



ANIMAL CAVALCADE

NOV/DEC 1976

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HAPPY HOLIDAYS



ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION
ON ANIMAL CARE AND HEALTH.



COVER:

"The Gentleman and two friends," discovered by Patricia Goitia and Harry Burstiner of Miami, Florida, while walking through the streets of "El Rastro" (the flea market) in Madrid, Spain. The gentleman is a vendor of leather-covered brandy bottles and other unusual trinkets; he shares his booth and his friendship with these two engaging terriers.

THE ANIMAL HEALTH MAGAZINE

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

I firmly believe that we, as Americans, are beginning to turn the corner. I believe that I can see, during this Bicentennial Year 1976, an attitude of our citizens that is reminiscent of the "good old days." I believe that the majority of our people want to do right and want to see justice done.

This is not meant to be a flag-waving editorial, but I think we who write for publication should write what we see and feel. I feel very opti-

mistic about most of the vital issues that face us today. I think our leaders in clubs, fraternal organizations, associations, and yes, even in politics, whoever they may be, deserve our full cooperation and help. Helpful criticism is good, condemnation is bad.

Foundation — your foundation. It is your foundation because the supporters are the sole "stock holders." It is completely non-profit and functions entirely for the good of animals, especially for their health problems.

The big event is the Golden State Championship Benefit Horse Show. This will take place November 19, 20

and 21, the week before Thanksgiving, at the Los Angeles County Fair Grounds at Pomona, California. Everyone is welcome and invited to attend with *no charge for admission*. Some of the best horses in the Western states will be competing for honors.

The event is co-sponsored by the Animal Health Foundation with its need for animal health research funds, and the San Gabriel Kiwanis Foundation with its need for funds to improve

The optimism I feel toward today's events is now centered on the coming major event of the Animal Health

Continued on page 21

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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 When is the best time of year to vaccinate cats? Also, at what age should kittens be immunized?

A Kittens should receive their first immunizations when 8-10 weeks old, along with a good physical examination. Some vaccines require 2 or 3 injections at specified intervals, which should be adhered to rigidly, per instructions of your veterinarian, who will also advise which diseases should be vaccinated against. In general, cats should be revaccinated annually for certain diseases, so the time of year depends on when the kitten series was completed.

Q Are people susceptible to dog distemper? If not, are there dog diseases that might be contagious to people?

A Distemper is not communicable to

people, but several important dog diseases are. These include rabies, brucellosis, mange, ringworm, salmonellosis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis, larva migrans and tapeworms, thus emphasizing the desirability of keeping your dog healthy.

Q What is the danger nowadays for dogs and cats getting rabies? Is the vaccination effective for all animals?

A Now that so many dogs are vaccinated regularly, the risk from other dogs is slight in most areas. Few cats are vaccinated, however, and because of their habits they are most likely to come into contact with wildlife, especially skunks, presently the most dangerous source of the disease. It is advisable to have all of your dogs and cats vaccinated regularly, and there are effective vaccines for other animals, which are often used where rabies is widespread.

Q Is it necessary to destroy a horse that reacts to the Coggin's Test for swamp fever?

A This is a controversial question! Horses that are carriers of the disease will react, but usually remain in good health, and owners are understandably reluctant to have such animals destroyed. They can be kept isolated in a screened stable away from contact with other horses, but this may be burdensome.

Q What will I do with my horse if it dies or has to be destroyed? This is something all horses owners must face, yet no one seems to talk about it.

A In most areas there are firms that will remove dead horses for a reasonable fee; your veterinarian or

the County Veterinarian's office should know about them. If suitable space is available, and it is legal in your area, a contractor's backhoe can be used for burial.

Q I have read, with interest, articles in the Animal Cavalcade about acupuncture in animals. I recently read in the L. A. Times about a veterinarian using acupuncture on dairy cattle. Doesn't this prove the treatment is not psychological?

A The success of acupuncture in treatment of various conditions in several species of domestic animals certainly means that the effect has a sound medical basis and is not psychological, as it might be to some extent in persons. There is no reason to believe that an animal might respond simply because it "knows" it is being treated, and acupuncture has been successful in numerous cases after other treatments have failed.

Q Will wild cats and domestic cats mate and have young?

A Various species of wild cats will certainly mate with domestic cats, but whether the union will produce living young is not well documented despite the many stories claiming such. The only reference I can find is to the Maine "coon cat," which is said to be a cross between the local wild cat and domestic cats.

Q Where might I find information on the care for sick aquarium fish?

A Most pet shops have books on care of aquarium fishes, some of which give information on diseases. A detailed text: *Diseases of Fishes*, by C. van Duijn, (Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, 1973) could be ordered through any bookstore (price \$12.50).

Q My dog always gets severe digestive trouble when I board her, even if I provide her regular diet. Sometimes she gets diarrhea to the extent of passing blood. I bring her home and she feels fine and her condition clears up. Do you have any suggestions? I know she is emotional, but I need to leave her occasionally and it seems she should become adjusted to the fine boarding kennel.

A Some dogs are of such a temperament that any change in routine may cause a digestive upset, though rarely as severe as you indicate. Since this is obviously of nervous origin, I would suggest that you ask your veterinarian if he thinks a tranquilizer might help. If yours is a one-person dog or has few contacts outside your own home, you might try socializing her with other persons away from home.



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CAVALCADE NEWS

THIS ONE'S FOR THE BIRDS (et al)

*Excerpts Reprinted from
Beverly Hills Courier 10/76*

Geese, goldfish, otters, ducks, cats, hamsters, tortoises, chickens and a convocation of dogs — not necessarily in twos — were in the congregation of many churches throughout America early in October.

The occasion was based on the legend that St. Francisco Francis of Assisi preached to animals occasionally. Services commemorated St. Francis of Assisi on the Saturday closest to his feast day (Oct. 4).

Each animal is usually individually blessed — a day usually enjoyed by children and parents — and pooches — alike!

TIPS ON SKIN AND HAIRCOAT CARE

*Reprinted Courtesy Alpo
News Bureau*

Today's domesticated pets, whether in city or suburban surroundings, encounter health hazards almost unknown to their wildlife ancestors.

These hazards include concentrations of various parasites, diet deficiencies, restricted exercise and even insufficient basic grooming. Two common results are skin and haircoat problems.

To the average dog owner, a dog with skin trouble has "mange." Many dogs do have mange, but veterinarians tell us that at least an equal number have dermatitis.

Both external and internal parasites frequently are the culprits causing skin and haircoat problems. Fleas, ticks, and a variety of mange mites, if allowed to live on the skin, cause severe itching and inflammation. Flea-bitten dogs itch, and scratching of the skin results in damage that eventually becomes dermatitis. Internal parasites such as various kinds of worms can result in haircoat problems.

Diet Deficiencies

Skin trouble and dull haircoat may also result from such problems as vitamin or fatty acid deficiencies, and overfeeding of carbohydrates (cereals). There are a number of good, commercial dog foods such as ALPO which provide the recommended requirements of vitamins and minerals. Your dog may need a change of diet. An examination by a veterinarian can provide the answer.

One basic way of safeguarding your dog against certain skin trouble is by keeping his coat clean. Not by frequent bathing but by brushing, several times a week. This varies by breed. Short-haired breeds should be brushed. Terrier types need periodic plucking to remove dead-hair tufts, with brushing and combing between pluckings. Longer-coated dogs usually are carefully combed first, then brushed.

Why is this important? Because pesky bugs don't like clean haircoats.

Exercise also helps. It stimulates

the circulation, tones up the skin and other organs, and it is a good conditioner for both you and your pet.

Periodic Health Checks

A periodic checkup by the veterinarian is the best way to avoid serious trouble. Professional examinations often reveal problems which could become serious if neglected. "Look alike" skin problems in different dogs could be due to completely different causes, such as allergies or a hormone imbalance.

You have your car examined regularly: doesn't your dog deserve as much?

FRESH TRACKS

**American Humane Veterinarian Heads
Animal Air Transport Group**

*Reprinted courtesy
The National Humane Review
July 1976*

Dr. Robert L. Hummer, veterinary consultant to the American Humane Association, has been designated president-elect of the newly formed Animal Air Transportation Association (AATA). Dr. Hummer also represents American Humane on the National Council on Animal Transportation. The group was organized to improve communications about and to encourage research in the safe, humane and efficient transportation of live animals on aircraft.

President James Anderson of Trans International Airlines, Oakland, Calif., said, "It is apparent that everyone involved in live animal shipments needs some sort of clearinghouse for information, a way of getting and using the results of research, plus a means of giving feedback on major research needs." Anderson added that AATA will establish special committees to study and gather information relating to aircraft, port facilities, ground services, animal shippers, banking and insurance, intergovernmental relations and other related programs.

The association is comprised of representatives from aircraft manufacturers, aircarriers of livestock, fitters of aircraft equipment, ground-service companies, livestock export service organizations, humane associations, and government agencies concerned with animal shipment. Membership is open to individuals (\$10 dues) and to organizations (\$100 dues).

Continued on page 24



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Large roundworms are dangerous. In fact, untreated, they can kill your pet. You can't prevent your dog or cat from picking up roundworms, but it's easy to get rid of them with Sergeant's Worm-Away® Capsules. They're fast acting and mix easily with food. Sergeant's makes other worming products, too. Sure-Shot® Capsules and Puppy Capsules for hookworms and Tapeworm Medicine.

Sergeant's
the pet care people

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A CAT-IN-OUR-LANGUAGE GAME

(As Conducted by Carsten Ahrens)

A long time ago, John Heywood (1497-1580) observed in his PROVERBS that "A cat may look at a king." But cats have also been looking at you and me, the Smiths and the Joneses, ever since man came along and the two discovered each other. So cordial has been their relationship that it isn't surprising man's vocabulary is full of "cat words." Here are twenty-six for you to try to match correctly:



1. Ancient name for China
2. Baseball player who receives pitches
3. Bird
4. Boat
5. A breaking down
6. Child's game
7. Class or division
8. Cross between bison and cattle
9. Diagonal
10. Disaster
11. Enzyme
12. Fish
13. Ketchup
14. Large and impressive church
15. Mint
16. Mountain lion
17. Narrow walkway or platform
18. Natives of Catalonia
19. Questioning searchingly
20. Series of underground tunnels with recessed graves
21. Smilax vine
22. Systematic list
23. Tree
24. War machine
25. Waterfall
26. Waterplant

ATTENTION VETERINARIANS AND PET OWNERS AN IMPORTANT WAY TO HELP ANIMALS

ANIMAL CAVALCADE wishes to acknowledge with appreciation those veterinarians who are donating their fees for euthanasia to the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION. These contributions further the Foundation's work in promoting research into basic animal illnesses to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment; they enable the Foundation to continue its charitable program as well as to support ANIMAL CAVALCADE. Below is a sample donation card used by veterinarians throughout the United States for this purpose.

CAVALCADE invites inquiries from veterinarians and readers concerning this vital program.

I personally find euthanizing a pet very difficult, and rather than profit from this sometimes necessary service, I would prefer that you make a meaningful donation to the Animal Health Foundation and further their work in helping all animals.

TO: THE ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION

Enclosed is my Donation of \$ _____ (Tax Deductible) to help animals:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DVM's NAME: DR. _____

IN MEMORY OF: _____

MAIL TO THE: ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION
8338 Rosemead Boulevard
Pico Rivera, CA 90660
Tel: (213) 682-3080

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Catabolism | N. Catbrier |
| B. Cataclysm | O. Catcher |
| C. Catacombs | P. Catachize |
| D. Catalans | Q. Category |
| E. Catalase | R. Catercornered |
| F. Catalo | S. Catfish |
| G. Catalogue | T. Cathay |
| H. Catarpa | U. Cathedral |
| I. Catamaran | V. Catnip |
| J. Catamount | W. Cat's Cradle |
| K. Catapult | X. Cattail |
| L. Cataract | Y. Catsup |
| M. Catbird | Z. Catwalk |

ANSWERS ON PAGE 31

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.

THE CHRISTMAS



Why DO you want a Christmas Puppy?

"Everyone has a dog," you say. The police, the neighbors and across the U.S. at least 55 million happy people have dogs . . . Now is the time for you to finally have a dog, and a puppy at Christmas time is so cute!!

Imagine the sparkling Christmas Tree. The stockings are filled, hanging from the mantel, silhouetted against the crackling fire, and tucked among the presents under the tree, is that darling Christmas Puppy . . . What a picture!

A picture indeed, but remember this pup is going to be around long after the tree comes down and the presents are put away . . . He is there and will be for the next 10-15 years.

As he will be an expensive responsibility, check out your checkbook!! While considering the happiness he will add, consider also the changes in your family routine he will create.

An immediate problem could be the weather.

If you are in an area where the rainy season begins about now, or where the snow is umpteen feet deep and the thermometer goes up and down and out of sight, the problem? House training. Whether you dig your pup out of the snow, or rescue him from drowning — your first project with this rollicking pup IS house training.

Think about it. You have and ARE going to get the Christmas Puppy. You have considered ALL aspects . . . Responsibility, family and checkbook. Now the big decision . . .

...CHOOSING YOUR DOG...

If you live in the suburbs and have fenced-in property, access to wide country spaces, the *German Shepherds*, *Retrievers*, *Collies* or *Boxers* can be a great choice. But ONLY if you have the space. If you don't, then forget the large breeds.

If a Trailer or an Apartment is your home, do not choose a *St. Bernard*, a *Great Dane* or an *Irish Wolfhound* as your roommate . . . Never mind how elegant *you* would look at the other end of the leash! There is still that vital and all important need — *daily ex-*

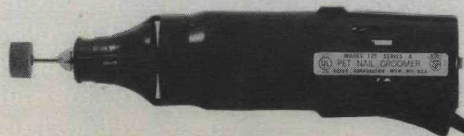


Cut to the quick.

That's what I hate about ordinary nail clippers. And that's why I love the Oster Electric Professional Pet Nail Groomer. It grinds away too-long nails or rough nail edges safely and painlessly. Believe me! And then I don't get scolded for snagging clothes and furniture.

The Nail Groomer is light and easy to handle. It keeps my nails short and tight to paw—for that show dog look, you know. It even includes a dressing stone to make that grinding wheel last.

So for paws your pooch is proud to pad around on, trust the pro.



The Electric Professional Pet Nail Groomer . . . from Oster. With illustrated "how to" pamphlet.

Oster Oster Corporation, Pet Division, Milwaukee, WI 53217

PUPPY... WHY?

by Bea Boynton

ercise. Once around the block won't mean a thing to these handsome giants. But all is not lost — you can always buy a house in the country!

But here are some dogs suitable to small space. I am referring to the Toy Breeds who weigh between 14-20 pounds. Their exercise needs are practically limited to the apartment, or, walking to your car. On exceptionally energetic days, they will take you for a stroll to the end of your block — *on a leash* of course.

The *Toy* and *Miniature Poodles* are bright and affectionate. Meticulous grooming and fashionable haircuts are a must. There is that checkbook again!

Chihuahuas, whose heritage dates back to the 16th century, are perfectly happy never leaving the apartment. But keep in mind that human companionship is an absolute must.

Other small breeds to consider are the *Pekingese*, the *Pomeranians*, *Yorkshire Terriers* and of course the *Bostons*. You might also consider the *Dachshund*, whose ancestors were hunting badgers back in the 10th century.

All of these little dogs mentioned are alert, make great companions and pets. They have acute hearing. Long before you ever hear a sound, they will warn you that someone is coming.

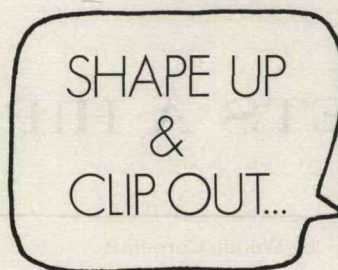
Now please think carefully about this:

A small dog and a small child do not go together... A Christmas Puppy, when cornered by a small child who is gleefully yelling and poking toys at it, will not only panic, but in self-defense will bite and scratch to get away.

The results? A hurt child AND a cringing, terrified dog. This situation happens so frequently that many feel one of the *miniature breeds* for a child under 10 years of age is not a happy twosome for either child or dog.

The hazards of a small child and a small dog do not necessarily exist with a small child and a *large* dog.

YOUR close supervision in either choice goes without saying. But whatever your choice in breeds, large OR small, the happiness and welfare of the dog you choose *must come FIRST!* **MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU AND YOUR NEW PUP!**



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Milwaukee, WI 53217
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Sunshine eats again after receiving his hip implant. From left are Keith and Karen Barbati, owners of Sunshine, Robert Moore, representative of the company that donated Sunshine's implant, Mrs. Henry Barbati and pre-veterinary student Cindy Roy. (Photo by Damuth Bogan)

SUNSHINE GETS A HIP IMPLANT

by Wanda Cornelius

In January '75 a cat named Sunshine got into serious trouble even while innocently sitting on the curb in front of his own house. The unsuspecting Tom was hit by an automobile. Fortunately for Sunshine, he escaped death because of a family that cared.

Sunshine woke up the next morning in an animal hospital barely out of shock and weak as the proverbial kitten. Though he had escaped with his life, he had sustained permanent injury to his right hip joint. As a result of the injury, the head of the femur (the uppermost part of the thigh bone) was broken off in two pieces, leaving jagged edges of bone and seriously torn muscles. (See Figure 1). The normal ball-and-socket action of his hip joint was completely destroyed.

The attending veterinarian, Dr. Thayne Short, consulted with Dr. Dan

Hillmann, associate professor and teacher of veterinary anatomy at the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine. The two men concluded that the best chance for normal functional recovery would be through the removal of the damaged bone and the substitution of a mechanical total hip prosthesis if one small enough could be obtained.

They had heard of such a tiny implant being researched by Richards Manufacturing Company of Memphis, Tenn., a company well-known for both its human and veterinary orthopedic equipment. Their local representative, Robert Moore, actually saved Sunshine from the life of a cripple by his quick action after being informed of the case. His call to Memphis resulted in his obtaining the very first prototype implant ever to be manufactured for very small animals.

Though it was the only such implant Richards possessed at the time, and necessary in getting this model into production, Memphis personnel were quick to respond and air mailed by special delivery the tiny parcel.

Called the "Toi total hip prosthesis" it is in every way (except for its diminutive size) a duplicate of the larger prosthesis which is used extensively in man. The Toi itself consists of two components. First is the metal portion which replaces the damaged uppermost part of the thigh bone. The "head" is highly polished to reduce friction between itself and the second component, the high density polyethylene cup which is attached to the pelvic bone. These two components working together make up the artificial ball-and-socket joint. (See Figure 2)

During surgery, both components were individually seated in their respective positions in contact with the surrounding bone through a medium of special bone cement called Surgical Simplex. This cement makes it possible to form a quick and firm anchor of the components to normal living bone. This cement is obtained as a sterile white powder and liquid that when mixed in proper proportions becomes "silly putty-like" for a few minutes, allowing surgeons time to position the implant properly before it becomes rock hard. Proper positioning of the two components is of vital consideration if the prosthesis is to function properly following surgery. As the bone cement cures, a sufficient amount of detrimental heat is generated which could damage the surrounding bone tissue, so it is necessary to constantly bathe the hardening cement with cold solutions during this curing process.

Prior to the advent of this bone cement, implant procedures were frequently unsuccessful due to the loosening of the implants with time. It has only been in very recent years that this special cement has been cleared for human and veterinary use in the

United States, though it has enjoyed several years of popularity in Europe.

While the cement has contributed greatly to the improvement over the past procedures, there is currently work being done to completely eliminate any dependence upon it. A new material called Proplast by its developer, Dr. Charles A. Homsey, a chemical engineer and director of Prosthesis Research Laboratory in Houston, Texas, is currently undergoing tests. Proplast is a space-age teflon that is applied directly to the stem of the metal implant at the factory, thus eliminating this procedure in the surgery room. A second advantage and most important one is that this material appears to encourage living tissues to grow into it thus providing a much more normal and desirable means of stabilization than can be achieved through the use of bone cement. A third advantage for the veterinarian is that it will not only significantly reduce the cost of the overall procedure but cut operating time as well.

Sunshine's surgery required almost four hours. "It was like working on a watch," replied Dr. Hillmann when questioned about the surgery. "We were very pleased with the results."

Dr. Short reported that the convalescence was surprisingly uneventful and that the feline appears to be a very cooperative recipient of the total hip prosthesis. He further stated that the morning after surgery Sunshine was standing. On the second day he was walking and eating without evidence of pain. The third day he was so active and independent that he was discharged to the care of his owners. *It has been one year since Sunshine received his shiny new metal and plastic hip joint and subsequent examination revealed no indication of rejection or infection, two serious conditions that can occur following total hip surgery.*

An increasing number of pet owners are asking their veterinarians to repair their animal's broken bones and joints rather than letting them remain crippled or be put to sleep. Long bone fractures are one problem, but the replacement of permanently-damaged joints such as the hip, require the availability of special implants designed specifically to fit the animal's anatomy and size. Richards Manufacturing Company is responding to that need as reflected in their quick donation of their first Toi implant.

(Drawings by Dr. Dan Hillmann)

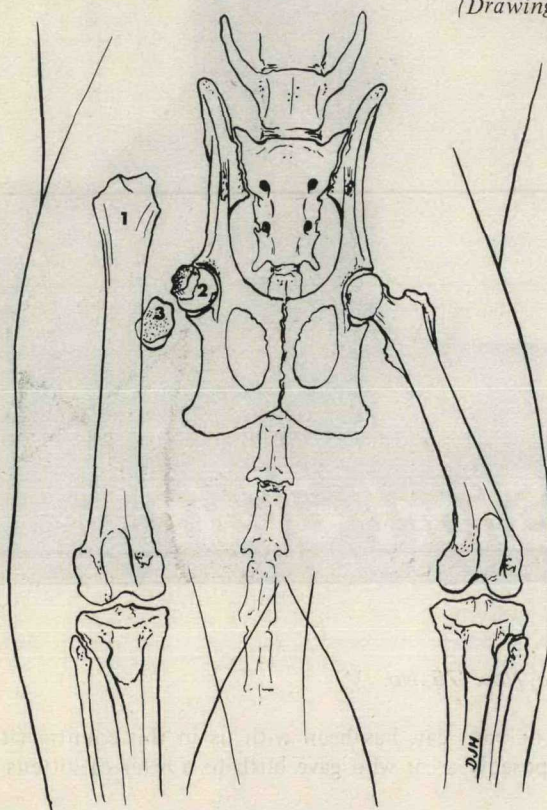


Figure No. 1

Ventral view of pelvic area illustrating the multiple fractures of the right femur.

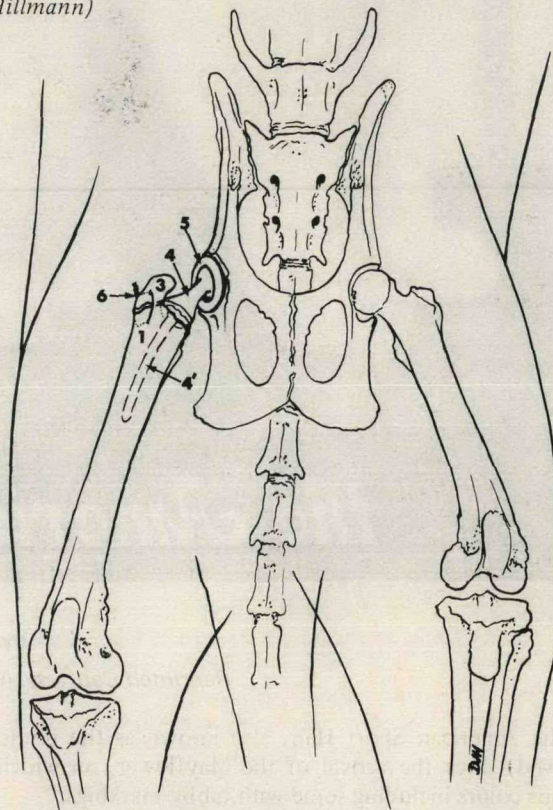


Figure No. 2

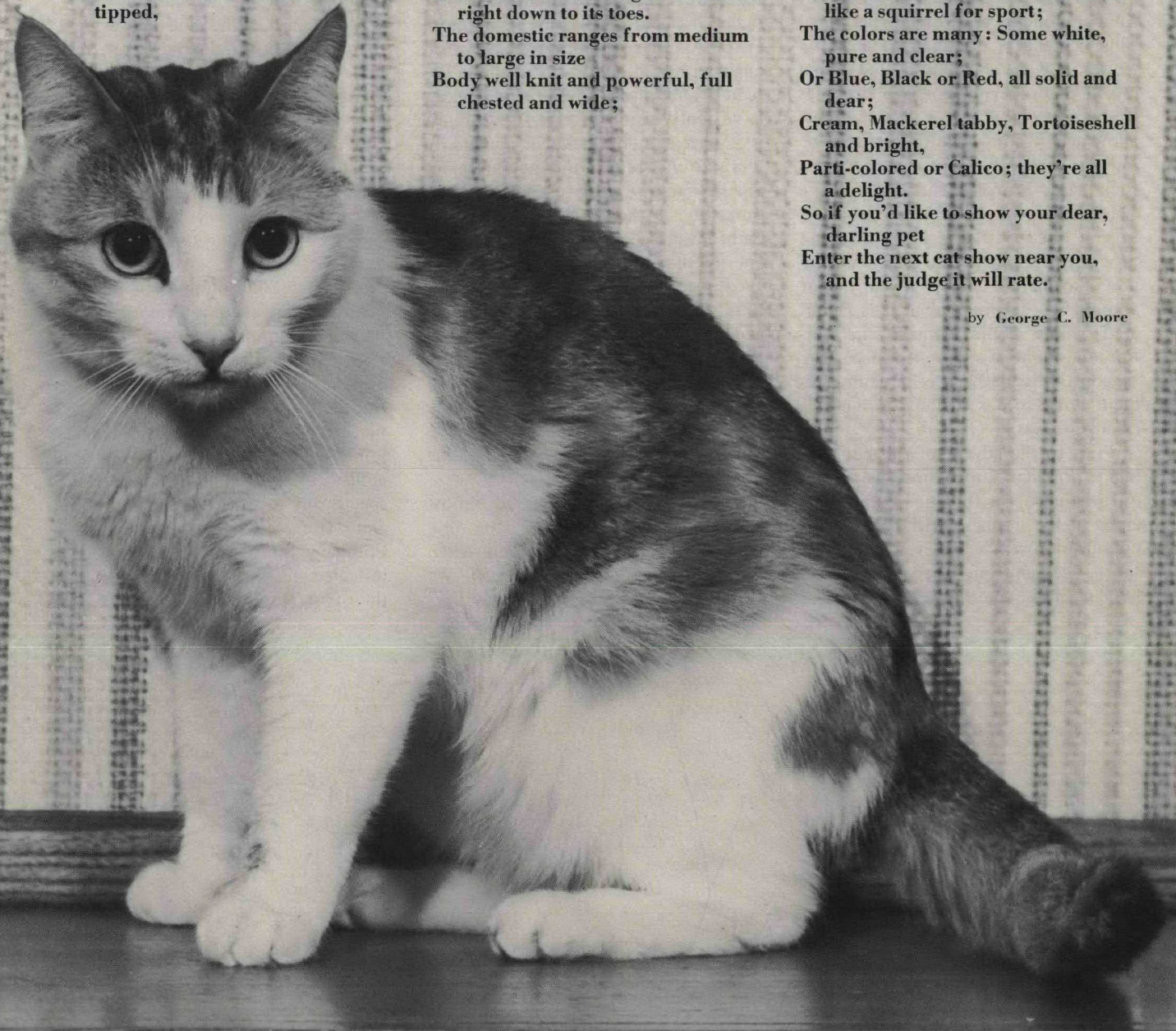
Illustrates the entire prosthesis in position and the greater trochanter of the femur.

Behold the Domestic! Intelligent and clean
Delightful, affectionate, playful, not mean.
With broad head and cheeks, nose and face medium short;
Medium sized ears, wide set, round tipped,

Not long pointed and not set too close.
With chin well developed and neck medium short denoting strength.
The eye opening should be round, set to show breadth of nose
With color conforming to coat colors right down to its toes.
The domestic ranges from medium to large in size
Body well knit and powerful, full chested and wide;

With legs strong and in proportion to the body;
Only five toes in front and four in back.
Tail length proportioned to body, not whip like or too short
Or too thick or kinked or carried up like a squirrel for sport;
The colors are many: Some white, pure and clear;
Or Blue, Black or Red, all solid and dear;
Cream, Mackerel tabby, Tortoiseshell and bright,
Parti-colored or Calico; they're all a delight.
So if you'd like to show your dear, darling pet
Enter the next cat show near you, and the judge it will rate.

by George C. Moore



the American Short Hair

by Wayne P. Park

Reprinted Courtesy All Cats Magazine, Nov. '75, No. IV

The American Short Hair, also known as the domestic, alley cat, or barn cat, has been with us in this country (it is believed) since the arrival of the Mayflower, on which there was supposedly a cat who gave birth to a litter of kittens of various colors including some with tabby markings.

This breed of cat is the only one being shown today in the United States who is truly "native" to this country and is also, if one were to take a census, the most popular feline pet in homes from coast to coast. Their abundance is quite understandable when one understands the meaning of domestic in that they are devoted to home duties, those pertaining to the household and family. The American Short Hair is a very hearty breed with great physical endurance and as a rule is a good

eater, not being fussy about food as are so many of the more delicate breeds of cats one finds in the show world. This breed is truly a working cat who is able to fend for himself if the need arises. This is doubtlessly why the American Short Hair is so popular and needed in many areas of our country to fight damaging rodents.

The first registering of American Short Hairs with a registering association occurred approximately around 1915. Since then it has been an uphill struggle to interest people in breeding them inasmuch as they felt they could obtain such cats off any street corner or alley, so to speak.

With the growth of the Cat Fancy in the United States and with the hard work of many pioneers in this breed, the public has been educated in the many assets of this breed and what can be obtained with selective breeding to a given color and type standard. It took many generations of careful and controlled breeding to produce a true breeding American Short Hair who will reproduce his pattern and physical characteristics (type). (This is also naturally true with all the breeds of cats one finds today in the show ring.)

I remember that when I first entered the Cat Fancy in 1950 we did not find a great number of American Short Hairs being shown; color-wise it was a tabby world with a few whites. Through the years, the interested, diligent breeders have perfected many colors which are shown throughout the country today.

Many of the registering associations have allowed the American Short Hair to be shown where the cat's background is unknown; this has created some dissension with the breeders who have used only registered stock of many years' standing. We must remember one important fact: this breed sprang from unknown stock in this country; the feeling has been with some of the breeders that in order to introduce new blood and colors it was desirable to use stock of unknown background if such cats met the current standards for this breed.

My own personal feelings on this matter are that enough time has passed for those who wanted to use cats of unknown ancestry; the time has come for us to pull in our horns and concentrate on using registered cats for breeding. The American Short Hair is a very healthy, robust cat (I have found) who usually has little trouble in reproducing himself when not too closely bred. Enough time has been given to those breeders who wanted to work on particular colors which were not in abundance

in the show ring. The following colors are recognized by CFA for competition: white with either deep blue or brilliant gold or odd-eyed eye color, black, blue, red, cream, chinchilla and shaded silver, shell cameo, shaded cameo, black smoke, blue smoke, cameo smoke, classic tabby in silver, red, brown, blue, cream, and cameo (this tabby color spectrum also applies to the Mackerel Tabby Pattern), tortoiseshell, calico, blue cream, and bi-colors.

Of these colors, most work has been done with the whites, blacks, silver and brown Classic and Mackerel Tabby patterns. In the last fifteen years, a great deal of study and progressive breeding programs have contributed greatly to the shaded and chinchilla silver classes across the country. It is amazing to note that fifteen years ago All American wins seldom listed a shaded silver American Short Hair in any of the sectional wins; however, today this color is listed in every section (both Best and Second Best).

Much has gone into the development of this color beginning with the pioneering accomplished by Mrs. C. F. Kunkler of Columbus, Ohio, who started in 1940. In the last fifteen years, this has been carried on by the Norpark Cattery and many other devoted silver American Short Hair breeders.

Of all the listed colors, it is apparent the favorite from show standpoint over the last 25 years has been the Silver Classic Tabby with two of these cats winning the coveted title, Cat Of The Year. We have also seen listed in the top ten cats, blacks, silver and brown mackerel tabbys, and tortoiseshells. It is quite apparent from this that a great deal of planned breeding has been done to meet the various show standards.

Any novice joining the Cat Fancy today who desires raising and showing American Short Hairs is certainly in a very good position considering the large number of outstanding bloodlines which are available today. Many years of hard work have gone into many of these bloodlines; much selective breeding has been accomplished through the years. Even with all the wonderful bloodlines available, there is still much work to be done to bring many colors we do not see forward into the show circuit; keeping the stud books open does not seem to have accomplished this. Perhaps closing them for a period of time will show us another facet. It is very important to remember the strength of this breed! Under no circumstances do we want to breed "hothouse plants" and destroy the natural strength and agility of the American Short Hair just to produce

top winning cats who are much too extreme in head type, body length and bone structure!

we see in today's shows are doubtlessly the result of the various standards that have been adopted by the associations which are much too vague and which leave too much to wide interpretation on the part of the judge. It is my own personal opinion that many changes are needed in the American Short Hair standards so that no doubt is left in the mind of the judge regarding what constitutes a top show specimen. We have come a long way with the improvement from a show standpoint on the development of this breed. It is quite true that we have often heard at the shows, "I have one at home just like that." This is no doubt true since the American Short Hair is the true native cat of the United States and has been ever since the Mayflower landed those many years ago. I am sure this cat will be as popular in the future as now, and will provide as much enjoyment for his owners and those who are owned by this outstanding member of the feline family who provides untold hours of companionship for those fortunate enough to have made his acquaintance.

*Photo courtesy Pet Pride,
Pacific Palisades, CA*

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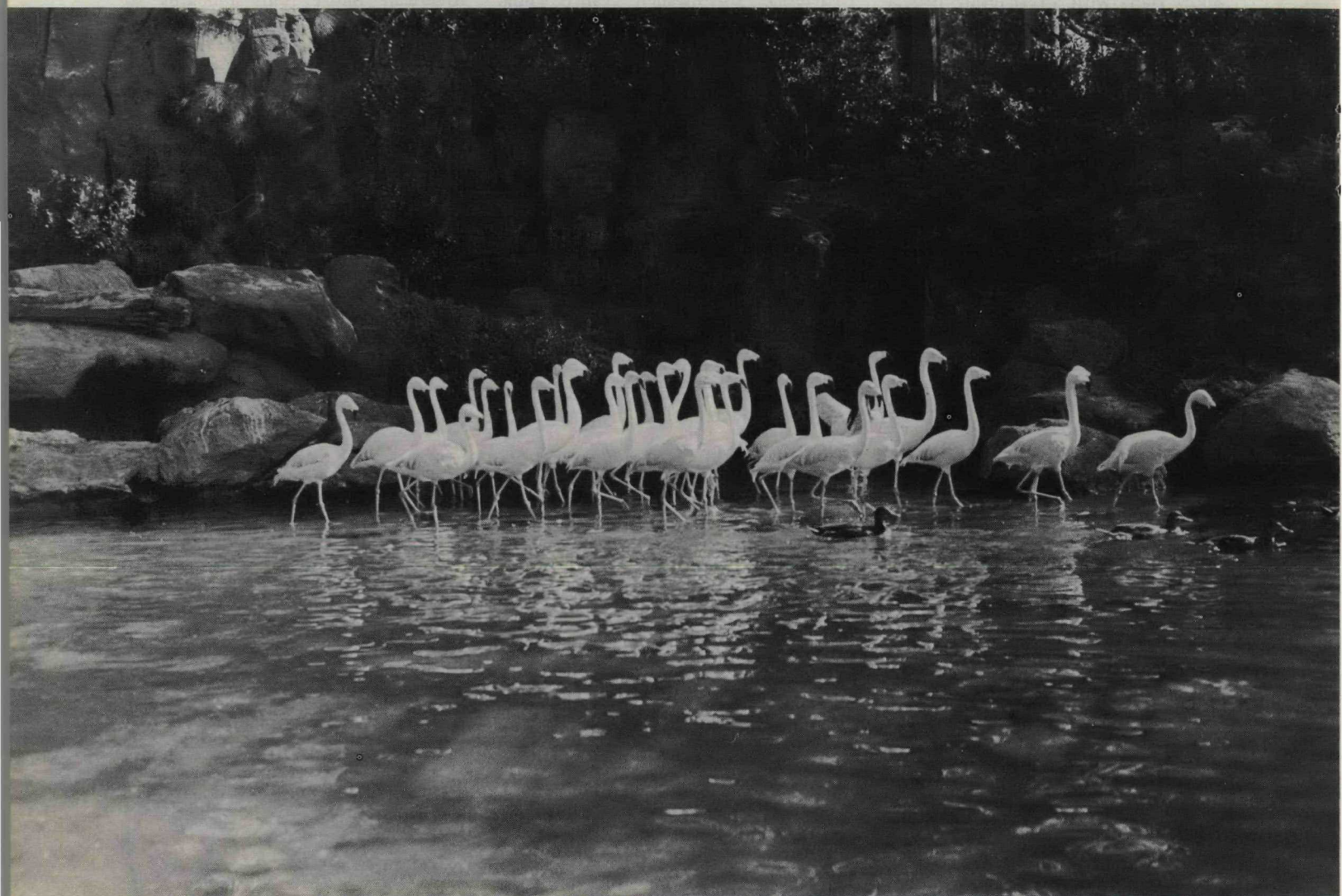
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THE BIRDS GET THE BEST AT

An Exclusive Interview for Animal Cavalcade

Part I



There aren't many individuals among these flamingoes. One male always starts and leads the "dance," and the rest follow.

Some time ago Animal Cavalcade staff Norene Harris and Barbara Sweeney had the pleasure of interviewing Mr. Doug Myers, the vigorous young Zoo Director of Busch Gardens in Los Angeles. He presents a lively picture of the gardens, its programs and the inspiration behind it all, the incomparable brewer and wild life enthusiast: Mr. Busch. Best known as a place to have a good time, Busch Gardens is also deeply involved in the serious business of animal preservation. It's an interesting combination. Enjoy!

AC Doug, how did Busch Gardens get started?

BG In 1962 Mr. Busch first had the idea of building Busch Gardens in Los Angeles. He thought it would be a nice way to promote his beer — people could sit in a pleasant atmosphere and taste his product. Mr. Busch was also very big on wild life preservation, and he decided that it would be a nice place for birds. He developed the zoo department and we now have

about 2500 birds total. In Los Angeles we are basically specializing in water fowl, though in recent years we have expanded into hard bill birds — or parrot related birds. We probably also have one of the largest aviaries in California — if not in the Western states — comprised of soft bill birds.

AC Did Mr. Busch start on a small scale or did he have an initial dream?

BUSCH

BG Busch Gardens in Los Angeles was modeled after the Tampa, Florida Gardens — only on a smaller scale. We have a few mammals, sea lions, and Canadian otters, but the zoo is comprised mostly of birds.

AC Was there any particular reason that he didn't have animals other than birds in mind here?

BG Without knowing for sure, I would guess it was because of the size of the Gardens. If you're going to go with hooved animals, you have to have hundreds of acres. Birds are easily kept in small areas. As you go through the Gardens you'll see that they are designed without cages. Very, very few cages. Possibly a dozen in all. And all the birds roam free and are able to breed and carry on their daily activities just as they would in the wild.

AC Is the climate in Southern California particularly advantageous for most species?

BG I think it's the best we have in all of our facilities. We don't suffer from some of the problems that Tampa has with hurricanes and the hard thunderstorms. They have the same problems in Houston. Los Angeles has a mellow climate compared to theirs. I think that with the climate on our side you'll see a lot of breeding activity — firsts in the country and firsts in the world — from us, rather than from any of our other facilities.

AC Are you continually adding new birds?

BG Yes. It's very important when you deal with birds — as well as with mammals — that each time you breed them you continue a blood line. In other words, when breeding, we trade with other zoos. This keeps the blood lines fresh, pure. It also allows for future increasing of stock. We have to insure endangered species, in case they should be released in the wild, the opportunity to breed with pure blood lines. Let's take

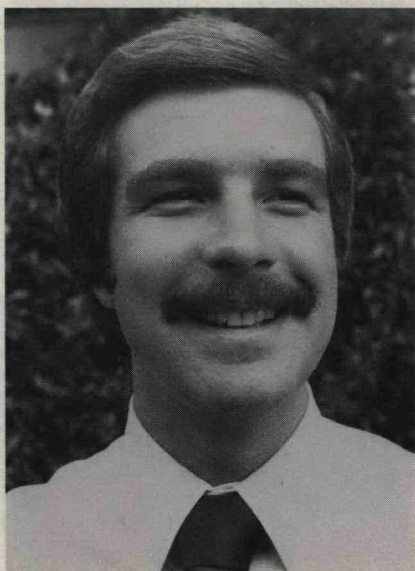


The landscaping at Busch Gardens was designed to resemble northern California. The rocks were brought in from Mono Lake and assembled according to photographs of the High Sierras.

the Ne Ne goose as an example. We'll bring in two unrelated pairs of this endangered species from Hawaii for our collection. Then these birds will be sent to other zoos across the country so they'll have pure blood lines in their collection.

AC Does most of your stock come from cooperating zoos?

BG In California we have just recently started an organization of all zoos and we're now discussing the possibility of opening a breeding farm up north. All the zoos will put



Doug Myers

their surplus animals into this breeding farm and create a large breeding stock so we can help other zoos across the country.

AC In other words, an animal bank.

BG Right. There you go. Those are almost the exact words they've used. What we're afraid of is that if each zoo specializes as we do, with water fowl for instance, if something should go through our Gardens — we could be completely wiped out. This way, other zoos will have the species so we can pull from them again and restart our collection. We don't want to be pessimistic, but some-

thing like this can happen in captivity. We want to prepare for it. I think California is a very progressive state — and I think Busch Gardens is a part of it in that we started this organization.

AC Do you deal with any zoos abroad?

BG We don't. Normally if we're going to go out of the country we go through our Tampa Gardens. Our director of zoological operations is stationed in Tampa.

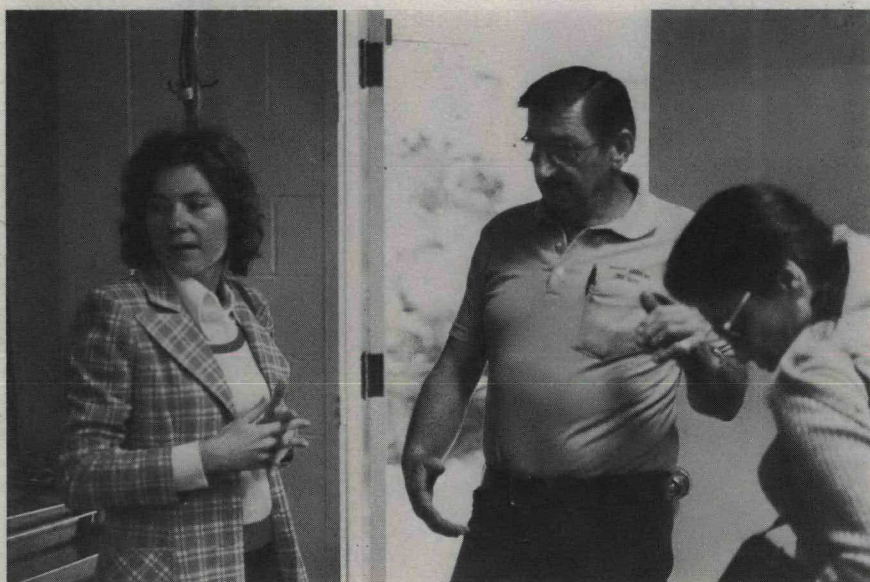
AC What about some of the exotic birds from other parts of the world?

BG Most of the beautiful birds come from South America and Africa. For those we deal through importers and exporters. Because the laws that restrict the birds from coming into this country cost us so much in time, money, quarantine stations and veterinary expenses, it's easier to let them deal with these problems and then buy and trade within the U.S. after the birds are here. Especially endangered species. One of the reasons we're putting this breeding farm together is that now it can take up to six months to transfer endangered species out of state. There are some very sad stories to be told about such legislation, but I'm sure it will be worked out.

AC In our magazine we generally discourage people from adopting exotic pets. We've found that most people really aren't equipped to manage exotic animals. I wonder if this is true of exotic birds as well. Do they take certain kinds of very specialized care whereby it isn't good for the average person to try it?

BG We get many, many calls every day referring to your question. Someone calls and says, "I'd like to buy a cockatoo." They are really big this year because of the BARETTA TV program. Shows like this can really hurt us. Now everybody wants a silver-crested cockatoo and nobody really knows how to care for them. People ask us, "How much?" We don't sell them, but we give references as to who does. We tell these people that it's going to cost them a great deal of time — and money. We always suggest that they look into a more domestic

Continued on page 31



From left: Laurie Kohler, Bill Hall and Norene Harris in the zoo kitchens while Bill explains how he developed the special flamingo diet that helps these birds retain their beautiful colors.



Bill Hall with eagle friend — one of the nearly 200 species and 2500 birds at Busch Gardens.

*Rosie, young sea otter,
can be seen swimming in
her own public pool
at Sea World in
San Diego, California.*

ORPHANED SEA OTTER ENJOYS THE PUBLIC SPOTLIGHT



An Exclusive For Animal Cavalcade

An orphaned California sea otter being cared for by Sea World veterinarians is now swimming in its own public pool at the Mission Bay marine park.

"To the best of our knowledge no other baby otter, with or without its mother, has lived more than 55 days out of the wild," says Jim Antrim, assistant curator of mammals at Sea World.

The female sea otter was recovered in February in the vicinity of Monterey Bay by the California Fish and

Game Department. According to Dr. Lanny Cornell, vice president/research at Sea World, *the animal most certainly would have died had she not been rescued and administered intensive care by Fish and game officials and Sea World veterinarians. She received around-the-clock care from Sea World staff members for eight weeks after her arrival at Sea World.*

The young sea otter—named Rosie—is eating solid food: squid, clams and shrimp. She now consumes up to 25 per cent her body weight daily.

"We still assist Rosie with groom-

ing," Antrim says. "It appears that an otter learns grooming from its mother, so Rosie may be a little slow learning this technique. We're doing the best we can to teach her to groom herself."

Otters, an endangered specie, must groom their luxurious fur constantly in order to maintain an unchanging body temperature. *Unlike many other marine mammals, they have no layer of fat to provide insulation.*

Because of close human contact almost constantly since birth, Rosie appears to be enjoying her new public home.

keeping tabby healthy

UNDERSTANDING AND COPING WITH URINARY PROBLEMS IN CATS

Definition of The Feline Urological Syndrome (FUS)

In medicine, a disease is an illness identifiable by a clearcut succession of signs or symptoms. However, there are certain illnesses that are accompanied by sets of signs which may appear all together, or singly, or in less than full sets. These sets are called "syndromes," but such illnesses have no specific names; they are referred to as "The such-and-such syndrome."

The major signs that make up The Feline Urological Syndrome (FUS) are: cystitis, urolithiasis, urethral obstruction, and uremia, and these are individually outlined here:

CYSTITIS

Cystitis is an acute or chronic inflammation of the bladder. The inflammation damages the bladder wall and causes mucus, blood and other organic debris to accumulate in the bladder.

UROLITHIASIS

Urine, if held too long, or if the bladder is inflamed, or if certain foods are fed, changes from the normal acid condition for a cat to alkaline. This allows salts that are soluble in acid urine to precipitate out as crystals. These crystals conglomerate with the debris in an inflamed bladder to form a sandy-appearing material which is referred to in layman's terms as "stones" or "plugs." This condition is known as urolithiasis.

URETHRAL BLOCKAGE

These "stones" often block the urethral passage in the male cat. The female's urethra is wider and will dilate

more readily to permit outward passage of these "stones" under pressure from the bladder. Although females do occasionally suffer from very large "stones" (calculi), they very rarely become blocked.

UREMIA

When blockage occurs, the cat is unable to urinate, the kidneys can no longer do their work of eliminating poisonous wastes from the body via the urine, and a condition known as uremia results. Unless the blockage is relieved quickly, the cat will die a painful death.

Cause and Incidence

The exact cause of FUS in cats is still the subject of extensive research and much scientific speculation in veterinary medicine today.

Many bacteria — and recently viruses — have been isolated from cases. Also incriminated are metabolic imbalance, neglected infections elsewhere in the body, contamination from the vagina or from the male cat licking the penis, and many other possible causes. To date, none of these has proven to be the sole cause. It may well be that there is no single cause for cystitis in cats, but a combination of several factors which leads to the disease.

Cystitis is seen in cats of all ages. Male cats appear to be more prone, but this may be due to the fact that the signs are more dramatic in the male, and hence more male cats with FUS are seen by veterinarians.

Recent evidence suggests that FUS may be contagious, in that veterinarians often see cases in what appear to be epidemic cycles; additionally, cats

in the same household are often affected. There is also evidence that it is more prevalent in the colder months.

Predisposing Factors

These are conditions or situations that predispose cats to FUS. These factors in themselves *do not cause* it, but they encourage its onset or recurrence:

STAGNATION OF URINE — Holding urine too long, or stagnation of urine in the bladder because of some obstruction, will lead to precipitation of urinary salts as crystals.

LACK OF FLUIDS — Many owners have the erroneous idea that cats do not need water.

LACK OF VITAMIN A — This vitamin is necessary to keep the bladder wall healthy and infection resistant.

STRESS — Cold, dampness and a struggle for survival have the same effects on cats as on humans — a weakening of the body's defenses against infection.

INJURY TO THE BLADDER — Most commonly due to accidents.

LIMITED EXERCISE — A problem seen more frequently in the indoor cat.

SMALL PENIS — A small penis has a smaller urethral opening and therefore will block more readily.

CASTRATION — It has recently been found that the size of the urethral opening is not affected by castration. However, too early castration (before 6 months) can lead to adhesions of the penis to the prepuce and predisposes the cat to infection when debris collects in pockets caused by the adhesions, although there is no proof that this problem is related to FUS. To avoid these adhesions, castration should not be done before eight months of age, unless the cat matures earlier.

HEREDITY — There is evidence that certain families of cats have a higher incidence of FUS, indicating heredity may play a role in the disease.

FOODS — Foods high in ash should be avoided in cats with this condition, because this ash has to be excreted by the kidneys and may precipitate out in the urine as crystals.

Signs

There are certain danger signals, or medical signs, which an owner must watch for if there is some suspicion that his cat may have FUS. Owners of cats which have come through a bout with FUS must be particularly vigilant

for these indicators. The signs also show how far the condition has advanced before being noticed. (Cats can have a mild attack, without showing signs the layman would notice.)

EARLY

These signs are listed here in order of increasing urgency:

A housebroken cat that suddenly changes its habits and urinates in a bathtub, on the floor, or in a sink.

Frequent urination in small quantities, or attempts to urinate which result in nothing, or in just a few drops. Cats at this stage will squat and strain in a characteristic position. Unfortunately, too many people mistake this for constipation and give a laxative. Laxatives can kill a cat whose urethral passage is blocked by causing spasm which can burst the distended bladder.

Traces of blood in the urine, which may be accompanied by a strong, ammonia-like smell.

Listlessness and poor appetite in the cat, and/or an excessive thirst.

Excessive licking of the penis.

LATER

If the infection is severe, or if the urethra is blocked by "stones," the cat will become uremic and the signs will be:

Vomiting.

Depression.

Dehydration, shown by sunken eyes and loss of elasticity of the skin.

A urine-like odor to the breath and mouth.

On feeling the cat's abdomen, the bladder can be felt to be hard and distended with a size ranging from that of an egg to that of an orange. That the cat is in pain will become quite evident from his reaction to this exploration.

DANGEROUS

Once the urethra becomes blocked and the cat cannot urinate, coma, convulsions and death will follow within about 48 hours. It should also be realized that the cat suffers pain from the time the blockage begins until coma sets in, and the acuteness of the pain increases hourly.

Time is critical, and veterinary aid must begin quickly after blockage occurs, if the cat is to have a reasonable chance of survival. If the case is not brought for treatment until the cat is comatose (unconscious) the medical

chances of saving his life are low, since the damage done from uremia and kidney damage by this stage are usually both irreversible. Another potential hazard is that the distended bladder may rupture and this is usually fatal since a cat in a uremic condition seldom survives the surgical repair.

Prognosis and Recurrences

If the cat is discovered to be in the earlier stages of cystitis it may be possible for the veterinarian to clear up the condition with initial treatments. Most cases are brought late to hospital, and these have a tendency to be chronic; i.e., the condition may recur at any time. However, the cat that has been pulled through an acute attack of cystitis has a good chance of leading a happy, full-term life with minimal chances of recurrences provided the veterinarian's instructions are closely followed and the cat is carefully watched by the owner.

If the kidneys have been severely damaged by the episode, the cat will need special care.

Chronic cases may have to stay on medication for months at a time, and sometimes for life to prevent recurrences. Routine check ups and urine tests are usually necessary in such cases.

Home Care Instructions

The following are general care instructions, to which may be added special instructions for individual cases:

(1) Make sure the cat is urinating. Inspect his sandbox daily, or develop some other effective check system of your own. This is vital. The sand box should be kept clean and the litter changed daily.

(2) Give the antibiotic medication usually prescribed for the cat's first week or so at home.

(3) Use the medication as directed to keep the cat's urine acid. Many cat owners are able to test the acidity of the cat's urine daily using special test paper available at drug stores, and under the directions of their veterinarians adjust the acidifier dosage if necessary.

(4) Give vitamin supplements according to directions if these have been prescribed. Vitamin C acidifies urine.

(5) Don't expose the cat to any stress condition. Cold, damp, or any emotional stress, or sudden change in environment, are all sufficient to start

up another cystitis attack.

(6) Encourage the cat to exercise. This applies particularly to indoor cats; either take them for walks on a leash outdoors, or set up regular play periods indoors.

(7) If signs of FUS appear again, call your veterinarian at once.

MAINTENANCE PHASE

It is essential that the cat owner understand that FUS is a chronic or lifetime condition; at least, until veterinary medicine finds a definite cause and/or a cure. If your veterinarian pulls your cat through an acute attack and sends him home on medication, it is imperative that you keep up the medicating to control the disease. The medication is neither expensive nor difficult to give, but it is vital if you sincerely wish to save your cat from future blockages and to save yourself further hospital expenses. Your cat may be put on medication (urine acidifiers) for the rest of his life, and these come in various forms. Some types are added to the cat's food; others given as a paste, pill or tablet. The latter types give you more certainty that the cat has had full dosage, and cats accept being pillled when it becomes routine.

Should you find it difficult to control the cat's diet your veterinarian can dispense a prescription food designed with this disease complex in mind.

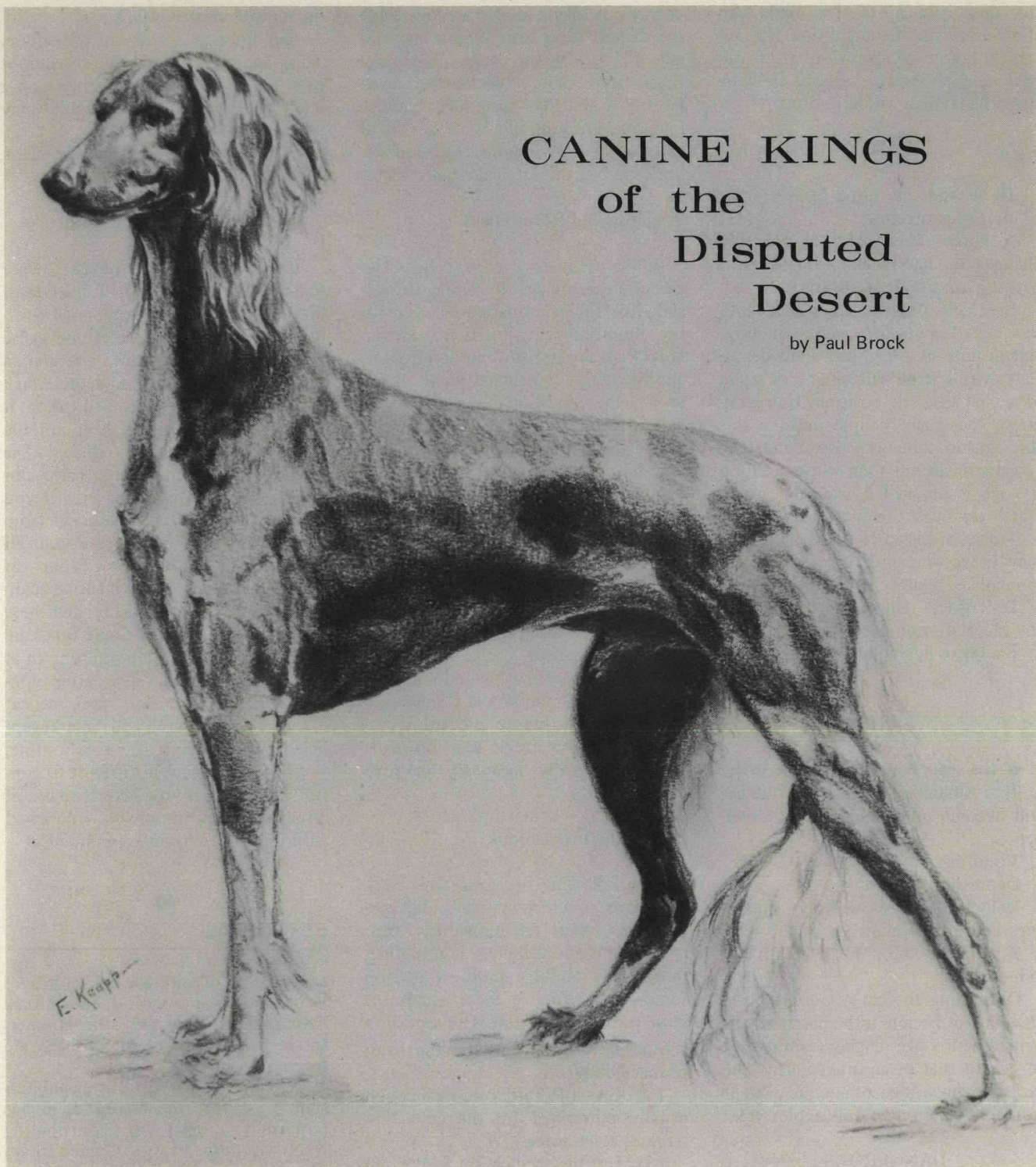
EDITORIAL

Continued from page 3

the quality of our youth-tomorrow's leaders. Crime prevention, educational loans, camperships, and other projects to steer the young people properly are foremost on the list.

As editorial director of this publication, I ask for your assistance in this important project by contributing what you can to the Golden State Championship Horse Show; please send your checks in care of me. The greater the amount of the necessary expenses we can offset by your contributions, the more funds we will have for our vital projects. (Most of the items of expense are donated.) Any suggestions or comments you may have will be greatly appreciated.

C. M. (Clint) Baxter, D.V.M.
Editorial Director
General Chairman,
Golden State Championship
Benefit Horse Show



CANINE KINGS of the Disputed Desert

by Paul Brock

Chief Abdul Farouk, top sire of champion Salukis in the U.S.

Despite preoccupation with the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict, the tradition of Saluki breeding persists in the Middle East, as it has done through the centuries. The breed is still distributed throughout Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Egypt and Northern Africa.

This graceful, smooth-coated, hardy hunting dog is one of the oldest known breeds and was popular in ancient Egypt. It is an incomparably beautiful creature. Whether of the

feathered variety or the smooth, the Saluki's appearance gives a distinct impression of active grace, perfect symmetry, strength, speed, gentleness and aristocratic refinement. It has a proud, finely molded head and muzzle, an arched neck, bright humanly expressive and far seeing eyes (the Saluki relies on sight rather than scent), silky drooping ears and a long curved tail.

To understand the Saluki's long romantic story we must visualize vast

mysterious desert lands covering the sites of once splendid cities, and hiding the beds of mighty rivers now run dry. The long-limbed hounds we see at the shows today are living representatives of the first swift dogs trained by man to help him in his struggle for food.

From time immemorial the Saluki has had an honored place in desert tent and eastern palace, and because of the unchanged ways of the great nomadic tribes, the Saluki too has not

felt the changes that have affected the rest of the world. Century after century it has slowly grown towards perfection.

The Saluki is a hunting dog, privileged and different from the dog (kelb) which looks after the Mohammedans' flocks. While the kelb is kept outside the encampment and made to fend for itself, the Saluki is spoken of as "el hor, the noble one," and is admitted to the sheikh's tent and allowed to ride with children and baggage when camp is moved so that its feet will not be hurt by burning sand.

Pedigrees, ranging across the centuries, are learned by heart and sung or chanted, being handed down by oral transmission from generation to generation. But some tribes possess pedigrees of their Salukis on parchment, dating back for over a thousand years.

The Saluki is honored by its owners by never being sold. It is presented as a mark of esteem only to a friend or distinguished visitor. In a desert settlement, the sheikh who is master of the hunt is known as "barake" (specially blessed one, a name that is also given to the hound), and he is expected to train the Saluki to help in catching the gazelle, one of the fastest of all animals.

Until they are six months old, Salukis are taught by the children of "barake" to retrieve pieces of meat. Then they hunt rats and jerboa, graduating slowly to hares, and finally to the gazelle. And if at two years of age the Saluki has not shown aptitude for its work, it is considered that it will never be a good hunting dog.

Actually a Saluki takes little training. Centuries of handling by their masters, the Arabs, have left their mark and the hereditary instincts of the puppy are so strong that he soon learns his duties from other well-trained hounds.

It is said that the Saluki "runs down a desert hare in a moment." But chasing the "shy gazelle" is the great sport, and the hound needs all his hereditary hunting instincts. Arabs in trucks have tried to pace the gazelle and have been outdistanced while traveling at forty miles per hour. It is thought that they can travel about fifty m.p.h. across difficult country.

When pursuing their prey the Salukis gallop for miles over the desert, their claws sinking into the sand, their quarry hidden by windblown dust. But they dash on, crossing rough country that would probably cause any other similar type of hound to break its legs.



Saluki puppies at 6 months represent the most distinguished family in all Salukidom. They are descended in a direct line from the ancient kennels of Arabia.

Chief Ahbou Farouk, top prize winning Saluki in the world today. He was bred by the late King Ibn Saud of Arabia.



They even hunt over rocks, stalking the desert partridge which they flush and catch before it gets properly off the ground.

Even so, the sport at which the Saluki excels is falconry. From an early age it is taught to work with a falcon, and once again the Arabs' careful breeding and judicious training create a combination that is the pride of their existence. With the Saluki in leash and the falcon on his wrist (the right wrist in the case of Oriental falconers) the sportsman rides out into desert places.

When game is sighted, the hawk is slipped and the hound unleashed. Master and Saluki follow the flight of the bird, which frequently leads them over rough country and through wire-like scrub. But they go on, and, when eventually the bird "stoops" over a gazelle, the Saluki comes up to hold it until its master arrives to kill it in the orthodox Muslim way.

BREEDING BACKGROUND

The first modern Arabian Salukis were imported into England by Miss Florence Amherst in 1895. They were presented to her by Colonel Jennings Bramley, who had received them from

the sheikh of the Tahdwi tribe in the Saliha Desert, Egypt. They were to be the founders of a famous kennel.

This 7,000-year-old breed was registered at the British Kennel Club in 1922, and the Saluki or Gazelle Hound Club held its first show in 1924. Since then the royal coursing dog of the desert, whose presence graced the most magnificent hunting parties in the splendid days of eastern pomp, has rapidly gained popularity in the United States and Canada.

Saluki breeders here became interested in another important facet of the dog's personality. They maintain that for sheer warm-hearted companionship the Saluki is unequalled, and that treating one as a pet need not spoil it as a field dog. They cite the cases of great loyalty. They caution buyers to impress on a Saluki that it belongs to its new home. In some instances the dogs have found their way back to former owners through miles of country and intricate city streets.

In this country the breed was not recognized by the Kennel Club until 1927. That same year the American Saluki Club was formed with only eight members. Three hundred and fifty members were registered in 1945. Today there are probably not more than 600 in America.



Chief Feytani Val Malik, one of the top three pure-bred Salukis in the world.

NEWS

Continued from page 6

WATCH OUT FOR GREEN GRASS TETANY

Early green grass and long periods of cold, foggy, or rainy weather spell Grass Tetany for the beef cows on the range. This winter has promise of being such a year for the California cattleman who should become aware of this possibility now.

Grass tetany is a disease which strikes the cow under the stress of lactation or late pregnancy. Cows four years of age or older appear to be most susceptible because their ability to produce milk is greater than their ability to use their body stores of magnesium and calcium.

Adverse weather such as fog and/or cold, windy days affect both the grass and the cow. It increases the metabolic demands of the cow and stops the grass from growing. This grass tends to be high in protein, potassium, and organic acids and low in calcium and magnesium. It is very high in moisture content.

Avoid working or moving cattle during a tetany outbreak as exertion precipitates the disease in susceptible animals. Cattle are best left where they are and supplemented adequately.

The following types of feed mixtures have been used to control grass tetany:

1. *Liquid molasses supplement.* These are designed to be fed at the rate of two pounds per head per day and offer 8 gms or more of magnesium. They have proven most effective under most range conditions.
2. *Molasses blocks.* These are designed to be fed at the rate of .3 to .5 lb per day and offering 10-15 gms of magnesium. (Do not feed extra salt with these blocks.)
3. *Mixing or spraying molasses with magnesium oxide or magnesium sulfate on chopped or long hay and feeding daily.* This offers adequate protection on ranches where this can be done. (Magnesium sulfate contains 10% magnesium; magnesium oxide contains 60% magnesium.)
4. *Addition of these magnesium salts to grain mixes has also been beneficial.*
5. *On the open range where the water source is controlled in ponds or tanks, such as in Nevada, the addi-*

tion of magnesium sulfate to the water has helped.

6. Free choice salt mixes with magnesium has not proven successful in most cases because of inadequate intake.

Cows this time of year are salt hungry, and regular salt (NaCl) should be made available, except in the case of molasses blocks where sufficient salt is included.

Treatment of tetany cases can be successful if applied early and without excessive handling of the affected cow. For the rancher under range conditions, 200 cc of a saturated solution of magnesium sulfate (50%) injected under the skin will give a high level of magnesium in the blood in 15 minutes.

Some veterinarians prefer to use chloral hydrate or magnesium sulfate I.V. in excited animals before following with a standard milk fever preparation containing 6% magnesium. Affected animals which are excited will die acutely if handled or driven excessively.

Early reports of confirmed cases of grass tetany are beneficial in alerting veterinarians, farm advisors, and neighboring cattlemen of the presence of the disease.

FROM: California Veterinary Notes 5 (L) — Part II — November 1972.

Other methods of supplying magnesium oxide are:

1. Range cubes with 1 oz. of magnesium oxide per lb.
2. Equal parts bone meal, magnesium oxide, salt and dried molasses.
3. Ground corn 200, protein supplement 100, bone meal 50, magnesium oxide 35, salt 100, dried molasses 115 and vitamin ADE premix as recommended for 600 lb mixture.
4. Feeds that will supply energy as well as magnesium oxide are important.
5. Feed legume hay.

NOTED CAT EXPERT TAKES ON NEW POST

Author, poet and cat enthusiast Jean Burden, Altadena, Calif., was elected feline division vice-president of Morris Animal Foundation at its annual meeting June 12-14 in Fort Worth, Texas. She succeeds Sam L. Scheer, who retired after holding the office since 1970 and has now been named vice-president emeritus.

Ms. Burden, pet editor of *Woman's Day* magazine since 1973, is the

Continued on page 30

ETIQUETTE IN THE VETERINARIAN'S OFFICE

Reprinted Courtesy Council Fires 9/75

by Edward L. Roberts, D.V.M.

Emily Post, first lady of human etiquette, would surely have been appalled had she observed the behavior that sometimes occurs in a veterinarian's office. Although it is understood that many dogs have not had the opportunity to read Emily's book, their owners should have some idea how they should behave as a team in the doctor's office. This is not a problem that should be encountered often with guide dog teams, as they are, with few exceptions, a well-trained and courteous unit; a few of the points mentioned in this article will be of interest, however, in understanding how the veterinarian hopes to have his office run . . . for everyone's best service and efficiency (including his own) and to avoid problems between animals. Many animals who are normally quite well-mannered at home may be disruptive around other animals. If you fear a confrontation with another pet in the waiting room, keep your dog outside while waiting your turn. Dogs should be encouraged to relieve themselves thoroughly before being brought to the doctor's office, where the extra excitement may precipitate an accident. Avoid letting your dog sniff other animals; a friendly sniff to one dog may be a challenge to another, and such close contact does increase the chances of disease transmission.

People may be more trouble than their pets. Clients may arrive with one well-behaved dog and one or more ill-behaved children who proceed to put the waiting room into a state of total disarray. Ill animals are less receptive than usual to strange noises and people, and an animal bite inflicted in the waiting room is indeed a distressing event.

Music Critic

A True Story

By Ruth Robertson

Susie thinks she's human and she has some basis for feeling that way since her mistress was required to make a seventy-five-dollar deposit to the apartment house manager before Susie was allowed to enter her new home. Actually she's only a very plain gray with black stripe tabby.

Her first duty of each day consists of jumping on a bed where she affectionately rubs her cheek on the cheek of her loyal younger mistress, thereby accomplishing an unwelcome chore with great diplomacy.

Her latest and favorite form of recreation entered their household recently -- a new tape recorder. Now Susie spends hours lying unmovingly on a plush covered hassock adjacent to one loudspeaker. Her eyes remain wide open; she doesn't yawn, nor wash her paws. She lies there facing the recorder and one speaker across the room from her, with the other speaker immediately behind her. When the sound seems to come from the speaker behind her, she swivels both ears so they are open toward that speaker. She moves nothing other than her ears.

To tease her, her young mistress

sings a tune unrelated to the music coming from the recorder. At once Susie comes to an upright position, facing and glaring at her young mistress with whom she is usually most affectionate. The moment the discordant singing stops, she returns to her lying down position on the hassock and continues attentively swivelling her ears toward the active speaker.

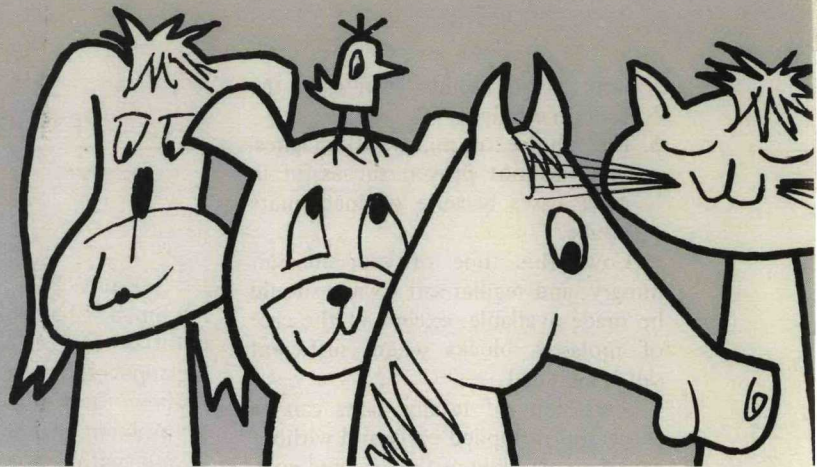
One night, for about two hours, she lay there obviously enjoying Beethoven and Bach.

To test Susie's musical appreciation, a Bartok tape with its discordant harmony was put on the machine. The volume was still kept fairly low. Susie stood up on the hassock, gave the base of her tail a couple of annoyed jerks, jumped to the floor in an obvious huff and walked to the outside door where she meowed to be let outside.

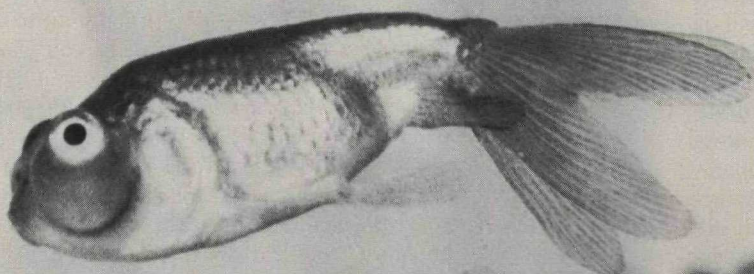
According to her owner, Susie shows her disapproval each time the Bartok tape is played. *She does not react in that manner to any other pieces played, even with heavier volume.*

No doubt Bartok would be surprised to meet his feline critic.

CHILDRENS page...



FOR YOUNG AQUARIUM KEEPERS



How about the Bubble Eye?

... Fancy fish which are easy to care for if you follow common-sense rules.

by Virginia Carlson

Ten years ago, this fish was almost unknown in America, although it had been a favorite for some time in China. Now, the Bubble Eye, a balloon-eyed cold water fish whose parent form is the wild goldfish, is finding favor with American fish keepers.

An unusual long flowing-tailed goldfish having no dorsal fin, this outlandish appearing deviant variety of the hardy common goldfish differs from all other goldfish in that it wears two balloon-type sacs which protrude from each of the eyes.

The ideal, or show type Bubble Eye is deep bodied, deep orange in color, shading to gold, and the tail, large and full, and more or less fan shaped is semi-transparent with well defined outlines.

Like others of the exotic goldfish having protruding eyes (such as the pop-eyed Moor, and the skyward looking Celestial), this strain, developed by repeated inbreeding or crossing goldfish to produce genetic alternations, a Chinese cult which has been practiced for more than a thousand years, a very short sighted and for this reason, find the task of discovering food difficult.

If normal type goldfish are kept in the same indoors pool, a Bubble Eye stands a good chance of starving — and *so it is absolutely necessary that these be kept in a cold water*, (sixty-five to seventy degree fahrenheit) tank of their own.

Common sense dictates care should be used in the handling of these fishes. If they must for any reason be removed from the aquarium, it is well to remember that their scales act as protective armour, and that the slime on the skin, and the baggy eye protrusions, (which should never be rubbed off), serve to protect the

Bubble Eye from injury and from common goldfish diseases such as fungus.

Because of the fragility of the funny looking fluid filled eye sac, we have found it safer to transfer the Bubble-Eye by hand when this is needed than to use commercially sold dip nets.

Other than a flooring of medium size gravel, and such aquatic plants as tape grass, (*Vallisneria Spiralis*), along with the low growing *C. Beckettii*, and perhaps a good oxygenator such as *Anacharis*, the aquarium serving the Bubble Eye should be left untenanted except for a handful of scavenger snails. (We like the coral variety, but others of the pond snails are equally good.)

Petrified wood, fancy ornaments, ornamental marbles and so forth must be barred from tanks housing the Bubble Eye, or these will cause these short-sighted fish to injure themselves.

Although more intensive breeding methods have made the Bubble-Eye goldfish more avail-

able to the American public, these are not yet stocked by the wide majority of pet shops, or the water gardens which sell such exotic goldfish as the Fantails and Moors.

Being still somewhat rare, although no more difficult to find at specialty shops selling cold water fishes than the Pearl-Scale, Celestial, and Ranchu goldfish, *these are more expensive to buy than common*, or pond run goldfish, costing about the same as Celestial, and Ranchu, all of which when exceedingly fine, mature specimens cost in the neighborhood of twenty five to fifty dollars.

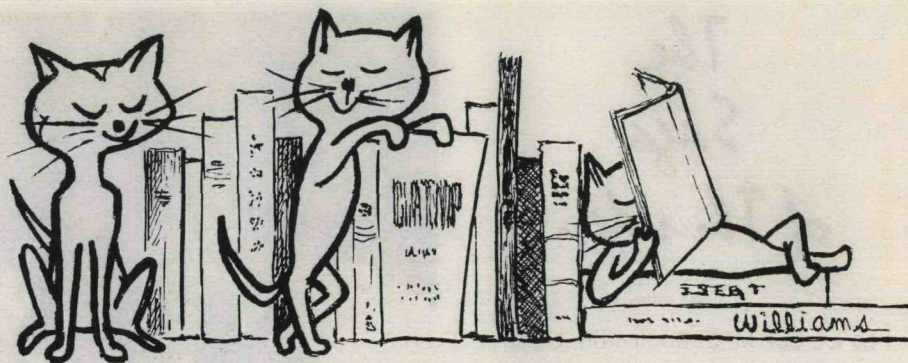
For those who must of need spend less, it is nice to know that little Bubble-Eye from pure bred stock can often be found for from two to three dollars. These are usually from one to one and a fourth inches in size, and it is great fun to watch these almost normal looking young as the hanging eyes round out and develop.

A remarkable and really outstanding fish, the Bubble Eye, (which according to rumor are hand fed by Oriental fish fanciers with chopsticks), are not fussy eaters.

These odd blob shaped big-eyed creatures are perfectly happy with either live or packet food, (red worms found under pond stones - fine chopped - live brine, shrimp, daphnae, and all purpose foods such as dried Tetra-Min.)

Although the Bubble Eye, due to the bulbous and poor seeing eyes may be more readily injured than others of the fancy goldfish, they are no more liable to disease than any of the common goldfish.

Unlike some others of the fancy goldfish, this is not an easy fish to breed. Unless carefully controlled, Bubble Eyes will very probably within a few generations no longer display the enormous bladder-like eyes which so captivate lovers of unusual fishes, and will more closely resemble ordinary goldfish.



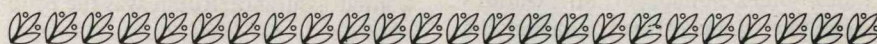
Literary Pet Puzzlers

by Helen V. Griffith

Can you name these animals? Most of them are pets of well-known characters in literary classics. Even though you know the stories well, you may find the answers to this quiz frustratingly elusive. But it's fun.

1. Rip Van Winkle's dog. Rip wasn't alone on that memorable hunting trip. What was the name of his Faithful companion?
2. Long John Silver's parrot. Its favorite remark was "Pieces of Eight."
3. Toby Tyler's monkey. Remember the story of "Toby Tyler" or "Ten Weeks With the Circus?" You probably shed tears over the sad fate of Toby's pet monkey. But do you remember its name?
4. Black Beauty's stablemates. Before Black Beauty fell upon hard times, he had a very nice position as riding horse. His two stablemates had names that suited their personalities. Does that help you recall them?
5. Bill Sike's dog. The villain, Sikes, in "Oliver Twist" has a pet dog that was his eventual undoing.
6. Jody's fawn. In the book, "The Yearling," what name did Jody give to the little fawn that later caused him so much heart-ache?
7. John Thornton's dog. Even the half-wind sled dog in "The Call of the Wild" answered to something. But what?
8. Don Quixote's horse. Don Quixote was very careful to choose what he considered a suitable name.
9. Natty Bumppo's dog. In "The Pioneers" what did the old Leatherstocking call his favorite hound?
10. Poe's Raven. Though it was hardly a pet, let's have the appellation of the poet's uninvited, self-named bird.

ANSWERS ON PG. 29



ANIMAL CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS

Do you believe
They're True?

by Evelyn Witter

Legends say that animals have Christmas customs of their own.

Bees hum a Christmas carol.

Sheep form a procession out of respect for the shepherds who received the news of the birth of the Savior.

Roosters crow all night.

Farm animals kneel in their stalls and can all speak for one hour on Christmas Eve.

The Saga of Thunder

by Lt. Col. M. E. Bodington, USAF

Robert Rutan lost his Thunder Christmas Eve, and more than 1,000 Greeks and Americans spent nine days looking for it.

United States Air Force Master Sergeant Robert J. Rutan II glanced into his backyard during a past Christmas Eve and noticed Thunder had disappeared. Not unusual, but the Rutan family started worrying about their two and one-half year old registered collie when it did not come home later that night.

The master sergeant, assigned to the 6916 Security Squadron in Athens, Greece, decided a search was needed.

Rutan said, "First I drove to the apartment we recently moved from. I thought Thunder might have gone there. But I didn't find him. So I started systematically driving up and down streets looking for Thunder, all the while hoping I wouldn't find him dead or injured. On Christmas morning, the entire family set out in search of the lost canine.

Mrs. Garidi, the Rutan's Greek landlady, heard of the family's Christmas morning plight. She enlisted her relatives, in-laws and neighborhood children to look for Thunder. She then accompanied Rutan down to the district Greek police station. The police broadcast over the police radio network the description of the dog to all their units.

Mrs. Garidi helped the Rutans place an advertisement on the front page of a local Greek newspaper. Mrs. Garidi's son-in-law, a taxi driver, enlisted the support of an entire fleet of local cab drivers. They cruised the streets searching for the lost dog.

The American Forces Radio Station in Athens broadcast a daily plea for information concerning the whereabouts of Thunder. Meanwhile, Rutan went from kiosk to kiosk with a picture of Thunder.

"We must have had more than 1,000 Greeks and Americans looking for Thunder," said Sergeant Rutan. Nine days after he had disappeared, a



Master Sergeant Robert J. Rutan II and Thunder.

Official USAF photo

woman telephoned the Rutan home. She said she might have Thunder, but wanted assurance Rutan was the proper owner.

The caller asked the Air Force sergeant to come down to the Glyfada Police Station with proof of ownership. After satisfying police of Thunder's ownership, Rutan was directed to the home of Mr. Vassilas Frantzeskakis in Illioupolis, a suburb more than four miles from the Rutan backyard.

What had happened to Thunder during the last nine days? At about 9 p.m. on Christmas Eve Mr. Frantzeskakis was driving his family to Athens along Vouliagmenis Street when he

spotted a dog lying on the side of the road. It had been hit by a car and was dying. The collie lost a lot of blood and barely had the strength to raise his head.

Mr. Frantzeskakis picked the dog off the street and put it on the back seat of the car. His daughters attempted to comfort the injured dog while he was rushed to a veterinary clinic. A veterinarian revived Thunder, stopped the bleeding from a severed hind leg artery and bandaged him up, then the Frantzeskakis family took Thunder home, cleaned him, and nursed him back to health.

During the first days at the Frant-



Thunder. Official USAF photo by Nick Davides.

zeskakakis home, the dog did not respond to what the family was saying in Greek. But when an English-speaking relative of the family talked to Thunder, his ears perked up and he immediately responded.

Mr. Frantzeskakis then realized Thunder might belong to an American family. He watched for lost and found advertisements, discovered Rutan's and telephoned immediately.

"We arrived home about 10:30 p.m. The boys were all sleeping. I hadn't told them there was a possibility I would be coming home with Thunder, as I didn't want to get up their hopes.

"I brought Thunder into the house and went immediately to Robbie, my oldest son. He bolted out of bed, ran to Thunder and started hugging and kissing him. My other boys were awakened by the noise and also ran into Robbie's room to rejoice over Thunder's return.

"How can I ever repay those hundreds of people who helped my family find Thunder? There's my landlady and all her in-laws, all the Glyfada and Voula police, an entire taxi fleet, all the local kiosk owners, and of course the wonderful Frantzeskakis family!"

Christmas had arrived nine days late for the Rutans.

SHARING IS FINE, BUT . . .

by Bob Chick
Gainesville, Florida

Animals and children belong together, or so my mother believed when she took my older sister, age 6, and me to the local animal shelter to select our first cat, a tiger-striped kitten. I remember mother emphatically telling us that the cat was to be shared, so we shared carrying home the box containing our newest family member. We also shared the fun of pouring its first saucer of milk, and we took turns petting the baby feline. Share and share alike had been our mother's advice, so when my sister suggested we should each own half of the cat, I readily agreed. *Her suggestion that she own the front and I the rear sounded reasonable enough — until our furry friend decided to use the floor as his bathroom. Who cleaned up? You guessed it!*

CAT IRE

by Anna Leigh

Impudent animal,
That's my cat.
He sat
And spat.
Drat!
What a brat.
Crushed a hat,
Chewed a mat,
Impudent animal,
That's my cat!

FELINE TIP

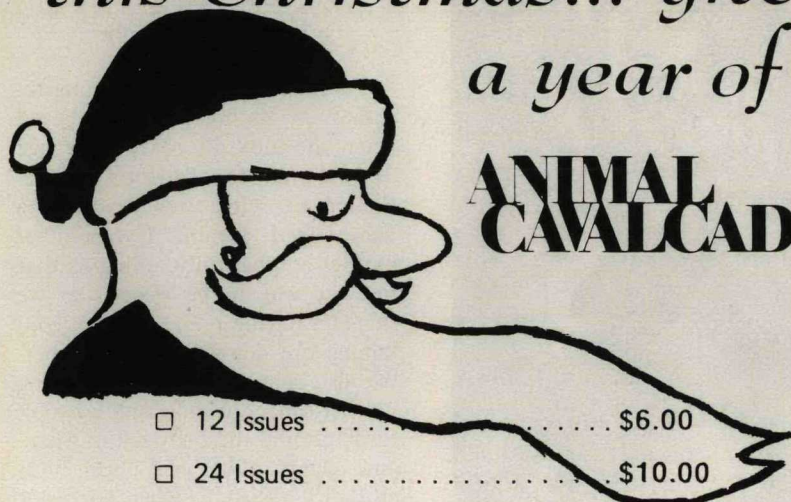
When treating ear mites per VN/SAC, treat end of cat's tail as cat sleeps with tail in its ear, thus becoming a reservoir for reinfection.

ANSWERS TO LITERARY PET PUZZLERS

from page 27

1. Wolf
2. Cap'n Flint
3. Mr. Stubbs
4. Merrylegs and Ginger
5. Bull's Eye
6. Flag
7. Buck
8. Rozinante
9. Hector
10. Nevermore

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NEWS

Continued from page 25

author of three books about cats: *The Cat You Care For*, *The Classic Cats* and *A Celebration of Cats* (an anthology of poetry about cats). She was a frequent guest on Betty White's *Pet Set* television show as a cat expert and, under a pseudonym, wrote hundreds of articles about pet care for Carnation Co.

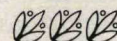
A dedicated animal lover all her life, Ms. Burden is active in Pet Pride and the American Humane Association. She served on the planning committee for a Cat Health Seminar held March 20, 1976, in Los Angeles, sponsored by Morris Animal Foundation.

Ms. Burden's rare spare moments are occupied by two feline friends, Linus and Lucy.



Jean Burden enjoys both her own cats and many others who live in her neighborhood.

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THE BIRDS GET THE BEST AT BUSCH

Continued from page 18

type of bird. Start with a small bird, work up to the larger one. I try to discourage them completely from getting into exotic birds. For example, we've found some birds which are strictly fruit eaters. Owners will often bring their birds in after they've had them at home for maybe two weeks, and the bird is on its last legs — just about ready to die. And they'll say, "Well, we've been giving it seed and it just won't eat." There are well-meaning people out there who just don't know how to care for exotic birds. We try to discourage them and almost plead with them not to get one.

AC How does Baretta treat his bird?

BG The bird doesn't belong to Baretta to start out with. It belongs to Ray Burgess, I think, at Universal Studios, and it's well kept by a professional. It's a shame that such a beautiful bird has caused such a hassle. In a way it's frightening. Legislation is being initiated in California to discourage backyard breeders. We're not strictly for this. We'd like to see some backyard breeders still exist, but there are people who have lions and tigers in their backyards.

AC It sounds like this could bring on some real problems.

BG But there are many good examples of the backyard breeder. If it wasn't for somebody who had the area and space, the Swinhouse Pheasant would no longer exist, and it's still on the endangered species list. It's the backyard breeder who saved them. The zoos didn't have the time to pay attention to this one species.

AC But that wouldn't be the average backyard breeder.

BG The problem I think is nomenclature. All of these people have been dumped into one category. They're all labeled "backyard breeders" and there are some shady notions about who these people are and what they're in it for. I'm sure that everybody has seen the poor conditions in which some people keep their animals. It's a problem that I think will be settled. Now that all the zoos in California and across the country are becoming aware of the prob-

lem, we're trying to educate both the State and Federal governments. It's going to take a long time for everybody to look the way zoos are looking. There's going to have to be a little give and take on both sides.

Editorial Note: Animal Cavalcade would like to thank Doug Myers, Bill Hall and Laurie Kohler for their help and energy in putting this article together. For further information on Busch Gardens, please call: (213) 786-0410.

A BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF BILL HALL

Bill Hall has always loved birds. He has now been with Busch Gardens for 14 years serving in both Tampa and Los Angeles. He set up the zoo department in the L.A. Gardens and now supervises everything that has to do with birds. Bill created a special diet for flamingoes which helps them keep their beautiful colors. He watches over all the food preparation and goes so far as to "tuck the birds in" at night. (We heard rumors that he sings them lullabies.) He is on a first name basis with a Trumpeter Swan oddly enough named "Bill," and can tell you everything you've ever wanted to know about land tortoises, flamingoes, swans, ducks, storks, eagles, cranes, macaws, hawks, the different varieties within each of these species, and much, much more.

WHAT ABOUT PINIONING?

Bill Hall talked to us at length on a subject which presented an area of concern to this magazine. This is, the 'pinioning' of the birds. Pinioning consists of clipping a small nub off the edge of the wing which unbalances the bird and prevents it from flying away. Not all the birds at Busch Gardens are pinioned. Wild animals which have been found or brought in that have been

hurt or injured are always nursed back to their best possible health. Hopefully they will be in good enough shape to be released again in the wild. But those birds that are too sick or crippled to survive on their own, or, those that were not raised in the wild, are pinioned to keep them in the Gardens where their every need is met and where they can receive the best possible care.

Pinioning a young bird is a simple, painless operation — very much like cutting your fingernails. Normally pinioning takes place during the first few weeks of an animal's life. It is simple enough to require only the use of surgical scissors, and of course, the obvious medical know-how. If the bird is older, it involves minor surgery and should be done by a veterinarian. It's something that is done with water fowl because it's a permanent method of clipping, i.e., it doesn't have to be repeated every six weeks. It leaves the birds to "do their own thing," and they can live and breed without being perennially bothered. If the birds weren't pinioned... there would be Trumpeter Swans on the San Diego Freeway and chaos in the Gardens. All the birds would have to be caged. Pinioning is the easiest, most natural way to keep birds in captivity.

ANSWERS TO A Cat-in-our-Language Game from page 8

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 7. Q | 13. Y | 19. P | 25. L |
| 2. O | 8. F | 14. U | 20. C | 26. X |
| 3. M | 9. R | 15. V | 21. N | |
| 4. I | 10. B | 16. J | 22. G | |
| 5. A | 11. E | 17. Z | 23. H | |
| 6. W | 12. S | 18. D | 24. K | |





LOVE AQUARIUM STYLE -- More than one hundred exposures and four hours of patient waiting were needed to record these kissing fish doing their thing. Lighting was from one photo flood bulb mounted in a reflector above the tank, and reflections were eliminated by keeping the camera lens against the front glass panel of the fish tank.

of Cameras and Canines and

Text and photos by Bob Chick

Have you ever asked a Cocker Spaniel to smile?
Ever convinced a Siamese to say "cheese?"
Or tried to make two kissing fish kiss?

Those are but a few of the challenges you'll face when you take camera in one hand and pet in the other (hand, arm or lap) for your initial attempt at becoming the world's greatest pet photographer.

Whether you're a veterinarian needing professional photos to adorn your waiting room walls, or a pet owner wanting quality pictures for the family slide collection, tip-toeing around the pitfalls of pet photography is simple -- once you master a few tricks. And learning those tricks is bound to be a fun and funny, aggravating, frustrating and wonderful experience.

With a bit of trickery, cunning and occasionally outright bribery, super pet photographs are yours for the snapping provided, like courting, you observe the rules and don't get overanxious.

What do you do, for example, if Fido wants to sleep and

you want photos of him taking a bath?

Answer: Let Fido sleep, take a bath yourself and when he wakes up *let him splash, play and bathe until you've shot your way through a roll of film.* Remember to get out of the bathtub before Fido gets in or you'll both go down the drain when your electronic flash unit gets wet.

For a trite but captivating photo of a miniature Dachshund licking the chin of your five year old daughter, simply rub the scent of dog food on her chin and the dog will lick away 'til his nose is content. Here you're capitalizing on the philosophy of all dogs -- if you can't munch 'em, lick 'em.

Dogs are perhaps the easiest of household pets to photograph because generally they can be coaxed into situations and are less independent than cats. To control their friskiness and keep dogs within close-up camera range, however, can be unnerving. Chasing doggedly through the house or around the back yard will guarantee photos with blurry-tailed foregrounds and distracting backgrounds. So instead, try a trick of the professionals. *Perch your furry beast on a counter or table top in front of a plain wall and coax him into playful poses using a toy or biscuit.* Then fire away. An



HIGH AND MIGHTY -- Charlie the climbing cat perched majestically on these ornamental beams long enough for several exposures to be made with Tri-X film and two electronic flash units.

PUPPY IN A PAIL -- Even frisky puppies hold still for their portraits if the photographer knows to pose them in a box, laundry basket or, as here, a plastic wastebasket. Electronic flash units placed to the left front and above provided lighting. Tri-X film in a 35mm Nikon F2 camera recorded this contained canine.

Felines and Fish

even simpler way of restricting a dog's movements is to place him in a box, wastebasket or other container long enough for you to capture his excitement at finding what to him is a unique, but temporary, dog house.

It really isn't necessary to sacrifice your pet canary for a picture of your cat leaping with outstretched paws and claws. Try, instead, *dangling a catnip or ball above his head and chances are he'll leap for it.* Like string and yarn, another overworked but effective prop for great cat pictures is a *simple shopping bag.* Most cats will explore inside, outside and all around paper bags for several minutes -- time for a dozen or so exposures -- before walking away bored. Realizing that there's more than one way to photograph a cat, try shooting while he sleeps or eats. Depending on the lighting and viewing angle, such shots can portray quite effectively the temperament of your feline. If your cat is a climber, shoot him perched atop the living room sofa, window sill or flag pole. Flag pole?

Okay, you say, restrict dogs with boxes and cats with paper bags, but how do you keep tropical fish within camera range?

If asking them politely to stop swimming doesn't work, try putting fish in a smaller tank or, simpler, *slide a few sheets of clear glass into their tank, thus confining them to an area within your zone of focus.* Offering dogs and cats a choice bit of food while photographing them is often helpful, but feeding fish during a portrait session serves only to excite them and cloud the water.

No, fisheye lenses are not designed for taking fish photos, but *almost any other lens that allows focusing below three feet will probably do an adequate job for all household pets.* One popular camera-lens combination is a *35mm single lens reflex camera and macro lens.* With it, you get lots of exposures, excellent depth of field, close focusing and speedy operation. Add an electronic flash unit for portability, high light intensity and to assist in stopping action. Then add persistence, patience, a true love of animals and a keen eye to catch on film your pet's decisive moments.

And, who knows, you may someday see a Cocker Spaniel smile!

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

Part VI: Final Installment

Animal Casualties and Absence of Veterinary Treatment

Among the horses, there were fewer casualties. Of the total 79 animals used by the participants, both sides, 9 died or were killed in action, 1 was missing (i.e., Dawes's horse), and 1 was wounded in action (Pitcairn's horse at the Lexington battle). The horse deaths were the 4 British supply-wagon horses shot at Menotomy, the horse carrying or dragging British wounded soldiers retreating to Charlestown, the 3 horses belonging to mounted militiamen following the British, and the American express rider's horse (Israel Bissel's) which fell over dead at Worcester (death was due to exhaustion). Unlike today's high-velocity pencil-sharp bullet that drills its way through the target, the ounce-heavy, three-quarter inch round solid-lead musket ball shot by American militia and British regular was propelled rather slowly, and it hit skin and muscle with a dull thud, shattered bone, and when not penetrating vital organs of the body cavities, would cause any horse to stagger and fall or to bolt. Treatment of gunshot wound was perhaps quite crudely done -- exploratory probing, removing the bullet with forceps or special extractor, packing with lint to stop bleeding -- and then weeks of caring for the massive festering infection that set in. The equine patient did not fare much better than the wounded soldier -- surgical sterility was not yet discovered and anesthetics were unheard of.

Certainly, on April 19, 1775, the provincial militia and the British Army were unprepared and were not organized to take care of any sick and wounded horses. Farriers (predecessor to the veterinarian) then probably lived in Boston and towns throughout the Massachusetts Bay colony, and they may have been called on or volunteered, as did horseshoeing smiths and self-professed "experts," to extract the bullets and to treat the horses that had been tirelessly ridden and become exhausted or had been seriously disabled (i.e., made lame). Horses in the New England colonies were used

hard. The American colonist, also, or his neighbor living in the scattered, often solitary farmhouses usually had enough simple medicaments and home remedies (milk and bread poultices, vinegar, Indian herbals) to treat his own wounded horse. The British Army had farriers in their horse regiments, but such a unit did not come into the American theater until May (the British 17th Light Dragoons), and thus, on this eventful day, it probably got assistance under some sort of army contractual arrangement. Anyhow, the horses (and drivers) with artillery and supply trains were hired, and so it mattered little to the British authorities on how the animals fared so long as they could hire more from the local populace or get them through the system of impressment (and paying the owners later).

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NUMBER OF HORSES AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, APRIL 19, 1775

| Strength, gains, and losses | AMERICAN | | BRITISH |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| | In government and military service* | Civilian* | Smith-Pitcairn Detachment and Percy's First Brigade |
| No. as of Tuesday noon, April 18 | 36 | 12 | 31 |
| Subtotal..... | 48 | | 31 |
| Changes to Wednesday nite, April 19: | | | |
| GAINS OF HORSES -- | | | |
| By capture of riders, vehicles | 1 | ---- | 14 |
| Commandeered from civilians | ----- | ----- | 3 |
| By escape of rider from capture | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Subtotal..... | 2 | ----- | 17 |
| LOSSES OF HORSES -- | | | |
| By enemy capture of riders, vehicles | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| Commandeered by enemy | ----- | 3 | ----- |
| By escape of rider or release from capture | ----- | ----- | 5** |
| Died or killed in action | 4 | ----- | 5 |
| Missing in action | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Subtotal..... | 16 | 6 | 11 |

*Classification is based on use of the horse at time of record.

**Includes 4 horses cut loose and chased away.

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