

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

MAY/JUNE 1974

60¢

THE ANIMAL HEALTH MAGAZINE

NEW KITTENS COMING?
HAS HEALTH CARE FOR ANIMALS
GONE TO THE DOGS?
GIVING YOUR PUPPY
THE RIGHT START IN LIFE



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

HAS HEALTH CARE FOR ANIMALS GONE TO THE DOGS?

There was recently a provocative article in the PARADE section of the Sunday papers which, in part, would have the animal owners believe that veterinarians are less than honorable. This has about as much credence as much of the gloom doom reported in the newspapers. News professionals will say that the readers don't care for all the news, just the spectacular part enriched with dirt. Nevertheless, most readers are intelligent and while looking for the spectacular, also want the entire story. The veterinary profession has long had the image of first call during a crisis involving the health of man or animals.

The Los Angeles Times recently featured an excellent article on the veterinary profession, what it is doing, the demand for more veterinarians, the veterinarian's desire for continuing research and education, and his dedication to providing the best possible health care for animals.

A great deal of time and money is spent by most veterinarians in attending seminars and other educational meetings to further bolster their ability to render good service. He studies volumes of books and magazines to find the latest scientific news. It takes dedication to spend the time and money needed to do these things. He considers them pleasant duties because they challenge him to do a better job. Many veterinarians attend professional seminars instead of taking vacation time from their practice! The fact is that all over the United States veterinarians are asking for even more educational meetings. No other business or profession has more individual interest in providing better service for its subjects.

No other business or professional group has more concern for the ethical behavior of its members. Veterinary associations provide grievance committees, ethics committees, and advisory committees of all sorts to work with the veterinarians and the public to bring justice to any member who is practicing in a manner contrary to the standards provided. It is a difficult decision for a professional association to expel a member, but this is done without hesitation when it becomes necessary.

New trends in practice methods are taking place. There are many areas of practice specialization, each with its own organization, examination, and certification. Some of these are:

continued on page 24

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

MAY/JUNE 1974

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 3

ARTICLES

- | | |
|--|----|
| Be a Responsible Dog Owner | 4 |
| Even if His Name Isn't "Jonathan", <i>Freda Grones</i> | 6 |
| What a Puppy Is Not, <i>Douglas M. Lidster</i> | 11 |
| Blue Gum Baby, <i>Col Campbell</i> | 12 |
| Giving Your Puppy The Right Start in Life, <i>Louis Pegram</i> | 14 |
| Is Your Mama Cat About to Have Kittens?, | 19 |
| Serviceman's Best Friend, <i>Robert L. Loeffelbein</i> | 20 |
| Didn't Anyone Pack the Goldfish??, <i>Richard Wolkomir</i> | 25 |

DEPARTMENTS

- | | |
|---|----|
| Editor's Notebook | 3 |
| Pet Shopper | 4 |
| What's New | 8 |
| Doctor's Advice | 10 |
| Children's Page | |
| Brownie, <i>Gladys Griffin</i> | 22 |
| Did You Know These Things About Cats? | 23 |

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COVER: Collie pups and mother courtesy of Norden Laboratories

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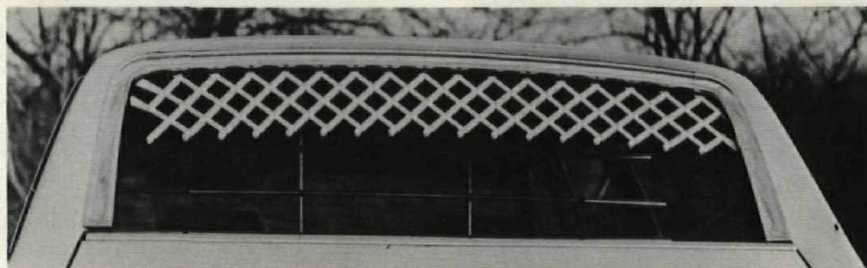
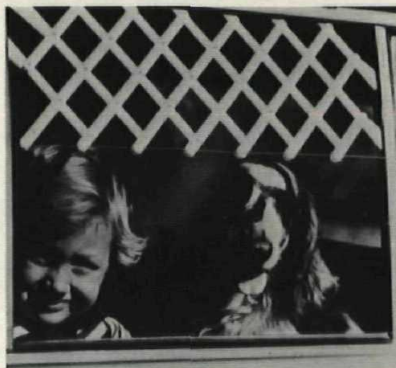
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CAR WINDOW GATE

A new low cost auto accessory safeguards children and pets from excessive and sometimes suffocating heat build-up in parked cars. It also prevents accidental falling or jumping out of a window of a moving car. Children or dogs can no longer ride with heads out of the window. This can be very hazardous.

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TAIL WAGGER

Chicago, IL. - A new high-energy dog food designed especially for active dogs such as hunting dogs and working dogs has been developed and will be marketed by Allied Mills, Inc. according to Jay Dusek, Marketing Manager of Specialty Feeds - Wayne Feed Division.

Called "Tail Wagger," the new dry dog food formula has 24% highly available protein taken from animal, plant and milk sources plus extra energy factors for the dog whose

Continued on page 28

BE A RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNER

In spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

The same can be said of dogs, states the Gaines Dog Research Center, and dog owners should take steps to prevent the unwanted breeding of their pets.

With the arrival of warm weather, a female dog who comes in season often becomes the target of amorous males from miles around. Obviously, the best protection is for everyone to keep their dogs behind fences and to take them out only on a leash. Unfortunately, too many people still allow their dogs to roam loose, thereby causing possible problems for themselves and their neighbors.

For many owners, the answer could be to have their dogs spayed or neutered. Local humane societies in many communities are advocating this method to help reduce the large numbers of unwanted dogs that have to be destroyed every year. Many of these animals are the result of accidental breeding caused by carelessness on the part of owners.

Keep your dog under control at all times, advises the Gaines Dog Research Center. Don't contribute to the unwanted canine population through lack of attention!



EVEN IF HIS NAME ISN'T "JONATHAN,"

HE MAY ENJOY FLYING

*How to Travel by Air
Comfortably With Your Pet*

by
Freda Grones

kennel (a one-time expenditure) the only other charge is the normal transportation fee for your pet. In this type of arrangement, the pet will be accommodated on your flight, but in the cargo section of the plane. The pressurization and temperature in this part of the aircraft is the same as that of the passenger cabin, thus providing your pet with the same comfortable atmosphere as that which you will enjoy.

How About Cats?

Unless your cat weighs more than ten pounds, you need only to provide him with a sturdy cardboard container in which to travel. These containers are readily available at almost any pet shop. Large cats, naturally, necessitate the purchase or rental of a bigger and sturdier kennel. The airline will accommodate your cat in the pressurized cargo compartment of your flight.

For the pet owner who does not wish to invest in the purchase of a kennel, some airlines do have suitable, sanitary containers for rent. The price for the rental of a kennel is about \$10.00 per flight in addition to the normal transportation fee. Request for a kennel rental must be made at the time you are booking your own reservation.

Generally speaking, pets are happy travellers. However, it would be wise for you to discuss your pet's travel plans with his veterinarian. The doctor may wish to prescribe a mild tranquilizer for your pet. In any case, there should be no reason why you cannot spend this holiday season with your family and still enjoy the company of that other loved one — your pet.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author of this article worked for one of the major airlines at Los Angeles Airport for six years. Currently, she is employed as a travel counselor with a privately owned agency.*

Holiday time is that special time of year for families to get together. But, because of the very nature of the season, you may feel reluctant to be away from your pet at this particular time of year. Why not take him with you? The airlines have various plans available that will comfortably provide transportation for you and your pet to any area within the continental United States.

If you happen to be the owner of a small dog (seven pounds or under), the happiest arrangement of all may be available to you. Some air carriers will allow you to keep a small dog right with you during the trip. The airline will furnish you with a sturdy, cardboard container which will comfortably house your dog during take-off, landing, and passenger meal time. This container is placed directly under your seat for those brief periods of time. During the remainder of the journey, you will be allowed to keep your dog on your lap. The cost for this service, while depending upon the length of your trip, is very reasonable. For instance, from a West Coast city to an East Coast city, the transportation fee for a pet is about \$14.00 one-way. *A word of caution: Since*

only one dog per airplane is allowed accommodation in the passenger cabin, your request for this type of arrangement should be made at the time you book your flights and well in advance of your planned departure date.

All good and well, you may say, but your dog is over the size of the fortunate pet that can ride right with his owner. *Do not despair!* Convenient transportation can just as easily be arranged for the middle or large size canine. If you already own a sturdy, moisture-proof kennel for your pet, then half of the problem is solved. If you do not, you may buy a suitable container at the pet shop of your choice or directly from the airline prior to flight departure.

Most airlines have several different size kennels available for purchase at their airport ticket counters. They vary in price from about \$18.00 for a kennel that will comfortably house an animal up to 20 pounds to about \$37.00 for the super-size container for the pet of 60 to 70 pounds. These portable shelters are attractive, sturdy, properly ventilated, and constructed of either Fiberglas, heavy-duty plastic, or wood. In addition to the cost of the

WHAT'S NEW?

ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION MAKES GRANT TO ACUPUNCTURE

The Animal Health Foundation recently made a grant to the National Acupuncture Association. This active organization for the study of the theory and practice of acupuncture held a continuing education course at the UCLA School of Medicine November 17th and 18th under the direction of David E. Bresler, Ph.D., and Ronald L. Katz, M.D. Veterinarians are conducting research in acupuncture in cooperation with these scientists.

QUARANTINE FOR EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE LIFTED BY USDA

Last August, the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) lifted the last area quarantine in California for exotic Newcastle disease. The USDA action ends controls on poultry shipments imposed in March, 1972, when a national animal disease emergency was declared and California's 8 southern counties, containing approximately 45,000 square miles, were quarantined to halt the spread of the disease.

Efforts to wipe out exotic Newcastle disease have required the destruction of more than 11.5 million infected and exposed birds—primarily laying hens—in southern California.

Officials of USDA have said that the disease now has been contained and that the goal of eradication is within sight.

The disease can still be brought in from abroad—despite precautions in effect to guard against this. These precautions include a ban on commercial pet bird imports—considered to be the source of the disease in California. There also is a ban on imports of live poultry and poultry meat, and there are restrictions on foreign egg imports.

Had exotic Newcastle disease spread

nationwide, USDA estimates the disease could have cost the U.S. poultry industry more than \$230 million annually. The cost of eradication to date is about \$47 million - including indemnities paid to poultry owners whose flocks were destroyed, along with the operating costs of the state-federal task force set up to eradicate the disease.

HORSE TRAINERS FINED

Two Tennessee horse trainers were each fined \$1,000 for exhibiting "sored" Tennessee Walking Horses and other violations of the Horse Protection Act of 1970. These were the first criminal convictions for "soring" Tennessee Walkers.

The two men appeared in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama Sept. 10. On the same day a horse trainer from Moulton, Alabama was fined \$500 for causing the front legs of his horse to be sore during a charity horse show in Decatur, Alabama. He also was charged with transporting his "sored" horse across state lines.

ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH SENATE HEARINGS

Last year, the Senate Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held hearings on S.1388, introduced by Senator Talmadge (D., GA) and co-sponsored by all members of the full Agriculture Committee.

The following statement was presented by Dr. M.R. Clarkson, past president of the AVMA and retired executive vice president of the AVMA:

The passage of S.1388 would provide much needed legislation. Assistance to the states provided by the bill would go a long way to help protect the health of the nation's livestock, poultry, and other animal resources. The meat, milk and eggs for our expanding consumer market must come from healthy animals and birds.

As the demands for foods of animal origin increase, the production process becomes more crowded. With the greater concentrations of animals and birds, the health problems multiply. Better methods are needed to prevent disease in our mass production animal industry, broiler production houses, at the feedlots, and during shipment from place to place. The technology for preventing disease in our mass production animal industry is not available. This bill will help provide the means to develop such technology.

Unfortunately, there is no reliable evaluation of the total health damage

to animals by disease. In 1965 the Department of Agriculture issued a statement, "Losses in Agriculture - Agriculture Handbook No. 291," based on average values for the period 1951-1960, wherein it was estimated that losses from certain diseases (including parasites) of livestock and poultry exceeded \$2,700,000,000 annually. That loss related to a 1960 value of \$38,939,000,000 reported for livestock and poultry on farms and the year's marketing of livestock, poultry, and their products.

By comparison, those same values for 1971 were reported as \$58,869,000,000, a 50% increase. This would suggest a 1971 dollar value of losses from disease of over \$4,000,000,000. We know that the evidences of proportionate losses from disease have not diminished.

These losses must ultimately be absorbed by the consumer who purchases the products of animal agriculture, just as surely as he or she also must absorb the more direct losses from diseases and parasites of horses, dogs, cats, and other companion animals.

On March 27, 1973, when introducing S.1388, Senator Talmadge, speaking for himself and the co-sponsors, said, in part:

"It is wrong to consider that animal disease losses are the problems of the livestock producers only. The current controversy over protein shortages and meat prices is eloquent testimony to the fact that animal diseases are the problems of consumers also. Disease losses are a part of the cost of production for which the public must pay. In the long run, it will be cheaper to invest in more research to eliminate costly diseases."

SHIPPING FEVER COSTS \$95,000,000

Cattle deaths attributed to "shipping fever" in 1972 reduced the potential national supply of carcass beef by 220,000,000 pounds, or enough to supply the 116-pound average consumption of 1,900,000 persons.

Based on a recent survey of shipping fever by Livestock Conservation, Inc., this death loss cost livestock feeders \$76,000,000 in 1972. Feedlot owners replying to the survey reported additional costs of treating sick animals was \$19,000,000 for the total fed beef production. This represents total out-of-pocket costs of \$95,000,000.

Half of the feedlot owners responding said they had experienced shipping fever problems in 1972. Evaluation of the volume of fed cattle marketed by the respondents indicated that over 80 percent of the cattle came from feed-

lots which had experienced shipping fever.

Small feedlots—those marketing 100 head or less—reported a higher loss per head when they had shipping fever problems. The reported loss from deaths and added treatment was \$10.93 per head, compared to a per-head loss of \$3.46 for those marketing over 1,000 fed cattle annually.

NEW JERSEY PROGRAM TO COMBAT PET POPULATION EXPLOSION

Courtesy AVMA Journal, Dec. '73

The New Jersey V.M.A. last month suggested a three-part program to combat the pet population explosion in the state and cautioned against thinking that surgical sterilization alone will solve the problem.

In a position statement, the veterinary association declared that the population of unwanted and homeless dogs and cats in New Jersey numbers in the thousands and has become a social problem.

The position statement:

1) Urged state and local officials to provide stricter enforcement of existing leash and control laws and to write new ones if current ordinances prove inadequate.

2) Encouraged humane organizations, veterinarians, and other interested individuals and groups to join forces to conduct a public education program designed to help pet owners become more responsible and concerned.

3) Suggested that association members be willing to participate voluntarily in contractual agreements with animal welfare societies to perform surgical animal sterilization procedures at reduced fees for those pet owners who are proven indigent or require subsidy.

Dr. Robert R. Shomer (UP '34), of Teaneck, chairman of the association's Pet Population Control Committee, said that two of the obvious problems caused by the pet population explosion are the proliferation of wild dog packs in rural areas, which presents a danger to people, and the abandonment of pets by owners in urban and suburban areas.

Such homeless animals not only are a possible source of disease to human beings but to other animals as well. Moreover, they suffer needlessly and cruelly from deprivation of food and shelter. Dr. Shomer said, "Irresponsibility on the part of some members of the pet-owning public and the failure to enforce existing dog laws have created these problems."

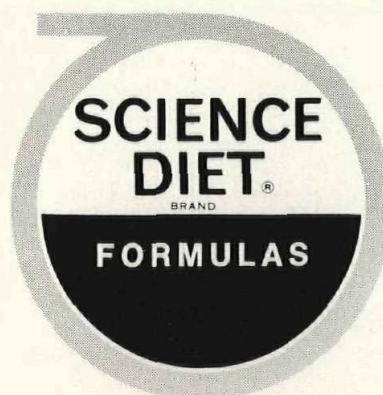
The veterinary association called for charging higher license fees to help

fund new efforts to enforce the laws. In line with this suggestion, the veterinary group said that owners with neutered animals should be charged lower license fees as an inducement for sterilization.

It also urged that public and private animal shelters refuse to allow adoption of any dog or cat, male or female, unless that animal has been rendered sterile or the organization receives assurances that sterilization will be performed at the appropriate age, thus enabling shelters to place pups and kittens that are too young for surgery.

The veterinarians also called for licensing of all cats and the passage

and enforcement of control measures for them. It is imperative, they felt that the general public be made aware that surgical sterilization alone will not provide the answer. Research now in progress and anticipated research can be expected to provide safe, inexpensive and effective medical sterilization methods for pet animals in the foreseeable future, the committee reported. The most pressing problem at the moment, however, they said, is to provide service for those pet owners who are either indigent or whose contribution to the cost of ovariohysterectomy and orchiectomy procedures must be subsidized.



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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. Should my dog be vaccinated for tetanus?

A. Tetanus is so rare in dogs that immunization is seldom recommended unless the soil in the area frequented by a particular dog is heavily laden with spores of the tetanus organism, *e.g.*, a stable or corral where the disease has occurred in horses.

Q. Are family horses supposed to be given the "Coggins test?"

A. There is no state that requires testing of pleasure horses for swamp fever (equine infectious anemia) and not all require a Coggins test for interstate shipment. However, anyone buying a horse for any purpose would do well to demand a negative test result, and in some areas veterinarians recommend routine testing.

Q. Is a backyard cage sufficient to exercise my cat?

A. Yes, in most cases. Cats probably need less room for exercise than most people think they do. A 4 x 6-foot enclosure about 6 feet high, with a climbing pole and a shelf about 5 feet high would satisfy most cats.

Q. Do pet birds have skin problems?

A. Yes, they are subject to such conditions as ulcers, bruises, cuts, tumors and parasites. An ointment such as you would use for yourself can be put on wounds, and pet stores carry insecticides for mites and lice, but a tumor would require surgery.

Q. What are "foxtails" in the ears of dogs?

A. So-called foxtails are the awns of various wild grasses, with barbs that cause them to become lodged in the ears, mouth or between the digits. The irritation causes considerable pain, and anesthesia may be required to remove them. If possible, you should keep grass at fence lines, etc., cut short enough so it won't go to seed.

Q. Is it true that Arabian and Morgan horses have one less vertebra in their backs?

A. Yes, Arabians have only 5 instead of the usual 6 lumbar (back) vertebrae and often there are 2 fewer coccygeal (tail) bones. Many Morgan horses have only 5 lumbar vertebrae, probably because of the Arabian blood in their ancestry, but this is not fixed as a breed characteristic.

Q. Is it safe to wash my dog's ears on the inside with soap and water even if they seem infected?

A. If the problem is irritation from debris, grass awns, etc., several tablespoonfuls of olive oil can be poured in and in 5 or 10 minutes wiped out with a wad of absorbent cotton. But you should *not* poke around in the ear with any sort of probe. If this does not relieve the condition in a few days it would be best to have the dog examined by a veterinarian.

Q. What can I do about bad breath in my dog?

A. Chances are your dog's teeth need cleaning. Depending on the dog's age and general health this may be a simple or complicated procedure concerning which you should consult your veterinarian. Once the teeth have been cleaned, feeding dry dog food may help keep them clean. The bad breath might also be caused by some metabolic disturbance or systemic disease for which your dog would need veterinary attention.

Q. Is raw milk really more nutritious and healthful than pasteurized?

A. No, and unless it is from a dairy approved for producing Certified milk it could be dangerous since raw milk can transmit various disease organisms, *e.g.*, those of brucellosis and "strep sore throat."

Q. Is there value in added vitamins to canned dog foods? I heard that cooking destroys vitamins.

A. Yes, dogs have definite requirements for numerous vitamins, some of which would be destroyed by cooking, but in canned foods from reputable manufacturers these are added in such a way as to retain their potency. In this regard, dogs fed a good commercial food probably fare better than some of their owners.



WHAT A PUPPY IS NOT

*Reprinted Courtesy of
Better Homes and Gardens*

By Douglas M. Lidster

A puppy is one of the most appealing creatures on earth. He's the embodiment of exuberance, humor, and affection. But there are a great many things that a puppy is not, and these negative aspects deserve some thought before you bring a puppy home.

A puppy is not a toy to be enjoyed while he is a novelty, then set aside in favor of a new diversion. He is a living thing whose physical demands must be met constantly for as long as he lives.

A young puppy needs more sleep than a human infant, even though your children may be in the mood to play with him. He needs to be fed regularly and often, even though his meals may conflict with family plans.

A young puppy is breakable. Very young children can inflict unintended tortures on a puppy, especially one of the small or fine-boned breeds. And his broken leg is much harder to fix than the broken wheel of a toy truck.

A puppy is not a teaching aid guaranteed to instill a sense of responsibility in children. If a child loves his dog, he will probably enjoy brushing him, taking him for walks, filling his water dish, and other tasks. A sense of responsibility may well grow out of the relationship, but it is unfair to the animal to put his entire well-being into the hands of children.

Even the most dog-loving youngsters tire of daily chores, and parents who try to force the regime will be asking for friction. Unfortunately, it is the puppy who is the loser in this battle. Responsibility lessons are better left to household tasks that don't involve a pet. The essentials of feeding, housebreaking, and discipline training will fall to an adult member of the household. Youngsters can help with the less essential jobs of grooming and walking.

Dogs and children do give each other something very valuable — time and attention that adults are often too busy to offer in sufficient quantities. This is the main function of a child-dog partnership.

A puppy is not cheap. Whether you pay a nominal fee at the city humane shelter or what seems to be a king's ransom for a really special pup, the money paid to make the pet yours is a mere drop in the bucket compared to what it will cost to keep him.



There will be veterinary bills to pay for both emergencies and regular vaccinations and checkups. There will be city and county licenses to buy. And there are legal aspects of dog ownership you may never have considered — not just personal injury claims, but replacement of shrubbery or grass or neighborhood children's clothing torn in play. And there's the wear and tear on your furniture and carpet.

A puppy is not a spur-of-the-moment purchase, or at least he shouldn't be. The wrong dog can be an unending nuisance to a household — and it's much easier to acquire a pup than it is to get rid of a grown dog who didn't work out. Animal shelters are bulging with dogs who were acquired for the wrong reasons, or without sufficient investigation.

If your family has decided to buy a dog, by all means take the time to learn about the breed you have in mind. Every breed has characteristics of temperament, and some of these traits may not fit in with your lifestyle. Some breeds are prone to physical problems such as hip dys-

plasia, ear cankers, and eye anomalies. If you are aware of these problems, you can do a more intelligent job of selecting your puppy.

Many towns have kennel clubs whose members are reputable, knowledgeable, and generally helpful. Most breeders will be glad to answer your questions and to help you locate the pup you want. A veterinarian can put you in touch with the nearest kennel club.

If you take the time to do some investigating before you buy, you will know what the going prices are for your breed. Pet shops are often able to sell pups of very low quality for show-dog prices simply because few buyers bother to check.

Many puppies are bought impetuously because they looked cute in the pet shop window; because it was a nice day for a drive in the country and there was a kennel with a "Visitors Welcome" sign; or because another family pet had just died. Pups bought without being genuinely wanted — and planned for — too often end up at the

Continued on page 26



BLUE GUM BABY

*A short article on one of
the cuddliest animals
in the world.*

by
Col Campbell

Many of you have no doubt heard or read about some of the unique little animals found only in Australia. Many of these are marsupial which means that they carry their young in pouches. The best known of all Australian marsupials is the Kangaroo. But perhaps, the best loved of all such marsupials is the Australian Koala Bear. (In America, we often call him a "Teddy Bear!")

This little fellow does not really look like the bears we know. He does not growl or howl and neither does he hunt other animals for his food. He is a gentle, timid little bear about the size of a year old baby and covered with soft, dark brown fur, with lighter tonings underneath his stomach and towards the tips of his paws, nose and ears. He has strong little arms and feet and sharp claws which he uses in climbing. This cute brown bear has two large, soft ears, which stand up perky and away from his face. He has a sleepy, dreamy expression even when he is awake. He smells pleasantly of cough drops owing to his diet of Eucalyptus leaves, and will go on chewing even with his eyes closed.

*The Koala eats only
the leaves of a few
selected species
of Eucalypts unique
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Australian children visiting Melbourne Zoo find Smokey their favorite playmate.

Baby koalas take about one month to develop before birth. At birth, the baby is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and goes immediately into the mother's pouch, where it is nourished on milk and is kept warm and sleeps most of the growing time. The little pouch is situated somewhat toward the rear of the mother bear. About 5 or 6 months, the little baby bear is about 7 inches long and well covered with soft fur, somewhat lighter in tone than the mother bear.

At about 8 months from the time of birth, the brown baby bear comes out of the pouch and takes up a clinging position on mother's back. From this position he gets his first view of the world. Then gradually mother koala gets the little one used to a diet of gum leaves, and once the baby is weaned, he leaves mother's back for a more comfortable place of his own, in the tops of the beautiful tall gums of Australia.

Most koalas live in the very tops of the Eucalyptus gum trees. The leaves of these tall trees are the main source of diet for these little creatures. They are very adept at climbing to great heights and move from limb to limb eating the tender top shoots.

One Koala in his first year of growth may eat approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of leaves a day. They seldom drink and their name is derived from an old aborigine word which means "does not drink." What moisture is needed in their systems is obtained from the moisture of the gum leaves. Most of their movements seem to be in their arms and legs where their muscles seem to be the strongest.

Early settlers who came from Europe to live in Australia use to hunt

Continued on page 30

HE'S NOT STOPPING TRAFFIC ANYMORE!

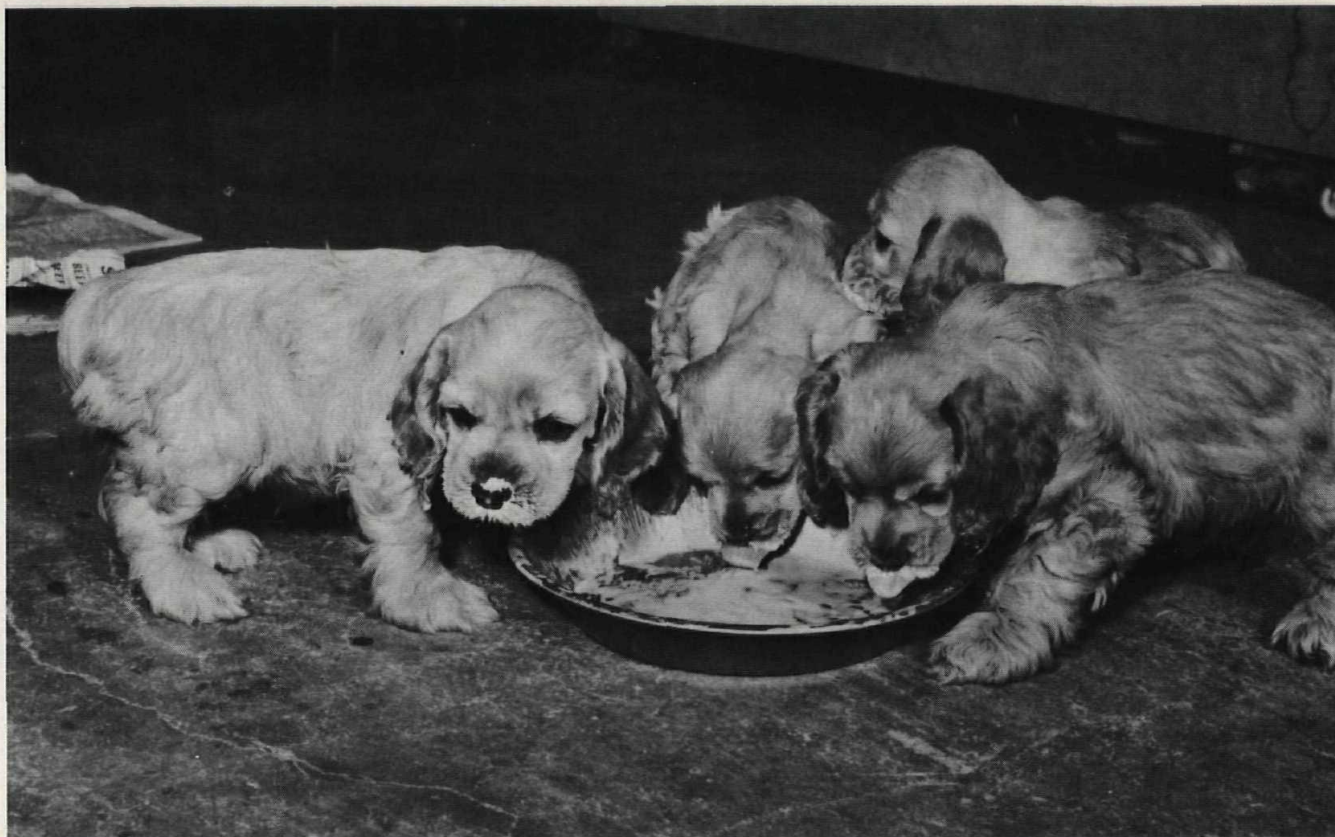
A wandering koala called Smokey became a danger on the South Gippsland Highway near Melbourne, capital of the Australian State of Victoria, by obstructing speeding traffic. No matter how heavy the traffic was in both directions, Smokey would sit in the middle of the road, chewing gum leaves. He was undisturbed by the sound of a car horn. A police highway patrol was called to the scene as koalas are totally protected. Smokey was taken into custody at the police station and given eucalyptus leaves from the police garden.

Today Smokey does not obstruct traffic any more. He has found many companions and a happy home at the Melbourne Zoo.

Koala twins at Melbourne Zoo enjoy company of Michele Downes, Miss Australia of 1973.

Photos courtesy: Australian Information Service





GIVING YOUR PUPPY THE RIGHT START IN LIFE

by
Louis Pegram

As Director of Professional Services for Ralston Purina Company, Mr. Pegram is well known in dog circles. A veteran of 21 years with Purina, 28 in the dog nutrition business, Mr. Pegram is an owner, trainer and former AKC licensed judge. He has for years worked with dog owners to find out their needs and then consulted with the staff of the Purina Pet Care Center in an attempt to solve breeder and owner problems. He is well known for his knowledge of kennel management.

The most critical time in a puppy's life is generally the first few weeks when he becomes a member of a new dog owning family. Most puppies who fail to make the grade as a family pet are *not* responsible for their failure to succeed. The two major reasons of failure are that the puppy has not been given proper preparation to enter his new surroundings by the breeder of the litter, or the new owner expects entirely too much of the unknowledgeable puppy who is completely confused with his new surroundings.

GOOD TRAINING PAYS OFF

We must never forget that a puppy is a creature of habit. Most puppies respond quickly to training if given simple instructions they understand. These instructions must be repeated on a constant daily basis so they become the normal habits of the puppy. It is vitally important that the breeder and the pet owner alike be able to communicate with the dog or puppy on a basis easily understandable to both. The earlier the understandable communications start between the owner and dog, the quicker the family relationship becomes a mutual understanding of love and respect.

BECOMING PART OF THE FAMILY

There are four "musts" if a puppy is to be quickly accepted as a member of the family:

... He must respond quickly to housebreaking either on paper or when turned out in the yard,

... he must not destroy household furnishings such as rugs, furniture, curtains, etc.,

... he should enjoy and readily eat his food and

... he should show affection to those who are interested in his well being.

Most puppies cannot easily accomplish these "musts" unless given careful early training and guidance by both the breeder and the new owner.

It is the obligation of all dog breeders to sell happy, healthy puppies. Many breeders who sell puppies are now turning to a program of early housebreaking of litters so that each puppy can more easily adapt to life in his new home. *This means that during the fourth to sixth weeks of a puppy's life, he should be handled often so he is accustomed to human touch.* If the breeder has the time, puppies will benefit greatly if they are placed on paper or allowed to go out of their sleeping box into the kennel run or yard immediately after each meal.

GETTING A PUP READY FOR A NEW HOME

Puppies can be better prepared for final separation from their litter at weaning time by the very simple

Continued on page 27



So, you're following me! I know a good place to hide.



They're still coming! When will this episode stop?



Well, it's all over now and I can rest . . .



Well, they're here, might as well clean them up!

IS YOUR MOMMA CAT ABOUT TO HAVE KITTENS ?

Kittens are hard to resist — particularly if their mother is a favored member of the family.

This lucky "Mom" (at nine weeks and ready to give birth) was gently followed through the process by means of the photographic eye.

If your family is due to welcome a basket of kittens, be sure not to separate them from their mother (if they're going to other homes) before 6-8 weeks of age. Check with your veterinarian for exact instructions. Till then, Momma will be a marvelous teacher and a protective custodian. Kittens learn how to eat from their feeding bowl, use a litter pan, and fend for themselves through her example.

Remember — if you are not prepared to provide a home for another litter, be sure to consult your veterinarian and have Momma cat spayed after the appropriate number of weeks following delivery of the new kittens.

Photos by John Bright

serviceman's best friend

by
Robert L. Loeffelbein

Wherever the American soldier, sailor or marine wanders he always seems to be able to commune with the animals he finds. The obvious starting place for a study such as this are the armed forces academies famous for their mascots: Army's mule, Navy's "King Puck" the ram, and the Air Force's "Mach 1" the falcon.

These are interesting, but we'd like to concentrate more on some of the lesser known pets. Like the 54 goats at the Atsugi, Japan, Naval Air Station, which serve both as playmates and animated lawnmowers.

These goats were actually secured to trim grass from around the station's five powder magazines, where matches and any spark-producing machines like lawnmowers are prohibited for obvious reasons.

Another unusual worker-pet was "Tuffy," the Navy porpoise that was trained to carry tools and mail between the surface and the Sealab II project 200 feet down off the coast of La Jolla, California.

Canines, of course, seem to be the most popular pet among service units everywhere.

Molly Marine

There was "Molly Marine," the pup which came from a long line of Marine mascots and was the first mascot of the Women Marines of the District of Columbia barracks.

Probably the oldest bulldog represented in our study, "Jim Texas," was the dog that followed Capt. Lawrence Wainwright (USN Retired) through several commands back around 1924. He became quite well known throughout the Navy.

The Coast Guard cutter Cape Sable crew found a shorthaired terrier stowed away unaccountably following resupply operations at the Anacapa Island Lighthouse in 1959, and claimed him as salvage, since no one had any idea where he belonged or to whom. Some of the crew weren't really sure if they claimed him or he claimed them. One time a stranger came aboard for a special duty and was nearly driven from the ship by "Seaweed" (as he had come to be called) before the crew could catch and secure him.

Another story relates how Seaweed was inadvertently left on the dock during a rush order to sea, and promptly jumped off and swam after the cutter until someone saw him and fished him out.



Penguins enjoy human companionship according to service personnel stationed annually at the research station in Antarctica, even to sharing their repasts.

More exotic pets are common in the service too, especially in foreign countries.

The Takhli USO in Thailand adopted "Tealock," who believed there was no business like monkey business, and no drink like coffee, providing one had a decent sized mug. He was so small he could stick his whole head into a large coffee mug to lap up leftover brew.

Members of a nearby military unit then, at Binh Thuy, Vietnam, took their mascot "Ralph" with them to the Can Tho USO and caused something of a stir. Ralph was a 10-foot python. For some reason he didn't

make many friends, even though assistant director Kathleen Kane showed what a "real pussycat" he was by twining him around her neck and shoulders.

Bonnie and Clyde

"Bonnie" and "Clyde" were the two mascots of the Preventive Medicine Unit in Da Nang, and no Asian boa constrictors ever had it better. They had their humans trained to cater to their every need.

Sometimes it happens that service personnel take their pets with them, when regulations allow. When Cpl. Mike Sweeney reported for duty

aboard the Twentynine Palms, Calif., Marine Base he did. Base regulations were promptly checked and it was found that although a Marine was not allowed to keep a dog, cat or any of a list of other animals, nothing was said about the corporal's pet, a rare 3-foot South African Teju Lizard. "Behemoth," the lizard, was exercised regularly on a leash, fed steak, and shared Sweeney's bunk, crying like a baby when cold.

Furry animals, especially those that can be picked up and petted, are favorites of almost all servicemen and servicewomen. Like all other pets, however, they have to be watched.

"Harvey" was a rabbit, at the Indianapolis, Ind., YMCA Serviceman's Center. And Harvey became a victim of human frailty — the fact that to humans all rabbits look pretty much alike. Eventually, through astute observation, her collar engraving was enlarged to "Harvey Sue." She also ultimately had to be kept penned, for her own good. She developed a penchant for chewing telephone cords.

Antarctic Pets

Servicemen and scientists stationed at the bottom of the world, in Antarctica, aren't to be outdone by pet lovers anywhere. When the only local animals around are polar bears and penguins, however, it isn't hard to tell which will be chosen for companionship.

Penguins, incidentally, take very easily to humans and human customs, like sharing warm beer British style, which they seem to think is just the thing for sub-zero consumption.

Members of the 5th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Minot, North Dakota, Air Force Base must also be considered for honors in the unusual pet sweepstakes. They secured a pair of Canadian Lynx from a nearby farmer in 1963, which, as they became more relaxed with their human companions (after seven years), mated and had twin kittens. The reason for the squadron's unusual pet acquisition was that its emblem is a "Spittin' Kitten," a name the unit received for flying British Spitfires during World War II.

The winner of the pet show-and-tell, however, has to be Seaman Apprentice Richard Jackson's pet 1,400-pound moose.

He found the moose, about three days old, alone and dying in the snow near his home while on leave in Dillon, Mont. So he took it home across the saddle of his pony. When Jackson was ordered to his next duty station, "Millie" was placed on a game preserve in Idaho. Even though there was probably no regulations against having a moose for a pet at his new station either, there has to be a limit!

Continued on page 24



These goats are part of a crew secured by the Atsugi Naval Air Station (Japan) to keep the grass mowed around the station's five powder magazines. Any spark producing machines, like lawnmowers, used around them might result in disaster. The animals also have become pets to most of the homesick Americans stationed at the base.

BROWNIE

The happy sounds of children at play floated in from the street, awakening the big brown dog, where he lay all alone in his yard. He struggled stiffly to his feet in order to see above the tall grass. Maybe his family had come back! Maybe Donna, the little girl who raised him, was with the children! Maybe Johnny, who lived next door and befriended him, was along! Hopefully, he staggered in their direction, and stepped timidly into the street.

"Get home, Brownie!" "Get!" "Get!" A chorus of instant anger greeted him, punctuated with clods of dirt and a few sharp stones. The dog reeled, trying to shrink the great hulk further into his flea-bitten coat, as he returned to the same spot where he had been lying. His watery eyes squinted almost shut, partly to close out the biting rays of the sun, and partly to shut out the bitter faces of the children. Smokey, a snippy little Boston Terrier ran after him. Now the yard *was* Brownie's territory, and he knew it. He stood his ground, and growled a deep, rumbling growl.

"Eeeek!" one little girl squealed loudly. "Ooooh," another child echoed. They scared a smaller child, who started to cry, and suddenly the street was all rush and confusion; children running home to tell, mothers running out to see what was the matter.

"He growled at us!" one boy shouted as his mother approached.

"Yes, he growled," a little girl added, "I'm afraid."

"He's mean; that Brownie's mean," another chimed in.

"Well that settles it!" one of the mothers stated briskly. "I'm going to call the dog catcher!" By this time, several dogs were barking, other mothers were nodding; and Brownie lay weak and repentant in his own yard, surprised at all the commotion he had caused.

Just then Brownie's hero, ten-year-old Johnny, came riding his bike down the street, blond hair shining in the sunlight. Screeching to a halt, he asked, "What's the matter?"

"It's Brownie!" The children all started talking at once. "He's trying to bite everybody. He's going to go with the dog catcher!"

"Oh No!" Johnny protested. "Brownie's not a mean dog! He's just hungry! His family moved off and left him, and he hasn't been eating, or anything . . . Just lays and watches the house." Johnny's chin quivered as he spoke.

"Why don't you keep him?" one of the children asked.

"I sure would like to. I almost had my Mom convinced a couple of times — she really likes him — only she says one dog is enough. An' I've got Smokey," he added sadly.

"If only we could find a home for him . . ." Hopefully, Johnny raised his eyes, and his mother, watching the whole scene from a window next door, wiped a tear from her eye as she listened. Nobody answered Johnny, and his eyes dropped. He looked so sad that the children all looked sad too. They remembered Brownie in happier days, when he was loved, and lovable . . .

"Well, I'll wait two days longer," the one mother said, "And then I *will* call the dog catcher." And the mothers went back to their homes.

"He really is a good dog," Johnny insisted, and the children



CHILDRENS page...

by
Gladys Griffin

believed him. Brownie watched quietly, head on brown front paws, scarcely breathing.

"Here he comes! Here comes Champion!" someone shouted. And down the street, head held high, long legs moving smoothly, came Champion, the great German Shepherd; the only dog on the street that had been to obedience school.

"Here Champion. Here Champion," the children coaxed, and ever so gallantly the great animal slowed his pace, and looked king-like about him. Brownie scratched an unusually active flea, and watched with bewildered interest, tongue hanging sloppily from his mouth.

"Shake hands, Champion," the children clamored; and with great dignity, Champion raised one paw and shook hands with one, then another, then another child; but when the fourth child begged the favor, Champion gracefully declined, and went swinging on down the street with the same even, elegant stride.

"Aw Shucks!" the children who missed a turn look disappointed. "Isn't he great? Isn't he simply wonderful?"

Brownie's stomach growled and ached, but he lay still, glad that the children's attention had been turned away from him. Soon they went their own ways, and Johnny pushed his bike slowly next door, and sat down on the porch step, to think.

"Mom," Johnny finally called, "They're going to call the dog catcher for Brownie."

Johnny's mother came out on the porch then, and looked sadly at her son, purposely avoiding Brownie's eyes which were turned quietly but soulfully upon her. "Well that's too bad," she said, "I had hoped —" Her voice sounded hoarse with feeling.

Something in that voice, so different from all the others, gave the starving dog room to hope. He struggled painfully to his feet, and walked unsteadily next door.

"Why, hi Brownie," Johnny greeted.

Head down, Brownie lumbered closer. When he was almost there, he stopped, paused awkwardly, slowly lifted half-closed eyes — and then lifted one trembling paw — just as he had seen the great Champion do a few minutes before.

"He's shaking hands," Johnny shouted. "Look Mom, he's shaking hands! And nobody even taught him! Aw, he's so smart. Can't we keep him? Please?"

Johnny's mother was staring in disbelief. "I think it's about time we had two dogs around here," she answered slowly. "We can't turn a real, true, hand-shaking friend away, now can we? I'll fix some food, and you give him a bath and rub him down with flea powder."

"Oh goody, goody; Brownie, you're going to belong to us!" and Johnny hugged the dog warmly. "But do you know, Mom," he turned around, puzzled, "Brownie shook hands with his *left* paw . . ."

"Well for Goodness Sake," his mother answered, "What do you expect? After all, nobody has ever told him about good manners." She turned to go, then added with a smile, "That's your job now!"

"O.K. Boy," Johnny said, "Will do. But first the food, and then, the bath. We're going to have plenty of time for all the other things."

DID YOU KNOW THESE THINGS ABOUT CATS?

- that the top pedigreed breeds are the Siamese and the Persian.

- that people who want a more unusual cat might select a Manx, a cat with no tail; a Sphynx, a cat with no hair; or a Rex, a cat with curly hair.

- that *Cats* magazine says 350,000 pure-bred cats are sold annually by 15,000 hobby breeders. There are more than 400 clubs exclusively for pure-bred cat owners.

- that while millions of cats lead lives of ease and comfort, it is estimated that 25,000,000 more die from auto accidents, starvation, or are humanely destroyed in animal shelters.

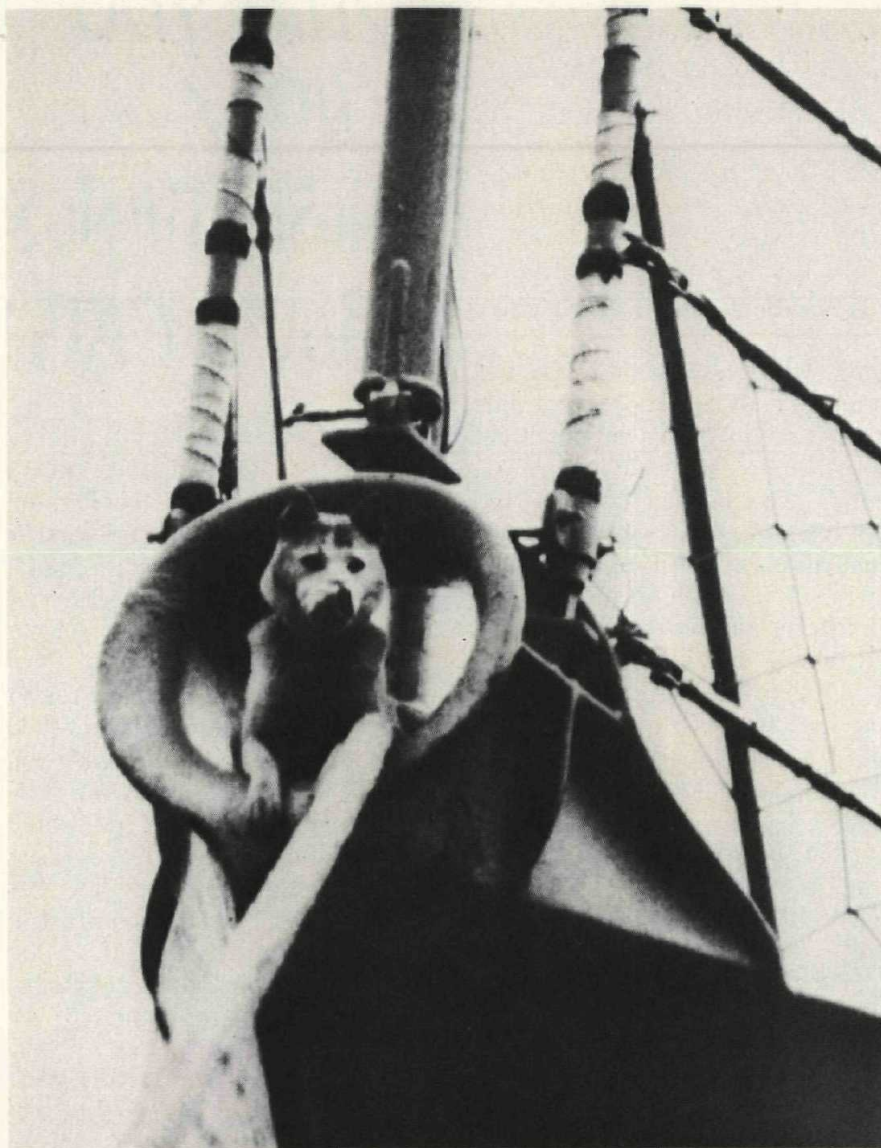
- that animal welfare organizations and veterinarians urge pet owners to have their cats spayed or neutered. These surgical procedures pose no threat to a cat's health or disposition. Besides preventing litters of excess kittens, the operation makes the cat a better pet, more affectionate, cleaner and definitely more home-loving.

- that cats became domesticated housepets about 3,000 B.C.

- that the Egyptians worshipped a cat goddess called Pasht or Bast and from her name the word "puss" is derived.

- that exporting cats was against Egyptian law but Phoenician traders smuggled them to other parts of the world. The Romans took pet cats to Ireland, Great Britain and other parts of the Empire.

Continued on page 30



Seaweed, the dog who chased the admiral off a Navy ship, stands watch at a hawser port, looking a bit like he's being readied to be shot from a canon.



Tealock, a Vietnamese monkey, thinks there is no drink like coffee, providing one has a decent sized mug. He was a pet at the Takhli USO in Thailand.

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Continued from page 3

American Veterinary Cardiologists, American Veterinary Dermatologists, American Veterinary Radiologists, American Veterinary Surgeons, American Veterinary Ophthalmologists, and many others.

The veterinary profession is at fault for not "tooting its horn" and thus acquainting the public with some of the exciting things it is doing. There is a recent movement within the profession to correct this.

Now, the public is invited to assist in the exciting world of animal health by attending seminars, contributing funds to non-profit research organizations like the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION, sponsor of this magazine.

There is a concerted effort by the profession to build, equip, and staff a veterinary teaching center at the University of California at Irvine. The veterinarians secured the support of the California Legislature for construction of a veterinary college at Irvine. Then state funds for new colleges became unavailable, so, undaunted, the veterinary profession took on the project itself. It is actively and successfully raising the needed funds from leading manufacturers from the animal industry and from interested animal loving public. This veterinary teaching and research center will provide for continuing education of practicing veterinarians, laboratory facilities, animal research facilities, and other amenities to improve animal health. 100% of all designated funds for the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION or the VETERINARY TEACHING FACILITY at UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE will go for the designated purpose by sending them to the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION, address in this magazine.

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

●
PLEASE PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS. THEY ARE FULLY BEHIND THE ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION AND ANIMAL CAVALCADE.
●

"I READ IT IN THE CAVALCADE"

A cartoon illustration by William. On the left, a woman in a red dress with white polka dots is carrying a large, precarious stack of white boxes and a typewriter. On the right, a red car is shown from the front, packed with various items including a red suitcase, a bag with a 'U' logo, a tennis racket, and a rolled-up rug. The signature 'William' is in the bottom right corner.

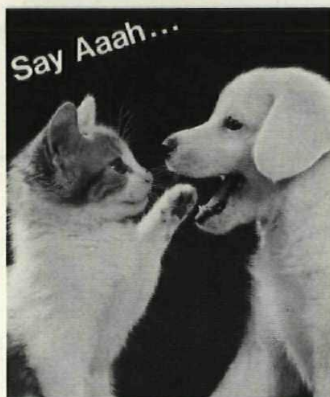
PET MOVING TIPS DESIGNED TO HELP

Moving begets confusion, and that means misery for most four-leggers. Besides, movers don't need a dog nipping at their heels while they grunt the piano downstairs. Consider boarding your pets at the veterinarian's or a

Early in the week is best for animal shipping — then your pet won't spend Sunday stalled at a way station. On the shipping crate mark the kind of animal it contains, handling instructions, and the name of someone to notify if you're late. Also on the

Perhaps your pet is traveling with you in a car. If it's cold-blooded (a reptile, amphibian, or fish) be sure its container is thoroughly insulated against bumps and temperature extremes. And bring food — a frog's daily ration of flies, for instance, is hard to collect along an interstate highway.

25



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Continued from page 11

animal shelter.

A puppy is not a gift unless the giver is certain that this particular pup will be wanted. Not only now but a year from now, ten years from now. And even then the puppy should be selected by his new owner rather than by someone else. The pup that appeals to one might very well not appeal to the other. It's a matter of chemistry, like love at first sight.

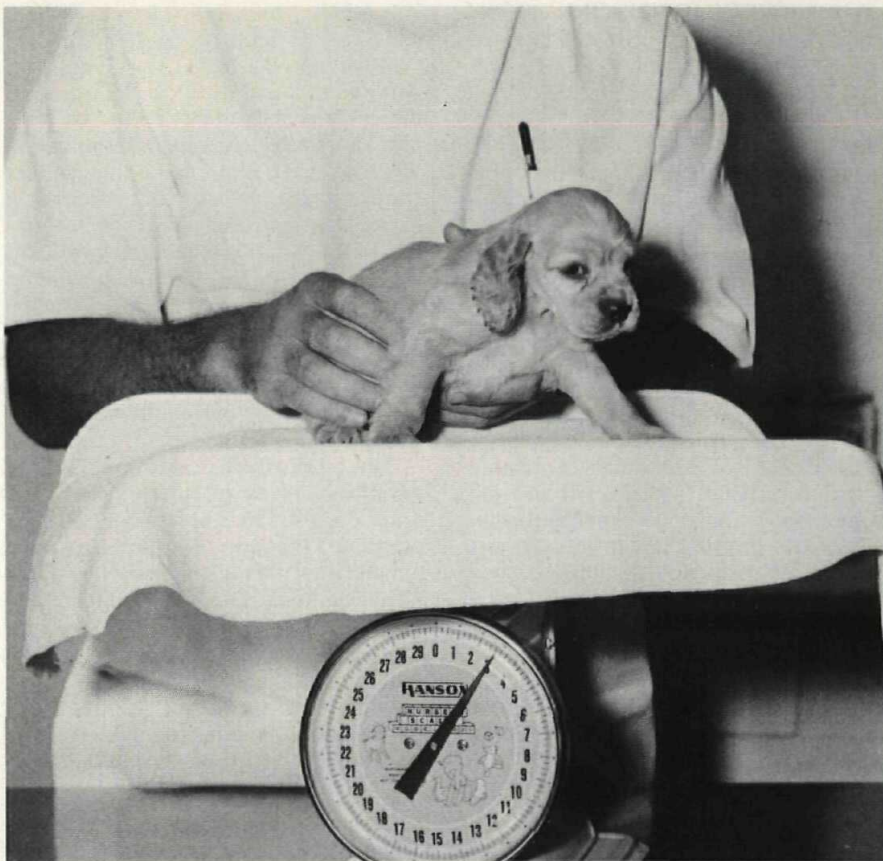
A puppy is not self-cleaning. There will be puddles on rugs, vomiting occasionally, dog hair on clothing and furniture. There may be worms to be dealt with. If these prospects are intolerable to the housekeeper of the family, then perhaps the pleasures of owning a puppy will be overshadowed by the tensions it will cause.

Long-haired breeds need to be groomed — not only while the pup is small and new, but also week in and week out, for years. The heavy, silky coats of breeds such as cocker spaniels, Yorkshire terriers, and Lhasa Apsos become matted in a very short time, especially in areas of friction, such as legs and flanks. If the dog's coat isn't combed thoroughly and frequently, it becomes unsightly and uncomfortable. The matts pull and irritate, and they make excellent hiding places for fleas and skin disorders.

A puppy is not an adult dog. He has neither the physical nor the mental ability to perform as an adult dog would. He cannot go for long periods of time without relieving himself. He cannot tolerate harsh training methods, nor can he differentiate between what is chewable and what isn't. Nor will he make any distinction between food and objects that hurt if he swallows them. He will try the patience of the most devout dog lover in the household, and at times he may drive everyone mad. If he is very young, he will cry during his first night or two in his new home. He will require patience and understanding from everyone in the family.

A puppy is not a puppy for long. Before you succumb to the charms of a clumsy St. Bernard pup, or a sad-happy hound, or a limpid-eyed cocker, be very sure that you want not only the puppy he is now, but also the gangly, unattractive adolescent he is about to become, and the adult dog who may fall short of what you hoped he would be.

If you've faced all the negative aspects of puppy ownership and still want him, chances are good that your new dog will be one of the lucky ones who finds a permanent happy home. And you will enjoy the rewards of planned-parenthood dog ownership — rewards which will far overshadow the drawbacks.



GIVING YOUR PUPPY THE RIGHT START IN LIFE

Continued from page 14

method of using a small home-made unit cage where each puppy is placed in a separate compartment from his kennel mates. The partitions between each puppy should be wire to allow proper ventilation. The unit cage should be kept in the same temperature as the room where the puppies are housed with their mother. A few hours each day in these individual unit cages for a one-week period prior to weaning will do much to give every puppy in the litter individual confidence. If each puppy can be fed one meal of his regular balanced ration each day after he has been in the unit cage for an hour, he will quickly learn to eat as an individual rather than as a member of his litter. He should then be placed on newspaper or in the yard immediately after eating to properly develop the habit of bowel control.

DON'T EXPECT MIRACLES!

The new puppy owner should not expect miracles from his new puppy until he has adjusted to his new home life and surroundings as an individual. The new owner can gain much useful information by asking the breeder what the puppy is being fed, how often and how much. As a rule feeding problems can be easily solved by feeding a commercial complete dry type of puppy food following feeding instruc-

tions on the bag. If a puppy does not clean up his meal in ten minutes remove all food. Leaving food before the pet puppy for long periods or tempting him with table scraps, etc., only tends towards making the puppy a picky, finicky eater. A completely balanced, commercial dry type of ration gives the puppy everything he needs for normal growth. Heavy supplementation of foods used for taste value or addition of vitamins and minerals only upsets the balance of the total diet needed for normal puppy growth.

KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR PLAYFUL PUP

Puppies often feel lonesome, insecure and nervous in their new surroundings away from their litter mates. This insecurity often reflects in chewing of articles in the home, wetting on floors or rugs, etc. Much of this insecurity and/or curiosity can be overcome by watching the puppy at all times during the first few days of freedom in the house. If he continues to chew various articles, correct him during the period he is committing these "no nos." If he continues these bad habits be kind but firm in your correction. Most puppies understand prompt correction and will stop these undesirable habits. After each meal or

when the puppy awakes from his numerous naps during the day, immediately place him on newspaper or allow him to run in the yard. Usually the kidneys and bowels act at this time. Most puppies quickly develop the understanding that you wish them to go outside or use newspaper when they must relieve themselves.

DESIGNED TO SAVE YOUR SOFA AND STILL KEEP ROVER HAPPY

Many dogs who live in the house are trained to a program of being kept in wire crates located in a convenient place in the home during the period the owner is away from his house or is not able to be with the dog. Most dogs quickly learn that a comfortable wire crate is their permanent home in the house. Such crates offer security rather than a feeling of being locked in. When the family is away from home during the day or evening, the dog should be placed in his crate. A program of crating the dog will do much to curtail the habit of chewing furniture, destroying the rugs or other items in the house. When dogs are left free to roam the house alone, often through sheer frustration, spite or loneliness, they will commit undesirable acts that would not occur if they were placed in cages that offer individual security.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND AFFECTION

By following a sensible program of training where the owner and dog can communicate most dogs adapt well to training programs and quickly become a member of the family. *Do not forget that all dogs are creatures of habit, even the puppy that goes into the home as a pet.* When problem dogs occur, often it is not always the fault of the dog but the lack of training and lack of communication between the dog and his owner.

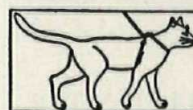
And don't forget the need for affection — puppies thrive on it!

WELCOME TO CAVALCADE!

DON'T MISS A SINGLE ISSUE.

SEE PAGE 26

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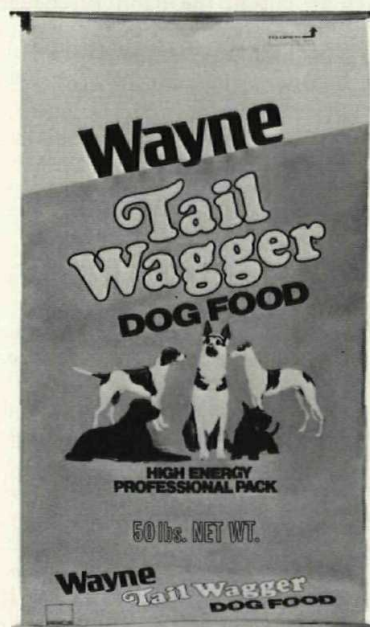
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lifestyle requires extra amounts of energy.

"The retriever who swims in icy waters, the sheep dog, guard dog or stock dog who runs and works all day long obviously has different nutritional requirements than the more sedentary house pet whose greatest physical activity may be a stroll in his own back yard," Dusek said.

After considerable research with our own sporting and working dogs at our Wayne Pet Nutrition Research Center, we have formulated a ration that our testing has proved to be ideal for dogs under unusual stress conditions.

"Palatability is an important factor in any ration," Dusek said, "and extensive testing has been underway and is underway to guarantee that this ration is as palatable as it is nutritious."



The new product will be a professional pack designed specifically for breeders, kennel operators, veterinarians, hunt clubs, sentry dogs and others. It will be distributed to the professional trade through Wayne Specialty Feed dealers, Wayne feed outlets, veterinarians and pet shops. It will be available in 25 lb. and 50 lb. specially designed and labeled bags.

YOU CAN NOW HAVE YOUR OWN ANIMAL CAVALCADE! SEE PAGE 26

NEW JOHNSON PET-DOR DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR LARGER BREEDS OF DOGS

Johnson Pet-Dor, Inc., manufacturers of the patented Johnson Pet-Dor, have introduced a new model specifically engineered and designed for use by larger breeds of dogs. This new model, designated the XL-4, features an all extruded anodized aluminum frame for extreme strength and rigidity and has an overall size of 23" x 19" and an opening measuring 19" x 13½". The flexible 2-way door panel is made of a specially formulated translucent vinyl which will provide dependable service. The special formulation will hold up under all extremes of use . . . is easy to keep clean . . . and will stay flexible under severe climatic conditions. Permanent magnets keep it shut when not in use and an attractive closing panel can be inserted in notches on either side of the door when desired. It can be installed in door panels or walls.

This new door will handle St. Bernards, Great Danes, Wolfhounds, Sheepdogs and all other larger breeds of dogs and, as with all Johnson Pet-Dors, saves pet owners door tending . . . stops whining and door scratching . . . keeps out insects and drafts.



Owners of larger breeds of dogs have for many years asked that a Johnson Pet-Dor be produced that would be large enough for their particular pets. The new Model XL-4 is the result of that demand . . . a door ideal for homes, kennels, animal shelters, pet motels — anywhere large dogs are housed.

For additional information, contact: Johnson Pet-Dor, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Northridge, California 91324.

Most likely, your traveling companion is a cat or dog. If he is an inexperienced motorist, take him for a few short trial runs before the move. When you let him out of the car in a strange place, be sure he's leashed: a cat or dog confused by new surroundings may run off. Whenever you leave your pet alone in the car, open the windows a bit so that he has fresh air. You can return an hour after leaving your car in the shade and find it baking in the sun. If all the windows are closed, your pet could suffer heat exhaustion or suffocate.

Make overnight reservations well in advance, so you're sure of getting a hotel or motel that accepts pets. 7,600 of these that do in the U.S. and Canada are listed in the booklet "Touring With Towser," available for 25 cents from Gaines Dog Research Center, Department FP, P.O. Box 1007, Kankakee, Illinois 60901. Your auto club can also help.

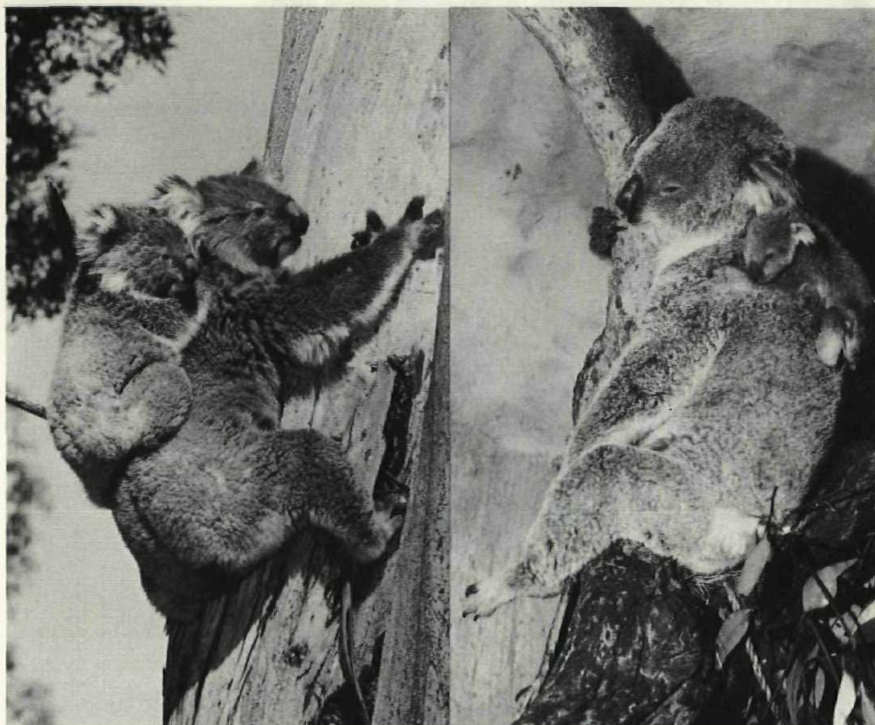
Reassure your pet by taking along his favorite toy or blanket. Don't forget a bath, especially if you'll be staying in motels. In fairness to motels that allow you to keep your pets with you in the room, your dog should be housebroken. If he has to use paper at night, use the big Sunday edition, not just the sports section. An old suitcase with a fold-back lid makes a good travelling bed for a dog. When Rutherford isn't sleeping in it, his suitcase-bed can be used to carry all of his paraphernalia — bedding, biscuits, towels, brushes, dishes, and toys.

Even when you've settled into your new home, don't take Rutherford for granted. Locate a veterinarian, so that you can act fast in an emergency. Be sure you know your new community's animal regulations.

And even if there are no leash laws, keep your pet confined at first. For several weeks a cat will yearn to wander off in search of its original home. A dog will be skittery, unsure that this yard and house are his, that you aren't going to leave him. If he isn't confined during these first few weeks, he may stray too far and not be able to find his way back to you. Take him for walks on the leash so he can get his bearings and learn the geography of his new surroundings.

Moving with pets isn't hard. Just remember to begin preparing for your pet's trip a few weeks in advance. Don't neglect his special needs. If you're shipping him, carefully coordinate your timetable with his. But in case you're delayed, be sure that there's someone at the other end to care for him. Be considerate of your pet when you move, and your family's new life in a new house will be off to a sunny start.

Good breeding seasons in the past few years have produced a Koala numbers explosion on the Phillip Island Sanctuary area in Victoria; over 800 were counted early in '73. ▼



This baby Koala has just emerged from its mother's pouch for the first time. About 1" long when born, it's now almost 6 months old and will ride on mother's back for another 6 months before it's ready to find its own tree fork. ▲

DID YOU KNOW THESE THINGS ABOUT CATS?

Continued from page 23

- that because of pagan cat worship, medieval Christians thought the cat was a consort of witches and the devil, so cats were persecuted and badly mistreated. Some say the wholesale slaughter of cats caused the rat population to proliferate, causing the plagues that swept over Europe in the Middle Ages.

- that the cat's charm as a pet and his expertise as a mouser helped him survive. Cats were brought to the North American continent by colonists to protect their granaries. As settlers moved West, cats went along in covered wagons. In rat-ridden mining towns, cats were imported and

- that some psychologists believe that pets fulfill a deep human need for daily contact with nature, so instead of earning his keep as a mouser, Puss "works" at being a companion and a bridge to the world of nature.

sold for as much as \$25 in gold.

- that nearly half the pet cat population lives in metropolitan areas.

- that there are an estimated 22 million cats in 12.9 million U.S. households (that's 1.7 cats per cat-owning household).

- that 50% of the cat owners also own a dog, proving that cats and dogs don't always fight.

- that the pet cat population has increased 13% in the past eight years.

- that one of the reasons for the cat's rise in popularity is his adaptability to apartment living. He can live indoors with his kitty litter box and never need to be taken out for what is euphemistically called "exercise!" Because he is a clean, quiet creature a cat is often more acceptable to landlords.

- that the all-American mixed breed cat is most popular with feline fanciers, but the new status pet is the pure-bred cat.

BLUE GUM BABY

Continued from page 13

the little animals for their pelts and sold them overseas. However, this was soon brought to the attention of State authorities. From then on, the Koalas became protected animals and large National Parks and Sanctuaries were established for them. Large tree trunks are provided in zoos and parks where the little creatures have plenty of room to climb about and fresh gum leaves form their daily diet. But the little pets seem to thrive best in their own natural surroundings in the Bush Country.

They look adorable, soft and cuddly, and people would love to have them as pets to take home, *but this is not permitted by the State*. Even when President Johnson visited Australia, he very much wanted to take a pair of Koalas home with him, *but the State could not allow him to do so, as the bears would not be able to survive without their favorite type of gum leaves found only in Australia*.

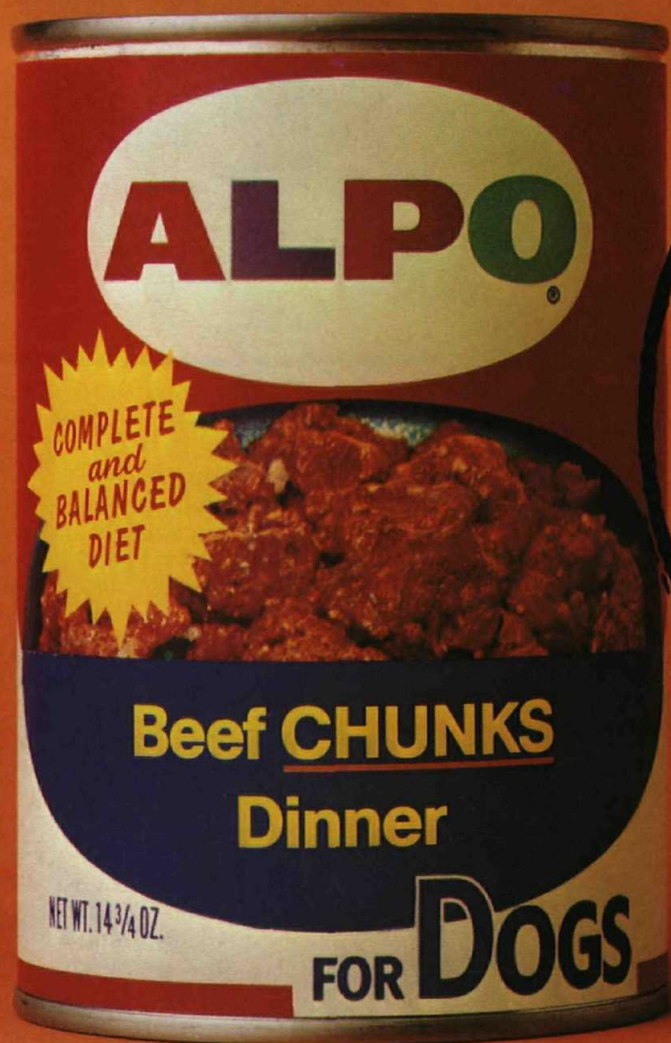
Along the heavily wooded part of North Eastern Australia are many beautiful, old trees, among which are the favorite blue gums. People who appreciated nature and wildlife kept the old gums growing on their property and enjoyed the pleasurable times when koalas came and went as they pleased. They fed on the blue gums as long as the tender tops lasted and then moved on to a neighbor's yard where there was a fresh abundance of leaves. Here, they were allowed the full run of the yard and the house and there was nobody to disturb or frighten them. They were quite at home in such surroundings.

Of course, when these little fellows are within reach, nobody can resist a hug or cuddle, which, by the way, the bears always seem to enjoy, too. They are fond of human company and take a delight in the "ohs" and "ahs" when they are fondled by little children, especially. They show tendencies to be really playful, just like kittens. Adults and children love to touch and feel their soft furry faces and tweak their long ears. And of course, everyone enjoys having his picture taken with a koala's arms fastened securely about his neck or shoulders just like a happy, furry, baby!

DID YOU MISS THE BOAT?

SEE PAGE 26

The best reason to feed your dog ALPO®: lots of real beef.



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REAL-BEEF

Just because a dog food comes in a can doesn't mean it contains any real beef. ALPO Beef Chunks Dinner does!

You'll find lots of real beef and meat by-products in an ALPO can. That's what makes ALPO different from other leading canned dog foods. Most other leading brands don't even come close to the amount of beef that ALPO has. In fact, some of them have no beef at all! But ALPO is famous for its beef. Big, thick, juicy chunks of it.

The kind of beef dogs love gives ALPO Beef Chunks Dinner a difference a dog can taste. So, if you want real beef for your dog—you'll find it in a can of ALPO. Oh, ALPO may cost a little more (you're getting more real beef), but—after all—

doesn't your dog deserve ALPO?