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Webs In Tightest  
National Nielsen  
Race Of Season

Aldrich To Direct  
Lancaster In 'Raid'



## EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

ANIMAL CAVALCADE is now in its third year of publication and has been enjoying a very successful growth since its birth. It is gaining nationwide recognition and circulation is increasing with every issue.

The staff at ANIMAL CAVALCADE has endeavored to bring to animal owners interesting, timely and factual information relating to the proper care and health of their animals, but without encroaching upon the personal judgment of any veterinarian. We are firmly dedicated to the belief that education in animal care and husbandry is one of the most important factors in the entire animal industry; this type of education will help the lay owner save needless medical expenses by avoiding sickness and injury to his animals.

The economic posture during the past few years has made it difficult for the educational institution to acquire monies to enlarge their enrollment to meet the ever-growing demand on the veterinary profession. The loss of tax monies has also made it difficult to continue the research projects confronting them.

Thus the Animal Health Foundation came into being; a non-profit organization designed to receive "Tax Deductible" donations and bequests to be used for specific and needed research problems and which would eliminate the cost of expensive administration.

Over the past years the Animal Health Foundation has been very active in the Animal Health Care program which it sponsors. This program gives help to elderly persons and to individuals in crisis situations who have animals and need veterinary care and are not able to pay for this care. This is done after proper screening of the requests and referral of the person to one of the many veterinarians who are graciously cooperating in this project without any personal recognition or fanfare. (See page 6 for story).

The advisory staffs of the Animal Health Foundation and ANIMAL CAVALCADE serve *without compensation* which allows the total donations and bequests to be used in this and other projects of the Animal Health Foundation. The subscription money for ANIMAL CAVALCADE also goes into the same fund. So, if you want to help support these worthy projects, send tax-free donations to the "Animal Health Foundation" or send your friends a Gift Subscription to ANIMAL CAVALCADE for a birthday, graduation or Christmas present, or just as a friendly gesture.

William Riddell, D.V.M.

# ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

JULY/AUGUST 1972

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 4

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**COVER** Photo: Courtesy Harold Melniker, Hollywood Office, American Humane Association.

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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.

## HAMSTER HAS COLD

**Q.** Can a hamster get a cold? Mine acts just like a person suffering from a cold.

**A.** Yes, hamsters can catch "colds" but not likely from you or you from them, and they may develop "snuffles" or a cough. To help prevent such infections you should keep the cage dry by using absorbent bedding such as shredded newspaper, excelsior or wood chips and have a water bottle or dish that won't spill over. Good nutrition is as important in preventing disease in hamsters as it is for you, and a good way to be sure they get a balanced diet is to feed one of the dry dog foods, together with occasional greens such as lettuce or carrots.

## RISK OF HEPATITIS

**Q.** Have been reading about an outbreak of hepatitis in chimpanzees in a nearby zoo. Does this present a hazard to visitors?

**A.** Infectious hepatitis has been transmitted from chimpanzees and other primates to persons actually handling them, but unless a zoo visitor had more than casual physical contact with an infected animal the chances of contracting the disease are so remote as to be almost nonexistent. In any event, you should never get that close to a zoo chimp, and in most zoos you can't—because the chimp would be equally likely to contract any of several diseases that persons can carry.

## IMMUNITY IN RACCOON

**Q.** I understand that my pet raccoon should be immunized against rabies. Does he get the same vaccine as that administered to my cat?

**A.** Yes, your raccoon should be immunized against rabies, with the same vaccine that is used for cats; the Semple phenolized (killed) vaccine is usually recommended. It should also be immunized against both canine and feline distemper (panleukopenia); these are two different diseases, and raccoons are susceptible to both. Killed vaccine (as for cats) is used for both, and there is no reason why the two should not be given at the same time, provided the animal is at least three months old.

# animal FUN

## AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

The horse would have the last laugh today if he could see all those motorists adjusting their shoulder harnesses.  
Vera Farris in Catholic World.

## OFF THE LEASH

I used to have a dog and cat. Now, I have goldfish. There's one thing about goldfish—they can't get run over.

From the book, "What Is A Pet?"  
by Lee Parr McGrath and Joan Scahey  
(Essanders Special Editions).

## A DOG'S A DOG

Have you heard about the harassed husband who tried to enter his mother-in-law in a dog show?

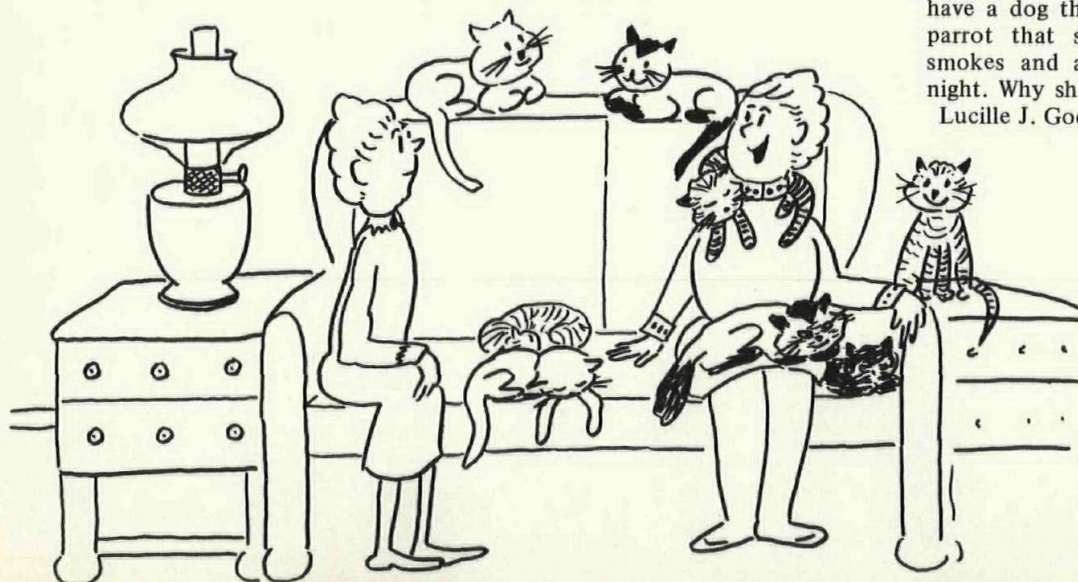
It actually happened in New Zealand, reports the Gaines Dog Research Center, when a man tried to enter his wife's mother in the royal dog show. The entry was for the hound group.

He was turned down on two counts, the Center points out. There was no entry fee enclosed—and the entry failed to state the breeding.

## WHY INDEED!

The spinster pooh-poohed her friend who suggested that it was too bad she did not have a husband. "I have a dog that growls," she said, "a parrot that swears, a fireplace that smokes and a cat that stays out all night. Why should I want a husband?"

Lucille J. Goodyear in Family Weekly



HASSELBACH

"OH, YES I WAS MARRIED AT ONE TIME, BUT MY HUSBAND WAS ALLERGIC TO CATS SO I HAD TO GET RID OF HIM"



# MP

## German Shepherds in experimental program

Reprinted From: The MDW Post



*Patrol Dog Tek is one of four Patrol Dogs assigned to MDW to assist the 561st MP Company in maintaining maximum security.*

If you travel through the various MDW (Military District of Washington) facilities at night and see a German Shepherd dog, take notice, for chances are he's no ordinary German Shepherd. He's probably a Military Police Patrol Dog.

At present, there are six trained Patrol Dogs in the Army. Four of them are in a pilot program in MDW, the other two are in Vietnam.

Previous to use of Patrol Dogs was the use of Sentry Dogs. Sentry Dogs were trained to patrol, primarily in isolated areas. They are trained to attack the first object that moves.

A Patrol Dog can be used in large groups of people, with and without a leash. He is trained to be at ease. Around people in a similar situation the Sentry Dog could become unman-

ageable and attack the first person who moved.

The Patrol Dog is trained only to attack on command and can be called off during an attack. It is questionable if a Sentry Dog could be called off.

The Patrol Dog Program is in the experimental stages. The dogs were trained at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, and then sent to MDW. The MDW Provost Marshal is evaluating the program for the D.A. Provost Marshal General.

The program is of 180 days duration and is scheduled to be completed in the latter part of June. After its completion, final evaluations on the dogs will be written and then sent through CONARC to the Department of the Army.

First Lieutenant Donald L. Price,

Deputy Provost Marshal, Fort Myer is in charge of the dog teams work schedule. He is the man who determines which dog team will be used, at which installation and during what hours.

Price thinks the Patrol Dog concept is basically a sound investment. The dogs are valuable in assisting Military Police work. "In terms of security," Price said, "they are an extra set of eyes and ears."

The dogs perform various duties in MDW. They are used in patrol parking lots, to enter empty buildings, as patrol partners in cruising cars and to escort money runs to and from the bank. They are particularly effective on money runs, according to Price, because it would be difficult for an MP

*continued on page 8*



# EXCESSIVE BARKING

## ENDLESS BARKING

## CHRONIC BARKING

## NUISANCE BARKING.

BARKING BARKING  
BARKING



### BARK-TRAINING COLLAR

Barking is good and absolutely necessary. But excessive barking is simply a nuisance. Neighbor relations can be strained to the breaking point resulting in legal action or possible harm to the barking dog.

Tri-Tronics Inc., manufacturers of Electronic Animal-Training Products, recognized this problem and set out to solve it in a way that was both effective and humane. The result is the Bark-Training-Collar.

It works automatically by picking up the vibrations from the sound of the bark and at that very instant creates a startling sensation. The dog learns by association. He will curb his excessive barking habit immediately. The collar may remain on the dog as long as necessary. Occasional training periods may be desirable from time to time to reinforce the learning process. Completely safe — yet the most effective bark-training aid ever developed.

The tiny Bark-Training unit is about the size of a half-dollar coin and weighs four ounces. Model BTS (small size) adjusts 8" to 12". Model BTL (large size) adjusts 12" to 18". For extra-large sizes, a Collar Extender may be purchased for \$2.00 which adds up to 12" to collar length.

The Bark-Training Collar carries a 90 day warranty against defects in materials, workmanship and long-life energy cell.

Factory to you price only \$29.95. For normal delivery, add \$1.50 for handling and postage or . . . for instant delivery, add \$3.00 for high priority handling and air mail postage. Pays for itself over and over again by eliminating the problems that can result from unchecked excessive barking.

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*continued from page 6*

to manipulate a shotgun within an automobile, and because the dog, having no fear of a gun, will attack on command.

The four Patrol Dogs are assigned to the 561st MP Company at Fort Myer. According to Captain Garrett J. Cumpson, Company Commander, "These dogs get physical examinations, immunization shots, have to be housed and fed and even have 201 files on them."

Cumpson feels that this new dog training concept will be effective in high crime rate areas where large numbers of people are located. He feels that the dogs provide good protection for the MP's.

The Patrol Dogs go through regular

training each week. Their training has to be constantly reinforced, says Cumpson, "Because if their training lapsed, the dogs might not respond to the handler in a crisis situation. The training is necessary to keep the dogs under absolute control."

Cumpson foresees the Patrol Dog concept spreading to the larger military installations, with greater concentration of troops. He feels that many people have the ideas that the Patrol Dog is designed to replace the Sentry Dog. He disavows this rumor and points out that each type of dog is useful in maintaining maximum security; the Patrol Dog being used where a large number of people are located and the Sentry Dog in isolated spots, such as ammunition dumps and Nike sites.



Photo Credit: MDW, Signal Support Unit, U.S. Army

## SEPTEMBER MARKS NATIONAL DOG WEEK

The 45th annual celebration of National Dog Week will be held September 24 to 30 this year.

Friends of man's best friend will unite to mark the week with dog shows, pet parades, obedience demonstrations, classes in dog training, adopt-a-dog days at animal shelters, and special programs on dog care in schools and libraries.

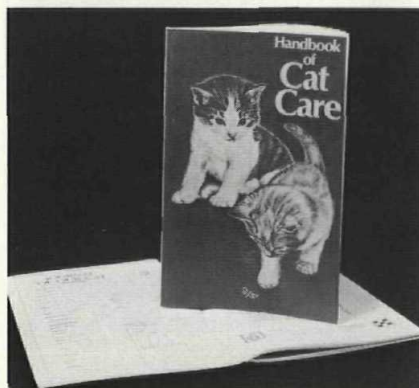
According to the National Dog Week headquarters, more than 100 local groups are making plans for events which will bring to public attention the traditional slogan of the week "Deserve to Be Your Dog's Best Friend". Local and nationwide activities are focused on six objectives:

- To educate dog owners in the basics of good dog care

- To help every dog find a good home
- To increase participation in dog clubs, obedience training classes or animal welfare organizations
- To pay tribute to the dog's role as a companion and protector
- To achieve fair and effective legislation for dogs and dog owners
- To encourage dog owners to be considerate of others and to observe laws regarding licensing, leashing and curbing

Free National Dog Week posters, promotion guide, and other educational materials will be sent to any individual or organization interested in planning a local observance. Requests should be sent to National Dog Week, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601.





### PET CARE HANDBOOKS

"Handbook of Dog Care, 1972" and "Handbook of Cat Care, 1972" are now available free from Ralston Purina Co.

The books are designed to provide dog and cat owners with all the pertinent information they need to care for a dog or cat. The publications answer many of the most frequently asked questions on dog and cat care.

To receive a copy of the "Handbook of Dog Care, 1972", send a request including your name, address and zip code, to: Dog Care Handbook, P. O. Box 9475, Dept. AC, St. Paul, Minn. 55197. To receive the "Handbook of Cat Care, 1972" send a similar request to: Cat Care Handbook, P. O. Box 9092, Dept. AC, St. Paul, Minn. 55190.

Include 25 cents to cover postage and handling.

### STATION WAGON CAGE

A new "station wagon cage" designed to provide greater convenience for you and greater safety for your pet, has been introduced by Central Metal Products.

The cage may be folded flat when not in use and is designed for dogs weighing up to 75 lbs. Made of extra-strong spot welded construction, it measures 40 inches long, 21 inches wide and 26 inches high.

The cage features three doors: one for the dog, one for removing the pan for cleaning, and an emergency door in the rear. Also, the entire front of the cage opens. All doors have escape-proof latches.

The cage is triple coated with copper, nickel and chrome.

More information may be obtained by writing to Central Metal Products, Dept. AC, State Road 213 North, Windfall, Ind. 46076.

### NEW LIFE DOG FOOD

Announcing the first natural dog food — New Life Natural Ingredients Dog Food. This means non-synthetic house foods have entered the market's bravest arena — Pet Foods.

Stan Holland, President of the manufacturing company, and a dog psychologist, reports that preliminary testing has shown New Life successful beyond their greatest expectations, and already there is excitement and demand among the few who have found out about it prior to any formal announcement.

Inquiries should be directed to: Holland Natural Products, Inc., 8732 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA. 90069.



### RETRACTO-LEASH

A very low tension spring-actuated reel automatically winds up any slack on this special leash.

Permanently attached to a dog's collar or harness, you just pull it out to use and release it when through. It weighs less than an ounce, but can restrain 150 lbs.

A loop at the end of the 40-inch nylon ribbon provides a comfortable grip.

Retail price of the leash is \$2.95.

For further information, contact Becker Engineering, Inc., 7732 Clairemont Meba Blvd., Dept. AC, San Diego, CA. 92111.

### AUTOMATIC FISH FEEDER

Designed to feed fish for as long as four months, the "Hopper" from Double "A" Brand may be the answer to your fish-feeding worries.

Constructed of smooth, easy-to-clean clear plastic, it is six inches tall and circular in shape. The clear plastic makes it easy to check the fish food supply, and a steel shaft extension is furnished with the "Hopper."

For more information contact: Double "A" Brand, 1703 Wellington Ave., Dept. AC, Chicago, Ill. 60657.



### THIRST QUENCHER

The Lixit "Thirst Quencher" provides a permanent water supply for your dog.

Constructed of chrome plated metal, it installs on a faucet or garden hose, and retails for \$4.95 each. Once you train your dog to use the Lixit "Thirst Quencher" he will have available a constant supply of fresh, clean drinking water.

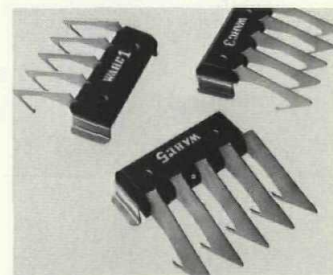
Additional information may be obtained by writing to: Pet Products, Atco Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. AC, 461 Walnut St., Napa, Ca. 94558.

### PET TREATS

Redi-Cat and Redi-Dog Treats, bite-size cubes of pure freeze-dried liver, are now available from the Universal Freeze Dried Products, Ltd.

Containing the equivalent of 100 grams of fresh raw liver in convenient tidbit size, these treats retain the flavor and aroma of fresh liver. They store indefinitely and require no refrigeration. Because they are dry, they can be carried in pocket or purse, or used right out of the box.

For further information, including ordering instructions, contact Redi Division, Universal Freeze Dried Products, Ltd., Dept. AC, Copiague, N.Y. 11726.



### PET CLIPPER

A new type of pet clipper attachment to make pet grooming easier has been introduced by Wahl Clipper Corp.

The attachment is a stainless steel



comb that fits over standard Wahl Pet Clippers to adjust cutting length. The attachment has thin, strong, rigid fingers that can go through thick, matted coats to lift and guide hair over clipper teeth without snagging.

The attachment comes in three cut length sizes—No. 1 for 5/32 to 7/32 against grain and 1/4" with; No. 3 for 1/2" to 3/4" with grain; and No. 5 for 3/4" to 1" with grain.

Complete information may be obtained from the Wahl Clipper Corporation, Dept. AC, of Sterling, Ill. 61081.

### CAT FOOD SUPPLEMENT

Pet'M Laboratories, Inc., has introduced a new daily food supplement for cats called Kitty-Care.

Kitty-Care consists of a formula including vitamins A, B, Niacin, D, and E along with polyunsaturated fatty acids, and sorbitans, which can aid cats in their assimilation. Kitty-Care also helps eliminate hair-balls by breaking them up in the digestive tract.

It has a herring flavor and is priced at \$1.95.

More detailed information is available at Pet'M Laboratories, Inc., Dept. AC, Ft. Washington, Pa. 19034.

### BRUSH FOR SHORT HAIRS

The "Rubber Curry Brush," imported from Japan by Safari Kennel Products, is designed for short-haired cats and dogs.

It cleans and shines the animal's coat and stimulates new growth. It may also be used to groom a horse.

Priced at \$1.29, it is available from Safari Kennel Products, Dept. AC, 51 Sullivan St., Westwood, N.Y. 07675.



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# ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS

## URBAN MAN GIVING DOGS MORE PROBLEMS EVERY DAY

Man's best friend is suffering more nervous disorders than ever before as he tries to keep pace with man's urbanization, reports the Gaines Dog Research Center.

A recent news item stated that dogs are among the unwilling victims in the continued fighting in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The number of dogs taken in by the Belfast clinic and shelter of the Ulster Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has doubled in the last two years of strife.

About 200 dogs are being brought in every month, with many of them found lost and hungry in the center of the city. Terrorist incidents have caused many people to abandon their homes, leaving pets behind in their haste to escape.

Cats are more successful in fending for themselves in the city, the Society reports, but dogs are often in a nervous state and many are found to be suffering from shock. Those that have survived explosions often cringe and show signs of fear when anyone approaches them. Many become vicious and have to be destroyed.

Because of the overcrowding and the nervous strain brought on by the surroundings, the clinic will soon move to a farmhouse outside Belfast where the animals will have more space and less conflict.

But armed conflict isn't the only cause of nervous distress for the city dog, the Gaines Dog Research Center adds. The everyday strain of living in a large city can cause such human maladies as headaches and nervous breakdowns in dogs.

Many guide dogs have been returned by their city-dwelling blind owners to the guide dog organizations where they were trained. Some were in such nervous condition they had to be retired.

Guiding a blind man through the noise, confusion, pushing and shoving of city streets and subways has been found to cause headaches in guide dogs and to make them extremely

edgy and irritable. Dogs whose blind owners live in the suburbs or outlying areas seldom have such disorders.

Thus, leading guide dog organizations are now training Labrador Retrievers and Golden Retrievers to be guide dogs in large cities. These two breeds have been found by guide dog trainers to be ideally suited to withstand the great strain placed on a guide dog in a city.

The dog may be man's best friend, the Center concludes, but man's increasing urbanization is certainly giving his friend a great many difficulties he never encountered before.

## IT'S TIME TO ORDER 'TOURING WITH TOWSER'

Planning to take the family pet on a vacation trip this summer? If so, now's the time to order the favorite book of traveling dog owners, "Touring With Towser."

The 56-page book, published by the Gaines Dog Research Center, lists thousands of hotels and motels in the United States and Canada that accept guests with pets. Also included are helpful hints to make traveling more enjoyable for the family and the pet.

A copy of "Touring With Towser" can be obtained by sending 50 cents in coin or check to Gaines TWT, P. O. Box 1007, Kankakee, Illinois 60901.



Hang In There, Baby

"Chinning Kitten" POSTER 2x3 feet, says "Hang In There Baby". Rolled in mailing tube, yours for \$2.10 incl. tax & postage. Send cash or Money Order to CHINNING KITTEN, P.O. Box 2461-AC, Hollywood Station, Hollywood, Calif.



## STEALING CATS BIG BUSINESS IN TOKYO

Gangsters have found a lucrative new trade — bagging cats on Tokyo streets. The gangsters apparently sell the cats for their skins, which are in great demand as essential parts of samisens, the traditional Japanese three-string instrument for which they are used as sounding boards. A good cat skin can fetch up to 700 yen (about \$2.25). The instrument makers are crying for many more skins and Japanese companies are now considering reviving a trade with China which before World War II was a major supplier. Samisen makers rate Chinese cat skins as the very best. The samisen is a must in performing any of Japan's classical arts or background music or accompaniment.

## DESCENDING OF SKUNKS DEEMED INADVISABLE

Skunk rabies has increased as canine rabies has declined since 1955, and for the 10th consecutive year skunks were the animals most frequently reported to be infected with rabies in this country, states a report by Dr. Paul B. Doby on behalf of the Council of Veterinary Service of the AVMA. In view of the growing threat skunks pose to public health, the report recommends that 1) Veterinarians should refrain from performing descending operations; 2) when asked to descend skunks, or to treat them as patients, or to provide advice or medical care, veterinarians should apprise owners of the danger of maintaining skunks as pets; and 3) veterinarians, through their local and state associations, should initiate action to prohibit sale of skunks as pets.

## PET CEMETARY OWNERS FORM ASSOCIATION

The National Association of Pet Cemeteries was formed when 20 of the nation's leading cemetery owners met in Chicago. A rigid code of ethics was adopted, and Robert Limpus, San Diego, California, was elected president. The purpose of the new organization is to provide a more unified and dignified pet cemetery service on a national level, and to give assurance to people who love their pets that gravesites will have perpetual care and that the cemetery installation will be permanent. In addition, the association wants to educate the general public on pet burials and inform them on disposal of sick and diseased animals.



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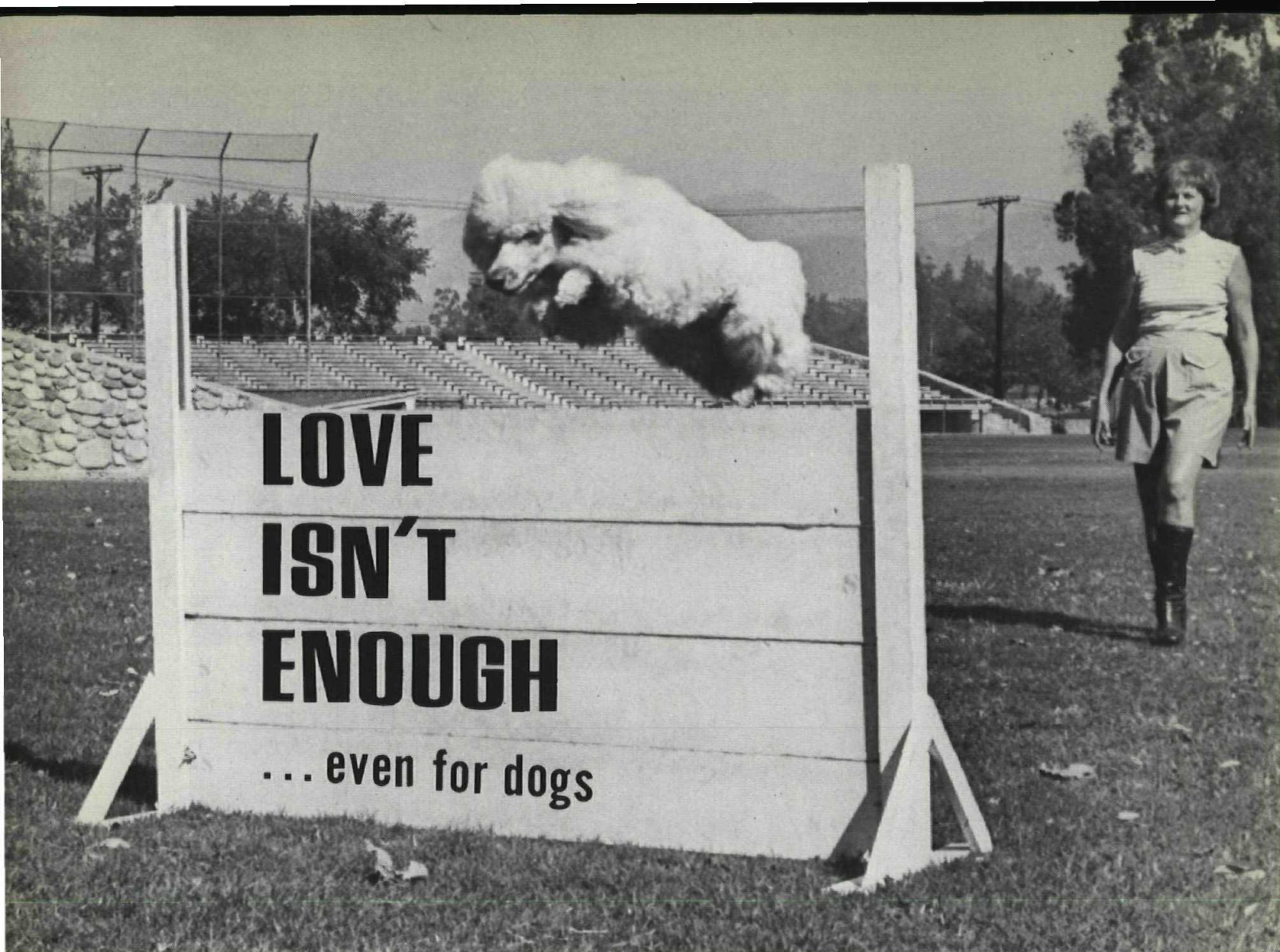
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Mon Jaque II C.D.X., a Standard Poodle, shows his colors as he demonstrates the high jump in the *open class*.

by Norene Harris

It's Friday. After an exhausting week at the office, you're eager for a bit of peace and quiet at home. But after stumbling over Junior's partially chewed baseball mitt on the living room floor, finding the leg of your favorite chair gouged by deep teeth marks and spotting the lonely remains of your wife's potted philodendron in the kitchen sink, you're aware that home is no longer a haven — but a problem. That is, Rover, your family's rambunctious 8-month old pup is **THE PROBLEM**. Luckily, it's *not* insoluble! If you're willing to expend some time, energy and effort, there is an answer — *Dog Obedience Training*.

To get a first-hand report on the *hows, whats and whys* of Dog Obedience Training, Animal Cavalcade visited the oldest licensed dog obedience club west of the Mississippi — Pasanita Dog Obedience Club (meets in Brookside Park, Pasadena, California). Former club president, licensed obedience judge, "Jake" Jahelka, gave us this story:

**NH:** I suppose "quackery" exists in the dog obedience training field.

**JJ:** Not only quackery, but even worse, *cruelty*. That's why we feel it's important for dog owners to take their pups to recognized dog obedience clubs for training. The dog owner then knows that the club is affiliated with the American Kennel Club. Specifically this means the club can send a delegate to the AKC; it must be solvent to belong, and has an open membership. And *most importantly*, it guarantees that a dog will be trained by competent individuals.

**NH:** What's the best way to find a reputable dog obedience club?

**JJ:** Contact the local Department of Parks and Recreation, a local humane society, or write to a national dog magazine. Before enrolling, an individual should go out and watch the dogs in training; good training is quite apparent.

**NH:** Do you feel there are only certain types of dogs who should receive dog obedience training?

**JJ:** Absolutely not! On the contrary, *I believe that every dog should receive novice obedience training*. In the field of dogs — it's comparable to children learning their ABC's.

**NH:** Does the American Kennel Club require that your trainers follow a prescribed course of training?

**JJ:** No, AKC establishes standards of perfection — that is, goals for training; it does not set up standards of training. For example, many trainers follow the William Koehler Training Method. The late Walt Disney used this method with all of his animals.

**NH:** What breeds work out best in training?

**JJ:** This is one point I want to make very clear. Dog obedience schools accept all breeds — *not just pure-breds*. There is no "better" breed for training. Just as humans vary



in their capacities for learning, so do individual dogs vary within any particular breed as well as do dogs of mixed breeds.

**NH:** When a dog enters obedience school, how is he placed, that is, by age, breed or size?

**JJ:** The age (providing he's over 6 months), breed and size are not factors. A dog new to dog obedience enters *novice training*, — which might be thought of as canine “grammar school” education; if he masters this class, he is eligible for “open”. You can think of this as canine “high school” education; and finally, for the dog who masters these exercises, there is a utility class or canine “college education.”

**NH:** Are there certain types of individuals who succeed better with their dogs than others?

**JJ:** I think any individual who is prepared to exercise patience, consistent effort, and who will practice regularly with his dog at home, is going to succeed. Of course, we do have a joke around here that “some dogs are more intelligent than their handlers.” But of course we're just kidding!

**NH:** What is the cost of a novice class?

**JJ:** Our class costs \$20.00 for a 10-week course. The charge varies from club-to-club, but this is fairly standard. However, we have made exceptions if there was a financial problem.

**NH:** About how many people enroll in a novice class?

**JJ:** We usually start with about 45 dogs and handlers; our drop-out rate is about 30% by the time of graduation.

**NH:** Is your training based on a philosophy of reward and punishment?

**JJ:** Well, we believe you have to put a dog through his exercises *over and over* and that he has to be *praised consistently* for doing them correctly. If, after that, he fails to perform, then we correct.

**NH:** What basic commands are taught in the novice class?

**JJ:** *Heel on leash* — the dog automatically sits in a heel position on the left side of the handler. *Stand for examination* — in this position, any stranger can touch your dog. Then there's *Heel Free* — meaning without the leash attached.

**NH:** What is the most important of these basic commands?

**JJ:** *Recall* — from a distance of about 35'. The dog comes to his handler on command and goes into a heel position.

**NH:** Beyond this, what do they learn?

**JJ:** *Sit and stay* without the leash and with their handler some feet away and *Down and Stay* — also

without the leash and with the handler some distance away.

**NH:** What type of people are drawn to dog obedience schools?

**JJ:** I think any individual who is prepared to exercise patience, consistent effort, and who will practice regularly with his dog at home, is going to succeed. Of course, we do have a joke around here that “some dogs are more intelligent than their handlers. But of course we're just kidding!”

**JJ:** Interestingly enough, we have people in our club — and this is true for clubs throughout the United States — from all walks of life, from all professions — men, women, children; of our 100 members, we have doctors, lawyers, policemen, gardeners, housewives, and one woman, who, though a severe victim of polio, has done a marvelous job of training her dog.

**NH:** How did you personally get drawn into dog obedience?

**JJ:** I think many people attend dog obedience classes when their own dog has become difficult to live with. However, once they get into novice training and experience the pleasure there is in training, they are likely to enter the novice division of an obed-

ience trial. Doing well at a trial is often all it takes to get people “hooked,” at least that's what happened to me and my family.

**NH:** When did you start judging officially?

**JJ:** I applied for my judge's license in 1969, 12 years after I had taken up dog obedience. Now my kids have taken over the job of “showing,” and they really enjoy it.

**NH:** What about the really unmanageable dog; one that has become very vicious. Is dog obedience the answer?

**JJ:** We have an example of a Golden Retriever who had become so unmanageable his owners were at their wit's end. Out of desperation they came to our club. In three weeks, it was hard to believe this was the same dog who once was mean, always biting and hostile to strangers. Granted, the handlers had some private sessions with one of our trainers. But my point is that given hard work and patience, even so-called *mean* dogs can become well-mannered.

**NH:** Has your club activity spread beyond the confines of obedience training?

**JJ:** We try to promote pet love and responsible pet care. We try to show that caring for animals has many beneficial side effects. As



Looking very serious on the job, a black Labrador Retriever and a Miniature Pinscher pose for *Sit Stay*.



an example, three years ago some members of our club (with their dogs) visited the Children's Division of the Neuropsychiatric Clinic located on the college campus of Cal State Los Angeles. The children were allowed to pet the dogs and to walk them if they were able.

**NH: I imagine the children were delighted?**

**JJ:** This was the most heartwarming experience. One club member walked over to a little girl — about 10 years old — and asked her to give the command "Dog Heel" to his Airedale Terrier, King. Of course, he hadn't thought in advance that this might pose a problem. The girl looked at him slowly and then, just as he asked, repeated the words. Nearby some nurses and a doctor looked on in astonishment, then with tears. It seems the little girl had been mute for two years as a result of an automobile accident in which both her parents had been killed. These were the first words she had uttered since the accident. Let me tell you, there wasn't a dry eye in the house after we heard that!

**NH: Does your club have any special classes?**

**JJ:** In Southern California we're the only club which offers an all-children's class for youngsters

6-12 years old. The teachers donate their time — 12 weekly sessions; one important requirement — an adult must accompany every child each session. The kids really enjoy it, particularly graduation. Our students range from very high to low I.Q.'s. We've had some excellent results with slow learners.

**NH: Don't other clubs allow children to participate?**

**JJ:** Yes, but they're enrolled with adults and they usually have to be 12 years old to be eligible.

**NH: Are most Licensed Obedience Clubs non-profit organizations?**

**JJ:** I can't officially speak about any but my own which is totally non-profit; that is, all profits, with the exception of two paid employees, go to the Pasadena Humane Society. Unofficially I can say a similar pattern is followed in many clubs.

**NH: How does your club tie in with clubs around the nation?**

**JJ:** We belong to a state association as well as to a national association of clubs and judges. Our purpose is to standardize judging and to promote obedience trials.

**NH: Are obedience trials regularly scheduled in most states?**

**JJ:** Yes, many have trials throughout the year. In Southern California, for example, between January and December there are only three unscheduled weekends out

of fifty-two. In some cases there are four, five or six shows on the same date scheduled at different places.

**NH: Do you approve of the trend of guard dogs being owned by the general public?**

**JJ:** *Not at all.* Most dogs will guard naturally. Some become unnecessarily vicious from their training. I also believe an individual should be quite emotionally stable before he handles a guard dog. I know of cases where unstable people have used guard dogs destructively.

**NH: I would like to talk a little further about obedience training. Obviously Open Training and Utility Training are not designed just to teach obedience.**

**JJ:** No, they're for sport. But keep in mind the sport is two ways; most dogs thoroughly enjoy the training.

**NH: What types of exercises are learned in an open class?**

**JJ:** Well, they begin, of course, without the leash; they work in the ring and do a free heel. They also learn to drop on recall; that is, to drop in their tracks. They learn to retrieve — both on flat ground and over the hi-jump.

**NH: How high does the dog have to jump to master this exercise?**

**JJ:** Most breeds jump 1-1/2 times their height. A German Shepherd for example jumps 36". Some



*Mr. and Mrs. Jahelka's own German Shepherd in the broadjump exercise during an open class.*



breeds only jump their own height.

**NH: Will you give me some examples?**

**JJ:** Great Danes and St. Bernards - that is, very tall dogs or dogs with very short, weak legs, such as Dachshunds and English Bull Dogs.

**NH: What other jumps do they learn?**

**JJ:** The broad jump; in this exercise the dog jumps twice the high jump. For instance, a German Shepherd jumps 72".

**NH: What other exercises are taught in an open class?**

**JJ:** *Sit* and *Down* for longer periods of time than are learned in novice - and with their handlers out of sight.

**NH: What types of skills are learned in the "college class" (utility)?**

**JJ:** *Scent discrimination*, *Directed Retrieves*, *Signal Exercising*, *Directed Jumping* and a *Group Stand For Examination*.

**NH: I notice many of the dogs learning their exercises in the ring. Is this valuable?**

**JJ:** Very; it gives a dog a chance to experience a simulated trial. He has the distraction of other dogs around him. It's excellent preparation for a trial and/or show.

**NH: What is the difference between the two?**

**JJ:** In an obedience trial a dog is judged on intelligence - on the mastery of skills; in a show, he's judged on looks relating to breed.

Mixed breeds and purebreds are eligible for obedience trials; only purebreds for show. However, there is this exception. Only purebred dogs may compete at any AKC licensed or sanctioned event - mixed breeds can only compete at so-called fun matches that are not AKC licensed.

**NH: Once a dog masters dog obedience skills, what continues to make his entry into obedience trials a sport?**

**JJ:** That's just the point - a dog may score 200 points one day and 30 the next; there's *no absolute* predictability.

**NH: Is there an unusual amount of competitiveness at dog obedience trials?**

**JJ:** Just the opposite. Competitors often keep their fingers crossed for one another. You see, the special thing about obedience trials is that the dog and handler compete *against the rules* NOT *against another dog and handler*.

**NH: Is it easy for a well-trained dog to earn the maximum number of points?**

**JJ:** Not at all. Two hundred is maximum and I've only given two perfect scores in ten years. Another of our judges has only given one in many, many years of judging; and another of our judges has *never* given one.

**NH: Many people believe that a well-trained dog behaves like a**

**robot. Do you agree?**

**JJ:** Not at all. We discourage dogs from behaving in a stiff, military manner. We want happy, tail-wagging dogs; we call these "happy workers." But, of course, even in this case, there's no mistake about who is boss. Unless the dog and the handler both *always* know that the handler is the boss, training will never work. People who love their dogs and respect them don't confuse this fact. Otherwise, performance breaks down.

**NH: Some people argue that training breaks a dog's spirit?**

**JJ:** That's because some people confuse training and discipline with cruelty. They forget that a dog wants to please his owner. That both are happy when there isn't a fight over leadership. No, training doesn't break a dog's spirit; but lack of training can cause a broken neck. The next time you see an eager, little pup about to enter a busy intersection, watch what happens. Hopefully, he's been obedience trained and will stop on command until it's safe to cross with his handler. If not, it's sheer luck if an accident doesn't happen. Obedience training is like a canine insurance policy; and a good example of the fact that a dog needs *more than loving*. A real dog lover will see to it that he gets it.



Beautifully behaved (l to r front row) a German Shepherd, Labrador, Retriever, Boxer, (l to r back row) Standard Poodle and a 2nd German Shepherd all *Stand for Examination*.



# is there a BIRD-BRAIN in your home?

No Household is Complete  
Without One . . . A Bird That Is.

by Felicia Ames  
Author of  
*THE DOG YOU  
CARE FOR*



The capacity of a bird's brain, whether instinctive, rational or emotional can at times be amazing. The tiny Rufous Hummingbird annually navigates a route from Alaska to Mexico. Every flock of crows has an elaborate "pecking order" leading to the top boss who dictates not only when and where to fly, but who may join the clan.

The pet "budgie" can be taught to do numerous small tricks to the delight of human owners. Mynah birds are such fantastic mimicks that they can repeat a short conversation between two people - in the voices of the originators! A tame cockatoo may crave human attention so much that he will literally stand on his head for it.

In the United States alone there are already well over 15 million bird-brained pets. Why such popularity? That tiny brain not only has remarkable natural powers, but it is capable of warmly reacting to human attention, the quality we seek most in a pet. Birds are just as capable of giving love and affection as mammals, sometimes more so.

Most birds mate for life and to-

gether raise their young with such devotion and hard work that the human race could do well to take note of their example. As a pet, a bird can transfer these affections to an owner in return for loving care.

Birds are not only beautiful to look at, but can become a part of your emotional environment. A carefully tamed bird may work to gain your acknowledgement by talking, chirping, singing or performing. Having gained your attention, it may sit on your finger, kiss or show other endearing traits to reward you. How could you surpass the thrill of a little bird sitting on your finger and singing just for you? Besides, birds are easy to care for and they won't bite the postman or yowl all night.

*Are birds for everyone?* No, they aren't. Birds are only for those people who will not only tend to their physical needs, but are willing to give a little extra in daily attention. Birds also need to be protected from rough children and strangers who point their fingers into the cage. (Just try putting your finger into a fellow human's face and see what kind of reaction you get.)

And, birds are not for people who spend a lot of time traveling. Bird-sitters, like dog-sitters, are not always easy to find. And apartment dwellers may also run into difficulty if they have signed a "no pets" lease, although a well-mannered bird, one that won't screech all day or chew on the drapes, will usually get a nod of approval from even the strictest manager.

People and birds also need to be compatible to live together happily. Rough, boisterous people may frighten canaries or finches who prefer the quiet life. Then again, the scream of a macaw can be absolutely shattering to quiet-loving humans. While the shy bird would like to avoid too much confusion, most members of the parrot family would have hurt feelings if they couldn't feel a part of the activities of a busy family.

*Birds ARE for people* who would not object to a cockatiel at the table sharing their breakfast eggs, or for those who would gain inspiration from the song of a canary while doing the daily dishes. If you have laughed at a Mynah bird's crazy comments, can appreciate the flitting beauty of tiny finches, and think you would like to gently rub a cockatoo's head, or be thrilled by the first word uttered by a newly trained parakeet - AND are willing to pay for these pleasures with patience and good care - *birds are for you.*

*Birds and children?* Certainly, but, only if the child is old enough to provide proper care - or, you are willing to watch over the small child and the bird.

Children prefer pets that they can handle. The best bird pet for the child old enough for the responsibility of its care is a "finger bird". These are the birds that tame easily and like to sit on fingers. Canaries and finches do not usually belong in this category, although Love Birds are often too sassy for a young child. The larger parrots should be reserved for older children as their bite could be serious if they were not handled properly.

A cockatiel is an example of a fine finger-bird. A child can easily tame this type of bird. It will happily leave the security of its cage to be with its young master, and may even wish to follow him about the house.

Although pigeons are strictly outdoor birds, they are also excellent pets for children. Taming is exceptionally easy and they are generally hardy. A lone pigeon may become more than a pet. If given sufficient attention it can become a child's companion in much the same way as a dog.

*Birds and cats? Or dogs?* Of course! Many happy families consist of humans, dogs and cats. . . and birds. Whether or not the bird's life hangs in



the balance is up to its owners. Naturally, a few precautions are in order.

Dogs and cats can both be taught to respect the bird in a cage. A firm, "NO, NO", accompanied by the threat of a raised hand will be sufficient for many four-footed family members. The more rambunctious ones may need additional scoldings, but most dogs and cats soon learn to accept a new feathered family member and his cage as an interesting piece of furniture. The cage should, of course, be out of reach of animals (or small children) that you do not trust.

*Where is the best place to purchase a winged companion?* A reliable pet store, or if you are fortunate enough to live near one, a reputable bird farm. If you know someone that raises birds you might like to exercise the opportunity of obtaining a bird young enough to accept you as a near-mother substitute. Young birds require extra time spent in care, but it is time well spent - as in training your own puppy.

Wherever you choose to obtain a bird, check carefully to see that all birds on the premises are in good health and kept in clean surroundings. The bird you choose should be active, alert to activities around him and in full feather (a very young bird may have stubby-looking feathers). The bird that sits at the bottom of the cage or aviary, or fluffed up in a corner should not be selected. Look for a bird that likes you - and, the feeling is mutual.

If you are planning to purchase your first bird, try a seed-eater such as a canary or parrot. All that a seed-eating bird requires in care each day is fresh water, a full cup of his favorite bird seed and a few cheery words of appreciation. Of course, you will have to keep his cage clean and offer him occasional treats and greens but the time so consumed is negligible compared to the rewards reaped.

Soft-billed birds require just a wee bit more work, but are often worth the extra effort. These birds are the meat or insect-eaters. Your pet dealer can tell you which type of bird is which. He can also supply you with a list of foods for each bird.

The soft-bills are generally imported and include such exotic sounding birds as Toucans, Larks, Nightingales. These birds, although expensive for the beginner, are easy to tame, affectionate and pretty. Many are also good singers. The Mynah Bird, of course, is the champion talking bird - if trained well when he is young.

*Does your home qualify for a bird-brain?* If you don't already have one, the addition could add joy and color to your household. There may be a special bird friend out there somewhere, just waiting to be found.





## Behavioral Aspects of Scratching in Cats

by Benjamin L. Hart, D.V.M., Ph.D.

The surgical operation of declawing is frequently performed in cats for behavioral reasons. The operation is employed often as the only solution to a problem created by the innate, unlearned tendency of cats to groom or condition their claws by scratching them on objects such as chairs, couches or draperies. This inherited behavioral tendency is so strong that some cats declawed early in life still routinely go through scratching movements.

Although many declawed cats are apparently able to protect themselves and even climb trees using the back claws, we have very little information regarding detrimental behavioral consequences of the declawing operation. Consider the adult cat that lives in a neighborhood with several dogs and is accustomed to fending off dogs by scratching with its front claws. How much is its life endangered by suddenly finding itself without front claws? How easily or

the domestic cat. The claws are not of course sharpened in the normal sense of the word, but are conditioned in that an outer claw which has become frayed and worn, is periodically pulled off by scratching thus exposing a new and very sharp claw beneath. Fig. 1 is a photograph of the type of worn claws that are removed by clawing and which may be frequently seen at the base of the scratching object. Cats may also remove these outer claws with their teeth; this is how those of the back feet are usually removed. Cat owners should realize that clawing is a natural, healthy behavioral requirement and that it is not something the animal does to "punish" or displease the owner.

Anyone who has lived with a cat scratching problem has probably noticed that cats tend to scratch some types of material more than others. In order to follow up on some hunches I had regarding the types of material preferred, I placed swatches of upholstery cloth mounted on boards in my colony cat cages where I keep my research animals. By trying different types of materials I had hoped to come up with some ideas regarding the kind of material with which

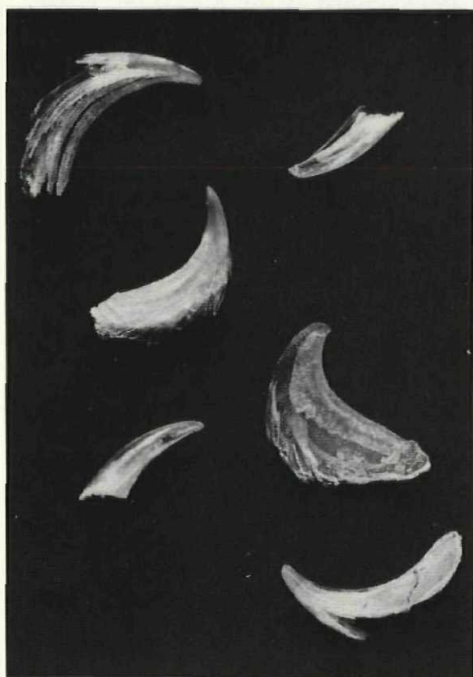


Fig. 1 — Examples of the type of worn claws removed by scratching behavior and which can be found at the base of a scratching post or board.

rapidly can declawed cats climb relatively smooth-barked trees that it, by habit, has routinely used for escaping from dogs before it was declawed? In some instances surgical declawing is the only solution to a serious furniture scratching problem. However, it should be borne in mind that the pet owner who finds his cat fatally mauled after just being declawed, because of a sudden disruption of the cat's defensive mechanisms, may be far worse off than having attempted to solve the scratching problem by behavioral approaches.

Small animal practitioners, whether they are called upon to surgically declaw a client's cat, or to give advice on a scratching problem, should understand and communicate to the cat owner information regarding the function of scratching, factors that influence what objects are scratched, and how some cat owners have successfully dealt with the problem.

The clawing behavior engaged in by normal male and female cats of all ages is an inherited trait that is important to the survival of feral felines including the feral ancestor of

if your tabby prefers  
**VELVET**  
to  
**CORDUROY**  
HERE'S WHY! . . .

one might cover a couch or chair and which would not be desirable scratching material for cats. The main thing I have learned is that the surface texture does not seem to be important in a cat's choice. Some of the smoothest fabrics were torn to shreds while some coarse, but tightly-woven, knobby fabrics were almost entirely neglected; My own opinion is that cats prefer materials with longitudinally oriented threads because a long stroke through the threads helps tear loose the old claw at the base. One might, therefore, advise a client that has found it necessary to reupholster a couch or chair, to consider using a tightly-woven knobby material, especially if the piece of furniture was previously covered with a nylon frieze or other loosely-woven material. Naturally, if a cat does not have a satisfactory alternative to use for a scratching object, it may be forced to scratch even the less desirable material.

Any cat that is not declawed will usually require some object upon which to condition its claws. For the outdoor cat, this may be a favored tree or wood post. For the indoor cat, this should be a scratching post or board. To train a cat



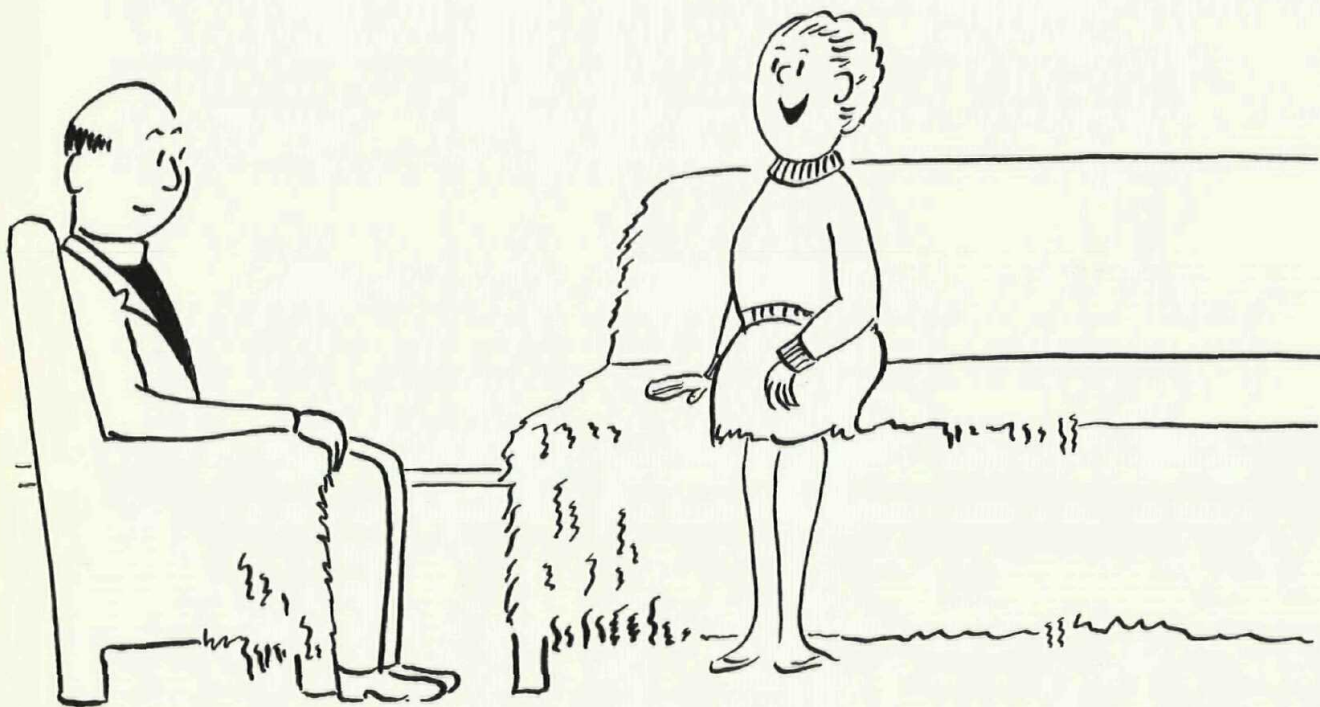
to scratch a certain object, one should take into account the factors which influence what objects the animal will tend to prefer. Some of the most important factors in more-or-less descending order of importance are: (1) the degree to which the animal has formed a habit of scratching the object; (2) the proximity of the object to the sleeping area; (3) the texture of the object; (4) physical factors such as the height or stability of the object; (5) whether the animal is punished or rewarded for scratching the object. Let us briefly consider each of these factors involved in the shaping of scratching behavior.

(1) Outdoor cats often have a favorite tree or post which they frequently scratch. Indoor cats also form an attachment to certain objects, and cat owners can take advantage of this by encouraging their animal, as soon as it is of scratching age, to use one particular scratching post or board. One should not wait until the animal is more fully grown (and when it can do real damage) before training it to a particular object. It may be necessary to lay a scratching post horizontally to allow a kitten to scratch it and to develop an attachment to a

cat owners prefer a board to a post. The board is usually 6 to 8 inches wide by 12 to 16 inches long and fastened on a wall. The board can be adjusted in height as the cat grows. The best height is so that the cat may comfortably rest its back feet while scratching. This is usually at least a foot off the floor. Many cats prefer a corner of the board or post for scratching, and if so, it is best to keep the corner covered so that the animal may continue to use the corner and to discourage use by the cat of corners of chairs or couches.

(5) As many cat owners are aware, punishing a cat for scratching furniture has virtually no appreciable lasting influence in suppressing scratching behavior if the cat has no alternative object to scratch. About the best that can be achieved is that the cat will run when the owner (punisher) approaches it. When a suitable scratching object has been provided, punishment for scratching furniture and reward, in the form of petting and praise, for scratching correct objects may be quite helpful.

An example of one approach to the scratching problem is that of a lady who owns and manages a cattery in the eastern



"WHY, YES, HOWEVER DID YOU GUESS THAT WE HAVE A PET CAT?" HASSELBACH

particular post.

(2) Cats tend to prefer, and develop a scratching habit towards, objects near their sleeping or resting areas, because they tend to scratch usually just after awakening. In addition to conditioning their claws, it appears as though scratching serves as a form of stretching for the front limbs. Therefore, the scratching post board should be located adjacent to where the animal sleeps.

(3) As discussed, the texture of the scratching object has some influence on the object preferred. This has probably received little attention in the construction of commercial scratching posts. Tightly-woven carpet material is used probably because it will hold up the longest, whereas loosely-woven fabric with long threads would be quickly shredded. It would help in training a cat to a scratching post if the material on the post were at least as attractive to the cat as that covering on the furniture in the home.

(4) Physical characteristics of the scratching object other than texture may be important. A flimsy scratching post that can be pulled over upon the cat is obviously valueless. Many

U.S. She trains all kittens she sells to use a scratching board before they are sold. She even puts on a demonstration for prospective buyers in which she commands her own cats to use a scratching board in their presence.

It is always a good practice for people who have just obtained, or are planning to obtain a kitten, to consult their small animal practitioner about nutrition, health, and vaccination requirements for their pet cat, as well as obtaining information regarding future castration or spay procedures. At this time it would be wise for the practitioner to advise his client about scratching behavior. Lack of proper attention to this behavior has resulted in scratching being one of the most frequent behavioral problems in domestic cats. The owner of a kitten should be led to understand that scratching is a normal, healthy, inherited behavioral requirement with the purpose of removing old, worn claws to expose a new sharp claw beneath. With proper attention to the factors involved in shaping a particular animal's scratching behavior, scratching need not become a serious problem.

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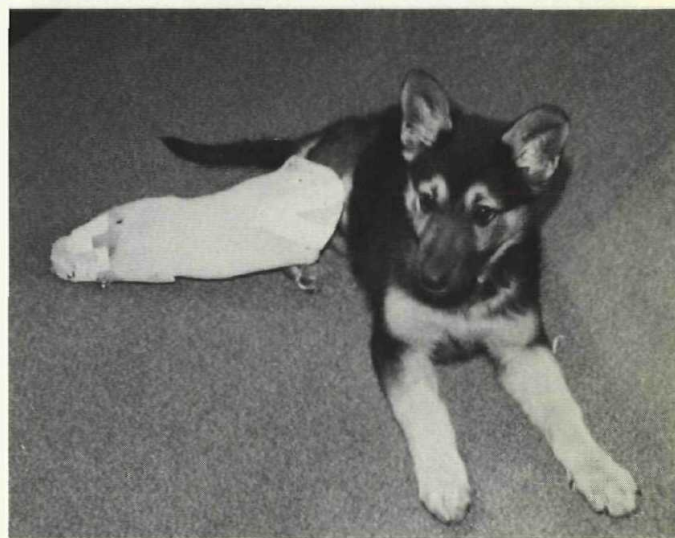




*Pups lick their noses, look angelic, but get into mischief.*



*Some folks are so greedy!*  
Photo Courtesy Louise Van der Meid



*This pup got underfoot and was accidentally hurt.*

# “PUPPY TIPS”

by Alfred K. Allan

Millions of families have discovered that giving a dog to a child is not only a thrilling delight for the youngster, but also an excellent way to teach him responsibility.

A child who assumes the duty of caring properly for his pet and watching out for its safety may gain not only a sense of responsibility, but also a new feeling of confidence in himself. In addition to providing companionship for the child, a dog can be a source of joy for the entire family.

The selection of a puppy should be made with care and take into account a number of factors: the size of the home, the age of the child, and the amount of money you want to spend.

If you haven't a breed that you already prefer, this choice alone can be a puzzling one. There are some 115 different breeds of purebred dogs, to

say nothing of the multitude of cross-breeds and mongrels.

If you purchase a purebred puppy from a reliable and reputable breeder, you have a better chance of knowing what you're getting. In this way you can be reasonably certain that he'll resemble the rest of his breed in looks and temperament.

Because of a mongrel's unknown parentage, it is difficult to know what type of dog the puppy will grow into. However, it's important to keep in mind that whether purebred or mongrel, most dogs are basically friendly, faithful and protective. According to the experts, there's no evidence that supports the old belief that a mongrel is stronger or more intelligent.

No matter what breed of puppy you buy, you should make certain that he's in good health when you get him. Maintain his good health by proper

care and feeding. The formation of good eating habits is extremely important to a puppy's health and future well-being. The giving of rich tidbits between meals or snacks and leftovers from parties is a "No-No". Such practices tend to promote a finicky appetite. Even more important - while the owner may feel he is giving the puppy a treat, he is actually depriving the pup of the wholesome foods and balanced nutrition he needs at this important stage of his life.

The new soft-moist dog foods make it easy for any puppy to develop and maintain good eating habits. They offer both convenience and palatability. Requiring no special preparation, storage or refrigeration, these new foods are easy to serve on a definite schedule. Because of their patty or bite size form, the new soft-moist dog foods are easily adapted to portions





*Few people — particularly boys and girls — can resist a winsome pup. Taught to behave well, your puppy can be a joy, not a menace!*  
 Photo Credit - John Bright

## *for the entire family*

for the puppy and his individual requirements. All that's needed is water on the side.

When choosing a puppy, it is always a good idea to buy one that's old enough to be good company for your child. A very small puppy wants to do nothing but eat and sleep, and attempts to get him to play will just tire him out and disappoint the youngster.

It should be stressed that prospective buyers of gift puppies make sure the child wants and is ready for a pet. Also, insure that the parents not only approve, but will supervise the care of the puppy. Young children cannot be expected to know that a small pup is fragile and must be handled gently — never dropped, poked or mauled.

Proper training in the basic lessons of good behavior can help make a dog a happy addition to a home. However,

don't begin puppy training before three months and expect too much in the way of results. After six months, you can begin dog obedience either by training your dog at home (there are many manuals on this subject available), or by taking him to an Obedience Training class.

In some cases owners turn the dog over to a professional dog trainer. If you decide to do this, the trainer you choose will probably depend on whether you want the dog trained for obedience, showing or the field.

Most trainers require that a dog be kept at the kennel while being trained. It is a good idea to find out in advance what the requirements for admittance are, and whether or not you'll be expected to be on hand when the dog is going through his training sessions.

If you do decide to make use of the services of a professional trainer, here

are a few hints to keep in mind:

...Don't expect overnight miracles. A trainer should try to get a dog to respond willingly, but each dog is an individual, and this may require more time with some than with others.

...Some dogs are slow learners. Others may just not have the natural ability for a specific task.

...Remember that a dog is a creature of habit and that his training will be wasted if you allow him to lapse back into his old ways when he is taken home.

If you've exercised care in selecting your puppy, if he is properly trained — either by yourself, at a dog obedience school or by a professional trainer — and *you* help him maintain good behavior habits, you'll probably find that the "pesky pup" bought for a child's pleasure has grown into a courteous canine — highly enjoyed by all.





# CORNELL DOG RESEARCH comes of age

by Pat Davis

*Prevention of canine distemper  
infectious canine hepatitis, and leptospirosis . . .*

*Isolation of five previously unknown virus and three bacterial diseases that infect dogs . . .*

*Development of the first combined live virus vaccine for animals and the first heterotypic (non-specific) virus in the prevention of disease . . .*

*Design of a model disease-free kennel . . .*

The scientific landmarks listed above and a score of others are the result of projects originated and implemented at the Veterinary Virus Research Institute at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. It probably is responsible for more advances in veterinary medicine than any other one source.

The site of these remarkable achievements is a cluster of compact flat-roofed buildings at the end of a winding road atop Snyder Hill, some two miles from the Cornell campus. The laboratories and kennels sit unobtrusively among the pine trees and the personnel look out over the deep-wooded mountains and valleys into which the university is built.

The setting is serene; the accom-

plishments spectacular. Such was the hope when the Veterinary Virus Research Institute was founded twenty-one years ago.

In the Fall of 1950 the Institute was established in connection with the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell; incorporated was the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs, to be supported entirely by funds contributed for its development. Thus, the objectives were broadened to encompass any problem relating to dog health.

In its first year the Institute was granted the land and some of the buildings on Snyder Hill. These became the first laboratories. Also in 1950 a gift from the Gaines Dog Research Center made possible construction of the disease-free kennel.

In 1968 a new wing was dedicated, giving the Institute its present H-shaped complex, consisting of the original and new laboratory facilities and an isolation unit. There are about fifty employees, in total, including nine investigators currently representing areas of specialization in virology, bacteriology, biochemistry, nutrition, ophthalmology, serology, immunology, and electron microscopy.

The Gaines Kennels remain an essential part of the establishment;

world famous and precedent setting in the development and maintenance of a disease-free dog colony. The original colony was started with litters born by hysterectomy and hand raised under sterile conditions. With disease-free foundation stock thus provided, the 45-50 Beagles kept for breeding are allowed to whelp their pups naturally.

The dogs lead normal kennel lives with ample human contact, free access to outside runs and so on. The disease-free environment is sustained, first, by the kennel's location 1800 feet above sea level and, next, its isolation from centers of human or animal population. The atmosphere is as clean as possible. No disease transmitting organisms are likely to sift into the kennel from the air above or at ground level.

Additionally, a thirty-foot perimeter fence prevents accidental transmission of disease from stray animals. Kennel personnel have contact with the dogs only after showering and changing clothes in a special dressing room. Similar precautions are taken with food and other supplies brought into the building. And, of course, rigid sanitation procedures are followed within and without the kennel.

When the Institute was founded three viruses were known to infect



dogs: rabies, infectious canine hepatitis, and distemper. In the following years five more viruses to which dogs are susceptible have been isolated. These are parainfluenza virus (SV5), canine herpesvirus, adenovirus type 2, reovirus, and parvovirus. Three bacterial brucellosis, mycoplasma, and *Bordetella bronchiseptica*. Reliable, standardized vaccines have been developed for protection against distemper, canine hepatitis, and leptospirosis, a bacterial disease. Study of the remaining infectious diseases and development of preventive vaccines are continuing projects.

Total protection for dogs against distemper typifies the Institute's research efforts. Distemper is caused by an airborne virus with about 100% incidence wherever dogs are found. Losses of dogs from this disease were considered devastating until the Institute developed vaccines far more effective than those in use prior to 1950. But as work progressed toward newer, better vaccines, it also branched out and led to breakthroughs in other areas of veterinary medicine.

One such discovery was revealed by colostrum studies; this, the time during which many dogs are particularly vulnerable to distemper. It occurs when the infant puppy loses natural temporary immunity received from antibodies in the dam's colostrum. Since distemper vaccine is rendered ineffective by maternal antibodies, it is of no value if administered when antibodies are present in the puppy. The period between loss of maternal antibodies and immunization with distemper vaccine is one of extreme susceptibility to the disease, and the

problem is compounded because every bitch varies in the length of time she produces maternal antibodies. Development of a distemper nomograph at the Institute now enables a bitch's blood to be tested for antibodies and thus pinpoints the earliest possible time her puppies are receptive to distemper vaccine.

A logical further step was development of a vaccine to protect very young puppies against distemper from shortly after birth until they can be immunized; vaccine that is not affected by maternal antibodies. This too has been achieved at the Institute and has led to a new concept in the prevention of disease. Measles virus from humans is group-related to distemper virus. It protects infant puppies from distemper, yet is not made ineffective by the presence of maternal antibodies. Ordinarily, vaccines are homotypic, made from the virus of the disease which is intended to prevent it. Measles-distemper vaccine is heterotypic, group-related but not specific, made from a virus not of the disease which it is intended to prevent.

Research on the viruses causing distemper and infectious canine hepatitis brought about discovery of the so-called "distemper complex," the first known naturally occurring simultaneous infection with two viruses. The dual vaccine for distemper and canine hepatitis is the first combined vaccine made from two viruses.

The projects which have circumvented distemper—and the work still goes on—demonstrate results. They also indicate the close cooperation and exchange of efforts by the investi-

gators. Almost all of the scientists at the Institute during any given time have different backgrounds and training. Combining these specializations produces a result in itself; multiplicity of achievements.

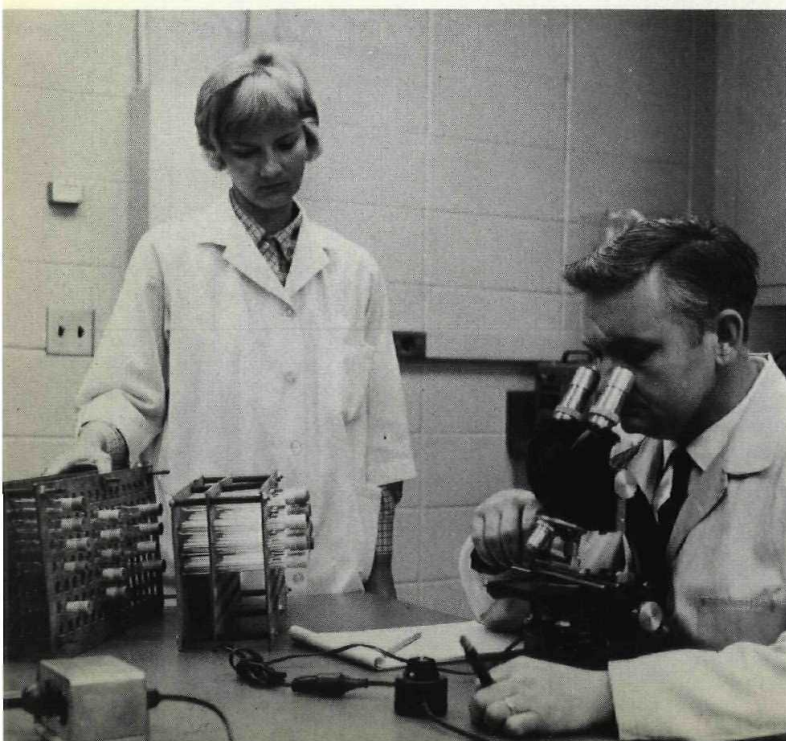
During the past year a virologist whose primary work is on canine herpesvirus has been joined by a biochemist to consider special aspects of the disease. The biochemist meanwhile is pursuing a project on the biochemical changes associated with hip dysplasia.

Another project combines the work of a nutritionist studying the possible need for vitamin C in dogs with that of a virologist studying parainfluenza virus. The two investigators are attempting to find out if vitamin C may have beneficial effects on dogs with respiratory disease. At the same time, the nutritionist continues work on calcium in the canine diet; the virologist, research on infectious canine hepatitis.

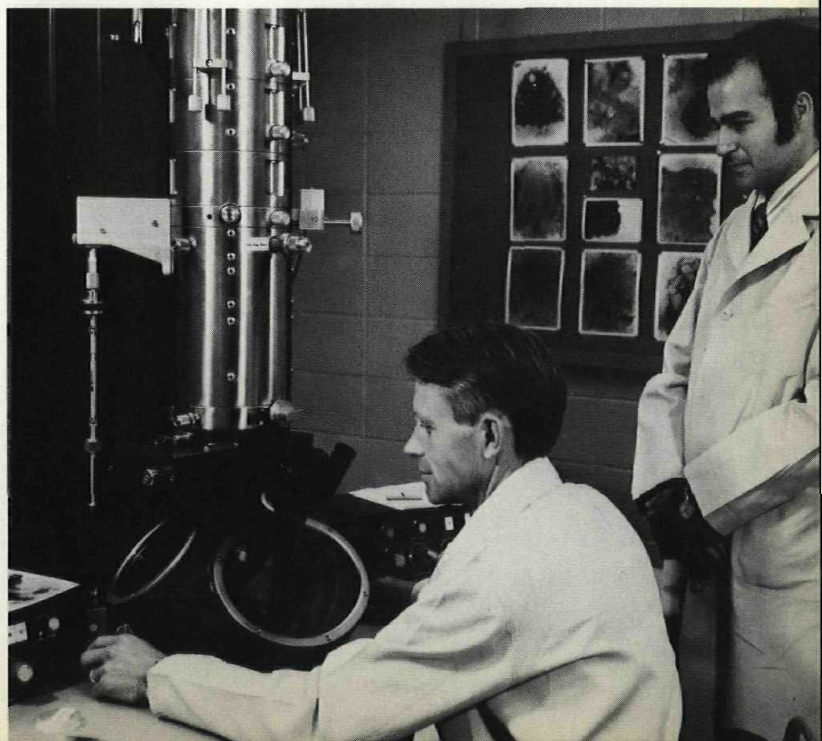
The interweaving of scientific disciplines provides an almost boundless ground onto which research can be expanded. It may be that such intangible factors are the most pertinent contribution to the Institute's successes. Dr. James A. Baker, director of the Veterinary Virus Research Institute since its founding, comments that here researchers not only receive solid grounding but are encouraged to seek imaginative and far reaching solutions to their work. A philosophy is developed, he adds: do the job thoroughly and do it well.

Twenty-one years of achievements, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, have proved the precept.

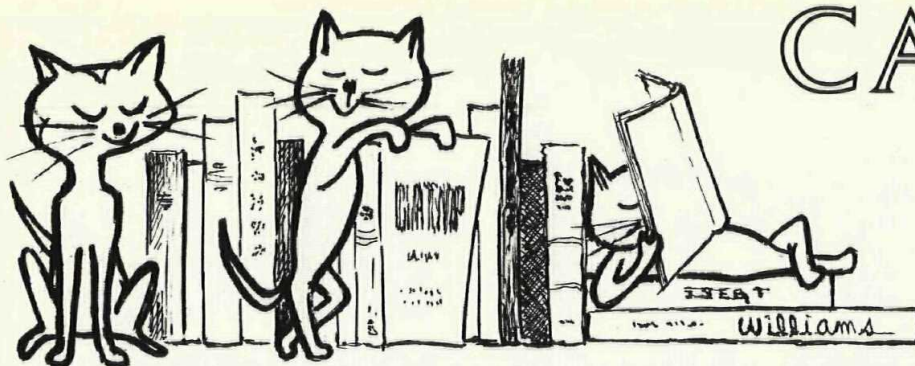
*Dr. Leland Carmichael shown with Mrs. Frances Barnes determining effects of viruses upon cells grown in tissue culture.*



*Dr. Max Apple and Dr. Gustavo Aguirre in the Richard King Mellon Laboratory for Electronic Microscopy.*







# CATS in LITERATURE

By Bennie Bengtson

"Cats interest me," wrote Sophie Kerr, "because they have the qualities I like best in people — courage, dignity, independence, the ability to amuse themselves, combined precision, silence and economy of movement, and that marvelous virtue, a taste for the difficult."

Those are probably some of the reasons why cats, through the years, have interested and fascinated so many literary people — and all the rest of us for that matter. In literature we meet cats very early in life. First of all in the little nursery rhymes that we learn "by ear," before we are old enough to read.

"Pussy cat, pussy cat,  
Where have you been?  
I've been to London  
To look at the queen."

It was doubtless the easy, lilting rhymes that drew and held our childish minds. The lines were "singable," and could be repeated over and over again to little improvised tunes as we played with our toys.

"Sing, sing,  
What shall I sing?  
The cat's run away  
With the pudding string!"

There are cats too, in the poems of Eugene Field, that "poet laureate of childhood." The duel between the calico cat and the gingham dog was one to be remembered. So were some of the poems in *The Kitten's Garden of Verses*, by Oliver Herford.

"Kittens, you are very little,  
And your kitten bones are brittle,  
If you'd grow to cats respected,  
See your play be not neglected."

Ailurophobes may insist that cats are devoid of humor, a statement few cat-lovers would accept. Arthur Macy, in *The Boston Cats*, turned out some delightful verses that gave his readers at least more than one chuckle. I quote one stanza:

"A little cat played on a silver  
flute,  
And a big cat sat and listened;  
The little cat's strains gave the big

cat pains,  
And a tear on his eyelids  
glistened."

There are almost any number of fables and proverbs about cats, and they seem to have come from all parts of the world. "Who is to bell the cat?" the mouse in *Aesop's Fables* wanted to know, and the expression has become a synonym for the impossible undertaking. Jonathan Swift used the phrases "it rains cats and dogs" and "as a cat watches a mouse" two hundred and fifty years ago, and they were probably hundreds of years old even then.

The superstition that "a cat has nine lives" is repeated in the fables of Bidpai, written about 325 B.C., and John Heywood, during the early 1500's credited a woman with having "nine lives like a cat." This one may owe an assist to another of *Aesop's Fables* in which a cat is changed into a woman by the goddess Venus. And Thomas Gray, in his poem *On the Death of a Favorite Cat*, adds his two cents worth toward comparing cats and women:

"What female heart can gold  
despise?  
What cat's averse to fish?"

Cat proverbs are a dime a dozen, but I will mention only a few. "He that denies the cat milk must give the mouse cream." "A lame cat is better than a swift horse when rats infest the palace." "To please himself only a cat purrs." "When all candles are out, all cats are gray." "Care will a cat." "There wasn't room to swing a cat."

I once had a cat who loved to bite or chew away at the backs of the books in the bookcase — it seemed as if he wanted to literally get into the books. Through the years a great many cats have succeeded "getting into books."

Shakespeare alluded to cats in some of his plays, and so did Ben Jonson in several of his poems. G. A. Henty, that prolific author of excellent boys books, once turned out an exciting story of an Egyptian cat, *The Cat of Bubastes*, "I love the cat," wrote Chateaubriand. And it was apparently

the independent spirit of the animal that appealed to him. "The cat lives alone, has no need of society, does not obey except when it likes, pretends to sleep that it may see more clearly, and scratches everything he can scratch."

Chateaubriand once received a cat as a gift from Pope Leo XII, another cat-lover. "My companion is a large gray and red cat, banded with black. He was born in the Vatican, in the loggia of Raphael. Leo XII reared him in a fold of his white robe, where I used to look at him with envy when, as ambassador, I received my audiences."

Theophile Gautier did a book about cats that had been his companions in life, and cats wander in and out of Pierre Loti's books even as they did in his home. He writes of one of his pets: "And now he is about to sleep, maybe to dream, on this table at which I am writing; he settles down as close to me as possible, after stretching out his paw towards me two or three times, looking at me as though craving permission to leap to my knees. \*\*\* How mysterious is the affection of animals! It denotes something lofty, something superior in those natures about which we know so little."

Sir Walter Scott disliked cats until he met Hinse, who became his pet. After that he told Washington Irving: "Cats are a mysterious folk. There is more passing in their minds than we are aware of." Montaigne must have shared this feeling for he wrote: "When I play with my cat who knows whether she diverts herself with me, or I with her!"

Mark Twain loved cats — to him they were one of the "necessities of life." There was Tom Quartz, in *Roaming It* who "never ketched a rat in his life" and "who wouldn't let the Gov'nor of California be familiar with him." Tom developed a prejudice against quartz mining after being forgotten asleep on a coat when the fuse was lit. In the explosion that followed Tom was blown sky high — after that when a fuse began sputtering he "shoved off" for home on the double quick.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president, he named one of the White



House cats Tom Quartz, in all probability after having read *Roughing It*. In a letter to his son Kermit, T. R. tells of how Tom once grabbed the very dignified Speaker of the House, Joseph Cannon, by the leg.

"Very much do I love cats," wrote Lafcadio Hearn in *Kotto*, "and I suppose that I could write a large book about the different cats that I have kept, in various climes and times, on both sides of the world." He never did write this book, but I wish he had, for I thoroughly enjoyed his story *The Boy Who Drew Cats*, from *Japanese Fairy Tales*. The gastronomic abilities of his little red kitten in the story *The Little Red Kitten*, were most remarkable too.

This kitten "ate beefsteak and cockroaches, caterpillars and fish, chicken and butterflies, mosquito hawks and roast mutton, hash and tumblebugs, beetles and pigs feet, crabs and spiders, moths and poached eggs, oysters and earthworms, ham and mice, rats and rice pudding — until its belly became a realization of Noah's Ark."

After reading Edgar Allan Poe's classic horror story, *The Black Cat*, one might conclude that Poe disliked cats. Actually he was very fond of them. There are all kinds of stories about cats — grim, humorous, whimsical, sardonic. If Poe's tale is a bit on the somber side there is humor aplenty in Murray Robinson's *Danger — Crazy Cats*. There is humor too, in Jennie Laird's *James Goes Serenading*, and whimsy in Colette's *The Long Cat*.

Rudyard Kipling's famous *The Cat That Walked By Himself* is one of those delightful children's stories written for adults. It stands out even as Mazo de la Roche's tale of the traveling cat, *Cat's Cruise*, and her story of another cat traveler who swam a lake and journeyed cross country to get home, sans compass and sans road maps; this one entitled *The Ninth Life*. All three of these are superb stories of very independent cats.

Sylvia Townsend Warner's account of how a lost lonely cat on a rainy Christmas Eve found shelter and a warm place to sleep in a manger creche within a church comes to a touching conclusion. Even the title — *The Best Bed* — is a good one. Not as apt a title but just as good a story is Patrick's *The Fat Cat*. The cat in this one is a war hero deserving of a medal of honor for saving a soldier's life in a South Pacific jungle.

Saki and Paul Gallico turned out fiction that featured talking cats, and Mary E. Wilkins did a biographical sketch of a resourceful and tender-hearted cat who fed a starving man. Charles Perrault's charming fairy tale *Puss in Boots* is familiar to everyone. In Arthur Riggs' *The Cat That Was Fey*, the feline hero saves a ship

from crashing into a reef by his restless yowling, then nonchalantly jumps ship when it reaches land.

The poets, too, have done well by the cats. In the three short stanzas of his *Lines to a Cat*, Swinburne described perfectly a cat's attitude and personality. It is one of the finest of all cat poems. T. S. Eliot's *The Naming of Cats* is a charming bit of whimsy. So is William Butler Yeats' *The Cat and the Moon*, though the two poems are completely unlike each other. Matthew Arnold's descriptive and incisive lines in *Poor Matthias* leave a vivid picture in one's mind:

"Cruel, but composed and bland,  
Dumb, inscrutable and grand,  
So Tiberias might have sat,  
Had Tiberias been a cat."

Carl Sandburg writes in his poem *Fog*, "The fog comes on little cat feet." Heinrich Heine, in *Mimi*, marvels at what varied "symphonies" cats are able to evoke by their voices. He likens the different tones and sounds produced to those of violins, flutes, trumpets, even drums.

Still another poet expresses wonder at the great variety and style in the fur coats that cats wear.

"Some pussies' coats are yellow;  
some amber streaked with dark;  
No member of the feline race  
but has a special mark.  
This one has feet with hoarfrost  
tipped; that one has tail with  
curls;  
Another's inky hide is striped;  
another's decked with pearls."

Sometimes even those who write poems about birds have sympathetic thoughts and feelings toward the cat.

As in these lines by Canning:

"Tell me, tell me, gentle Robin  
What is it sets thy gentle heart  
a-throbbing?  
Is it that Grimalkin fell  
Hath filled thy father or  
thy mother  
Thy sister or thy brother  
Or any other?"

Tell me but that,  
And I'll kill the cat.  
But stay, little Robin, did  
you ever spare  
A grub on the ground or a  
fly in the air?  
No, that you never did, I'll  
swear;  
So I won't kill the cat;  
That's flat."

There are many other literary cats that could be mentioned — Emile Zola's pugnacious angora that loved to get into street fights; Lafcadio Hearn's tortoise-shell Tama; Booth Tarkington's Gipsy, "half bronco and half Malay pirate;" Dr. Johnson's Hodge, who loved oysters; Anatole France's Hamilcar; and Alexander Dumas' Mysouff, who once served himself a 500 franc breakfast. And then there is that classic of them all, Charles Dudley Warner's essay-tribute to his cat Calvin in *My Summer in a Garden*.

All cat-lovers enjoy reading what others have written about "the tiger that eats from the hand." (What the Japanese call the domestic cat.) For there is something in even the gentlest tabby or Persian that brings to mind its wild forbears. Perhaps, as Mery once said: "God made the cat so that man might have the pleasure of caressing the tiger."

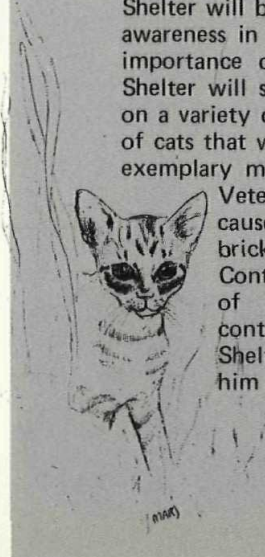
## THE PET PRIDE PEOPLE

PET PRIDE in Arizona is underway in its campaign to raise funds for a model Pet Pride Shelter-Clinic, similar to the one now being established in Los Angeles. It will house 25 Orphans who will live in a pleasant home-type environment until they are adopted. The major goal of our Shelter will be to dispel some of the myths about cats by creating an awareness in cat owners of the need to neuter and spay and of the importance of immunization, health care, and proper diet. The Shelter will seek to educate through the dissemination of materials on a variety of cat subjects, through demonstrations on proper care of cats that will be offered to grade school classes, and through the exemplary manner in which the cats at the Shelter are cared for.

Veterinarians in Arizona are being asked to support this cause through their contributions. Donors may "buy a brick" for the new shelter by contributing \$25.00. Contributors of \$50.00 will receive a framable certificate; of \$100.00, an engraved plaque. Each donor who contributes \$1000.00 or more to the Pet Pride Shelter-Clinic will receive an 8 x 11 engraved plaque naming him as a sponsor of the Shelter-Clinic.

Anita Knowlton  
Asst. Field Director in Arizona  
P. O. Box 8500  
Phoenix, Arizona 85066

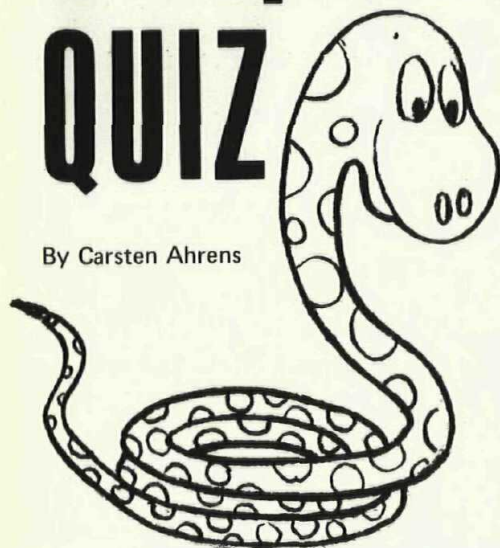
(602) 276-6073





# a reptile QUIZ

By Carsten Ahrens



Changes through the centuries in many groups of plants and animals have made these organisms more and more complex. The fossils of the modern horse, for example, show it was once a creature the size of a fox terrier, but it gradually evolved into the comparatively good sized draft animal of today.

For reptiles, the story is different. Their glories are all in the past — the Age of Reptiles was in full swing approximately a hundred million years ago. During their Golden Age, they grew to be the biggest beasts that ever trod the earth; none since have ever compared. They were the giant reptiles, the dinosaurs, with vast bodies and tiny brains. Modern reptiles are a sorry remnant of these monsters of the past. Not only are there fewer species but there are fewer individuals, and even these are rapidly disappearing.

Few people like reptiles. The farmer, who should be their best friend because reptiles live on man's enemies, frequently kills them whenever the opportunity permits.

Reptiles of the world fall into five groups:

1. TAUTARAS, 2. TURTLES, 3. LIZARDS, 4. SNAKES, 5. CROCODILES and ALLIGATORS.

The most primitive are the TAUTARAS found only in and about New Zealand. They're called "living fossils," the last of their kind. We'll ignore them in this quiz.

What do you know about TURTLES, LIZARDS, SNAKES, and the CROCODILE/ALLIGATORS? Write in the name of the group referred to in each question :

1. Which group has some species that lay eggs and some species that give birth to live young?
2. Which has members found farthest from the equator?
3. Which has members found closest to the equator?
4. Which group, if any, does not return to land to lay its eggs?
5. Which group superficially resembles salamanders?
6. Which group has a member that is said to "fly"? (Really, it only glides.)
7. Which group lacks moveable eyelids?
8. Which group has members that can lose the tail and grow a new one?
9. To which group, if any, does the horned toad belong?
10. To which group, if any, does the poisonous Gila Monster belong?
11. Which group has members that can undergo radical color changes?
12. The Chuckwalla, Flying Dragon, Iguana, Swift, Glass Snake (be careful) all belong to which group?
13. Which group has no members that grow teeth?
14. Which group has the heaviest members?
15. Which group lives longest?
16. Which group has its mouth cleaned of leeches by a plover bird?
17. Which group grows to the greatest length?
18. Which group once furnished material for great numbers of traveling bags?
19. Which group can be the most noisy?
20. Which group includes almost half of all the reptiles?
21. Which are the best-known "leg-less" reptiles?
22. Which group is terrestrial or arboreal but not aquatic?
23. Which group has as many as 300 vertebrae in its backbone?
24. Which group may change its skin several times a year?
25. Which group has no external ears?
4. All reptiles are born with lungs; therefore the eggs are always laid on land.
5. Lizards — but they have over-lapping scales while salamanders are scaleless.
6. Lizards — some of them, "flying dragons," have folds of skin down their sides that make gliding possible.
7. Snakes — a transparent skin covers the eyes. It's shed with the skin.
8. Lizards — if one is caught by the tail, the predator may be left holding the tail while the lizard scurries away to grow a new one.
9. Lizards — this desert animal has scales; it couldn't be a toad.
10. Lizards — the Gilas of N. America are the only poisonous lizards in the world.
11. Lizards — chameleons are the kings of color-changers; the American alligator-lizard can do some color magic too.
12. Lizards — all of them, even the glass snake, belong here.
13. Turtles — although none have teeth, the horny rim around the jaws makes a powerful vice of the mouth.
14. Turtles — sea species are heaviest, often weighing over a thousand pounds. Their fossil ancestors were even heavier.
15. Turtles — no one seems to know. Some turtles in the oldest zoos are as old as the zoos and are still going strong.
16. Crocodiles and Alligators — when bothered by leeches, the beasts crawl out on a sandbar, open their mouths, and the birds fly in. The birds get their protein, the Crocs get relief, and everyone's happy.
17. Snakes — boa constrictors grow to 30 feet and more.
18. Crocodiles and Alligators — time was when every traveling salesman had his "gator" bag . . . even "gator" shoes.
19. Crocodiles and Alligators — during mating season the bellowing males can be heard for a mile or more across the jungle.
20. Snakes — there are about 2,000 species in the world.
21. Snakes — their ancestors away back had legs, but their descendants get along amazingly well without 'em.
22. Lizards — don't go down to the sea. They like farm and forest, even desert.
23. Snakes — all these pairs of ribs, by pressing in turn on the ventral scales, help make a snake's movement possible.
24. Snakes — this sometimes causes confusion; a rattlesnake gets a new rattle each time it sheds its skin.
25. Snakes — like a fish, a snake has no sign of an outer ear. It can pick up the slightest land vibration, however.

## REPTILE QUIZ ANSWERS:

1. Snakes — black snakes lay eggs but garter snakes bring forth young.
2. Turtles — wander farthest from the ancestral home, the equator. This is especially true of sea turtles.
3. Crocodiles and Alligators — are strictly jungle animals.





## Why don't dog foods with cereal advertise that fact?

It is a fact.  
Most dog foods do have cereal.  
They call themselves "beefy" or "meaty" or  
"chunky."  
But their labels tell a different story.  
Barley isn't "beefy."  
Wheat flour isn't "chunky."  
Oats aren't "meaty."  
And who knows how much of what is really  
in the can?



Not a speck of cereal.

ALPO has nothing to hide.  
ALPO is beef and meat by-products.  
Plus the vitamins and minerals for a  
complete diet.  
There's no cereal on the ALPO label,  
because there's no cereal in the can.  
So why buy "meaty," "chunky" cereal,  
when you can get ALPO for the same price?  
ALPO gives you all the meat you pay for.  
And ALPO isn't afraid to advertise that fact.