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BISHOP,
THE BIRD MAN'S BOOK

ON

THE

CARE

OF

BIRDS AND AQUARIA,

Fire * Insurance * Company

— OF * BALTIMORE —

N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Holliday Sts.

(ENTRANCE ON HOLLIDAY STREET)

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BISHOP,

THE BIRD MAN'S BOOK,

ON THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT

—OF—

BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,

YOUR HOME AND YOURSELF.

—♦—
PUBLISHED BY

"BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN,"

BALTIMORE, MD

(1886)

SF461
B62

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, 1886, by HENRY BISHOP, in the
Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

JAMES YOUNG, Printer, 114 South Street.

INTRODUCTORY

IN writing this little book, which is to be distributed free to my thousands of patrons and bird fanciers generally, I have two points in view. In the first place I wish to continue the education of an appreciative public on the care and keeping of feathered and funny "Household Pets." I believe the pains I have taken in giving advice, as to how to care for them, and by the invention of Preparations which cause birds to remain in health and song, or cure them when sick; also making the keeping of birds in fine furnished apartments agreeable by having my improved fenders around the cage to prevent the seed from falling to the floor, cage-hoods to protect the birds from the hot rays of the sun or a sudden gust of rain when hanging out of doors in the summer, also by simplifying and improving the keeping of aquariums with my improved Aquaria Ornaments, etc. I further wish to show my gratitude for past favors.

It is but twelve years ago, June 17, 1874, when I opened the little Bird Store No. 49 East Baltimore street, with but little cash, no credit and no more knowledge of the business other than that of an *enthusiastic* private bird fancier. During my occupation as hotel clerk and steward in previous years, I had as much as two hundred dollars worth of birds and aquariums at one time, just for my private amusement, and to parents I would say this, should your son have a natural fancy for such household pets, let him have full sway, as it will keep him out of mischief. Nothing adds so much to making a house cheerful and the inmates happy—especially ladies and children—as a song-bird, a talking parrot or a choice aquarium, and any of these can always be had at my store, or from my agents in other cities, in the most approved styles and at prices so low as to surprise every visitor.

Ever since I commenced my business I have made it my main object to sell none but first-class stock, and at the lowest possible prices. I have always been candid with my patrons, as many readers will remember, misrepresenting nothing, and would rather lose a sale than tell a falsehood, and, thanks to a generous public, my labors and painstaking have been crown-

ed with success. Good, judicious advertising, and being prompt and reliable in all my dealings, have made for me a name and reputation unequaled by any other bird dealer. "Bishop, the Bird Man," is familiar not only to all Baltimoreans and Marylanders, but also the greater portion of the American people. I am constantly shipping goods and live stock to regular customers in fifteen different states, and get an occasional customer from some of the other states. Travelers, while coming through Baltimore, frequently, upon the recommendation of other persons, call at my store to take home some pet for their household in the far West, many having to send back to me for food, as pets of this kind are so few there that no store-keeper keeps seed or food in stock for want of demand. Thus I supply my preparations for birds in Butte, Montana; Severansee, Kansas; Brenham, Texas; Omaha, and other distant cities.

The reputation thus gained I shall most earnestly endeavor to maintain, and making the keeping of Household Pets a most agreeable occupation, by giving proper advice, shall be my sole ambition.

Yours truly,

BISHOP, the Bird Man.

BISHOP,

—& THE BIRD MAN'S —

Advice to his Patrons and Bird Fanciers generally, on the Care of
Canaries, Finches, Cardinals, Parrots and Soft Bill Birds.

BISHOP'S BIRD STORE, AQUARIA DEPOT AND CAGE EMPORIUM,
830 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

A natural desire of the human race is to have something to protect and care for. Those living in cities, where it is inconvenient to have large domestic animals, pay more attention to small pets, such as song birds, parrots, small pet animals, gold and other pretty aquaria fish, &c.

The favorite household pet the world over is the pretty and sweet warbling CANARY. Persons having Canaries become in time very much attached to them and would not sell them at ten times their market value. The least sign of sickness or distress alarms the possessor of one of these little pets, and their first thought is to seek the advice of a person who deals in birds, &c., as they would seek the advice of their family physician in case of sickness of a member of their family. They say, "O, my Canary is sick; he sits all moped up and droopy. What can I do for him? I would not lose him for anything; he is such a grand singer; so much company to me," &c.

Now, I must confess I have often been at a loss what to advise, for it is impossible to have a different treatment for every disease birds are heir to, and I felt the desire to produce something in the way of a general remedy, and this, I am proud to say, I have accomplished. My improved Bird Health Restorer will cure when everything else fails. My mode of treating

sick birds is different from any other. I have brought it to perfection by long and tedious experiments. With the medicine I recommend Maw Seed and Bird Dainties as food, doing away with the regular seed during treatment. Bishop's Bird Health Restorer is simply a tonic, which will bring the bird's blood in proper circulation. The Maw Seed is very sweet and contains laudanum in great proportions, so does the medicine. The laudanum acts as a stimulant to the bowels and also produces a drowsiness, which will cause the bird to sleep. So if you notice your bird sleeping a great deal do not blow on him or shake the cage, as I have seen persons do. Sleep and rest are beneficial to a sick bird, the same as to a person. Bird Dainties are very nourishing and palatable, also easily digested. Sick birds will eat dainties when they will not eat anything else. And the main thing in treating sick birds is to keep them on the food so as to keep up strength. After four or five days of treatment you will be surprised to see your bird looking bright and chirp lustily as though he wished to say, "Richard is himself again." The most fatal disease to Canaries is inflammation of the bowels. This disease is very contagious, and birds stricken with it should be removed from all the others. Care must also be taken not to have their food mixed with the food of healthy birds.

The Symptoms are—The bird makes, at short intervals, very quick, downward movements the bill becomes dark blue about the nostrils; he continually gapes; the lower part of the abdomen becomes almost black or dark spotted, and is very hot and feverish.

Inflammation of the bowels is brought on by colds, poor seed, or feeding too much, or improper green food or too much egg food, probably a little sour from the heat in the room.

How to cure Canaries and Finches of the above disease—In the first place, give the cage a thorough cleaning, removing all former food and seed.

Every box of Bishop's Bird Health Restorer contains, in addition to the Bottle of Medicine and Advice on Treatment, about one-quarter of a pound of blue Maw Seed. As food for the first four days, give nothing but Maw Seed and Bird Dainties; all green food should be dispensed with while you give medicine. Give to a single bird, each day, for four days, twenty drops of the medicine to three tablespoonfuls of water.

While you use the medicine be sure not to supply bathing water, as the bird will not drink the medicine if he can get other water. After four

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A fine collection of
STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS,
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OLEOGRAPHS always on hand.

REGILDING done at shortest
notice and equal to new.

Being manufacturers, our prices are
lower than elsewhere.

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LANGLOTZ'S

PHILADELPHIA CANDY KITCHEN

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We claim that for Purity, Freshness, Flavor, Variety and Price, our goods are unequalled in the city.

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

Our Candies are manufactured on the premises Fresh Every Day.

We make no more than we can sell daily, consequently our goods are always fresh.

LANGLOTZ'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

days of treatment with twenty drops of medicine, maw seed, &c., give only fifteen drops for the next three or four days, and gradually lessen the quantity of medicine as the bird improves; also, after four days, again supply the regular seed, but still continue to give a little maw seed in a separate dish; also dainties.

I advise the above treatment for inflammation of the bowels, loss of voice, asthma, when sick with moulting and colds generally. Always keep a bottle of the medicine in your house, and when you notice your bird out of order treat him at once, and not wait until the bird is almost dead, and then blame the medicine or its manufacturer for not curing the bird. Some people come to me expecting me to cure their birds of asthma of three or four months standing, or loss of voice of one or two years standing.

When your bird is *costive*, a little sweet apple or chickweed will usually give full relief.

For Epilepsy (or fits) I would advise cutting the hind claws on each foot sufficient to cause them to bleed, and hold the feet in warm water until the blood ceases to flow; then sprinkle the bird with a little cold water, and give some medicine in its drinking water. Should the disease continue, on the next attack bleed again, but be careful not too much. The above treatment will sometimes, when birds are too far gone, prove fatal, but it generally effects a complete cure.

Sneezing is often caused by an obstruction in the nostrils, generally the result of a cold. You can relieve the bird by carefully passing a fine feather, plucked from the bird's tail, through the nostrils. Good food, exclusion from draught and a little of the medicine will soon effect a cure.

Swollen or Sore feet are often caused by not keeping enough gravel in the bottom of the cage, not supplying bathing water regularly, or not having the proper sized perches for the bird. *To effect a cure* supply gravel and proper perches first; then wash the bird's feet carefully with lukewarm water, and after you have dried them bathe in tincture of arnica, three parts water; continue the use of diluted arnica till well.

Overgrown nails, though not a disease, often cause the bird's death, as the bird is apt to hang or get entangled in the wires of the cage, and thus suffer a pitiful death. Take the bird's claws between your thumb and finger, and cut off the superfluous part of the nails with sharp scissors.

Be careful not to bleed the bird—it would not kill him, but cause much suffering.

Lice on Birds and how to remove them—When you notice your bird continually restless and picking itself, probably stop singing, he is troubled with lice, unless it be in the moulting season. The surest way to find out if parasites trouble the bird, is to put a white cloth around the cage on retiring at night; take it off very early in the morning, and if the bird has lice you will see them on the cloth. I have a bird lice destroyer—a powder which may be applied directly to the bird; will not harm him in the least, but surely banish all vermin from the cage, red ants as well as lice. The powder should be applied to the cage as well as to the bird; fill all the crevices about the cage with powder; put some among the gravel in the bottom of the cage; repeat every two or three days until the bird is relieved; then hang the cage in another room or another part of the room. After a week or ten days hang the bird back to his usual place.

General Rules for Breeding Fine Canaries.

Cage Breeding—In a cage, say from 18 to 24 inches long, any time from the middle of February till the first of May, put a good, healthy female; supply two nests to give the bird some choice; supply for nesting, lint, deer's hair, cotton threads, a little unraveled lampwick, etc.—give a variety to nest with. Place the male alongside the female, in a separate cage; give them a few days play, say from four to eight days; they will in that time gain more affection for each other than if put together at once, which often causes them to quarrel and fight and may necessitate their separation. Breeding is not always a success. Birds are apt to make trouble about the house. They will break the eggs; often eat them; not hatch the eggs out, and commence to lay again; not raise the young after they are hatched, or sweat them to death by setting too close on them; throw the young out of the nest, nay, more, the male bird will sometimes, in a fit of jealousy, kill the young after they have left the nest. For the above troubles we have no remedy. The only way to do is to try another male or female, and exclude from the cage which of the pair is at fault. Never try to breed from a male or female after they are over six years old; no good will come from them. To raise good singers you want two first-class singers from one to two years old

My Perfection Fender Cage.

JUSTLY claim that the above Cage is the prettiest, most complete, and, for the price, the best cage ever offered in the United States. The special merits of this Cage are as follows: The Cage has a high polish; the top of body has two rows of crimped wire, which prevents their spreading and allowing the bird to escape; the cups are closed at the top, so that sparrows, when the bird hangs out in summer, cannot eat the bird's food and otherwise annoy him; the bottom has an extra brim one-third of an inch in height—this is to keep the fender in place and proper shape. I furnish my Perfection Fender Cage, with Bathing Dish, O. Lindemann & Co's. Patent Food Holder, Cuttle Bone and Holder, Brass Spring, Spring Bracket and Fender, complete, at \$3.50.

This Cage, and many other beautifully designed and practical Cages sold at my store, are manufactured by

O. LINDEMANN & CO.

252, 254 & 256 Pearl Street,

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GEORGE PARR, **ARTIST TAILOR**

915 East Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

My stock comprises all the latest and best goods in the market, suitable for both young and old.

I have had twenty years practical experience as a Tailor and Cutter, and give my personal attention to all orders, and feel safe in stating that in

Cutting, Fitting and Finishing

I CAN SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE PARR.

A. E. GRONEBERG,

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WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, &c.

70 East Baltimore Street,

BETWEEN EXETER AND EAST,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.

—if possible, both with the same notes—one to breed from, the other to teach the young. In a room separate from the breeding room place the young after they are six or eight weeks old, each young male in a separate cage. Hang the tutor in an opposite direction from the young birds; place something in front of the tutor's cage so he cannot see them or they see him. Now you must give them the closest attention. When the young birds commence to sing, and you notice one in the lot having harsh or disagreeable notes, remove him from the room, as he will surely spoil all the rest. Sell him, give him away, or let him fly; at all events, get rid of him. Germans raise the best singing Canaries in the world, because they give the young brood close attention when teaching them. Germans raise fine singers, but pay very little attention to improving the shape or plumage of Canaries. The Belgian, English, French and Scotch breeders pay more attention to improving their plumage or shape. Americans, I am sorry to say, pay no attention to either, but simply raise—birds (?)—like, in many other things, quantity before quality. It is to be hoped our breeders will in time learn to take more pains in raising Canaries, although our climate is more changeable and not so well adapted to the purpose as the more equal climate of European countries. We may overcome this disadvantage by simply taking more pains than heretofore.

How to Breed Canaries of a Deep Orange Color from any Style of the many Varieties now bred by Fanciers in Europe and America.

Canaries have been bred in Cages and Breeding Rooms for over two hundred years. Every nation seems to try to produce something different, either in the shape, song or color of the birds, and they have succeeded to such a great extent that some of the present varieties of Canaries are so different from the original that their being direct offspring from the bird of centuries ago seems incredible. Many persons have the idea that in order to produce some of the varieties of Canaries, other birds, such as Linnets, Goldfinches, etc., were intermixed; this is entirely wrong. Although many fraudulent bird dealers tell this yarn to make sales, by telling customers they are hardier birds, etc. Mule birds will not reproduce. The good book says: "So far shalt thou go, and no further,"

List of the Favored Varieties.

As a song bird and general favorite, the world's choice is the Hartz Mountain Canary. The breeders of the (Hartzer) Canaries pay no attention to the color or shape of the birds. Their chief aim is to produce good singers. Andreasberg, a small city on the Hartz Mountains, takes the prize in raising fine singers. I have, at the present time, an Andreasberg Canary in my office; his notes are really wonderful. The best birds raised in Andreasberg never leave Germany. They bring at home from twenty to one hundred marks each, five to twenty-five dollars of our money.

List of Shape Birds.

I MENTION ONLY A FEW PRINCIPAL VARIETIES.

The Belgian Canary takes the lead, next comes the Large Ruffle Breast Canary, fancied by the French people, and last, but for my special liking, not least, is the Scotch Fancy, half moon shape. These birds show more than any other of the many varieties what time and cultivation will do.

List of Color Birds.

The finest produced, so far as a distinct variety is concerned, are the Golden and Silver Spangled Lizard Canaries. I have at present a male of the former and a female of the latter; both perfect. The price paid for them in England was one pound sterling each. Of this variety the females bring same price as males. Cinnamon Canaries are the next best distinct color variety. Next come the Green Canaries. The above varieties are again divided in classes; space will not permit me to go into a detailed description of the many classes. To persons who wish to raise distinct classes of the above varieties, I will give advice when called upon at my store. The color bird of the future no doubt will be the

Orange Colored Canary.

BY A FEEDING PROCESS ONLY, ORANGE CANARIES MAY BE PRODUCED FROM ANY SHAPE BIRD.

These birds have the color of fine quality Messina Oranges. Take a very dark winged male and light female if you wish to produce birds of true

Maryland colors (orange and black). The first Orange Canaries I saw were in New York, in 1880, brought from England. The next pair I saw in Southampton, England, in February, 1882; but the finest pair of perfect Orange Canaries I ever saw was in April, same year, at the large bird store of Hagenbeck, Hamburg, Germany. I fell in love with these birds, went to see them every day while in Hamburg, and would have purchased them, notwithstanding the *high price* asked, only for my physician's advice: "Now that you are going abroad for the benefit of your health, leave business at home." But from the time I saw these birds, in color so rich and beautiful, I made it my point to gain all the information necessary, in order to some day have them introduced in America. I made close inquiries from Hagenbeck and many other bird dealers and fanciers in Bremen, Verden, Karlsbad, Southampton and other European cities; also read the works of Blackston, of England, and Dr. Karl Russ, of Germany. The chief agent used by all the different breeders to produce the orange color on common Canaries is cayenne pepper, but the method of feeding differs very much. I have succeeded in getting a recipe to make a food, now universally used by English and German fanciers to produce and keep up a perfect orange color. This preparation will in future be offered for sale at my Bird Store and by dealers generally, as Bishop's Orange Color Food for Canaries especially.

P. S. To prove to my patrons the possibility of coloring Canaries, I have generally direct from England Orange Canaries, also cinnamon, Jonque and Golden Spangled Lizards on exhibition at my store.

Directions for Using Bishop's Orange Color Food.

While I give all possible advice how to use the Orange Color Food, it still remains with the judgment and good management of the breeder, in regard to a partial or complete success. This food contains everything necessary to give the old and young birds vigor and strength, is very nourishing, easily digested, and to the bird very palatable, in spite of the cayenne pepper mixed with it. The main point is, it requires to be moistened before using. This is very necessary, as the dry cayenne would be very unpleasant to persons entering a breeding room, and it would also cause suffering, to young birds especially.

Now, reader, if you wish to raise Orange Color Canaries, you must start with a will. I can say this much, you will find it a little troublesome and more expensive than common breeding, but the pleasure derived from even only a partial success the first year will manifold repay you for the trouble and small additional expense. When you have selected the birds you wish to breed from, commence at once the feeding of Orange Color Food. In addition to the food, be sure to use good quality of seed, *no hemp*, one-third rape and two-thirds canary seed. At first use seed very sparingly, so as to get the birds to make a start on the Color Food (get them used to it), besides it is thought by experienced breeders the effect in the blood of the old ones will already have some effect on the eggs of the coming brood. When the old birds have started to eat the Color Food, you continue to feed for the laying and first half part of the hatching season, part seed, part Color Food, without the addition of *eggs*. After the first week of setting, add to the Color Food a little hard boiled, very fine chopped egg, thoroughly mixed in; be sure to get the color-producing ingredients mixed with it. Continue the use of eggs with Color Food while the young are in the nest; after they leave the nest remove them to a separate cage, and gradually leave out the egg. Feed them for a time on Color Food and seed (follow the same process with the old ones till the next setting, then again follow rules same as at first).

To be Successful in Breeding Orange Colored Birds.

CAGE BREEDING IS THE BEST PLAN.

You will have opportunities to watch them more closely. When you have the young birds used to the Color Food alone, then commence very gradually to add every day a little good quality of cayenne pepper, but be sure to get a good article. Always give the birds part seed, but when the moulting season comes, then is the time to bring your work in well.

Keep windows closed and the room warm and evenly tempered, so that all feathers fall in a short time. Some experienced European breeders aid by pulling the large wing and tail feathers, a few every day, in order to have all new feathers grow simultaneously. During the growth of the second feathers, add egg and cayenne to the Color Food; the more cayenne

you can get the birds to eat the higher will their color be. During this period feed seed very sparingly. When the birds have their full plumage, then feed seed regularly, and every day a little Color Food.

Now, reader, if you will take one-tenth as much pains in following the above directions as I have taken in getting all points necessary, your effort will surely be crowned with success. Let us not be behind European breeders. Let us have Orange Colored Canaries in America.

P. S. Some breeders do not use Orange Color Food and cayenne till the young birds are moulting, and then feed it in great quantities. This process is less troublesome, and although not quite so effective, I have seen good results from it. I bought in 1884 forty Orange Canaries from a Baltimore breeder, raised in this way, and though not so highly colored as the English birds I have had, some of them were very pretty; and, as it was the breeder's first attempt, he received my approbation by getting well paid for his birds.

Advice in Regard to General Feeding of Common Canaries during the Breeding and Moulting Season.

During the period of mating, laying and hatching, besides the regular seed, give Bishop's Bird Dainties, as it contains all necessary ingredients in proper proportion required for the old and young birds. After the young are hatched, keep soaked German rape seed in the cage in a separate dish, in addition to the above. Continue this treatment till they are at least six or seven weeks old; after that they can eat hard seed. I would advise, however, to continue the use of Bird Dainties; *it will give* the birds vigor and strengthen their voices; during the whole breeding season use very little green food. While the young birds (or old ones either) are moulting, be sure to keep them from draught. August and September are the months for Canaries to shed their old feathers. If your birds moult in mid-winter or spring, it is because you keep them in too warm a room. Birds shedding out of season will often not sing again until the regular moulting season is over, and sometimes stop singing forever. About eight drops of the medicine in the drinking water and a little maw seed during the moulting season will help the birds wonderfully.

Rules for Keeping Singing Canaries in Good Health, Song and Plumage.

1. Keep your Canary in a good and proper cage. (Should you lose a bird and not wish to replace it at once, clean the cage thoroughly before you put it away). Be sure to have the proper size perches in the proper places. You will always fare best by buying your cages from legitimate bird dealers; they are good judges, only keep the best, and supply the proper perches. Fancy stores generally keep inferior cages, made up to sell cheap but not to last. When you buy a cage, look for the following names: Osborn Manufacturing Co., G. Gunther and O. Lindemann & Co. Another advantage in buying from bird dealers is they always have on hand an assortment of cups for the cages in stock; so, in case you should break one, it can be replaced at very small expense, otherwise your cage would be spoiled.

2. Feed on Sicily Canary and German Rape Seed generally. Some fanciers insist on feeding, in addition to the above, a little hemp seed. I do not approve of hemp seed for Canaries, but, if you wish to allow your bird some because he is so fond of it, do not mix it with the other seeds, for the bird will always look for more hemp seed and will throw all other seeds out of the cup. Hemp seed is very fattening. Put ten or twelve hemp seeds in the bottom of the cage every morning; no more. In addition to the above, supply cuttle fish, a lump of hard sugar, plenty of gravel in the bottom of the cage and bathing water. Give Bird Dainties every day, and occasionally a little sweet apple or other green food. When you supply green food never stick it between the wires, as it will cause Japanned cages to rust and will tarnish brass cages. Always put lettuce, chickweed, apple or other green food in a small cup or dish, or better, use Lindemann's Patent Food Holders, for sale by all dealers in cages.

3. *Hang Birds out in the Air*—I would not advise to hang a Canary out before the first of May or after the first of October, and great care should be taken to keep the bird out of the hot and broiling sun.

Cage-Hood.

To enable fanciers to hang their birds out during the spring and summer months without running the risk of having their pets overheated by the rays of the sun or taking cold from a sudden gush of wind or rain, I have

invented a Cage-hood. (Pat. Dec. 1883) My Cage-hood will fit any ordinary canary cage, and costs only twenty-five cents; per mail, postpaid, thirty cents. Send fifteen two-cent stamps.

My Improved New Brass Cage, "The Boss,"

Is equal in size and quality, and otherwise superior to a four dollar cage. It has a fancy brass gallery attached to the bottom, which is very ornamental, and at the same time answers as a fender, and keeps seed from falling to the floor. The body has two rows of crimped wire to keep the upright wires from spreading, and thus allowing the bird to escape. It has covered food cups which in the house prevent the food from being wasted, and outdoors prevent the thieving and mischievous sparrows from eating the bird's seed and otherwise annoying and pestering the Canary. I have the Boss Cage made as a specialty in great numbers, and sell them at two dollars and fifty cents each.

The price of a fine singing Canary, from the first of September until the first of May, is generally two dollars and fifty cents. During May and June, three dollars. During July and August Canaries are out of season. To persons living away from Baltimore I will send, during the entire Canary season, a first-class singing Canary (male), including a Boss Cage, as seen above, bird and cage complete, five dollars. Send money with your order and it will receive prompt attention. See my Descriptive Price List in another part of this book. Send your address in full and write plain.

The Mocking Bird,

In song and general qualities as a cage bird, reigns superior to all insect birds, either American or Foreign; is also the hardiest. For, in my experience, no bird living, may it be a hard or soft bill bird, can stand so much abuse (when young) as the Mocking Bird. In many instances, when scarce two

weeks old, they are taken from their nests and carried home in boys' hats, cigar boxes, lunch baskets of picnic parties, etc. Or else taken from their nests and raised in great numbers by trappers and brought to large cities, peddled out on the streets, in the market, or from house to house, and are often left without food or water for a whole day. The best place to buy a young Mocking Bird, and where you will surely get a male, is from a reliable bird dealer. With all the abuse as described above, comparatively few die. The young bird survives all troubles and neglect, comes to a full growth, and develops himself to a grand singer, a most amusing pet, full of mischief, and ever ready to mock everything he hears, the squeaking of a wheel-barrow or pig, the cry of the squalling baby, the hacking cough of a consumptive person, and the whining of a young pup. He will imitate the car-drivers' or policeman's whistle, part of any air often whistled in his presence; in short, he will do anything but talk.

Kind reader, for your convenience and the bird's health and welfare, I will give you simple but good advice how to raise young Mocking Birds. In the first place and above all things, if you want something in the way of an amusing and most pleasing pet, get a (young) Mocking Bird. Look for them during June, July, August and September.

If you get a very young bird, not able to eat alone, take about one tablespoonful of Bishop's Improved Mocking Bird Food (Bishop's own invention, and the only Mocking Bird Food in America that is put up in pasteboard boxes. It will keep any length of time in all climates). Add to the food one-half of a hard boiled egg, chopped fine, and one tablespoonful of cornmeal; rub well between the palms of your hands until thoroughly mixed; then mix one-fourth of the whole with sweet milk, and feed the young bird, whenever he cries for food, with a small stick cut flat at the end (spoon-shape). You will have three-fourths of the above dry mixture left, so moisten three or four times a day fresh to prevent the food from getting sour, for it would probably kill the bird or cause you a great deal of trouble to save him from the natural consequences following the eating of sour food. When the bird is old enough to eat alone, use Bishop's Mocking Bird Food only (either the bottle or box food), and according to directions. For a short time sprinkle each day a little hard boiled egg over the food, so as to get him gradually used to it. Follow this same process with trapped Mocking Birds or soft bill birds generally. When your bird gets sick, Bishop's Bird Health Restorer will cure when every thing else fails.

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Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application.

Luxuries for Mocking Birds—You may change with the seasons. Never give strawberries, tomatoes, melons, or other watery fruits, as they are apt to cause loose bowels. Elderberries, huckleberries, pokeberries, cedarberries and gumberries are all very good, say from ten to fifteen a day. Care must be taken not to feed too many pokeberries, and not till they have had a little frost; chicken grapes are good also. When berries cannot be had, dried currants, ten to fifteen a day, soaked in boiling water from ten to twelve minutes, are a good substitute. Mocking Birds are also very fond of meal-worms or ant eggs. Sold by bird dealers generally.

General Rules for Feeding Parrots.

Parrots will eat most anything that comes to the table, and are consequently generally ill fed. Many persons come to me with the following words: Mr. Bishop, what is the matter with my Parrot, he is losing and picking all his feathers from his breast and wings? My answer is: You are feeding your Parrot with anything and everything from the table, and he has a constant itching, caused by heated blood, the consequences of improper food. Parrots naturally live on seeds and fruit, and should, in captivity, be fed on hemp seed, yellow corn and sunflower seed, stale bread soaked in water and well squeezed out again, occasionally a piece of sweet apple or banana; a few roasted peanuts are good, or a dry cracker; water to drink instead of coffee; many people use coffee (wrong); plenty gravel in the cage; clean the cage every day, as some of the stale bread spilled will get sour, and if picked up and eaten by the bird would cause trouble. Parrots' tongues do not require loosening or cutting. Talking comes natural to them, but to make a Parrot a good talker requires patience.

In regard to the sex for talking, males and females are alike. A good way to get the bird's full attention is to place a black cover over the cage,

several times during the day, and say a word or short sentence till the bird repeats it. Then commence with another. After a Parrot has been well started in, he will sometimes surprise you by saying words or a whole sentence which have not been taught him at all. For keeping up the good morals of Parrots, I will say, it is not safe to swear in their presence. If you keep a Parrot and your angry passions rise, do your swearing outside. (Take a walk around the block). This latter advice is intended for the male members of the family especially.

Feeding Young Parrots—During June, July, August and September young Parrots come in, and are often sold direct from vessels or peddled out by sailors, or men who pretend to be sailors, the buyer generally paying a higher price than if he would have purchased from a regular dealer, and all he gets is a young Parrot and no advice to raise him. Such birds generally die for want of proper care. Young Parrots cannot eat hard seed or yellow corn. The best way is to find out what they are most apt to eat, and then feed them on such food. I will mention such morsels as are apt to be relished and also wholesome for young Parrots. Rice prepared in the following manner: put the rice in boiling water, leave it over the fire for about ten minutes, then put it in a cullender, and after the boiling water has passed through pour cold water over it. This is to wash off the starchy matter from the surface of the rice to prevent it from sticking to the bird's beak. Also rice pudding, baked very dry. Boiled green corn on the ear, hard boiled egg chopped fine, stale bread soaked in water, bananas, mealy apple, etc. Care must be taken that no food is left in the cage to sour. Young Parrots should be kept out of draught and allowed to stand in the sun awhile morning and noon. Sprinkling them gently with a small sprinkling can, previous to putting them in the sun, will greatly improve their plumage. Young Parrots should have very little water. Article "Getting Parrots Used to Drinking Water" gives a full explanation. If their bowels are loose I give no water to drink. As all the food young Parrots get contains moisture, water may sometimes be dispensed with. As the birds grow older get them gradually used to the regular food, as directed above. When old Parrots get sick and refuse to eat seed, corn, stale bread, etc., feed them on dainty morsels, as advised for young Parrots, and keep them warm. I never give Parrots medicine; keeping them warm and on the food will generally bring them around. Should a Parrot have loose bowels or be costive, use your own

judgment in regard to feeding or supplying or leaving off drinking water; supplying plenty of apples will relieve costiveness, and hard boiled egg, boiled rice, rice pudding and roasted peanuts will check diarrhœa.

While the above is the average rule for feeding Parrots, few require a little different care.

The African Grey Parrot.

The African Grey Parrot, for instance, should not be fed with soft bread. I find dry food, such as good water crackers, pilot biscuit, hemp, sunflower seed and corn, occasionally a piece of mealy apple, or peanuts are good. Keep drinking water constantly in the cage. While Grey Parrots at first should receive special care in regard to keeping them warm and out of draught, when once thoroughly acclimated, they are very hardy, more so than some of the birds from our own continent. They are the best whistlers of all Parrots. Some of them learn airs of about four lines to perfection, make very fine talkers, never screech, get very tame, and are altogether most interesting household pets. They come high in price, as the distance is greater to bring them, and as so few African vessels come to America, most of the Grey Parrots reach us via Liverpool and London, have by that time gone through the hands of three or four dealers and are, in consequence, high in price. Grey Parrots run in price from \$15 to \$20.

Cuban Parrots.

Cuban Parrots are brought to us in great numbers during July and August. In those months a choice young Cuban Parrot can generally be bought for about \$5. During the winter months, when in stock, they come much higher in price, but are by that time, of course, thoroughly acclimated and ready to learn to talk. Although small, the Cuban Parrot in beauty ranks among the first; learns to talk well, some of them make good whistlers. While they are generally not so docile—that is, do not allow themselves to be handled by everybody—they are very affectionate to their master or mistress. When very young feed principally soft food as stated in article "General Rules for Feeding Parrots," but as they grow older try to get them used to food, same as Grey Parrots, dry food and water to drink. Like the Grey Parrot they are very delicate at first, but with good care will soon become acclimated, and are then, so to say, "hard to kill."

Maracaibo Parrots.

Maracaibo Parrots are very beautiful birds—in size and general quality about the same as the Cuban Parrot. I know one in this city that is a grand talker, speaks German and English, whistles several airs well and belongs to a German doctor who has no children. The doctor and his wife have in this bird a wonderfully amusing and pleasing companion, and, the doctor told me “although my means are very limited, \$1,600 could not induce us to sell our ‘Polly’.” Maracaibo Parrots are seldom in stock. Most of them go to England. They generally bring from \$7.50 to \$10.

Mexican Red Head and Porto Rico Parrots.

Mexican Red Head Parrots, not illustrated, look, and are in size, much like the Porto Rico Parrot which is seen in the illustration. With one exception, while the feathers of the Porto Rico Parrot are tipped with black on the back and breast, the Mexican Red Head is a solid green and the red on the head is much larger and brighter. Porto Rico Parrots make very fair talkers, cost about \$4 to \$6, and should be fed partly soft and partly dry food and water to drink. They are very hardy birds. Mexican Red Head Parrots have very bright eyes, which continuously change as the bird is pleased or angry. Their eye is wonderfully expressive and certainly very interesting to study. They make splendid talkers and whistle good, very soft and melodious. I once met a boy who had one of these birds trained most wonderfully. He had learned the bird a cat duet, the bark of a dog and the growls of cats fighting. He talked well, would sing “Polly put the kettle on, get some boiling water,” run after the boy as a dog and do many amusing tricks. I offered the boy \$75 for his bird and \$10 a week for five weeks to come with me to Washington where I had a Bird Exhibition. But no money could have induced the little fellow to part with his Parrot, although his parents were satisfied. They generally sell at \$7.50 to \$10 and should be fed according to rule. At first get them gradually used to drinking water and then feed dry food—mornings a little soaked bread and seed, and a piece of dry cracker in the afternoon, also mealy apple occasionally.

Single Yellow Head Parrots.

Single Yellow Head Parrots are not so much for whistling, but make very good talkers and are very docile. When once tame they will

make friends with any one who will speak kindly to them. They attain great age. There is one in this city more than fifty years old, and has been with the same couple—man and wife, who a year ago celebrated their golden wedding—ever since they were married. The old people have no children and “Polly” has been their sole and life-long companion. Although poor people, no money could induce them to part with their “Polly.” I know one Single Yellow Head in a restaurant in this city, not given to whistling and very ugly in temper, probably from being much teased by the visitors, but he can say more words and sentences than any Parrot I ever heard. He will often repeat words immediately after he has heard them and create much merriment. Feed according to general rule and in regard to water follow directions as given in article “Getting Parrots used to Drinking Water.” The prices for Single Yellow Head Parrots range from \$8 to \$15, according to plumage, age, if tame or wild and general qualities. They are, of course, a little higher in price during the winter months, but by this time acclimated, ready to learn to talk and well worth the difference.

Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrots.

Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrots are the largest, prettiest, and, as a rule, best of all Parrots for their talking qualities and ability. Their voice is human, soft and melodious. All show great affection to their master or mistress, but do not generally make free with strangers. They are most fearless birds. I know one that is never caged, flies around the neighborhood, would, so to say, rather have a tussle with a cat than eat a meal, and any cat that has had one encounter with him will keep shy of him for all time to come. While I had my Bird Show traveling through all the large and principal Western cities, one of the main attractions was a sign on Cage No. 32, which read as follows: “Lorieta, the Wonderful Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrot; sings ‘Shoo’ Fly, don’t Bother Me,’ spells words, repeats part of the A B C, imitates most all Barn Yard Fowl, the Bark of a Dog, the Growl of a Cat and says many amusing sentences. Is always ready to Talk to Ladies and Children,—Price \$200.” The price of young Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrots ranges from \$15 to \$25, according to age, plumage and general qualities. Feed as directed in “General Rules for Feeding Parrots.” In regard to water follow directions in article “Getting

Parrots used to Drinking Water." The first year great care must be taken to keep them warm and out of the draught. In winter cover the cage at night with a heavy cover of some kind. These precautions may be dispensed with when once acclimated.

Amazon Parrots.

Amazon Parrots (Blue Loreys) No. 6 in the illustration, are most beautiful birds; in size almost equal to the Double Yellow Head. They make good talkers and are generally very docile, also hardy. Amazon Parrots have a wonderful control over their voice. Some of them like the ventriloquist or character artist can imitate four or six different voices to perfection. I sold two of them to a shoemaker several years ago. One of them the old man kept in his workshop and the other one he gave his wife who took him to the kitchen. Both Parrots turned out excellent talkers, one having his, the other her voice, and when both Parrots are brought together and each gets off the words they have learned, is certainly very amusing and laughable. The old people take much pride in their birds, and money could not induce them to part with their Parrots. Feed at first as in general rule and gradually get them used to water. This rule it is well to adopt with all Parrots not thoroughly acclimated. Amazon Parrots run in price from \$8 to \$15.

East India Mino.

East India Mino seen in illustration. The Mino has wonderful powers of imitating the human voice and his talking qualities are equal to any Parrot. He is also a handsome bird, very playful and affectionate—very hardy. Plenty of water should be given daily, for the Mino loves to bathe. Being a large bird his cage should be cleaned every day. Feed Bishop's Mocking Bird Food, in addition, every day a little raw beef chopped fine—occasionally small pieces of banana, mealy apple, boiled rice or hard boiled egg chopped and mixed with the food.

Getting Parrots Used to Drinking Water.

All grey Parrots may be given water to drink and dry food to eat. But all green Parrots must very gradually get accustomed to drinking water. None of the Green Parrots—which are all from the Tropics of the American

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THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS

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NEW STYLE

SQUARE CAGE,

With Drawer and Fender, which surely Prevents Seed from falling to the floor.

The regular price of this Cage is \$5.00. I will send this Cage at all seasons of the year, with a choice singing Canary, male, at \$7.00, or send the Cage, without bird, at \$4.50. Thus, persons residing in other cities or towns will, after paying express charges, only have paid the regular store price of the cage.

The finest Cages in my establishment are from the Osborn Manufacturing Company, and I can say, for neatness, durability and superior workmanship, their goods are second to none in the world, they having received highest awards at numerous American and European expositions.

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Our old number was 51 West Baltimore Street.

Continent—get water to drink when brought to the States, and would, if water were put in their cage all day, drink themselves to death, or get chronic dysentery. Feed them for a while, as directed in general rule, with stale bread soaked in water and well squeezed out again; or, if they prefer it, use coffee instead of water to soak the bread, as coffee is often used instead of water on vessels when the water is bad. Every morning, say one hour after you feed your Parrot, hand him water—in winter about milk warm—in a cup, and let him sip from it while you hold the cup. Do not let him drink too much, and watch his bowels. If they are loose give no water for a few days. This letting the Parrot drink water from a cup while you hold it, answers two purposes—first, it will prevent the bird from drinking too much, and second place will help in taming the bird which is the first step toward getting Parrots to talk. After you have practiced giving the Parrot water once a day for a while, commence to give it twice—morning and afternoon—and so gradually you will get him used to drinking water and then you can let him have water always, and consider your bird thoroughly acclimated.

Parrot Sickness.

Parrots, when well taken care of the first year, so as to get thoroughly acclimated, seldom get sick, and when they do get sick it is generally cold or dysentery. For dysentery I would advise, in the first place, feeding as described in article on "General Rules for Feeding Parrots," and each morning about six drops of cod liver oil and about one teaspoonful of pargoric in the drinking water. For colds, a little good rum punch, made with rock candy, strong and sweet, besides keeping the bird warm, and in giving changes in food get him to eat something nourishing.

Shipping Parrots.

Shipping parrots a long distance is not at all risky, because they can do without drinking water for a week or more. Experience has taught me to arrange them for long journeys, even in cold weather. Should you desire a parrot, write for prices. I wish to say the first price stated in my price-list is the lowest, and the birds offered are always young and not yet talking. There is no difference in the sex in regard to talking. Should any of the

parrots named in price list talk some, special mention as to what the bird says will be made, and the bird will be higher in price than others of the same kind not yet talking. Talking parrots, however, are seldom in stock. Article on parrots in Descriptive Price-List in another part of this book will give full particulars in regard to talking parrots. Never try to buy a pair of parrots, male and female, with a view of breeding from them. They will not breed in cages. Although some naturalists in Europe have bred parrots in conservatories, where they had tropical plants and temperature, cases have, nevertheless, been very rare, and the parrots so raised come high in price. It is cheaper to buy them.

When you have received the price list and selected from it a bird you think will meet your wants, do not write to me to send it C. O. D. or give city references. For live stock I always require post office money orders in advance, and I trust the reference I herewith give from the Adams Express Company will be convincing proof that I am worthy of your confidence.

[Reference from Adams Express Company.]

OFFICE OF MANAGER ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, October 26th, 1886.

Bishop, the Bird Man, has not only a local, but national reputation as well. We can well speak for him, as we have shipped for Mr. Bishop during his business career in Baltimore, through our office, thousands of live birds, animals and fish, also bird food, to the following States, viz.: Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Canada. Mr. Bishop ships tropical birds as well as others during the coldest weather with perfect safety. His method of packing live stock for long journeys is of the most approved manner—a peculiar style of his own. We have never heard of birds, animals or fish shipped by him not being satisfactory, or arriving at destination in bad order, or dead. In regard to sending Mr. Bishop post office money order or money by express in advance for live stock, we can vouch for his promptness.

JOHN Q. A. HERRING, *Manager*.

P. S. The reason I require post office money order in advance is because live stock, being different from other goods, when the express agent calls

with a bird ordered C. O. D., and the party who is to receive the bird be not at home to pay the bill, it goes back to the office; but if the money is sent in advance, a servant can sign for and receive the package, and the bird will at once be taken to a warm room and cared for. I ship with perfect safety at all seasons of the year. I have had a long experience in shipping birds, and know how to make my calculations for food and water, and how to arrange shipping boxes or cages for summer or winter traffic to perfection. I reserve the right to refund the money, if any parrot mentioned in price-list and ordered should be sold, before the answer and P. O. order come back. Often persons send me so much money for a certain kind of parrot without previously writing, having ascertained the price from a friend who bought the same kind of a parrot. If such bird as is ordered is not in stock at the time, I will not send a substitute, but will notify the generous sender of the money, give a receipt for amount, make note of the order, and will send the bird desired at first opportunity, refund the money or state price of other parrots in stock. Whenever I give a special recommendation for a certain parrot on the list, although probably a little high in price, you may be assured the bird is worth the money, for Bishop, the Bird Man, has a reputation for being reliable and is proud of it.

The Red Bird—(Cardinal.)

Also called Virginia Nightingale, is the most brilliantly colored bird in the United States, but unlike many other birds of plumage, nature has also provided him with a wonderful melodious song, and to a certain extent he is capable of imitating. Red Birds are rarely raised from the nest. Their love for fighting makes them easy victims for traps of all descriptions. Most of the Red Birds in this section of the country are caught during the winter. Trappers wait for a snow-storm. Men and boys in countries where Red Birds live, turn out when the ground is covered with snow, with all manners of traps, and seldom return empty handed. Red Birds are (like all seed birds) very hardy, but nevertheless many of them do not survive the first ten days of captivity for want of proper care. Red Birds caught in the snow should, in the first place, not be put in a warm room; hang the cage in a room where there is no fire; never place more than two birds in one cage. If you have caught a number and you have a spare

attic room, let them fly for a time. Care must, however, be taken to have a sheet or muslin hung in front of the windows, as they are apt to fly against them with great force and injure themselves, often causing death.

Red Birds may be fed in different ways. I will give the reader full benefit of my own experience. I have always been very successful in keeping Red Birds alive and in good order. I feed a mixture of cracked corn, cracked wheat, hemp seed and sunflower seed. Take three equal parts of corn, wheat and hemp seed, and two parts of sunflower seed. Southern people often use unhulled rice and oats. In addition to the above, give for a change, now and then, a mealworm; in summer time a grasshopper will prove a great luxury. Occasionally a small piece of raw beef, chopped fine, is relished. Apples, cherries or any fruit in season. Red Birds require a large cage, twenty or twenty-five inches long. During moulting hang them in the sun. This will add much to bringing their color back to the natural lustre. Bishop's Red Bird Food for sale by Druggists and Grocers.

Mexican Cardinals, Brazilian Cardinals and Carolina Grosbeaks.

Mexican Cardinals, Brazilian Cardinals and Carolina Grosbeaks should be fed on Canary and Hemp seed, to which may be added rough rice or any seed they may relish. Luxuries, supply same as recommended for Red Birds.

German or English Chaffinches, Bullfinches and Linnets.

German or English Chaffinches, Bullfinches and Linnets require feeding same as the Canary, but should always be kept in square cages instead of round, which are more suitable for Canaries.

European Goldfinches, Siskins and American Yellow Birds.

European Goldfinches, Siskins and American Yellow Birds, also called Lettuce Birds, are all great favorites to bird fanciers. They have all a very sweet song, are apt to mate and breed with Canaries. (In all cases a male finch and a female Canary should be taken to crossbreed). They

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Established 1856.

Moses Moses,

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for general purposes.

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FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS & BOLSTERS,

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Also, 5,000 Pounds of Prime Feathers,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

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TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

are also very easily taught little tricks, such as drawing a tiny bucket with their drinking water and a little ear containing their food. In mixing seed for them take two parts of poppy, (or maw seed) two parts plain Canary seed, and one part of hemp seed. Occasionally a piece of apple or other green food is relished. When sick treat same as directed for Canaries.

Nonpareils, Indigo Birds and Bobolinks.

Nonpareils, Indigo Birds and Bobolinks should be fed same as Canaries, with the exception of a little millet seed added to the regular Canary seed, or a few hemp seed may be added. Supply now and then a little green food, apples, lettuce, chickweed, etc. When sick treat them same as the Canary. To my liking, outside of a mocking bird, the Bobolink stands second to none of all other American song birds.

European Blackbirds and Thrushes.

European Blackbirds and Thrushes are great cage favorites. Their song is very powerful and melodious. The Blackbird is also a great mimic, apt to learn to whistle tunes to perfection. They require a large cage, twenty-five to thirty inches long, are very fond of bathing, and should be fed on Mocking Bird Food, adding luxuries same as directed for Mocking Birds.

European Starlings.

European Starlings have not a very pleasing natural song, but are good imitators; will learn parts of tunes whistled to them and articulate simple words or short sentences very distinctly. Feed same as Thrushes and Blackbirds; supply also plenty of bathing water.

European Black Cap, Robin Redbreasts and Japanese Robins.

European Black Cap, Robin Redbreasts and Japanese Robins, although small birds, require a large cage, at least two feet long. Feed same as Mocking Birds, adding plenty of ant eggs and mealworms. In summer, if convenient, occasionally a small grasshopper; other luxuries same as directed for Mocking Birds.

European Skylarks.

The song of the European Skylark is powerful and brilliant (an endless stream of melody). They require cages especially made for their keeping. To get the proper kind of cage, always order from a reliable bird dealer, Feed on Mocking Bird Food, adding raw grated carrot, juice squeezed out, also plenty of ant eggs, occasionally a mealworm or grasshopper. During the spring and summer months keep a green sod of grass in the cage, also a large dish filled with fine sand, as they love to bathe in sand.

The Troopial.

The Troopial is found in Mexico and all through South America. When one is introduced in a house he soon becomes one of its settled members. His plumage is beautiful, orange and black, with a little white on the wings. He belongs to the funny Starling family, is full of comical tricks and his full and mellow notes are very pleasing. He is very apt to imitate anything whistled to him, and soon knows every member of the family. If his favorite friends of the family have been absent during the day, he will, on their return, bid them welcome by whistling and actions generally. The Troopial requires a twenty-five or thirty inch long cage. Care must be taken that the cage is in every way perfect, as he is apt to open the door, or pick a hole through the top of the cage, throw his perches from their places or upset food and water. When a Troopial is once tame and used to the surroundings, and you are longing for a little pastime, let him fly about the room for a while and you will say he is a little circus.

After the cage has been opened *Mexican Joe* will take a short fly about the room for a general survey. He will at first settle somewhat elevated. Should the elder gentleman member of the family be present and display the usual vacancy on the back part of his cranium, he will make for it at once (this is speaking from experience). When he alights and finds there is no hold, he will, for a while, flutter over the chosen spot like a humming bird sucking from a flower. This causes our friend considerable tickling. He will, however, bear it bravely until *Joe* has firmly settled, having with his claws grasped a few remaining hairs. Then he will proceed with his sharp bill to pick with all his might. This generally causes much laughter,

but our friend will chase *Joe* off and look for a hat or his smoking cap. *Joe's* freaks are very numerous. I will mention a few more. Trying to pick ladies' ear-rings from their ears, picking hairpins, finger-rings, alighting on a bouquet, endeavoring to carry it off, jumping on the hand of the person playing the piano or organ, and many others. Mocking birds, American Robins and European Starlings are almost equally up to the capers of Troopials. When caught young and well tamed, these birds are most pleasing companions when one understands them.

Troopials should be fed on Mocking Bird Food principally, adding raw grated carrot, also ant eggs. Mealworms and grasshoppers are a great luxury to them. I would also advise to supply every morning a little stale bread soaked in milk; but in the summer time the small dish with bread and milk should be removed after three or five hours to prevent the bird from eating it after it has soured. Supply also now and then a piece of banana or piece of apple and fine chopped raw beef.

The principal agents in keeping birds in good health are the proper mixtures for the various species. My preparations for the care and keeping of Birds are all made under my direct supervision, and with the greatest care in regard to quality. Bishop's Prepared Mocking Bird Food, Mixed Seed, Bird Dainties, Gravel, Orange Color Food, Bird Health Restorer and Bird Insect Powder, are for sale by most of the principal druggists and grocers. If they offer you other inferior goods, put up by seed jobbers and food companies, etc. (who know nothing of birds and their keeping), demand Bishop's. **ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.** Kind reader, the advice on birds in this book has been written with care and consideration, is brief and to the point. Hoping that it may benefit you in keeping your feathered pets in good health, plumage and song, I am,

Yours truly,

HENRY BISHOP.

HUMOROUS SONGS CREATE MERRIMENT.
 SENTIMENTAL & PATHETIC SONGS

ELEVATE THE SOUL.

Bishop's Special Hint to New Beginners.

Bishop, the Bird Man, is quite a poet,
 And he wishes that the people should know it.
 For he believes in advertising,
 Timely to bed and early rising;
 The above good old rules will lead to success,
 This he knows by experience and is proud to confess.
 If you follow these rules you will not regret it,
 You will be successful and don't you forget it.

Fun in a Bird Store.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN.

I keeb a dremenjus large bird store
 In Baldimore zidy, M. D.,
 My blace is always in an ubroar,
 I'm habby as habby can be;
 Mornings I blay vid liddle Murgies
 Un feed un carres my shmall pugs,
 Oh, you ought to see dose fine dogies
 Dey all have such bootiful mugs.—Cho.

I'll dell you a nice leedle shtory
 Of a dog un mungey I own.
 My dog vas allways full of mischief,
 Would not leaf de mungey allone.

So Shacco he dook our old teapot
 Un fastened it to de dogs tail,
 Un old Chimmy tought dis vas too hot,
 Down Baldimore shtreet he did sail.—Cho.

De very first person he did meet
 A vooman vid eggs in a box,
 All of dem eggs were shpilled in de shtreet,
 De voman set down on the rocks.
 I vent out to hiehp de poor vooman
 Un cut de shtring from de dog's tail,
 De first ding I know a Boliceman,
 He dook me right down to de Chail.—Cho.

I also hafe a real nice Parrot,
 Oh, I lose my Bolly so deer,
 But de drouble is my nice Parrot
 He says dings so funny un queer.
 When an old maid comes in my bird shtore
 To buy a nice bird un a cage,
 Den he sets de blace in an ubroar
 By asking "Miss, what is your age?"—Cho.

If he sees a lady vhat's nervous,
 Den he holler's fire quite loud;
 If he sees a man who quite bald is,
 He says, "Vhy de full moon is oud."
 If a lady comes in who is shtout,
 His virds are "you'r getting to fat."
 If you talk long he cries, "Put him out
 He's talking de bird man to deat."—Cho.

To a dude who once called at my blace
 He cried, "Here's Barnum's vhat is it,"
 De poor fellow got red in his face
 Un for laffing I almost shplitt.

To a man who claimed to sell butter
 He said, "Oleomargerin,"
 De old man got all in a flutter,
 But he had to bear it un grin.—Cho.

If a bill vhat has been long shtanding,
 You wish to collect if you can,
 My clerk says, "You come here dis ev'ning,
 You'll surely den see de bird man."
 So soon as my bolly dese virds hears,
 Un he knows dat I am not out,
 "De bird man has shust now gone ub stairs,"
 He cries, un commences to shout.—Cho.

(N. B. *This last verse for an extra encore only.*)

I hope you hafe not been offended,
 Your feelings I meant not to hirt ;
 For this reason my song I ended
 By giving myself quite a shplirt.
 If you wish to compose funny songs,
 Good subjects you surely must hafe,
 Mention some beobles' looks un deir wrongs
 To make oders cholly un laff.—Cho.

(N. B. *This song may end with the fifth verse, or be continued, at the option of the singer.*)

The above, arranged to beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano, will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps.

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SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLEANING AND SCOURING CARPETS

A. W. NOLEN, MANAGER.

We are a Lot of Real Jolly Good Boys.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN.

We are a lot of real jolly good boys,
Where ever we go you will hear the noise,
We drink beer, whiskey, wine, or even gin,
Moderate drinking is surely no sin.

CHORUS.

Where ever we go there's lots of fun,
We are a lot of real jolly good boys,
Where ever we go there's lots of fun,
We are quite noisy, but no harm is done.

None of our members are strict temp'rance folks,
None of us wear hypocritical cloaks,
We always dress in style, and look for joy,
Our glasses are empty, "Waiters, O'hoy."—Cho.

Drinking can surely not make us its slave,
For we all know too well how to behave,
Real jolly good fellows, that's what we be,
We all go in for fun, and a light spree.—Cho.

In ladies company we are polite;
You ought to see us dance, it is a sight,
Lancers, Waltz, Schottische, it is all the same,
We can dance anything you wish to name.—Cho.

You talk about singing, come to our club,
If they try to beat us, there comes the rub,
We are the champion singers in town,
For real good singing we carry the crown.—Cho.

The above, arranged to beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano,
will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps.

READ THE NEXT PAGE.

Not wishing to be misunderstood by a generous public, the writer desires to give his motives for publishing "WE ARE A LOT OF JOLLY GOOD BOYS," probably, to many, seeming a very immoral and intemperance producing song. But his motive is quite the contrary. He wishes to explain the great difference between American and German sociability. Not being in favor of the so-called temperance movement (which in reality means teetotalism), he is in great favor of Temperance, which means to use porter, beer, wine and liquors with moderation, for to many persons they are of great benefit, and promote vigor, mentally and physically, with the exception of persons who are very nervous and have too active brains; they should abstain from all stimulating drinks, or use them in quantities to suit their special nature, and well watch the effect on their nervous system. The writer himself belongs to the latter class, and his motto is—

Control your habits with your will,
Be proud of self-control,
Thus, as a man, you fill the bill,
Both in body and soul.

But to come to the point. With the Germans teetotalism is almost unknown; but temperance prevails as a rule and in company. The writer (who has traveled a great deal) would venture to say that the Germans are the most jovial of all nations. In Germany, most every young man, from the son of a peasant to the son of a millionaire, has his *Taschenliederbuch* (pocket song book) and belongs to some singing club, or at least occasionally meets some of his friends at gardens, halls, etc., where they sing and have a jolly good time at small expense and with comparatively little drinking.

The great difference between American and German young men is the way they treat one another. In Germany every man drinks what he desires, and pays for what he gets, without paying much attention as to what his friends drink. And they treat one another with the productions of their brains and vocal organs. In short, the hero of the party is he who is the best singer and conversationalist. With Americans it is quite different. You rarely hear singing; humorous and social conversation you hear very little. The hero of the company is he who most frequently sings out

the old familiar song (which, by the way, has never been set to music), "Come, boys, what will you have?" The German young men in their songs and conversations rather exaggerate their taste for wine, beer, etc., while American young men, through the habit (or fashion) of treating one another with drink, will swallow more than is good for them.

My advice would be, drink only what is good for you, and treat your friends with the proper conversation—humorous, social, scientific, business, political—or whatever may suit the company; or, if you can, sing on appropriate occasions.

Meaning offence to none, and benefit to all,

Yours very truly,

BISHOP, the Bird Man.

Rock, Cradle, Rock, Tick-A-Tack Goes the Clock.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
While awake I keep;
When you grow up, you read the good book,
And don't tell Ma I kissed the cook;
The doctor says we must have fun,
Fun is good for our health, my son;
Rock, cradle, rock,
Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
While awake I keep;
In time you must dress your hair in curls
And learn to wink and flirt with girls;
This world is very cold and blue,
Unless you have a girl or two;
Rock, Cradle, Rock,
Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
While awake I keep;

When twenty-one, then you are a man
 Vote soon and often as you can
 For the party which pays the best,
 Be easy, let your conscience rest;
 Rock, cradle, rock,
 Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
 While awake I keep;
 You must try to get on the police,
 For they make a living with ease;
 They get along while on the beat,
 You seldom see one in the street.
 Rock, cradle, rock,
 Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
 While awake I keep;
 To make a living some men sell milk,
 They dress their girls in furs and silk,
 Their best friend seems to be the pump,
 Of chalk they add a good size lump;
 Rock, cradle, rock,
 Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
 While awake I keep;
 A good way to accumulate cash
 Keep a hotel and feed cheap hash,
 Collect board always in advance,
 To beat you give the guests no chance;
 Rock, cradle, rock,
 Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

Sleep, baby, sleep,
 While awake I keep;
 I give you good advice in my song,
 Do as I say you'll get along,

With hard work no man will fare well,
 Get a polish' or buy and sell;
 Rock, cradle, rock,
 Tick-a-tack goes the clock.

The above, arranged to beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano, will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps.

ABSCHIEDSGRUSS.

THE LAST GREETING.

Bishop, the Bird man, of Baltimore, Md., after twenty years of absence, returned to Germany to once more see his relatives and friends. At his parting, to return to America, probably never to see them again, he sang and presented to them his Abschiedsgruss (in English, "THE LAST GREETING"). This farewell song, so sacred in his memory, he has now translated, and both the German and English versions have been arranged to most beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano. Will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps, in both languages, for the one price.

Der Letzte Gruss.

(THE LAST GREETING.)

The day has come I have to part
 And bid you all farewell,
 Dear friends it almost breaks my heart,
 My grief no words can tell.
 When I am gone and far away,
 In foreign countries roam,
 Remember me, and when I pray,
 I'll always think of home;
 Cho.—Remember me, and when I pray,
 I'll always think of home.
 Oh, parting is a sad, sad word,
 'Tis always on my mind,

Your voices I have often heard,
 You all were good and kind.
 If I have wrong'd you, please forgive
 Forget what's gone and past,
 Where'er I go, and while I live,
 My love for you shall last;
 Cho.—Where'er I go, and while I live,
 My love for you shall last.

I hope you always will be blest
 With cheerful heart and health,
 A peaceful home and mind at rest,
 Don't crave for earthly wealth
 And then when comes your dying day,
 It will come, this is true,
 Remember me, and when I pray,
 I'll always think of you;
 Cho.—Remember me, and when I pray,
 I'll always think of you.

Do not Forget the Old Folks.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN.

If your old folks are still alive
 Be sure to treat them well;
 To ever please them you should strive,
 At your home let them dwell;
 For they worked and cared for you,
 When you were a child,
 Gave you schooling and pleasure too,
 When you were young and wild.

Do not forget your dear old dad,
 Though his sight be failing,
 He is now silent and seems sad,
 And forever ailing

Treat him kind and with respect,
 And obey him still,
 As you did when he walked erect
 And had an iron will
 Do not forget your kind old Ma,
 Always so forgiving,
 Whenever you did wrong and Pa
 Would give you a whipping.
 Now she's old and cannot walk,
 And her hearing poor,
 Be patient when she wants to talk,
 Respect her as of yore.
 And then when comes their dying day,
 Your conscience will be clear,
 While they live they will for you pray,
 Their voices you will hear.
 When they die they will bless you,
 Wish you joy and health,
 And thank you for remaining true
 While at your home they dwelt.

The above, arranged to beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano, will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps.

A Miller's Love.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN.

*In a land far away, by the side of a stream,
 There stood an old mill, of which I oft dream.

The old miller's daughter—a maiden named Clyde,
 Was my only love and intended bride.

*This song is arranged for baritone solo and soprano accompaniment. The air is in Tyrolese style, with a warbling chorus, and when properly sung at evening parties or private entertainments is always appreciated and applauded.

Will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps.

I bid her farewell, to seek fortune and fame,
Kissed tears from her cheeks—and she did the same.

After years I returned, the old mill was no more,
The place was a ruin—the sight made me sore.

A storm had been raging, wrecked both mill and old home,
There was no way to save them, and death was their doom.

I am old now, quite weary, and longing for death;
I will think of my Clyde, when I draw my last breath.

Man, Be not Proud.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRDMAN.

A man should not be proud
Because he has wealth;
And he must not boast loud,
If he has good health.
To-day or to-morrow
May bring him great loss,
Death, sickness or sorrow,
No one but God knows.

[Repeat in each verse two last lines for chorus.]

Man should help his neighbor
If he be in need;
To gen'rous assist poor
Is a Godly deed.
If you give with pleasure,
With kind heart and love,
You're filling a treasure
In Heaven above.

It is wrong if you hate,
You'd better forgive,
Soon it may be too late,
For you may not live.

Be sure when you part here
 Have no enemies ;
 If your conscience is clear
 You may rest in peace.

The above, arranged to beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano will be sent on receipt of ten two-cent postage stamps.

The Shepherd and his only Daughter.

BY BISHOP, THE BIRD MAN.

Just twenty years ago to-day,
 Since Bess became my darling wife;
 Then I was cheerful, young and gay,
 Happiness seemed my future life.
 My darling Bessie's eyes were blue,
 And she was handsome, kind and true;
 Ten years ago, this very night,
 My darling wife, my Bessie, died,
 Cho.—Ten years ago, this very night,
 My darling wife, my Bessie, died.

The saddest day in all my life,
 The one I never can forget,
 When I lost Bess, my darling wife,
 No woman like here I have met
 Except my only daughter, Bess,
 So pretty, and her eyes are blue,
 She's her mother's living likeness,
 Quite handsome, cheerful, kind and true ;
 Cho.—She's her mother's living likeness,
 Quite handsome, cheerful, kind and true.

I'm growing old, my hair is grey,
 The only friend I have is Bess ;
 For her welfare I work and pray,
 I feel my days are growing less.

Dear daughter, I'll soon have to leave,
 To meet my wife, my darling Bess,
 God bless you child, please do not grieve,
 I loved your mother I confess.
 Cho.—God bless you child, please do not grieve,
 I loved your mother I confess.

The above, arranged to beautiful and fitting music for voice and piano,
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THE BIRD MAN'S

◀ DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ▶

OF

— BIRDS, — GAGES —

AQUARIUMS, GOLD FISHES, &c.

If you wish to make home cheerful,
Buy a pretty singing bird;
As you breakfast in the morning
His welcome song is heard.
He will sing for you at dinner,
And warble sweet at night.
He will be the children's treasure,
Fill their hearts with delight.
When your wife his thrilling song has heard,
She will say, "I am happy now, we have a bird."
We all love him and call him Pete—
He was bought at BISHOP'S,
830 East Baltimore Street.

Brass, Japanned, Wood and Wire Cages,
 In great variety and numbers untold
 Are by me at fabulous low prices sold,
 Birds of every description are always on hand ;
 Seeds, Gravel and Food, I keep the best in the land,
 Also Aquariums, Globes and pretty Fish—
 In fact, in my line, I have what you wish.

FEW persons know when and how to buy birds, consequently many inexperienced lovers of feathered pets look for what they wish at the wrong season of the year. The bird market, like every other, is liable to fluctuations, and is controlled by laws well understood by dealers. I will try to give a full explanation. For instance, any one familiar with the prices of canaries knows that a choice singing Hartz mountain bird can generally be bought at \$2.50, is surprised to enter my store in July or August and find that not a single canary is on sale in the whole establishment; at the same time Parakeets, Parrots, Troopials and other tropical birds are on hand in great numbers, and may at that season be bought at just about one-half or two-thirds of the winter quotations.

In fact he will miss the merry song of hundreds of Canaries, Mocking Birds, European Finches, &c., and instead hear on all sides the chatter and whistling of young parrots; he will watch their funny antics and leave my store the possessor of a fine Parrot instead of the wished-for Canary. To make a long story short I will say, the Bird Market is ruled by the laws of nature.

The Canary as a song and pet bird is a general favorite the world over. It is my sole study to make the keeping of birds easy and pleasant, and to be enabled to supply something exquisite at low price, I have within the past two years made very important improvements on Cages, Bird's Food, &c. Many persons, heretofore, objected to keeping Canaries on account of their spilling seed over the floor; at the same time the seed so spilled would be apt to draw mice. This difficulty I have overcome with my Im-

proved Cage Fenders, which absolutely prevent seed from falling to the floor; they look neat, and I supply them to my customers who buy cages at cost price.

Where, heretofore, it was necessary to occasionally supply hard-boiled egg, &c., to Canaries, I have invented "Bird Dainties," much cheaper and far better for the bird's health. Bird Dainties are sold by druggists and grocers at 10 cents per box, ready for use by simply adding a few drops of cold water. Besides the regular ration of seed (daily) give one teaspoonful of Dainties. When Dainties are supplied, eggs, fruit and other luxuries may be dispensed with.

TO enable fanciers to hang their birds out during the spring and summer months without running the risk of having their pets overheated by the rays of the sun or taking cold from a sudden gust of wind or rain, I have invented a Cage-hood (Patented December, 1883). My Cage-hood will fit any ordinary canary cage, and costs only 25 cents; per mail, post paid, 30 cts. Send 15 two-cent stamps. (See cut of cage with hood.)

MY IMPROVED NEW BRASS CAGE, THE BOSS,

IS equal in size and quality, but otherwise superior, to a \$4 cage. It has a fancy brass gallery attached to the bottom, which is very ornamental, and, at the same time, answers as a fender; keeps seed from falling to the floor. The body has two rows of crimped wire to keep the upright wires from spreading and thus allowing the bird to escape. It has covered seed cups, which in the house pre-

vent seed from being wasted, and outdoors prevent the thieving and mischievous sparrow from eating the bird's seed and otherwise annoy and pester the canary. I have the Boss Cage, made as a specialty, in great numbers, and sell them at \$2.50 each.

The Boss Cage, and many others for sale at my store, are manufactured by John D. Meyer, 61, 63 and 65 Courtlandt street, New York.

IT may seem to you surprising, but it is nevertheless a fact, that I sell a \$4 cage at \$2.50. I have other Solid Brass Cages from \$1 upwards.

Persons who reside in Baltimore should not waste their time looking elsewhere for what they can only get at my extensive store, and parties living away from Baltimore will do well by sending \$2.50 in Post Note, P. O. Money Order or Cash for a Boss Cage. From September till June I will send the Boss Cage, including a choice singing Canary, for \$5. In all cases I require P. O. money order or money by express in advance.

READ REFERENCE FROM ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, ALSO LETTERS FROM
A FEW CUSTOMERS, OF WHICH I COULD GIVE HUNDREDS,
IF SPACE PERMITTED ME:

ADAMS EXPRESS CO., BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 24, 1880.

Mr. Henry Bishop, during his business career in Baltimore, has shipped thousands of Birds, Animals and Fish through this office, and we have never heard of any complaints of Birds, &c., shipped by him not being satisfactory, or Birds, &c., arriving at destination in bad order or dead. In regard to sending Mr. Bishop Post Office Money Orders or money by Express in advance for Live Stock, we can vouch for his promptness and reliability.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN Q. A. HERRING, Superintendent.

P. S. Address all Letters: **BISHOP, The Bird Man, Baltimore, Md.**

VIRGINIA HOUSE, BRISTOL, TENN., Jan. 24, 1885.

HENRY BISHOP, Esq., Baltimore.

DEAR SIR: The Parrot you sold me a few months ago, though quite young, has grown very much. She is now good size, looks fine, and many persons who are acquainted with this species of birds acknowledge her to be the finest and plainest talker they ever heard. In short, we have all in her that we could desire in a bird. My wife has often been offered big money for her, though \$150 would not buy her. The object of this note is to thank you for the honest manner in which you treated me in sending me "Polly," though an entire stranger. Again thanking you for your kindness,

I am, yours, very respectfully,

J. G. Wood,

P. S. Please send me circular on bird treatment.

W.

PIEDMONT, W. VA., December 17, 1884.

DEAR SIR: The Parrot was received yesterday morning in good condition. We (myself and wife) are very much pleased with it; have already formed quite an attachment for it, and now say when we go to Baltimore again we will visit "Polly's" old home. With thanks for sending such a nice bird and promptness,

I am, yours truly,

W. A. SHUEY.

P. S. The reason I require Post Office Money Order in advance is because live stock being different from other goods, when the express agent calls with a bird ordered C. O. D. and the party who is to receive the bird be not at home to pay the bill, it goes back to the office; but if the money is sent in advance, a servant can sign for and receive the package, and the bird will at once be taken to a warm room and cared for. I ship with perfect safety at all seasons of the year. I have had long experience in shipping birds, and know how to make my calculations for food and water, and how to arrange shipping boxes or cages, for summer or winter traffic, to perfection.

With birds bought I always send advice how they should be cared for. In this book I will endeavor to give the prices of such stock as is generally bought, and I trust the reference will suffice to prove to the reader that I am worthy of his confidence. I will state general prices, subject to changes, and give advice at what season to buy certain birds to advantage.

MALE CANARIES FOR SINGING.

From the first till the tenth of August, ten or fifteen men start from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, with as many thousand Canaries, each man having about one thousand birds to take care of. The birds are transported by rail to Bremen and Hamburg, and thence by steamer to America. About the first of September I receive the first invoice, and September is, so to say, the opening of the season for singing Hartz Mountain Canaries.

The price of a fine singing Canary from the first of September until the first of May is generally \$2.50; May and June, \$3.00. During July and August, as stated above, Canaries are out of season. To persons residing in distant cities I will send, during the entire Canary season, a first class singing Canary male, including a Boss Cage, as seen on a preceding page, Bird and Cage, complete, for \$5.00. Send money with your order and it will receive prompt attention.

CANARIES FOR BREEDING.

Canaries will mate at any time from the fifteenth of January till the first of May. I have Walnut Breeding Cages complete at \$1.50 each. Improved Wire Gauze Breeding Cages, with removable partition, at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

EMIL FISHER,

Chemical Scourer,

AND AGENT FOR THE

Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

216 W. FAYETTE ST., between Howard & Park Sts.

OLD No. 139.

Ladies and Children's Dresses Cleaned or Dyed
handsomely without ripping or injury to the garment.

Velvets and Crepe Renovated equal to new.

Blankets, Furniture Coverings, Lace Curtains,
Kid Gloves, &c., cleaned in the best manner.

Gents' Coats, Pants and Vests cleaned or dyed
and pressed in the neatest manner.

GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

Telephone Call 1102-3.

—ESTABLISHED 1835—

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS

DUFUR & CO.,

113 AND 115 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

BALTIMORE.

*Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Lawns, Gardens, Offices and
Balconies. Window Guards, Tree Guards, Wire
Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Brass and Japanned
Cages, Sand and Coal Screens, Iron
Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, etc.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND WIRE CAGES A SPECIALTY.

A pair of German Canaries will cost \$3.50. In ordering please state the color you prefer, or else leave it to me, and the selection will be made with good judgment. The price of a pair of German Canaries and Breeding Cage is \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00, according to size and quality of cage.

FANCY CANARIES FOR BREEDING.

I have on hand during February and March, French Ruffled Cinnamon Canaries from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per pair. French Ruffled, Buff, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per pair. Belgian Canaries, \$7.50 to \$12.00 per pair. London Orange Colored Canaries, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair. English Golden Spangled Lizard Canaries, \$10.00 per pair. Norwich, clear Buff and Mottled, \$6.00 per pair. German Cinnamon Canaries, \$6.00 per pair. February and March are the best months to buy Canaries for breeding.

CAGES FOR BREEDING FANCY BIRDS.

I would advise you to get the \$2.50 Wire Gauze Breeding Cage. With each cage I send nests, nesting stuff and cups complete, also advice for breeding.

German **Finches** are on hand from the first of October till the first of June. General prices (subject to changes): Goldfinches, Chaffinches and Siskins, \$2.00 each. Cages for the above, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Bullfinches, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Cages \$2.50 each.

German and English **Soft Bill Birds**. General prices (subject to changes): Blackbirds, \$7.50 each; Thrushes, \$7.50 each; Starlings, \$5.00 each. Suitable cages, \$2.50 each. By sending \$1.00 extra I will send four large bottles of food, worth \$1.40.

English and German Skylarks, Black Caps, Robin Redbreasts or Japanese Robins, including suitable walnut cages, with plated wire. Bird and cage, with four bottles of food and supply of ant eggs, complete, \$7.50.

Mexican Troopials are birds of rare plumage, orange and black, also fine whistlers, \$6.00 to \$7.50 each. Suitable cages, \$2.50.

Redbirds (Virginia Nightingales), are on hand during February, March, April and May. Bird and cage, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Brazilian Cardinals, during the summer months. Bird and cage, \$5.00.

North American Wild Birds are on hand during May, June and July. Bobolinks, \$1.00; cage, \$1.50. Bluebirds, \$1.00; cage, \$1.50. Yellow birds and Song Sparrows, 75 cents each. Baltimore Orioles, \$2 50; cage, \$1.50.

Mocking Birds are on hand at all seasons, but the prices vary. Young male Mocking Birds, in condition to be shipped with safety, bring \$3.50 during July and August, \$4.00 in September and October, \$5.00 when commencing to sing and after shedding, during November, December and January; in February and March \$6.00, April and May \$7.50 to \$10.00 each. In June the young birds come again. Mocking Bird cages, walnut, with plated wire, cups and all complete, 26 inches long, \$2.50 each; 30 inches long, \$3.00 each. For \$1.00 extra, I will send supply of food and ant eggs.

Of **Parakeets** I receive many varieties, at uncertain seasons. Persons wishing Parakeets will please write. I will then state what is on hand, with lowest prices and full particulars.

Parrots are on hand all the year round, but the general stock is largest and prices lowest during June, July, August and September. I receive many letters from customers stating their desire for a good talking Parrot, at lowest prices. In regard to good talking Parrots, I will say that good talkers are only found with private families, and though their owners be poor, "Polly" is not for sale;" no more than one of their children. He has become a member of the family; he knows every one's name, calls for his coffee, scolds mamma for getting up late, tells the children to hush up when they are noisy, calls out fire the moment he hears the bell, sings part of some favorite song, imitates grandma's cough, the baby's cry, the dog's bark, and does many more funny things too numerous to mention. Consequently, "Polly" is not to be parted with. The house would become lonesome without him. I have often offered \$30 to \$40 to private families for their Parrot, but never succeeded in securing the bird. The Parrots I offer for sale are always direct imported birds, though I never ship them until they are well on the food, acclimated, and in fit condition to stand a trip of one thousand miles or more. It is easy to send Parrots a great distance with safety, as they can do without water for days, so long as stale soaked bread and apples are supplied for the trip. For talking, Parrots unlike song birds, males and females are alike. If you get the proper va-

riety, they will all talk, although some of the same variety are brighter than others, and thus the price of the same class of birds vary.

I make a specialty of the following varieties, all of which I know from experience will make talkers, and are hardy. All the Parrots I mention are of the American Continent. Their plumage is green. The prices are arranged according to their talking qualities, plumage, docile nature, size, age, &c.

Parrots from the American Continent are the hardest. Many of them are, in consequence, exported to northern parts of the Old World, Russia, Germany, France, England, &c., in great numbers. They are high in price. When Parrots arrive on vessels, the bird dealers are on hand, one more eager than the other, to secure the birds, and they are sold to the highest bidder. Small dealers seldom secure a good lot of birds. As they cannot afford to buy a large number, and pay high prices, they have to watch their opportunity to get a few single stray birds that are peddled out from some Sailor Boarding House. From long experience, I can say I never make a mistake in buying Parrots, and never stand back on the price if I know I can please my customers, and in regard to the number, I always know where to sell good Parrots when I have opportunity to secure a fine lot.

Bishop's Bird Store stands second to none in all America. Bishop, the Bird Man, has a wide-spread reputation. I have succeeded in gaining the people's confidence through promptness and honest dealing. When I buy Parrots, I buy the lot at so much each. I assort them and fix the prices according to their real value. So when you send \$15.00 you will get a bird worth the price. Never fear that I may send you a bird worth less than you have paid. My aim is that every single bird I ship may be the cause of selling others. All Parrot Cages I offer in this book are of the latest designs, solid metal, made of tinned wire, zinc and brass. I do not handle the old style tin cages, so apt to rust.

Mexican Double Head Yellow Parrots are considered the best. Great numbers of them are sent to Europe, and they are in consequence highest in price. They are the largest of all the green Parrots. Prices range at about \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25. The lower prices being younger birds, the higher prices are birds talking some or showing great ability. This rule applies to all other Parrots. Persons sending for price list and finding some

of the prices altered with red ink, will please know without further writing that they are the present prices of what is in stock.

Cages for Double Yellow Head Parrots are worth \$3, \$4 and \$5. The higher priced cages are of course finer quality.

Carthagenia Yellow Head Parrots are very docile, and make excellent talkers. Prices, \$3, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 each. Suitable cages are worth \$2.50 and \$3.

Amazon Parrots (Blue Loreys) bring \$3, \$10 and \$12 each. Suitable cages \$2.50 and \$3.

Single Yellow Head Parrots sell at \$8, \$9 and \$10 each; extra fine \$12 and \$15 each. Suitable cages are worth \$2.50 and \$3.

Maracaibo and Tampico Parrots bring \$6, \$8 and \$10 each. Suitable cages \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Cuban Parrots, though not quite so docile as some of the birds mentioned, make excellent talkers, and are very pretty. Their colors are green, body, head and breast scarlet, front of head yellowish white. July, August and September are the only months to secure them. They sell at \$5; extra fine specimens \$6 and over. Cages \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Jamaica and Porto Rico Parrots are seldom in stock. They make fair talkers, and sell at \$4 and \$5 each. Suitable cages \$2 and \$2.50 each.

African Grey Parrots bring \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25. Suitable cage \$3, \$4 and \$5.

Cockatoos—small sulphur crested, \$10; large sulphur crested, \$15; Roseate, \$10; Nosicus, \$10; Leadbeaters, \$25; and the great rose crested Cockatoo brings \$35. Suitable cages \$5 and \$10 each.

AQUARIA

AN Aquarium is an exceedingly useful and beautiful ornament. It suits everywhere—parlor, library, sitting room, dining-room, and may, indeed, be introduced with benefit in the apartment of the sick. An invalid, whom the song of a pet bird would annoy, will watch with delight the motions of animal life in an Aquarium. In a sick-room an Aquarium will absorb impure air and moisten dry heat. It is health-sustaining and highly recommended by physicians. Aquaria may be appropriately introduced in the humblest cottage or the palaces of kings and emperors.

I have made more improvements on Aquariums than any one dealer in the United States, import all my Lava Aquarium Stands direct from Germany and Bohemia, and have

my Iron Stands and Bell Tanks made to order in large quantities by our best American manufacturers, and raise my own Fish. I sell Aquaria goods retail at wholesale prices, have never less than thirty or forty different styles on hand, and defy competition.

Persons desirous of a nice Parlor or Library Aquarium will please order a Jardinier Aquarium, as described, at \$10 or \$12.50, complete.

For a nice Aquarium for a centre-table, suitable in any room, or any part of the room, send for a two gallon Aquarium with Imported Lava Base. I have them in great variety. State where you wish to place it, and I will know what to select.

The globes for the above are all of two-gallon capacity. The difference in the price is in the base and ornament. With each of these Aquariums I send three Goldfish, Food, Ornaments, Plants, beautiful Lava Base, and full instructions how to arrange them, so that they will stand four weeks without change of water. Send \$3.50, \$4.50 or \$5.50.

I have many most gratifying letters from persons stating: "Aquarium came in good order." "It proved to be much beyond my expectations," "thanking me for promptness," &c.

MY JARDINIER AQUARIUM.

I claim my Jardinier Aquarium to be (for the price) the prettiest Parlor Aquarium ever introduced. The stands are of Iron, Verde Antique, thirty inches high. The large stands have rollers. The tank is of eight gallon capacity. Price, all complete, \$12.50. The second size has no rollers. Tank is of five gallon capacity. Price, all complete, \$10. Other styles from \$1 to \$40.

NOTICE—In shipping Aquariums, Stand, Tank, Ornament and Plants are packed in a box. Fish are shipped in separate tin cans. The above prices include everything required.

I have this season introduced a new style Aquarium—Imitation Ebony Tables, with green cloth top and handsome deep fringe, with four gallon tank. Ornaments, plants and fish, complete, for \$6.50. This Aquarium gives universal satisfaction.

MOST PLEASING TO THE EYE AND ALL BIRD'S DELIGHT.

—BISHOP'S—

⊗ Revolving * Perch * Aviary ⊗

Patented June 8th and August 10th, 1880.

W. B. Folger & Co. Gen.

Price of Bishop's Patent Cages.

Walnut Frame, Plaited Wire and Zinc Drawers.

No. 1.	16 inches high, 16 inches wide, with 10 inch wheel,	- -	\$ 3 00
No. 2.	20 inches high, 20 inches wide, with 12 inch wheel,	- -	5 00
No. 3.	25 inches high, 25 inches wide, with 18 inch wheel,	- -	10 00

No. 1 cage is suitable for 1 to 4 birds; No. 2 for 6 to 12; No. 3 for 12 to 20 birds.

A variety of Finches, Canaries, &c., may be put in the Revolving Perch Cage without fear of them fighting. The almost constant motion of the wheel keeps the little songsters busy and amused; so much so, that outside of eating, drinking, bathing and singing, they have no time left for quarrels. At night the wheel is stopped by a very simple device attached to the cage.

My principal claims in the above Patent Cage are a Reel mounted on suitable bearings, adapted to revolve as the birds alight upon the perches; the perches revolve very freely in the spokes, and in order to enable the birds to maintain their balance, as the Reel revolves, I have in connection with each perch a counterpoise, which, consequently, always keep the birds in a perpendicular position.

P. S. My Cage is the only Revolving Perch Aviary manufactured. All other so-called revolving perches are mere revolving wheels, made on the style of squirrel wheels, with stationery perches. When the wheels revolve, the birds have to continually triple and move their feet, which in time makes them sore, and the continuous moving of the feet also prevents the birds from singing. In my cage the birds sing lustily as the Reel revolves, and I guarantee that Canaries and all Finches will work my Reel and remain in better health than in any cage ever invented.

Very Important Notice.

BISHOP, the Bird Man, has not only a local but a national reputation as well. He is known to be honorable and prompt in all his dealings.

His preparations for the care and keeping of birds are superior to all others, most of them being his own inventions, having been handed to the public after long and tedious experiments with his own large and valuable stock of birds. His inventions and improvements on bird food, bird cages, aquariums, etc., are more numerous than any other dealers in the country. It may therefore be well said, Bishop, the Bird Man, is the most experienced bird fancier in the United States. He is ever ready to give all necessary advice in regard to the proper care and welfare of feathered pets, and would therefore call special attention to giving birds proper food, none of which is adulterated and tampered with so much as canary seed. Bird food companies and seed jobbing concerns, many of whom not even put their own individual names on the packages containing their preparations, who probably never had a bird themselves, have no love for birds and know nothing of their care and keeping, but, nevertheless, put up most miserable compounds—consisting of Dutch canary and domestic hemp, turnip and millet seed, and label the boxes canary bird food, or mixed canary seed. Dealers in seeds and bird food buy them because they are cheap and enable them to undersell their neighboring dealer, or because they bring a large profit. If dealers who sell these miserable mixtures (which in a short time will cause birds to stop singing and a premature death), were aware of these facts, they would surely not sell them to their regular customers, neighbors and friends.

KIND READER: With every canary sold at my bird store I give a written guarantee, insuring the bird a male, good singer and in every respect satisfactory, or the buyer has the privilege to exchange within one week from date of purchase. As I keep none but first-class birds and very choice singers, comparatively few are returned, but when birds are returned for not singing, I most generally find their food consists of the above mentioned miserable mixtures, which cause the birds to sit droopy and of course

stop their singing. Under such circumstances I will not be held responsible for the bird's song and general welfare.

I would therefore advise you to purchase with the bird a package of my mixed bird seed, consisting of the very best quality and double milled Sicily canary seed—my own direct importation—and choice sweet German summer rape seed, (the domestic turnip seed mentioned above, which is generally substituted for German Rape Seed because it is cheap, is very bitter to the taste, and birds will not eat it unless compelled by actual starvation, and the effects will of course in time ruin the birds health); also buy my bird dainties and gravel. And ever after, demand from your druggist or grocer "Bishop's superior preparations for the care and keeping of birds," and accept no inferior substitutes. Yours truly,

Bishop, the Bird Man.

⇒ "IT IS SPLENDID!" ⇒

IS WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS IN SPEAKING OF

The Baltimore Telegram

SOCIETY'S FAVORITE PAPER.

Each issue has a CHARMING SERIAL, ELEGANT SHORT STORIES, Reading for the Little Ones, Columns of Fraternity News, Household Recipes, Fashion Notes, Weddings, Parties and Entertainments, Wit and Humor, Choice Miscellany, &c.

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**JAMES YOUNG,
NEWSPAPER PRINTER,
No. 114 SOUTH STREET.**

—BISHOP—

THE BIRD MAN'S ADVICE

ON THE

CARE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

◁AQUARIA▷

The study of any of Nature's works is one of the most ennobling pursuits that can engage the attention of mankind. It is a pursuit in which we can all engage to a certain extent by having about us pets, such as birds, pet animals and aquaria.

Reader, if you think you do not care for such companions, try the experiment; get something in your household in the way of pets, begin to study their peculiarities, and you will find the care of them a most pleasing occupation. At first you will probably not take much interest, but gradually you will become attached to your pets. You will in time look at them the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. See, too, how your children will be pleased when you bring them home.

The study of pets, no matter in what form, tends to elevate the soul of man from the wearisome pursuits of every day life. Nothing gives more satisfaction as a study in our homes than the aquarium. A well regulated aquarium may be looked upon as a little world. It has no communication with the great world in which it exists, and of which it forms a part, but still its inhabitants live and prosper.

Mdme. PAULINE KOHLERMAN,
Human Hair Emporium

91 NORTH EUTAW ST., New No. 329.

Sapho Chignon.

Constantly keeps on hand a full and complete line of all kinds of Hair Work, including the latest novelty, the Sapho Chignon, the easiest and simplest way of Dressing the Hair, also the latest styles of Bangs, such as the Gipsy, Fedora and Folsom-Cleveland Bang; Braids, Frizzes, Curls, etc., made in the best possible manner, and from strictly first quality Hair. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Children's Hair Cutting a specialty. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. I keep constantly on hand a full line of Imported and Domestic Cosmetics, would call especial attention to the latest Importation of Milk Weed and Nut Oil Powder for removing all Freckles, Wrinkles, Tan, etc., from the face and hands and leaving the complexion perfectly clear.

N. B.—All diseases of the scalp treated.

MDME. PAULINE KOHLERMAN,

91 North Eutaw Street, New No. 329,

BALTIMORE, MD.

AUGUST STEMAN,
FINE * JEWELRY,

No. 284 NORTH GAY STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANK Y. DAILY,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT

Old, 35 W. Baltimore St., New, 605 E. Baltimore St.

*A well Selected Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods kept at
this place, and Sold at Lowest Market Prices.*

*To Restaurants, Hotels and Families using Large Quantities,
will allow Special Rates.*

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED!

A. YOUNG & SON,

(Successors to Alex. D. Watson)

DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &C.

HOUSE AND CARRIAGE PAINTERS' SUPPLIES,

173 West Pratt Street, near Charles, New Number 7,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Specialties: Valentine's & Parrott's Fine Coach Varnishes,
Masury's Coach Colors, Thum's Brushes, &c.

This pretty and useful article, which gained friends wherever
introduced, is for sale by

GEORGE FRANKE, 31 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

CHILDREN'S DRAWING TEACHER

—PRICE—

25 CENTS

Importer of

FANCY ♦ GOODS

And Dealer in

**Lace, Cake & Bou-
quet Papers,**

—AND—

**CHRISTMAS TREE
ORNAMENTS,**

PAPER BOXES, ETC.

Bishop, the Bird Man's, Reliable Bird House

KNOWN FOR HONEST DEALING and PROMPT DELIVERY.

Since the city has been numbered on the decimal plan the number is 830 EAST BALTIMORE STREET. Letters simply addressed BISHOP, the Bird Man, BALTIMORE, MD., will always reach.

830 East Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE.

F. C. FOSSETT & SON,

—♦— Shirt Tailors —♦—

AND

MEN'S FURNISHERS

No. 69 West Baltimore Street,

(New No. 421 East Baltimore St.)

6 Splendid Shirts made to order for \$9.00.
Perfect Fitting.

JOHN P. ECKHOFF,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

STOVES, STOVE FIXTURES & FURNACES,

ROOFING & SPOUTING.

All kinds of Jobbing work promptly attended to.

NO. 907 EAST FAYETTE ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

In an aquarium you have the vegetable and animal kingdom combined. The aquarium serves to illustrate the fact that animals cannot live without plants, and plants cannot exist without animals. Plants inhale carbon and exhale oxygen; animals do the reverse. If you put fish in a vessel without supplying plants they will not live long in the same water.

Now, our object in combining the carbon and oxygen-supplying powers in the aquarium is to have the two evenly balanced. We must furnish our aquarium with the proper kind and quantity of water plants to supply oxygen and sustain the animal life; but we must be careful not to add any more oxygen inhalers than the plants can supply. If we overcrowd our aquarium one way or the other it will result in the destruction of both fish and plants. I find that inexperienced aquarists will, in nine cases out of ten, overcrowd their aquarium with animal life.

An aquarium is an exceedingly useful and beautiful ornament; it suits everywhere; parlor, library, sitting-room, dining-room, and may indeed be introduced with benefit in the apartment of the sick. An invalid, whom the song of a pet bird would annoy, will watch with delight the motions or animal life in an aquarium. In a sick room an aquarium will absorb impure air and moisten dry heat. It is health-sustaining and highly recommended by physicians. Aquaria may be appropriately introduced in the humblest cottages or the palaces of kings and emperors.

I have heard men engaged in my line of business say: "It is no use to teach people too much, they will get too smart," and other remarks of a similar import. I differ with them, however. It is my wish that my patrons know as much about the treatment of their pets as I do. To those who are fond of pets I am constantly anxious to give all the advice I possibly can out of my experience.

Fish, like all other living beings, are subject to diseases, the most dangerous of which is the fungus. It shows itself in this way: A white downy spot appears on some part of the body, generally at first near the tail. Whenever you see a fish thus affected in your aquarium, eject and destroy it at once, for it will not get well. This disease will sometimes become epidemic. Through its ravages on one occasion I lost four hundred and fifty gold-fish in a period of fourteen days. I know of no remedy for the fungus, and I doubt if it can ever be remedied or avoided.

For the last ten years I have given very close attention to improving

parlor aquaria, and towards beautifying and simplifying them. I have done as much, if not more than any other dealer here or elsewhere. When I came to Baltimore from New York, I found that aquaria, as part of household luxury or ornament, had never been properly introduced. This was probably for the reason that no one had ever given the matter close attention, or that those who had lacked the necessary knowledge and perseverance. I went to work with a will, it being my determination to introduce aquaria. I met with very little success at first. I invested more in advertising aquaria than the profits amounted to. With all this, however, I did not become discouraged. I went on improving aquaria in every way, style, simplicity and prices, and, thanks to a generous public, I take pleasure in saying that my labor and perseverance have been crowned with success. Aquaria are seen everywhere.

Busy fathers buy them for the amusement of their wives and children; bachelors buy them for pastime and study; young men buy them for their sweethearts; charitable men buy them and send them to fairs to be sold and the money contributed to some good cause. They are being bought for wedding and birthday presents, for sick rooms, parlors, libraries and sitting-rooms. Storekeepers use them as attractions for their show windows, and they are being met with here, there and everywhere.

People who had aquaria years ago and did not know how to manage them, became discouraged and stored them away in their garrets and general curiosity rooms. They now bring them forth again, have them painted, and come to me for advice, with a view of trying them once more. After I replenish them their owners are pleased, and only sorry they did not know as much years ago.

I arrange them so that they will stand from one to six months, according to capacity, without change of water. They are now (with my new improvements) very simple and easily attended to.

As a proof of my success, I give here a few certificates from some of our most prominent citizens.

Mr. Henry Bishop arranged my aquarium about the latter part of June, with plants, etc., and it remained without requiring attention from him till the following December.

ALLAN P. SMITH, M. D.

January 15, 1878,

DANCING!

W. T. CLAGGETT.

E. B. CLAGGETT.

PROF. W. T. CLAGGETT & SON, SELECT DANCING ACADEMY

404 & 406 East Baltimore Street,

(OLD NUMBER, 90 AND 92 WEST)

Special Attention paid to the GLIDE WALTZ. Classes now
Open for Beginners.

RESIDENCE, No. 112 AISQUITTH STREET.

GEORGE KNIPP.

Telephone Call, 1210.

JOHN C. KNIPP.

GEORGE KNIPP & BRO. GAS & FIXTURES

Sanitary Plumbing and Gas Fitting,

121 & 123 NORTH HOWARD ST.

RESIDENCE:

S. E. Cor. Stricker and Mosher Sts.

BALTIMORE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ECONOMY GAS COOKING STOVES.

FREDERICK KNABE,
Artistic Upholsterer,

Hair and Spring Mattresses Made to order.

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE PARLOR FURNITURE.

Hanging and Arranging of Lace Curtains, Lambrequins and Draperies,

No. 212 NORTH GREENE STREET.

Repairing and reupholstering equal to new—our specialty.

Persons desiring estimates will please call or send
address by mail.

L. ROHLÉDER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

No. 7 NORTH HIGH STREET,

BALTIMORE.

METALLIC ROOFING AND SPOUTING, AND ALL KINDS OF
STOVE REPAIRING.

I have for ten years taken great interest in parlor fish culture, and have at present one of Bishop's large Bell Tank Aquariums in each of my offices, each of which contains no less than three dozen fish, various species. I find no necessity to change the water more frequently than once in three months.

JOS. BENZINGER, M. D.

January 17, 1878.

I take pleasure in stating, from my experience with Mr. Bishop, that any one in want of a first-class aquarium can hardly better themselves by any other advice. He furnished mine holding twenty-five gallons, and I have not been compelled to change the water or plants for eight or ten weeks.

January 1, 1878.

C. S. BROWN,

474 Eutaw Place.

I have one of Mr. Bishop's large aquariums. The first time he arranged it for me it stood four months without changing water, and several times since I have let it stand longer.

MARION C. MORDECAI.

If space permitted I could give many more certificates of a similarly gratifying character.

The management of aquaria is, like everything else, very simple when you know how. The main secret is to introduce the proper plants, that is, plants which will liberate oxygen freely, thus purifying the water. Nothing is more beautiful than an aquarium in good order, well supplied with vegetable and animal life. The variety of colors displayed in the vegetation, together with the motion of animal life in an aquarium, form a picture worthy of admiration.

I have always on hand a variety of water plants, such as are best adapted in the different seasons of the year. For a centre, elevated, ornamental plant, I have ever in stock the "Umbrella" plant, or *Cyperus Alter nifolius*. This is one of the *Cyperus* genus or sedge family; it is a native of Madagascar, and has an exceedingly foreign look, and is very hardy.

The next point of importance in the successful management of an aquarium is to give it proper light and temperature. An aquarium, to remain a long time in good condition without change of water, should always stand in front of a window where it gets a direct light and very

little sun. *Confervæ*, a green moss-like growth, will in time settle on the sides of any aquarium, no matter where it stands; but in an aquarium exposed to the sun more *confervæ* will accumulate in three weeks than would accumulate in three months in an aquarium standing in a shady place. If your aquarium be a large one, say from eight to twelve gallons capacity, you may, after a *confervæ* has settled to the glass, take out a few quarts of water, so as to admit your arm, then rub off the sides of the glass with a piece of coarse linen or cotton toweling, and when this is finished refill the aquarium. In a day or two, after the water has settled, your aquarium will look better than at first. The water will then have a part greenish shade and be very clear. A two gallon tank may stand without change of water from four to six weeks; a four gallon tank from eight to ten weeks, and large tanks from three to six months. You must, however, remove the *confervæ* from the glass as advised above, and every week or two add as much water as may have evaporated. In January, 1877, I distributed a circular recommending in the bottom of aquaria two inches of sand, with a top layer of pebbles in which to insert the plants for growth.

I have now on hand a great variety of rock work ornaments (my own inventions) for the many different sizes of tanks. These rock-work ornaments have niches in the bottom. The plants are put in these niches and fastened underneath with a piece of soft metal which I have in use for the purpose of holding it together. After you have the plants inserted in the niches of the rock-work ornament, you place it in the tank, and put around it for ornament a layer of pebbles.

Occasionally a piece of plant may loosen from the bottom and come to the top, but this matters not, for the plant will grow swimming and throw out oxygen as well. Let it swim, therefore, and insert it when you clean the aquarium. Whenever you wish to clean your aquarium do it in this way: first take out a few quarts of water, then lift out the rock-work ornament with plants, then take out more water, down to three or four inches. It will then be easy to take out the fish. You may remove them with your hand or a small net.

Lay the fish, after you remove them, in a basin of hydrant water; if very cold add very little warm water, for fish, although cold-blooded, would be thrown into spasms and sometimes killed by a sudden change. Now put the pebbles into a tin basin or a wooden bucket, and wash them well.

Take out the plants from the rock-work, and let the hydrant run over them strong. Now wash and scrub the rock-work ornament with a hard brush, and insert the plant into its place in the ornament. After washing the tank with fine silver sand, without using soap, replace everything as it was, fill the tank with water and your aquarium will remain in good condition for many weeks. A handy person may clean a twelve gallon aquarium in fifteen minutes or less, and this is to be done only four times a year. Fish require but little food. I have it for sale. The fish in a twelve gallon aquarium will not use one dollar's worth of food a year.

If you wish to replenish or stock an aquarium, I will advise you as well as possible, so that you will not overcrowd your aquarium one way or the other. In the first place, I would not advise any smaller globe or tank than one or two gallons capacity. To pen up fish in vessels smaller is cruel. If you cannot afford the cost of a two gallon tank or globe, get none. A two gallon aquarium, to be properly stocked, needs one bunch of weeds, two goldfish not over four inches long. A four gallon tank will support about four medium or six small goldfish. The larger tanks may be stocked in proportion. Deaths will occur in the best regulated families, and also in the best regulated aquariums. If dead fish or decayed pieces of plants are suffered to remain in the aquarium, decomposition will set in and it will soon spread disaster through the tank. For the removal of these I have glass tubes of various sizes, which act by being put into the water with the finger over the aperture at the top; the tube, until the finger be removed, will remain filled with air; place it over a bit of decaying plant or particle of refuse, remove the finger and the water will rush in, carrying with it the offending object into the tube. Thus you may temporarily clean your aquarium without disturbing either fish or plants.

The best temperature for aquaria is from forty-five to sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Less than forty-five degrees will not hurt, but over sixty-five degrees is not recommendable. When a room is artificially heated, a good temperature for aquaria can always be had near a window.

The Management of Aquaria without Plants.

While it is well to have a beautiful growth of plants in an aquarium, standing directly in front of a window, it will be destructive to both fish and plants to have plants in an aquarium which is intended to stand on a centre or side-table in any part of the room away from the window; and although an aquarium with plants will stand much longer without change of water, many of my customers who use no plants are very successful in keeping their finny pets in splendid condition and not change the water very often either. But there are people who not only for their fishes' sake, but for themselves and general health, keep their rooms well lighted, well aired and never overheated.

Ladies often come to my store just after having purchased or been presented with an aquarium, much annoyed and worried because their fish do not swim much and remain motionless at the bottom of the aquarium. This is, however, a sure sign that the aquarium is in good condition, and the fish showing it by being perfectly contented. Fish when very restless and continually coming to the surface, sometimes standing almost erect, is a sign that the water is impure, that the plants are decaying for want of sufficient light, or that the room is too warm and the air unhealthy. A little study will soon acquaint you with whatever be the cause of these troubles, and it may be easily remedied for your own and the fishes' sake; for, if you watch well and keep your apartments in a condition to suit the aquarium, you will surely be benefitted yourself. Upon this point I will speak later in an article of mine copied from the *Sunday News* of December 6, 1885.

Fish require but little food. My Fish Food is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers in my Bird Food, and with each box are full directions. A ten cent box will last for a small aquarium from six weeks to two months. Never give your fish more food than they will eat from the surface of the water at once, as it will make the water milky if allowed to remain and dissolve. A few trials will teach you how much to give them. Never give fish crackers nor bread crumbs. Fish hear well, and, like some animals, have something more than natural instinct. Plainly I would call it sense.

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A friend of mine whom I presented with a large and handsome aquarium, and who takes much pleasure in watching the actions of its inmates, and has kept them over three years in good health, has succeeded in making them familiar with a peculiar low whistle. One day we both went into his library where he keeps his aquarium, walking quite noiselessly. All of the fish were perfectly quiet, but as soon as he let his peculiar whistle be heard, every fish at once came to the surface, and, to my amusement and surprise, ate food from his fingers, following whichever way he moved them over the surface of the aquarium. Said my friend: "I am fond of birds and adore plants, but I would rather be without both than to be without my aquarium. Why, I sit for half an hour and more at a time watching them, and it is admired more by my friends than the most beautiful plants I ever had the pleasure of raising." It is related of Peter the Great of Russia that he had constructed in his palace garden a large pond and fountain well stocked with carp. Every morning, at a certain hour, a trumpeter sounded a bugle call, and, in a short time, the carp, which had become accustomed to the music, would come to the surface to receive their daily rations of food. The custom is kept up to this day, and it is even believed that carp from the original first stock placed in the fountain are still alive, some of them being of enormous size, showing their old age, and are perfectly tame.

An aquarium is the only and surest indicator in the world in showing if the air in a room is perfectly pure, and one or more should be kept in every house. My article in the *Sunday News* of December 6, 1885, fully explains this matter, and is, I think, worth your consideration if you regard your health instead of a little comfort of disrobing at night in a warm room. It is certainly a curious coincidence how many persons risk their health for a momentary convenience when the greatest comfort man possesses is health itself.

Hoping that this information, which is surely written with much consideration, will prove sufficiently plain to enable you to keep your aquariums and fish in good order, I will close the subject on the Care of Aquariums and say a few words regarding Health at Home.

I herewith present my readers with the article from the *Sunday News*, to which I have referred in this chapter. What is therein set forth is the result of my own experience and study, and I am quite sure those who adopt my suggestions will be benefited by them.

[From the *Sunday News* of December 6, 1885.]

Editor of the Baltimore News: Seeing in your issue of Sunday, November 29th, a reply to the charge of the New York Veterinary Society that the harmless and necessary house cat is, in some instances, the cause of the spreading of diphtheria and other contagious diseases, simply by passing from one house to another, I desire to say that, in my opinion, while the Society's warning may be good, and children should especially be warned against caressing strange dogs and cats, the suggestion that the legislature should take steps in the matter is ridiculous. Why do not these wise men of the land try to stamp out the direct cause of diphtheria and kindred diseases? They would find thousands of cases resulting from *impure air, improper heaters* (causing gas to escape) where they could scarcely prove one case contracted through or from domestic pets.

Many of my customers will recollect my saying to them: "Your house is wholly unfit for an aquarium, and fish will not thrive there." In one instance, when I remarked: "It is a wonder you do not all have the diphtheria," an old lady replied: "Goodness, gracious! You don't say so? Why, what is the matter with the house? Five children *live* had the diphtheria! There (pointing to a poor delicate girl) is one we have nursed for two months, and you are the first one to give us this warning!" I answered: "Fire your heaters out of doors and have good stoves that will not throw out gases into your rooms."

The New York State Veterinary Society is mistaken, and I differ with them in regard to keeping birds, fish and plants in rooms. It is not the keeping of a few pet birds, an aquarium, or a few plants, that would injure the inmates of such rooms. Nay, quite to the contrary, I find that many of our luxurious human abodes are not in a condition for fish, birds or plants to thrive in for various reasons. Many houses are kept entirely too warm in winter, are not properly ventilated, and not sufficiently lighted. Instead of inviting the rays of the sun to purify the air and destroy certain germs of disease therein, heavy curtains, drapery, and even wooden shutters, are brought into use to keep out the sun, as it may fade the carpet, furniture or some fancy bric-a-brac. If every family would try to keep an aquarium, or a few nice plants, and a song-bird or two in their every day apartments, and see that these little pets would thrive and do well, they would surely

be benefitted themselves, for such things require pure air, plenty of light, and only a limited amount of artificial heat. The register, and whatever other styles of heaters they may have in use, throw out so much gas and foul air that fresh, healthy pot-plants soon wither and die, birds commence to shed and stop singing, and fish in an aquarium in less than ten hours will be found at the surface, for the water absorbs impurities, and has in so short a time become tainted, uncomfortable and unfit for the inmates.

An aquarium is indeed an indicator of the healthy condition of the atmosphere. Have the room to suit the aquarium, and it will surely suit yourself. That the keeping of feathered pets or aquariums is not injurious to health I can give most positive proofs. I have one of the largest bird stores in the country, and keep in the principal season from three hundred to five hundred birds in stock. The building is spacious and four stories in height. I use the three upper floors as a dwelling, and with my wife, five children and servants, ten in all, we are enjoying the best of health, except myself, suffering from chronic nervous dyspepsia, but nevertheless fare well under these circumstances. And, if I may be pardoned for saying it, I have the reputation of keeping the cleanest bird store in the country. An aquarium will thrive in my store, with all the bird and animal pets therein, six weeks and more without change of water. The cause of it is that I invite the sun's rays all over my house. See that store and dwelling are properly ventilated and never overheated. Sleeping apartments should have no heaters whatever. Use good stoves with no dampers in the pipes, and let all gases and foul air go up the chimney, where they will do no harm, and never mind the use of a few extra tons of coal when they may save funeral expenses.

Yours, very truly,

BISHOP, the Bird Man.

Home and Health.

During very severe cold weather I have a stove in my children's bedroom so arranged with paper, wood and coal that, by simply holding a lighted match to the paper underneath will start the fire. The fire is lit a half hour before the children are called in the morning, thus allowing them to dress in a warm room. I have experimented having a fire made in their room before sending them to bed at night; but, on going to see them a half hour later, have found them uncovered and much endangered to taking cold, whereas if they had gone to bed in a cool room, and tucked themselves well under cover, they would have slept comfortably and remained covered all night. I have heard ladies and mothers say: "It is a pity to send the children to bed in a cold room." But according to my idea children who are allowed to sleep in a room heated all night to probably sixty-five or seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit, are to be pitied, as it is apt to impair their future health and prevent them from becoming robust men and women.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

While I have begun writing on health, I will try to give a few useful hints to my fellow man on our national disease, Nervous Dyspepsia. As I never studied medicine, know very little about anatomy, and had only a common German country school education, my English being self education learned without a tutor, therefore by the theoretically educated my advice may be criticised. But from a practical point of view I think it will be appreciated, and sufferers from Nervous Dyspepsia will be benefitted if they will follow what I suggest. It is impossible to give certain advice as to how dyspepsia may be cured or relieved. The disease shows itself in many forms, and in consequence the cure or relief cannot be uniform. Every individual dyspeptic is affected in a different way, and of course requires a different diet and treatment. I have often read or heard it said, "What may be the cause of Americans suffering so much from this dreadfully increasing disease, since English, German and French people hardly know what it is?" I will try to explain this to the best of my knowledge, and hope no offence will be taken for ridiculing and slightly joking on the subject.

Dyspepsia is a very serious disease, and unless one so affected becomes a philosopher, takes the world as it is, and not as he thinks it should be, and makes the best of it—while so seriously affected—he will surely go under.

While indigestion is a mere temporary trouble, generally brought on by overloading the stomach—a Thanksgiving or Christmas disease as it were—Nervous Dyspepsia is generally chronic, and those so afflicted can hardly hope for a permanent cure. But if he has the necessary iron will, self-control in regard to dieting, exercising, and above all, well studies what is important for him, to get each day a little amusement, and break off the monotony of every-day business life and worry, he may do fairly well under the circumstances, and get some enjoyment out of his existence, besides doing good for his family and the world at large.

CAUSES OF NERVOUS DYSPESIA—Why is it that we Americans should be thusly affected more than any other nation? It is because we, as a rule, are of a nervous and excitable temperament, though not much given to the study of high art and science. As a business people Americans are not

excelled by any other nation, and it is this class of men particularly who are most affected with dyspepsia—those who are energetic to the extreme, with a continuous push in business matters, their minds constantly strained to their utmost capacity, and otherwise of full habits. American business men, though probably less given to drinking, are as a rule great smokers, and being free with the use of money, smoke the best cigars, which are also the strongest. Many of them, too, adopt the habit of chewing tobacco. Now chewing tobacco, to a German business man, would be a disgrace; only peasantry and laboring men indulge in this habit. Both habits are ruinous to the nervous system, while the use of beer, wine and alcoholic stimulants in moderation, is beneficial. Every cigar smoked and all tobacco used in any form is an injury to the nervous system and digestive organs generally. Smoking is a great temporary stimulant to the brain, and while it may give assistance to thinking, will also be instrumental in wearing the brain out in an alarmingly short period. Often when I see young men smoking one cigar after another, many even at the theatre between the acts smoking the injurious cigarettes, I think, "Well, you will not smoke so much when you are fifteen or twenty years older." There is, perhaps, no use in advising young men not to do so. But, young man, look about you, and see if you can find many men of forty years of age and over doing likewise. You will discover that such men are few and far between. They have been there, and common sense by this time has taught them that smoking is not the proper thing to promote health and give strength to the brain and nervous system. So to give the whole matter in a nutshell, I will say that over exertion of the mind in business matters, excessive use of tobacco, high living—in short, trying to get, so to say, the lives of four ordinary men out of one, we find ourselves completely stranded at middle age. Then we look for a towboat to pull us off. This is the doctor. We expect him to help us when it is too late.

In regard to eating I will simply say this: Americans live too high. We have plenty of everything and make use of it to the fullest extent. In addition to eating meat three times a day, and probably an extra late lunch, we consume, I believe, more pastry, hot bread and sweet meats than any other nationality. While in New York a few months ago I saw a novel sight. Hot biscuits were being prepared in a Chatham street coffee house in full view of everybody. Quite a crowd of people had collected around the

place and looking through the plate glass windows. Three men were busy baking, and displayed was a sign, "Coffee and Hot Biscuits—10 cents." I looked on for a moment, and an old gentleman stepping up behind me asked "What is going on here?" before he had seen the men at work. I replied, "They are making dyspeptics." Said he, "Right you are, young man."

Although of German birth, I say "We Americans," for I landed on these shores when scarcely sixteen years old, and five months after went on American vessels, where I served in the capacity of cabin boy, and later as carver and steward, and took the greatest pains in mastering the English language and adopting the ways of the American people in general. This I have brought to such perfection that on election day I vote twice unless it can be plainly seen that my man will have an overwhelming majority. Of this voting as often as you can I sing in my song, in another part of this book, entitled "Rock, Cradle, Rock" (see index), the third verse of which is as follows:

"When twenty-one then you are a man,
Vote soon and often as you can
For the party which pays the best—
Be easy, let your conscience rest."

But returning to the subject. In my opinion, while nervousness is inherited—a mere nervous temperament—Nervous Dyspepsia is superinduced by our mode of living, and the way we do business and manage things generally. I will here give my own experience, and from this the reader may judge and adopt whatever may suit or benefit him—not exactly imitating what I have done, but to study well and practice what may apply to his special nature.

Of Nervous Dyspepsia I have had (using a common phrase in speaking) a full dose, and never expect to get rid of it. But I have fairly made up my mind to try to keep looking well, feeling as well as possible by dieting, exercising, getting a little enjoyment each day to break the monotony and worry of every-day business life, to make good use of my mental and physical strength by very judiciously writing—that is, writing while in a fit state of mind, working while not overtired, sleeping when fatigued, and

not be disturbed when rest is needed, even if business suffers by so doing. Much below the average already, at the age of thirty-four I found myself stranded, nervously prostrated to the extreme, physically and mentally outdone. Of course I did just as every one else who is stricken down with nervous prostration does. My family physician, the man to whom I had entrusted the lives of my wife and children, was good enough for me. He being up to the times, told me that before long I would have been trying half the doctors in Baltimore. I, as every other dyspeptic, wanted the doctor to give me something to aid digestion and strengthen my brain, for mentally I was very weak, could not attend to my correspondence, and was unfit for business generally. After I had tried my family physician for a short while, some one told me to try another doctor, who had done wonders in making old people young again. This trying a second doctor saves the family physician's credit, for the patient soon finds out he fares no better. Just so with my case. Soon a third, fourth and more doctors are consulted, much to the disgust of the patient. Now comes a radical change. Like a politician, he bolts from an Allopath to a Homeopath, or *vice versa*, but all with the same result. The patient finds himself but little if any better, and gradually discovers that not the doctor alone can cure or relieve him. Self-control in dieting, exercise and giving proper time to recreation and rest will be needed for him to regain strength. When the patient once begins to understand this he has half won the battle. He must come to the conclusion that self-control, with a little of the doctor's advice, is the only thing that will make him and his future life partially of what it was. He must learn to abstain, to a certain extent, from everything he has over-indulged in—in the first place, in eating; second, smoking and drinking (giving up smoking altogether is best); third, in brain work and excessive physical exercise; and fourth, in pleasure taken at late hours, after midnight at the club, etc. This is speaking from experience, I must acknowledge. He must come to the conclusion that he is not and never again will be what he was, and that everything he does must be done judiciously and with much consideration.

I commenced to suffer when I was thirty-four, am now forty, and have had six years of affliction with Nervous Dyspepsia. To write out my full experience would take me many weeks and make a large sized book. So I will have to be brief—make the story short, but to the point. Not to say

anything as to the number of doctors I had during the first six months, my diet remained about the same—Appolinaris, Baltimore Strontia and other aerated and carbonated mineral waters, with oatmeal, crackers and cooked prunes. I have not used hydrant water for six years. To me it is as indigestible as pork would be. I have, by the way, ever since my trouble began, given up entirely the use of coffee, tea and tobacco, as they are all injurious to the nervous system. In regard to the use of alcoholic drinks, beer or wine, everyone should be his own adviser. I do not approve of teetotalism. Be temperate in all you eat, drink and do.

Control your habits with your will,
Be proud of self-control;
Thus as a man you fill the bill,
Both in body and soul.

My stomach gradually gained a little strength. Whenever I tried a new doctor I would state my case, listen well to his suggestions in regard to diet, and take the medicine he prescribed—first according to directions, closely watching the effects of it, and would often change it from before to after meals, or lessen the dose, or cease taking it altogether when I found it was not the proper thing. Watch well what effect the medicine will have on the nervous system, and do not take it because your doctor prescribed it or because you paid for it. The many bottles of medicines which I have so rejected are now standing in my cellar, and would, with a few dozens of bunches of herbs and an old tin sign, suffice to set up a first class Indian Herb Doctor Shop. By the way, I have tried the Indian Herb Doctor and found him to be a first class fraud.

Having passed through the full regulation rules of trying to cure Nervous Dyspepsia, sympathy, of course, was not omitted. A well known dentist told me how his aunt had received much benefit from an old maid, by way of sympathy. I thought what is good for the aunts can do no harm to the uncles, and I went. Now, please do not laugh and think me silly, for a nervous dyspeptic, like a drowning man, will grasp at a straw.

The old maid proved to be what I had expected. For her looks alone she would have been hanged in Salem, Massachusetts, during the years 1692-1695. I almost think she was a fugitive from those by-gone days.

After I had stated my case to her, she bade me sit down in one corner of the room, while she at the same time sat down on an old chair in the middle of the room. She gave me one parting look as though she wished to say "Fare-thee-well," then her eyes closed and she remained for a little while quite motionless, but gradually her fingers and arms began to twist. This was followed by the most curious movements I ever beheld in my life. It would be impossible to imitate them and they cannot be described. If the reader has good imaginary powers, some idea of the scene may probably be formed, when I say the old dame's contortions were, so to say, a cross between a fit and a nightmare. Finally, she stared at me with a death like expression. I had forgotten all my troubles and pitied her for having suffered so much for my sake. Being of a somewhat liberal and generous nature, I handed her a "Ten Dollar William." This I did for two reasons: Firstly, to pay the old dame for *her* apparent suffering, and, secondly, because I thought for much pay I would receive much cure. When she felt the bill in her hand, she gave it a side look, saw probably the 0 behind the 1, and at once proceeded to put it where the "Spirits" would not look for it. She had entirely come too, and seemed to comprehend that she was still among the living. She came up to me and placed something sewed in a piece of leather around my neck and told me to wear it nine times nine days, and mentioned the names of spirits of dead persons whom she had seen. The persons she named I had never seen or heard tell of, and I told her so. She replied, "Nevertheless, they wish you well." Now this popularity in other lands outside of the United States, I must attribute to my extensive advertising, and, I think, speaks well for the wide circulation of our Baltimore papers. After a few weeks, when I had regained my senses, I took the arrangement from my neck, opened it, and found it contained part of a Japanese paper napkin, such as are used in the seaside hotels for excursionists, with Japanese figures on it. Every dyspeptic reader of this statement is requested to send me one dollar in a letter. This will be the means of getting my ten dollars back, and save each reader nine dollars if he will take my advice and not try the "Sympathy" racket.

Every year, in November, I go to Philadelphia. On one occasion, while "doing" the Quaker City, I stumbled across an Electrician, and rather than allow myself to be talked to death, bought an electric battery, with all the latest improvements and appliances, including full directions for

using it. I tried electric sponge baths, but after a few trials gave them up. They proved not the proper thing for my nature; so outside of amusing my children and friends during the soon following holidays, my battery proved a failure. "Necessity is the mother of invention." So it was with me, I wanted to get my money's worth out of the machine and during the masquerade season I was induced to buy a ticket for a masked ball. While studying for an original mask one evening I struck an idea which made me laugh loud all by myself. My battery must be brought into service at the ball. I had constructed a contrivance to be carried on my back with shoulder straps, brushes on the outside and the battery concealed in the box, and took the character of a "Bohemian Woman Brush Pedler," and managed to get an original suit. I set my battery medium strong—connections were not to be detected. At ten o'clock precisely I started on my tour around the ball room, and electrified everybody I came across, both ladies and gentlemen. For two hours I forgot I had dyspepsia, family or business. It seemed to me all the world and people in it were here for me to have some fun with. In short I had a pic-nic. After the ball I set my battery aside. I had my money's worth out of it. In a business term of speaking, it paid for itself.

Not being satisfied with Baltimore doctors I went to see some in New York, and spent much money and six months time in Europe. There I tried some few doctors and after that the Cold Water Cure in Sophien Bad—Reinbeck—by Hamburg, Germany, and the Hot Sprudel, Brunnen, (Hot Springs) of Karlsbad, Bohemia. I was much benefited by these latter waters.

My Trip Abroad

Was during the spring and summer of 1882, and my experience is that for Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney troubles there is no place like Karlsbad, Bohemia. Karlsbad has sixteen springs, from luke-warm to the great Sprudel, Brunnen, which is almost a boiling heat, and springs from the earth with a tremendous force from five to ten feet high (everlasting). The Sprudelbrunnen was discovered by "Charles the Great" while on a hunting expedition. Reader, if you are suffering with any of the above diseases, go, by all means, to Karlsbad. Don't say, "I cannot afford to go," for experience has taught me, in Karlsbad you will get health again, if you will ever

get it at all. In Karlsbad you see people from all parts of the world, Russians, Greeks, Turks, Arabs, French, Italians, English, Germans, &c. I had the pleasure of enjoying a Fourth of July dinner with one hundred and fifty American citizens, at Karlsbad, over four thousand miles away from home.

Being the only Baltimore representative at the occasion I made a speech, which was, about two weeks after, duly published in the *Evening News*, as follows:

The Daily News, Baltimore, Wednesday, July 19, 1882, says:

Bishop, the Bird Man, of this city, went abroad for the benefit of his health some months ago, and was present at a Fourth of July banquet given at Karlsbad, Bohemia, by the American residents who are there enjoying the benefits of "Sprudel" at the Hot Springs. The invitation to Mr. Bishop was signed by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Hon. William Walter Phelps, Hon. William H. Hunt, John Jacob Astor, Byam K. Stevens, Charles Eckhard, V. Henry Rothschild, James E. Polk, J. B. Taylor Hatfield, and Nath. Myers.

Speeches were made by many of the guests at the banquet, and Mr. Bishop, who represented Baltimore upon the occasion, delivered the following "speech" in verse:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

As I am called upon to make a speech
I'll do the best I can,
But I am afraid it is not within my reach
For I was a Cherman man.

It's now some twenty years or so
Since I left my Fatherland,
I thought to America I would go
To give it my heart and hand.

I landed there in sixty-two,
The bitter war had well begun;
Our men were dressed in grey and blue,
It was, in some cases, father 'gainst son

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While I was there, what did I see?
 To tell it all there would be no end.
 The war made an end to slavery,
 And the North and South now go hand in hand.

I went to the Boston Peace Jubilee
 And heard Gilmore's celebrated band;
 The city was full of music and glee,
 Of joy and pleasure there was no end.

I visited the city of Washington
 With its people so well content,
 And there from the great Capitol's dome
 Saw Washington's monument.

In Philadelphia I took a peep at the great World's Fair,
 And I must say it was surely grand;
 It was colossal. I saw there
 Industry, men and art from every land.

In Baltimore I took part in the Sesqui Centennial,
 The procession was long, in miles fully ten.
 Our B. & O. Railroad, I take pleasure to tell,
 Took the lead with over five thousand men.

I visited many large cities, North, South, East and West.
 To speak of their greatness is not my intention;
 But if I should say which of all I like best,
 Baltimore, my home, I would mention.

I have seen the pillars of the Brooklyn bridge,
 And Henry Ward Beecher the great.
 How many men the Brooklyn bridge funds have made rich
 Is more than I'm able to state.

Among other things I saw last fall
 In Central Park, New York,
 Cleopatra's Needle—great and tall,
 And policemen from Cork.

P. T. Barnum, our showman so great,
 Brought from England the elephant Jumbo.
 The London people were in a terrible state,
 And danced and swore—by jingo.

With money we may have great fun,
 So I propose it that we try,
 If the celebrated Karlsbad Sprudelbrun
 We from Kaiser Franz Joseph can buy.

We could lay a pipe four thousand miles or so long,
 And have the Sprudel on Jersey's sand,
 And our people would come more than million strong
 To see the greatest novelty in the land.

Allow me to close; my verses I have told—
 I could not say more if I would try,
 Drink your Sprudel before it gets cold,
 And hurrah for the Fourth of July!

P. S. A trip to Karlsbad can be made in three months and for \$500. To persons wishing to go, I am ever ready to give full particulars in regard as to when to go, how to go, and, what is worth a great deal, how to get most benefit in regards to health and most sight seeing for the least money.

Yours truly,

BISHOP, the Bird Man.

I returned to Baltimore in August 1882, having been absent six months from my home and business. Now to work again. I had gained a little strength and I wanted to make good use of it. I kept up my strict diet to gain strength, and went to bed early with a view to get much rest. But I soon found this latter not the proper thing. Going to bed at or before ten o'clock, I would find myself awake by one o'clock in the morning and soon my mind would be active, using up more vitality while lying awake than I could possibly gain the next day with what little nourishment I could take and digest with a weak stomach. I soon commenced a new practice. At the hour I awoke I got out of bed, dressed myself and walked out for an hour or so even in the coldest weather during January and February of the

winter of 1883. After much experimenting I have now, I believe, adapted to my special nature, or rather my special case, a proper diet, proper hours for sleep, proper hours for writing and physical exercise and I also look each day for a little recreation and have proper hours for retiring. No dyspeptic has a right to sit down to a table of four or six courses at dinner, as he owes self-preservation to himself, his family and the world at large.

My present mode of living and by which I have gained much strength is as follows: I rise at 6.30 A. M. regularly, Sunday or week-days. At 7.30 I partake of Baker's Cocoa, not rich, made with Swiss condensed milk, (cows milk creates biliousness, is not the proper thing for dyspeptics and does not agree even with many people who have otherwise a good digestion.) I eat a few slices of well-baked stale bread—at least three days old.—with a little good butter and nothing else, no eggs, no meat. This is what I call my breakfast. I write from 8 to 10 o'clock, and then go out in my business wagon, in all kinds of weather, delivering goods at private houses, to my wholesale agents, to freight depots and steamboat wharves and handle a hundred pounds and more in weight. This is my morning's physical exercise, and I would not give it up for thousands of dollars. Many who see me may wonder, "Why don't this 'Bird Man' hire a driver?" There was a time I envied drivers because they were able to handle boxes; but now that through my own good management I have gained strength to do so myself, I glory in doing it. At 12.30 o'clock I take my dinner. I have by this time a good appetite—for I never eat anything between meals, do not even drink mineral water unless very thirsty, and through the day no stimulant except at dinner. Being of full habit, restless by nature and having an extraordinarily active brain, I must try to get a goodly quantity of nourishment with a weak stomach. My dinners, of course are plain but very substantial. The meats I eat are lamb, mutton, and beef—no poultry, or game except rabbit in season, fish, probably once a week, and no other kind than yellow perch or pike fried over a quick fire in very little butter. A fish dinner for me consists of fish, probably one roasted potato, a little tomato sauce or a few slices of raw tomatoes, stale bread and a pint of claret, no dessert, no fruit. Of all things, I do not drink water for at least five hours after eating a fish dinner. My bed-dinners are as follows: I seldom eat roast beef. Of one and a half pounds.

of Porter House steak, I have the fat cut away, probably two or three ounces, scraped raw, and the balance broiled over a quick fire, half done.

On stale bread I eat some of the raw beef and from the broiled steak, the tenderloin, and choicest parts, changing between the raw beef and the broiled steak. This gives it a variety. With the beef I eat stale bread with very little butter. I hardly ever eat vegetables except cauliflower or asparagus in season. I seldom eat potatoes as they are hard to digest. With this as with every other dinner I drink a pint bottle of claret, and have grapes in season, about eight or ten ounces. Grapes and strawberries are the only fruits I eat raw. When they are not in season I eat stewed French prunes—no preserves, no puddings or other dessert. With mutton dinners I change off between good broiled chops or roasted. The latter I prefer cold with stale bread, a little stewed tomatoes, cauliflower, asparagus, or spinach when in season, a pint of claret, grapes, strawberries, or stewed prunes. Rabbits I prefer stewed in a stone pot with a very little wine vinegar, and with them eat the same as with other meats, viz.: stale bread, stewed prunes or grapes, and drink a pint of claret wine.

After dinner I go to bed for one hour and a half, undress the same as I would do at night. The wine makes me sleep well, assimilates with the food and aids digestion. I have now used a pint of claret at dinner for eighteen months—never missed it and never fared better since I was stricken prostrate six years ago. I take great care, however, to get a good, light, smooth wine. Heavy wines are not the thing for dyspeptics. When I wish to buy wine I get about six pints of different kinds, and try them, one after another, with my dinners. I often find the cheapest agrees best with me, and the kind which agrees best I buy, no matter what the price may be. Ever since I commenced the above mode of dieting and using wine, I have been able to do without medicine, except occasionally a few liver pills. At three o'clock I am again up for action—something must be done in the way of out-door exercise. I go out with my wagon once more, do the work of a driver, no matter how warm or cold, or rain or shine. I come home between six and seven o'clock. In cold weather I never go near the stove to warm up, for this is bad for the head, and at seven o'clock I eat my supper, stale bread, with little butter, and cocoa. As to my evenings, about three times a week I go to the theatre, and the other evenings I spend in company with friends, play sometimes a

game of billiards or pool—never cards, as it is too straining on the mind, and sitting still too long is not good. At the theatre I always get an end seat, so that I can go out and walk between the acts—not to see a friend, or get a bite of lunch, or a clove or coffee bean. In the evenings I drink say two or three small glasses of Sherry or Madeira wine, seldom drink beer, and never more than two glasses. When with friends, or at a party, I go my own style, no matter what others may do. I go to bed about twelve o'clock, and generally sleep well until six o'clock.

Little Matters Well Worth Your Attention and Consideration.

When you meet friends in the evening do not talk of business—the evenings should be spent in trying to forget that you have a business. Never talk politics, or let yourself be drawn into disputes. They excite your mind—talk of something pleasant. When in company and some one starts to tell a funny story, and you have heard it twenty times or more, do not ring the chestnut bell. This may spoil friendship. But be an attentive listener, and when your friend comes to the point where the laugh comes in, join in as best you can. This will do you no harm and make your friend feel good. Do not tell many stories yourself. It may be straining to your mind to bring them to memory—most dyspeptics have bad memories. Avoid the chronic grumbler as you would the tail end of a kicking mule. In going home from the theatre, if the distance is not too great and the weather permits—that is if no rain or snow is falling—never mind the cold—walk. This will aid much in giving you a good sleep; it will balance the whole system and settle your mind. I love to see Tragedy, but do not go to see it unless I feel quite well, and not in any way nervous. Comedies and other light plays are best for dyspeptics and people who are in a melancholy frame of mind. In regard to bathing my experience is: Swimming, surf-bathing, or bathing in the family tub, is not the thing. They are debilitating. Sponge baths are good, followed by a brisk rubbing with coarse towels. But it must be done quickly, the whole operation not to take more than ten or twelve minutes, and evening is the proper time. This may be followed up with a gentle walk. Keep in your bed-room a bottle of common whiskey—not to drink—but to rub yourself with. The last thing you do before retiring rub your stomach and the small of your back.

well after wetting with the whiskey—place the right hand over the pit of the stomach, the left over the right, and then press hard and rub downwards to the right and up to the left, till the skin is quite dry again and your hands and stomach quite warm. This should also be done before you dress in the morning, and at any time during the night when you may be awake and feel a heavy pressure at the stomach. This may be even of benefit to do during the day, but never right after eating. You will soon learn to experience much relief from this practice, and say, as a friend of mine did to whom I suggested this: “Why,” said he, “it gives me more relief than anything I ever did—aids me in getting sleep, and when my stomach is cold and not acting, it soon brings forth action and relieves my head.” “I am poor,” said he, “but hundreds of dollars could not induce me to do without this rubbing with whiskey.” So you see even bad whiskey is good for something.

In regard to reading, I would suggest, do not try to keep posted on all domestic and foreign politics. Read the pleasantries and humorous sketches in home and other weekly papers. Whenever you strike something that irritates you turn it over—do not criticise on it. To better and improve the world, morally, politically or otherwise, should be left to men of robust health.

If, on retiring, your feet feel dry and cold, rub well with friction gloves, or, in extreme cases, I would suggest a mustard bath—the water as hot as you can bear it.

In this article on “Nervous Dyspepsia,” though brief, I have pretty well exhausted the subject, and do not wish to be personally consulted upon it in the future. This is intended once for all. The less you speak and think of your troubles, the better it is for you.

Reader, I have now given you—though much condensed—my experience during six years of intense suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness. The information is valuable, provided you will make good use of it and extract from it what may suit your special nature. Abstaining from any eating or drinking whatever that you find not agreeing with you is your first duty. Next, give yourself all the rest needed; never work when fatigued, no matter what the time of day, and when you feel melancholy, shake it off. Do as Josh Billings says: “Go and have some fun, even if you have to walk ten miles to get it.”

Yours in sympathy,

HENRY BISHOP.

P. S.—As the following information may be of much value to some of my readers, I must not omit it. This is the third day of December, 1886. I have written the principal part of this little volume since the twenty-fifth of October. Besides writing it, have had it to go through the press, did the proof reading, solicited the advertisements it contains, and attended to my regular routine of business. This is surely much work to accomplish for one who suffers from Nervous Dyspepsia. Part of the time, while doing this amount of overwork, I found it impossible to go to sleep. The pressure on my brain was too much, and had to be relieved in order to get the much-needed rest. I experimented, and the results were perfect. I left off drinking my usual allowance of Sherry or Madeira wine; took every evening, at my usual hour of retiring, about half-past eleven o'clock, six to eight dry oatmeal, graham or arrowroot crackers; ate them very slow, while reading a few humorous sketches from *Texas Siftings* and other weekly papers. This eating of crackers relieved the pressure on my brain, as the blood was drawn to the stomach to supply the juices needed for digestion. While eating the crackers I drank two ponies of good whiskey (a pony glass measures two tablespoonfuls). I would top off with a glass of Baltimore Strontia Water, go to bed, and sleep well for six hours without awaking once.

Kind Reader, now that you have read this little book, be lenient in your criticism, and do not take offense because we may differ in opinion. All men are not alike, and whatever I have advised in my articles on "Health at Home" and "Nervous Dyspepsia," is meant for the best, and if they do not suit you, may be of benefit to others. It is a pity, but nevertheless a fact, that our present society and etiquette, in many instances, require a man to be, or to make a hypocrite of himself, in order to be respected. I have been frank in all that I have said. I hope you will at least approve of this fact, and remember that we all have our faults, and that he who acknowledges them is still superior to the individual who hides them, and thus tries to mislead his fellow man and his God.

THE AUTHOR.

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