

Pet Land



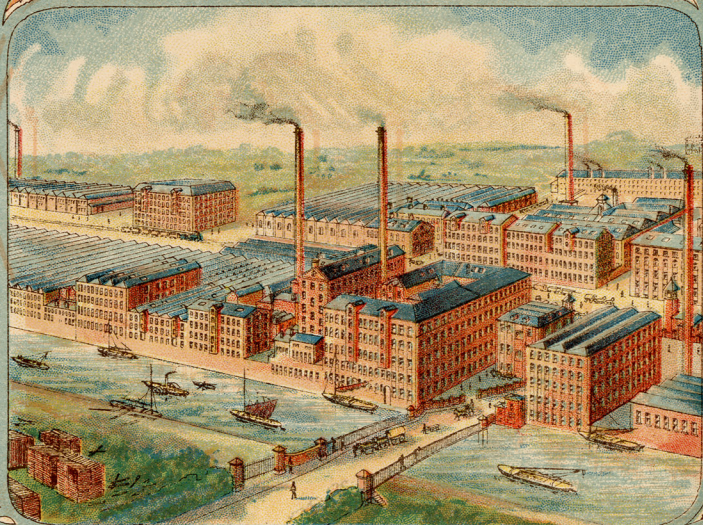
Our Pets

how to treat them

STOKE MILLS 1805.



FROM A PICTURE BY STARR



CARROW WORKS 1905.

"Swift hours may fly, old scenes may change for new,
But to old friends our hearts are always true."

J. & J. COLMAN, LIMITED, send greetings to their Young Friends who may be interested to know that the Firm is 100 years old this year, and gives employment to about 3000 people. The Sun never sets on the British Empire, neither does it set on Colman's manufactures, for they are used all over the world. They have been to the Arctic Regions as far north as Franz Josef Land, and to the Antarctic as far as Lat. $77^{\circ} 50'$ & Long. $166^{\circ} 30' E.$ —the land of perpetual snow. The King, Queen, and Prince of Wales use Colman's commodities, and the Company has been honoured by receiving Royal Warrants. Robinson's Patent Barley, manufactured by J. & J. Colman, Ltd., is the first artificial food which a child can digest, so that their

specialities are not only of world-wide renown, but are used from childhood to old age. If you would be patriotic and wise, support tried Friends and home industries, and use Colman's Mustard, Starch, Self-Rising Flour, Blue and Cornflour.

Rabbits

The hutch in which these are kept should have a sloping roof, and be high enough to allow the little inmates to sit on their hind legs—which is their favourite position. The floor should have holes bored for drainage and the whole raised from the ground, so that a current of air may pass underneath. A dark compartment should be made at one end, about three feet square, in which the doe can make her nest. The feeding compartment should be large and light with wire-netting in front.

The hutch should be thoroughly cleaned and the bedding changed at least once a week: using for bedding clean, dry straw or hay—but not grass. The food, which should be varied as much as possible, should be given regularly two or three times a day.

All kinds of vegetable foods are relished—cabbage, celery, turnip and carrot leaves; also for occasional change, dandelion and other weeds, which they would eat in their wild state. Corn, dry food and sweet hay should be often given. All green food should be free from wet.

When lifting rabbits by the ears with one hand, always put the other hand underneath to support the weight of the body, otherwise it causes pain and injury.



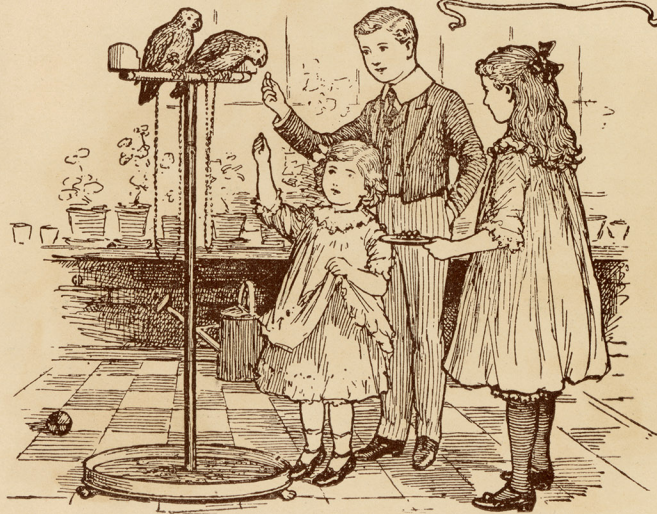
The Parrot

An ideal way is to have your bird on a perch, fastened to it at the end of a long light chain (as illustrated); this gives the bird great freedom. If a cage is used it should be roomy and of strong unpainted wire, with a swing and a perch or two. Eating and drinking vessels should be of glass or china, not zinc. The cage should be cleaned out every day, and sprinkled with coarse sand.

Bread and milk may be given once a day. Indian corn, boiled, drained dry, and allowed to cool, may also be given. Seeds, berries, fruits and nuts may be given in moderation, but too much soft fruit does not agree with parrots when caged or confined. Grains of almost every kind may be given, and they will be delighted with a bone now and then to sharpen their beaks on. Meat or salty food should be avoided, as it might bring on scurvy, which would cause the bird to tear out its feathers. A plentiful supply of fresh water for drinking and bathing purposes is absolutely necessary.

Parrots should be kept warm, and a cover thrown over the cage at night in cool weather.

When teaching parrots to talk, the first word of a sentence should be repeated until they begin to say it after you. It is best to teach them in the dark.



Gold-Fish

A globe of gold-fish is now a common sight in England, but it was not always so. Gold-fish are bred in large numbers in mill-dams in the north of England, and though the fish produced in these waters are the most prolific, they are not so long-lived. The gold-fish that are bred in cold-water ponds are not so prolific, though equally brilliant, and are not so susceptible to atmospheric changes. They were originally imported from China as long ago as 1691. A little shingle should be placed in the bottom of the globe, and one or two fresh-water snails will purify the water and keep away disease. Bread is unsuitable for food, as it produces injurious effects. Dried beef cut up into very small worm-like pieces should be given, with a little millet occasionally, for a change, and a few blood-worms. They are also fond of water weeds and ants' eggs. Gold-fish must be kept out of the sun. If aquatic plants are allowed to grow in the globe, the necessity for often changing the water will not exist. If these plants are not kept in the globe the water soon becomes foul, and needs to be changed occasionally. In very hot weather, it is advisable to change the water every two days; during spring and autumn, once every month, and once or twice in the winter will be found sufficient. In changing the water, draw off as much as is considered necessary, and put in a like quantity of fresh of a similar temperature.



Tortoise

There are many kinds of tortoises, but all are enveloped in a horny shell, which is probably the cause of its slow movement. The best known in this country is the common sand-tortoise. It is said that a tortoise can show affection or gratitude to any one who is kind to it. In this country they suffer very much from cold and thirst. Plenty of lettuce and other fresh green food must be given to a tortoise kept indoors. Even if left in the garden, lettuce should be given. In summer it may be left out all night, and being very fond of slugs and insects, will be found very useful in ridding flower gardens of these pests. When they are left in the garden they burrow and try to cover themselves up. If it is found that they have not done so, it is best to put over them a handful of straw or fern leaves. Tortoises should be brought indoors early in October. Fill a box with earth and place it in a warm dark place. Put the tortoise in every night, and cover it up lightly. After getting used to such a sleeping place it will soon settle for the winter, and it may sleep for five months. Look to it now and again, as it might wake and get out of the box. In spring, when it wakes, it will be found very thirsty, and will live for a week on water only. It must not be put out too early in the year, but fed indoors for a time. May is quite soon enough to leave

it outside, but even then it ought to be brought in at night. The tortoise produces its young from eggs, which are laid and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun.



Cats



When a bad boy pulls a cat's tail, pussy shows its claws and with a hiss and a snarl scratches him; that is the old nature coming out, which the cat possessed before it was tamed. Many years ago there was only one kind of cat—the wild cat, of which there were many in the woods and forests of old England, and recently several were trapped in the Highlands of Scotland. There are several kinds of house cats—fluffy Persians, beautiful Angoras, Manx cats (the last-named have no tails), and there are yet other varieties; one of which is the charming silver-haired tabby. Cats were objects of worship in Egypt in ancient times, and anyone who caused the death of a cat paid for the deed with his life. Cats will fight to the death in defence of their young, and will do almost anything for them. The cat is by nature silent-footed, crafty, and patient, and a sworn enemy to mice, rats, and birds; therefore, she is quite capable of obtaining her own living if necessary. Yet in spite of all this, it is quite possible to keep a cat along with pet birds providing she is well fed. It is as well to introduce them to each other carefully, and to make pussy well accustomed to the presence of other creatures she will have to learn not to molest, and in accomplishing this it will often be necessary to put the cages on the table for the cat's inspection.

It is a good thing to feed both cats and kittens on milk or milk and sops, scraps from the table, and a little meat occasionally, and it is desirable that the food be fresh. Clean water is also essential, and it should be changed every day. If of the long-haired variety, the cat's fur should be carefully brushed and combed, but she may be trusted to wash her own face naturally.



Jackdaw

In the roofs and grey towers of many London churches, and also in those of other towns and villages, the jackdaw finds its home. Its well-known talking powers makes it sought after by many. Numbers are sold quite young in the markets to be reared as pets. In common with the magpie, the jackdaw is fond of stealing and hiding bright articles; and lost thimbles, scissors, and pencil cases have often been traced to the secret hoard of a jackdaw, whilst innocent people have been suspected of the theft. It will make a raid on any food that may be given to other pets, and generally succeeds in holding its own in the struggle.

Jackdaws are very inquisitive and mischievous, but so pert and amusing that it is easy to overlook their offences. They require a cage as large as possible, unless kept in the garden, when they are said to make themselves very useful by clearing the plants of slugs.

In rearing these birds it is important that they should not be kept on too low a diet. If kept in a cage their food should consist of good scraps from the table, acorns, peas, corn, nuts and berries, as well as worms and insects. Let them have a liberal supply of fresh water, both for drinking and bathing purposes. Jackdaws are often exhibited, and very nice show specimens they make, with their jet-black plumage.



Blackbird & Starling

The blackbird is very knowing, and may aptly be termed the philosopher among cage-birds. He should have a cage entirely to himself, and if reared from the nest makes a most desirable pet. In its natural state, the blackbird feeds largely on fruit and insects, therefore a diet of soaked ants' eggs will suit him very well, although it may be rather extravagant. Some birds thrive on barley-meal and milk, with some scraped raw beef or mutton, about three times a week. Snails may be offered, and ripe fruit, when in season, should always be given. Scraps, made a little moist with gravy, will be relished by blackbirds. If put under an efficient tutor when young, the blackbird may be taught to whistle a tune. Blackbirds and starlings love water, and a bath should be provided. Give

the latter raw and cooked meat in moderation, barley-meal mixed with milk, boiled potatoes, and hard-boiled eggs (equal parts), boiled cabbage, boiled rice, and ripe fruit. Chopped groundsel flowers, lettuce, chickweed, watercress, &c., should be mixed with the food occasionally.



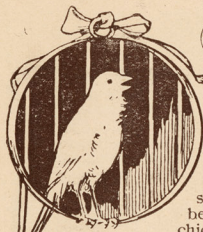
Magpie

The Magpie has a bad character; is said to be a terrible thief, and seems unable to resist taking and hiding bright articles. Magpies also steal the eggs, as well as the young, of other birds. It is said that they can be trained to talk, and it is often said of boys and girls who talk when they shouldn't, that they chatter like magpies. These birds are now scarce in this country, but in some parts of Ireland they are said to be very tame, and not to say impudent and mischievous.

When ten days old they may be easily reared by hand by feeding every two hours on barley-meal, mixed with new milk, and plenty of lean raw meat; a few drops of water should be given every time they are fed. When full grown, magpies must be liberally supplied with animal food, both raw and cooked. All sorts of scraps from the table may be given to them, but at the same time care must be taken that these generally contain good meat.

In keeping a magpie as a pet, it is better to let him roam about the place; clipping his wings if he shows any inclination to fly away. If kept for show purposes, he must be caged, and plentifully supplied with food, large grit, and water both to drink and bathe in. For talking purposes, it is necessary to procure a male specimen.

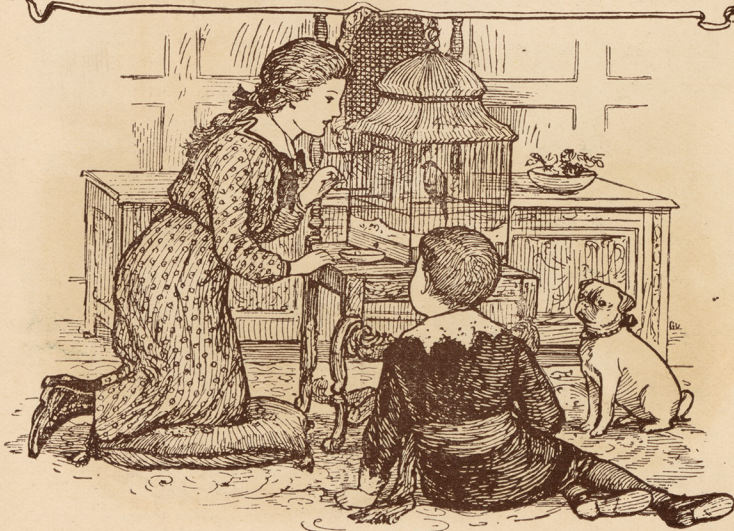




Canary & Bullfinch

The canary and the bullfinch are familiar as songsters in the homes of England. Originally, canaries were brought from the Canary or Fortunate Isles, his real home being in that part of the world. Canary cages should be kept very clean, and river sand scattered over the floor. Owing to want of attention to this, birds often suffer from diseases of the feet. For singing canaries the best food in summer is rape seed, with millet, flowering groundsel, chickweed, or other green stuff, and in winter tiny slices of apple or pear may be substituted. At moulting time, give sponge cake and pepper mixed, instead of seed; they like this change of food, and it produces brilliant plumage. Give a fresh supply of water every evening. It is said that sugar and other dainties upset the digestion of birds. One of the greatest enemies to canaries, besides pussy, is a tiny red parasite, which proves destructive if not got rid of. It hides in the cracks of the cage by day, and attacks the bird at night.

The bullfinch is a handsome bird, with his dress of crimson and black velvet. In captivity he improves upon his own note by whistling tunes, which he learns very readily. He is best kept in a cage. Feed hand-reared birds on hard-boiled egg and crushed rape seed made into a paste. As soon as they can peck, give hemp and plenty of green food; after moulting, canary or rape seed.



Squirrels

Of all the woodland creatures there is none so captivating in its shy, brisk movement, as the "shadow-tail." A squirrel which has been caught when very young, or bred in captivity, may be allowed to roam about the house, as it will generally prove to be a clean little creature. There need be no fear of its attempting to escape, as, if kindly treated, it will become very fond of its owner.

Opinions differ as to the kind of cage most suitable. The round cage, with a "wheel" upon which the little captive may spin round and round, is considered by some to be a cruel invention, while other competent authorities stoutly maintain that this spinning wheel is a source of pleasure and not of torture; and assert that they have seen mice and squirrels contend with each other to gain possession of it. In view of these conflicting opinions this had better be left an open question, but it is certain that careful observation of the habits of his uncaught, uncaged brothers will assist anyone in making the life of their pet as happy as may be.

In the matter of food all that can be done is to see that the little "brown hermit" is supplied all the year round with such as his winter hoard would contain in the woods. Sitting up, under the shadow of his wiry tail, he will crack hazel nuts, walnuts, chestnuts and acorns with evident satisfaction. Biscuit, or bread soaked in milk, he will always enjoy, particularly when he gets too old to crack nuts for himself.



White Mice

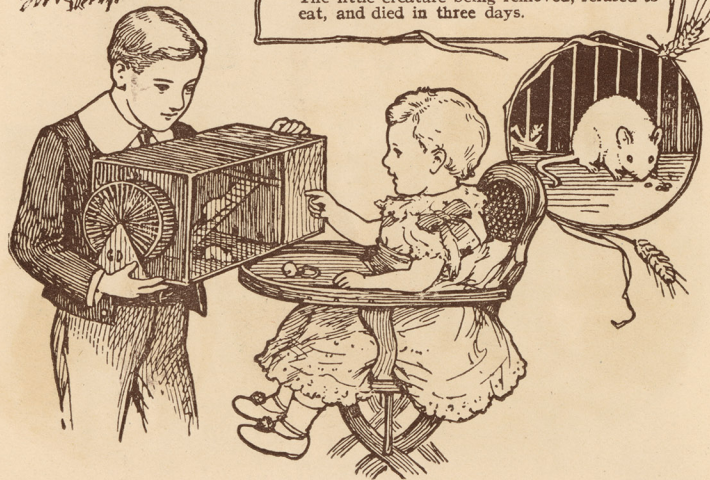
Burns, the Scottish poet, wrote a tender little poem to a field mouse. He called it a "wee timorous little beastie." As a rule, however, mice of this species are not loved by boys and girls. But white mice form very nice pets, although the peculiar smell which they carry is somewhat objectionable. When the British submarine went down this year the sailors had white mice on board as pets. These tiny creatures are very sensitive, and give the first warning of danger.

A good roomy cage should be provided, and have more than one compartment. A ladder may be fixed to the upper storey, to which the little inmates will delight to climb. Mice are very particular about cleanliness, and it is best to keep the cage scrupulously clean. After each meal they will lick their pretty little pink paws, and then sit up and stroke face and ears with a rapid motion very curious to watch. Their house must be kept dry from top to bottom, as their health depends upon such a precaution.

In the way of food a little corn of any kind may be given to them, but they live chiefly on dry bread, with a tiny bit of cheese now and then by way of a delicacy. Of course, they must be supplied with water or milk, which they will lap like a cat.

These interesting little creatures will seize upon every scrap of paper they can find, tear it up into shreds, and amuse themselves by rolling the pieces into a ball quite neatly and compactly. Many touching little stories are told of mice, not only as devoted to their young, but also as the friends of man.

Baron von der Trenck, while a prisoner, tamed a mouse which, when taken from him, watched beside the prison door. The little creature being removed, refused to eat, and died in three days.



Dogs

In Switzerland many travellers have lost their lives in the snow in great mountain passes, but many have been saved by the good dogs of St. Bernard. On wild nights they used to go out with food and drink slung round their necks and strapped to their backs, and they led the good monks to where the starving and unconscious travellers lay. The Newfoundland has often saved boys and girls from drowning. All dogs are naturally faithful and show great affection for their masters.

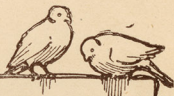
A good-sized barrel may be used to make a kennel for a large dog. Scrub it clean and make an entrance at one end. Slightly raise the kennel and put it in a sheltered position from wind and rain, but still open to air and sunshine. The best material for bedding is straw or hay, and it should be frequently changed. A loose piece of canvas will protect the entrance in rough weather. Smaller dogs are generally kept indoors, and they should have a place set apart for them, and it is a wise plan to teach the dog to keep to his own particular place. Exercise and plenty of air and sunshine are necessary for its health.

As to feeding, a good deal depends upon the kind of dog. Large dogs are often fed only once a day, generally at supper-time. Some authorities consider

that two meals a day are sufficient for any dog. Bones are needful, but a little care must be exercised so as not to allow small, sharp bones to be mixed up with the food; fish-bones are not suitable, especially for pups. Keep a supply of clean, fresh water within easy reach of the dog.



Pigeons & Doves



There are many pretty varieties of pigeons. Everybody knows what carrier-pigeons can do in the way of carrying messages. When Paris was besieged, it was these birds that let the world outside know the state of the poor starving people. The pigeon-house should be made so that it can be easily cleaned. These birds have delicate lungs, and are liable to disease from bad air. Give them Indian corn, oats, wheat, barley, peas and beans, but be careful not to overfeed. See that they have fresh water, and give green food occasionally. If in confinement, give crushed mortar.

The dove is the first bird mentioned in the Bible, and is looked upon as a symbol of peace and an emblem of purity. She is a very attractive bird, though her plumage is not so brilliant as that of the pigeon. The affection of the male and female for each other and for their young makes them favourite cage-birds. They are easily tamed, and will breed in captivity; they can be kept without being caged. Procure a large round basket, with a little straw to make a nest, and they will like it better than a cage. They may be fed on any kind of grain, with a little green-stuff now and then. See that they have fresh water, and a good supply of sand.



PUZZLE:
Find
COLMAN'S
TRADE MARK
The Bull's Head.

Guinea Pigs

The guinea pig is a delightful pet for children. He possesses a good temper, his disposition towards human beings is so gentle, and his appetite so keen that he succeeds in making himself a great favourite with the children. Animals that are always ready to eat are indeed treasures to young folk. Guinea pigs soon learn to know the voice and footstep of their owner, and show great delight on his return after an occasional absence.

An admirable hutch for the purpose of keeping a pair of these pets outside is one in which only half of the front is wirework, the other half being boarded. There should be a door at the end for feeding and cleaning; the top of the cage, above the boarded part, is hinged to the back, like a box lid. This gives great facilities in handling the piggies, and is a much better way than drawing them through a small opening. The cage should be lined with zinc to a height of 10 ins. from the bottom, and a layer of equal parts of dry earth and deal sawdust put in.

Troughs are necessary both for solid food and for water, and should be made to hang upon two nails. Guinea pigs need feeding often, and should be given as much as they can eat. Bran, fine pollard, and hay must be supplied regularly, and clean, fresh water is essential. Their favourite green food is groundsel, next to which they like bindweed, sow thistle, chickweed, dandelion, &c. Guinea pigs may be kept indoors, and in addition to hay, green food, and water, may have a little bread and milk and occasionally a piece of carrot or toast.



Pony

Almost every boy's wish is to ride his own pony. All boys who have one should remember that a pony loves a kind master, and they should never try to make their little steeds do by cruelty what they will do better by kindness. One of the best known breeds is the sturdy, hairy, little Shetland pony, which is reared in the Shetland Isles in the north of Scotland. The pony has in many instances shown high intelligence, and has been trained to accomplish wonderful things.

Proper care and hygienic conditions contribute to the welfare and longevity of ponies. Stables need to be lofty and well ventilated, and free from draught. Drains inside stables should not be covered. The best food for a pony is oats, bran and chaff, which should be given three times a day. Water must be given before each meal. If fed on a dry diet, without green food, it is advisable to give a bran, or bran and linseed mash, once a week. The rack should be filled with hay every night, but, when in season, green clover should take its place. In the spring a few carrots will be relished. For bedding nothing looks so nice and cheerful as good long wheat straw. Pine shavings, peat moss, sawdust and ferns are sometimes used for this purpose. The feet should be picked out every morning, but, with this exception, water is all that healthy feet will require. Ponies thrive best when well groomed, which ought to be done daily. Use the curry-comb and dandy-brush, then the body-brush, and finish off with a cloth. The mane and tail will be improved by combing and brushing every day, finishing off with a damp brush.



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Colman's Mustard



CAUGHT

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