

**THE AMERICAN BIRD FANCIER; OR,
HOW TO BREED, REAR, AND CARE FOR
SONG AND DOMESTIC BIRDS; WITH
THEIR DISEASES AND REMEDIES. NEW
EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED**

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D. J. BROWNE & FULLER WALKET

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BY

D. G. BROWNE,

AUTHOR OF "THE SILVA AMERICANA," "AMERICAN POULTRY YARD," ETC.

NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY

FULLER WALKER, M. D.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.



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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns over time, which is crucial for making informed decisions.

The third part of the report details the results of the study. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales volume over the past year, particularly in the online market. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and a user-friendly website interface.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in digital marketing and explore new product lines to further expand its market reach. Regular monitoring of key performance indicators is also advised to ensure ongoing success.



INTRODUCTION

BIRDS have been regarded, from our childhood days, as the most delightful objects of animated nature; no music falls so tenderly upon the ear, or reaches the heart sooner, than that of the lovely feathered choristers. Every person can find something to admire in birds, from the great eagle which circles above the Rocky or White Mountains, defying the brilliancy of the sun, to the little brown thrush which pipes its feeble notes in the hedge. The great variety

of their forms, the beauty and brilliancy of their plumage, their graceful motions, their peculiar habits and manners, and, above all, their delicious songs, possess charms which attract the attention of the most indifferent, and win the hearts of all who love beauty, grace, and sweetness. Every one has, at some time or other, felt the joy Wordsworth must have felt when he wrote :

"The birds around me hopped and played,
Their thoughts I can not measure ;
But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure."

Watching the birds flying over the green earth, circling in the warm sunshine, building their nests in lofty trees, darting in and out of flower-laden shrubs, and having no thought for the morrow, it may seem to men who are the victims of passions and conflicting emotions, that these little creatures must live in brighter and more peaceful regions than any known to the human family. It is restful and healthful for all men, in city or country,

"To go abroad rejoicing in the joy
Of beautiful and well-created things,
To thrill with the rich melody of birds,
Living in their life of music ;
To see, and hear, and breathe the evidence
Of God's deep wisdom in the natural world."

Birds, *aves* in Latin, *oiseau* in French, and *Vogel* in German, are all bipeds, and are covered with feathers, a covering which nature has given to no animals of other classes. Nearly all birds have the power of flight, which is enjoyed by few other vertebrate animals. The most conspicuous external characteristics of birds is their plumage, which invests their bodies and wings, serves as clothing, assists in motion through the air, and protects from extremes of heat and cold. The internal temperature of birds is from one hundred and five to one hundred and twelve degrees, Fahrenheit, which is much higher than that of man and beasts. All the best singing birds belong to the sub-class *Insectores*, which is a union of five orders, comprising a large number of families, in which are such

individuals as the pigeon, humming-bird, whip-poor-will, cuckoos, parrots, thrushes, crows, etc. A great variety of birds is embraced in the order of Insectivores. For a large majority of them, their food consists of insects, and their larvae or eggs; and while in all the feet are well adapted for perching, the bill and wings will be found to vary according to the habits of the bird. Swallows, fly-catchers, tyrants, etc., pursue their food upon the wing; they possess, therefore, great powers of flight. The mouth is wide, the bill broad at the base, and sometimes armed at the extremity with a slight hook. Warblers, thrushes, wrens, and many others, seek their food among the branches and leaves of the trees, feeding mostly upon worms, the chrysalis, or the eggs. They are possessed of extraordinary agility in hopping about from twig to twig in search of food. Some birds of the order Insectivores live on seeds and nuts; such are furnished with a strong, short beak, quite thick at the base, and two mandibles sometimes working together like a pair of scissors. To this class belong the finches, sparrows, cross-bills, and many more.

The earliest traces of the existence of birds on the globe have been supposed to be the so-called birds' tracks in the triassic sand-stones of the Connecticut Valley, many fine specimens of which may be seen in the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York. But it is now thought most of these tracks were made by reptiles and amphibious creatures. A nearly complete bird has been recently discovered in the lithographic slates of Solenhofen. It is supposed to form a kind of connecting link between birds and reptiles. Fossil birds have been found in the green sand of New Jersey, the cretaceous beds of Kansas, and the tertiary deposits of Wyoming and Idaho. A bird with teeth has been found in the cretaceous beds of Fort Harker, Kansas. The great bird of Madagascar, *Epiornis maximus*, was twelve feet in height, and the contents of one of its eggs equal to one hundred and forty-eight hens' eggs. One of the great extinct birds of New Zealand had legs and feet nearly as massive as those of the elephant. Visitors to New York, who are curious in such matters, may see the skeletons of some of these gigantic birds at the Museum of Natural History.