskins require the same general treatment as canaries, and should be kept in the same kind of cage. They will interbreed with canaries, but the males are neither of handsome plumage nor fine singers.

A male Siskin, beginning to sing, is worth \$1.50; when in full song, \$5.00.

Siskins are sometimes kept in tinned wire cages with wooden backs. The price of such a cage is 75c.

THE MOCKING BIRD.



We should take especial pride in the mocking bird; for it is a bird peculiar to the American continent. Its torrent of mimicry pours upon us the songs of a dozen different birds; and many of the cries heard in the barnyard. This unique songster unites in itself more excellencies than any other bird possesses. Spring, summer, and autumn, its harmonious and varied song thrills and holds spell-bound the listener. The pipe of the canary; the mellow whistle of the cardinal; the wild song of the thrush; the shrill scream of the eagle; the exquisite warble of the bluebird; the mourning of the dove; the cock's crow; the hen's cackle; the cry of the katydid; the grunt of the pig; and the infernal noise of quarreling cats:—all this medley issues in rapid succession from that master-mimic, the mocking bird! No wonder that it is a general favorite.

The mocking bird is not showy in appearance; but its well-shaped form and lively and graceful motions make it an attractive household pet, apart from its song. It measures nine-and-a-half inches in length; and an expanse of wings, thirteen inches. The upper part of the head, neck, and back is dark brownish-ash; the wings and tail are

nearly black; the primary feathers are white, the first and second row of coverts tipped with white. The tail is cuneiform; the two outer feathers are wholly white, the others, except the middle ones, tipped with white. The neck, breast, and whole under parts, clouded white. The iris is of a yellowish cream color. The bill is black; and the base of the lower mandible, whitish. The legs and feet are black, and stoutly formed.

The male and female mocking bird are very similar in plumage; but they may be readily distinguished by noticing the following differences: The white on the wings of the male bird extends over the whole nine primaries, or quill feathers, down to and well over the coverts; these are also white, though sometimes tipped with brown; the white of the primaries extending equally on both vanes of the feather. In the female the white is not so clear, and extends only over seven or eight of the primaries; and more on the front than on the narrow vane of the feathers; the black of the wing is also less deep, being of a brown shade.

Occasionally males are met with that are wonderful songsters, and yet are very poorly marked according to the standard we have given; but in buying young birds it is always better to secure the best marked birds; as they are sure to be males.

To rear the young of the mocking bird by hand successfully, regularity of feeding and cleanliness are of the greatest importance. To keep them growing steadily they should be fed very often, and not much at a time. They should be fed long after they no longer need assistance; as that keeps them strong, while rendering them more gentle and confiding.

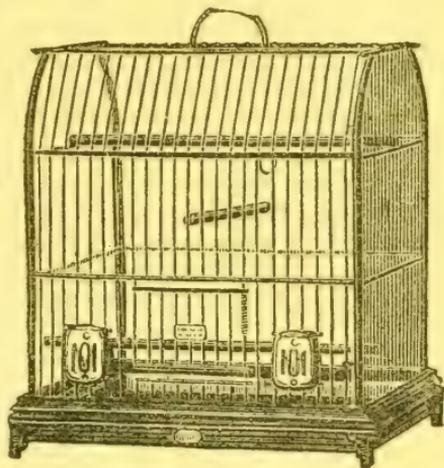
The cage for a mocking bird should be large, and kept very clean; and should be supplied with plenty of gravel.

One of the cheapest and most desirable styles of cages for these birds is made of walnut, with polished iron wire. It is 24 inches high, but is in three lengths, as follows: 22 inches long, \$1.75; 28 inches long, \$2.50; 30 inches long, \$3.00. The cups for this cage cost 25 cents, extra. We illustrate a cage of brass wire, with black walnut base. It is also made in three sizes: 18 inches, \$8.50; 22 inches, \$13.00; 26 inches, \$15.00. A bath dish for a mocking bird is worth 25 cents.

The bird must never be exposed to inclement weather; but should have the benefit of fresh air as much as possible;

protected, however, from the scorching rays of the sun by a covering thrown over the cage.

The bill of fare best suited to the mocking bird will be found on page 10, under the head of "Soft-Billed Birds." They are fond of boiled carrot or beet-root mashed and squeezed dry. Boiled cabbage, cauliflower, and peas are good for them; also a very little roast meat minced, and a little of the hard-boiled yolk of an egg. They like ripe pears, elder-berries, currants, and cherries. A few ant's eggs soaked and mixed with the food is very beneficial. A little sweet apple grated up with the food gives it a fine flavor, and often restores the appetite when it is poor, during hot weather or when moulting. Our Prepared Mocking Bird Food, mixed with one-quarter grated carrot, is perhaps the best for a steady diet. The mocking bird is omnivorous, feeding on berries, insects, and fruit. For this reason a supply of insects should be gathered during the proper season; such as



BRASS MOCKING BIRD CAGE.

flies, grasshoppers, spiders, and the like; and put loosely in a paper bag, and hung up to dry. When used in winter, they should have boiling water poured over them, which will soften them, and make them fully as palatable as if they were still alive. Another dainty morsel is currants that have been washed clean, soaked over night, and then wiped thoroughly dry.

But the richest of food is meal-worms. Six to ten worms a month, are sufficient to make the bird lively. It is a good plan to raise a stock of these worms. The process is quite simple, and has been fully explained on a previous page.

Nine-tenths of the ailments of the mocking-bird is caused by improper feeding, and the use of inferior prepared foods. Green food given daily, grapes, meat from the table, sugar, and candy, are all bad for the bird. It needs a plain, but varied diet, and to be fed and watered at the same time

every day. A bath should be given daily; and the vessel removed from the cage when the bird has bathed. During May, often earlier, some mocking birds have the mating fever; they grow melancholy, allow their feathers to become rough, cease to plume themselves before retiring, waste away, and die. In many cases they forget this inclination for freedom and a mate, by simply changing the cage; hanging it near a window, where their time will be taken up in watching new surroundings. Should the bird's feathers stand loosely all over, and he still seem healthy, give him cooling food only. Should the bird be dumpish and stupid, a few spiders will sometimes cure him. Should he refuse to eat, examine his tongue, and if a horny scale is seen upon it, this must be removed with great care; for if it is allowed to remain the bird will surely die. To remove this scale, hold the bird on his back firmly with one hand, while with the finger-nail of the other hand, gently peel it from the tongue, and anoint with honey and boxax.

Mites are a great annoyance to a bird, and should be got rid of by using our Mite Exterminator, according to directions.

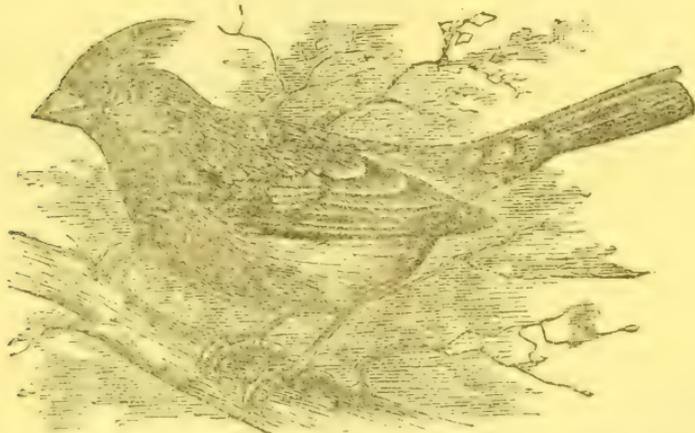
For blindness there is no remedy, for it is only a symptom of disease of the brain and that is always fatal; it is almost invariably caused by the use of inferior prepared food, in which there is an excess of hemp or maw meal. Baldness, or dropping of the head feathers, is generally fatal. It usually commences around the eyes, and the symptoms preceding its appearance are continued restlessness and rubbing of the parts on the perch or cage. It may be treated with flower of sulphur, rubbed up with a little water to the consistence of paste, and applied twice a day to the affected parts. This will allay the itching, and if early applied, may check the disease.

In doctoring the sick bird, ascertain as nearly as possible what the complaint is, by comparing the symptoms with the printed ones accompanying our *Bird Bitters*, and treat the patient according to the directions.

Nearly all Mocking Birds are bought when young by their owners, because old ones in perfect song, bring such high prices, even as much as \$500 has been refused for a very fine bird. It should be born in mind when buying these youngsters that birds taken from the nest and fed by hand are much superior to ones that are trapped after they leave

the nest. The former become very tame, while the latter nearly always remain wild and flutter about the cage when it is approached. The farther south the birds come from the finer songsters they make. Young birds begin to arrive about the latter part of August. From then until October 1st, we offer hand-fed Florida Mocking Birds, guaranteed males, \$5.00 each; trapped North Carolina Birds, guaranteed males, \$3.00. Mocking Birds just commencing to whistle, \$10.00. Birds in full song \$10.00 to \$50.00 according to their ability.

THE CARDINAL GROSBEEK OR RED BIRD.



This is one of the most attractive of our native birds, and is deserving of more attention than has ever been bestowed upon him, as much on account of his brilliant plumage as for his melodious whistling.

He is known by several aliases, among others, the Virginia Nightingale, from his habit of singing in the night, and the Red Bird, from the color of his plumage. In length he is about seven inches. The plumage is of a rich vermilion-red over the entire body with a darker shade of the same color on wings and tail; the face, cheeks, throat, feet, and legs are black, the bill, red. The head is surmounted with a tuft of brilliant red feathers, which the bird is capable of erecting at will.

The female is of a rich brown, with some red on breast

and wings, and, though not so striking in appearance as her husband, is equally as beautiful, and is often as good a whistler.

During the spring months he sings his melody all day long, and often far into the night. There is a great difference in individuals as to musical ability, but no more so than among other birds; as the mocking-bird, for instance.

The Cardinal Grosbeak is naturally a very active bird, and his cage should be a good-sized one, as large as for a mocking-bird; otherwise he will damage his feathers. Hang him up quite high, so that he may not be needlessly disturbed. The floor of the cage should be strewn with red gravel or silver sand. He will thrive well on canary seed, with unhulled rice and cracked corn, and occasionally a little hemp seed. His drink should be of soft water—hard or lime water having a tendency to make him costive; which, if not cured, will soon carry him off.

Do not keep him too warm, as he is very hardy, enduring the inclemencies of severe winters with great indifference.

The price of a young Cardinal Grosbeak, that is just beginning to whistle, is \$3.00. Birds in full song, range from \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to their proficiency. A suitable cage in walnut and tinned wire, will cost \$2.50; in brass, \$7.50.

THE WOODLARK.

The song of the Woodlark is considered by many to be



fully equal to that of the Skylark, whom he much resembles in plumage, although he is smaller and has a shorter tail. He should be kept in the same kind of a cage as a Skylark, and he requires the same treatment. The price for a good specimen of this bird is about the same as for the Skylark.

THE SKYLARK.

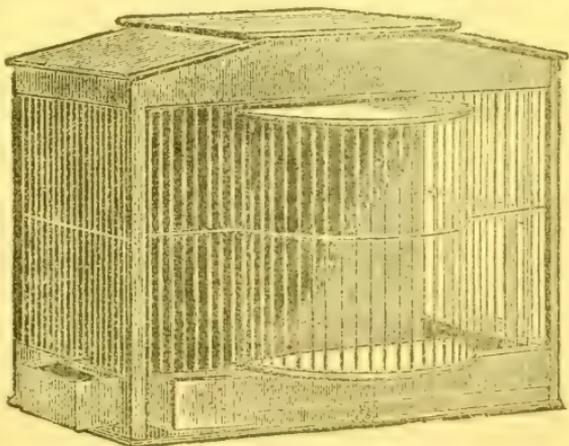
The song of the Skylark is considered by some persons to be superior even to that of the nightingale. It is a bird



of modest plumage but trim and neat. The male can be distinguished from the female by the breast of the latter being nearly white. This bird should be fed upon our Prepared Mocking Bird Food, with an occasional meal of seed. The cage in which the Skylark should be kept, as is shown in the engraving differs from the shape of other

cages, by having a bow window. This is for the reception of

a piece of fresh sod, which should be given at least three times a week. Here the lark will stand and sing his musical thanks, until his little throat almost bursts. There are no perches in the cage, as the bird will always stay on the bottom. Such a cage will cost \$3.50. The price of a young male Skylark, is \$5.00; when in full song, \$10.00. Extra fine singers are sometimes worth \$50.00 to \$100.00.



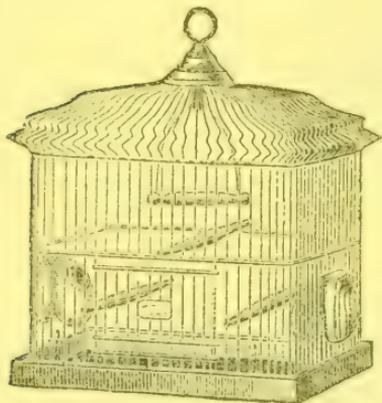
CAGE FOR LARK.

AFRICAN FINCHES.

These diminutive Finches vary in size from that of a canary down to almost the smallness of a humming bird. They are always kept in pairs, and they spend much of their time in caressing and arranging each other's feathers. They are fed upon maw, canary, and millet seed; and require a cage with close wires, as they can easily escape through the bars of an ordinary canary cage.

The room in which they are kept should never be below 60° in winter. Many of the varieties will breed in a cage or in the aviary.

It is usual to keep a collection of from six to fifty in one cage. We furnish a walnut cage suitable for six pairs of these birds for \$3.00. The two cages illustrated are of brass, and will comfortably accommodate four pairs. The price of No. 1 is \$4.25; No. 2, \$3.25. It would be useless to enumerate all of the varieties of these brilliant-hued birds, as there are hundreds of different kinds; so only the varieties most frequently met with are described.



STYLE NO. 1.

The prices range from \$3.50 to \$10.00 for a pair, consisting of male and female.

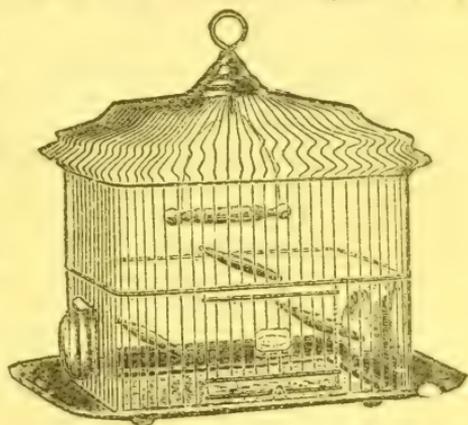
THE FIRE FINCH is of dark red plumage, except the back and tail, which are dark greenish-brown. On the sides there are a few minute white spots, which, however, are frequently absent in young birds. The beak is coral-red, and around the eyes is a narrow, straw-colored ring. The female is dark brown, with a little red at the root of the tail, and the same tiny white spots on the sides. They will readily build a nest, provided they feel at home, and the climate is hot enough to remind them of Central Africa.

THE CINDER FINCH is of delicate soft lavender or pale slate all over the body. The lower part of the body and the tail are purple, and the beak crimson. A line of black runs from the beak beyond the eye. They will breed freely.

THE CRIMSON FINCH is one of the gayest-plumaged of birds. The male bird's face, cheeks, throat, chest, and the entire lower body are of brilliant dark carmine-red; the back is plain brown; the tail, dark red; and the beak is bright coral-red. On the sides of the chest are small white spots, which become larger as the bird grows older. They are not apt to breed in confinement.

THE NUTMEG BIRD is very curiously marked, rich chocolate on the back, and with numerous white crescents on the lower body. By no means delicate, these birds will live for years in a cage or an aviary, and they will not require very particu'ar care.

THE AVADAVAT is one of the smallest of finches, and is vivacious and graceful in his movements. His plumage is dark brown, with a carmine tint, and covered all over with small pearl-white spots; the beak is coral-red. The female is more soberly attired. Both sexes have a sweet, melodious song. They will breed in an aviary or cage, if supplied with the proper accommodations. The breeding season with them begins about Christmas.



STYLE NO. 2.

THE WAXBILL has a grayish-brown plumage, marked with extremely faint wave-like dark lines athwart the body. The abdomen is of very bright roseate hue, which is brightest in the centre, and fainter towards the sides and chest. The beak is red. When the bird sings, the tail is extended to a fan shape. Male and female are alike, and both are equally active and cheerful, and among the hardiest of the finches. There are several varieties of the Waxbill, which differ in minor points.

THE ZEBRA is very small in size, and his plumage is a dark greenish-brown on the back; the throat, chest, and lower body are pale yellow, with a diffused patch of bright orange about the middle of the lower part of the body. The beak is red, and a red line extends from the beak through the eye towards the ear. The female is without the orange

on the lower part of the body. They make most bright and intelligent pets.

THE SILVERBEAK is exceedingly amiable in the aviary, and very easily kept, bred, and reared. The upper part of the body is fawn, the wings and tail a shade darker, and the lower part of the body, white; the beak is silver-gray. The male constantly sings a pleasing little song.

THE WHITE-HEADED NUN, or Meja Finch, is of soft chestnut-brown all over, except the head, which is a silver-gray, delicately shaded where the neck joins the shoulders.

THE BLACK-HEADED NUN is of a bright rich chestnut brown; the head, neck, and upper part of the breast being deep black.

THE CUT-THROAT has a red band extending from ear to ear across the throat. The female is without this band. The soft fawn color and delicate markings of the rest of the plumage are remarkably pretty. They will readily breed in a cage.

THE CHAFFINCH.

In plumage the Chaffinch is certainly a handsome bird, although the colors are soft and subdued. The head is dark blueish-gray; the back, brown; and the wings, black; the ends of the wing-feathers, white, and bars on the wings. The breast is pinkish-red; the belly inclining to white; the vamp, greenish; the tail, dark. The female is smaller than the male and much duller in plumage.

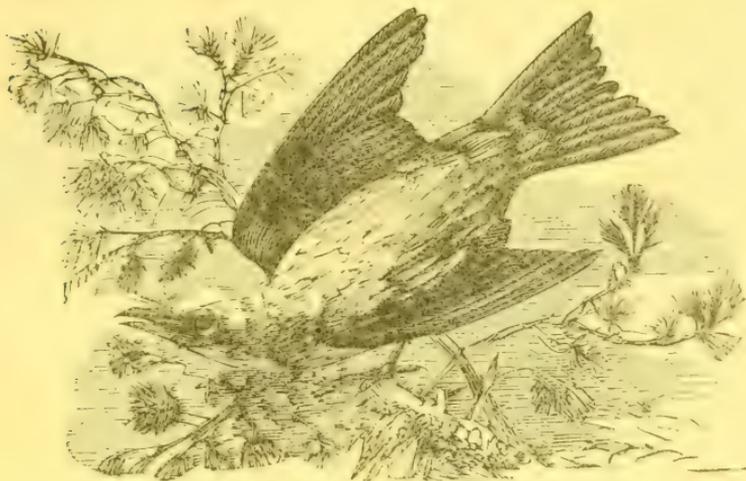


This bird is a most delightful songster. His short, sharp, clear, thrilling note is uttered with that earnestness which is so attractive.

The Chaffinch, to sing well, should be kept in a small cage, a square one being preferable. Feed him on our Mixed Seed, and occasionally give him a meal-worm or some ant eggs. He will breed with a canary.

A Chaffinch, beginning to sing, is worth \$1.50; when in full song, \$5.00.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.



The Baltimore Oriole is a most beautiful bird. The head, wings, and upper part of the back of the male are black, the lower body, bright orange, with a white bar ornamenting the wings. The female is of more sober plumage. The notes of the male are a low whistle, with occasional trumpet tones. A diet of soft food is necessary. It should be kept in a Mocking Bird cage. A male in perfect plumage is worth \$10.00; a female, \$5.00

THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

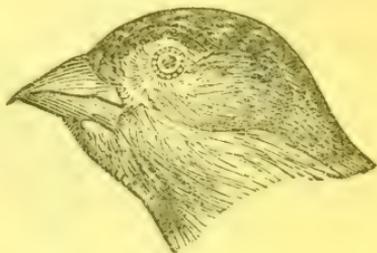
This bird, also known as the Cedar Bird, is of very beautiful soft-colored plumage, and has a singular appendage to the wings, bearing a striking resemblance to a drop of red sealing-wax. Its note is not unlike that of the Thrush, but is more uncertain and weaker. While singing it agitates the crest on its head. It requires a Mocking Bird cage, which should not be kept in too warm a room, as it is very hardy and likes cold weather. It requires Prepared Mocking Bird Food. A male specimen in good plumage will cost \$3.00.

THE GREENFINCH.

This bird, known also as the Green Linnet, is of yellowish-green plumage, inclining to gray on the back, and lighter beneath. His song, although not of the highest order, is sprightly, and given with great heartiness.

They require a cage similar to a canary's, and thrive under the same food and treatment. They will interbreed with canaries, but the males are neither fine songsters nor of beautiful plumage.

A Greenfinch beginning to sing is worth \$1.50; one in full song, \$5.00.

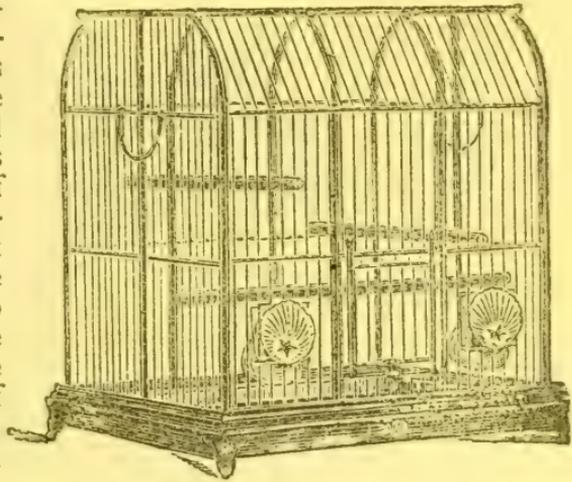


THE ENGLISH THRUSH.



The Thrush is one of the finest of soft-billed songsters. His sweet and merry song makes all rejoice who hear it. In size it is about as large as our robin, and is speckled yellow,

which is the color of its bill. Thrushes possess imitative powers in a marvellous degree, tunes played or whistled to them are readily acquired. They require the same treatment and cage as Mocking Birds. The snails that are found in ponds and rivers make them a treat of which they are passionately fond. It is worth the trouble of collecting these to see them break the shells against the wires or perches of the cage.



A young Thrush coming into song, is worth \$8.00; in full song, from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Our native Thrushes when raised from fledglings make excellent songsters. A young male is worth \$3.00.

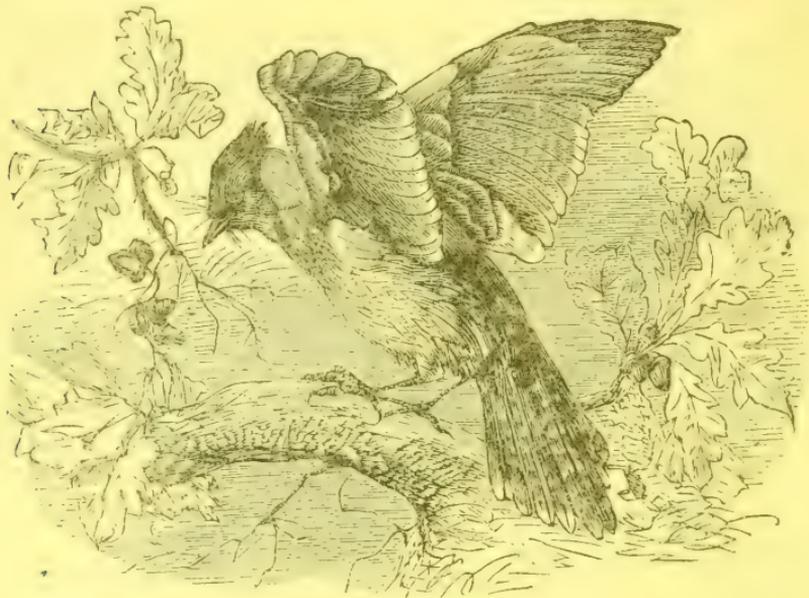
A very elegant cage for a Thrush, is here illustrated. It is 21½ inches high, the base 16½×22 inches; body 14½×20 inches. The wires are of brass and the base of black walnut. It has patent cups to prevent scattering of food. Price, \$13.00.

THE BLUE JAY.

The American Blue Jay, is a handsome bird and an unequalled mimic. He will with equal facility imitate the softest sounds and the harshest sounds, but seems to delight more in the loud noises that he hears about him; such as the whining of a dog, the crying of a baby, etc. On his head he wears a light blue crest, which he can elevate at pleasure; the rest of him is of blue in various shades. He is very docile in confinement and can easily be taught innumerable tricks.

As to diet, he should be fed principally on cracked corn,

with shreds of lean meat and an occasional meal worm. He is very fond of raw egg, he will puncture the shell with



his bill, and then suck the contents. A very large cage is necessary for the proper comfort of the Jay.

A male bird in good plumage is worth \$5.00.

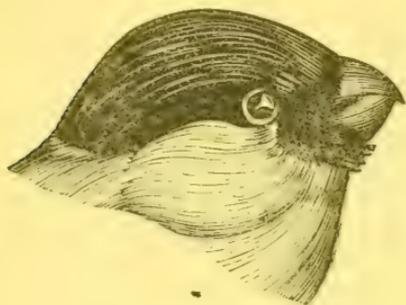
THE BULLFINCH.

There is scarcely another bird as pleasing and engaging in confinement as the Bullfinch. Their pretty plumage, tameness, and winning actions, cause them to be general favorites. Their size is about that of a sparrow; the beak is thickly rounded, and black. The top of the head, wings, and tail are glossy black; the back, bluish-gray; and the breast, red. The breast of the female is gray-brown.

Their natural song is a soft, low whistle, interspersed with some curious sounds, and accompanied with bowing and waving of the tail, and other grotesque movements.

A Bullfinch may early be taught to do wonders; to kiss its owner, to come and go at command, etc. They can be

bought already taught to pipe tunes, "God save the Queen," "Pretty Polly Perkins," and airs from operas. To teach them to whistle these airs requires much time and patience, more than the equivalent of the expense of procuring them already taught by poor and patient foreigners. They



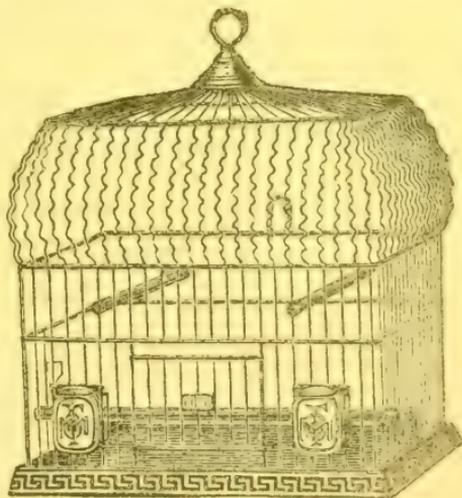
require the same treatment as the canary, but a rather larger cage. We illustrate a cage that is suitable. It is 17 inches high, 11 inches wide, and 14 inches long. In brass the price is \$6.50; in real silver plate, \$9.50.

A male Bullfinch will sometimes mate with a female canary, but mule birds of this kind are hard to raise, and require much time

and patience.

The natural song of the Bullfinch, if song it can be called, is extremely simple. Indeed it is a mere twitter, consisting of three notes, none of which are particularly melodious; but it may be taught to do wonders; to whistle popular airs as lustily as any boy ever whistled them.

If you desire to teach a Bullfinch to pipe, he should be taken in hand when young, just as soon after he has been imported as possible. Let nobody tend him or supply him with food and water but yourself. Be very particular about this. His music lessons should



be given on an empty stomach. Take his seed away from him the day before you begin the lessons, which should be given at day break. The bird should not hear the least sound except that made by his teacher. If you are capable

of whistling clearly and sharply you will need no instrument; but the tune may be played on a tin whistle, a flute, or a flageolet. Play or whistle the first bars over again and again, in exactly the same time; but do not give the little scholar many notes to digest at one time, Fifty times is not too many times to repeat the notes at each lesson. The probabilities are that before the last time the notes are played, he will echo them with more or less success. Now for his reward. Fling open the shutters (the lessons should be given in a partially-darkened room), and pile up seed in his cup and crown the banquet with two or three—just two or three—hemp seed. Let this end the lesson. Allow him to eat the seed for a couple of hours and then take it away and do not allow him to eat more that day. The next morning he will commence with the notes in less time than before, and after he is nearly or quite perfect, go on with a few more notes. Reward him the same as before. Continue the lessons until he can pipe the whole tune perfectly and without hesitancy.

If your bird is obstinate, as a punishment you may blow him up, not figuratively, but actually. Walk sharply up to the cage and blow at him with your mouth. He will relish that so little, that, after a few applications, a quick step or two towards his cage will be sufficient to put him on his best behavior.

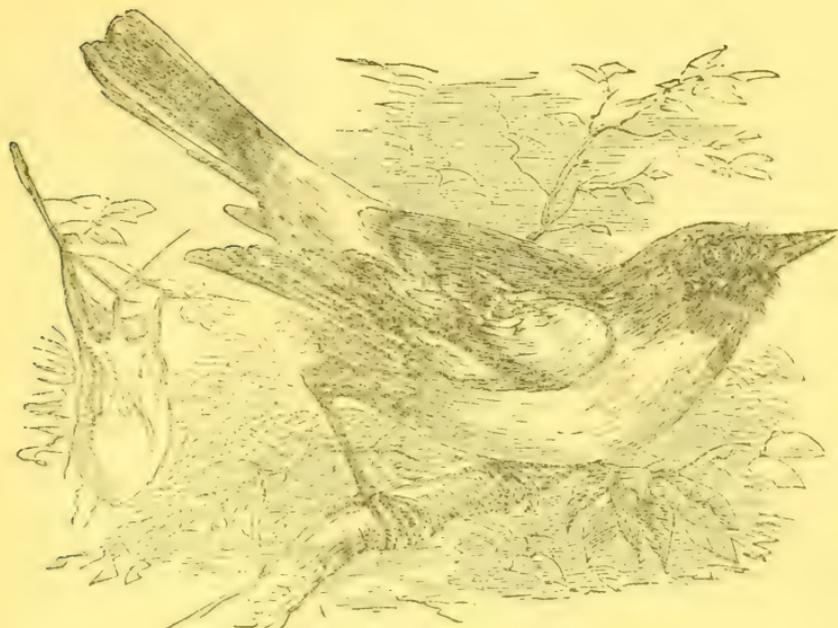
A Bullfinch is worth \$3.00; one that pipes one tune, \$15.00; one that pipes two tunes, \$40.00; one that pipes three tunes, \$65.00.

THE INDIGO FINCH.

The Indigo Finch is another beautiful American songster, who is deserving of more attention than he has ever received. The prevailing color of his coat is a beautiful blue; but he is apt, in confinement, to change it to a sober gray at moulting time. He is a seed-eating bird, smaller than a canary, and requires similar treatment and the same sort of cage; but with closer wires, as he can easily escape through bars of ordinary width. The price of such a cage, in brass, is \$3.00.

When in good plumage, this bird is worth \$1.50.

THE TROPICAL.



The Tropical is a South American bird, about the size of our Robin, and has beautiful orange and black plumage. He is almost as good a mimic as the Mocking Bird; and his natural song is clear, flute like, and powerful, and is sent forth almost continually from morning until night. When young they may be readily taught to whistle airs by frequently playing them on a flageolet or flute in their hearing.

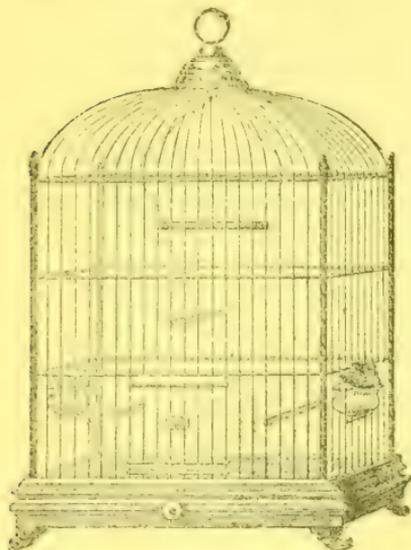
They are extremely active and graceful and soon become familiar with their owners, and very much attached to them. They should be fed upon our Prepared Mocking Bird Food. Any cage suitable for a Mocking Bird will do for them, and their general treatment is the same.

More of these birds are kept as cage pets in this country than perhaps any other songster, except the Mocking Bird; and they well deserve their great popularity.

A young Tropical is worth \$8.00; in full song, \$12.00. It is perhaps more satisfactory to purchase a young bird; as it will become more tame. Male birds always prove to be excellent whistlers.

PARRAKEETS.

The various species of Parrakeets differ much in size, some being no larger than a sparrow; others being about the size of a Cuban parrot. All require a diet of plain canary-seed, with occasionally a little unhulled rice. The smaller kinds can be kept in any kind of a canary cage, but we advise a square cage of solid brass, with a sliding bottom. The cost of such a cage is \$5.50. Larger species require a special cage, the best sort of which we illustrate. It has a brass frame, with polished steel wires. It is worth \$5.50. This cage will also answer admirably for small Parrots and for Lories.



THE COCKATEEL.

The sober-colored Cockateel is the most gentle and amiable of all Parrakeets, and is about the size of a common pigeon. He is of a dun color, with lemon cheeks, and a spot of red on them; and a gay crest on his head. Never noisy and not destructive, a pair of these birds may be kept in a roomy cage in any sitting-room, and can be safely associated in an aviary with the smallest of finches. Few birds breed more readily in captivity; they lay from three to nine eggs, which are hatched in about three weeks. A small box with a small hole at one end should be placed in the cage for them to nest in.

He is very frugal in his food, which should consist of canary and a little millet seed; but when breeding a soft food made of stale bread and scalded milk, with a little oatmeal, should be given. Cockateels will sometimes learn to talk.

A pair of good specimens is worth \$15.00.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARRAKEET.

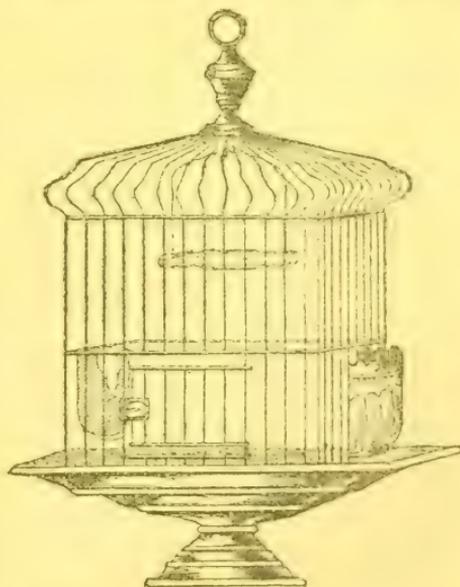


This species is the most popular of small Parrakeets. They are about the size of a canary, but their long tail makes them appear much larger. The plumage is beautiful green on the breast and tail, and green dappled with yellow on the back and wings, and shading to yellow on the head. The sexes are very similar. They will breed freely in confinement, and require for a nest a cocoanut shell, with a hole bored in it, and the meat extracted. With this curious nest in an ordinary breeding cage, these birds will set up house-keeping, when the proper season commences, and raise several broods of young ones. Nearly all

these Parrakeet that are brought to this country are caged in Europe. Australian Parrakeets require no other seed excepting plain Sicily canary. The cage illustrated, is one of the best shapes in which to keep a pair of them. It is of solid brass, and sufficiently large to allow plenty of exercise. Price, \$2.50.

It requires but very little time or patience to tame a pair of these birds, so that they will jump on your finger, come when called, and other pleasing little tricks.

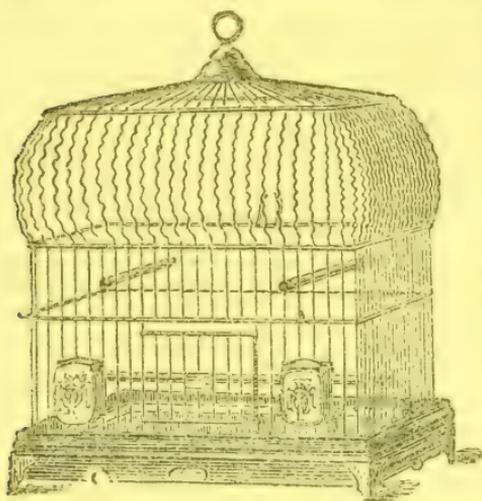
They can be allowed to range around a room at will, and may be depended upon to return to their cage at night. When allowed their liberty in this way, they soon are on familiar terms with their owner.



A pair is worth \$8.00.

THE AFRICAN LOVE BIRD.

The African Love Bird, is of a bright green color, and about as large as the preceding species, but have short tails. Some have red faces, others are all green. They are always sold in pairs, and are very affectionate, spending most of their time caressing each other. They can be easily taught to sit on the finger and to kiss their owner, and can be allowed to fly about a room. They are worth \$8.00 per pair.



THE QUAKER LOVE BIRD

is similar to the above, but the head and shoulders are of a modest dun color, the rest of the body

being bright green. They require the same treatment and cage as the other varieties. They also are worth \$8.00 per pair.

An admirable cage for a pair of Love Birds is herewith illustrated. It is 17½ inches high, 11 inches wide and 14 inches long, and is made of best quality spring wire. The base is of oiled walnut. It is worth \$6.50 in brass, and \$9.50 in silver plate.

THE MAGPIE.

Although without song, the Magpie makes a most amusing pet and instances of their learning to repeat words and sentences are not rare. He is about the size of our crow, and the plumage is of white and a purple-tinted black. He is more readily tamed than almost any other bird, and requires very little care, as he may be fed upon scraps from the table. Being a large bird he requires a roomy cage, and should be frequently allowed the liberty of a room, where his quaint ways and funny tricks are most amusing. A young Magpie is worth \$5.00.

THE NONPAREIL.

This is one of the most beautiful of our American finches, and has a low, soft, and very agreeable song. He has a violet hood and neck, a red circle around the eyes, and yellowish-green back. The throat, chest, and under part of the body, are of a bright red, and the wings, green. He is rather smaller than the canary, but requires the same food, cage, and general treatment. He is very fond of bathing, and should be indulged in this cleanly habit.



A specimen of the Nonpareil in good plumage, will cost \$3.00; when in full song, \$5.00.

THE STARLING.

The Starling is one of the most gifted of birds. His sagacity is wonderful—he can sing, whistle, and talk. The last accomplishment can be taught to him almost as readily as to a parrot. In size, he is larger than a cow blackbird, and is of a lustrous greenish-black, with greenish speckles over the body; the bill is brown.

Starlings require a large size mocking bird cage, and should be fed upon Prepared Mocking Bird Food.

A male Starling, beginning to whistle, is worth \$5.00; one that talks, \$25.00 to \$100.



TITMICE.

The only variety of Titmice that are kept as pets in this country is the Blue Tit or Tom Tit, as it is familiarly called. The plumage is very beautiful. The front of the head and the sides are white, and a streak of the same extends backward over the eyes to the nape of the neck. Within this pearly setting is his crown of azure blue. His back is of a bright olive green, the under part of the throat is black; the wings sky blue, tipped with white; and the tail as brilliant as the crown. The female is of more sober plumage than the male.



The Tit is a most active and amusing bird, and is easily tamed. Its song is an indistinct warbling, composed of a few strains, with higher notes interspersed.

They should be fed on our Mixed Seed, with an occasional meal of ant eggs and meal worms. They are so expert with their bill, that they must be kept in an all-metal cage with close wires. A suitable cage in solid brass costs \$3.50. These birds are generally sold in pairs (male and female), \$5.00. Singly, the male is worth \$3.00.

THE REDSTART.

The plumage of this bird makes it worthy of special notice, and he possesses a pleasing song. He is about the size of a Canary. The sides of the head are black; the throat black, speckled with white; the back and belly a mixture of land red and gray, the wings dark brown, and the tail red. He requires our Prepared Mocking Bird Food, and should have a cage similar to that used for a Black Cap.

In Europe this bird ranks among the most popular of cage songsters, and he is now beginning to receive the attention he merits, in this country.

The Redstart is worth \$2 before he sings, and \$5 afterwards.

THE JAVA SPARROW.

No foreign bird is so generally known as the Java Sparrow. It is rather handsome and especially remarkable for the very perfect condition in which it will always keep its plumage. The soft slate-colored body feathers are always as close as they can lay, the large white patches on the cheeks are ever clean, the black face and throat skin like new velvet and the wax-like beak is pink, and looks as if just modelled from wax.

No bird is so easily kept and of so little trouble as the Java Sparrow; it needs only plain canary seed, and can be kept in either a round or square canary



cage. Although without song, yet his extreme docility and the ease with which tricks can be taught him, makes him a popular cage bird. A pair will breed in a cage as readily as canaries, and the number of broods they will rear in a year, if permitted, almost surpasses belief.

White Java Sparrows are not, as many suppose, albinos, but a separate variety that are bred by the Japanese who originated them. Java Sparrows are generally kept in pairs and are worth \$4.00 for a male and female; the white variety is sold at \$10.00 per pair.

THE ROSE BREASTED GROSBEEK.

Few birds surpass this one in brilliancy of plumage or beauty of song. Night, as well as day, he pipes his merry notes, which are clear and mellow. He has a bright carmine breast, and a body part white, part black. He requires a diet of our Mixed Seed, and a small-sized Mocking Bird cage. A good specimen of this bird is worth \$4.00.

Very hardy, he will stand almost any degree of cold; but if kept in a hot room, his song soon fails, and he sits on his perch, dumpish and unhappy.

THE BLUE BIRD.

Everyone knows the plumage and song of the Blue Bird, so it would be useless to spare the space for a description. In Europe he is kept as a cage bird, and much admired, where he is called the Blue Robin. He requires a mixed diet of prepared food and seed. The price of one in good plumage is \$1.00.



THE CROSSBILL.

This is a handsome bird, especially noticeable from the peculiar formation of the beak, from which it derives its name.

It is subject to great variation of plumage, being sometimes red, and sometimes a greenish yellow. The cage for this bird must be all wire, for it will soon destroy a wooden one. It can be fed upon canary seed, with a piece of sweet apple occasionally.

The song is somewhat harsh. The price of a male bird is \$5.00.

THE YELLOW HAMMER.

The Yellow Hammer is a bird of handsome plumage, but indifferent song.

The breast and head are of bright lemon color; the back and tail coverts, of rich chestnut.

A diet of canary seed, and a roomy cage, are required. A male is worth \$3.00; or a pair \$5.00.

THE BOBOLINK.

This is a bird that wears, in the spring, a black coat, with yellow epaulets, and dons a sober suit of russet brown in the autumn. He changes his name with his feathers, for in the spring he is the Bobolink, and later his cognomen is Reedbird. He is a merry songster, and makes an attractive cage bird. He requires a diet of plain canary seed and should be kept in a small size Mocking Bird cage. With the plumage of the Reedbird he is worth 75c. After he assumes that of the Bobolink, the price increases to \$1.50, and when in full song, \$3.00.

The Bobolink should always be kept on a short allowance of seed, three tablespoonfuls being enough for a day's allowance. He is such a perfect glutton, that if allowed an unlimited supply of seed, he will do but little singing.



THE QUAIL.

The American Quail, although it can hardly be called a cage bird, is most interesting when kept in an aviary where they will hatch out their cunning little ones. We sell many of them for the purpose of breaking hunting dogs. The price per pair ranges from \$1.50 to \$5.00 according to the season when purchased. European Quail are worth \$10.00 per pair, and the curiously tufted California Quail, about the same price.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ROBINS.

THE REDBREAST, which is the national bird of England, is smaller than our Robin, resembling the latter only by the red on the breast. As a cage bird, he is very gentle, lively, and affectionate, and sings his merry song summer and winter, often far into the night.

The treatment given in the first part of this book for soft-billed birds is applicable also to the English Robin. He should be kept in an oblong cage.

An English Robin costs \$5.



ENGLISH ROBIN.

Our own Robin, or, properly, the migratory Thrush, makes a most delightful cage bird, whose whistle is not inferior to that of the English Blackbird, which it much resembles. He will readily pick up tunes that are frequently whistled to him. A male bird that whistles is worth \$3.00.

The Catbird, who belongs to the same family, is well worth mentioning in this book of cage birds. He has a very sweet song, and when caged is not apt to give much vent to the disagreeable *mew* from when he takes his name.

A Catbird is worth \$3.00.



AMERICAN ROBIN.

THE ENGLISH BLACKBIRD.

The English Blackbird is a jovial, jolly fellow; with a fine, hearty, and mellow whistle that grows louder during rainy weather. In size and build he somewhat resembles our robin. He will learn to pipe any easy tune that is whistled to him. When once learned he will never forget it. He is jet black, with a yellow bill. He requires the general treatment given for all soft-billed birds, and should be kept in a mocking bird cage of large size.

An English Blackbird, beginning to whistle, is worth \$5, in full song, \$10.

Our own red-winged Blackbird has a whistle almost as musical as his English namesake, and is much more handsome. He requires a diet of seeds. One of these birds, in good plumage, is worth \$1.50.



BOARDING BIRDS.

We are prepared to board all kinds of birds during the summer months, while their owners are away from home. The charge per week for canaries and other small birds, is 25c. each bird. Mocking Birds and all birds that require soft food, and Parrots, Cockatoos, etc., 50c. per week. The best possible care and attention is guaranteed.

THE JAPANESE ROBIN.

This is one of the most active and merry of cage birds. He is always hopping from perch to perch, not stopping to sing, but pouring forth his merry song as he goes. In size he is about as large as an English robin. The back is olive brown, changing to yellow at the head, and to gray on the sides. The throat and breast have a patch of bright orange, shaded towards the border. The wings are dark, each wing-feather edged with orange. The beak and feet are bright coral red. A small size mocking bird cage, and soft food is required for their proper comfort. One of these birds in song is worth \$7.50.



THE MINO.

The Mino, sometimes called the Mynah, is a member of the Starling family. He is the talking cage-bird of India and China, and possesses power of song with a talent for imitating the human voice. He is a little larger than a European starling, but much stouter. The plumage is black, with a white bar on the wings; the feet and rather short beak are yellow, and a ring of the same tint surrounds the eye. There are yellow patches on the side of the head, and collar-like appendages of bare orange-colored skin extend from the ears downward.

These birds can be fed upon Mocking Bird Food, but will eat almost anything. Small pieces of raw beef, plenty of ripe fruit, and a little boiled rice, are very good additions to their diet.

A young Mino is worth from \$25.00 to \$50.00; one that talks is valued at almost any price from \$50.00 upwards.

THE BLACK CAP.



It is no uncommon thing for the song of the Black Cap to

be spoken of as rivaling that of the nightingale, and some writers go so far as to assert that between the melody of the two it is next to impossible to distinguish. This bird is smaller than the Canary, and has a plumage of olive

green and gray, with a dingy white throat, and a black cap on the head.

It is a soft-billed bird, and requires to be fed upon our Prepared Mocking Bird food. It requires an oblong cage of small size, which, in wood, is worth \$1.25, and in brass \$5.50. A Black Cap, coming into song, will cost \$5.00; after the song is perfected, \$10.00.

THE WEAVER BIRD.

This is one of the most interesting families of foreign cage birds. Kept in an aviary, where they will display their wonderful ingenuity in nest-building, no more interesting pets can be found. Even in a roomy cage, in which a few branches and a quantity of stiff fibre has been placed, the male of a pair of Weaver Birds will, without delay, begin to build nest after nest, probably pulling most of them to pieces, when half finished, if their construction does not entirely please the proud architect. There are many varieties of these curious birds, the prices of which range from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per pair.

THE BRAZILIAN CARDINAL.

This sleek bird, prettily marked gray, white, and black, with crimson head and crest, is sure to have the attention of every beholder. His great activity and his considerable size require a roomy cage, wherein, with fair treatment, he will keep his plumage in perfect condition, entirely indifferent as to the temperature in which he is kept. The song, or rather whistle, of this bird is loud and clear, and he sings at all seasons of the year except while moulting. The female is of the same beautiful plumage as the male, and is equally as good a whistler. Feed upon plain canary seed, with an occasional meal of ant eggs and insects.



A good specimen is worth \$5.00; when in full song, \$10.

THE WHYDAH BIRD.

Such superb birds should not be absent from an aviary, and they will live contented in a cage. There are several varieties, all of which have tails of great length and beauty. A small cage will of course destroy the beauty of this appendage. Placed in an aviary and in perfect plumage the graceful flight of this bird, with its long sweeping tail is a sight of beauty.

They will not breed unless kept in an aviary of a very warm temperature.

The Bird of Paradise belongs to this species. All require a diet of plain Canary and millet seed. The price per pair, ranges from \$10.00 to \$100. A suitable cage in brass large enough for them to build their curious nests, is worth \$18.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

When we come to the bird about which more poetry has been



written than any other feathered songster. When everyone is asleep, his tiny throat pours forth its sweet music to the moon; but when caged he sings by day and night, and his is the music that one never wishes still. In

plumage he is a modest bird, and in size he is about as large as a blue bird.

It has always been a matter of surprise that such a small bird as the Nightingale should possess such wonderful song-power, as its singing can be heard, on a still night, at a distance of a mile; but the fact is explained by the great strength of the muscles of the throat.

The Nightingale requires a large cage, which should be hung in a subdued light. A cage with the back and sides of dark wood, is the best for this bird, and the roof should be covered, on the inside, with green baize, thus preventing the bird's head from being injured when he flies upward. The perches should be covered with soft material, as his feet are very tender, and apt to become sore when plain wooden perches are used. The cost of such a cage is \$3.50. The same treatment is required as for other soft-billed birds. Although apt to be rather a delicate bird when first caught, after once becoming accustomed to cage life, it is among the longest-lived of cage birds, instances being known of Nightingales having lived fourteen years in confinement.

A Nightingale beginning to sing is worth \$15.00; in full song, from \$25.00 to \$50.00.

THE AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.



The American Goldfinch, or the Yellow Bird, as he is generally called, is found all over our land. He makes one of the most sprightly of cage birds and is readily tamed. The plumage of the male is of a beautiful lemon, with a black cap and lemon and white wings. His song, although not consisting of a very wide range of notes, is sweet and pleasing. Any one who can easily capture one of these pretty birds by means of lined twigs or a trap cage, the manner of doing so, being fully described in the chapter on trapping birds.

This bird should be treated the same as a Canary, and kept in the same sort of a cage. An American Goldfinch in fine plumage and accustomed to a cage, is worth \$1.50.

THE RED LINNET.

The Red Linnet is a beautiful whistling bird that is a native American, and deserves a high rank among cage birds.

He is a constant songster and of beautiful plumage of redish hue. He is of the size and requires the same general treatment and cage as a Canary.

A good specimen is worth \$1.50; in full song, \$2.00.

PARROTS.

The docility of Parrots, the facility with which they become accustomed to cage life, and their talent for imitating the human voice, have made them the favorite cage-birds from time immemorial. No other birds become so entirely domesticated, and so much attached to their keepers, and none are so long-lived. The male and female are alike in color, and both possess the imitative faculty.

Everybody who wants to buy a Parrot desires one that talks; but such birds are not always to be had, and the prices asked for them are usually very high. It is always more satisfactory to buy a young bird and teach it yourself, which can easily be done by carrying out the following instructions:—

The best way to win the affection of a Parrot, is to treat it with gentleness. Approach her with harsh voice and threatening gestures, and she will immediately stand on the defensive. Approach her with soft words and kind looks, and if not at once subdued, she will be ready to listen to what you say, and watch what you are doing. You may depend upon it, the first few interviews will be lasting, whichever way they tend. As a rule, a Parrot will learn quicker from women than men, and quicker still from children.

The best way to teach the bird to speak, is to keep quite out of sight while giving a lesson. We know of nearly a dozen parrots, of various sorts, that have been educated on this principle; and which, in a miraculously short time, have turned out fluent talkers. Too much attention cannot be paid to the linking together of words forming any sentence you may wish the bird to learn. Let each word glide into the next as smoothly as possible. If you find that your bird experiences great difficulty in repeating a particular lesson, it is better not to persist in teaching it at that time, as you may make her sullen or vicious. Before attempting to teach a Parrot to talk, it is always advisable to accustom her to being handled. The cruel plan of slitting a bird's tongue will not enable it to talk any sooner, but, on the contrary, will prevent it from ever articulating distinctly.

All species of Parrots, if fed as follows, will always keep

healthy, and a bird, to be a good talker, must always be in good condition.

In one cup of the cage always keep canary seed; in the other, a mash, made as follows: Take a slice of stale bread, and cover it with warm water; after it has soaked for a quarter of an hour, squeeze it as dry as possible; then pour enough of boiling milk over it to moisten it without making it sloppy. This must be made fresh every day, and a tablespoonful of our Parrot Food mixed into the day's allowance. This food is made of spices, dried fruits, etc., and will keep a parrot in brilliant plumage and health for years, if used as above directed. Price, 15c. per box; if sent by mail, 20c.

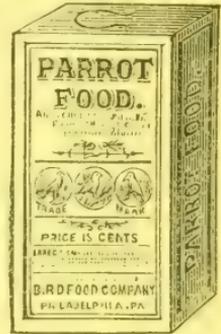
A Parrot does not need water if fed upon moist food. Occasionally you may give them nuts of any kind (especially peanuts), boiled corn, and almost any sort of fruit. But do not feed on bread and coffee, table scraps, or meat of any sort. They have a great relish for the latter kind of food, and after awhile will acquire so determined an appetite for it, that they will pluck out their own feathers for the sole purpose of sucking the stem.

It should always be borne in mind that the gizzard of a Parrot, as well as of all other birds, takes the place of teeth; and, further, that it can no more work unless supplied with gravel than a mill can grind without millstones. Clean gravel, white or red, should be supplied not less than three times a week.

DISEASES OF PARROTS.

In summer it is well to scald out the cup for soft food each day, and in winter at least once

a week. Looseness of the bowels is the most common and dangerous ill that parrot-flesh is heir to, and nothing causes

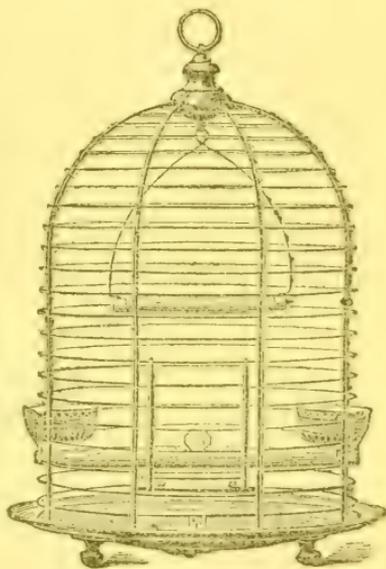


NO. I.

it sooner than sour food. Avoid zinc food-vessels—they are poisonous.

A Parrot should be carefully placed in the sunniest nook, and scrupulously secured from cold draughts; but these unfortunate natives of the hottest countries in the world are too often left hanging before open windows on chilly nights, and placed before chinks and crevices, through which there is sufficient draught to turn a windmill. The best treatment goes for nothing, unless a Parrot is kept warm in chilly weather.

Insufficient attention to cleanliness will cause sore feet. A Parrot's perch should be movable; and scraped and scalded at least once a week. The feet should be cleansed, when dirty, with a piece of flannel and Castile soap. Parrots are sometimes attacked by a disease that seems much the same as gout with us. The feet and legs swell, and the bird is unable to grasp its perch properly. The best remedy is, to place the cage in a tub of warm water, and making her stand up to her thighs fifteen minutes, and then wipe them dry; and keep her the rest of the day before a pretty hot fire. If there are sores on the feet, apply a little sugar to them. Mix a teaspoonful of Bird Bitters in the soft food daily.

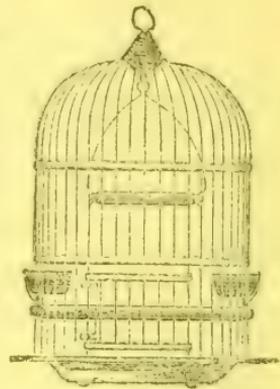


NO. 2.

Sore eyes may proceed from cold or improper food. When the rims are red and inflamed, bathe them with a warm decoction of white hellebore. It is deadly poison, so be careful that the bird does not drink it.

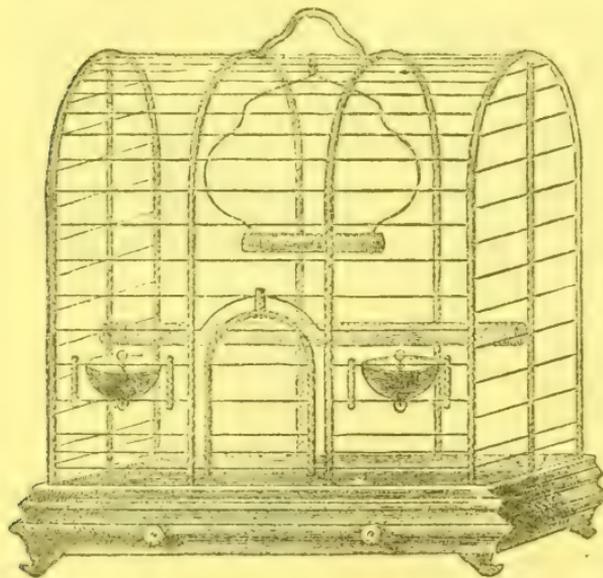
Some Parrots are subject to fits. They will tumble off their perches, and, after a few convulsive struggles, lie as if dead. When this happens, squirt the coldest water you can get, over her head. If she does not revive, take her by the legs, and dip her three or four times into cold water. If she should still remain insensible, pluck out a tail feather, or cut one of her claws so as to cause it to bleed. If she does

not then recover, you have a choice of two things—to have her buried or stuffed. Nothing is so likely to produce fits as costiveness, and you may know when a bird is so afflicted by her constant efforts to evacuate. For this, give three drops of castor oil. It is no easy matter to administer castor oil to a full-grown and strong-beaked Parrot, unless you know how. The proper way is to have a piece of hard wood, about a quarter of an inch thick and three-quarters of an inch wide; in the centre bore a hole. Open the Parrot's beak, slip in the wood, and put a quill or a glass tube through the hole, and then drop the castor oil into the tube.



NO. 3.

The plucking out of the feathers is nearly always caused by indulgence in animal food, or too much hemp seed. The best thing to do is to bathe the bare places with a decoction of diluted ox gall, and diet the birds on plain canary seed, and put a teaspoonful of Bird Bitters daily in the soft food.



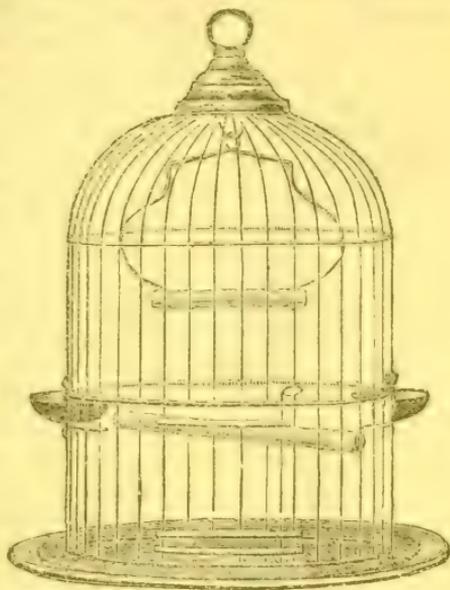
NO. 4.

Impure water, stale food, or want of sand, will produce surfeit. The head, and sometimes the back, becomes covered with angry sores, which discharge a humor of so acrid a character that wherever it runs it removes

the feathers. Dissolve a quarter of a pound of salt or half a

pound of loaf sugar in a quart of water, and bathe the parts affected twice a day. Dry the sores thoroughly, and anoint them with olive oil. The diet should be as simple as possible. Boiled rice, containing a teaspoonful of Parrot Food, and half a teaspoonful of Bird Bitters, is the best food, while the surfeit continues, and nothing else should be given, but keep the bird warm.

The want of proper warmth will sometimes produce inflammation. The symptoms are, melancholy, and a disposition to go to roost while it is yet daylight. If you blow up the feathers of the belly, you will find the extreme parts much swollen, and a multitude of tiny red veins showing

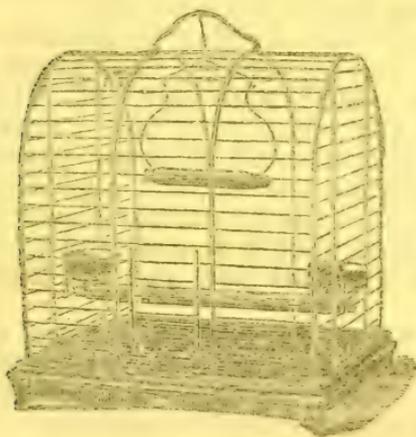


NO. 5.

through the skin. This is a dangerous malady, and should be seen to in time. If the bird's bowels are relaxed, give him, until better, as much magnesia as can be piled on a nickel, mixed in his soft food. A piece of sugar cane is most excellent for this disease. Feed on Parrot Food in which plenty of maw seed has been sprinkled.

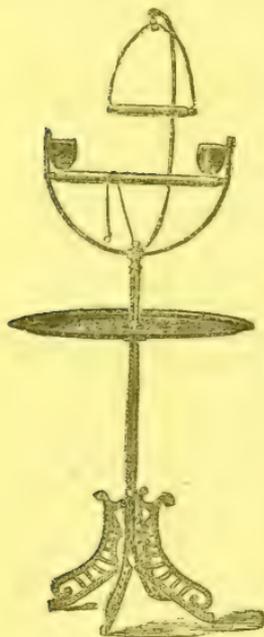
The most healthy birds will sometimes be troubled with ugly wart-like excrescences. Occasionally they

will grow as large as a pigeon's egg. Pass a piece of fine silk cord round the base of the tumor, and at each end of



NO. 6.

the cord make a loop⁶; secure the cord around the excrescence by passing a small wooden peg through the loops; every other morning give the peg a twist, so as to draw the cord a little tighter, and in a short time the tumor will wither and fall off. Providing you manage the tightening of the cord with care, the operation will be attended with little or no pain. It will, however, be a long time—indeed, not till the next moult—before the bald place caused by the tumor will be covered with feathers.



NO. 7.

During the moulting period, Parrots require great care and attention. Sometimes considerable pain and difficulty attend the operation, and two or even three months will be thus miserably passed by the poor bird. The only way in which you can aid him is by giving him extra nourishment, and keeping him as warm as possible. It is a good plan to cover the cage entirely with brown paper. Add plenty of Parrot Food to the soft food, and a teaspoonful of Bird Bitters daily. A biscuit, (without seeds) soaked in milk, in which a few pepper pods have been boiled, is a good thing to give occasionally.

Scouring is caused either by a sudden change of diet or through taking sour fruit, or some other improper food. The symptoms are a drooping tail, a tenacious white excrement adhering to the feathers beneath the tail, and a general uneasiness exhibited by the bird. The hinder parts, which will be found to be much inflamed, should be anointed with palm-oil; give maw seed and a pepper pod, and put Bird Bitters in the soft food.

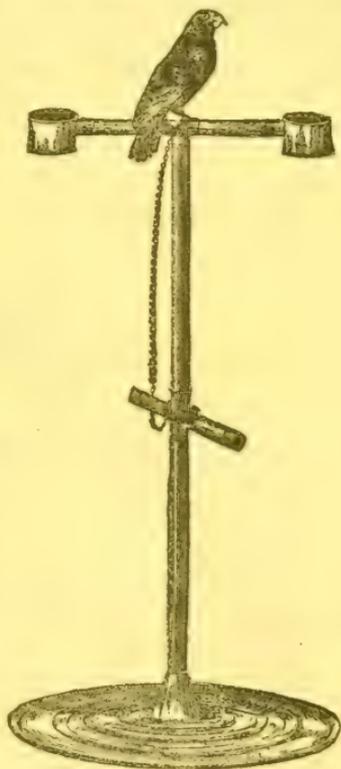
Another of the diseases to which Parrots are subject, is asthma. This either arises from an undue allowance of heating food, or through cold. The symptoms are shortness of breath, and a frequent disposition of the bird to gape. If the attack is but slight, it may be cured by altering the diet, taking care that a good portion of his food is of a moist and warm character. If the bird is very ill, make a stiff paste of boiling milk and wheat flour, and add a tablespoonful of

Parrot Food, and a teaspoonful of Bird Bitters. Give him nothing else for at least three days.

CAGES FOR PARROTS.

Of these there is an infinite variety to select from, at a range of prices from \$2.50 to \$25.00. In buying a cage three things should be borne in mind: that it is large enough for the bird; that the fastenings are such that the Parrot cannot undo them; and that the doors are well secured. We illustrate several of the best styles. No. 1 is constructed with brass rails and tinned wire, with secure fastenings for cups and door, and bars riveted. It comes in five sizes: A, 12 inches diameter, \$2.50; B, 13 inches diameter, \$3.00; C, 14 inches diameter, \$3.50; D, 16 inches diameter, \$4.50; E, 18 inches diameter, \$5.50.

No. 2 is of solid brass, with enamelled cups; size, 25 inches high, and 18 inches in diameter. Price, \$9.00. This is the most stylish Parrot cage made. No. 3 is of tinned wire, with brass trimmings, and enamelled cups and base; height, 28 inches; diameter, 20 inches. Price, \$7.00. No. 4 is of a most excellent shape. The frame is made of brass, with tinned wires, revolving porcelain-lined iron feed-cups, and black walnut



NO. 8.

bottom, with drawers. It comes in two sizes: A is $15\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches, \$8.50; B, $20 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, \$10.00. No. 5 is of tin-plated wires, run through holes drilled in solid brass wires, making the cage indestructible; revolving feed cups of porcelain-lined iron. It is in four sizes: A, 12 inches diameter, \$3.00; B, 13 inches diameter, \$4.00; C, 15 inches diameter, \$5.00; D, 16 inches diameter, \$6.00. With brass top and enamelled bottom, the prices are 75c. per size higher. In No. 5 the frame work is of brass, the wires of

tinned wire, and the base is of oil-finished walnut; enameled cups and strong grating in the bottom. It is in two sizes: 20×22, \$10.00; 22×24, \$11.00. No. 7 is a parrot stand of brass, with bronze foot-piece, and black-enameled moveable tray; the perch is of wood, and the feed cups are enameled; there is a brass chain to attach to the parrot's foot; the height to the cups is 46 inches. Price, \$11.00; without swing, \$9.50. This is the finest perch manufactured. No. 8 is a tin stand, with brass chain; 40 inches high, \$4.00.

THE COCKATOOS.

These curious members of the Parrot family are easily tamed and although they rarely make good talkers, they become very affectionate towards their keeper. The most common of the species, the Sulphur Crested Cockatoo, is a splendid bird. The plumage is snowy white with a tinge of lemon on the feathery crown that surmounts the head and which he can expand at pleasure. The longest feathers of the crest measures about seven inches. He should be kept on a perch and treated as directed for Parrots. The price of a good specimen



ranges from \$15.00 to \$30.00.

THE ROSE BREASTED COCKATOO is no larger than a Gray Parrot. The back and tail is of a soft dove color, while the breast and crest is of a beautiful rose. They often make most excellent talkers and are very affectionate when thoroughly tamed. They should be kept in an ordinary parrot cage, and require a diet of canary seed and the soft food described under the general management of Parrots. The price ranges from \$12.00 to \$15.00.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN LORY.

The Lory is of slighter build than other Parrots. The beak is more oval and slender and is prolonged before coming to a point.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN LORY is the variety most commonly met with. His size is about that of a Pigeon and the plumage is of a most gorgeous and commingled blue, scarlet, purple, and yellow. He will if patiently taught, learn to articulate words and even sentences. He should be kept in a cage such as is illustrated as adapted for Cockateels, the cost of which is \$5.50. Feed him on plain canary seed, and occasionally ripe fruits of any kind. The price of a good specimen is \$13.00.

THE CUBAN PARROT.

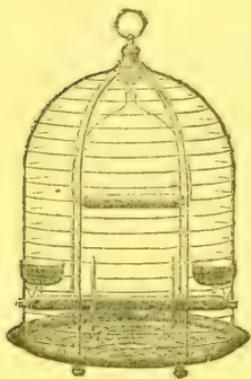
These Parrots are brought here in vast quantities every year from Cuba; and, although rather small birds, they make most excellent talkers, and learn very readily. They are green in plumage, with markings of black, and have a face of rose, edged with white. They require a rather small cage, and the treatment they need differs in no way from the general rules laid down previously. A good specimen, in the Fall, is worth \$5.00; and the price advances towards Christmas to \$8.00.

THE TRINIDAD PARROT resembles the above in color and size, but has not the rose face; the price is the same.

THE GRAY PARROT.

This bird, both on account of its docility, when tamed, and its superior intelligence, is among the foremost of the Parrot. In size, the Gray Parrot varies from nine to twelve inches in length. Its bill is black, strong, and much hooked, and the orbits and space between them is covered with a bald white skin. The entire body is of a pearl gray, and

the tail of a deep bright scarlet. When properly treated, it is one of the most healthy and longest-lived of Parrots. It makes a most excellent whistler, and will readily pick up taking airs that are repeatedly whistled to it. Never give a Gray Parrot water, to drink, as it requires none, except such as is in the soft food described.



A healthy young bird is worth \$12.00 to \$18.00. In buying a Gray Parrot, be careful not to get one that has been brought from Liverpool on a steamer. These birds are always stowed in an unventilated box, and kept in the engine-room, where they get impregnated with smoke and soot, and blood poisoning thus contracted, soon carries them off, even if seemingly healthy when bought.

The healthy birds are brought on sailing vessels, direct from Africa to this country.

We illustrate a stylish cage for a Gray Parrot. It is made of solid brass throughout, and has horizontal instead of vertical bars. The swing and perches are of hard wood, and the feed cups are enameled. Price, \$9.00.

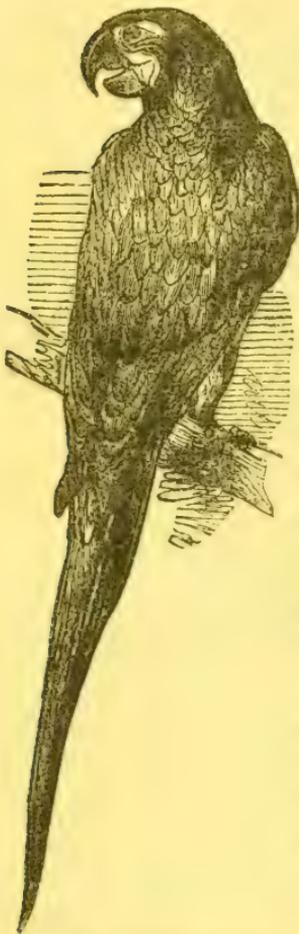
THE BLUE HEAD AMAZON PARROT.

This variety resembles the Yellow Head Parrot in everything excepting the head, which is blue and yellow instead of all yellow. The same sort of a cage or stand is required as for other Parrots of similar size. They make excellent talkers, and are worth from \$8.00 to \$12.00 each.

Always bear in mind in buying a Parrot, to get it from a reliable dealer. An unhealthy bird can be doctored up by means of drugs so as to be seemingly healthy for a little while, only to relapse into a state of chronic helplessness after the effects of the stimulants have passed off. It is always better to pay a few dollars more than to run the risk of getting such a bird, and thousands of such are yearly palmed off on the unwary.

THE MACAW.

This is the largest of the Parrot family and some kinds attain the immense size of three feet. They are among the most gaudily plumaged of birds; the variety most common being of a brilliant blue and yellow.



The upper part of this species is of a fine blue, more or less tinted with green, while the lower part from the breast downwards is a light orange yellow. The bill is entirely black, being large and strong and considerably hooked in shape. Macaws can be readily distinguished from the rest of the Parrot tribe, by the face being entirely bald, or at most furnished with a few spare lines of feathers.

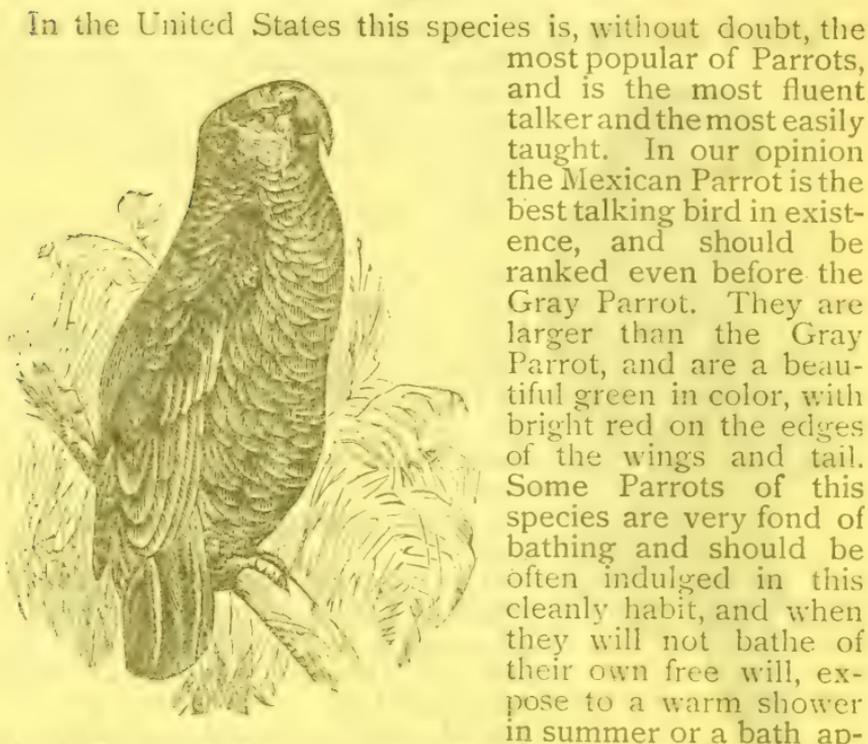
The Macaw should always be chained to a perch, as in a cage its plumage is likely to be broken and injured. The perch should be strongly made, and all parts within reach of the Macaw's powerful beak, covered with tin or thin sheet brass, as a wooden perch will be destroyed by a mischievous bird in a few hours. We will furnish a suitable perch with chain for attaching to the bird's foot for \$6.00. In summer the perch can be kept out of doors all the time, a roof being hung over it to protect the bird from the rain.

If bought when young, this showy bird can sometimes be taught to repeat words and sentences, but if older it is a hopeless task to get it to utter anything except its own hideous shriek.

The diet should be coarse, and consist mainly of corn and crackers. It is very fond of nuts, the hardest of which are readily cracked by its iron-like bill.

A young male Macaw is worth from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

THE YELLOW-HEAD MEXICAN PARROT.

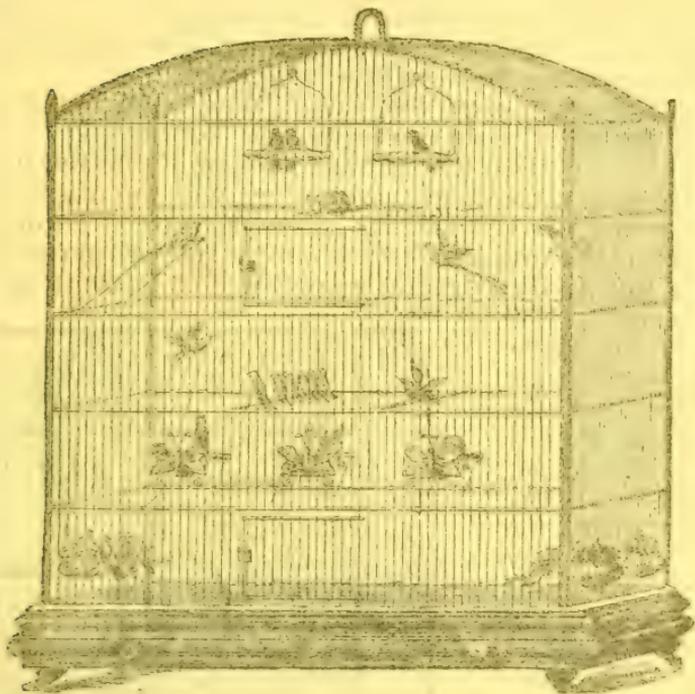


In the United States this species is, without doubt, the most popular of Parrots, and is the most fluent talker and the most easily taught. In our opinion the Mexican Parrot is the best talking bird in existence, and should be ranked even before the Gray Parrot. They are larger than the Gray Parrot, and are a beautiful green in color, with bright red on the edges of the wings and tail. Some Parrots of this species are very fond of bathing and should be often indulged in this cleanly habit, and when they will not bathe of their own free will, expose to a warm shower in summer or a bath applied by a garden syringe. There are two kinds, the DOUBLE YELLOW head and the SINGLE YELLOW head; the former being the better bird of the two, and a healthy young specimen of which is worth \$12.00 to \$18.00. A Single Yellow Head is worth \$10.00 to \$15.00. These are the prices for bright, active birds.

Talking birds of either of these varieties are worth from \$25.00 up to the most fabulous prices. We know of one Mexican Parrot of the Double Head kind that can sing portions of over a dozen popular songs, and there is hardly a day passes that she does not add some word or sentence to her already large vocabulary. Five hundred dollars have been offered and refused for this wonderful bird.

Never teach a young Parrot the silly phrases "Pretty Polly;" "Polly wants a cracker," etc., but rather call your bird by some other name than Polly, and learn it something less stale, flat, and unprofitable than such nonsense.

THE AVIARY.



Of a bird-room we rarely hear in an American home, but in Europe there are thousands of by no means wealthy people whose delight it is to keep, to rear, and to study birds. There, a gentleman's mansion is no more complete without an Aviary than it would be here without a conservatory.

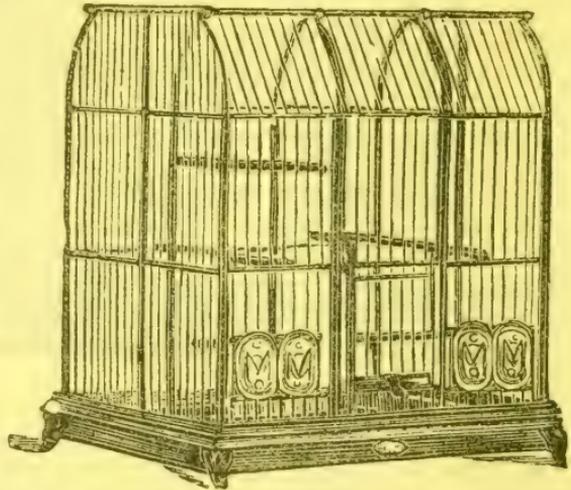
But the custom of keeping birds is growing in this country in a surprising manner, and it will not be many years before the pleasing practice will be as popular here as it is on the other side of the Atlantic.

An Aviary is most suitable and beautiful when constructed similar to a conservatory, with glass roof and sides; but any ordinary room that has a sunny outlook will answer. The floor should be covered with white sea or river sand to the depth of a couple of inches. There is no necessity to renew this oftener than twice a year, but it should be

raked once a week, with a fine rake; and once a month shoveled up and run through a sieve, by which means all the excrement and dirt can be removed. A door of wire screen should be at the entrance, so that the birds can be observed without unnecessarily disturbing them; and the windows also covered with wire netting, so that air can get into the room when the weather is warm.

Around the walls should be ranged low evergreen shrubs. They can be cut off near the roots, and kept upright by any of the devices used for Christmas trees; or, if planted in pots or boxes, and occasionally wet, they will keep green for many months. Several cedar or similar trees should be placed down the middle of the room. Ivy will grow along the walls, but it takes several years for it to become of considerable size. One

or two stone fountains, similar to those described under "Fine Bred Poultry," should be placed on the floor, for their drinking water. These fountains are so constructed as to supply the water only as fast as drank, thus preventing the birds from fouling it. Seed can also be kept in these fountains, but



when used for this purpose, they should be placed on a shelf, out of the reach of stray mice. Nest boxes can be arranged around the walls and in quiet corners. These can be made of cigar boxes, or cocoon shells, or we will furnish wire ones made for fastening against the walls, at 10 cents each. Many of the birds will build their nests in the evergreens.

A tray of tin should be made to fit one of the window ledges, in which the bathing dishes can be placed, and thereby preventing the spilled water from wetting the sand on the floor. Around the wall, at different heights, arrange wooden ledges so that the birds may have other places to alight besides the floor and trees.

The room can be readily heated in the winter by a gas or oil stove; but care should be taken to have it protected with wire gauze, so that the birds cannot fly against the hot surface, and burn themselves.

In such a room as described, soft-billed and seed-eating birds will live amicably together, make sweet music, and build nests and rear their young. Should any bird or pair of birds prove on introduction into an Aviary to be quarrelsome with their associates, remove it or them at once before some of the smaller birds are killed or nests and eggs destroyed. A mischievous bird will sometimes do untold damage in an Aviary. A very fair collection to start with can be bought for \$50.00, as follows:

Six Canary hens, \$4.50; a male Canary, \$2.50; a male Goldfinch, \$1.50; a male Linnet, \$1.50; a male Chaffinch, \$1.50; a male Siskin, \$1.50; a male Bullfinch, \$3.50. Some of these birds may mate with the canary hens, and produce valuable mules. A pair of Java Sparrows, \$4.00; a pair of Australian Parrakeets, \$7.00; three pairs of African Finches, of different kinds, \$12.00; and a pair of Cockateels, \$12.00.

These are all seed-eating birds, and will breed in confinement. By carefully reading the articles on the different species of birds, you can readily tell whether or not any certain one of them is suited for the Aviary.

An Aviary can be built out of doors, and glass frames constructed for use in winter. Nearly all varieties of birds, excepting those from the hottest countries, will live in such an Aviary without artificial heat.

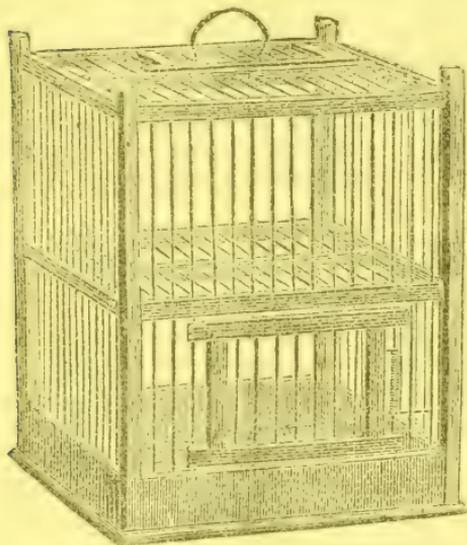
We are prepared to furnish plans to build; and arrange and stock Aviaries on any scale desired. Plans for aviaries with instructions for building, arranging and stocking, sent by mail at reasonable prices.

A collection of birds may be kept in a large cage, such as is illustrated at the beginning of this article. It is 30 inches high, 25 inches long, and 15 inches wide; of close brass wires, and black walnut bottom. It will accommodate 40 birds. Price, \$25.00.

The other illustration represents an Aviary cage, 27 inches high, 24 inches long, and 24 inches wide. It is made of best quality spring brass wire, and walnut base. There is also a smaller size, holding 15 birds, at \$10.00. Walnut cages, with iron wire, can be made to order, of any size, and with any width of wire at low prices.

TRAPPING BIRDS.

Our woods and fields are full of birds that make most beautiful pets, when caged. They can be trapped in many ways. One of the best is by the use of the trap-cage here-



with illustrated; and in the lower part of which a singing bird, of the same species as those you desire to capture, should be placed; the trap set, and some attractive food scattered about. If a live bird cannot be had, a stuffed one will answer, though not likely to be as successful. If a nest of young birds are placed in the trap-cage, the parents can be readily caught.

Bird Lime is one of the easiest and surest ways of trapping birds. We supply it, already prepared, for 25c. per can. The

manner of using it is very simple. A bundle of long elastic switches are cut from a willow or birch tree, smeared over with the Bird Lime, and stuck into the ground, a few inches apart, in the form of an oval. Inside of this a live bird is placed, with its wings fastened to its body by means of a rubber band, or a stuffed bird can be used. The bushes and lower branches of near growing trees, upon which the birds are likely to alight, should also be coated with the Bird Lime. Tempting food should be scattered about the limed switches. As soon as the feet, wings, or feathers of a bird touches the Bird Lime, he is held a prisoner, and should be taken off at once, before his plumage becomes coated with the sticky substance. A stuffed owl will attract hosts of small birds to the limed twigs. We can furnish stuffed specimens of almost any variety of small birds, and send them by mail for \$1.25 each; owls, \$3.50 each.

When birds are first put into a cage, a rubber band should be slipped over their body and wings, to prevent them flut-

tering, and the cages placed in a darkened room, away from all bustle and noise, until they become accustomed to cage life.

Soft-billed birds make better songsters and become more tame, when taken from the nest, just as the tail feathers begin to grow, and raised by hand. They should be kept in a soft cotton nest, and fed upon a paste made as follows: Upon stale wheat bread pour boiling milk, and after it becomes soft, squeeze dry, and mix with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, and a little finely-shredded lean raw meat. This must be prepared fresh every day. Nestlings should be fed a little at a time, but often, and water can be dropped into their open mouths from a quill. Even after they can feed themselves, it is advisable to continue hand-feeding, as it makes them grow more rapidly, and keeps them in good condition.

STUFFING BIRDS.

People who have become attached to a bird, generally desire to have it stuffed when it dies; but those who live remote from cities, have hitherto been unable to have them stuffed. We are able to obviate this difficulty by giving directions for preserving the dead body, so that it can be sent from anywhere in the United States, reached by express and it will come to us sufficiently preserved to stuff. As soon as the bird dies, inject into its throat and arms, by means of a syringe, a weak solution of carbolic acid, care being taken not to get any on the plumage. Then pack it in crushed charcoal, and send to us by express. The charge for stuffing a bird, the size of a Canary, is \$1.00; one as large as a Robin, \$1.50, the size of an Owl \$3.50. The price for stuffing animals varies from \$1.00 to \$100. Glass shades for mounted Canaries, to keep off the dust, are worth \$1.00 each; next size, \$1.50, and a size large enough for an Owl, \$3.00.

We can supply almost all species of birds and animals for collections, mounted in the most artistic and life-like manner at prices ranging from 50c. to \$100.

Money must accompany all birds or animals sent to us to be stuffed. This we require as an evidence of good faith.

CAGE FIXTURES.



NO. 1.



NO. 2.



NO. 3.



NO. 4.



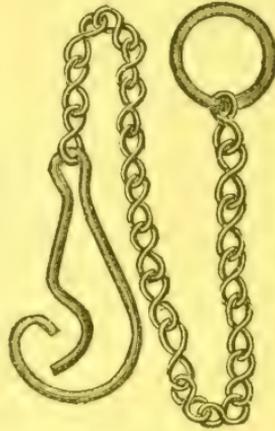
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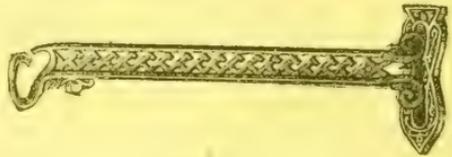
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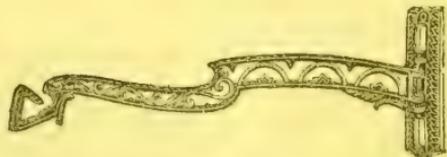
No. 8.



NO. 9.



NO. 10.



NO. 11.

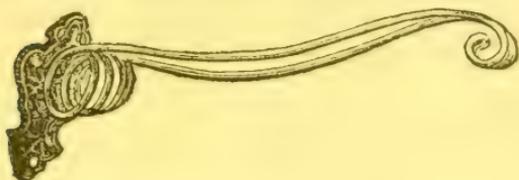
Engravings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 represent different styles of cage cups. All are worth 10c. each, and 3c. per cup extra is required when ordered by mail.

No. 8, chain for suspending a cage. Price, per foot, with ring and catch, 10c. Can be sent by mail for 2c. extra per foot.

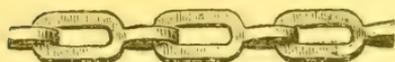
No. 9.—Cage bracket of lacquered iron. Price, 20c.; by mail, 30c.

No. 10.—Cage bracket, that screws into the wall. Price, 10c.; by mail, 20c.

No. 11.—Swinging cage bracket, of bronzed metal, 25c.; by mail, 35c. This bracket can be made to point in any direction.



NO. 12.



NO. 13.



NO. 14.



NO. 15.



NO. 16.

No. 12.—Spring bracket, that sways the cage as the bird hops about, 20c.; by mail, 30c.

No. 13.—Brass chain, natural size, very strong, 10c. per foot; by mail, 2c. per foot extra. Ring and catch, 5c. extra.

No. 14.—Brass chain, natural size, very strong, 10c. per foot; by mail, 2c. per foot extra. Ring and catch, 5c. extra.

No. 15.—Brass chain, natural size, 5c. per foot; by mail, 1c. per foot extra. Ring and catch, 5c. extra.

No. 16.—Cage spring of brass, 25c.; by mail, 2c. extra. Silver-plated spring, 40c.

Brass wire cage guard, for preventing birds from scattering seed from their cages, 50c. per yard. Ten cents per yard extra when sent by mail.

FEED CUPS, all styles, except those used for Osborne cages, 10c. for either glass or opal. Osborne or Monogram cups, 15c. each; 25c. per pair. Mocking Bird cups, with wire attachment for food or water, 15c. each, or 25c. per pair. Bottles for Breeding Cages, 10c. each. Tin food boxes for Parrots, 10c. each. All the above, 5c. each extra when sent by mail.

BATH DISHES.—Opal glass for Canaries, two sizes: 1st size, 10c., 2d size, 12c. Size for Mocking Birds, 25c. each. All the above, 5c. each extra, when sent by mail.

CAGE MATS of tin, for the bottom of brass cages, all sizes, round, 10c.; square, 15c. The cost to send by mail is 5c. each.

BREEDING NESTS, of willow, 6c.; vermin proof wire, 10c.; wire nests, with back, to fasten against the wall, 10c. Postage, 2c. extra.

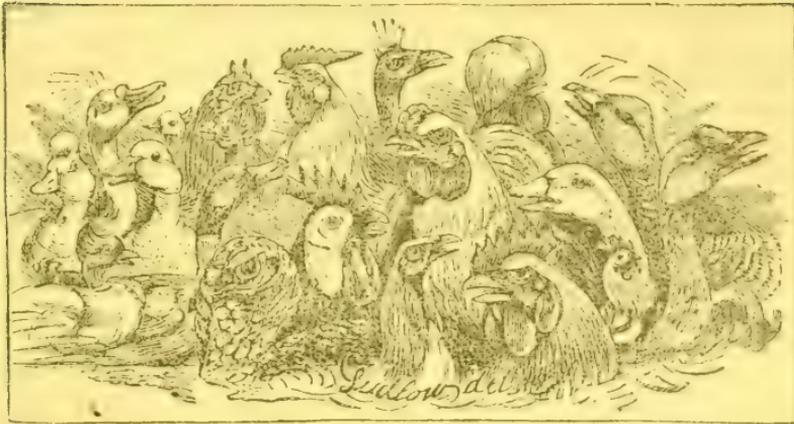
PERCHES, for brass canary cages, cedar, metal tipped, 5c. each; for mocking bird cages, 12c.; for parrot cages, 12c. Perch sticks, 2c. per foot. Postage, 2c. on small perches, and 5c. on parrot perches.

SWINGS for canary cages, of brass wire with cedar stick, 5c.; for parrot cages, 15c. to 25c. Postage on small swings, 2c.; large swings, 3c. to 10c.

BIRD FOODS.—MIXED SEED, per quart, 20c. PLAIN CANARY SEED, per quart, 20c. RUSSIAN HEMP, per quart, 15c. GERMAN RAPE, per quart, 20c. GERMAN MILLET, per quart, 20c. TURKISH MAW, per pound, 25c. LETTUCE, per pound, 40c. SUNFLOWER, per quart, 35c. UNHULLED RICE, per quart, 20c. BLUE MAW MEAL, per pound, 25c. PEA MEAL, per pound, 10c. HEMP MEAL, per pound, 20c. GROUND ZWIEBACK, per pound, 18c. GROUND BULLOCK HEART, per pound, 50c. ANT EGGS, per ounce, 10c. CUTTLE BONE, each 5c.; per pound, 50c. FISH FOOD, per box, 10c. MOCKING BIRD FOOD, per jar, 35c. PARROT FOOD, per box, 15c. BIRD MANNA, each, 15c. BIRD BITTERS, per bottle, 25c. MITE EXTERMINATOR, per bottle, 25c. MEAL WORMS, per hundred, 25c.

Any special design, shape, or size of cage for birds or animals, made to order at short notice and at reasonable prices.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.



We deal in all kinds of fine-bred land and water fowl, and are prepared to fill all orders at short notice. The prices quoted below are for good specimens. Exhibition fowl are worth more, and parties desiring such should write to us, stating exactly what they want, and we will quote prices by return mail. No charge will be made for boxing and delivering at the express office.

A trio of fowl consists of two hens and one rooster; thirteen eggs are given to a sitting. Our eggs for hatching, are from the finest strains in the country.

LEGHORNS.—There are three varieties of this breed; **WHITE, BROWN, and BLACK**; all are the best of layers, and are non-sitters. The first two are worth \$6.00 per trio, rooster, \$3.00 each, and eggs, \$2.00 per sitting. **Black Leghorns**, \$10.00 per trio; rooster, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00 per sitting.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—This is emphatically the farmers' fowl; they are of good size, excellent layers, and the chickens mature early. Per trio, \$9.00; roosters, \$4.00; eggs per sitting, \$2.50.

BRAHMAS, both light and dark, are most excellent fowls, being very large, and quite good layers. Price, \$12.00 per trio, for either variety; roosters, \$5.00 each; and eggs \$3.00 per sitting.

BLACK SPANISH are once more springing into popularity. They are prolific layers, and their flesh is very tender, and

most excellent eating. Price, per trio, \$8.00; roosters, \$3.00; eggs for hatching, \$2.00.

GAME.—There is an almost endless variety of the breed. We can furnish any kind from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per trio; \$2.00 to \$5.00 for a rooster, and \$2.00 to \$4.00 per sitting of eggs. In ordering, please mention if you desire birds for ornamental purposes, or those that will stand "steel."

LANGSANGS.—This is a large breed, black in color, that has been but recently introduced. Per trio, \$12.00; rooster, \$4.00; eggs per sitting, \$3.00.

COCHINS are of four kinds: **WHITE**, **BUFF**, **PARTRIDGE**, and **BLACK**. They are very popular fowl, and deservedly so. Each of the varieties is worth \$12.00 per trio; \$4.00 for a rooster, and \$2.50 per sitting of eggs.

HAMBURGS are very ornamental, excellent layers, and of medium size. There are seven varieties, white, black, silver spangled, golden spangled, golden penciled, silver spangled. Price, per trio, \$8.00; rooster, \$3.00; per sitting of eggs, \$2.00.

DOMINIQUEs have many admirers; they are about the size of **Leghorns**, which they much resemble in shape and laying qualities. Price, per trio, \$6.00; rooster, \$3.00; per sitting of eggs, \$2.00.

HOUDANS, **CREVECOURS**, and **LA FLECHE** are curious fowl, of French extraction. They are excellent layers, and very ornamental. Price, \$9.00 per trio; rooster, \$4.00; eggs per sitting, \$3.00.

DORKINGS, both white and gray, are among the most desirable of fowl for spring-chicken raising. They are heavily fleshed, and mature early. Per trio, \$12.00; rooster, \$5.00; eggs for sitting, \$3.00.

POLANDS are of medium size, with a crown of feathers on the head. They are white, white-crested black, black, and golden. Price, per trio \$8.00; rooster, \$3.00; eggs per sitting, \$2.50.

BANTAMS, of all breeds, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per trio; roosters, \$1.00 to \$4.00; eggs for hatching, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per sitting.

DUCKS of all varieties, **Ruen**, **Aylesbury**, **Pekin**, etc., at prices that range from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per trio; eggs for hatching, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per sitting.

GEESE, of all kinds, from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per trio; eggs for hatching, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per sitting.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Large fowl are worth \$20.00 per trio; extra gobblers, \$7.00 each; eggs, \$5.00 per sitting.

GUINEA FOWL are worth \$6.00 per trio; cocks, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00 per sitting. The **White** variety, \$9.00 per trio; cocks, \$4.00; eggs, \$3.00 per sitting.

PEAFOWL are worth \$15.00 per pair; eggs, \$5.00 per sitting. **White Peafowl**, \$50.00 for a male, or \$75.00 per pair.

SWANS.—We can import these beautiful fowl, at six weeks' notice, for \$75.00 per pair for **WHITE**, and \$100 per pair for **BLACK**.

PHEASANTS.—The **ENGLISH VARIETY**, \$10.00 to \$25.00 per pair; **CHINESE SILVER** and **GOLDEN**, \$25.00 to \$50.00 per pair.

WOOD DUCKS, the most beautiful of all the family, and easily domesticated. \$10 to \$15 per pair for specimens in perfect plumage.

SILKIES are curious fowl, white in color, the plumage of which resembles hair. Per trio, \$10.00 to \$25.00; eggs, per sitting, \$5.00.

RUMPLESS fowl have no tail or rump; they are excellent layers; per trio, \$9.00; roosters \$4.00; eggs, per sitting, \$2.50.

NEWLY HATCHED CHICKENS OR DUCKS for Easter presents; 25c. each.



STONE DRINKING FOUNTAINS, for fowl and Pigeons. One quart, 35c.; half gallon, 70c.; gallon, \$1.00; two gallons, \$1.50. Broken bone for fowl, 4c. per pound.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

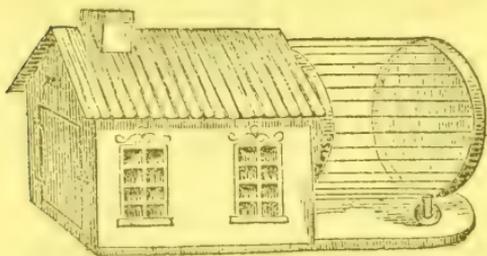
For that dread disease, chicken cholera, we recommend our **CHICKEN CHOLERA PILLS** as the best specific ever discovered. It will also cure roup and almost all other diseases that chicken flesh is heir to. Price 25c. per box. Can be had of druggists or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Medicine in pills is more easily administered to fowl than in any other form.

Our **POULTRY POWDER**, when mixed with corn meal and fed daily to hens, will increase their laying qualities in a wonderful degree. It will keep poultry always healthy and free from disease, and promote the growth of young chickens in a remarkable manner. Price, 25c. per package, by mail, 40c.

SMALL PET ANIMALS.

RABBITS should head this list, from their popularity. There are quite a number of fancy breeds. THE LOP-EARED, which have long, pendant ears. Prices, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per pair. THE ANGORA, with long hair, usually white. Prices, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair. THE BELGIAN HARE, the largest of all breeds, much bred in Europe as food animals; prices, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per pair. HIMALAYAN are a beautiful variety, snow white, with nose, ears, feet, and tail black or brown. Prices, \$5.00 to \$15.00 per pair. SILVER GRAY have a coat of a beautiful silver-gray color. Prices, \$5 to \$15 per pair. DUTCH are the smallest of all, weighing from two to four pounds. Prices, \$4.00 to \$15.00 per pair. COMMON, of all colors, \$3.00 per pair for old, and \$2.00 for young ones.

GUINEA PIGS rank next to Rabbits, and are generally the first of a boy's pets.



WHITE MICE CAGE.

COMMON, are worth \$2.50 for old, and \$1.50 for young ones. PURE WHITE, with pink eyes, \$5.00 per pair. ABYSSINIAN, the hair of which appears as if brushed the wrong way, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair.

WHITE MICE are pretty little creatures, with pink eyes, and can be readily tamed. Price, for old ones, per pair, \$1.00; young ones, 50c. A cage to keep them, such as is shown in the engraving, is worth \$1.00.

WHITE RATS are usually very amiable in disposition, and will not bite. Per pair, for old ones, \$3.00; young ones, \$2.00.

FERRETS, trained or untrained, white or the fitch variety, are worth from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per pair.

SQUIRRELS make very interesting pets, and can be easily tamed. They should be kept in a cage similar to the one illustrated. This style is made of the best quality tinned wire, with brass frame. Size for a Gray Squirrel, is worth \$10.00; for Red Squirrel, \$8.00; for Chip Squirrel, \$5.00. A Gray Squirrel, is worth from \$3.00 to \$10.00; a Black Squir-

rel, \$5.00 to \$15.00; a Flying Squirrel, \$3.00 to \$10.00; a Red Squirrel, \$3.00 to \$10.00; a Chip Squirrel, \$2.00 to \$6.00; a White Squirrel, \$25.00 to \$100. The prices vary, according to the tameness of the animal; the lowest prices being for newly-caught squirrels.

MALTESE CATS, full grown or kittens, are worth, for the pure breed without a white hair, \$3.00 for males, and \$1.50 for females.

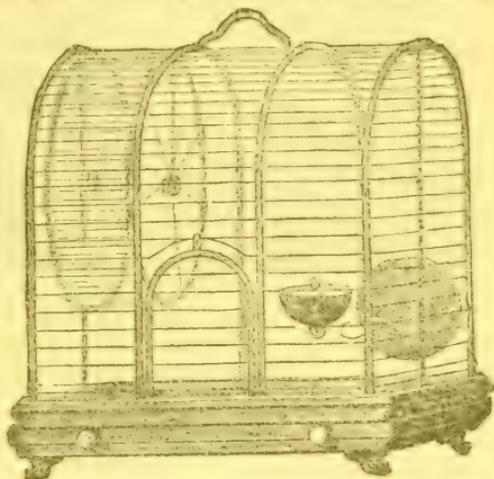
ANGORA CATS, pure white, with long hair, can be imported at \$50 for males, and \$25 for females, or \$65 per pair. Kittens about 15 per cent. less.

MALTESE ANGORA CATS, as their name signifies, are long-haired Maltese Cats. Males are worth \$25; females, \$15. **TIGER CATS** have stripes resembling a tiger. Males, \$25; females, \$15.

MONKEYS of small breeds make interesting, though not very clean pets. **THE RINGTAILED** variety is one of the best-tempered; price, \$15 to \$30 each.

MARMOSETS are pretty little creatures allied to the monkey family, about the size of a rat, with a long tail thickly covered with hair. They make attractive and harmless pets. Price, \$6.00 to \$15 each.

We can generally supply, at short notice, all kinds of animals; such as Coons, Opossums, Prairie Dogs, Foxes, Deer, etc.

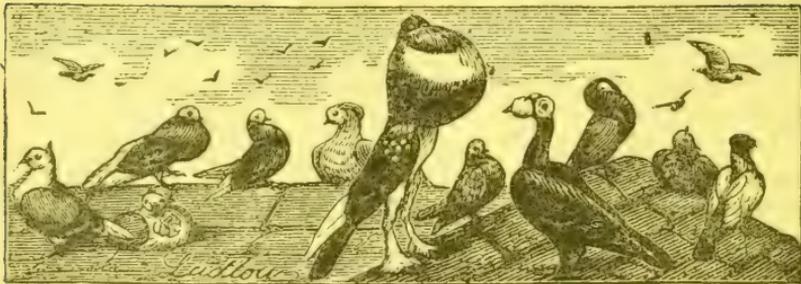


SQUIRREL CAGE.

OLD CAGES REFINISHED.

Brass, Nickle, and Silver-plated Bird Cages, when tarnished, can be made equal to new again. We charge, for doing this, \$1.00 for brass and nickle, and \$2.00 for silver-plated cages. Persons living in the city can drop us a postal card, and we will send after their cage, and loan them one in which to keep their bird until their own cage is refinished. The time required is usually five days.

FANCY PIGEONS.



We can supply all varieties of Pigeons, either high class or ordinary specimens. Before ordering, it will be better to write to us, stating the kind of birds desired; and we will forward descriptions and prices. Almost all varieties of Pigeons can be had of the following colors: black, silver, yellow, red, dun, and white.

ENGLISH CARRIERS are of noble carriage and have a warty excrescence on the beak and around the eyes. The beak is long and straight. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$100 per pair.

ENGLISH BARBS are stoutly built, with very short thick beaks and warty circles about the eyes. They are of as many colors as the Carrier, and prices range from \$3.00 to \$50.00 per pair.

FANTAILS are beautiful birds, with a wide fan-shaped tail, some have a cap of feathers on the head. Their most common and at the same time most beautiful color is white, although they are to be had in other colors. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per pair.

OWLS are neat little Pigeons with short beaks and a rose-shaped cluster of feathers on the breast. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per pair. **AFRICAN OWLS** are much smaller than the ordinary variety, and are higher in price.

TURBITS are similar in build to the Owl Pigeon, but the wings are colored, and contrast with a pure white body, tail, and wings; they have crests on the head. There is a solid-color variety. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per pair.

RUNTS are the largest of pigeons, the Spanish variety, for instance, being as large as a spring chicken. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$50.00 per pair.

TRUMPETERS are curious Pigeons. They can be had both mottled and of solid color. The feathers of the head grow downward over the eyes, and the legs are heavily booted with feathers. They make a curious booming noise, which can be heard for a long distance. Prices, \$2.50 to \$25 per pair.

POUTERS, sometimes called **Croppers**, stand upright like a person, and they can inflate their crops at pleasure, until it is almost as large as a toy balloon; the legs are booted with feathers. Prices, \$3.00 to \$150 per pair.

ALMOND TUMBLERS are small Pigeons, with a short beak and face. They are of the color of an almond, and curiously mottled. Prices, \$3.00 to \$50.00 per pair.

BALD TUMBLERS have a white head, tail, and wings; the rest of the body being of another color. Price, \$2.00 to \$15.00 per pair.

BEARDED TUMBLERS have a triangular streak of white under the throat; the body being differently colored. Price, \$2.00 to \$15.00 per pair.

COMMON TUMBLERS turn somersaults in the air as they fly. Price, 75c. to \$3.00 per pair.

GROUND TUMBLERS have the tumbling quality so fully developed that they cannot fly higher than a few feet from the floor without turning a somersault. Prices, \$2 to \$10 per pair.

MAGPIES, as their name indicates, are marked similar to a Magpie. They are to be had both crested, and with plain head. Price, \$2.00 to \$10.00.

NUNS are of white and some other color, with a head like a nun's hood. Price, \$2.00 to \$10.00 per pair.

DUCHESSSES are large Pigeons, with legs heavily booted with feathers. Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

ANTWERPS are used for carrying messages, and are known outside the fancy as carriers. Prices, \$1.00 to \$10 per pair.

BLONDINETTES AND SATINETTES are, in shape, very similar to the Owl Pigeon; but their plumage is very beautiful and curious. Prices, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per pair.

COMMON PIGEONS, of all colors, good strong specimens are worth 50c. to 75c. per pair.

ARCHANGELS are of very curious plumage, about the size of a Tumbler Pigeon. Prices, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

SWALLOWS have beautifully-contrasted plumage, and heavily-booted legs. Prices, \$3.00 to \$25.00 per pair.

JACOBINS have a curious hood of feathers, that envelopes the head and shoulders. Price, \$3.00 to \$15.00 per pair.

THE FRESH WATER AQUARIUM.

The first consideration in the management of the Aquarium is, that the vessel used shall be free from contaminating influences: such as the oxidation of iron, or the poisons given off from mineral paints not sufficiently dried. For iron, a covering of Portland cement is the most satisfactory protection, if properly applied. Three coats of shellac varnish answers very well, allowing each to dry thoroughly before applying the next.

The next consideration is position. As we are considering the Aquarium in its proper sense, as a self-sustaining adjustment of the relations between animal and vegetable life, plenty of daylight is essential to success, and, if possible, sunlight. The Aquarium, therefore, should be placed at a window. Plants will healthily grow only in the light. In the hot season the Aquarium may be shielded from the rays



FIG. 1.

of the mid-day sun by a screen of paper or cloth, of blue color. Blue is recommended, as the result of experience in preventing a too rapid growth of the green confervæ on the sides of the Aquarium. As to temperature, it should range from fifty to seventy. Within that range, the lower the better. Of course, there can be no absolute rule; each individual, in the management of his or her Aquarium, being restricted to the conditions attainable, and success is often attained in violation of all rules. Fish show the same signs of suffering, from excessive heat, as are shown by human beings: rapid respiration and lassitude.

In stocking the Aquarium, the clean silver sand, put up by us, pebbles, or pieces of rock may be used, as covering for the bottom, and in which to imbed the plants, according as fancy may dictate. Shells should be avoided as being injurious, from their salty nature.

As to plants, there are many which will thrive in the Aquarium; but that which is most popular, and which undoubtedly thrives best under all circumstances, is the *Myriophyllum spicatum* or Water Milfoil, as it is called in

England. This roots readily and quickly, whether imbedded in sand, or simply stuck into a terra-cotta ornament. The *Talisneria spiralis*, the so-called Water Celery on which the canvas-back duck feeds, only obtainable from May to November, is another of the valuable rooting plants. *Anacharis Canadensis* is another. Of those which do not root, the *Ceratophyllum demersum*, or Marestalk, and *Utricularia inflata*, or Bladderwort, are most desirable.

To those wishing simply an ornament or a toy, with a minimum of care, we recommend only the gold and silver fishes. They being vegetable feeders, will thrive on the prepared fish food sold by us for ten cents per box.

To those desiring an Aquarium possessing scientific interest or novelty, there is a great variety of fish, harmless reptiles, water beetles, etc., which are of much deeper interest in their habits than the more showy goldfish, but which require to be fed on such food as is suited to their varied wants. Some of these will take meat, oyster, etc., while others will refuse all but that which they kill themselves. In feeding fish, care should be taken to remove all that is not eaten, before it has time to decompose. A very good plan for feeding is, to have set a glass jar, mouth upwards, in the Aquarium into which to place the food. The fish will not be long in finding the way into it, and they will never forget it. This prevents the food from being scattered about.



FIG. 2.

Be satisfied with a moderate number of fish. Much of the want of success with Aquariums, is due to over-stocking. It destroys the necessary natural conditions, producing foulness and impurity, disease and death.

It is not necessary to change the water unless the fish show signs of suffering by remaining at the surface, with the nose out of the water. This indicates a lack of oxygen in the water, and may be caused by decomposition of food carelessly left in the water, by unusual heat, or by over-stocking with fish. If our directions are followed strictly, the water will remain sweet and pure for years, without change, except that which is produced by evaporation. All

sediment should be removed about twice a week by means of a small siphon or lifting-tube.

An Aquarium with metal frame and glass sides, will cost (size of front glass), 6×10 inches, \$1.50; 9×13 inches, \$2.00; 10×16 inches, \$3.00. Aquariums with iron frames and plate glass, all sizes, with and without running water attachment, \$10 to \$250. Send size wanted and we will quote price.

Fish Globes with brass chain affixed for hanging (see Fig. 1), are worth: $\frac{1}{2}$ pint size, 25c.; 1 pint, 30c.; 1 quart, 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 50c.; 1 gallon, 65c.; 2 gallons, \$1.00.

Fish Globes, with feet, (see Fig. 2), quart size, 75c., $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.00; 1 gallon, \$1.25; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.50; 2 gallons, \$2.00; 3 gallons, \$3.50; 4 gallons, \$4.50.

Glass Tanks (see Fig. 3), are worth: Quart size, 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.00; 1 gallon, \$1.25; 2 gallons, \$1.75; 5 gallons, \$3.00; 10 gallons, \$7.50; 12 gallons, \$10.00.

Stands for square or round Aquariums, of wood, iron, wire, and brass, \$1.00 to \$25.

Fish of all kinds can be shipped almost any distance, by express, with safety. Goldfish are worth, all sizes, 25c. each; Silver Fish, 15c.; Japanese Goldfish, with long flowing tails, \$2.00. Small native fish of all kinds, 10c. each; Newts, Insects, small Frogs, Pollywogs, Crawfish, 10c., small Turtles, 25c. each. Water Plants of any of the kinds described, 10c.; per bunch, \$1.00 per dozen. These latter will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Water Snails, very useful for devouring the green confervæ that accumulates on the glass of the



FIG. 3.

Aquarium, 10c. per dozen. Terra Cotta ornaments for the centre of the Aquarium, from 10c. to \$1.00 each.

Fish Food, sufficient to feed six goldfish for six months, 10c. per box, by mail. Aquarium Cement, 25c. per box. Silver Gravel, for bottom of Aquariums, 10c. per quart. Small pebbles, same price. Dip net for catching fish in the Aquarium, 25c. each by mail.

We will undertake to make and stock Aquariums of all sizes, and keep the water fresh without change, at reasonable prices. Also to build and stock Marine Aquariums.

DEPARTMENT FOR DOGS.

We make a specialty of importing and selling fine-bred dogs of all breeds. We have in our employ probably the best general judges of dogs in the United States, besides



YORKSHIRE.

several agents in Europe, who ship dogs to us on almost every steamer. We sell a dog the same as we sell everything else, with a guarantee that the animal is just as it is represented.



PUG.

Heretofore, this

business has been in the hands of sharpers, who swindled the inexperienced by palming off worthless curs as fine-bred stock. We have raised the business to the level of a legitimate trade, and sell dogs for what they are worth, and not for what they will bring.

We have on hand, or will procure at short notice, dogs of the following breeds:—

THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL.—This ranks among the highest-priced and scarcest of dogs. A good specimen, male or female, is worth from \$50.00 to \$300. Puppies are slightly less in price. We generally keep both dogs and puppies on hand.

THE BLENHEIM SPANIEL.—This is almost as rare as the King Charles, and brings about the same price. Both the Blenheim and King Charles will be imported to order at six weeks' notice.

THE PUG.—There are three varieties of this breed: the *English*, a Pug of medium size; the *Willoughby*, a small size Pug; and the *Russian*, a Pug with much black on the face and head. These dogs have cheapened much in price during the last year. Good specimens can now be had from \$25.00 to \$100. Females and puppies at less.

THE FOX TERRIER has lately sprung into popularity in this country, although it has taken high rank among the

fashionable ladies' dogs of Europe for some years. Price, \$25.00 to \$250.

THE BULL TERRIER is a dog that well deserves the popularity that has at last fallen to his lot. He is good-tempered, intelligent, active, and plucky. Specimens exist that weigh under five pounds, but these bring fabulous prices. Dogs that weigh from six to twenty pounds are worth from \$15 to \$150. Dogs from 20 to 30 lbs., \$5.00 to \$25.

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER is the fashionable dog of the period for ladies. Specimens are frequently met with that weigh under four pounds. Price, \$20 to \$150. Puppies, \$15 to \$75.

THE SKYE TERRIER comes in silver, blue, and gold; the blue being the more valuable. A good specimen can be bought for \$25, but prices are from that up to \$75, for extra small and fine ones; puppies, \$5.00 to \$50.

THE SCOTCH TERRIER, in color, should always be yellow, and the hair not so long as the Skye. He makes a good pet, and a most wonderful rat-killer. A good specimen should be short and stumpy. Price, \$5.00 to \$25; puppies, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, once so popular, is coming into favor again. They are the smallest of dogs, three pound specimens not being so very rare. There is also an all-tan color variety. Price, \$5.00 to \$75; puppies, \$5.00 to \$15; the tan color dogs are rather higher.

THE FRENCH POODLE is the small variety sometimes called a lap-dog. They are generally white in color, but are occasionally black, brown, or spotted. Prices, \$5.00 to \$25; puppies, \$3.00 to \$10.

THE GERMAN POODLE is the large breed, and is of all colors, and spotted. Prices, \$5.00 to \$25; puppies, \$3.00 to \$10. Trick dogs of this kind can be had for \$25 to \$100.

THE COCKER SPANIEL is a good house dog, and excellent for hunting Snipe, Woodcock, Pheasants, and Ducks. Unbroken, the prices range from \$5.00 to \$25; broken, from \$10 to \$100; puppies, \$5.00 to \$50. Imported dogs, from \$25 to \$100.

THE SUSSEX AND CLUMBER SPANIELS are not often met with in this country, but can be imported at a cost from \$25 to \$200, according to quality.

THE POINTER is not as popular now as the setter for hunting, and good specimens can be had, broken, for \$25 to \$75;

unbroken, \$10 to \$25. Puppies, \$5.00 to \$25. The higher prices are for pedigreed stock.

THE SETTER is a specialty with us, and we can furnish all kinds, with or without pedigree, broken or unbroken. Puppies, \$5.00 to \$50. RED IRISH are worth from \$25 to \$250 for broken, and from \$15 to \$75 for unbroken dogs; puppies, \$5.00 to \$50. BLUE BELTON are now very popular, and range in prices from \$20 to \$300 when broken, and unbroken from \$10 to \$50; puppies, \$10 to \$50. LAVERACK are orange and white, lemon and white, or black and white, in color. Prices for broken dogs range from \$25 to \$200; unbroken, \$10 to \$100; puppies, \$5.00 to \$50. GILDERSTEEVE, the same colors as Laverack, are worth about the same prices. GORDON are jet black in color, with tan points. Prices, when broken, \$50 to \$250; unbroken, \$15 to \$100; puppies, \$10 to \$75. There are many other strains of setters, such as BISMARCK, LEWELLYN, etc., which are worth about the same range of prices as the preceding.

THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL is deep red in color, with light curly hair, and is about the size of a large poodle, which he somewhat resembles. They are used principally for duck shooting. Prices, \$15 to \$50; puppies, \$5.00 to \$25.

THE CHESAPEAKE DOG originated on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, where it is used for duck shooting. It is about the size of a small Newfoundland, and has a coat of deep red. It is the best surf dog in the world. A good specimen is now very scarce, and is worth from \$50 to \$100.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND is the handsomest and best-natured dog of all. There are two varieties: one has tight, curly, dull black hair, the other a long, silky, lustrous coat; both are equally valuable. A jet black specimen, broken to carry, is worth from \$25 to \$150; unbroken, from \$15 to \$100. One with a white star or white on feet or tail, from \$10 to \$50. The price depends mostly on the size, the larger the dog the more he will cost. Jet black puppies, \$15 to \$50; with white on them, \$10 to \$25. Female puppies are much less in price.

THE ENGLISH MASTIFF, either short or long-haired, is coming into high favor as a guardian for country places. A good specimen is worth from \$50 to \$150; puppies, \$25 to \$75. We can import them at short notice.

THE GREYHOUND is a great runner, and can be readily trained to accompany his master or mistress on horseback

or in a carriage. The dun-colored variety is worth from \$15 to \$25; the black variety, \$25 to \$50; the white variety, \$25 to \$100.

THE ITALIAN HOUND resembles the Greyhound, but is much smaller. It also can be had in fawn color, from \$10 to \$25; in white, \$25 to \$100; in black, \$50 to \$100.

THE BULLDOG is white and brindled; he is a most ferocious-looking animal, that strikes terror to the hearts of tramps. As a rule, he is kind and gentle with his friends. Good specimens are worth from \$10 to \$100; puppies, \$5.00 to \$50.

THE ST. BERNARD, of the genuine breed, is scarce even in Europe. In this country, almost every Newfoundland that is grizzled, or red and white is sold as a St. Bernard. A good male specimen of the genuine breed is worth from \$100 to \$500, and must be imported to order. The dogs that are called St. Bernards by dealers, are worth from \$10 to \$50 for dogs, and \$5.00 to \$25 for puppies.

THE LEONBERG DOG is a gigantic, long-haired variety, larger even than a bloodhound. They resemble the Newfoundland in shape and hair. Prices, \$100 to \$250; puppies, \$50 to \$100.

THE RETRIEVER is jet black in color, and has either tight curly or wavy hair. It is about the size of a setter, and is a most excellent water dog. Prices, \$15 to \$50; puppies, \$5.00 to \$25.

THE BLOODHOUND is a most ferocious looking beast, with long ears, and the best specimens are of a deep tan color. Prices, \$50 to \$250; puppies, \$25 to \$100. The Bloodhound of the Southern States is really the German Mastiff. Prices, \$25 to \$75; puppies, \$10 to \$25.

THE BLACK SPANIEL ranks very high as a beautiful and intelligent dog. He is jet black, with wavy hair, and rather larger than the Cocker Spaniel. Prices, \$15 to \$100; puppies, \$10 to \$50.

RABBIT HOUNDS are of several varieties, the commonest of which is the BEAGLE, a small dog, with short legs. Prices, \$10 to \$50; puppies, \$5.00 to \$25. THE HARRIER is larger and swifter than the former. Prices are the same. THE DACHSAUND is a German Beagle Hound, with a long body and short, bowed legs. Prices, \$25 to \$100; puppies, \$15 to \$50. THE BASSET HOUND is of French origin, and somewhat resembles the German Hound. Prices, \$50 to

\$250; puppies, \$25 to \$100. We can generally furnish these dogs, both trained and untrained.

FOX HOUNDS, trained dogs are worth \$10 to \$50; puppies, \$5.00 to \$25. Imported English Fox Hounds, of fine strains, \$25 to \$100; puppies, \$15 to \$50.

THE DALMATIAN COACH DOG is white, with brown or black spots. A dog of this breed, trained to run under a wagon or between a team of horses, is worth from \$10 to \$25; puppies, \$5.00 to \$10.

THE DANDIE DINMONT owes its celebrity to Sir Walter Scott, who introduced it to the public notice through his novel of "Guy Mannering." This breed somewhat resembles the Skye Terrier. Prices, \$25 to \$100; puppies, \$15 to \$50.

THE IRISH TERRIER is a most excellent rat-killer, that will stand almost any amount of hard work. In size and build they resemble the Scotch breed, but are red in color, and have short, wiry hair. Prices, \$15 to \$50; puppies, \$10 to \$25.

THE SPITZ or POMERIAN DOG is fast going out of fashion, except among the Germans. A white one is worth \$5.00 to \$15; puppies, \$3.00 to \$8.00. The black variety, \$10 to \$25; puppies, \$5.00 to \$10.

THE MALTESE DOG is very small and white, with long wavy hair. Prices, \$25 to \$50; puppies, \$10 to \$25.

THE WOLF HOUND resembles the Greyhound in build, but has long shaggy hair. Prices, \$50 to \$250; puppies, \$35 to \$100.

THE MEXICAN DOG, sometimes called the CHINESE TERRIER, is a hairless breed that differs in size from that of a small black-and-tan to that of a bull-dog. Prices, \$10 to \$50.

OUR MANGE CURE

is a positive remedy for this loathsome disease, and will cure quickly and radically. It consists of both external and internal treatment. Price, \$1.00.

OUR DISTEMPER CURE

is admitted by all who have used it, to be the best medicine ever prescribed for this disease, by which nearly all dogs are afflicted sometime during their lives. Distemper should be allowed to run its course the same as measles in a child, and when checked by any drug, will be sure to result in

some chronic affliction, such as twitchings, deafness, sore eyes, etc., that will injure the dog for life. Our Distemper Cure causes the disease to be of a mild form, and prevents other complications from arising, leaving the dog, when the disease has run its course, in as perfect condition as before. Full directions regarding necessary diet and care are wrapped around the bottle. Price, One Dollar.

OUR WORM POWDER

is harmless and certain. Nearly all the diseases of dogs before they are a year old, are caused by worms; the list includes fits, weakness, emaciation, etc. The powder is worth 25 cents per box.

OUR FLEA SOAP

will destroy these pests at one washing of the vermin-bitten animal. It is free from mineral poisons, and is perfectly harmless to dogs. Price, 25c. per cake.

These remedies can be had of all druggists, or will be sent to any address on receipt of price. We will prescribe the necessary medicine and treatment for all diseases of dogs, if a detailed description of the symptoms are sent us in a letter, and accompanied by our usual fee of One Dollar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always willing to answer letters relating to cage birds, dogs, and pets of all kinds; providing a stamp is enclosed. One stamp is a small thing, but a year's aggregate amounts to a large sum of money. In writing to us, be as brief as possible, and always sign your full name, with post-office address, and county and state.

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BIRD MANNA.

A positive necessity to every cage bird.

The recipe from which **Bird Manna** is made, was procured from the Canary Bird breeders of the Hartz Mountains of Germany, who supply almost the entire world with these songsters; and is used by them as a remedy for nearly all the diseases of cage birds.

Although it has been on the market but a short time, we have already received hundreds of unsolicited testimonials of its curing almost all the different diseases of both seed-eating and soft-billed birds, and of restoring the song of birds that have been silent for long periods.

The Manna can be had of all

If given to cage birds during the moulting season it will usually carry them through this critical period without loss of song.

When it is placed in the cage of a pair of birds that are breeding, a marked improvement in the growth of the nestlings will be at once noticed, and the usual percentage of deaths will be considerably lessened.

The **Bird Manna** is

put up in little metal cups (protected by *letters patent*) that fasten to the wires of the cage. When given according to the directions, a Manna will last several weeks.

The Manna can be had of all druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of 15c.



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