



Small Animals

Getting Ready for Boston

By R. W. FERRIER

AS announced last month, there will be classes for Fancy Mice and rats at the Boston Cat Club Annual show, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., January 14 and 15.

The judge will be Miss Amy Blanchard, member of the Committee of the American Mouse Fanciers' Club, a keen and experienced breeder of Fancy Mice for many years, and fully conversant with the standards of the A.M.F.C., by which awards will be made.

The steward will be the Rev. R. W. Ferrier, and, as some Mouse fanciers may be unused to exhibiting, it may be well to explain that the judge does not exhibit, and that the steward is to help the judge by bringing mice to the judge's table, but otherwise takes no part in the actual judging. The ball will be open all day and evening on Wednesday the 13th for the reception of stock, and all exhibits received up to 10 a.m. on the 14th will be judged. For classification, see last months ALL-PETS, and advertisement in this issue.

Here is one of the greatest opportunities Mouse and Rat fanciers have ever had, so get busy now, and make a point of sending something to the show, even if it isn't all it might be.

Ten days or a week before sending off, feed your show stock a little canary, linseed, or millet every day, to put a gloss on. Bucks will have a fair chance, as the Club has a separated standard for them. Keep them with the does for good condition.

Handle your stock before sending, as mice or rats that are hard to handle, or that bite, are not regarded favorably by judges. If you send one like this, stick a one cent stamp on the cage, so as to give warning. Get your cages ready, either by buying or making them yourself. Once obtained they should last a lifetime. See last months ALL-PETS about these. Anyway, make some kind of cage in which

the mouse or rat can be seen by the public, and is easy to open to get the exhibit out. Send to the show secretary for a schedule, make your entries, and send back. You will be given tags on which you will write the number of class and pen, as no names appear on cages, and all the judge knows is the class and pen number.

Shipping.—Put a good layer of dry sawdust in the bottom of the show cage and in one corner a handful of dry hay. Allow one day for each five hundred miles, and allow an extra day for delays. If you are a thousand miles from Boston, and ship by express the first thing on the Monday morning, your exhibits should be there on Wednesday morning, and in case of delay, you have till 10 a.m. the next morning. Put in the cage enough oats, seeds, or pellets, to last the mouse or rat until it reaches the show room, remembering that only one exhibit is to be put in each cage. Mice and rats do not need moist food for this journey, as they can stand it, and moisture will be properly looked after when they reach Boston, and will be shipped carefully home.

Now, Mouse and Rat Fanciers: Don't neglect this opportunity for exhibiting. Several cups, money, food, etc. are offered as special prizes, and ribbons to five places. The Mouse and Rat Fancy is definitely on its way, as you will read in the report of the American Mouse Fanciers' Club, in this issue. So pick out your best mice and rats, get them in shape for Boston, and above all, see that they are sent off in good time. If you live at a good distance from Boston, and your express agent tells you you need to ship before the Monday, send your mice earlier to the Show Secretary, Mrs. Virginia Cobb, 374 Kendrick St., Newton, Mass. This lady has most kindly consented to receive them, and bring them to the show room, in time for judging; but before overwhelming her with mice, make sure you do need

to send off earlier than the Monday. So here's to the Boston Mouse Classes, and hats off to the Boston Cat Club, which has made these possible.

American Mouse Fanciers' Club

By R. W. FERRIER
Stockport, N. Y., Sec.

ON behalf of the Committee of the above Club, I am glad to announce that the secretary of the National Mouse Club has written me to say that the printed standards for Mice and Rats are on their way. We are being supplied with these, through the courtesy and co-operation of the N.M.C., and the printers, Messrs, Watmoughs, Idle, Bradford, publishers of Fur & Feather. These will be bound in our own cover, with the rules of the A.M.F.C. and we hope to advertise for membership in the next issue of ALL-PETS.

The standards for Mice include some new varieties, and number about forty, while there are standards for over twenty varieties of rats. Every mouse and rat breeder should join the Club, as some have already done, and subscription will date from the time of issue of the handbook. The annual subscription is \$1.00 for adults, or 50c for those under 18 years. By joining now, you will receive copy of handbook the moment this is ready. This will enable you to see exactly

MOUSE and RAT SHOW

Held in Conjunction with Boston
Cat Club Annual Show

Sponsored by American Mouse
Fanciers' Club

Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.
January 14 and 15

JUDGE—Miss A. Blanchard, A.M.F.C.
STEWARD—Rev. R. W. Ferrier, A.M.F.C.

Entry: 20c per exhibit
Cups, and other prizes.

Schedules and Entry Forms from:
Show Secretary—MRS. VIRGINIA COBB
374 Kendrick St., Newton, Mass.
Under Rules and Standards of A.M.F.C.
(For classification, see Dec. All-Pets)

what to breed for, and make you feel you have something to breed for. Commercial as well as private breeders should join, as they do in England, where people who breed mice for laboratories keep a separate stud for exhibition.

I notice in the new N.M.C. handbook the Club has 457 members, of whom 98 are juniors under 18, and these latter have done their share of winning. I was also interested to notice that Mr. Haselden, whose article on Dutch mice appeared recently in ALL-PETS, won the "Happy Days" cup, for best cream or blue in show, and a Club Spoon or best in show under eight weights. We have three times the population of Great Britain, and we are all out to beat their members.

I have received so many letters from Mouse and Rat fanciers that I know there is any amount of interest in the Fancy. It rests entirely with ourselves whether we make it a tremendous one. Here is the recipe for success: Join the American Mouse Fanciers Club, and get your copy of the standards and rules; 2. Start with good stock, and improve it by careful breeding and selection; 3. Exhibit at every show that comes along, and attend those within reach. 4. Get in touch with other Mouse and Rat fanciers, and make new ones. Remember the chief of these is exhibiting. Do this yourself, and don't wait until you think you have bred a sure winner, for you may wait a long time,

and meanwhile others will be bearing the burden. Finally, make the Boston show a success, and send me par-

ticulars of any special prizes you are willing to give, in order to add to its success.

Cavy Business Basis

By IRVIN W. DIETRICH

TO the writer's way of analysis there is not only one basis for success but ten. In order of importance they are: (1) Money making basis; (2) Market Demand Basis; (3) Quality Type Basis; (4) Planned Program Basis; (5) No Hit-Or-Miss Basis; (6) Completely Organized Basis; (7) Fixed Price Basis; (8) Money Circulation Basis; (9) Own Laboratory Basis; (10) Well Advertised Basis.

(1)—Any business that makes no money for the operator will be forced to close up. Cost of production and a profit is paramount to continue. Mathematically a business must be calculated to work out right on the profit side of the ledger. The mathematics on a small or a large scale must show in proportion of operations—so many dollars ahead of the game.

(2)—Market demands should be checked correctly. There is no use raising stock of which an excess or surplus already clutters the market. Periods of marketing and methods of marketing should be regulated. September, October, November should be earmarked as months for low prices and the no sale months for many breeders. Thirty-five years of observation has taught the writer and scores of breeders of the need for better regulatory measures.

(3)—Quality type stock can only be produced by careful selection, elimination and proper matings. Shows are the best way for breeders to compare their best efforts. Mutual respect between breeders goes far for helping each other. One may have several exceptionally good females and the other several exceptional boars. Through a gentlemanly exchange these same two breeders get started on the road to raise better stock. The top sale price for the best ones at the show is in order.

(4)—Planning a program for the cavy business is as necessary as it is for any other business. What are the breeders going to raise? How many cavies should the breeder raise? Where will the breeder sell his output? What

price may the breeder expect to receive? Is it advisable for the breeder to expand or close down in certain lines of stock? If so, why? What reasons can you advance for doing what you do, etc.?

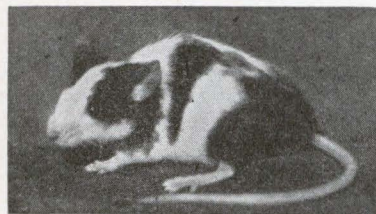
(5)—Hit-or-miss means trial and error or taking a chance with guesswork or the belief that everything will work out alright after once you get started. The things that work on a small scale should be made to work on the larger scale. "There is nothing that succeeds better than success." Hit and miss and the gamble with uncertainty should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

(6)—How can such an elaborate program be carried out? Complete organization of the cavy breeding industry is the answer. One large cavy breeders' organization, and every cavy breeder in it will do what never has been done by cavy breeders anywhere else on earth. All that has been said can be done and more. Are the ones interested in raising cavies, and in making more money for their efforts, ready to put their shoulders to the wheel of organization? Or on the other hand will they continue to fool themselves as they have done for the past 35 years?

(7)—A fixed price schedule can be established by a 100% organization of cavy breeders. What sound reason can you or anyone else set forth why the cavy breeders should not receive for: (7 to 10 oz.) 75c; (10 to 14 oz.) \$1.00; (14 to 18 oz.) \$1.25; (18 oz. upward) \$1.50? Breeding stock should sell for double the laboratory price schedule. Show stock and winners of Special Prizes are at times reluctantly parted with at figures ranging from \$10 to \$100 for a single specimen. No set price for the best in the show can be made because it is worth what the desirous customer is willing to pay.

(8)—The cavy business is governed by economic conditions the same as any other business. Wages represent buying power. Buying power depends

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offspring. The wise rancher will use males whose breeding capacity is known and the sons of such males and likewise females that are good mothers and their daughters.

When the mating season is over the breeder must now devote his attention to the pregnant female in so far as the fox crop is concerned. The main feature in the care of the pregnant animal is her diet. It should be adequate and sufficiently varied in character to meet with the demands of the developing puppies. The pregnancy period is fifty-one days and during that time the female is required to provide all of the elements of food necessary for the growth and development of the young within her. Foxes being carnivorous or flesh eating it follows that meats should predominate in their diet. Such foods are mainly protein in character and proteins are tissue builders. Beef hearts, muscle meats, tripe and liver comprise foods of a nature most acceptable to carnivorous animals and in the raw state have many of the vitamins and growth factors necessary for their utilization in the body. Eggs and milk are also valuable foods. Bone meal may be added to insure an adequate supply of bone building mineral elements. Cereals are mainly energy providing foods although most of them contain some proteins as well. In this regard porridges of whole grains are most useful for they contain the vitamins necessary for reproduction in their germinal centre. From midterm in the pregnancy period onward, the growth of the fetuses is very rapid. The female from this time on may show fastidiousness in her eating but if she was in good shape when she conceived and well fed subsequently she will have sufficient reserves to carry her through. Nearing the whelping time it is wise to reduce the bulk of the diet somewhat and provide foods that insure a laxative condition of the bowels. In this regard liver is particularly useful and take out constipating foods such as starches and bonemeal until the critical time is past. Avoid sudden and drastic changes in the diets at all times.

Captivity inhibits one feature of the care of the pregnant animals that is quite important. They do not get the amount of exercise that would occur under natural circumstances. Any regulation that would tend to increase physical exertion would be of value and nothing should be done to prevent them playing or moving about.

Cleanliness in the housing, pens and feeding operations of course should always prevail. The only other feature that need be referred to is that of insuring quietness and privacy at whelping time. It is the natural inclination of all female animals near the birth of their young to desire and seek seclusion. This should be allowed as far as is possible.

The production of strong vigorous and thrifty pups may be summarized in:

1st.—The selection of sound and healthy breeding stock.

2nd.—The provision of an adequate diet during pregnancy.

3rd.—Cleanliness in the management of the housing, pens and feeding.

4th.—At whelping time, laxative foods and avoidance of undue excitement.

Smart Fellow

There was, as usual, a crowd around the monkey house in the Bronx Park zoo. Of course, the baby monkeys were the greatest attraction, for they are very cunning. They seem almost human, with their little, bright faces and their tiny paws. And they are so wise. Nothing goes on under their sharp eyes that they don't see.

There was one little monkey, in particular, that was unusually full of mischief. His eyes were wide open to everything.

A small boy standing near the bars of the cage was eating a banana. The monkey watched with hungry eyes. The child generously broke off a piece of banana, but it fell from his hand. He picked it up, wiped the dirt from it, and threw it to the monkey.

The banana fell to the floor of the cage. The monkey picked it up with his tiny paw and, as he had seen the child do, wiped off the dirt. The boy and the monkey ate their respective pieces of banana, keeping pace with each other.

Then the child saw a piece of banana that had fallen to the ground. He picked it up and threw it through the bars to the monkey. He then drew a handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his hands.

The monkey picked up the piece of banana from where it had fallen in his cage. Quick as a flash, he threw

it back to the lad. Then he noticed that the boy was wiping his hands.

The little monkey looked all about his cage. He espied a small scrap of rag on the floor of his cage. He leaped down grabbed the rag and wiped off his hands and fingers!

The spectators roared. Certainly nobody could put anything over on that little fellow!

—N. Y. Sun.

Mouse Over Man

Amos Hawkins, a fellow who lives in Kingston, N. C., was walking across a bridge recently. There is nothing unusual in that, to be sure.

But a mouse happened to run up Mr. Hawkin's leg. This unexpected turn of events so upset Mr. Hawkin's equilibrium that he jumped — right over the railing and into the water.

The mouse drowned.

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Pet Life in the Science Room

By DENNIS GLEN COOPER
in *Nature Magazine*

(If you were to step into the General Science Room at the Sherrard Intermediate School, in Detroit, you would be surprised. Instead of finding many text books, with their senseless prattle, and graphs and maps and apparatus which few—even the teachers—know little about, you would discover actual life in many forms. The wise directors of the school know that to study biology one should study life—real life—not what is found in books. But read this article which explains what we mean.)

SINCE biology is the study of living things, we believe that examples of life in as many forms as possible must be brought to the pupils before they can truly appreciate the meaning and value of the course. In our room we regularly maintain alive many kinds of plants and animals. We have such forms of animal life as protozoans, earthworms, insects, crayfish, snails and clams, tropical and cold-water fish; newts, salamanders, frogs and toads; snakes, alligators, turtles and lizards; canaries and other birds; and a variety of such mammals as white and "waltzing" mice; white, hooded, and kangaroo rats, and our special pet, Georgie, the rabbit. Other animals, such as guinea pigs, gophers, squirrels, parrots, muskrats, and monkeys are occasionally brought into the room. We have established numerous balanced freshwater and marine aquaria, as well as several interesting terraria made up as woodland, bog, or desert habitats.

In a large city it is difficult to develop in pupils an enthusiasm for the study of living things solely through the use of books, preserved or mounted specimens, or even moving pictures. Many city children have never experienced the joy of owning pets, nor have they ever watched at close hand the fascinating habits of animals heretofore known to them in name only. To compensate somewhat for this unfortunate condition we have brought in these many creatures, a constant source of delight to the pupils. In other words, we have brought Nature into the classroom. Some of our animals are contributed

by the children; others are acquired by the teacher.

In many instances the exhibits require little care. Aquaria, once established, seldom need attention. Food

is provided regularly, glass tops are dusted off, refuse removed, and water added to make up for evaporation. The water in the tropical aquaria is kept at the proper temperature by an electric heater, thermostatically controlled. No further attention is necessary.

The terraria animals (frogs, toads, newts, lizards, etc.) require little besides feeding. Meal worms, easily raised in the room, constitute their principal food. These are ordinarily

No Respector



Tuberculosis is not only a great destroyer of man, but equally vicious to pets. Small stock and birds frequently fall victims to its ravages. The disease is transmuted to animals from man. Care should be taken to protect our pets from tuberculosis.

taken with apparent relish, force-feeding rarely being necessary. Alligators and garden snakes are kept in an attractive screened "rock-garden" terrarium in which ferns, grass, stumps and small plants surround a shallow rock-bordered pond. During the winter months these creatures are force-fed with raw meat; in warm weather they readily take earth worms which may then be procured easily.

The mammals, which arouse the most enthusiastic responses among the pupils, require the greatest amount of care. In the main, their cages have been built by pupils in our shops. The shavings and sawdust used to cover the cage bottoms are also provided by the wood shop. Since refuse is removed and new shavings provided daily, the cages remain fresh and clean. Quite a variety of food is needed to keep the animals healthy. Mixed grains and seeds are purchased from a local pet store, while such tid-bits as cabbage, lettuce, and celery leaves, carrot tops and apple peels are provided by the school lunch counters. The details of feeding and caring for our many different pets have been worked out over a period of years.

There is no question as to the popularity of certain of our exhibits. Ranking first, unquestionably, is Georgie, the rabbit, who has been raised in the room, and who has now been with us nearly five years. Everyone loves this friendly little fellow whose cage top is always off in order that his many friends may pet him. He knows and answers to his name; stands on his hind legs in a most amusing fashion when he wishes to look about the room; and will even lie flat on his back, with feet in the air, if he is coaxed. He is always let out of his cage after school to romp about the room to his heart's content.

Exceedingly interesting are the "waltzing" mice, tiny black and white creatures which, because of an inherited brain defect, cannot travel in straight lines, but must move in circles. Frequently they go into a wild spin which may last for several minutes. It is a hilarious sight indeed to see father, mother, and babies all spinning at once. Their houses must be provided with front and back doors in order that they may run in one and out the other!

The kangaroo rats, natives of Arizona, are also great favorites in our "zoo." Since, in their native haunts,

they burrow in the sand, in our sandy-floored cages they spend much of their time in a box having a single round opening. They think they're still in Arizona! Their outstanding characteristics are long hind jumping legs and short fore-legs and hairy tails, which especially differentiate them from their neighboring relatives, the rats, mice, and muskrat. Our kangaroo rats have become quite tame. The pupils thoroughly enjoy watching the little brown bodies hopping rapidly about when we have removed them from the security of their dark

Wanted to Buy

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. Copy changed monthly without extra cost. Classified payable in advance.

WANTED—ANY KIND OF ANIMAL. If you do not have a bargain, save stamps. —T. A. Parks, Louisville, Miss. ja1

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EXHIBITION TYPE FANCY MICE, carefully bred to standard, from finest imported prize-winning strains. Fancy Rats. Rev. R. W. Ferrier, Stockport, N. Y. jly12

boxes. It is fun to hear them scratching or jumping when the room is otherwise very quiet. They are especially fond of sunflower seeds and consume large quantities of them.

Of course our white and hooded rats have always been popular. Born and raised in the room, they are very tame. Pupils love to hold them and play with them, and it is difficult for even the most inveterate rat-hater to suppress a smile as several of the soft, furry busy-bodies stand on their hind legs and poke their noses through the cage as though to say, "Have you anything for us?"

And then there are the glorious voices of our canaries! What joy (Turn to page 107)

MINK

ALASKAN MINK, BLUE FOXES, Imported Fitch.—Jim White, Cooperstown, New York. mh12

RACCOON

GENUINE BLACK AND DARK GREY Raccoon. Bred females for March delivery. —Buckeye Fur Ranch, Tiro, Ohio. mh3

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THREE BEAUTIFULLY COLORED baby harmless snakes complete with fancy painted cage and instructions, \$3.00.—The Palmetto Zoological Institute, St. Stephen, S. C. ap12

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MINKS, SQUIRRELS, RACCOONS, foxes, ferrets, muskrats, ginseng, rabbits, skunks, opossum, wolf pups.—B. Tippman, Caledonia, Minn. ja2

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

RATE: \$4.00 per year. List your name and address, and pets sold (total not to exceed 23 words, or four lines). Cash with order. This directory keeps your name before the largest pet market in the country.

The Cat's Meow

Bronx, N. Y.—Enclosed you will find money order for a subscription. I have read all kinds of pet magazines, but believe me, this one is the "cats"—the best one that I ever read. I don't know how it is that I missed this magazine in all these years.

I stepped into a pet shop last week to buy some pigeon feed. I found your magazine on the counter, looked it over, and took it home with me. I was really surprised that such a good book was floating around—and that I didn't know of it!

Put me down for two years.—*William F. Hammer.*

* * *

A Boy Editor

Baldwin, Miss.—I think ALL-PETS is a very good magazine and I don't want to miss an issue. Start me with the current issue.—*Roy Strickland, Editor, Boys' Chum.*

* * *

Raises Canaries—Likes All

Buffalo, N. Y.—After reading your ALL-PETS, I am very much interested in it. I raise canaries, but find a great many other interesting articles. Here's a dollar for a subscription.—*William Pierce.*

* * *

Surpasses All

Pensacola, Fla.—Enclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription renewal . . . for the one and only pet magazine. I read several copies of two bird magazines published in England, but find that ALL-PETS surpasses them both.—*Roy Buchanan.*

* * *

Thanks Doc

New York, N. Y.—Enclosed please find \$1.00 for the continuance of my subscription. I can assure you I enjoy reading it and may its fine service long continue—and its prosperity increase.—*Edward L. Sander, D.V.S.*

* * *

Don't Fail to Renew

Rimersburg, Pa.—My subscription to ALL-PETS expired some months ago and I miss the magazine very much. Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for another year's subscription. I like the magazine very much and cannot well get along without it.—*John R. Atchison, Editor, Rimersburg Record.*

* * *

A Swapper

Middletown, N. Y.—Please send me ALL-PETS for two years, as I cannot get along without it. I look at the

Swappers' Page first. But I like the reading matter better.—*Mrs. Esther Seely, Midtown Pet Shop.*

* * *

A Pet Lover for Sure

Des Moines, Ia. — Please continue my subscription. Enclosed is \$1.00. I have several pets—a Boston toy, pool and goldfish, and a lot of canaries. So, I like your magazine.—*Mrs. S. B. Duro.*

* * *

A Dealer Likes It

New York.—Enclosed find \$1.00 for a year's subscription. I like the magazine.—*Andrew's Bird and Dog Shop.*

* * *

Each Section Has Its Following

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Congratulations to Mr. Lightner on the better and better ALL-PETS. You are getting the advertising, and that means success. Though I am 90% interested in birds, I have the impression you are doing a fine job on the other sections.—*E. F. Carpenter.*

* * *

Do Your Cats Eat Your Birds?

Grafton, Mass.—Yours is a great publication. I feel it will be a splendid medium for advertising quality birds. Copy and remittance for ads are enclosed.—*Hassanamisco Aviary and Kattery.*

* * *

A Great Help

Brown, N. Y.—I would like to subscribe for ALL-PETS MAGAZINE. Start me with the November issue. Enclosed find \$1.00. I read the October issue and think it is a great help to all pet lovers.—*William J. Scaulon.*

PET LIFE IN THE SCIENCE ROOM

(Continued from page 105)

these songsters have brought to hundreds of children by their thrilling bursts of merry notes. John-Peter's cheery scales can be heard throughout the school when the classroom doors are open. At the present writing John-Peter and Rosemary, his lady, are busily engaged in building a nest, to the great delight of the many onlookers!

The proper maintenance of a room like this requires much time and effort. We have arrived at a solution to this problem through the use of

pupil-assistants — boys of the ninth grade who come to the room after school hours to work at whatever tasks especially interest them. Some feed animals, clean cages, or care for plants, while others arrange bulletin boards, exhibits, or experimental apparatus, or make themselves as helpful as they can in any number of other ways. These lads enjoy their work immensely, and derive invaluable training from such cooperative effort. During short vacation periods the boys visit the school periodically to care for their many friends, and even in the summer they keep most of the animals at their various homes.

Beating Competition

Alert dealers can beat chain store competition if they use their noodles.

One pet dealer of California decided he'd control the dog harness and other leather-good business in his city. His chief competitor was a chain store, which featured dog furnishings at pretty cheap prices.

This dealer was careful to have a conspicuous display of his merchandise. The front window was decorated with a fine display of the leather goods—placed where the customer was bound to see it. This system has its limits, for obviously the dealer could not afford to advertise extensively or give the items too much space. But he did allow enough to make a nice profit.

To increase interest, he sold a line of cheap goods—around 25c. This proved to be a good "leader" for better sales. Thus, the dealer had a range of prices low enough to compete with the dime store—to attract attention. Many of the customers were good prospects for better goods.

The dealer worked the same system on other products, of course. Now, when the weather is cold, he is featuring dog sweaters. During December he sold a big number, and the sales will continue through the cold weather.

We Deliver

Recently Mr. Warren E. Buck, the well known naturalist and explorer, sent a wild animal dealer \$100.00 for some stock. Mr. Buck failed to secure either stock or his money back.

ALL-PETS took up the cudgel on Mr. Buck's side, and the money was promptly returned.

We are no collection agency, but take reasonable steps to protect our subscribers if some dishonest advertiser happens to slip an ad in.