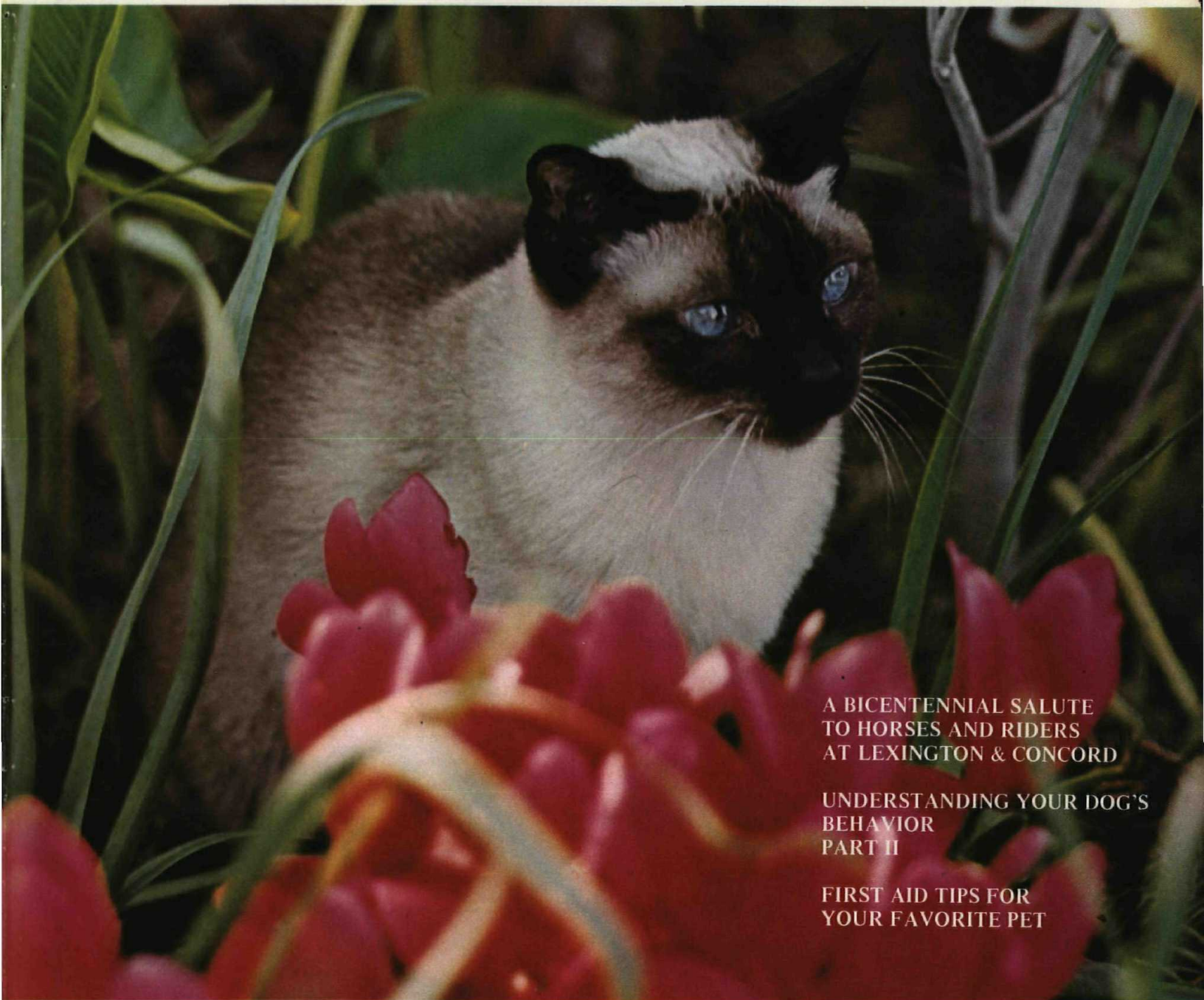


# ANIMAL CAVALCADE

JAN/FEB 1976

60¢

THE ANIMAL HEALTH MAGAZINE



A BICENTENNIAL SALUTE  
TO HORSES AND RIDERS  
AT LEXINGTON & CONCORD

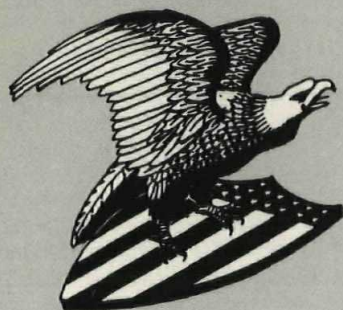
UNDERSTANDING YOUR DOG'S  
BEHAVIOR  
PART II

FIRST AID TIPS FOR  
YOUR FAVORITE PET

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## EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

This is the official beginning of the BICENTENNIAL year of 1976! Everywhere we go, everything you see written has reminders of this memorable year. Not many of us will see another centennial, so let's celebrate it while we can and the best way we can.

We are privileged to have a veterinary historian write an authentic account of the struggles at Concord. This will be presented in a series during the next several issues of Animal Cavalcade. The use of horses will be featured throughout the episode.

Americans can be proud of the breeds of animals that are popular now and have been developed in the United States. Credits will be given to some of the American Breeds of animals as 1976 unfolds.

Animal Cavalcade will remind its readers in some interesting ways how animals have been major contributors to our heritage.

*C. M. Baxter, D.V.M.*  
Editorial Director

1776



1976

# ANIMAL CAVALCADE

Official Journal of the Animal Health Foundation on animal care and health.

JAN/FEB 1976

Volume 7 Number 1

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COVER: Photo by Tracy I. Borland, Davis, California

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# DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Readers with health and other pet problems are invited to send in their questions to ANIMAL CAVALCADE. Those with the greatest reader interest will be handled on this page by Dr. J. F. Smithcors, D.V.M., Ph.D., who is technical editor of American Veterinary Publications, Inc.

**Q. How does a doctor check the temperature of an elephant?**

A. I presume with a thermometer and stepladder—but I will get an answer from Dr. Sedgewick at San Diego Zoo and send it along.

**Q. Do veterinarians like to be called "Vets"?**

A. Many of us would rather be referred to as a veterinarian under

some circumstances—as when being introduced at a meeting—but few object to being called "the vet" in everyday usage.

**Q. I read ANIMAL CAVALCADE every time I go the the animal hospital. Is it available by subscription to the public also?**

A. Yes — see information on Table of Contents page.

**Q. How would I find a veterinary specialist? Don't some claim to be specialists falsely?**

A. Contact your local veterinary association, which is usually listed in the Yellow Pages. Although relatively few veterinarians are accredited as specialists in the narrow sense, many (like physicians) limit their practice to a specific area such as ophthalmology or orthopedic surgery, and thus may be properly said to specialize. Although it is largely a matter of semantics, I don't know of any who list themselves as "specialists."

**Q. I have heard of a new vaccine for colds in cats. Is it effective? Is it available now at veterinary offices?**

A. I presume you mean the new vaccine for rhinotracheitis, which in several scientific studies has been highly effective. Two doses given three weeks apart have protected cats against the virus for as long as a year. It is available at veterinary offices.

**Q. Do horses have to have the Coggins test to enter California?**

A. No, but at least 30 other states do require the Coggins test, including nearly all east of the Mississippi, and such legislation is pending in several others. If you are buying a horse the test is a good idea even though it is not required within a state.

**Q. I pay a "drug fee" whenever I enter my horse in open shows. These are very popular in my area and it seems unfair to pay for showing a family pet by my children. I have never seen any drug inspector at any of the shows. Could you enlighten me on this?**

A. In California, the so-called drug fee (\$1) is to defray the cost of testing to be certain that horses have not been given illegal drugs, i.e., any that might cause them to place higher than they deserve. The fee also covers the cost of travel for the inspector, who may not get to every show, but the knowledge that a horse might be tested is a deterrent to unscrupulous persons who otherwise might cheat your children out of a ribbon.

**Q. I would like to become a zoo veterinarian. How would I do this? Do zoo veterinarians have to take special veterinary courses?**

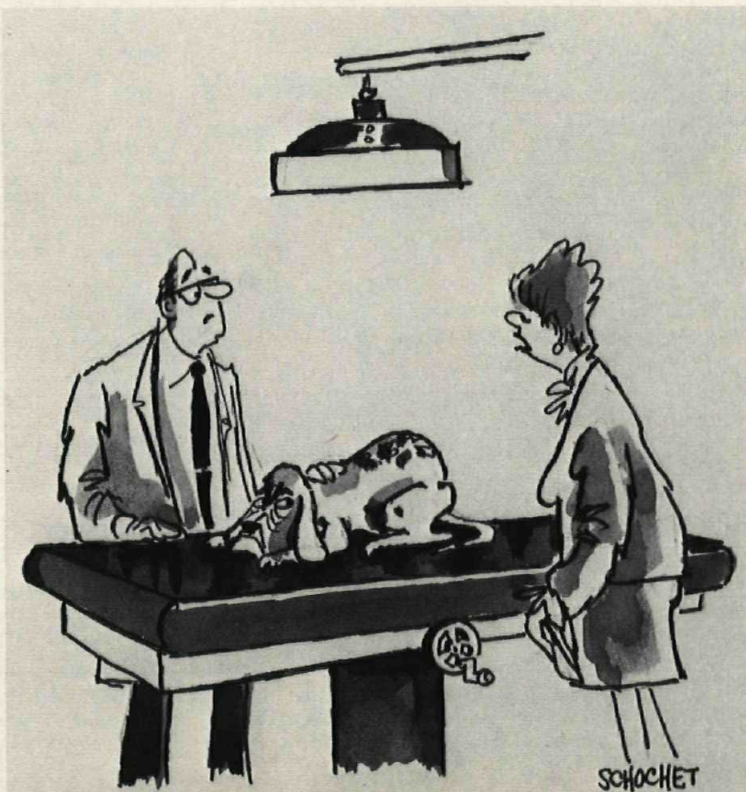
A. First, you will have to complete two years of specified pre-veterinary work at a college, and then, the same four year professional course required of all veterinary students. At some schools, e.g., the University of California (Davis), a student can elect to spend some time under the preceptorship of a zoo veterinarian. There are also continuing education courses on zoo animal medicine for graduate veterinarians.

**Q. Is there an answer to how cats purr?**

A. Purring originates as vibrations within the wall of a large vein in the chest and occurs when the velocity and turbulence of the blood increases, usually as the result of pleasure or fury. The vibrations are transmitted by way of the partition between the lungs to the trachea (windpipe) and up into the air passages of the head. By putting your hand over the cat's chest you can feel the purring.

**Q. Do dairy cows need to have a calf every year in order to continue producing milk?**

A. No, some cows produce milk for several years without calving, but the yield tapers off a few months after the cow freshens, and dairies that maintain a 12-month calving schedule are the most profitable.





# CAVALCADE NEWS

## TOXOPLASMOSIS IN DOGS

Toxoplasmosis is a controversial disease which has gained public attention because it may be transmitted from animals to man. If recognized early, it is usually treatable; therefore, diagnosis is important. But current methods of diagnosis are largely insufficient.

Scientists at Texas A&M University, College Station, with funding from the Tarrant County (Ft. Worth, Texas) Veterinary Medical Association, are studying better methods for diagnosing toxoplasmosis in dogs.

Their goal is to help veterinarians diagnose the complex parasitic disease as it appears in dogs.

Toxoplasmosis is caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*, single-celled animals which can only be seen through the aid of a microscope.

Scientists do not know exactly how animals and man get toxoplasmosis, but blood tests have shown that a large number of people, pets, and wild animals have been exposed to the causative agent of the disease.

Infection with toxoplasmosis can be so mild that the animal or person never knows he has it. But it may also lead to severe nervous disorders, abortion, and even death.

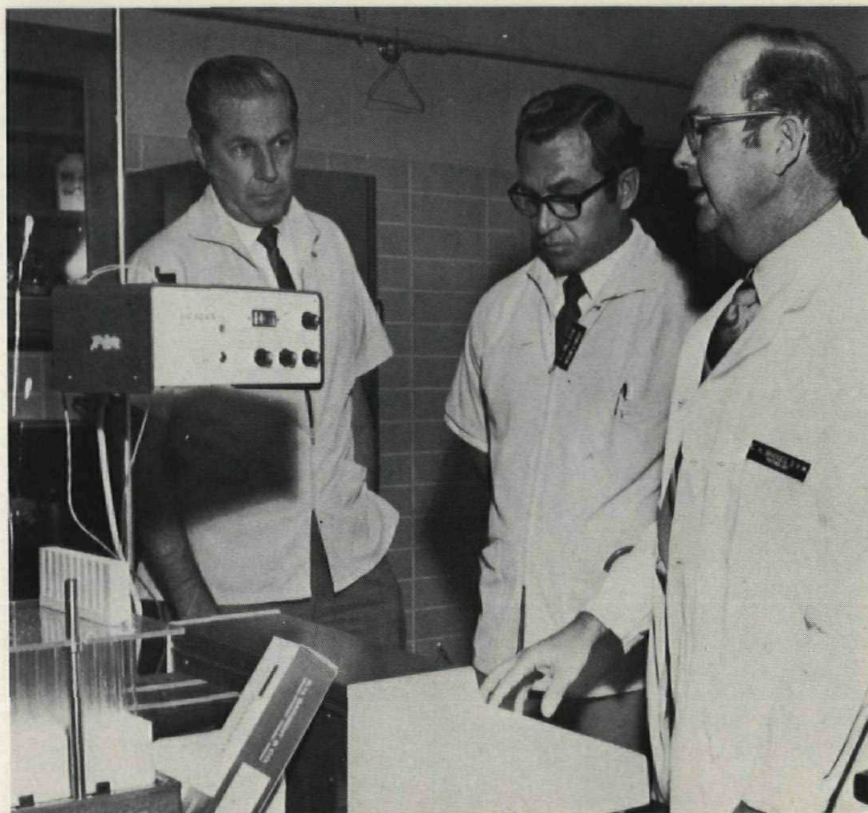
Toxoplasmosis usually occurs in its acute stages in young puppies. Why the young dogs are more susceptible has not yet been established.

Because every warm-blooded animal is vulnerable to the disease, it has been said it can be transmitted from animals to man. Since pets are in close contact with man, they have been particularly implicated.

However, the only known way man can get toxoplasmosis is through its being passed by a mother to her unborn child when she develops the disease during pregnancy. Humans probably contact the organism from eating raw or undercooked pork, beef, mutton or veal that contains the toxoplasma, but this is not proven.

A woman exposed to the disease before she gets pregnant will not likely pass toxoplasmosis to her unborn child.

Dogs can usually be kept free of the disease if fed only well-cooked meat or



*The disease toxoplasmosis, as it appears in dogs, is being studied by scientists at Texas A&M University, with funding from the Tarrant County Veterinary Medical Association. Working to develop better methods of diagnosing the disease in dogs are (from left) Edwin W. Ellett, D.V.M., M.S., principal investigator; C. L. Hall, D.V.M.; and C. H. Bridges, D.V.M., Ph.D.*

commercial dog foods, and if they do not come into contact with animals that may be infected with it.

Just as a human mother can pass toxoplasmosis to her unborn baby, so an infected bitch who is a silent carrier can pass it to her puppies. It will be advisable, when diagnosis becomes practical, to have bitches checked for the disease before they are mated.

Present diagnostic methods are time consuming and expensive, and relatively few laboratories are equipped to conduct them. No test is able to prove that toxoplasmosis infection is present — only that the blood contains disease-fighting antibodies. The Texas A&M study is designed to produce a method of diagnosis for use by veterinary practitioners in their clinics.

Edwin W. Ellett, D.V.M., M.S., professor of veterinary medicine and surgery and chief of the Small Animal Clinic, College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A&M University, and Leon Russell, D.V.M., Ph.D., are supervising the work of C. L. Hall, D.V.M., and C. H. Bridges, D.V.M., Ph.D.

The Tarrant County Veterinary Medical Association is one of the few local veterinary organizations actively sponsoring scientific studies for the benefit of companion animals. This study is funded by Morris Animal Foundation.

## FELINE DISTEMPER, EYE DISORDER LINKED

Veterinary scientists at the University of California, Davis, have found evidence that the virus responsible for distemper in cats may also cause a degenerative disease of the animals' eyes.

Panleukopenia virus, the infectious agent in feline distemper, has been known to cause a degeneration of the cerebellum. Now Dr. Alan MacMillan and Carmen Mauris, working under the supervision of Dr. Robert M. Cello, have discovered that the virus also can cause retinal dysplasia and degeneration, a disorder of the light-sensitive part of the eye.

Dr. MacMillan found that the virus affects embryonic kittens, and abnormalities then become apparent in the eye six to seven weeks after birth. Further study indicated that the disease may also result from infection shortly after birth, but is not as severe in those cases.

From his observations, he concluded that the developing retina of the cat eye is susceptible to this viral infection, particularly during the period when cells are differentiating for various functions. Since the eye is not fully developed at birth, there is still



danger of infection for a short time afterward.

Dr. MacMillan said the disease affects only discreet areas of the retina and leaves the rest of the eye undamaged. Cats with the disorder usually are able to compensate for the loss of eye tissue and have no apparent visual problems.

Dr. MacMillan said the disease can be prevented by vaccinating queens for distemper before pregnancy.

### OPPOSSUM-LIKE KITTEN CONFOUNDS VETERINARY SCIENCE

The 15-year-old calico cat of a pet owner in St. Clairsville, OH, defied the opinion of the local veterinarian recently by having a "litter" of one kitten that looks and acts as if it's half opossum. Although the "kitten" at 5 weeks of age is a ball of fluff, it has some very unkittenlike traits that closely resemble an opossum's.

Its tail, for instance, is shorter and thicker than a kitten's and curls and uncurls when the animal walks across the room. Its owners were astounded one day to find it hanging sound asleep by its tail upside down from its box. It also swings happily upside down and rightside up from the chain of a swag lamp in the owner's living room. Although its paws resemble those of a cat, closer examination reveals that the animal cannot retract its claws and that there is a thin webbing between the toes. When eating, the "kitten" prefers to hold the food in its paws. Egg is a favorite food.

Its habits, too, are opossumlike, according to its owners. Sleeping most of the day, it becomes active at night. It drives the mother cat and the pet Schnauzer dog wild by lunging at them, grabbing their fur and hanging on while the animals run around the room in bewilderment trying to shake off the "kitten."

Besides the cat and dog, the owners say they have been feeding a wild opossum that occasionally visits their door for a handout. Dr. David McBride (OSU '39), St. Clairsville veterinarian, took lightly the owner's tale about the "kitten" when they told him about it over the telephone. But after examining it, he said that as a veterinarian he would have to say that it is impossible for a kitten to be half opossum, but that as a person, he would have to believe it.

### SPOTLIGHT ON KSU

Recently a "Veterinary Medicine Open House" was held at Kansas State University. Dr. E. A. Liebl, veterinar-

ian from Dodge City, was named Kansas "Veterinarian of the Year."

Visitors at Open House had an opportunity to inspect the new KSU veterinary medicine facilities and see a variety of displays set up in three categories: small animal medicine; food animal medicine; and treatment for horses.

Theme for the Open House was "Veterinary Medicine and All Creatures Great and Small." A special feature was the Hallmark TV movie production of "All Creatures Great and Small," and excerpts from the movie, "the Covenant," produced by the American Veterinary Medicine Association (AVMA).

KSU students provided information on veterinary medicine and demonstrated the latest equipment and techniques in the veterinary medicine field, including procedures for feline and canine health care; small animal parasitology; care of rodents; preparation of sterile surgery; infectious diseases, horse soundness exam, orthopedics, and care of horses' hooves and therapeutic trimming.

K-State offered its first course in veterinary science more than 100 years ago. The studies and treatments were mainly concerned with the health of Kansas livestock, particularly horses. Today, the KSU program ranges from pet medicine to space medicine. Cardiology, dermatology, ophthalmology, and pathology are just a few of the many specialized courses available to students.

The 1975 KSU College of Veterinary Medicine enrollment of 377 students includes 94 seniors, 94 juniors, 99 sophomores, and 100 freshmen.

### OVABAN ELIMINATES NUISANCES, MAKES PETS EASIER TO LIVE WITH

For dog owners, a pooch in heat is no treat.

To avoid an unwanted litter of pups, the female dog has to be confined during her heat period. Of course, she has a discharge during this time, which causes a staining problem on carpeting and rugs. Then, too, she's not the same friendly pet during heat; her temperament changes and she attracts a group of aggressive, howling male dogs to the door. All of this can be eliminated, thanks to Ovaban®, the remarkable new oral contraceptive for canines.

For owners of unspayed female dogs, Ovaban solves a lot of problems. And for cat owners, help may soon be on the way. Schering reports it is conducting extensive research and development on the effectiveness of

Ovaban for cats. Results indicate it has value not only for heat control, but other feline ailments as well.

Research on Ovaban began 13 years ago in, of all places, the Antarctic. Husky dog teams, trained to pull pack sleds across vast stretches of ice and snow, naturally became uncooperative when a female team member came into heat. Members of a British Antarctic Survey group needed a compound that would prevent heat in dogs for a period of six months while the group was on expedition. Six female Huskies were administered the drug during the journey. One dog was lost at sea, another lost in a mountain snowstorm, but none of the other four came into heat until two months after the trip. Development of the product now known as Ovaban was underway.

Besides eliminating the nuisances of heat, thousands of American dog owners are already discovering that Ovaban provides other benefits:

- **Planned breeding:** Owners of family pets don't want puppies resulting from every heat, but they often want a litter after their new pup becomes mature and settled. Oral contraceptives offer an alternative to immediate spaying in the first year. After Ovaban is used in the first few heat cycles, the owner then has the option of breeding. The dog can then be spayed if no more puppies are desired.

- **Trouble-free travel:** Many a vacation trip has been disrupted by a family pet in heat. Boarding, of course, is an alternative, but it's costly. And many families want to enjoy the companionship of their pet on a trip.

- **Showing and hunting:** Heat is a vexing problem for owners who either show dogs or hunt with them. A dog in heat frequently prevents entry in a big show, or forces cancellation of a hunting trip. Proper administration of an oral contraceptive can postpone the heat cycle when necessary.

#### How to Use Ovaban

First, Ovaban is available only through licensed veterinarians. The dosage is administered according to the weight of the dog and the phase of her cycle. The entire cycle runs about six months, so most dogs come into heat twice a year. *Timing is important, so Schering-Plough Corporation, producers of Ovaban, urges pet owners to visit their veterinarian in advance of an anticipated heat.*

Schering also advises not to use Ovaban until the dog's second heat, since many female pups are still sexually immature during their first cycle. The drug is also not recommended for use in more than two

*continued on page 29*





## HOW ABOUT A CAREER IN VETERINARY MEDICINE?

by Raymond Schuessler

Do you like animals? Do you know how to interpret their movements to tell when they are content, mildly disturbed, or in pain? Do you wonder how the body functions? Do you look behind the facts to find the cause? Are your grades in high school B or better? If so, you might be a good veterinarian!

The veterinarian stands on the front lines of the constant battle for better public health. He is a guardian of human lives through the safeguarding of our animal food supply; the protector of the country's vast investments in food animals by maintaining their health. He is often a pioneer, always a scientist, using his skill and his knowledge for the public welfare.

Thirty years ago Will Rogers looked the profession square in the eye. "Personally," he said, "I have always felt that the best doctor in the world is the veterinarian. He can't ask his patients what's the matter . . . he's just got to know."

Tuberculosis affected 1 out of every 20 cattle in the United States in 1917. The ratio today is 1 out of 500! Control of cattle tick fever, vesicular

*Obviously, this cow must be treated by someone who knows . . . an animal doctor. For years, the animal doctor was a "country cousin" in the medical profession. But that's no longer true. Now, veterinarians work side by side with the physicians, developing new drugs, discovering new cures for animal and human diseases. The year 1976 is the 113th anniversary of the American Veterinary Association.* Drawing by Ernst Bosch, (Courtesy American Veterinary Medical Association)

exanthema, screw-worm infection and foot-and-mouth disease is now a fact.

Some of these discoveries have been made by "accident." In 1923, veterinarian Dr. Frank Schofield was researching the cause of sweet clover poisoning in cattle. He discovered dicoumarol, a drug that worked as an anti-coagulant, and has been used ever since to prolong the lives of patients suffering from heart disease!

The specific credits required for entrance vary somewhat with the different schools and colleges of veterinary medicine and should, in each case, be checked in advance by the prospective student. Since enrollment in all schools is limited, generally high grades in high school and preparatory college are necessary.

Today there are 18 veterinary colleges in the U.S., and two in Canada. More than 1,000 students graduate annually, and over 25,000 veterinarians in general practice care for livestock and pets and regulatory and research centers and teaching.

It is not possible to predict the total number of veterinarians which may be required in the next decade or

so to meet the needs of expanding human and livestock populations. At present, however, there is no "saturation" of the veterinary medical field and the need for veterinarians is constantly increasing.

For example, the rapid developments in the nuclear sciences with the consequent ever-increasing problems of contamination by radioactive fall-outs is alerting all members of the public health team to the need for more attention to the veterinary aspects of such dangers—the possible infection of food-producing animals and resultantly, of humans. How to guard against this as well as how to maintain safe animal food stock in the event of an actual atomic bomb attack is one of the many subjects which will importantly occupy more and more veterinarians and researchers.

A starting income of around \$10,000 — \$12,000 may reasonably be expected the first year after graduation.

Subsequent earning possibilities, as is usually the case, are dependent upon the individual and the type of work he elects to do.



## COPROPHAGY

by  
Joyce O'Kelley

Coprophagy. A big word for a nasty habit! In case you aren't familiar with the word, coprophagy is the term applied to the eating of excrement. By any other name, it would still be a repulsive habit! This does not apply to a mother with puppies. For her, it is a natural, normal instinct, merely her way of keeping her "house" and babies clean as well as stimulating the pups so they are able to evacuate. As soon as they are weaned, she will stop cleaning after them.

No, coprophagy refers to a dog eating his own or another animal's stool. Many theories have been expressed as to why a dog will indulge in this pastime. Although no one knows the exact reason, perhaps there is a little bit of truth in each of the opinions.

According to one veterinarian text, if a dog eats another animal's stool it is a sign of inborn, natural depravity. If they eat their own stool it is a sign of meningitis or rabies. While eating anything foreign can certainly indicate rabies, I have seen many, many dogs who ate their own stool, but I have never seen one with rabies or meningitis. Coprophagy is also suspected by many veterinarians as a sign of worms, especially in the case of an older dog who suddenly develops this habit. Surprisingly, when checked, many of them do have worms and after treatment the problem is resolved. Cows have a similar problem, supposedly due to a lack of phosphorus, salt or iodine. Dog owners have reported good success when a little salt or

bicarbonate of soda is added to the diet.

Hunger is also thought to be the culprit. A young puppy needs to be fed several times a day. When they are hungry they are apt to eat anything! It can't be considered "depraved" for a puppy to eat his stool any more than I consider a human baby "depraved" when he puts everything in sight into his mouth. Puppies are great imitators and if one pup in the litter does it, the others usually follow suit. One manual for veterinarians says nutritional deficiencies are certainly not the cause, however, it goes on to state it is advisable to use a multiple vitamin-mineral tablet.

By accident, I discovered what I feel does relate the problem to nutritional deficiencies. Recently a client called the hospital, almost beside herself with frustration. Her little three month old terrier was eating his own stool. She had tried all the old wives remedies and advice, from ammonia in his drinking water to salt in his food. Nothing helped. Two days later I received a call from another client with the identical problem. I found it very interesting that both pups were three months old, both were from the same pet shop and both were on a particular, "special" dog food recommended by the pet shop. (As one owner said, the food looked and smelled so much like excrement, he probably became confused.) According to the pet store, the pups were to receive nothing else — no vitamins or supplements of any kind to this diet.

On my advice, one owner switched to another puppy food and began giving vitamins. She also bought one of the commercial anticoprophagic condi-

ments used to sprinkle on the dog's food. This is supposed to impart such a horrible taste to the stool that the dog will never go near it again. The other owner decided her pup was thriving on the special pet shop diet and she preferred not to upset his system by switching. She also tried the anticoprophagic condiment. The first puppy stopped eating his stool in a short period of time. The other pup continues to eat his stool any time he gets near it. Due to punishment and the conflict with his owner, he is beginning to rebel and has twice bitten her when she attempted to take the stool away from him. Since both dogs were given the anticoprophagic condiment, and only the dog whose diet was changed responded, this would certainly seem to point to nutritional related causes. The only other possibilities here could be close confinement or boredom, which are often reported to be the cause for coprophagy. Both pups were pet shop raised, confined to small cages with nothing to occupy their time and no toys with which to play. The stool is not a repulsive object to a pup. It is merely an object. Out of boredom, it becomes a play thing. Interestingly enough, the owner whose pup has continued to eat his stool is confined to a garage while his owner is away at work all day.

Many times an owner may not be aware the dog has this habit, as he only does it when he is not being watched. Several owners have ventured the dog does it out of spite when he is left alone. Telltale signs are the absence of stools in the yard or on his paper, plus bad breath and frequent vomiting.

Sometimes in housebreaking, an

*Continued on page 30*





# A CAVALCADE BICENTENIAL SALUTE

TO THE ANTI-CRUELTY  
SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

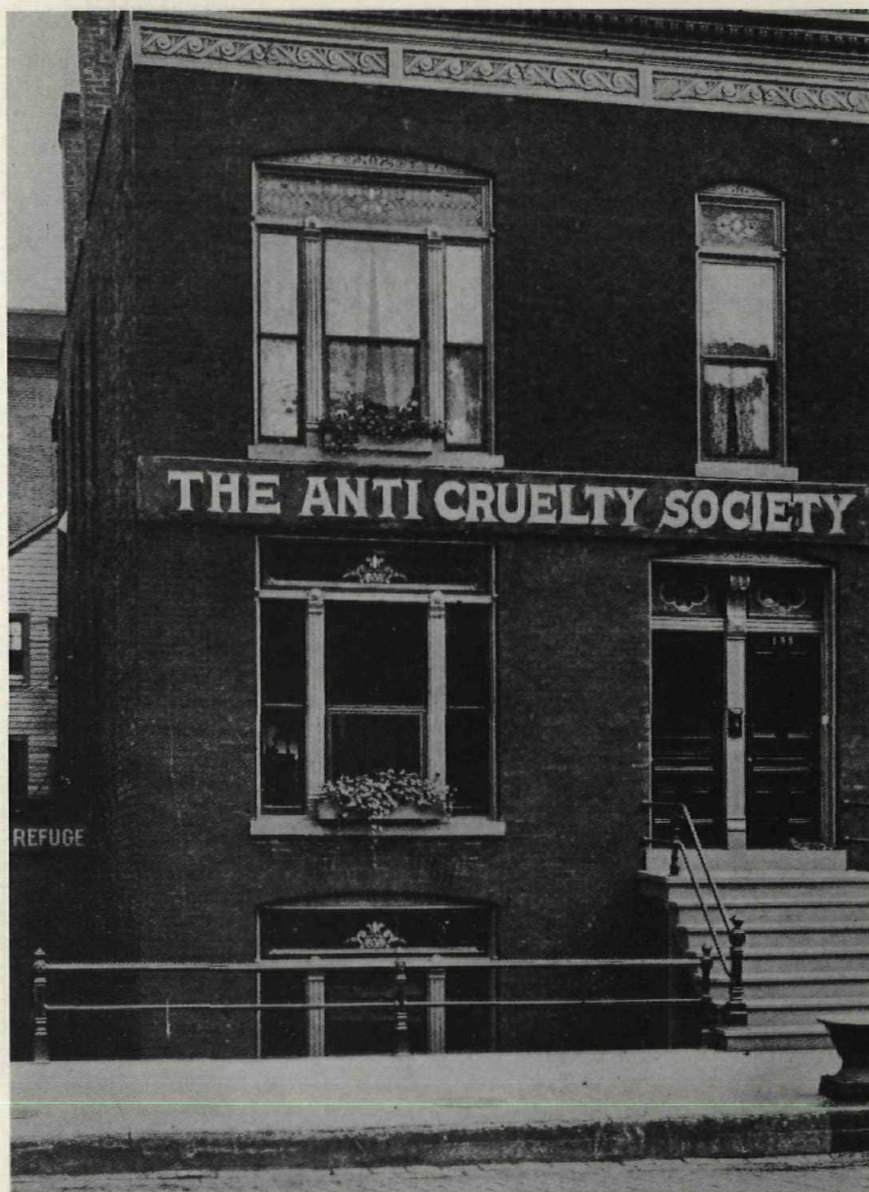
*Excerpted from 75th Annual Report*

"In the late 1800's Chicago humanitarians faced an uphill struggle to overcome the hardship, neglect and cruelty all around them.

A large number of the workhorses in the city at that time were old, sick or ill cared for. Many a dobbie dropped under his heavy burden, only to be beaten savagely by an insensitive driver. The operators of the great meat packing firms demonstrated seemingly little concern for the livestock they handled, and incidents of inhumane butchery occurred regularly in their slaughterhouses. Homeless dogs and cats wove their way through crowds of people in the streets, searching for the morsels of food that would prolong life or the makeshift shelters that might temporarily shield them from the wind and weather.

A deep concern for the welfare of these helpless creatures led five Chicagoans to the home of Mrs. Theodore Thomas, wife of the city's symphony conductor, on the wintry evening of January 19, 1899. A second and larger meeting in the residence of Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham on March 7, 1899, led to formation of The Anti-Cruelty Society adoption of by-laws and election of Mrs. Thomas as the group's first president and one of the first women to head a humane society.

The small band of dedicated volunteers set as its goals the suppression of cruelty, the inauguration of a campaign of humane education through organization of children's chapters, distribution of humane literature and promotion of humane lectures, and the establishment of a refuge where stray animals might have temporary shelter until such time as they could be placed in good homes or euthanized.



*The Society's home from 1910 until 1936.*

Photos from Anti-Cruelty Society Archives

The workload grew steadily, and in 1904 the Society opened its first small animal refuge. By 1905 watering troughs were maintained throughout the city for the relief of thirsty workhorses."

#### **Years Later . . .**

"In 1936 Dr. Wesley A. Young of Boston's Animal Rescue League joined the Society staff in the newly created position of Managing Director. Soon afterward Dr. Young introduced the quarterly publication "Progress Bulletin," which was to report the Society's work for many years to come. He also started classes for youngsters in first aid for animals and enlarged Yuletide festivities to include distribution of food for cats and dogs as well as horses.

"Dr. Young was one of 35 delegates from seven states who met in 1937 to form the Midwest Humane Conference, which has grown into a thriving organization dedicated to developing harmony among Midwestern humane societies.

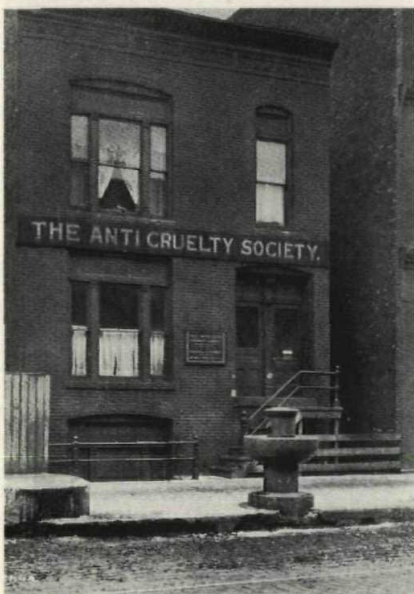
"Animals in the News," a fifteen-minute weekly radio program begun by Dr. Young in Boston, was first broadcast in Chicago in the late 1930's and continued to be heard on various local stations until the 1950's.

"The Society went on television in 1947 to help reunite lost pets with their owners. A few years later Dr. Young hosted a program called "The Animal Clinic," which ran for 41 weeks on network television."

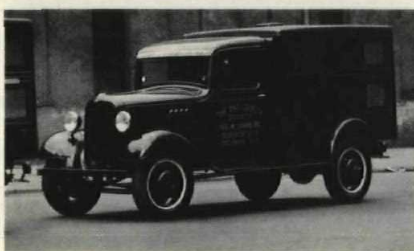




*Past Managing Director Dr. W. A. Young assists staff with veterinary work. Dr. Young is presently Exotic Animals Editor for Animal Cavalcade.*



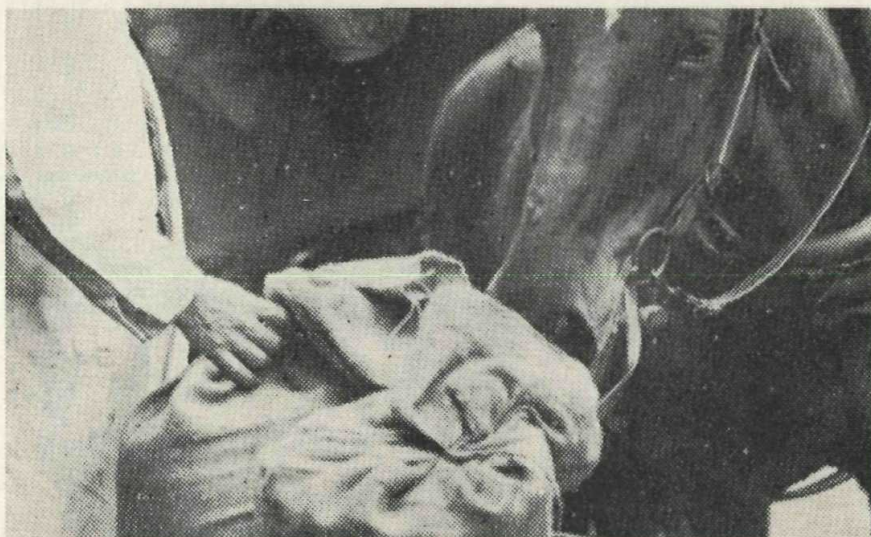
*Horse troughs such as these were maintained by the Society throughout the city.*



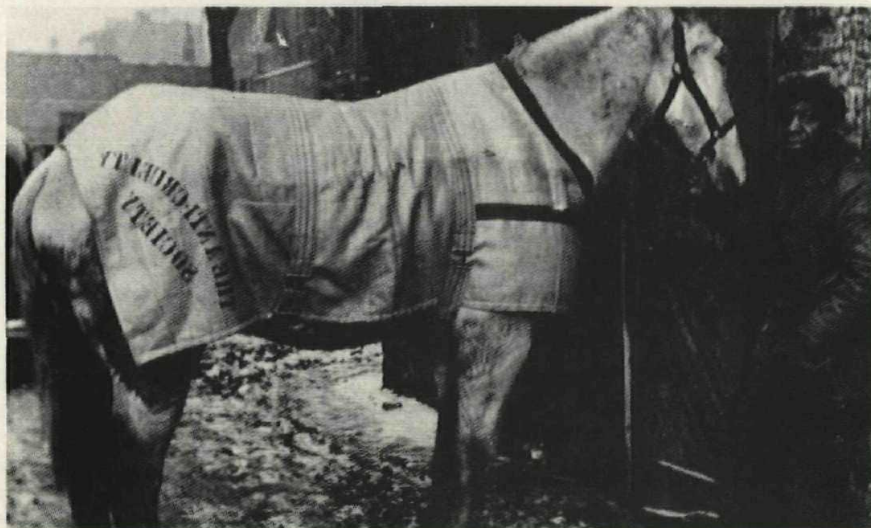
*A rescue ambulance of the 1930's.*



*ACS small animal ambulance circa 1919.*



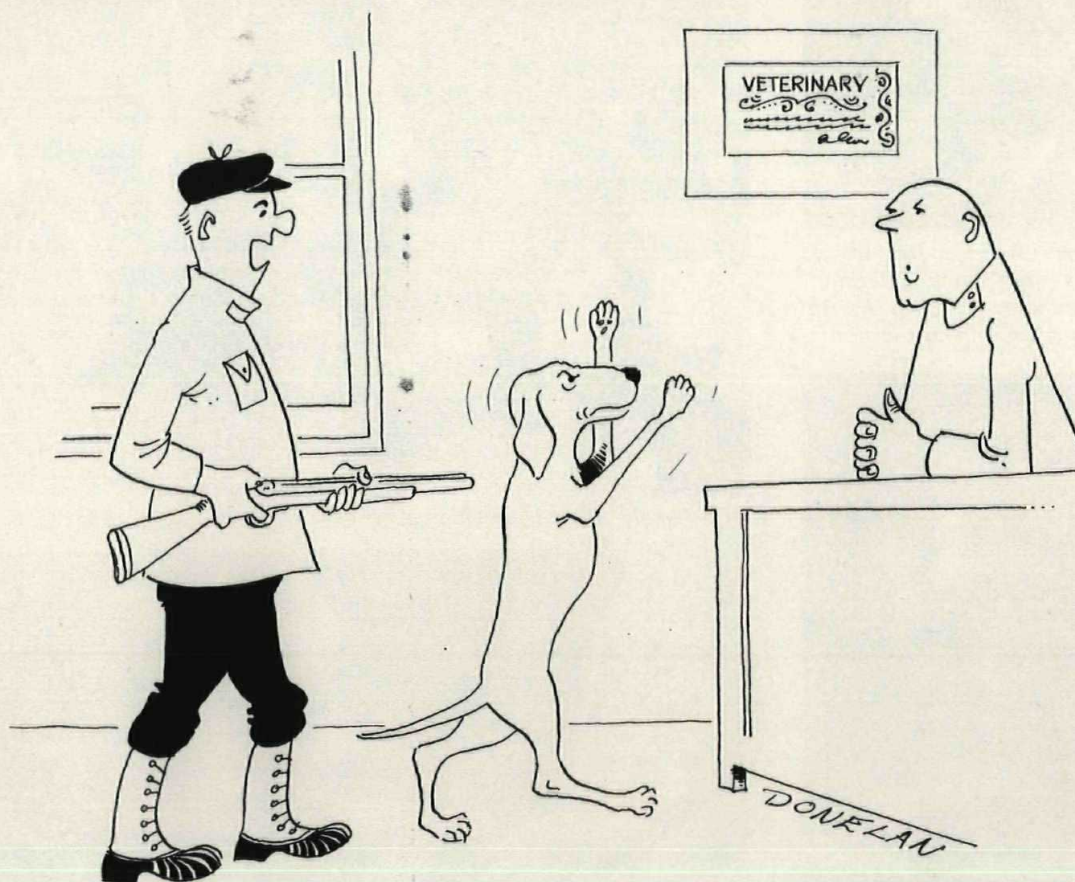
*One of the many Anti-Cruelty Society blankets distributed during Horses' Christmas festivities.*



*"Old Dobbin" enjoys his Yuletide treat.*



# CANINE BEHAVIOR



*"HE WASN'T TOO KEEN ON COMING."*

## Part II

By Michael W. Fox, M.R.C.V.S., Ph.D.  
Veterinarian and Associate Professor  
of Psychology, Washington University,  
St. Louis

*Presented at a Dog Health Seminar in Pittsburgh in 1974, sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation, Denver. The first part of Dr. Fox's speech (published in Nov/Dec '75 Issue of Cavalcade) dealt with basics of dog behavior, how man has changed the dog, and how domestic dog behavior compares with that of the wild canids.*

When a puppy is first given exposure to a person at, say, four weeks of age, he is very attracted to people. As he gets older he will have increasing fear. Therefore, a pup that first sees a person as late as seven weeks of age shows more fear than attraction. A puppy first exposed to people at nine weeks of age is scared to death, and most of his behavior shows fear and avoidance.

### Make a Friend of Your Pup Early

In a carefully controlled experiment by Drs. Paul Scott and John Fuller, puppies without human contact until 10 to 12 weeks of age could not be approached. The more timid puppies are, the more fearful. The critical period to establish a bond

*between a person and a puppy is six to eight weeks of age.*

You will have problems of delayed socialization if you go to a kennel where there has been no human contact and get a puppy as late as 14 weeks of age.

It is best to go to a small breeder where the puppies have been in the house and have seen chaos and lots of people, including children. Do not go to a big kennel where there are many puppies which are kept there for months. Those puppies will probably not bond properly or be very closely attached pets.

It is crucial to take a puppy away from other dogs at six to eight weeks of age; get it into a foster home with people. *It will then become a "pack" member in the family and will be more*



attached to people and more trainable. Dogs that are first exposed to people as late as 14 weeks of age will be very difficult to train.

### Over-attachment

But some dogs become too attached to humans. They are so mentally imprinted by people that they would even prefer to breed with them. If a bitch like this is bred to a normal male, she may have a very hysterical delivery and neglect the puppies.

### Similarities Between Pups & Babies

Puppies and children have virtually the same brain, the same emotional centers and go through virtually identical developmental stages. Not surprisingly, many abnormalities of behavior that can be seen in dogs are already well documented by child psychiatrists. For instance, I spoke of the critical socialization period for puppies at seven to eight weeks old. This time period is equivalent to seven to eight months in a child. It is known that if a human infant is not adopted from a foster home during the first three months of life, he may not bond optimally with his new parents.

Puppies can be emotionally bonded to humans by 12 weeks of age. *Therefore, you can establish some disciplinary training in a well-socialized puppy at this age and not destroy his bond with humans.*

### Be Firm But Gentle!

You can begin gentle inhibitory training at eight weeks of age, and a puppy will remember, *but do not be too hard on him or you may destroy the bond.* In a puppy of this age who is basically timid, you can cause even more serious damage. Damage is often done to a puppy at eight weeks of age because this is the first time he goes in the car to see the veterinarian. He may become car shy from then on. This is the first time he goes out, and he has his ears cropped if that is the standard for his breed. Ear cropping is a very good example of unnecessary mutilation which may cause permanent psychological damage in more timid pups.

If you cannot breed prick ears, please do not have them cropped. Many dogs become head shy when the operation is done because this is the sensitive fear period. *If possible, avoid this mutilation until after eight weeks of age, if you must do it.*

I hope that standards will change for some of these breeds. With their ears artificially standing up, many of the dogs look like monsters. These are threat displays when the ears or the tails are permanently up, and my wolves react accordingly to them.

### Exploring their Environment

The next point to consider is the mass wholesale puppy "mill" phenomenon, where puppies are raised in cages, have lots of human contact but are not let out of the cages. They have no opportunity to play or explore their environment.

*A puppy does not just need experience with people. He needs to get out and about in his environment.* If he is kept in his kennel until sometime after eight or ten weeks of age he will prefer to stay in that kennel rather than go to a more novel and complex environment.

If you want to make a good dog and optimize his potential, you must not only socialize him to human beings at the right time *but also take him out and about with you.* Never buy a puppy that has been in a cage or a kennel much over 12 or 14 weeks of age.

### Emotional Disorders in Dogs

We have made dogs dependent through genetics and through domestication. We have opened them up, therefore, to an increasing susceptibility to emotional disorders. The many cases I describe in my book *Understanding Your Dog* hopefully will bring you to a greater understanding of your dog and of yourself.

*One thing we have done is to make dogs more infantile in certain ways and in certain behaviors.* We have many adult dogs with infantile, appealing, round faces that are excellent releasers of affection. This is important today not only for older people who do not have children and are lonely but also for young people who are not having children and want something around the home to indulge.

The brain of the dog is virtually the same as the brain of the human infant. It has the same emotional centers, the same systems for reproducing hormones. The main difference is that we have larger memory centers and a speech center. I think it is very important to realize there is a continuum in brain evolution from animal to man, *that animals have similar emotions and needs to humans. This increases our responsibilities to them.*

There is an interaction between emotion and disease, too. *An emotionally stressed dog is more susceptible to various diseases.* Separating a dog for hospitalization and taking it away from its home environment may delay recovery. The animal is being emotionally stressed, and the same applies to a child hospitalized for an unnecessary amount of time.

### Responsible Dog Ownership

The big issue today in responsible dog ownership is the fouling of streets. Some city parks are closed to dogs now, and this violates my freedom if I am responsible and my dog is healthy. Perhaps this can be avoided by having dogs checked every six months by veterinarians or paraveterinarians to show they are not carrying any disease that can infect man. The primary culprits are free-roaming dogs, not feral dogs which keep to themselves.

*Part of responsible ownership today involves making your pet more adaptable to modern life by genetic selection or, better, improving his temperament by spaying or neutering, by obeying leash laws and by picking up any droppings.*

How do we get people to become more responsible owners in this throw-away society? When they get a puppy for Christmas and it is too much hard work, it will probably be put into the humane society where it will be one of the 13 1/2 million pets put to sleep this year.

**What is responsible ownership? It is understanding the dog, understanding that he has needs, feelings, emotions, brain centers, developmental stages very much like we have.**

If we cannot get the message of understanding to the average owner, what do we do? Do we force laws on them? Free-roaming animals in urban environments contribute to the killing of trees, to road accidents, and they will bite people, especially children and service personnel.

Free-roaming cats and dogs in rural areas compete unnecessarily with wildlife for food and kill domestic livestock.

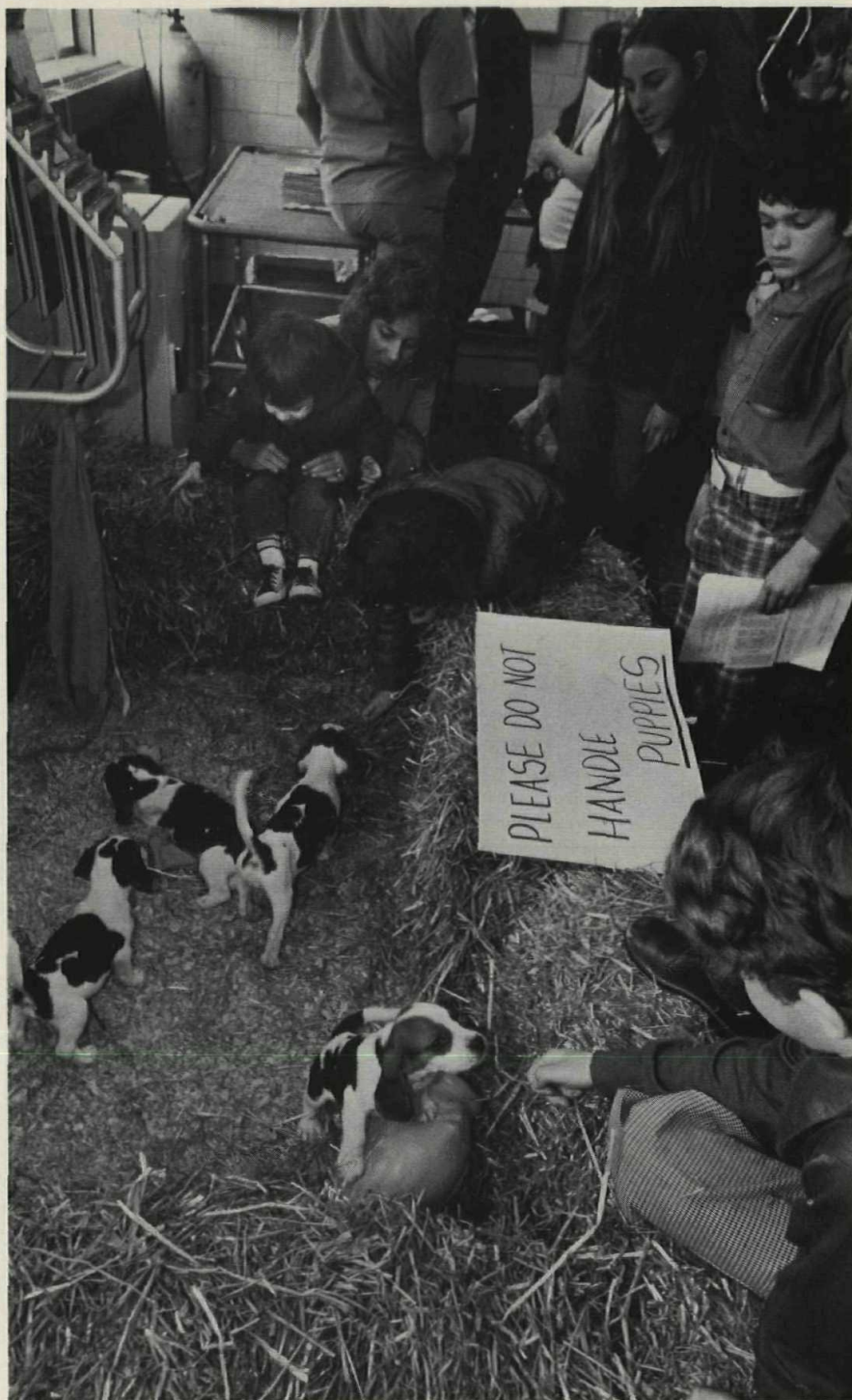
We have a pet pollution problem today. **In a survey of mayors of major cities in the United States, the highest problem they rated was not crime, but the pet problem.** There are up to 600,000 bites from dogs a year that require hospital treatment or the painful rabies vaccination. Sometimes a bitten child is permanently afraid of anything with fur from then on.

The feral dogs, those that live independently of people, are truly wild, and they usually avoid people. They are not the ones who generally bite people. *The free-roaming house dog is the problem.*

Feral dogs can usually be recognized by their sickness. They are a great tragedy of suffering and misery. The dog pound catches and destroys some. Or, very often a dog will crawl into an abandoned house, curl up and slowly die.

This is the end of responsible ownership.





*All received tips on good pet care.*

*Reprinted courtesy Cornell Reports 5/75*

When the doors of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University opened to the public last year, excited children and their parents were already waiting outside — eager to learn more about the field of veterinary medicine, pick up pointers on pet care and find out what it takes to become an “animal doctor.”

The open house, an annual event organized and run by Veterinary College students, attracted more than 7,500 people in '75 — some from as far away as Canada, New Hampshire and Alabama.

Children listened to the heart beats of guinea pigs; watched baby chicks hatch from their eggs; saw how cows and sheep use their four-parted stomachs to digest hay that would throw the human stomach for a loop.

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# inary ege house 75



*Children listened to the heart beats of guinea pigs.*



*Youngsters watched baby chicks hatch from their eggs.*

At regularly scheduled times, veterinary students put on demonstrations of animal care for large and small animals. A particularly popular demonstration featured Christy, an amiable Irish setter who was given a physical examination by her veterinary student owner. The student also demonstrated pet care techniques — nail clipping, shampooing, brushing — which the pet owner can do at home.

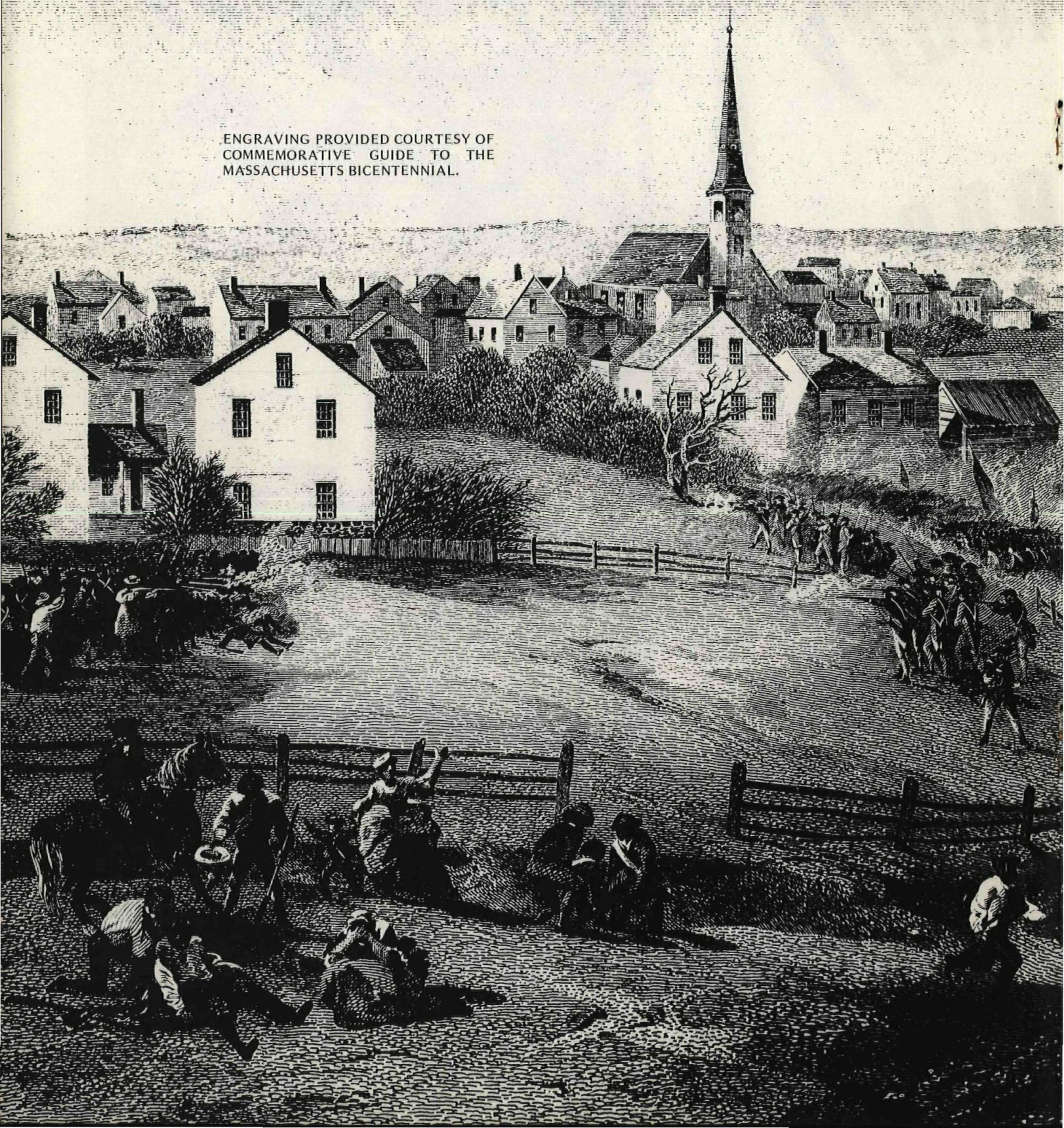
Films on the field of veterinary medicine, on the birth of a foal and on aseptic joint surgery in the horse, were presented during the day. Every half hour buses took visitors from the main campus to the school's Equine Research Park.

Other exhibits covered physiology, pharmacology, pathology, radiology and other aspects of veterinary medicine.



# CAVALCADE SALUTES

ENGRAVING PROVIDED COURTESY OF  
COMMEMORATIVE GUIDE TO THE  
MASSACHUSETTS BICENTENNIAL.





# AMERICA'S 200<sup>th</sup> YEAR

— A Special Bicentennial Account on the Horses and Riders at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775

*An Animal Cavalcade Exclusive* by Everett B. Miller, V.M.D.

Part I





## Cavalcade Salutes America's 200th Year

Here, in a few words, is a study on the use of horses and animal-drawn transport on one of the most significant days in American history — April 19, 1775. Probably, a similar story has never been written, because horses in the American Revolution generally were little thought of in terms of material that should be cared for, conserved, or treated if sick, injured, or shot, and because seemingly they were plentiful enough to meet almost all of the exigencies and nobody became concerned about accounting for them.

*Paul Revere, for example, made his famous midnight ride on one "very good horse" obtained from a Deacon John Larkin at the Charlestown starting point, but at Lexington, two and a half hours later (when he had been captured by a roving British patrol), he was made to give it to a grenadier sergeant, and nothing more was heard about the horse. Even the little armies that came into existence later did not think to keep records on their horses and, generally, were dependent on contracting with civilian drivers for teams to pull the cannons and for wagons to transport the baggage and military stores and to move the wounded; usually, the person who rode did so on his own mount.*

Thus, it is a challenge to determine just how many horses might have been used by the two principals — the American colonist, Massachusetts militiaman, and Whig (also patriot or "rebel") on the one side, and the British "regular" and Tory (or "red-coat" and Loyalist), who were the enemy — on this eventful day. Little is known, also, on how some of the animals got to be where they were in the historical scene; what were the horses like (—their names, colors and markings, breeding)? Some were captured, others were ridden until exhausted, a few were wounded or killed by musket fire, and many just simply appeared on stage for a few moments.

We do not know the name of the horse (a Narragansett pacer perhaps?) that was used by Revere—the most famous horse rider of them all—on Tuesday, the 18th, and Wednesday, the 19th. That horse, however, is representative of one of the main animal groups: the mounts of the colonist postriders, expresses, scouts, and patriot volunteers. Twenty-six of them can be identified. Another group comprised the dozen or so horses of the British mounted party (referred to as the Mitchel patrol) and several

others sent out from Boston by General Thomas Gage on Tuesday afternoon. The latter group was trying to capture the riders and halt the movements of the first group—the Americans, who would be on the roads leading from Boston and would be alerting Massachusetts minutemen and colonists to muster against the threatening British move to capture American leaders and destroy provincial military supplies.

The third and the fourth groups included the several horses which appeared during the advance of the Smith-Pitcairn 700 or 800-man detachment of British regulars that fought Massachusetts minutemen and militia in Lexington and Concord and the horses, chaises, and wagons which were used in the returning British detachment and by the Percy brigade or relief force. *Altogether, 79 horses can be identified in this study.*

### Early British Mounted Patrol Alerts the Boston Countryside

The activities of the main American group of horse riders began Tuesday afternoon with their scrutinizing observations on several mounted British army personnel traveling together on the country roads about Boston and moving in the direction of Lexington and Concord. The British were met on the road by two members of the Massachusetts Bay provincial Committee of Safety, Robert Devens of Charlestown and Abraham Watson, driving (in a chaise) homeward from a meeting in Menotomy ("... (We) rode some way after we met them, and then turned back and rode through them, went and informed our friends (Elbridge Gerry, Charles Lee, and Azor Orne) at Newell's. We stopped there till they came up and rode by... and I came home"). Others who saw the British party included William Heath, recently named a general in the not-yet-organized state-wide militia, and Solomon Brown of Lexington, riding home from market in Boston.

American colonists living outside Boston had seen or observed British army personnel before, even "spotting" a few that were disguised and ostensibly spying and drawing maps, on orders from Gage, the British civil governor and commander in chief. But, until then, they had not seen British regulars on the roads who were individually armed with pistols as these persons were. Furthermore, the Americans thought that these British should have pointed their horses toward Boston in the late afternoon hours—after the customary dining in local taverns—but on this Tuesday, the British party started farther into the backcountry. By nightfall, the singular group of armed and mounted British personnel (probably the Mitchel pa-

trol, which captured Revere after midnight) had signaled an alert to the Americans—even before Gage secretly ordered the assembling of the Smith-Pitcairn detachment that would march on Lexington and Concord.

Other British mounted patrols may have been ordered on Tuesday afternoon to watch the roads outside Boston, such as the one composed of the two horsemen who, just before midnight, tried to intercept Revere then galloping along the Charlestown-Cambridge road to reach the main road leading northwestwardly toward Lexington. Also, a few gunners (possibly including artillery Lieutenant William Grant) or Tories in horse-drawn chaises, which were filled with sledge hammers, spikes, and other paraphernalia for destroying American cannon, were sent over Boston Neck and stayed hidden until the Smith-Pitcairn detachment came by.

### American Militia Activities in Lexington, Tuesday Evening

*The news about the party of the armed British horsemen coming from Boston was first brought to Lexington by Brown ("he had seen nine (mounted) British officers on the road, travelling leisurely, sometimes before and sometimes behind him"), who informed the local militia sergeant, William Munroe. After the patrol had passed through the village (between 9:30 and 10 P.M.), moving westward on the road to Concord, Brown was given a fresh horse to ride and follow. His own horse had become exhausted during the afternoon and now was exchanged for one owned by Reverend Jonas Clark, who at that moment, was host for John Hancock and Samuel Adams—the two American colonists on Gage's most-wanted list. Brown left with two other Lexington minutemen (Elijah Sanderson and Jonathan Loring) to watch the British patrol, but the three were taken captive after following one or two miles.*

Already, on this Tuesday night there were other Americans, couriers and messengers mainly, carrying news and racing back and forth on the bright moonlit country roads. Some of these were part of a courier system which had been ordered in mid-March by the Committee of Safety; Charlestown, Cambridge, and Roxbury would alert other town committees whenever British troops threatened to march from Boston at night — presumably to capture the Patriots' guns and powder. Also, in and about Lexington, men had to be roused from their homes, and the minutemen and militia were to be assembled. It is difficult to determine how many horsemen there were. One who can be identified, although scantily, is the

*continued from page 28*





*Early American settlers of the West argued the merits of mules vs oxen for pulling their wagons.*

# A BICENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO **the noble mule**

by D. A. Woodliff

The mule, that peculiar offspring of a donkey and a horse, is considered somewhat of a joke. "As stubborn as a mule," a well-known phrase adopted from the mules' obstinate disposition, is used to describe anyone thought of as ornery. For mules are, indeed, stubborn. Besides, they have long, funny ears, an uneven gait, a perchance to kick and a most unmelodious, raucous bray. Mules can't even reproduce themselves! Being hybrid creatures, they are sterile. A mule's parents, a horse mother and a donkey father, are a different species of animals with unlike chromosome counts so the mule inherits a chrom-

osome composition which doesn't allow reproduction. (Incidentally, the offspring of a donkey mother and a horse father is called a "hinny.") Yet, with all these flaws, mules are noble beasts to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for these strange creatures did much to help build our nation.

*In early America, before the invention of the gasoline engine, this country ran on mule power.* Mules were used to pull coal cars in our coal mines, they dragged logs in lumber camps and hauled heavy supply wagons over rugged terrain. The southern states used mules to work in the sugar, cotton and tobacco fields.

Construction workers, miners and railroad crews all depended upon mules as beasts of burden. Mules were also instrumental in moving settlers westward. Although they cost about three times the price of oxen, settlers would argue the merits of mules vs. oxen for pulling their wagons to the new land.

The mule was considered a valuable asset since pre-Biblical days. In America, George Washington was an early advocate of mule production and the state of Missouri became the top producer of work mules. *The famous "Missouri mule" was bred in different sizes and weight to fit various kinds of*





*In early America before the invention of the gasoline engine, this country ran on mule power.*

work. Sturdy draft mules for heavy hauling weighed up to 1600 pounds and stood a tall 17½ hands high. Smaller mine mules were between 12 and 16 hands high and weighed between 600 and 1360 pounds. Mules used for farm work ranged between the draft mule and the mine mule. *There are many reasons why the mule was far superior to the horse for work.* Along with his odd characteristics, he inherited many good qualities from his unlike parents. The mule is sure-footed, hardy and tough-skinned like his donkey parent, yet has the large, strong body of his horse parent. *Less*

*nervous than the pure horse, the mule isn't likely to suffer from overwork and is less susceptible to disease. Furthermore, a mule can live on cheaper, coarser food than can the horse and is not likely to overeat or drink.*

American history is filled with the names of industrious Americans who contributed to the building of our nation. *Often overlooked, but so important, is that funny, stubborn, long-eared creature who lent his strength to this nation; the noble mule.*

## How to Cut the High Cost of Cat Litter

by Manuel Castlewitz

With about 35.2 million cats in the United States, there are bound to be quite a few people who have a litter box handy for their pet.

Plastic or enameled-surfaced containers make the best litter pans. For the adult cat that can hop in and out, high sides are advantageous as they will keep gravel from being kicked out. Kittens, on the other hand, will need to have lowsided pans so they can get in more easily.

Lining the pan is not necessary, and in fact, the liner may prove to be a nuisance. The biggest question you have to face is what you'll use for litter. Sawdust, wood shavings and newspaper are all acceptable, but the best material to use is a commercial clay product. It is sold in pet shops and other stores as cat litter, but if you want to save a hefty amount of money, go to your hardware store and ask for a product to absorb oil on your garage floor. These products, one of which is called Zorbit, are almost identical to pet-shop cat litter, but cost considerably less.

*To reduce the odor and make the litter last longer, simply put a half-inch layer of baking soda on the bottom of the litter box. Then put a two or three inch layer of litter on top of it.*

Place the box in a convenient location where your cat will have easy access to it. Kittens train easily and quickly to use the box — just put them in the box when they awaken, after they have eaten, and after playing with them. If you catch them relieving themselves somewhere else, a sharp verbal reprimand and placing them in the box swiftly should have them trained in a day or two.

Dr. Terri McGinnis in his new book, "The Well Cat Book" recommends removing the stool from the box every day by using a spoon size litter strainer and washing the pan every fourth day. This should be done outside if possible, or in a sink that is not used for washing dishes or bathing.

Almost all cats would choose to go out-of-doors to relieve themselves if given the choice, but a clean litter box is the answer for the cat that must stay inside all the time, or most of the time. One fact to keep in mind is that cats do not like wet or dirty pans. If you find your cat making "mistakes" elsewhere in your house, and your cat is litter trained, the problem is probably the litter box.

*Editor's Note: Be sure the litter you use does not contain any chemicals toxic to cats.*



# WHAT HAPPENED TO MONKEYNAUT BAKER?



**TRANQUILITY BASE, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA...** *Monkeynaut Baker, the first primate in space, made her historic flight in 1959. The 18-year-old Miss Baker greets visitors daily from her permanent home in the Alabama Space and Rocket Center, earth's largest space museum.*

Remember Miss Baker, America's "first lady of space?" Miss Baker was the first monkey to complete a successful flight into space. She is a permanent resident at the Alabama Space and Rocket Center.

Miss Baker lives with her husband, Big George, whom she married in ceremonies conducted at Pensacola, Florida, in 1962. Big George resides with the "first lady" in an elaborate monkeynaut exhibit specially designed to house Miss Baker. The exhibit has its own air conditioning and heating units, waste management system, and separate ventilation and water systems.

Miss Baker made her historical journey on May 28, 1959, accompanied by monkey Able, aboard a Huntsville-built Jupiter rocket.

Clothed in a special space suit and helmet, the female squirrel monkey made the 10,000 miles per hour flight while electronic devices monitoring her physiological state showed her to be mildly startled at lift-off and at other times during the 15 minute flight. *Immediately after recovery, she was given a banana and a cracker, and then rolled over and went to sleep.*

Space Center officials state, "Miss Baker is a valuable addition to our space history exhibit. She played a major role in early space travel at a time when man had not ventured into space. *As an early pioneer of space travel, she will always have a place of honor at the Alabama Space and Rocket Center.*

The space monkeys were made

available to the Center by the Naval Aerospace Medical Center, Pensacola, Florida, their former home and training center.

Now retired from space travel, Miss Baker, a native of Iquitos, Peru, has kept her age well. *She still weighs about one pound, and is in good health.* Miss Baker continues to receive fan mail from school children who now read books that have been published on the first successful flight of primates in space. Her new address is: Alabama Space and Rocket Center, Tranquility Base, Huntsville, Alabama 35807.

Miss Baker's visiting hours are from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, every day of the year except Christmas day.



# THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

by William Merk

It was a magnificent Indian summer weekend in the high country of Colorado. Kurt and I had parked a few miles in back of the Dillon reservoir and were now bushwhacking our way through the stubborn patches of willow. Standing on the rim of the canyon we could see the long ridge ascending to the top of Quandary Peak, 14,264' above sea level.

We had climbed down into the canyon and were soon greeted by the noisy chorus of a dozen dogs: German Shepherds, Collies, Labs and various combinations that shared in the communal life of a nearby dwelling. Starting our steep climb up to the ridge we passed a low shack built into the slope and contour of the hillside. Then we found them. A pudgy German Shepherd pup with a tiny tiger kitten raced from behind a boulder and began to follow us up through the rock pile.

Pausing to rest we greeted our new companions who seemed intent on staying with us. We named the pup, Quest, bold and eager adventurer he would prove to be, and the kitten was dubbed, Quandary, an unlikely companion on such an undertaking.

Reaching the ridge we still had two miles of strenuous climbing to make the top, and we felt certain our companions would tire and fall back. But both were eager to join us in whatever it was we were doing, somehow confident they were in good hands.

The spirited Quest became restless with our frequent stops and would break out ahead urging us to keep moving. But Quandary was the marvel of movement. With no obvious effort she carefully maneuvered through the rocks and snow patches along a course that only she could see. In contrast to the pup's energetic bursts and scampering she never altered her steady walk, like a calculated technician always in complete control.

Reaching a small plateau we paused to view the rest of the Ten Mile Range to the south, and our two hikers took advantage of the situation. Quest jumped onto a flat boulder to sprawl out and rest and Quandary curled up in his shadow to escape the hot sun. One long, steady effort would take us to the still invisible summit plateau.

Quest led the way stopping in startled interest at the shrill honk of the conies, small rabbit-like animals calling to each other from their rocky dwellings. A makeshift flag waved from the top as we plowed through a fresh snowbank and scrambled to the top of the final ridge. Quest was the first to reach the summit and he didn't quite know what to make of it. He ran over and around the rock cairn several times and realizing we were going to stay awhile, he issued a deep sigh and flattened himself on an overhanging ledge.

I was looking forward to a short nap and just soaking in the warm rays of the sun. Seeing me sprawled out, the opportunistic Quandary crawled into the open cuff of my flared jeans and did not stir for several minutes, save for the constant motor of her purring.

Quandary Peak was a lonely mountain revealed by the very few names on the summit register and certainly much more rarely visited by pups and kittens. After a brief snack, Kurt and I decided to begin the long walk back to the canyon floor. Slowly the shadows in the canyon began to lengthen, engulfing all in the cool rapture of approaching twilight.

We cut short our descent by climbing down steep portions of the canyon walls. Here we had to lift our tiring companions down one at a time, being careful to keep them away from falling rocks and debris. The ice and snow on the road had begun to freeze, and a chill wind swept through the valley as the first stars came out.

Our curious procession of man and animal finally found its way to the car, and we were still amazed at the way Quandary and Quest seemed eager to stay with us. We decided to return to the house where we had seen all the dogs in the morning.

In front of the house a pretty young girl came to our car and was thrilled to see Quest, saying that he belonged to George, a retired miner. He bounded from the car and soon was the center of attention of all the dogs. They escorted the tired climber down the road as if to seek a more private hearing of the young pup's wanderings. Quandary was already asleep when we placed her in the hands of the smiling young girl. And who could blame a mountain climber for being tired?

CHILDRENS page...



# RUFFIAN...

## WHAT REALLY HAPPENED

by  
Wayne O. Kester, D.V.M., Executive Director,  
American Association of Equine Practitioners

Many were puzzled as to why "RUFFIAN" was put down when they knew that with few exceptions, using modern veterinary techniques, it is not often that the life of a horse with a broken leg cannot be saved and the limb reasonably restored.

**First--what actually happened?** The mare suffered a compound comminuted fracture of both proximal sesamoid bones of the right foreleg. The resulting wound was extensively contaminated with race track dirt. Surrounding tissue was severely damaged — the distal and intersesamoidian ligaments badly torn — one branch of the suspensory ligament ruptured and both the deep and superficial flexor tendons badly bruised and torn — all of which added up to a grave prognosis, even with the best of care and luck.

An erroneous impression exists that all horses that suffer broken legs are put down because veterinary science is not competent to save their lives. *Actually, hundreds of horses with fractured leg bones have been successfully treated and saved. "RUFFIAN," herself, had previously survived one fracture.* Some of the great ones that come to mind are "SWAPS," "HOIST THE FLAG," "TIM TAM," "CREME de la CREME," "HAIL TO REASON," and "FLIP SAL." Horses with broken legs are put down for very sound, realistic and justifiable reasons, **not because of inability to save their lives** — a fact generally recognized by reporters in the equine-oriented press.

There is an inclination to compare equine and human orthopedic surgery. In the operating room they are comparatively successful. However, the end criteria for determining success or failure is quite different. In man, if the patient survives and the leg is returned to reasonable usefulness, the case is generally successful. Cost is not a consideration. *Further, man is the best patient possible, whereas the horse is the world's worst to manage.* Very few seem to comprehend the dynamics of the terrific force in action, the tremendous strength and the erratic reactions of the horse as a surgical patient. Also, experience indicates that satisfactory recovery in the equine fracture case seldom results unless a walking cast is emplaced and maintained on the affected leg. Comparatively more pain is suffered than in man because the injured leg must continue to bear some weight. The use of a body sling in such cases is usually not satisfactory especially in spirited horses.

The amount of pain to which the patient may be justifiably subjected is

# PET

## THE DOG

Courtesy of THE ANIMAL PROTECTION  
INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

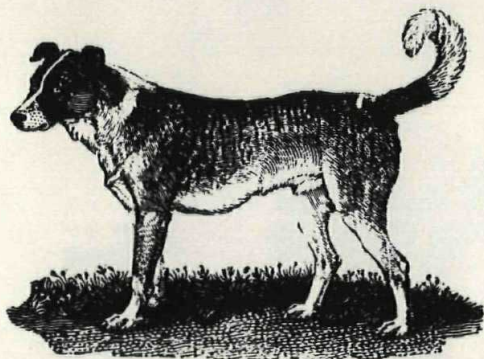
Your dog will be your best friend. He will never abandon you — don't abandon him. Millions of abandoned and homeless dogs are killed each year. Help stop dog overpopulation: spay your female; neuter your male. Have your dog licensed if required in your city. Don't let him run loose in the neighborhood. An I.D. tag will bring a lost dog home more quickly.

**DO** brush coat regularly. Check nails and foot pads for splitting or cracking. Bathe **ONLY** when dirty; too frequent bathing removes natural oils. **DON'T** pick up a dog by his legs, ears, tail, or scruff of the neck. Don't put rubber bands around your dog's neck.

**DO** serve commercial dog food that provides a **BALANCED** diet. Feed an adult dog one or twice a day, a puppy more often. Provide biscuits, artificial bones, or large uncooked beef bones from the butcher to keep teeth clean and healthy. You can add table scraps (unless spicy) to your dog's diet.



# CARE



**DON'T** feed your dog anything that you wouldn't eat. Don't give your dog bones that are sharp or may splinter and choke it (chicken, fish, or cooked bones). Don't give your dog candy or cookies. Don't let him eat paper, plastic, rubber bands, wood, or grass.

**DO** exercise your dog daily. Have him vaccinated for distemper and rabies and checked for internal parasites. Ask your veterinarian about other shots. Use dog flea spray, powder, or collar. If irritation develops, stop use and call your veterinarian. Be sure to call veterinarian if you notice violent head-shaking. **NEVER** keep your dog in a closed car in summer; the heat (over 120°F!) could kill him. (If your dog is overcome with heat exhaustion from being left in a car, immediately put him into a tub of cold water and pour cold water over his head — call veterinarian.)

always a foremost consideration — difficult to assess. *Not many horses readily submit to the confinement and discomfort essential for full recovery and secondary injuries and ailments are common.*

## WHY HORSES ARE NOT SAVED

*In the horse not only must the life be saved (usually a not too difficult matter) but the broken leg must be returned to its former athletic soundness and earning capability (often a difficult task even in man) and cost is very much a factor. Anesthesia, surgery, operating room and hospital costs may run from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. Changing the cast in after-treatment adds to the risk and cost. In man it is a relatively simple procedure; but, in the horse it is often necessary to again hospitalize and subject him to general anesthesia in order to safely remove the old cast or splint and emplace a new one. A six to ten month recuperation and feed bill is another expense and re-training and putting the horse back into racing costs even more. Further, many race horses are insured for their approximate practical worth — insurance which is not paid unless the horse is put down to prevent inhumane suffering resulting from an injury.*

*When the magnitude of medical problems and suffering associated with equine leg fracture cases, along with the economics involved are considered, there is little wonder that many horses with broken leg bones are put down. The only economic justification for attempting to save such a horse is in selected instances where there is a good possibility of complete recovery, return to racing and a chance of earning more than the cost of repair plus the insured value; or the animal is potentially an economic asset as a breeding stallion or mare.*

## RUFFIAN'S ACCIDENT

Obviously, Ruffian's racing career was ended; her potential as a brood mare great. How great is speculation, but realistically, she would have had to produce many valuable foals to justify the economics of salvage. And to save her meant subjecting her to considerable pain and suffering. Those who advocate amputation and false limbs have rarely managed or observed the plight of a three-legged, or even badly crippled, horse — a fate sometimes worse than death that often results in an untimely death. *In any event, to his everlasting credit, her owner's immediate decision was to spare no effort in saving the life of "RUFFIAN."*

Understandably, with the stable and hospital area jammed with curious people there was confusion and difficulty in handling the case. According to a statement by Dr. Alex Harthill in the Daily Racing Form, Wednesday, July 9, 1975, a pneumatic splint had been promptly applied and the mare loaded in the track ambulance by Dr. Manual A. Gilman, the responsible track veterinarian, assisted by James C. Prendergast, the mare's attending veterinarian. According to Dr. Harthill's statement, he, as a friend of "RUFFIAN'S" trainer, was assigned responsibility for the case as soon as the ambulance delivered her to the barn area. She was immediately directed to her stall as is customary where she reacted violently and was subjected to various appropriate treatments. After therapy in her stall, it was decided to send her to a nearby equine surgical facility owned by Dr. William O. Reed.

Dehydrated, hot, not cooled out from the race, in shock and mentally irrational from the effects of the injury, she was at that time a very poor surgical risk.

The surgery was promptly and effectively done by Dr. Reed and his team. At this point, Dr. Keefer, an M.D., took over the splinting operation. An iron shoe — leg brace — plaster cast combination was improvised.

## WHY RUFFIAN WAS PUT DOWN

Some horses struggle violently in coming out of general anesthesia. "RUFFIAN" was one of them and in doing so tore off the cast and further damaged the injury. Experience has shown that when complications of this magnitude have developed, the chances for acceptable recovery without extreme suffering are greatly reduced. *At this point, the owner made the hard, but wise, decision to put her down.*

It is most regrettable that in spite of all best efforts she could not be saved. Many with fractured sesamoid bones have survived, although probably none as severely injured. However, they were lesser horses and little is heard of them.

Those in attendance state that "RUFFIAN" was not the usual case. Due to the nature and circumstances of her injury and her tremendous competitive spirit she was never a good surgical risk, and after care would have been most difficult. *Certainly everyone involved did everything possible in their attempts to save her life.*





## *a few notes on* **FIRST AID**

*Thomas Dunn*

It is unlikely a veterinarian will be present at the moment your dog falls victim to an accident. Your pet's life may depend upon your ability to provide emergency treatment until professional veterinary treatment can be obtained. Your knowledge of basic first aid may save your dog's life.

The most gentle and loving pet may become aggressive and hostile under the influence of pain. You must protect yourself against bites and scratches and protect your pet against his own senseless actions.

The first step in any emergency first aid is to secure the dog's mouth. Using a strip of cloth, tie a slip-knot in the cloth and slip the loop over the dog's nose and jaw. Tighten the muzzle and tie the ends of the cloth behind the dog's neck. The muzzle will prevent the dog from biting and will make him surprisingly docile.

If treatment requires the dog to be in a lying position, have an assistant at the dog's back pull the hind legs outward with one hand and firmly grip the forelimbs with the other.

If the injury results in a severe loss of blood or causes a serious jolt to the nervous system of the animal, you may have to treat the pet for shock. Shock should always be treated before any other first aid is administered. Shock can be recognized by rapid breathing done in short, shallow gulps; a severe drop in body temperature; and a general paleness of the dog's lips. Keep him warm and quiet. Care should be exercised to be sure the animal is neither chilled nor overheated. If breathing stops, artificial respiration



must be administered at once. Professional veterinary help should be sought at once.

If the injury is in the nature of a cut, puncture wound, or fracture, it is important to stop any bleeding. If blood spurts from the wound in rhythm, an arterial hemorrhage is present. Use a rope, belt, necktie, or cloth strip as a tourniquet and secure the flow of blood between the injury and the heart. The tourniquet must be tightened until the flow of blood stops. It should be remembered that a tourniquet must be loosened once every 15 minutes for a period of one to two minutes to prevent serious damage to the limb cut off from the blood supply.

If the wound is less serious, but blood still flows lightly from the wound, use either a tourniquet or a bandage to stop the flow of blood and seal the open wound.

If you must treat the wound yourself, follow these preparatory procedures:

1. Clip or shave all hair around the wound.
2. Clean the wound with cotton dipped in an antiseptic solution, e.g., tincture of merthiolate.
3. Remove any foreign particles from the wound.

If an object has penetrated the flesh and is lodged in the wound, and if the wound is not in a vital area, it will be necessary for you to remove the object. Use a pair of fine tweezers. Be sure the instrument has been sterilized by boiling or has been dipped in antiseptic solution. Remove the object being careful to disturb only such tissue as is absolutely necessary to the operation.

When all foreign objects have been removed from the wound, soak a gauze pad in an antiseptic solution and place it directly over the wound. Place a larger section of clean cotton over the gauze pad and tape the bandage to the flesh. Be certain the wound is well covered.

If you are treating a compound fracture (one in which the bone protrudes from the limb), treat the wound as described in the previous situation, however, under no circumstances move the leg. It must be kept motionless. Splint the limb using a stick, twig, or piece of wood. Carefully tape the splint to the leg. The object is to render the limb motionless.

If the fracture is simple (one in which the bone does not protrude from the flesh), it will not be necessary to treat the limb other than attaching a splint. If you are not sure the limb has been fractured, *do not wiggle the limb to test for fracture*. Assume the limb is fractured and splint it.

Burns are easily treated, but may be

dangerous if not treated properly and without delay. Use a gauze pad soaked in cool water to cool the burned area. Prepare a weak salt solution and dip a second gauze pad in the solution. Lightly dab the moist pad to the burn. When the burn has thoroughly been treated, gently lay the gauze pad over the burn. Never tape the pad to the flesh. Repeat the treatment as necessary until veterinary assistance is obtained.

Poisoning is a major cause of injury to dogs. It is very important to know the type of poison ingested by the animal. If possible, rush the dog and the poison container to a veterinarian at once.

If the dog has ingested lye or a similar caustic substance such as toilet bowl cleaner, the treatment must counteract the active element in the poison. If the substance is an acid, give the dog an antacid or a chalk solution. If the poison is lye, the animal should be given vinegar. Most other poisons can be treated by administering a solution of warm salt water to induce vomiting. Treatment should continue until the vomitus is clear and free from food or poison particles.

Dogs may frequently fall victim to lost fish hooks or sewing needles. If the hook or needle is lodged in the throat, *rush the animal to a veterinarian*. Apply a muzzle to keep the animal quiet and motionless.

If a fish hook becomes lodged in the mouth or through the cheeks, cut the hook in half with a pair of pliers or wire cutters and remove the hook. Never pull a barbed hook through the flesh.

It should be remembered that porcupine quills are also barbed. If your pooch angers a passing porcupine and gets a load of quills, keep him quiet and rush him to a veterinarian. Don't remove the quills if you can possibly find a veterinarian. You will tear his flesh seriously.

Although the revenge of a frightened skunk may not be fatal, it can be very uncomfortable to both pet and owner. Wash your unlucky pet in a detergent and rinse. Rub a can of tomato juice into his fur and let it remain for five or ten minutes. Rinse and repeat until the odor has gone.

If your dog begins to display signs of convulsions or fits (jerking, shaking, frothing at the mouth, running aimlessly) do not assume he has rabies. The probability is his affliction is not contagious to human beings, although it would be wise to protect yourself from biting.

Throw a rug or blanket over the animal and put him in a cool and darkened room. Leave the dog there for ten or fifteen minutes. When you return your dog should be quiet. Without delay, take the animal to a

veterinarian for proper diagnosis.

If you live in a rural area, your dog may be subject to snake bites. The animal should be taken to a veterinary doctor for anti-venom without delay. However, on-the-spot first aid may save your pet's life. Cut an "X" over the bite with a sterilized knife or razor blade. If you do not have a snake bite kit complete with suction plunger, it will be necessary for you to draw the venom out with your mouth. Be cautious not to swallow any venom.

Apply a tourniquet around the limb between the bite and the animal's heart. Surround the bite with ice packs to retard circulation. Keep the animal very quiet and still during transportation to the veterinarian.

Young pups may find an electrical cord to be an inviting toy to exercise growing teeth. If the cord is chewed through the vinyl insulation to the conducting wire, electrical shock may occur. Turn the power off and remove the wire from the dog's mouth with a wooden stick or a broom handle. Do not touch the animal until the wire has been removed — you may also receive a severe shock.

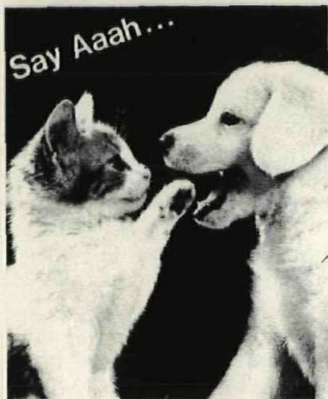
If the dog is not breathing, use a piece of cloth to pull out his tongue. Keep it extended outside the mouth. Hold the dog by the front fore legs and lift him about two inches off the ground. You will hear air being sucked into the lungs. Lower the dog quickly and push lightly just below the elbow to create lung compression. Repeat until the dog resumes natural breathing. The dog may be in shock. Look for symptoms of shock and treat accordingly.

Never try to be your own veterinarian. Once you have administered these basic first aid principles, transport your animal to a qualified doctor of veterinary medicine without any delay. Remember, the knowledge of first aid you possess and the 'level head' you maintain during a crisis may be the ticket that buys your dog's life, but it can never substitute for years of professional training.

If a dog is truly "man's best friend," then should we not learn to help our friends?







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messenger sent to Hancock in the early evening hours by Gerry (in Menotomy) after the latter had been specially informed of the traveling British party, by Devens and Watson; now, the same rider was returning to Menotomy with the message that the British party had passed through Lexington. Also, Devens, who had driven home in a chaise, is believed to have sent a rider from Charlestown to Lexington after he saw Revere's signal lamps from the Boston church steeple--presuming perhaps that Revere himself could not or would not come later to ride. This communications web and espionage net probably will never be untangled in all details, but what little is known serves to identify the great use made of many horses and fast riders on this eventful day; telephones and tape recorders were not yet.

Don't miss Part II on "Paul Revere's Midnight Ride" in Mar/April issue of Cavalcade.

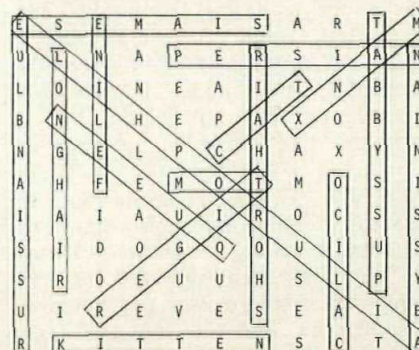
### URGENT!!!

Please notify Animal Cavalcade when you move! Failure to do this costs the Animal Health Foundation funds which should be spent on caring for sick animals or for veterinary medical research.

Send change of address information to Animal Cavalcade, 8338 Rosemead Blvd., Pico Rivera, Calif. 90660.

### SOLUTION TO AILUROPHILE

continued from page 23





## IN THE NEWS

*continued from page 7*

*consecutive cycles. After a rest period of one cycle, however, use may be resumed.*

### Safety Proven

There's no need to worry about side effects of the drug. Its safety has been proven in use on hundreds of thousands of dogs in England and with thousands of pooches in this country since it was introduced earlier this year. It was carefully tested in clinical field trials and is the only oral contraceptive for dogs approved by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States.

## REWARD OFFERS GROW IN CATTLE MUTILATION CASES

*Reprinted courtesy National Humane Review — 9/75*

A \$500 reward posted by The American Humane Association for the arrest and conviction of persons slaughtering and mutilating cattle has been bolstered by a \$500 reward offered by the Colorado State Grange and a \$1000 reward posted by the Elbert County (Colo.) Cattlemen's Association. The rewards for information are receiving wide publicity as reports of bizarre cattle slayings have increased dramatically.

Approximately 85 animal killings have baffled ranchers and law enforcement officers in 11 counties in Colorado alone. As many as 10 states have reported related incidents. The American Humane Association's reward was initially established in Minnesota where ritualistic style killings of cattle had been reported, but was extended nationally when reports were received from other states.

While many officials believe the killings are the work of satanic cults, others have discounted the mutilation theory, maintaining that cattle died of various causes and predators fed on the carcasses. Most recently, a priest knowledgeable in religious history advanced the theory the killings are the work of pre-Christian religious cults and not followers of Satan.

Characteristics common to the slayings have been the removal of sex organs and disfigurement of other parts of the body. Autopsies on cattle killed in Colorado showed the parts were cut off with a sharp instrument after death, but veterinarians have not been able to pinpoint cause of death.

## PILL PUSHER

by Linda J. Vos

My dog, Fritzie, hates pills. This became an awful problem when the veterinarian prescribed a thyroid pill daily, a treatment which lasted for several months. To me it seemed difficult to pry his mouth open and drop the pill far enough back in his throat so that he was forced to swallow it. In fact, it usually took three of us to accomplish this — one to hold him, one to open his mouth, and the third to drop the pill in.

I tried several of what I thought were less difficult methods, all to no avail. I dissolved one pill in his drinking water — he went thirsty all day. I hid a pill in his dog food and he promptly picked it out and laid it on the floor near his dish. I even tried wrapping his pills in treats that he especially liked, such as cheese — he chewed the cheese off and spit out the pill!

Then the unbelievably simple solution came to me — peanut butter! Fritzie loves peanut butter, so when I globbed peanut butter around a pill, he snatched it eagerly. When he realized that one of those detested pills was in his treat, it was already stuck to the roof of his mouth and he couldn't spit it out. By the time the peanut butter was dissolved, so was the pill.

## WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF DOG BITES

Dog bites are reaching epidemic proportions in the United States, according to many authorities, with an estimated 2 million people bitten each year. A disproportionate number of the victims are children, more than a third of whom undergo the added physical and psychological trauma of being bitten on the face.

There are a few basic rules that everyone, especially children, should follow to minimize the risk of bites:

- ... Never approach or try to pet a strange dog, and remember that animals are more likely to bite when they are near their own home or cornered and frightened. Baiting or tormenting an animal is not only cruel and illegal, but also very dangerous.
- ... Do not attempt to move an injured or sick animal unless it is absolutely necessary. Whenever possible get professional assistance; even your own pet may bite you in the confusion of an accident. When your pet is injured, call your veterinarian for instructions before moving the animal. If you see an animal hit by a car, call for assistance from your local pound department.
- ... If you are confronted by a strange dog, stand still and remain quiet. Keep your arms at your sides. Never look the animal in the eye. Allow the dog to leave the area first; if you run, you will almost certainly be bitten.
- ... The most important rule to note if you are bitten is not to panic. If you do not know to whom the animal belongs, try to keep track of its whereabouts and confine it if possible without further risk to yourself. Notify the Police Department at once. They will help find and capture the animal and take a report of the bite. If you know the owner of the animal, give that information to the police. Failure to locate the dog may require you to take the rabies inoculation series.
- ... Flush the wound thoroughly with warm water and wrap it carefully with a clean bandage, preferably sterile gauze. Dogs can carry many diseases besides rabies; go to your doctor or the nearest hospital for further treatment.
- ... Proper animal supervision would greatly reduce the number of bites. Never let your dog run loose; most victims are bitten by neighboring pets. By law, your dog must have a current rabies inoculation and be under direct control at all times.
- ... If your dog has bitten someone, State law requires that the animal undergo rabies observation. The veterinarian will advise you as to what other steps are required.
- ... Since large male dogs are responsible for the most serious bites and children under ten are the most common victims, The Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago strongly urges families with children of this age to avoid large male dogs as pets.



*Continued from page 9*

owner makes the blunder of rubbing a puppy's nose in his own excrement. To get rid of this foul situation, what can he do but lick his face clean? After a while he develops a taste for it. (Isn't this exactly what we strive to do when we force junior to eat "the nasty old spinach," in the hopes he will develop a taste for it?)

One of the most interesting theories I've read appeared several years ago in an outdoor-type magazine. It related the problem to hunting dogs raised in kennels. The author recognized that dogs are great "apers," as mentioned before. According to him, dogs begin to pick up their stool after observing their human counterparts seemingly "obsessed" with the need to pick up the stools. Daily, he observes, every last piece is scooped up and carted away. So the dog begins to feel there must be something pretty good there since it seems to be a human pastime — so he too becomes aware of the stool and is merely imitating his owner!

People with hunting dogs sometimes feel it is the natural urge to retrieve that first gives the dog the inclination to pick up the stool in his mouth.

The most recent findings, according to one veterinarian, point to a lack of a digestive enzyme in the dog's body. When the dog does not have enough of the enzyme, Amylase, he begins to eat his own stool. Meat tenderizer sprinkled on his food will help supply a digestive enzyme, and may stop the problem.

In young puppies, teething can cause them to mouth anything and everything, just as the human baby does. If teething is the reason, then your pup's chewing won't be confined to just excrement. My dining room chairs will attest to this! The bottom rung is just the right height and the hundreds of tiny teeth marks are a record of the many pups who have selected this as the perfect teething ring.

There have been almost as many remedies for coprophagy voiced as there have been theories as to why it happens. The addition of various chemicals added to the dog's food has been tried with some reported good results. Supposedly the consistency and taste of the stool is changed so drastically even the dog finds it repugnant and in some cases will even become very nauseous after eating the feces. A client with a five month old puppy had tried most of the cures listed here, and finally someone suggested using Kelp Tablets, which can be purchased at a health food store. She was desperate enough to try anything. She bought a bottle and gave him one in the morning and one in the

evening. In less than two weeks, she reported he had stopped completely.

Worcestershire or hot sauce poured on the stool has also had results — but not necessarily good results. One client had a dog that chewed the furniture and doors when she left him for even a few minutes. She decided to fix him once and for all, so she splashed hot sauce on every surface where he was known to chew and then purposely left the house. She returned in a few minutes, expecting the poor dog to be gasping for water. Imagine her surprise at finding one entire door facing chewed off and one chair leg completely eaten — not a trace of it left! It seems the dog loved the taste of hot sauce.

Muzzling has been suggested, but this is one method I most emphatically would not try. Most dogs when left alone will claw anxiously at their face trying to remove the dreadful thing. They can easily disfigure their face and ears. Those with dew claws find it a simple matter to hook the dew claws into the muzzle and with a forward thrust, it slips right off! I know of a Boxer who almost choked to death as he had pulled the muzzle down in such a manner that one of the smaller openings was forced over his head and around his throat. It was so constricting, when the owner returned he was lying on the floor, eyes bulging, breath coming in rasping gasps. The muzzle was so tight it had to be cut away.

Of all the methods suggested, none are sure-fire. Some are actually harmful, both physically and mentally. It is very difficult to find a cure when you don't even know why the dog is doing it. Since there is no positive cure, the best solution is, of course, prevention.

Just how can you prevent it? From the very first day you bring your puppy home, be aware that it is possible he will be one of the "odd" ones. Make sure he is never hungry, and that his diet is a well-balanced one. Keep plenty of safe toys and chewable items with him to soothe those aching gums when he is teething and to relieve boredom when he must be alone. Naturally a young pup will be confined, so see to it he gets lots of exercise and frequent changes of scenery. Play with him — he will love it and so will you. Remove all stools promptly, and if he shows undue interest in the stool or if he shows any inclination to pick up the stool, reprimand him immediately. Let him know it displeases you very much — but, don't hold a grudge — show him you still love him. If all should fail, there is nothing left but to keep a watchful eye on him and hope he will outgrow the nasty habit, as most puppies do.

## PSYCHING OUT THE UNCOMMON CAT

by Stephen Nagy

Oftentimes we treat cats differently, forgetting that they interact in much the same way as people do. Of course, a cat learns mostly through instinct and imprinting, whereas a person usually makes conscious choices. The spitting reflex, for example, which registers either rage or fear, is as ironclad a mechanism as the need for shelter or for an unhindered view into the distance. I have approached newborn Manx kittens and had one of them spit at me. It was able to sense the presence of someone obviously not mother, therefore enemy.

Notice how felines have many postures: attack, retreat, hide-and-seek games that develop stalking skills when hunting quick prey. The hunting urge, like any, must be honed, especially when the mother cat has not taught the basics to her young. A cat is capable of being more than just a good mouser; he can be a genuine hunting assistant if trained to refrain from pouncing on prey. Training of this sort is best accomplished by channeling its legendary propensity to investigate small sounds and movements. The cat will dismiss anything not moving or immovable because it is not animate or alive. Thus it is dead, not prey. I have trained a tiger cat by throwing pebbles in the tall grass, leading him around as he pursues the sound and sway of stalks in a field. After a while he is able to discriminate meaningful sounds from extraneous ones.

Cats are not really that mysterious, even the Siamese. If you treat a cat as a person, it identifies with humans, mimicking subtle moods of introspection, even hurt feelings. Such behavior is desirable, perhaps inevitable, in today's modern, cramped apartments. Regardless of their lineage, cats are very much slaves of habit; some 'need' to be fed. Cat food must be put into the feeder as a daily ritual or the cat will experience stress and fear. This is nothing unusual. When people are sometimes forced to abbreviate their normal pattern of activity, the resulting tension is sometimes hard to believe. Even if food is available and can be eaten at any time, cats like to know they are being fed, because feeding is the basis for mammalian relationships. Cats, as well as people, 'love' anyone who feeds and nourishes.

Early physical contact guarantees a socialized cat. Initially, the cat identifies the warmth of mother's body (and thus all pleasant bodily contact) with everything good.



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I spend a lot of time working for the proper care and protection of animals, and when it comes to feeding my own dog, I know there isn't a better dog food than ALPO."

*Lorne Greene*

