

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

MAR/APR 1976

60¢

THE ANIMAL HEALTH MAGAZINE

PET CARE TIPS FOR PUPPIES,
BABY BIRDS, AND THE NEW CALF

HOW TO CARE FOR MAMA CAT
AND HER KITTENS

EFFECTIVE HELP FOR THE
PARAPLEGIC POOCH



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

This is the fourth annual "Nursery" issue of ANIMAL CAVALCADE. Our readers have shown great interest and look forward to the spring issue featuring the babies of dogs, cats, horses and other classes of animals. It is our aim to provide reading that is interesting and informative on the health of animals.

A question often asked of animal breeders is, "Have you ever seen a puppy born?" This same question is asked of cat fanciers and horse breeders. All animals want to deliver their young in privacy. A cat will usually try to find a closet or other dark secluded area for its maternity suite. Dogs have the natural canine instinct to dig a "fox hole" in an out-of-the-way place. Horses prefer to present their foals on a nice pasture away from the meddling humans. More often than not, a mare being carefully watched, will foal during the short time a person is out of sight getting a cup of coffee. She always looks so smug and proud when you return to see that she has fooled you again, and the foal is up and looking for its first adventure in nursing.

Household pets as well as breeding females must be approached with care the first day or two. Their personalities may change completely and they may attack in defense of their young. The best rule is, "Don't meddle with animal mothers and their young." Be sure to observe them closely during and after delivery if you can do so without their knowledge. Animal babies are fun. Enjoy them *their* way.

We veterinarians are gratified that there is so much interest in animal health and the treatment and prevention of diseases. Recently, we have received inquiries from libraries and other public institutions in Europe. They are eager for Cavalcade and want extra copies for distribution.

Our veterinarians throughout the United States are actively supporting THE ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION, which publishes Cavalcade. One of the most active means of supporting the Foundation is in the contribution of the fees normally charged for euthanasia of animals. These contributions are given in the name of the client, with the client receiving ANIMAL CAVALCADE. Many animal owners make gifts to the Foundation in memory of deceased pets. (See story on page 27.)

We take great pride in knowing that the pet owning public are offered the benefits of the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION and the publication "Animal Cavalcade" with none of the

continued on page 4

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

MAR/APR 1976

Volume 7 Number 2

ARTICLES

Caring for the Mother Cat & Her Kittens	8
Kazan, Barbara Jean	10
Understanding the "Mating Season"	11
The Cockers' Progress	12
Baby Birds . . . To Adopt or Not? Pat Rose	13
The Judge's Choice, B. J. Malley	14
Tale of The Tule Elk, Vern McKenzie	16
Help for the Paraplegic Canine, Wanda Cornelius	18
Cavalcade Salutes America's 200th Year — A Special Bicentennial Account on the Horses and Riders at Lexington & Concord, April 19, 1775	
Everett B. Miller, V.M.D.	22
Animal Identification — Good or Bad? W. A. Young, D.V.M.	24
Upcoming Pet Legislation, D. J. Costlow	30

DEPARTMENTS

Editor's Notebook	3
Doctor's Advice	4
Cavalcade Health News	6
Children's Page	
The Kangaroo that Jumped Out of the Zoo, Gail E. Johnson	20
Song, "Who Am I?", Carsten Ahrens	21
Book Review	29

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COVER:

"St. Bernard and her Litter," portrayed in pastels by Goodwin Mark Alarik, who is currently accepting commissions — 1344 Avolencia, Fullerton, California 92635.

St. Bernards courtesy Saints of Van Damme Kennel, Ontario, California

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DOCTOR'S ADVICE

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

Q. How should I care for a large litter of puppies to be sure they get enough food?

A. After being sure each pup nurses at least once, so it gets a supply of colostrum, it will be simpler to remove some of the pups and handle them as if they were "orphans" than to give all of them supplementary feedings. A cow's milk formula can be made up, but a commercial formula such as Esbilac (available at pet stores) is more like bitches' milk. This should be fed by nursing bottle or dropper 3 or 4 times daily until they begin to drink by themselves, usually at 2 to 3 weeks of age. The "orphans" can sleep and play with the others.

Q. Should newborn foals have any injections? How about mares?

A. Depending on numerous factors, your veterinarian may advise an antibiotic injection for both the mare and the foal shortly after foaling, to prevent the possibility of infection. Tetanus toxoid injections should be started at 2 weeks of age or sooner unless the mare was given a booster during pregnancy. The same is true for other vaccinations recommended in your area.

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Q. I have trouble raising calves. They seem to get sick the first week or two of age. Is there a vaccine or other treatment-prevention for my problem?

A. The most common problem is bacterial scours, which can largely be prevented by good sanitation, isolation from other stock, and making sure the calf gets enough colostrum (first milk) for at least 3 days. Milk is usually better than a milk replacer where infections are a problem, and a good calf starter can be introduced at about 10 days. A regular feeding schedule should be followed; your extension agent may have literature on this, or you might consult your veterinarian, who can also advise on vaccinations and treatment.

Q. What is your opinion on castration of dogs? Will they become fat? Will their personalities change?

A. It depends on how you want your dog to act. Dogs castrated before puberty do not become responsive to females and are unlikely to "mark" their territory with urine or become as aggressive as intact males. Dogs castrated later may show the same to a lesser degree, but often the only result is to decrease aggression with other males. If they are kept normally active and not overfed they should not become fat, whether castrated early or late.

Q. Do horses need shelter? I notice they are more active in quite cold weather and seem to like the cold. How about the hot summer sun?

A. Yes! Although most horses can manage nicely in near-freezing weather, they need protection against cold fall rains and during windy winter weather, when the chill factor makes it much colder than the thermometer indicates. Exercise outdoors is good during cold weather, but much of the activity goes to increase body heat, thus requiring more feed. Horses also need protection from hot summer sun, either by shade trees or a shed.

Q. Is it better for mares to foal inside or on pasture?

A. In warm, dry weather a clean pasture area from which other livestock and dogs can be excluded provides more natural conditions with less risk of infection. In chilly weather, or if rains are imminent, a clean box stall freshly bedded with straw would be preferable. In either case an attendant should have access for observation without being seen by the mare.

Q. Is it harmful to use shredded newspaper for the whelping box of bitches?

A. Several layers of flat newspaper makes the best lining for the whelping box. If the bitch shreds some of this to make a nest she would not be disturbed. Shredded newspaper is messier to remove than flat sheets, and too much may interfere with observation from a distance and with movement of the puppies.

Q. Is there reason for concern when puppies that are fat do not open their eyes in 10 days?

A. Puppies normally open their eyes at 12 to 15 days of age, even if they are so fat that folds of skin tend to obscure them — so don't be concerned if they're not open at 10 days.

Q. At what age do you recommend tail amputation of puppies?

A. Tail amputation is least stressful at about 3 days of age, when the slight (if any) pain this causes makes anesthesia unnecessary. Loose dewclaws can be removed at the same time. How much tail and whether dewclaws should be routinely removed depends on breed standards.

Q. What is the problem with puppies that swell around the lips, eyes and face? These areas seem to abscess and the puppies often die.

A. This is probably pustular dermatitis, which is a staphylococcal infection leading to abscess formation. There may be numerous small red pus-filled bumps or only a few larger swellings, the latter usually indicating abscessation of underlying lymph nodes. The abscesses must be opened and drained, and the areas carefully cleaned daily with an antiseptic, but you should not attempt treatment yourself. This is a serious problem and needs immediate veterinary care.

EDITORIAL

continued from page 3

veterinarians receiving any remuneration for their tireless work with these organizations. The expenses are low, allowing virtually all of the contributions to be used to promote better animal health.

FOR BETTER HEALTH OF ANIMALS, SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS!

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

P.S. Watch for news about animal parasites in the next CAVALCADE!!

CAVALCADE NEWS



DISTEMPER IN BITCH MAY AFFECT FETAL PUPS

Canine distemper virus apparently can cross the placenta and affect the unborn puppies of a bitch that has contracted the disease.

That is the preliminary conclusion of Steven Krakowka, DVM, PhD, Edward Hoover, DVM, PhD, and Adalbert Koestner, DVM, PhD, three Ohio State University scientists who recently completed a study sponsored by The Seeing Eye, Inc.

The investigators found that distemper in the pregnant bitch can have one of at least two consequences: *it can cause her to abort, or it can result in her giving birth to infected puppies.* If abortion occurs, it can take place in the early, feverish stage of maternal infection, or somewhat later when the virus reaches the placenta joining mother and fetus. The puppies are then aborted before they are actually contaminated by the virus.

On the other hand, if the bitch does come to term, evidence of viral infection can be found in numerous tissues of the pups.

The scientists said no final conclusions can yet be drawn, because the study involved only two bitches and their litters. (The bitches must be raised in a special germ-free environment, an expensive and time-consuming project in itself.) Future work will be aimed at verifying the results.

These preliminary findings, however, would explain why distemper vaccine does not give protection from the disease to some puppies. If a puppy were congenitally infected, the vaccine would not be effective.

UPCOMING SEMINAR ON REPTILES

Frederic L. Frye, D.V.M., a noted specialist in the veterinary care of reptiles, will conduct an intensive three-day course, "Practical Husbandry, Medicine and Surgery of Captive Reptiles," on April 23, 24 and 25, 1976, at the Monteleone Hotel in New Orleans, La.

The course is intended for veterinarians, personnel in research and educational institutions, herpetologists, animal keepers and others concerned with the health care of reptiles. It is being sponsored by University of California Extension, Berkeley.

For further details write to Continuing Education in Sciences and Mathematics, University of California Extension, Berkeley, CA 94720, or call (415) 642-1061.



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EXPECTANT MOTHERHOOD — "PENGUIN STYLE"

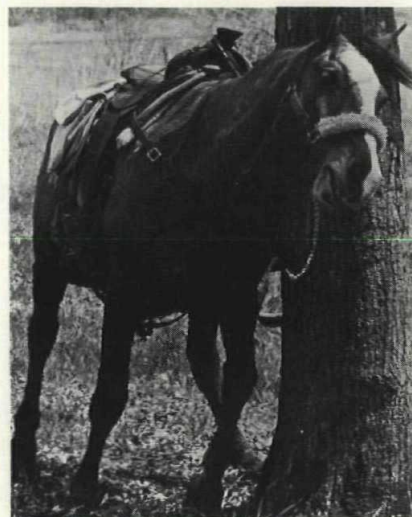
"Being an expectant penguin mother is literally as precarious as walking on eggs.

The penguin mother-to-be does not make a nest. Instead, says Doug Myers, zoo director at Busch Gardens in Los Angeles, "she lays an egg on her feet and spends the next 62 days keeping it balanced between her stomach and the top of her "toes."

It's bad enough having to take the egg everywhere she goes, but poor "mom" doesn't eat a bite of food during the entire gestation period. However, you'd better believe that she goes on a real eating binge before and after the birth of her baby."

The strange looking bird which can't fly is able to swim as fast as 30 m.p.h., according to Mr. Myers. Busch Gardens houses one of the largest penguin collections in the U.S.

Penguins cruise in the water at about 15 m.p.h. using their wings as flippers for propulsion and their feet for steering. When traveling over ice, they walk upright. *However, the lazier ones have more fun using their bellies as toboggans!*



"They tell me this is for my own good!"

(Photo by
Jon Cunningham, Aurora, Ill., Beacon-News)

This participant in a recent National "Ride for Research" seems to be contemplating past days of leisure while taking a rest stop during the day-long ride. Proceeds from event went toward improving animal health through scientific research.

CAT HEALTH SEMINAR

A comprehensive day long program, sponsored by Morris Animal Foundation, about such feline health problems as skin diseases, parasites, nutrition, viral diseases, and urinary prob-

continued on page 26

CARING FOR THE MOTHER CAT and her KITTENS

Reprinted courtesy "Feline Practice"

Cats are excellent mothers and seldom run into difficulties if properly cared for. However, there are ways the owner can help the mother cat and we will cover the highlights here:

Plan the Family

Because over 20 million unwanted cats are destroyed every year in the U.S., you should — if at all possible — *plan your cat's pregnancy so that she may produce healthy kittens with prearranged homes.*

Try not to allow your cat to breed until she is at least over 10 months old, and well developed. If she breeds before she is mature, she may never fully develop herself, as all the nutrients she requires for growth will be passed on to the gestating kittens. Another sound piece of planning is to have the cat examined by your veterinarian before breeding to ensure that she is in good health, sufficiently mature, and free of external and internal parasites. He can also give you instructions on diet and supplements during pregnancy and lactation at this time.

Signs of Heat

The estrus (heat) cycles vary somewhat with the geographic location, *but most cats come into season in the spring and fall.* The first heat usually occurs between 6 and 12 months. The heat cycle lasts about 4 days if the cat breeds, but can be prolonged for 9 to 10 days if no male is present, and can recur in 2 to 3 week cycles. This, again, varies with the individual cat and the climate and some cats appear to be constantly in heat during the breeding seasons if not mated.

Early signs of heat are: an unusual display of affection, such as rolling and rubbing against one's feet. When petted, the cat will take up a crouching position with the hind-quarters elevated and a treading motion of the hind limbs. When the

cat is ready to breed, on the second or third day, she will take up the crouched position spontaneously and flick her tail to one side, particularly if a male is present.

Restlessness, loss of weight and loss of appetite may occur if the cat is not bred. All cats call (meow) when in heat and in the more vocal breeds, such as the Siamese, this is the most prominent and also the most aggravating sign of heat.

Ovulation does not occur until stimulated by coitus, and this explains the prolonged heat periods of cats when not bred. Artificial stimulation of the vagina can induce ovulation and shorten the heat periods, but it should not be done without veterinary advice as the genital organs are easily damaged. Breeding to a naturally sterile male, or to a cat with a vasectomy will bring about ovulation and shorten the heat periods, and it is well worthwhile for breeders to maintain such a cat in their catteries for queens in heat that they do not wish bred. Prolonged heat periods can lead to a definite loss of condition.

Breeding and Pregnancy

It is seldom necessary, and it can be hazardous to you, to get involved with the actual mating of cats. The tomcat grasps the female by the neck and copulation is quick, efficient and vocal. Except for a few highly-bred pedigreed cats, human intervention is unnecessary and usually resented. In other words, leave it up to the cats themselves. Cats mate many times, and they can be left together so long as the female is receptive; or about 24 hours.

Most people find it difficult to tell if their cat is pregnant in the first month. However, your veterinarian can readily palpate (feel) the developing fetus as early as three weeks. *He can frequently tell you how many kittens to expect if your queen is cooperative and relaxed during the examination.*

The gestation period is from 58 to 71 days, with 63 days a usual average. Little extra care is necessary during the pregnancy, with one vital exception: the queen will need 3 to 4 times as much food in the last month of pregnancy and all through lactation (nursing). She will need extra milk or a calcium supplement. Vitamin and mineral supplements are usually recommended by your veterinarian at this time.

The Birth

Prepare a simple nest in a warm, dark place about one week before the queen is due to deliver. Introduce her to it daily, but do not be disappointed if she chooses another place when the time comes.

Once her labor starts, do not disturb her except to check occasionally to see that all is well. *If she has been having strong contractions for more than two hours, and no kittens have been born, call your veterinarian immediately. Do not wait too long on this because mother and unborn kittens weaken rapidly, and this lessens their chances of survival, particularly if a cesarean delivery is needed.* Do not try to help the mother clean the babies, or to cut the cords; it is extremely rare for a mother cat not to handle these procedures perfectly. However, she may stop these normal functions if humans (you) interfere, and mother cats have been known to eat their kittens because of too much human meddling at this stage.

Aftercare for the Mother

Complications following delivery are rare in cats, but if your mother cat does not eat after 24 hours, or has a heavy, smelly discharge from the vagina, have her checked by your veterinarian since she may have a dead kitten *in utero* (in the womb), a retained placenta (afterbirth), or an infection in the uterus. Any of these can be fatal if not given immediate



Photo by Jane Taylor

medical attention.

Another condition called eclampsia (milk fever) is occasionally seen following birth or during pregnancy, and this occurs when pregnant or nursing mothers become depleted of calcium. The signs are: restlessness, refusal to eat or to allow the kittens to nurse, trembling, and — eventually — convulsions. This condition can be fatal within a few hours, but response to medical treatment from your veterinarian is as dramatically swift as it is life saving.

Drying Up

In the normal course of events, the mother cat gradually weans her kittens in 6 to 8 weeks. Sometimes a queen will lose her kittens for one reason or another, and in these cases she will be left with painfully distended breasts full of milk. If substitute babies that she will accept cannot be found, then it is best to lock her in a darkened room for 24 hours with no food or water. Check her every few hours to be sure she is not ill, although you can expect her to be upset and restless. After this, keep her food supply low for the next few days. If breast

distention is very severe, your veterinarian can give her an injection to help, but this is seldom necessary. It is better not to milk the breasts as this only stimulates further milk production.

The Next Heat

Most people do not realize that many cats come into heat again as soon as 10 days after delivering a litter of kittens. If your nursing mother cat breeds at this time, she will end up with a second litter before the first one is fully weaned. *It is not advisable to breed cats more than twice a year, and it is much too hard on any cat to have her become pregnant while still nursing a litter of kittens.*

Spaying

A female cat can be spayed any time, generally speaking, but it is much easier on the cat and the surgeon if you allow her breasts to dry up before the surgery.

The idea that cats should have at least one litter before being spayed is strictly an old wives' tale. On the contrary, the surgery is harder on the cat that has had a litter. It is also more

complicated and it can be more expensive. If your cat is spayed at 5 to 6 months, before her first heat, the operation is simpler and you have the advantage of knowing that no unwanted kittens will be brought into the world, possibly to be destroyed instead of being adopted. Humane societies and animal shelters find homes for only about 1 in 10 of the cats and kittens left with them.

CARE OF THE KITTENS

As long as the mother cat is around, there is seldom any need for you to do anything for the baby kittens, since she will attend to their training and their needs. There are a few areas, though, where the owner should be watchful and can assist with the care of the kittens:

Sick Kittens

Sick kittens stop nursing, do not move about, and go downhill very fast unless they receive prompt medical attention.

Lack of milk from the mother is the most common cause of death in Continued on page 30

KAZAN

by Barbara Jean

edited by Dr. Charles H. Reid, Equine
Editor, Animal Cavalcade

The Oregon summer afternoon's sun was nice and warm. Kazan, a chestnut Arabian gelding, was nibbling on the pasture grass beside his American Saddlebred stablemate in front of the house.

His owner, Audry, was sitting in her favorite chair out on the porch, sunning herself next to her younger sister, Tess, watching the horses grazing lazily. Suddenly Kazan began wheezing and staggering.

Audry immediately rushed over to him to see what was wrong, telling her sister to get a lead rope from the barn. The 13-year old horse kept wheezing and coughed spasmodically and Audry petted and talked to him, trying to soothe him as Tess approached with the rope.

Audry tied the lead rope loosely around the gelding's neck continuing to soothe him as Tess ran to telephone their veterinarian.

Kazan weaved back and forth at each step, continuing to wheeze and gasp for breath. Tess, having returned, helped Audry get him safely to the barn.

Just then their veterinarian drove into the barnyard area and Audry went over to his wagon. Then they walked to Kazan as she told him what had happened. Tess had the horse cross-tied and was doing her best to keep him from falling down.

The veterinarian told Audry he was choking apparently due to some allergy and there was only one thing which could possibly save the gelding's life — a tracheotomy had to be performed. A tube had to be inserted into the horse's trachea (wind pipe) so he could breathe.

The veterinarian gave Kazan one injection to ease his spasms, and another in the neck; minutes later he made an incision in the front of the horse's neck where he inserted a metal tube. Kazan began to get his breath.

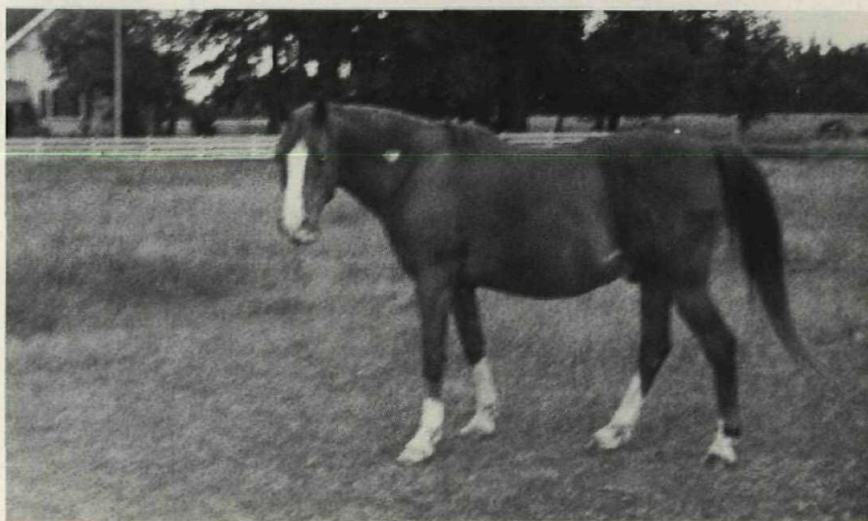
Afterwards the veterinarian gave the sisters instructions as to after-care and he told them he would check back with them in a day or two.

The sisters took turns staying up with Kazan that night and by morning he had improved.

Two days later the veterinarian



Kazan, healthy and well, with Audry Wells.



Kazan recovers well from tracheotomy.

returned, complimented them on Kazan's condition and explained that he had suffered an asthmatic attack, probably caused by pollens and dust coming from the neighbor's newly plowed and fertilized fields.

From that day on the veterinarian said all of the hay should be watered slightly to settle any dust which had collected on it and he also gave them some medication to add to his feed if and when the allergy occurred again.

With the neck wound healed, the only trace left to remind Audry of that frightening summer afternoon was

a white hair spot where the incision had been made. Happily, his long red mane almost covered it.

Since then, every time Audry saddled Kazan up and went riding with Tess, she had one thought — she was grateful her pet horse was alive.

The sisters rode their horses over the fire trails encircling the hill and valley meadows of their home town. Then, when they were finished with their rides, the horses were turned loose to roll and romp and to graze in the green grass in front of the house in the warm sunny afternoons.

UNDERSTANDING THE

"MATING SEASON"



Photo by Paul Harrill Jr.

Kisch Tadsuar - Ali Baba & The 40 Thieves - Marco Polo

Reprinted courtesy California
Veterinary Medical Association

How old does a dog or cat have to be before she can have puppies or kittens? What does it mean for a female to be "in season" or "in heat?" The terms "in season" and "in heat" refer to the estrus cycle which some female mammals exhibit periodically during the year. The term estrus is used to denote a restricted period of sexual receptivity of female mammals which is marked by an intense sexual urge. In general usage by breeders, *estrus is the period during which the female will accept the male.*

Small breeds of dogs generally have their first estrus cycle or season between six and nine months of age. Large breeds of dogs generally have their first estrus around a year of age. Cats have their first estrus by six months while horses usually will not have an estrus cycle until a year of age. Many animals are fertile on their first estrus and will conceive if mated.

It is generally recommended not to breed an animal on her first estrus cycle because she will be somewhat immature physically and may have difficulty with the pregnancy and/or

the delivery.

If one does not wish to have puppies and kittens, the only fool-proof method is to have a hysterectomy (spay) performed. The surgery can be done at six months of age. Many pet owners have found to their disappointment that keeping their pet inside the house or backyard during her estrus cycle doesn't always prevent conception since pets quite often find a way to escape from their owner's watchful eye when mating season comes.

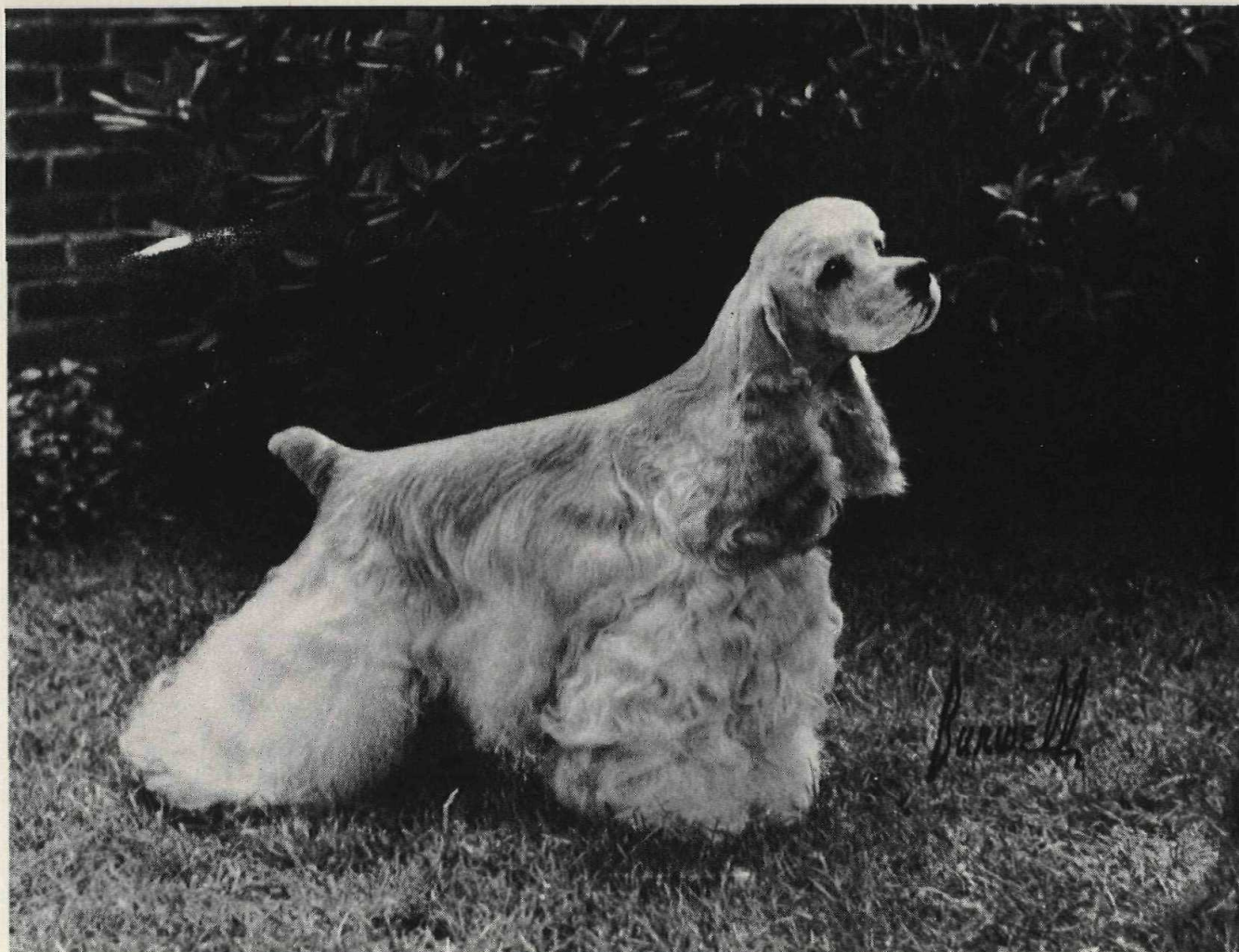
Dogs come into estrus once every six months although some individual dogs may have only a single estrus cycle during the year. The cat comes into estrus several times during the year as does the horse. *The spring and fall are the periods of greatest sexual activity for the cat.*

Pets going through an estrus cycle will show a number of signs. When a female dog begins to come into estrus the vulva swells and a bloody discharge is present. This discharge persists for

one to two weeks then gradually disappears. In cats there is very little noticeable discharge, however, they exhibit a change in behavior. *Cats develop a definite change of voice and Siamese are noted for their shrill mating calls which at times can be annoying.* The cat, like the dog, generally wants to be outside to roam during this period. When in estrus, the cat will throw herself to the ground and frequently likes to roll on the carpet or ground. This type of behavior lasts for about a week, then goes away and returns in a few weeks if conception doesn't occur.

Gestation in the dog and cat is about 60-65 days; *in other words, plan on having new arrivals two months after conception occurs.* In horses it takes almost an entire year before the mare is ready to deliver her new offspring.

Multiple births are the rule for dogs and cats and litters of four or more are not uncommon. Horses generally give birth to a single foal and if a horse is carrying twins, she usually will abort them before term.



Am. and Can. Ch. Biggs Snow Prince, top Sporting Dog, 1964.

the COCKER'S progress.. Evolution of An American Breed

First in a Series of Uniquely American Breeds — Dogs, Cats and other pets — In honor of America's 200th Anniversary.

Reprinted from THE TRUTH ABOUT SPORTING DOGS, by C. Bede Maxwell, copyright© 1972 by Howell Book House, Inc., with special permission of the publisher.

My approach to the subject of the American Cocker is wholly in terms of How Come? For that question the answers appear to be elusive. Like any new fancier who might happen to get his hands on dog magazines of, say, the 1930's or who leafs through well-supplied photographic galleries in the breed books, my amazement is concerned with the question of how This developed out of That and Those.

No sporting (hunting) breed of Spaniel appears ever to have carried the head, the jacket, or even the anatomical construction providing the distinctive outline of the American. These radical differences must have come from somewhere. From where?

Spaniel breeds have traditionally been in a state of flux, and not until the present century did the Kennel Club in England get all the various types sorted out into recognizable compartments. In America, the sorting-out was made much more difficult in that there came to be a strong urge to produce an entirely new type of Spaniel altogether. The early decades of the 20th century could not have been easy periods for American dog show judges who had to fumble their way through the maze of type changes presented for their attention.

For a montage of American Spaniel

development it was necessary to go back no further than 1927 to come up with an American Cocker champion that was still long, little, low; and carrying its head straightforward.

In the 1940's, it was still possible to come up with a major winner that was in all respects predominantly English Cocker type. By then, however, the developing American type was in competition already clear to see. Heads had become reshaped. Necks became an item of major importance. Shortness of back became emphasized by handling pose. A lengthened thigh favored the development of the magnificently spectacular gait. Coats were lengthened — and lengthened — and lengthened

Many people now middle-aged grew up in households that included the favorite breed of all time, the Cocker Spaniel. He was bred and bought by

the thousands. As his glamor was promoted, his public support fell away. The Beagle toppled him from first place in all-breed registration tables, and by 1968, he had been deposed even in the Sporting Dog tally by that pudding-plain breed, the Labrador Retriever. He had become a fancier's breed, no longer the homely, comfortable Cocker-remembered. It is in dogs an oft-repeated tale. As the fanciers take over, the public bow away in droves. One plus in that calculation is that the puppy-farmers also fall away and take their destroying influence to some other luckless breed, leaving serious fanciers to mop up the mess that had been made by indiscriminate production of pups bred only to sell.

All these vagaries of fortune have befallen the American Cocker Spaniel in our very own time. Now the fanciers continue to fight the uphill battle to restore the dwindling prestige of their breed. They are doing in the main a very good job, screening the faults of conformation and importantly of temperament. It was a sad time when the average judge, in or out of the judging ring learned to be careful in his (or her) approach to the Cockers.

One is inclined to think that the

modern paucity of Cocker Spaniel performance on the working side is as much the fault of the American Cocker owner... *Every* well-performed dog, any breed, is the result of exertions made by his owner. One simply cannot reasonably look at a beautifully-presented, lush-coated Cocker Spaniel and say didactically that it cannot work. The only valid judgement to be made is in terms of what opportunity was given the dog to prove his abilities, yea or nay. And shearing off the jacketing of a middle-aged show champion and hurling him into Field Trial competition isn't a fair measure either. The opportunity to parade his instincts should be provided earlier than that.

Most discussion, especially the "agin" kind, zeroes in on the American Cocker's coat. After all, it is so *visible!* The Standard disapproves, of course, setting forth that feather *"Shall not be so excessive as to hide the Cocker Spaniel's true lines and movement or affect his appearance and function as a sporting dog. Excessive coat or feathering shall be penalized."*

However, it is not necessarily true, as some galleryites proclaim, that *because* a Cocker is excessively coated, his body underneath is faulty. There is

very often some remarkable dog-engineering under all that hair! It can be a pleasure to feel the strong rib spring, the wonderful thighs, the short hocks that provide the tremendous, spectacular drive.

Before moving right away... it is worth taking a look at the picture of the American Spaniel Club Specialty, Ch. Idahurst Belle II. Anything further removed from modern American Cocker Spaniel outline and type than Idahurst Belle is just not to be imagined! Her outline, in terms of body-leg proportioning and characteristic topline is unmistakably Welshie. If we could trace the processes whereby her produce *within a decade* changed so radically and completely, we might have a better understanding of how the modern show Cocker evolved in the way he did. All one has, however, are the photographs of the more famous of the Spaniels that ornamented the breed's high tide of popularity;... the... 1940's, ... the 1950's... every shape and head type there is. It is impossible to withhold the greatest of admiration from dedicated breeders who over so short a period have managed to weld all this divergent material into a single, and most pictorially admirable type, breeding true generation after generation.



BABY BIRDS... TO ADOPT OR NOT — THAT IS THE QUESTION?

*Some personal observations
by Pat Rose*

Spring is here at last with all her new beauty, the budding trees, the first crocus blooms, new life everywhere we look. And part of that new life is a host of baby birds. Many of these young birds, overly active for their age, or just plain clumsy, will fall or be pushed from their nests. Your better instincts will immediately rise and demand that you take the nestling to care for it. *But stop, before you get carried away with your devotion to this featherless, pot-bellied, often sightless youngster. Remember that the care and feeding of young birds is an awesome responsibility, and one that is always better and more easily handled by the parent birds.*

The first thing to do is try to locate the nest. The very best thing you can do is to place the baby back in its nest. In spite of stories to the contrary, the chances of its parents rejecting it are almost nil. If the nest is in an unreachable location, or can't be found, the next best thing you can do

is to construct a nest in a nearby location, sheltered from the elements and marauding cats as much as possible.

Be as creative as necessary. Use a brown paper bag lined with torn up newspaper, or, if available, a small hamster cage can be turned sideways so that the door is on the top. The bottom can be lined with newspapers and it can be hung in a protected place such as under an eave, or in the corner of an open porch.

The next thing to do is make yourself invisible and watch to see if the parent birds will come to your make-shift nest to feed their young. (We had a red-winged blackbird who, not only fed its found baby in a hamster cage hanging on our front porch, but brought its other nestling, carrying it on its wing, to share the hamster cage.) Birds are very wise and efficient organizers. *If you have seen no sign of the parent bird after about six to eight hours, the task of caring*

for the baby is yours, a responsibility not to be taken lightly.

A nest box can be made from wood or cardboard (not metal), and lined with paper towels, shredded newspaper, paper napkins, or anything that can be easily removed for cleaning. Some birds will never foul their nests. You will see them making tedious trips up the side of their nest box to be sure they don't soil the area where they sleep. Others are not so fastidious, but cry like any baby when wet or soiled. *So it is important to change the bedding frequently in order to keep your baby comfortable.* The temperature of the nest box must be maintained at no lower than 85° F. and no higher than 105° F. Heat can be provided by a light bulb (with screening around it to keep the baby from touching it), or a hot water bottle or heating pad placed under the nest box. Keep a thermometer inside the box and check it carefully and often. *Continued on Page 27*

THE JUDGE'S CHOICE

By B. J. Malley

*A true account of a young 4-Her and
how she raised her prize-winning calf
"Peanuts"*



Peanuts is the tiny one on the right. You can see from these pictures that she got her name long before she won her prize at 800 pounds.

Recalling the year that I was a skinny, awkward, ten-going-on-eleven year old girl always brings to mind my dearest childhood memory. Returning from summer camp to our home in Chicago, I received the grandest news of my lifetime. My parents had bought a farm in Wisconsin. Ever since I could remember, my dad had talked about doing that. I hadn't dared to even think that it might really happen.

Many weeks before the scheduled move, I elicited a dream-come-true promise from my father. I could have a calf of my own for a 4-H project. There was a small catch to that promise, Dad warned. Only one calf was due to be born that summer. Regardless of its shape, size, or gender, it would be the only choice I had. Such a minor problem could not dull my excitement. A calf to call my own! For the moment, nothing else in all the world mattered!

So, I spent what seemed like an

eternity waiting for a crossbred, mostly Black Angus calf to be born. Long before nature had run her course, I began a daily check on the cow named Bossie. And, for a long time, I was saddened daily to find a still round and fat mother-to-be eating quietly in the pasture. It was a painfully long wait. Finally, on a marvelous July day, my calf was born. She was incredibly, unbelievably tiny. Very soon the wobbly, little black creature was aptly named Peanuts. From the moment I saw her, I loved her.

Summer and fall passed. While Peanuts grew, I was busy trying to learn how to prepare her for the next summer's county fair. For a city girl, there was a lot to learn. Faithfully, I attended 4-H club meetings, soaking up each lesson. My farm-born father supplemented this with an in-the-barn education. I soon discovered that this meant just plain hard work!

Soon it was time for Peanut's formal education to begin. She wasn't immediately sold on that idea. Never before had she worn a halter. So, the family was treated to a one-calf rodeo when Dad put it on her for the first time. Then we had to teach her to lead on a rope. Dad gave her a little basic training. And then my turn came. For awhile, it looked as though both of us were going back out to pasture. But eventually, Peanuts and I figured out who was supposed to be leading whom. Daily, we practiced our new skills around the farmyard. When the winter snows arrived Peanuts was kept in the barn. There our workouts were continued up and down the aisle. By then I was convinced that she was the most perfect calf in the whole country.

With spring, grooming became a regular part of our daily sessions now. As the weather warmed, Peanuts got frequent beauty baths. The fence near the house served as a hitching post and the garden hose provided the shower. (My mother still marvels at the fact that all through that dry summer our farmyard remained water-logged!) Surprisingly, those icy well-water drenchings never seemed to bother Peanuts. Later, when she was nicely sun dried, she got a special massage with the palms of my hands. Her coat gained a lustre that I was sure would be worthy in any show ring.

Peanuts became a yearling, and I became a full-fledged eleven year old. Suddenly it was time to test all our painstaking labors. Feed and hay, calf and curry combs were packed into our pickup truck. At last, we were on our way to the fair! After unloading all the paraphernalia at the fair grounds, I bedded down my pride and joy in the 4-H beef cattle tent. A neatly lettered, cardboard sign was placed above her proclaiming her name, owner, age and weight. (My tiny calf now weighed in at over 800 pounds!) She was also square of body, and roundly fat but firm; the perfect beef calf! Visions of blue ribbons danced before my eyes.

But then, other trucks arrived carrying more 4-H calves. These calves were led in on fancy halters with leather leads instead of rope. Expensive, carved, wooden signs were hung on their stalls. Some came from large beef cattle operations and the 4-Hers had chosen the best calf from the entire herd. Many were registered purebreds from prize-winning stock. I dearly hoped that the judges would not be aware of Peanuts' lowly ancestry. My earlier confidence faded a bit.

Then, for a little while at least, I forgot about my fears. Some school friends had come to see my Peanuts. The afternoon was spent fussing over

my calf. We braided her tail, ribbons and all! I'm sure that the sight of a be-ribboned calf must have given every passer-by a hearty chuckle!

That night my worries came back and I was once again afraid to have the next day come. But come it did, and in spite of myself, I survived that awful night. Early that morning Mom drove me over to the fair grounds. Deciding then that I would, if nothing else, have the fair's most beautiful calf, I set about grooming her with a passion. Her hooves were polished so that they glowed; her tail was unbraided and fluffed just so. If we went down in defeat to some thoroughbred, we would go down in style.

By now, I was filled with a mixture of near panic and extreme pride. When there was not one other thing that could be done to improve Peanuts' appearance, I went off to prepare myself for the ordeal.

Our class was being called into the ring by the judges. So, head held high, with Peanuts in tow, we went in to face our judgment. The size of the

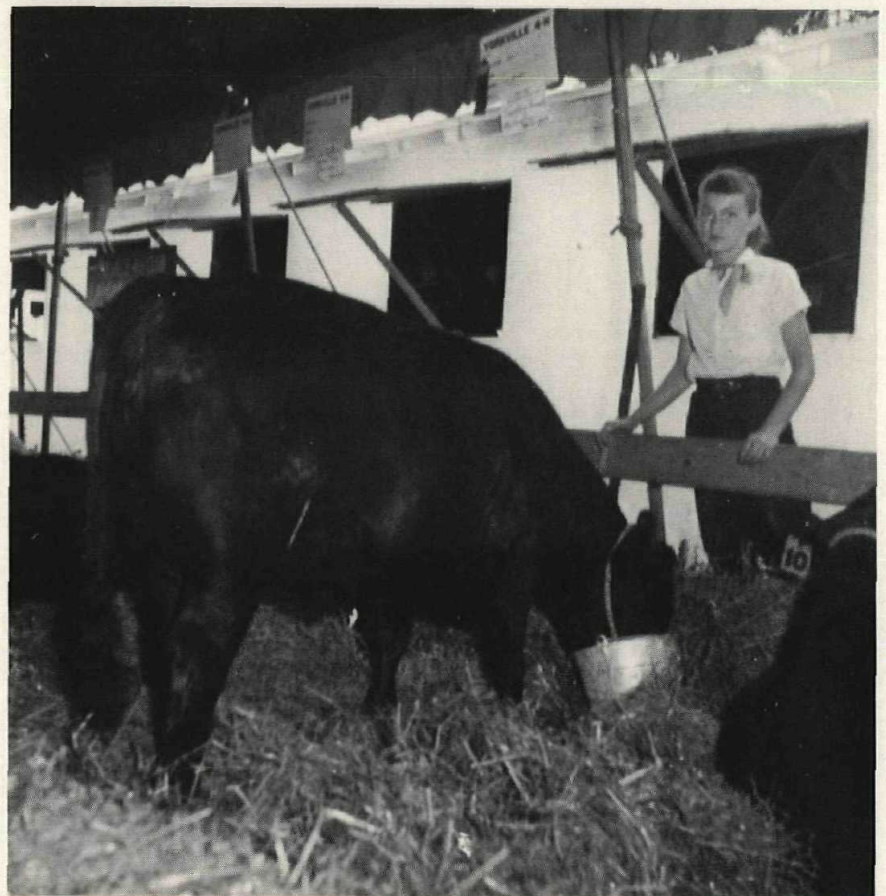
Once in the ring, I was elated to find that all our practice had not been in vain. Peanuts walked grandly beside me around the ring. And when the judges began to line up the competitors according to some mysterious plan, my calf posed in an absolute classic stance. My now lifting spirits were about to be toppled again, though. One of the judges carefully scrutinized Peanuts, walking around her, and around again. And horror of horrors, he was asking me about her breeding. In a tiny voice that I hoped he wouldn't even hear, I let out the dreaded secret. Now the only thing that I was confident in was our imminent defeat. Still, the judges continued to study the calves. "Please," I thought, "won't you just get this terrible thing over with?"

After what seemed like a million years, they settled upon their final choices. Wishing that the ground would open and swallow both of us, I tried to keep my eyes from the blue ribbons the judges now held. If I cried when they placed one on Peanuts' neck, I don't remember. In a state of near shock, I made my way back to the tent with my first place calf. Peanuts, now securely tied, the ribbon fluttering above her head, eleven year old tears of joy spilled out, not caring then if the whole world saw them. In an instant, the agony of that last, long day was forgotten.

People may have thought it strange for a girl to hug a calf, stranger yet to talk to the animal. But I didn't. Proudly, I embraced her around the neck with all the strength my 90 pounds could muster. "Peanuts, I knew you could do it, girl!"



One year old Black Angus calf, Peanuts, posing with owner B. J. Malley after winning first place at the Racine County Fair.



A happy and relieved owner looks on while her prize-winning calf enjoys a well-earned snack.

a tale of the **TULE ELK**



A tule elk bull and his harem

by Vern McKenzie

Elk were discovered in large numbers when the white man first came to California. Of course this was not an extraordinary thing within itself, but the unusual happened in the San Joaquin Valley. Here they came across a species of elk just a little different than the others.

Why they were given the name "tule elk" is still a mystery. These were smaller than other North American elk; a large tule elk bull would weigh just under 700 pounds. These small elk did not even have the same habits of migration as their larger brothers. General appearance was their only resemblance to other elk. They chose to settle down and enjoy the green grass of the lush central valley and were quite skittish of man's invasion of their privacy.

More settlers came to California. The land began to develop in earnest, and increasing population brought out the market hunters. Hunting without rules or regulations, these men found a ready market for meat and hides of the tule elk. The tule elk was not entirely without faults, and ranchers suffering from the damage they did to grains, orchards and fences took up arms. *It was not long until the*

beautiful tule elk was all but wiped out.

Fortunately, the story does not end here. Thoughtful men began to realize that if the tule elk was to be preserved, something had to be done. Concerned citizens, state, and private organizations voiced their opinions, different though they may have been, and things began to happen.

In 1873, a law was passed making it a felony to kill an elk. That same year, a landowner with extensive property holdings became interested in the remaining animals of one of the existing herds. All elk on his land would be entirely protected. *Under complete protection they increased rapidly in numbers, and in just forty years 400 elk were counted in that particular herd.*

As people continued to move into the area, more land became settled and developed. Damage to the crops caused by the tule elk increased proportionately. It became so severe that in 1914 the California Academy of Sciences was asked to supervise a plan to reduce the herd. It was decided to trap and transplant part of the herd to different parks and ranches.



A tule elk bull

These transplanted herds not only survived, but rapidly increased in numbers. Soon there were several herds of free roaming elk. At first they were content to just roam over the many thousands of acres available to them in their new found home. But, as their numbers increased, they began to spread.

Once again the elk began to eat the farmers' hay and vegetable crops. (Elk love green foods.) There was competition with livestock and native deer for winter browse. A bitter conflict developed, and some of the ranchers demanded the elks' removal.

After years of controversy between ranchers, sportsmen, and the Department of Fish and Game, a series of meetings were held. It was mutually agreed by the California Department of Fish and Game to hold the various herds at a certain maximum number. *This was the first unified attempt to fit wildlife into the economic plan, with as little serious conflict as possible.*

Ultimately, this effort led to the adoption of an elk policy and management plan by the California Fish and Game Commission in January 1961.

The outline of this plan is as follows: 1) maintain elk herds primarily for the aesthetic enjoyment consistent with land uses of other big game species, agriculture and forestry. 2) Elk habitat will be protected in cooperation with public and private agencies; 3) animals will be removed selectively when it is necessary to control numbers or alleviate damage, and 4) herds shall be counted and their condition ascertained at least once a year.

In 1970, a committee was formed to coordinate activities of the various agencies interested. Thus far, the committee has coordinated elk food habits and range surveys, presented information programs, constructed and maintained view points from which elk may be more easily observed.

The results of all efforts by these men and organizations were fruitful. *At last report, the tule elk population is just under 600 and growing rapidly.* More suitable places for the transplanting of tule elk are being sought.

Hopefully, these efforts will insure that the tule elk will survive and future generations will enjoy the thrill of admiring the beauty of California's "dwarf" elk.

HELP

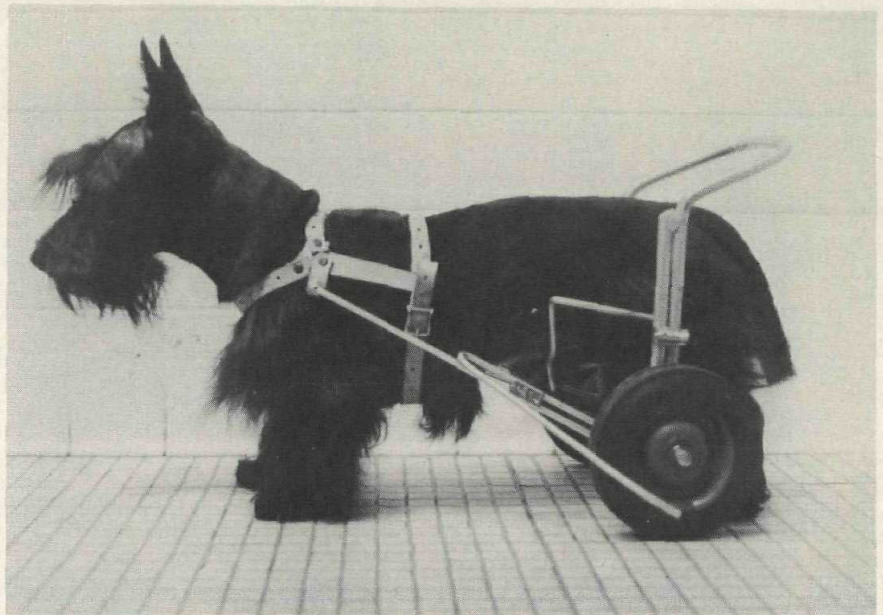
FOR THE PARAPLEGIC CANINE

by Wanda Cornelius

One of the most perplexing problems in small animal medicine is caring for the convalescing paraplegic dog. There are frequent psychic problems such as apathy and depression as well as numerous physical problems such as retention of urine, bladder and kidney infections, intestinal disorders and hindquarter muscle atrophy from disuse. Also, regardless of the cause of paraplegia or of the initial effort taken by the practitioner to relieve it, convalescence can sometimes be prolonged even to the point of being permanent.

The most frequent cause of posterior paralysis in small animals is related to spinal cord damage received as a result of the rupture of one or more intervertebral discs. Disc material, under pressure, can be released at the time of rupture so violently that the expelled material is propelled upwardly against the bottom of the spinal cord with sufficient force to cause permanent damage to the cord, even death.

However, in the greatest majority of disc cases, the trauma is less severe and if dealt with promptly through surgical intervention they can be restored to normal function in a matter of a few days. These are the successful cases — the majority; but, there are others that follow a more unpredictable and prolonged path to possible recovery. For these cases the paraplegic cart is found to be extremely useful. The one illustrated was



Supporting the paraplegic dog.

designed by Dr. Thayne R. Short, a Baton Rouge, La. small animal practitioner who has a special interest in orthopedics and neurology.

Many of the paraplegic's problems occur as a direct result of a lengthy recovery period. In such cases proper mobility should be promptly provided if the patient is to recover satisfactorily, particularly with patients treated conservatively as opposed to those treated with surgery. Four important criteria must be met in dealing with recovery problems:

1. The lesion which resulted in paraplegia must be protected to reduce the possibility of additional injury during convalescence.

2. The patient must be maintained in a comfortable and sanitary manner while normal body posture is being restored, so that movements of the

hindlimbs are unrestricted during exercise.

3. Such support must allow easy mobility by the patient on uneven outdoor terrain as well as on smooth indoor surfaces.

4. The paraplegic patient must not be allowed to drag itself or to become soiled with urine or feces.

Because of cost, a practitioner can spend only limited time with a convalescing patient before being forced to entrust treatment to the client. Most pet owners have so little spare time that the dependent paraplegic is sometimes neglected before the end of a long recovery period. In an effort to meet the practitioners' and clients' needs, a mobile supporting cart was built in 1959 by Dr. Short. Since that time the cart has been modified and improved and Dr. Short

reported that the use of the cart in his practice has encouraged pet owners in the treatment of paraplegic patients because of the reduced burden of aftercare. Its use has also reduced the necessity of euthanasia in cases of long convalescence. Additional assets of the cart are the reduction of valuable man-hours involved in caring for the paraplegic patient and the fact that the apparatus allows more constant attention to be given to the healing of the lesion which produced the paraplegia.

The cart is also of benefit to the client and especially to the practitioner operating an out-patient clinic; with it, hospitalization during convalescence can be greatly reduced and in some cases eliminated. The paraplegic cart is manufactured in three sizes to accommodate most breeds.

The use of the cart is indicated in all cases of posterior paralysis where patient mobility is desired and, additionally, where there is emphasis placed upon protection and immobilization of the spine. In cases of herniation of the nucleus pulposus of the intervertebral disc, spinal surgery or crippling arthritis, the cart allows a

patient to become completely ambulatory and self-propelling.

Considering the scope of the job it must do, mobile support based upon the concept of a cart-to-harness principle seems to apply best by virtue of placing the weight or burden of hindquarter support at the shoulder points. This cart-harness principle has proven to be functionally sound.

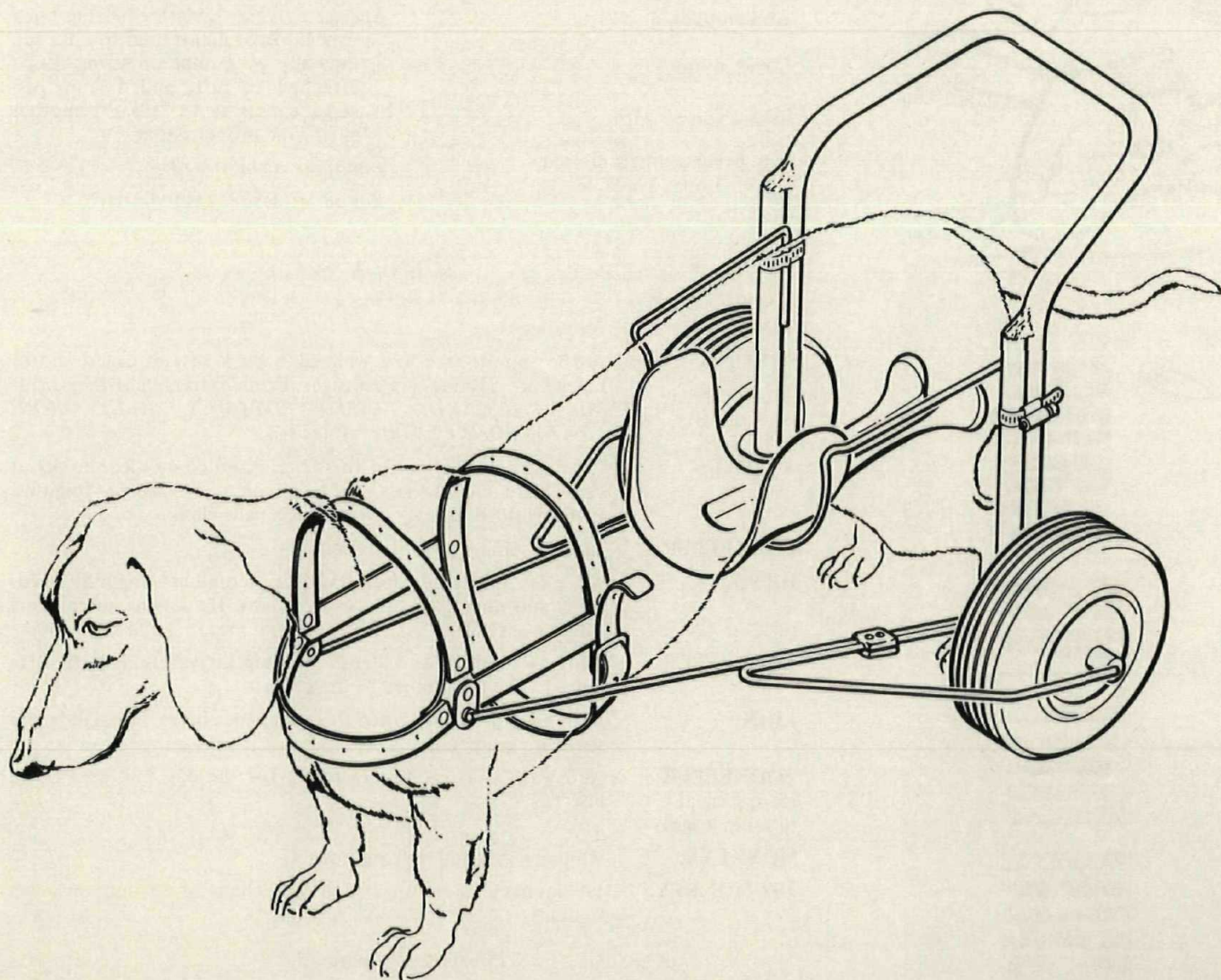
It relieves, relaxes, and reduces the dorsal curvature of spine. Weight is transferred to the harness by two straight side-arms which are rigid in a vertical plane but swing freely in a horizontal plane. This lateral movement of the sidearms proved necessary to provide sufficient latitude from confinement of the shoulders and head for movements which are normally enjoyed during eating and drinking. It likewise makes for easy backing and turning of the cart by the patient.

The majority of patients treated seem to anticipate a newly acquired ability to move while being attached to the cart. If a patient refuses to move, however, a few persuasive pushes in a forward direction conveys the idea.

During hospitalization, the convalescing paraplegic is the first patient to be removed from its cage during the morning clean-up. It is placed directly in a paraplegic cart by an attendant and allowed to exercise during this busy morning period. Moist hot towels are repeatedly placed on the back area to promote muscle relaxation and to stimulate tissue circulation. Hot packs help to ward off spastic pain and infection to the surgical site. After about two hours of exercise and treatment in the cart, the paraplegic is removed and medicated and then placed in a clean cage for feeding.

This procedure is repeated three times a day, giving the patient a minimum of six hours of daily exercise in the cart.

After a few days of this routine, the patient begins to anticipate each move and appears to assume a supervisory capacity. This reflects good progress and a healthy mental attitude. At this stage the paraplegic is ready to be sent home if other clinical problems have been brought under control. Clinical examinations are done as long as advisable.



The Kangaroo...

THAT JUMPED OUT OF THE ZOO

A pantomime-play-frivolity

by Gail E. Johnson

CHARACTERS

Zookeeper

Sue Kangaroo, a girl (large)

Hippo Potamus, a boy

Silly Lion, a boy

Crazy Monkeys (three)

Children, (who double as
property helpers)

Rabbit, a girl

Grasshopper, a boy

David, a boy

Mary, a girl

Any other animals desired,
if costumes available

PRODUCTION NOTES

Audience: Kindergarten — 3rd grade.

Playing Time: About 12 minutes.

Costumes: Zookeeper has beard, khaki or denim clothing, including cap; creatures wear appropriate costumes; others, school clothing.

Properties: 25' of string, 2 longer lengths clothesline, cut-outs of sun, tree, zoo truck, boat and oars; two pails, megaphone, screens (if no second curtain), trampoline, beach ball, plastic raft, newspaper, boxing gloves.

Settings: Scenes one and three represent a zoo. Use imagination for cages or pens of rope tied to chairs, or use large boxes, cut out, or tables with paper "bars," taped on. Scene two requires only the representation of a beach at rear, with the trampoline, tree and bench in front.

Special Effects: Length of string hung over hook or nail is used to raise sun into sky by pulling on string. Rope attached to raft, pulled from off-stage causes it to "float"; another such rope propels boat.

Lighting: As indicated.

Sound: If desired, as indicated.

SCENE 1

TIME: Morning

SETTING: A zoo; up front a low wall, at back a row of cages, and/or fenced area. Names are on cages. From extreme left they read: *SUE KANGAROO, HIPPO POTAMUS, SILLY LION, CRAZY MONKEYS* (etc. as desired).

AT RISE: Cardboard sun, attached to string, is pulled up into the sky at stage right. As it rises, lights become increasingly brighter. ZOOKEEPER enters, yawning. His pails clank.

ZOOKEEPER: Rise and shine, Hippo! Have at it!

HIPPO: After test stretching each limb Hippo lumbers languidly to his feet amid numerous humorous yawns. He acts as much like a snob as possible.

ZOOKEEPER (Moving along): And here's my big kitty, his majesty. (He bows to the lion before feeding him.)

LION: Lion giggles sleepily when the zookeeper bows, but stands and stretches gracefully.

ZOOKEEPER: (Stopping at monkey cage) And you fellas . . . You're ready for the day too, aren't you now?

MONKEYS: Monkeys grin and nod vigorously.

1ST MONKEY: 1st monkey uses fingers to part hair of second; inspects findings.

Continued on page 26

CHILDRENS page...

WHO AM I ?

by Carsten Ahrens

and

Sigrid Linnea Ahrens

1. MY FUR WAS ONCE USED FOR A HIGH PRICED HAT. MY TAIL IS DIFFERENT IT'S BROAD AND FLAT;
2. MY HOME IS A DAM - STURDY AND GOOD IT HAS A DEEP POOL AS

BROAD AND FLAT WHEN I SLAP IT ON WATER IT SOUNDS LIKE A BAT
EVERY HOME SHOULD AROUND GROW TREES FOR MY

STRIKING A BALL IN THE GAME
FOOD IS WOOD, AND

BEA - HAVEN IS MY NAME.

MY FUR WAS ONCE USED
FOR A HIGH-PRICED HAT.
MY TAIL IS DIFFERENT,
IT'S BROAD AND FLAT;
WHEN I SLAP IT ON WATER
IT SOUNDS LIKE A BAT
STRIKING A BALL IN THE
GAME!

MY HOME IS A DAM,
STURDY AND GOOD.
IT HAS A DEEP POOL,
AS EVERY HOME SHOULD.
AROUND GROW TREES
FOR MY FOOD IS WOOD,
AND B-----IS MY
NAME!

CAVALCADE SALUTES AMERICA'S 200th YEAR

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

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

Part II

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

On Tuesday evening, in Boston, the quiet assembling of 700 or 800 British light infantry and grenadiers (i.e., the Smith-Pitcairn detachment) and their readying for movement by small boat from that peninsular town to Phipps' Farm on the mainland did not take place without the activities being observed by many of the 17,000 inhabitants. *And the news was quickly passed along.* One postrider, Ebenezer Doar (or Dorr), carried the news to Roxbury. Another, William Dawes, was dispatched by Dr. Joseph Warren; that rider eluded the British guards on Boston Neck, and then rode through Roxbury, Cambridge, and northwestwardly toward Lexington and Concord. A little later, Warren called on Revere to ride. He was to start on a route other than across Boston Neck which might have been closed by British guards even before Dawes had started. (Warren would not have known whether Dawes had been captured.)

Revere, as is well known, had the signal of the "two lanterns (shown) in the North Church steeple," was rowed across to Charlestown where he conversed with Devens, Colonel William Conant, and others, and was given the Larkin horse to ride; by 11 P.M., he was on his way. Almost at once, just after riding over Charlestown Neck, Revere was nearly taken by two British horsemen ("... one tried to get ahead of me, and the other to take me. I turned my horse very quick and galloped towards Charlestown Neck, and then pushed for the Medford Road. The one who chased me, endeavoring to cut me off, got into a clay pond... I got clear of him"). Revere went through Medford, Menotomy (now Arlington) and, upon galloping into Lexington, went to the Clark parsonage to deliver Warren's message to Hancock and Adams. He had ridden the 12 or 13 miles in an hour. Dawes, who had taken the southern exit through Boston Neck and thus had the longer ride, arrived in Lexington a half hour later.

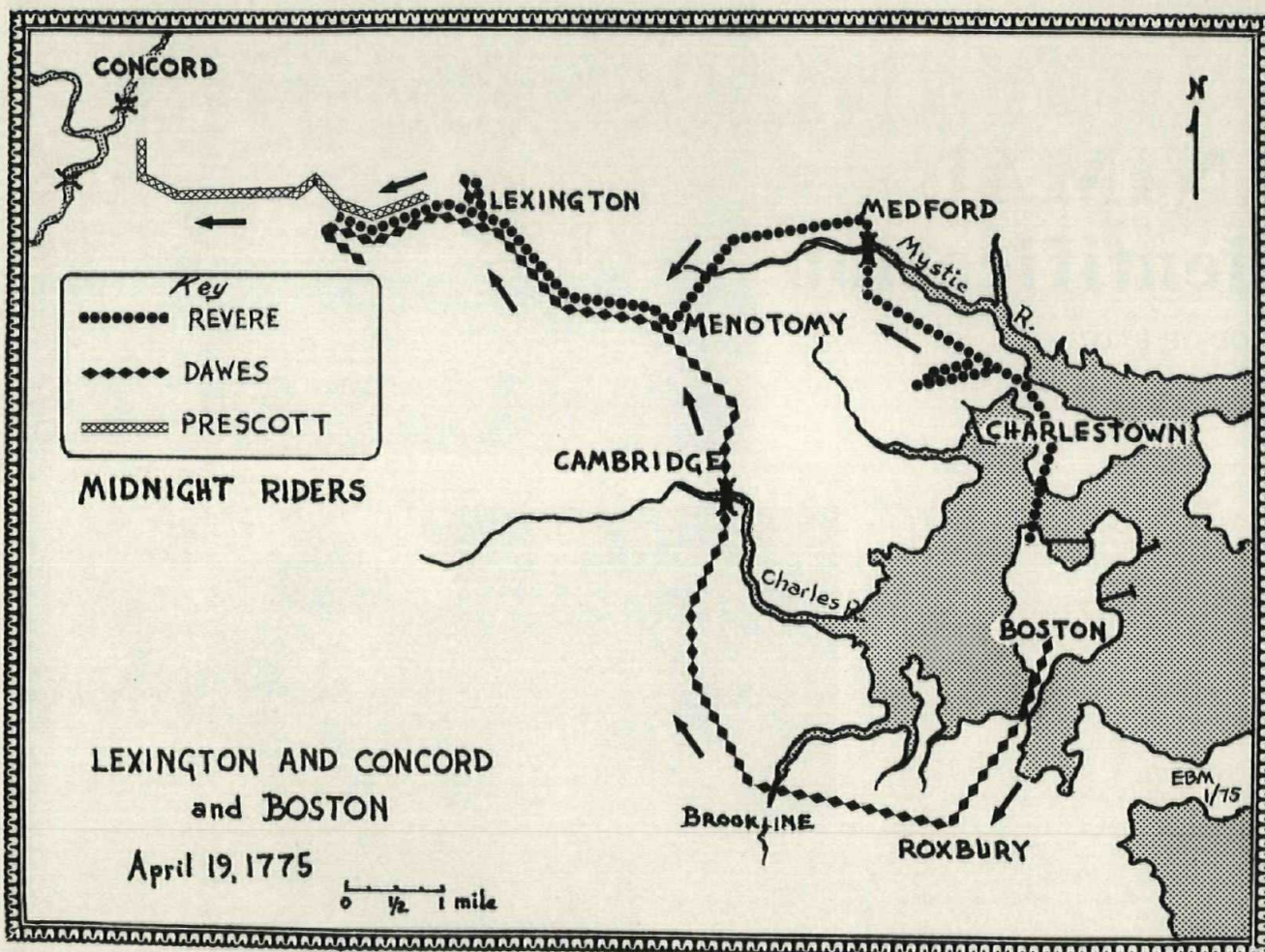
In Lexington, the two postriders from Boston probably were told about the British mounted patrol that had passed through on the road to Concord (six miles), *but Revere already knew a patrol was on the road, as this information had been told to him by Devens back in Charlestown.* Between 1 and 2 A.M. (Wednesday morning), Revere and Dawes remounted and departed on the Concord road, following the three Lexington riders; soon these two were overtaken by Dr. Samuel Prescott (of Concord) who

had been visiting his girlfriend. *They began shouting the alarm, "the British are coming" or whatever, at inhabitants of houses along the road, and after a mile or two, the three rode into a trap set by the British patrol, and Revere was taken captive (and this was the end of his "midnight ride").* Just before this, the patrol had entered into a fracas with Josiah Nelson at his house along the road; he was badly cut by a saber, but later rode out to awaken the Bedford militia.

Mitchel's Patrol Rides Back to Meet Smith-Pitcairn Detachment

At the ambush, Dawes escaped by galloping away in the darkness, jumping from his horse at the next farm before his pursuers (two of them) arrived, and scampering away (taking himself out of the remainder of the day's history). Prescott, only momentarily a captive of the British, jumped his horse over a low stone wall and headed for Concord (on the way, rousing a sergeant of militia who rode to Lincoln). Revere, however, failing in his attempt to get away, was made to ride back, together with four other captives—the three Lexington minutemen riders and a one-armed peddler who had innocently been caught in the net. Indeed, there were now 15 men on horseback on the western approach to Lexington, including the 10 British (the count made by Revere, but 1 more than the number seen several hours earlier by Brown; perhaps a Tory guide had joined(?)).

The identity of the leader of the British mounted patrol was uncovered at the ambush site — a Major Edward Mitchel; another rider in the patrol was Captain Charles Lumm. After Mitchel was told a fabricated story by his latest captive Revere ("... that their (Smith-Pitcairn) troops had caught aground in passing the river and that there would be five hundred Americans there in a short time") and becoming conscious of the growing clamor of alarm bells and guns in distant villages, sounds of the hoofs of couriers' horses on side roads, and other noises in the dark, he decided to go back. In order to move fast, he rid himself of the first four captives—ordering them to dismount, cutting the horses' bridles and girths, and leaving them. Revere was released after the patrol entered Lexington, and his horse (Larkin's) was given to a grenadier sergeant, whose horse was small and had become "tired." Revere walked to the Clark parsonage and helped Hancock and Adams and others there to leave Lexington, probably in a carriage, for Woburn. The unencumbered Mitchel



Revere was taken captive by a British patrol after his famous "midnight ride."

patrol hurriedly rode eastward and was taken in by the van of the British march column, under Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith with Major John Pitcairn (marine) as second in command, coming along the road from Menotomy. The time was a little past 3 A.M., Wednesday.

Early Wednesday Morning Activities in Lexington

During the time that Revere was on his midnight ride, the Lexington militia leaders – initially, Munroe, and then his commander, Captain John Parker – used several messengers and minutemen couriers to rouse the local forces and get them assembled. Munroe sent two scouts (perhaps only one?) toward Cambridge to determine whether British regulars were coming, and one returning about 2 A.M., reported there were no British troops. (Notably, the Smith-Pitcairn detachment was just then moving out from the Phipps' Farm assembly area and was on the road leading to Menotomy and thence, to Lexington.) Parker also sent mounted militiamen, as many as four, to scout for the British column, and since they did not return perhaps as promptly as may have been expected, he assumed that all had been a false alarm. Then, at about 4:30 A.M., Parker's fourth scout, (Thaddeus Bowman) came galloping back—just in time to alert the Lexington minutemen to get out of the tavern building and the meetinghouse where they had been waiting since around midnight and to assemble on the green. Probably fewer than 40 Lexington men (maybe as many as 70) formed a line parallel to the main road, and the Smith-Pitcairn march column was now a half-mile away.



Editor's Note: Be sure and read Part III of this exciting moment in American History in the May/June issue of Cavalcade.

ANIMAL identification

GOOD OR BAD?

by W. A. Young, D.V.M. . . . Exotic
Animal Editor . . . Animal Cavalcade

The answer to this question depends greatly upon who does it and what system is used.

There are a few "systems" of animal identification afloat today which are the survivors of a larger number which have been active during the past decade or longer.

Some of these "systems" were quite ingenious. One of the early ones (Identicode) attempted to use a three mark system of numbers. One number indicated the home state of the animal at the time of tattooing. A second number indicated the home county and finally a third number was allotted to the particular dog. Sounds intriguing, doesn't it? But when the animal (dog) moved to another state or even another county this system fell far short of the real needs for positive identification.

Today, some animals are tattooed with the owner's social security number. Unfortunately, the social security department does not even provide identification of people, let alone animals. *The social security department has issued news releases asking that social security numbers not be used for such purposes.*

Each person has but one social security number. Thus when two or more dogs are owned by the same person and both are marked with one SS number, an exact number identification of the individual animal is lost. It is very important to be able to positively identify a particular animal and not have it confused with the same marks on another animal. Then too, when a person sells an animal which has been tattooed with his SS number, it means that someone now owns a dog with someone else's SS number on it. This certainly adds to

Registration Certificate.



Tattoo on the author's Australian Kelpie dog.

the confusion of positive identity.

Anyone who has done tattooing of dogs can attest to the fact that there is insufficient available skin space on most dogs for a string of numbers as long as the SS ones — over nine numbers and two spaces!

A unique system appeared on the scene a few years ago. The "operator" would sell a number for as little as two dollars. The purchaser received a card with this number on it. Then, if he wanted the animal marked, he had to find a tattooer to mark the animal with this number. This sort of operation certainly was beset with opportunities for error or failure. It may have been profitable for the promoters, though!

One of the sad facts about animal identification concerns the tragic situation involving a person spending his money to record his animal in what, at that time, may appear to be a satisfactory system. But, for one or more reasons, that system ceases to operate. Now, when the dog is lost, and found, no one can get the identification service since that system is no longer in operation. Certainly this is love's labor lost and the dog is lost too.

There are numerous "private" marking numbers afloat. Some owners, breeders, kennels, clubs or associations have tattooed numbers in ears or on other parts of the body to identify a blood line, club or whatever. This has local appeal but is utterly worthless when it comes to identifying the grieving owner of a lost animal. There is no real way for pounds, people or shelters to know who owns an animal with such a private cluster of numbers or letters tattooed some place on its body.

Any system of animal identification must operate on a national or even international basis to be effective in getting the lost animal back to the rightful owner. This is no job for a single person, even though well intentioned. The operation of the system calls for a central base of operation, functioning in a businesslike manner, and by people who know how to do an efficient job of identifying animal and owner, quickly and inexpensively. Experience and knowhow are necessities.

Today, there are thousands of animals, especially dogs, tattooed and registered for identification. It is the duty and responsibility of every pound, shelter and even persons who come into possession of a lost dog to determine if there is a tattoo on the animal's body. *Look at both ears and look particularly at the inside of the thighs as this is a commonly used location for a tattoo. (See illustration No. 1)*

What appears to be an indistinct tattoo can usually be made very legible by simply wetting it with water. Even finely haired areas, when dampened with water, will show the tattoo marks legibly.

There are various means in use to mark animals. Hot iron branding is certainly on the way out. It damages the skin and is atrociously painful. Clamps with victrola-like needles can do the job of tattooing but require that the ink be rubbed into the skin holes after puncture, and it is a bit painful and messy. Caustics are simple to apply but often cause an ugly sore and the caustic, if spread to an eye or other sensitive part of the body, is downright dangerous. Cryobranding (freeze branding) is a relative newcomer to the field of animal identification. It quick freezes the brand characters and the hair falls out in a short time and then comes back in WHITE. This is satisfactory on dark haired animals, but not on white ones. *What black Poodle owner wants some white marks on his purebred prized pup?*

Electrical needle tattooing does a good job; is easy to apply and is so nearly painless that even pet cats are successfully marked with this method without sedation or anaesthesia. This technique can be accomplished by laymen as well as professionals.

A question often asked is if a tattoo on an animal can be altered or removed if someone wants to defeat its original use. *Yes, by surgery a veterinarian can remove a piece of skin containing the tattoo — but, no honest veterinarian would perform such an operation without ample proof of the true ownership.* Yes, a number or letters can be added to an existing tattoo... but again, not by honest operators and even then most anyone could detect the fact that the tattoo job was not the original one. Generally animal identification tattoos are done freehand and thus they are pretty much like handwriting.

Tattooing the ID number in the ear is acceptable for rabbits, lab animals and commercial animals in general. But I question the tattooing of an ear on a valuable show dog. If the ear cartilage is nicked by the tattoo, even slightly, the ear carriage might be altered just enough to lessen that dog's opportunity of winning in the show ring. *The American Kennel Club accepts the presence of a tattoo on the thigh as it does not endanger the dog's show ring appearances.*

There are several points of value in the marking and registering of animals, especially dogs, for identification and electrical tattooing is an excellent means of accomplishing this purpose.

1) The first value is the ready

identification of the lost animal at a pound, shelter or your home, 2) another, and a most valuable one, is the certification of ownership. The Canine Bureau of Identification Company issues a certified copy of the registration form (see illustration No. 2). This is about equal to the "pink" slip or title certificate for automobile ownership. This is ample proof, legal proof, of ownership. Dog thieves promptly let loose of any so tattooed dog they might nab. *It really stops the dog-stealing racket.*

Likewise, experimental laboratories will not, yes, cannot legally accept a tattooed dog without proof of ownership. *This is a most vital value for all those people who worry about their pets getting lost and ending up in a lab.*

Even if a dog thief keeps a tattooed animal, he is likely to have trouble. Since it is registered in a central office like CBI, sooner or later some DVM is likely to see it on the animal when making his examination for treatment, etc. or just for a physical exam. The mere presence of a tattoo would be noted by the DVM and recorded on his records. A guilty look on the client's face could well cause the vet to send a collect wire to the registration office for the real identity of the animal's owner.

Transfer of the registration to a new owner, in the event of sale, is a simple matter. A small transfer fee will cover the costs for the new owner as the original owner was given a lifetime registration at the time of tattooing. Now, the new owner has all the protection and safety for his valued animal recorded in his name. Generally, a post card at no cost to the registrant, will record any change of address or telephone.

A most important item in all this business of animal identification is that whatever means or system is used to mark and register the animal, this needs be done in ONE CENTRAL OFFICE. This would end the heart-aches of owners whose dogs are lost after their ID systems closed up shop or were unavailable.

The cost of animal identification can be and generally is nominal, with the leading and sound systems. The registration should be for the lifetime of the animal and done by able men and women at a fee which dog or other animal owners can afford.

HAVE YOUR DOG TATTOOED AND REGISTERED... NOW... and sleep peacefully tonight!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Details of a sound system can be received by sending your inquiry to ANIMAL CAVALCADE with a return self-addressed, stamped envelope.

lems will be held on Saturday, March 20, 1976, 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. at the Proud Bird Restaurant, 11022 Aviation Blvd., Los Angeles, California. Speakers will include: Danny W. Scott, D.V.M., Cornell University; Julius J. Fishler, D.V.M., Elkhart, Indiana; Robert Cello, D.V.M., Ph.D, University of California, Davis; Betty White, Actress; Richard Gebhardt, President, Cat Fanciers Association.

Chairing the program are the following Committee: Edith Head, Susie Page, Jean Burden, Eileen Gelon.

THE "PILL" FOR DOGS SUBJECT OF NEW FILM

If you have ever owned a female dog, you know what a real nuisance heat can be. There's temperament change, the aggressive, howling male dogs at your door, the interrupted vacations or hunting trips, the cancelled dog show entries, and finally the unwanted pups. The "pill" opens up a new dimension in veterinary service and in owning a female dog. It is easy to administer, because the tablets have a flavor dogs usually beg for.

"Your Dog's Heat... and a New Way to Control It" is the title of a new 16mm public service film which thoroughly examines a unique new safe and effective "pill" for dogs. Presented by Schering Corporation Animal Health Products, this free loan 15-minute color film is available to general audiences throughout the country. It is recommended to kennels and kennel clubs. Distribution is being made by Association Films, Inc., 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

SENATOR WALTER STIERN HONORED

Officers of the New California Academy of Veterinary Medicine honor Senator Walter Stiern of Bakersfield with first charter membership.



Dr. Harold Snow of Los Angeles, first president of the New Medical Honors Fraternity (right) and Dr. William Zontine, now at the Animal Medical Center of New York (left) provisional chairman of the society, present Senator Stiern his honorary plaque. The Senator is also a veterinarian.

Continued on page 29

SUE KANGAROO: Sue, still lying down, groans, moves, opens one eye.

ZOOKEEPER Huh! What have we here? Are you sick? You haven't even nibbled at your last meal! Are you sick, Sue?
(Stopping at her pen)

SUE KANGAROO: Sue shakes her head, *no*.

ZOOKEEPER: Then what is it?

SUE KANGAROO: Sue sighs elaborately and looks forlorn, twiddling thumbs.

ZOOKEEPER Well, that's the last of the lot this morning. Snap out of it, Sue, you hear? *Look alert!* We've got a whole bus load of school kids due any minute now. CHILDREN skip and walk in from stage right, chattering and laughing in twos and threes. They mostly turn back before coming to Sue's cage. She has struggled halfway up but still looks extremely bored. CHILDREN leave after throwing popcorn to animals.

SUE KANGAROO: Sue looks as if she has a sudden idea. She gets up and hops around to check over all her boundaries. Then she gets excited, looks around cautiously and starts to hop, higher, and higher and higher. (There is a quick partial draw of the curtain — it reopens.) Sue has jumped out of her pen. She continues to jump past other animals toward stage right.

ZOOKEEPER Stop that kangaroo! Stop that Kangaroo! Sue Kangaroo has jumped out of the zoo! (Curtain.)
(on megaphone, stage front left)

SCENE 2

BEFORE RISE: Spotlight is on front of curtain, stage right.

SUE KANGAROO: Sue jumps happily, freely into spotlight which follows her as she jumps toward left. RABBIT jumps on scene from left.

RABBIT: Rabbit jumps toward Sue, looks startled at seeing her, then sniffs all around her, calming down. Finally, rabbit timidly joins hands with Sue and they hop several hops together, enjoying themselves in a zany way. (GRASSHOPPER enters from part in curtain.)

GRASSHOPPER: Grasshopper cowers at sight of cavorting pair, looks strangely at audience. Then, more bravely, he hops in circle around the others and finally joins hands with them. (Light fades.)

SETTING: "Sunbathing beach" is obscured by several screens (or second curtain), in front of which is a small trampoline, a tree and a bench (off to one side.) DAVID and MARY are playing hopscotch at extreme stage front. SUE, RABBIT, and GRASSHOPPER enter from stage right and hop up to them.

SUE KANGAROO: Sue tries to use hopscotch but makes a mess of it.

DAVID: She's too big for this sort of thing, isn't she?
(Looking quizzically at audience)

MARY (after giggling wildly down the hopscotch trail): I know! Let's all go to the trampoline park! C'mon! That's perfect for us!
(They go and take turns, jumping together and separately until a green zoo truck is seen approaching from stage left, outside curtain.)

DAVID (addressing Sue Kangaroo, and pointing at truck—in singsong voice): Oh, oh . . . I think somebody is looking for you!

MARY (giggling) C'mon, let's go! To the beach, *quick!* (They hop and run off as curtain descends long enough for trampoline, tree, bench and truck to disappear. At beach, all frolic, use ball and play along shore (sound of water poured from one pail into the other and back again). Then all except Sue rest quietly in sand.)

SUE KANGAROO: Sue climbs aboard plastic raft, falls asleep, and is seen to "drift" out to sea, to extreme stage front left. (Light drifting music, here, if desired.) She awakes, alarmed, and looks

worriedly over the side. (A "boat" is launched and the ZOOKEEPER comes to the rescue, rowing.)

ZOOKEEPER: I'll bet you're glad to see me, huh, Sue! Aren't you *ashamed* about this escapade of yours? (He helps her aboard. Her head hangs. They start for shore. Curtain.)

SCENE 3

TIME: Afternoon of the next day.

SETTING: The zoo; Sue's area, primarily.

AT RISE: Curtain opens to 8 feet short of full width. ZOOKEEPER enters, followed by CHILDREN, DAVID, MARY.

ZOOKEEPER: (Motioning for Sue to see newspaper he carries): Look here, Sue! There's a big story about you in the newspaper! And a picture on the front page, too!

SUE KANGAROO: Sue looks modest but interested.

ZOOKEEPER: Well! (Strokes his beard, takes off cap, scratches head) Well! We can't keep a celebrity like you hidden way back here, now can we! (He opens her pen.) Follow me. Ladylike, if you please! (They walk, followed by talking CHILDREN to stage right and then across stage again where curtain opens further to reveal a penned area in the front of the zoo. The trampoline is pulled out next to it, center stage.) You might as well be in the thick of things! Enjoy yourself, Sue! (He steps to the background.)

SUE KANGAROO: Sue jumps vigorously on trampoline; is joined by MARY. DAVID, wearing boxing gloves, gives a second pair of gloves to SUE.

DAVID: Come on, Sue, old girl, let's have a go at it, huh? (They box. CHILDREN clap hands. Curtain.)

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 \$15.00 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

BABY BIRDS

Continued from page 13

Your new baby must be fed approximately every four hours during the day and he should sleep all night. If he is very young, however, he may awaken for feedings throughout the night, too. The most important aspect of feeding is to have the formula the proper temperature. Test it against your lip. If it is warm but not hot to your lip, it is the right temperature. The second most important thing is not to overfeed the youngster, because he will overeat if given half a chance. Give him only a few drops of formula at first, with an eye-dropper or small spoon, gradually increasing the amount. Never give him more than enough to give the crop a rounded appearance. Once he is used to your feeding him, he will cry vigorously when his crop is empty. This is the time to feed him. But do not assume that every time he cries he is hungry. He might also be cold, or wet, or dirty, or even colicky from eating cold formula.

There are many arguments about the proper formula to feed young birds. Each human foster parent seems to have ideas of his own, but it does seem to me that it is important to keep the formula as natural and near to the bird's native diet as possible, so that once he is released he will not have to adjust to any drastic changes in diet. A good idea is to check with your veterinarian and/or your local Audobon Society. *But, whatever formula you use, remember the important part is to get it into him at the right time and at the right temperature.*

The temperature of his nest box is gradually lowered, as he feathers out and matures. It will also be important for you not to handle him too much. Hand fed birds can become quite tame, which could interfere with their survival in the wild. He will teach himself to fly, but provide him with plenty of opportunity to practice. *He must be able to fly vertically as well as horizontally before he is released.*

Finally, in five to eight weeks, the big day arrives; he is a full grown bird, ready to leave both his nest box and you. You will release him sorrowfully, I know, because he will have become very precious to you. But, the pride you feel when you see him spread strong, sturdy wings, and soar into the sky, will make it all worthwhile.



genetics for those of us who never quite understood Mendel and his pea plants. You'll find several excellent color reproductions and a list, at the end, of Cat Fancy associations.

All of this without the usual ton of long, personal cat stories (like the time Mitzi caught the flu); and *with* a wonderful blanket of low-slung humor (the chapter on breeding is X-rated) that keeps everything in its proper perspective. This is a book that is well, well worth it — pricewise, readingwise, and most important, cat-wise.

THE UNCOMMON DOG BREEDS

by Kathryn Braund

Arco Publishing Co., New York;
hardcover \$8.95

Here is the book for which lovers of uncommon dog breeds have been waiting. It is the first book to extensively cover the histories and breed standards of 25 different pure-



breeds, only a few of which have gained full recognition in the U.S. Included among them is a dog type designed to suit every dog lover's taste, as well as every working and/or companion requirement.

You will be amazed by the depths of the author's research, and fascinated by the ancestries and ancient legends that surround many of these breeds. The author also includes 4 years worth of stories on individual dogs and their relationships with breeders, trainers and owners. At times these get a little tedious (we are told at one point that a Rover is an automobile), but by and large they are quite interesting.

So, if you've always wondered about the background and standards of your Mexican Hairless, or your Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, this is a book that will answer many, if not all, of your questions.

NEWS *continued from page 26*

THE COGGINS TEST

The broad application of the Coggins test for equine infectious anemia (EIA or swamp fever) during recent years has focused new attention on this disease of horses and other equines.

This accurate and reliable blood test can be used by horse owners to protect their stock — by buying animals only after they're tested and found to be free of the disease — by not allowing untested horses to be stabled or pastured with their own — and by not bringing their animals to any assembly point (show, sale, race track, trail ride, etc.) where prior testing is not required.

It stands to reason that before you take these precautions, you first have your own horse or horses tested and eliminate all infected animals. Then you'll be ready to prevent infection in your herd and to comply with state import laws that prohibit entry of infected horse stock.

A BIDE-A-WEE BURIAL FOR FAITHFUL NEW YORK CITY POLICE MOUNTS

Reprinted Courtesy Bide-A-Wee Newsletter '75

When Sgt. William Cooney of Troop C of the mounted police in Manhattan learned that his horse Sundance had contracted a fatal disease called swamp fever and would have to be destroyed, he didn't relish the idea of turning over his old friend's

corpse to the city sanitation department.

His wife Carol had heard of the Bide-A-Wee Pet Memorial Parks, and together they appealed for permission to bury Sundance and two other animals which had contracted the disease in the Westhampton cemetery. No police funds were available to purchase plots, so the cemetery offered to donate the burial plots free as a humane service to gallant veterans of the police department.

The three horses were found to have the disease—which is technically known as equine infectious anemia—when all 112 of the city's police horses were tested. The tests were ordered after a police horse got sick with the disease in December and had to be killed.

Sgt. Cooney said that when he was told his horse, which he had ridden for four years, would have to be killed, he got in touch with the veterinarian who discovered the test for detecting swamp fever to see if the horse could be saved. "The police get very attached to the horses," Cooney said. "They work with them every day."

According to the state's chief veterinarian, Harold Nadler, swamp fever is a viral disease spread by transfer of fresh blood, either by insects or hypodermic needles. While a horse can live as a carrier for several years with no outward symptoms, it should be killed because of the possibility it will infect other horses.

Shalom, Wilkinson and Sundance were buried with their departmental bridles bearing their names. A gravestone bearing the horses' names, the dates of their birth and their departmental insignia will be erected in the near future.



New York City Mounted police officers Angelo Guglielmoni, Richard Risoli and Nicholas Muglia escorting old friends to a tragic end.

CARING FOR THE MOTHER

Continued from page 9

kittens; so check if the mother's breasts are producing milk by gently squeezing them. Hungry kittens cry a lot at first, their bellies sink in and are not full or rounded as they should be. They will lose weight instead of making the approximate ½ oz. per day gain healthy kittens make in the first week.

Other causes of sudden losses are feline panleukopenia ("feline distemper") but this should not occur in nursing kittens if the mother's vaccine is up to date (i.e., has been boosted within the last year), since she will pass on an eight to ten week immunity through her milk in the first few days of nursing.

Respiratory infections, excessive parasites (particularly fleas), bacterial infections, too cold a nest, and congenital defects are all problems with serious consequences, seen in kittens. However, prompt care can save many kittens with such problems. Most of these tragedies can be averted by making sure the mother cat is healthy, that she has good prenatal care and diet, and that she has a clean, warm environment in which to raise the kittens.

Weaning

You can start this at about three weeks, with such solid foods as pablum, meat-flavored baby foods, minced raw liver, ground beef, and canned cat foods. Special canned diets suitable for kittens may be available through your veterinarian. These solids must be introduced gradually into a kitten's diet, as an addition to the mother's milk, until eventually they replace the milk or formula altogether. Start with one meal a day and then gradually increase to two, then three, and finally four over a period of three to four weeks. There should be a gradual increase in the consistency of the food at the same time. Start with very mushy foods fed from a spoon, or smeared on the kitten's lips or presented in a small dish or saucer into which the kitten's mouth can be gently pushed. Do not, at any time, allow food to get into a kitten's nose; it could cause suffocation.

Encourage the kittens to drink milk or KMR from four weeks onwards. If diarrhea develops, stop the milk for a few days and dilute it half and half with water when you reintroduce it. If diarrhea recurs, stop milk altogether and consult your veterinarian for his recommendations on the need for a calcium supplement.

Careful weaning is of great benefit to a mother cat, since it allows her to get back into full health and strength

UPCOMING PET LEGISLATION

by D. J. Costlow

Senator Dole of Kansas introduced a comprehensive measure, S. 2070, the "Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1975," which would provide for the humane treatment of certain animals, and would also prohibit dog fighting and other forms of animal fighting. Senator Dole's bill, introduced on July 9, is similar to measures pending in the House of Representatives, in that it would establish regulations for the transportation of animals. However, this bill contains more provisions for assuring humane treatment of animals shipped in interstate commerce than measures currently pending in the House of Representatives.

One provision of the Dole bill would allow C.O.D. deliveries of animals where producers guarantee in writing that they will pay for return transportation charges and expenses incurred in the care, feeding and storage of animals in the event the consignee refuses to take delivery. This provision would prevent animals from being abandoned or left uncared for at terminals when pet dealers or other purchasers fail to pick up the animals they have ordered.

Concern has been expressed that this provision would place the entire burden on producers, and that in the interest of fairness, some burden must also be placed on those who order the animals but do not take delivery. Senator Dole has indicated that further improvements might be made to his bill to include some type of fine or other burden to be placed on pet dealers and others who place orders with producers but fail or refuse to take delivery.

The bill would also prevent the shipment of any animal less than eight weeks of age, except to registered research facilities. Additionally, the Secretary of Agriculture can designate by regulation that any animal to be delivered must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian certifying that he inspected the animal not more than ten days before delivery takes place, and that the animal was sound and healthy.

Other provisions of the Dole bill would make it unlawful "for any person to knowingly sponsor, or exhibit an animal in any animal fighting venture to which any animal was moved in interstate or foreign commerce."

Several problems arose in testimony last year in hearings on similar legislation before the House Agriculture Committee. The Department of Agriculture, if designated as the enforcement agency of this provision of the bill, might be overburdened, which would cause more problems than it would solve. Also, the Department of Justice opposed the Federal intervention in an area which has traditionally been adjudicated by local and state law.

When introduced on July 9, this measure was simultaneously referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the Committee on Commerce. Senator Dole pointed out that further improvements and changes might be needed in this legislation.

On November 20, 1975, the Subcommittee on Environment of the Commerce Committee held one day of hearings on the measure, and heard 13 witnesses. Representatives of the American Horse Protection Association, the Humane Society of the United States, the American Humane Association and the American Dog Owners Association testified on the provisions of the bill. Government witnesses included a representative from the CAB, FAA, and the Department of Agriculture. The Air Transport Association and Washington's National Airport were also represented.

The Committee has not scheduled the bill for mark-up as yet, and in all probability, the measure will not come up until the first quarter of 1976. Hopefully, members of the pet industry and other pet organizations will study this proposal and contact their Senators and Representatives to outline their thinking on this legislation.

under the best possible circumstances.

Leaving Mother

Kittens can be taken away from the mother as early as 6 weeks, but it is probably best to wait until they are 8 to 10 weeks old. A mother cat will start pushing the kittens away about this age, and by 3 to 4 months she will usually have little to do with them.

Kittens need to be vaccinated,

checked for parasites and general condition at 8 to 10 weeks of age. This is the age when the highest mortality from feline panleukopenia ("distemper") occurs, and it can be entirely prevented by following your veterinarian's program for vaccinations. Advice on diet, vitamin and mineral supplements, general health care, castration or spaying, will also be provided at this time.

ANIMALS AND HUMAN BEINGS ARE HAPPY AND ENJOY LIFE WHEN THEY ARE HEALTHY

Animals are used throughout the scientific world primarily for the benefit of man; the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION was formed and functions for the benefit of animals. Your generous support is solicited if you believe as we do, that the improvement of the quality of animal life is a noble and worthy goal.

Monetary support is a tax deductible means of helping our animal friends. Cash donations, Specific and Residuary Bequests, Memberships in the Foundation and Subscriptions to the Foundation's magazine, the ANIMAL CAVALCADE, are some of the ways you can demonstrate your interest and concern for our valued animal friends. Please write to the Foundation if more specific information is desired. The support of people dedicated to the improvement of animal life is preciously sought by the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE is an international magazine offering pet lovers and animal owners information on animal health and care. Articles are authored or screened by veterinarians to insure medical factuality. Ask your veterinarian for a complimentary copy, or, send a direct request to the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION. Better yet, take advantage of the nominal subscription rates to assure continued delivery to your home. Twelve issue subscription for \$6. Twenty-four issue subscription for \$10.

The ANIMAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM offers veterinary assistance for sick and injured companion animals of owners unable to pay for needed care. Animal doctors offer their knowledge and service at no charge; the Foundation seeks to reimburse the actual direct costs of treatment. Presently, the program is functioning in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California, but we hope to expand to many of the larger metropolitan areas. Funds are desperately needed to sustain and expand this very worthy program. Remember, your contribution is tax deductible and sincerely appreciated by the Foundation and your animal friends.

Junior	\$ 3.00	Senior Citizen	\$ 5.00	Associate	\$ 10.00
Supporting	\$25.00	Sustaining	\$50.00	Benefactor	\$100.00
		Lifetime Membership	\$1,000.00		

Enclosed is ☐ \$6 for 12 issues ☐ \$10 for 24 issues of the ANIMAL CAVALCADE.

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