

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

SEPT/OCT 1974

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THE ANIMAL HEALTH MAGAZINE



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

THE STRUGGLE

Ever since the first farm, the rural man's brain has been enbroiled with unsurmountable problems. This is not to say that the rest of the human population doesn't have its problems too.

We have read about and seen the days when surplus land was being put into "soil banks." The farmer received a bonus for not raising crops. Of course, this kind of shenanigan leads to foul play. Government handouts would be sought and granted for not raising crops on land that never would raise a crop because of poor soil quality. The farmer trying to make an honest living was told he could not raise the crops he wanted to.

Then there is the crop subsidy program where the price is kept up by government funds — the government buys surplus grain to keep the price up. The odd deal here is that the farmer sells his grain to the government, takes it to town, buys it back from the government at a low price and hauls it back to the farm to feed his stock. There ought to be a short-cut here somehow. The trouble now is that there is a shortage of gas to run back and forth from farm to town.

Farm labor could not compete with city labor so the farm population has dwindled and there is a shortage of labor to raise the crops and animals.

We are told to save gas and ride a horse. Now, we find that there is an overpopulation of horses. We have a shortage of feed and few trails and areas to keep the beasts.

We are told to raise more crops. We raise more crops and the surplus becomes so great we cannot store the grain, so it is sent to Russia. We develop a shortage and buy the grain back from Russia at a terrific price. Now there is some talk of eliminating family pets such as horses and dogs. It sort of looks like we are starting the whole thing over. Is anyone smart enough to fool mother nature and the law of supply and demand?

There is one observation that I hope never changes. Farm or city children who have their own animal friends seldom are social problems to the rest of the struggling society.

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

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

SEPT/OCT 1974

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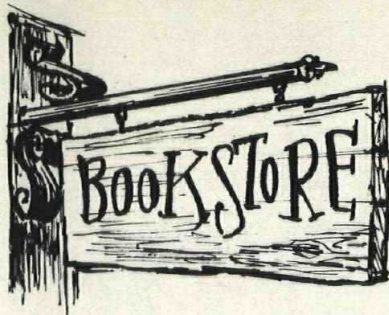
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A CELEBRATION OF CATS

By Jean Burden

Published by Paul S. Eriksson, 199 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

320 pages/Oct. 1974
\$10.00

Just in time for your Christmas gift-giving.

What is it about cats that inspires poets? The vestige of their wild ancestry? A suspicion of black and white magic? Whatever the reason, poetry and cats have always had a strange affinity. In this intriguing volume Jean Burden, well-known ailurophile and poet, has assembled the best, most interesting and evocative poems ever written about cats, most of them from the twentieth century. Here is the cat in all its aspects — demonic, antic, angelic, mysterious, wild.

Included in this choice anthology are Rainer Maria Rilke, J. R. R. Tolkien, Walter de la Mare, Geoffrey Chaucer, Marianne Moore, Thomas Hardy, John Keats. Ciardi is here, as are May Sarton and Vachel Lindsay, T. S. Eliot, Ogden Nash, William Carlos Williams, W. B. Yeats, Phyllis McGinley, Don Marquis, and, in translation from the Gaelic, an anonymous poet of the eighth century.

Jean Burden is the author of a book of poems, *NAKED AS THE GLASS*, a book of essays, *JOURNEY TOWARD POETRY*, four books on animal care, and more than 800 articles.



Jean Burden with her cat Beckett to whose memory the book is dedicated.

"VIGNETTE OF SUMMER"

Excerpted from *A Celebration of Cats*

Originally published in *Yankee Magazine*,
Dublin, New Hampshire, Copyright 1958, re-
printed by permission of *Yankee, Inc.*

*On the cool thick grass under the sycamore
Is poured Mr. Jingle, the cat, a pool of blackness
So strong he seems to suck all shadow in,
Himself the essence of surrounding shade.
Egypt is in the crook of his straight tail,
The small carved bony triangle of face
Drawn out in nubian profile, immobile
As any Pharaoh's. I'll not try
To guess his dreams, except he breathes out bliss
In sweet and regular cadence, sleep distilled,
To delicately steam the air above him,
Mingling with breath of wild white roses, clover,
Bay, gorse, wild broom. The leaf-bruised air of summer
Is honey-thick above his slumbering head,
While close beside, a shaft of sun on grass
Gives him a hump of emerald on his back.
The scene is struck like a new-minted coin
Upon the mind; of many such small hoards
Whole seasons reconstruct; joy's random gold
Built up of such inconsequential scenes,
Oddly and inappropriately to bring, in cold
And sodden seasons, the scent of wild white rose,
And in a closed and sunless winter room
Summer's spreading green stain.*

Frances Minturn Howard

UNDERDOG

*Training the Mutt, Mongrel,
and Mixed Breed at Home*

By Mordecai Siegal and Matthew
Margolis

Published by Stein and Day, Scarborough
House, Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510

\$7.95

It is time we heard from the canine silent majority. A small but coval minority of effete pedigreed snobs has controlled the dog media long enough. Even the American Kennel Club (admittedly in the paws of the elite) agrees that in the U.S. only a little over one million dogs are registered purebred, while nearly 31 million are mongrels or mixed breeds.

Mordecai Siegal and Matthew Margolis have given these neglected gods a voice. In *Underdog* they have written a book in praise of the mutt, mongrel, and mixed breed, but more important, they have given the owner of the dog-in-the-street the tools to better the lot of both dog and master.

As Siegal and Margolis demonstrated in their book *Good Dog/Bad Dog*, every purebred dog has special behavioral characteristics and knowledge of these makes training easier. But a mongrel is more unpredictable, and training is a different matter. The authors provide a text that any owner can use to ascertain the traits of his

dog and thereby the appropriate training methods.

Mutts of the world, arise! (Also, "Sit!" "Heel!" "Sit-Stay!" "Down!" and "Come!") *Underdog* is your book. Fetch!

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF FARM ANIMALS

by R. D. Frandson, B.S., D.V.M., M.S.

Published by Lea & Febiger (3/74)
Washington Square/Philadelphia, PA 19106

494 pages, 7" x 10"
257 illustrations (4 in color)
\$15.00

A clear, concise survey of the subject.

Fundamental principles of anatomy and physiology as they apply to all domestic animal species, are discussed in this book by Dr. Frandson, Professor, Department of Anatomy, College of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State University, Fort Collins. This is followed by discussion of species differences of primarily the cow and horse, and also the sheep, goat, hog and dog.

Originally written as a text for students majoring in animal sciences and vocational agriculture, the scope of this edition has been enlarged for use by veterinary students and practitioners.

Continued on Page 30

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. Is this disease of burros, Dourine, in the Mojave Desert likely to be a menace to our domestic horses?

A. It would be if adequate measures were not taken to eradicate it, as federal veterinarians are doing. Dourine is a venereal disease, spread at the time of breeding, and because there is little contact between these burros and domestic horses the risk is very slight.

Is your dog scratching himself to death?



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Miami Springs, Fla. 33166

Q. How can I treat my cattle for lice and how should I prevent a re-occurrence?

A. Spraying with an approved insecticide is best, or in cold weather a dust can be used. Either must be applied thoroughly, according to directions, and you should be certain the product is recommended for use on cattle (different for beef and dairy). Be sure you read the label carefully. All animals in a herd should be treated at the same time, (at intervals, and the premises should be cleaned and, if possible, disinfected).

Q. Is yellowing of the teeth of my dog normal or should I be doing something about it?

A. A dog's teeth are normally white. Yellowing is usually due to accumulations of the products of bacterial decomposition, which lead to tartar formation. Feeding dry kibbles will help keep teeth clean. They can be brushed with toothpaste, but only a veterinarian should remove the encrusted tartar.

Q. Is there a good purpose for the anal glands of domestic animals? Is it harmful to remove them?

A. The anal glands produce a secretion with a strong odor that is characteristic of an individual animal, at least among dogs, so intruders into the animal's home territory can be recognized. They can be removed without harm to the animal, but the only justification for doing so would be if they were diseased.

Q. Is there an effective method to prevent dogs from eating their droppings?

A. This practice is most often due to improper feeding, either an unbalanced diet or simply too much. Foods containing garlic should be avoided since this odor appears in the droppings and is attractive. It may be just an acquired habit, in which case the dog should be watched closely for several days and prevented from eating its droppings the moment it sniffs at them, but the dropping should be left there to "tempt" the dog. A successful routine has been to replace the dog's regular diet with a mixture of half cooked beef and half dry commercial food, supplemented with vitamins and minerals, gradually over a 4-day period. Start with small amounts and increase the allowance if the stools are too firm, decrease it if too loose.

Q. Why does the beak on my parakeet grow so much faster than others?

A. The upper and lower parts of the beak must meet properly so they will wear evenly; otherwise one part may become overgrown. The excess can be nipped off with nail clippers as necessary.

Q. Why does my female cat (spayed) spray my curtains?

A. Spraying is the way a cat (usually toms, but some females do also) marks its territory. Spaying probably has little or no relationship in this case; it may be that she feels threatened by some new event, e.g., proximity of a strange cat. Some veterinarians suggest using a tranquilizer for a short time (but don't give a human product) and often the habit disappears by itself.

Q. Do veterinarians for horses have the same training as small animal doctors?

A. Yes, and nearly all who expect to specialize in horse work have had additional courses and practical experience with horses.

Q. As a novice horse owner, where can I find good information, in layman's terms, on the care of horses?

A. Two excellent books are Harper: *Topform Book of Horse Care*. Popular Library Paperback, 85 ¢; and Ensinger: *Horses and Horsemanship*. Interstate Printers & Publishers, \$14.35. There are many intermediate-priced books advertised in the horse journals.

Q. Are competitive trail rides hard for horses? There seems to be a great necessity for close observation of the horses by a veterinarian.

A. These trail rides are very demanding of both horse and rider, but a horse in good condition with an experienced rider can finish a 100-mile ride over steep terrain in about 11 hours without showing any ill effects. In fact, some of them will gallop the last mile as if it were the first. However, many of the horses entered are not in good condition and develop lameness, fatigue, muscle cramps, colic, "thumps" or heart conditions after a few or many miles. Veterinary inspection at waystations is necessary to make certain the horse is fit to continue, and a number of horses died of overexertion in the days before such inspection was required.

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL?

*New Approach to Controlling
Pet Population*

by H. Don Mahan
Executive Director
Southern California Veterinary
Medical Association

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After years of frustrating search for an effective means of controlling the domestic pet population, there is some cause for optimism that an early solution to this agonizing problem may be forthcoming.

Although a significant deficit of census data on dogs and cats makes it difficult to accurately cite the size of the surplus dog and cat population, there is a quantity of evidence supporting the concern that an overabundance of dogs and cats relative to the number of responsible people willing to provide these animals with homes and minimum care does exist. Furthermore, the surplus pet population continues to accelerate despite conscientious efforts of animal control leaders applying traditional methods of regulation. Notwithstanding concentrated programs of enforcement, surgical sterilization, and public education, the surplus pet population continues its uninterrupted increase.

The problems resulting from the excess pet population weighs heavily on the entire society. Unwanted dogs and cats and uncontrolled pets are primary sources of ecological problems. These undisciplined and unrestrained animals are a major contributor to environmental pollution. Parks, beaches, and even urban walk-ways are often rendered unusable, or at least unpleasant for human use. Free-roaming animals create public health problems by biting and by disseminating communicable diseases, damaging property; and producing traffic hazards. The annual loss of livestock from packs of stray dogs number in the thousands, and the economical cost is in the \$ millions. It is estimated by the American Humane Association that the annual cost to governmental and private agencies for impounding and destroying surplus dogs and cats runs as high as \$500 million. Scientists, concerned with the world's depleting food supply, are unanimous in suggesting that measures be taken to decrease the consumption of meat and grain products by animals whose contribution to public welfare ranks low



on the scale of necessary priorities. The evidence is overwhelming that the American public can no longer tolerate the enormous cost resulting from overpopulation of dogs and cats.

During the past four years, the veterinary profession has turned its attention increasingly towards solving the surplus pet population. A number of programs have been suggested and initiated, designed to reduce the promiscuous and questionable breeding of domestic pets. The results of these programs have been less than satisfactory, and raise misgivings as to the effectiveness of traditional procedures of animal population control. From the profession's experiences certain facts have emerged. For instance, based upon the results of a program in which animals of low-income owners were surgically sterilized at no cost to the owner, only 1% of eligible owners took advantage of this service. This negative response suggests both apathy and a reluctance to submit their animals to surgical sterilization by an overwhelming majority of pet owners. Since this service was performed by cooperating veterinarians at no cost to the pet owner, this experience tends to deny and refute the oft proclaimed statement that the cost of an ovariohysterectomy (spay) is the major deterrent to owners having their pets sterilized. Enforcement of animal control ordinances — another popular suggestion for solving the overpopulation problem — is limited in its effectiveness. Like other ordinances and laws, animal control depends upon the cooperation and compliance of the public which it serves. And in this case the public has not responded in a cooperative manner.

Research for an effective, safe and inexpensive chemical contraceptive has been conducted on a hit and miss basis for a number of years, and despite inadequate funding, some exciting information has been gathered and documented. It is the opinion of many researchers that a chemical contraceptive could be available for domestic pets in less than two years if research funds were available. In discussing budgets with some of the more advanced researchers, this writer was surprised that the required funds necessary for developing an effective, safe and inexpensive contraceptive is less than it costs to equip one surgical facility. Why funding has not been voted for this project raises a number of speculations as to why government officials, animal control leaders, humane leaders and other interested groups have tended to ignore, and even attempt to conceal the contribution of a chemical contraceptive to the overpopulation problem.

Based upon several months of study, and actual involvement in various programs, the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association, in a strongly worded resolution to a recent national conference, urged the immediate and energetic solicitation of the necessary funds for the development and marketing of a chemical contraceptive for domestic pets. This Association has unimpeachable evidence that such a product could be on the market and in use in less than two years, if research funds were made available.

Among alternative contraceptives presently under study or being developed are a vaginal device for bitches, steroid hormones for oral use

and implantation beneath the skin, hormonal antagonists, other chemosterilants and immunologic methods.

As a result of the recent national conference hosted by the American Veterinary Medical Association, American Humane Association, United States Humane Association, American Kennel Club, and Pet Food Institute, a unanimous recommendation has been made that a crash program be undertaken to obtain the necessary funds for construction of surgical sterilization clinics. Instead, it is suggested that such funds be used to support other forms of animal control and research to find alternatives for surgical sterilization.

The conclusions of those attending the national conference does not oppose good animal control measures and encouraging public support for responsible pet ownership, but these national leaders agree that the exploding pet population cannot be diffused and reversed by the traditional approaches currently in practice. Founded upon years of agonizing study and experimenting, a consensus of opinion representing the more knowledgeable authorities are in accord that the ultimate and most effective approach to solving the overpopulation of domestic pets is the chemical contraceptive. With this agreement, one of our most tragic periods of irresponsibility may be nearing an end. Without the selfish interference of special interest groups, the American pet owner will be able, within two years, to prevent his pet from promiscuously breeding. Every American, pet owners and non-pet owners, will be benefited by this effective, safe and inexpensive contraceptive.

CAVALCADE NEWS

NEW STUDY ON FOUNDER IN THE HORSE

By James R. Coffman, D.V.M., M.S.

Founder is a common, painful disease which affects the feet of equines. It can strike suddenly from many causes and requires immediate attention.

Even though it is common and serious, founder, or laminitis as it is also known, has been studied in depth by only a few scientists. Results of these studies have not yielded precise curative or preventive treatments due to lack of standardized methods of producing founder and because of the complexity of the disease.

Scientists at the University of Missouri, School of Veterinary Medicine, have begun work to establish methods for causing and monitoring founder in research in horses. This is the first step in laminitis research as drawn up by a planning conference for the disease sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation, Denver, Colorado.

The study is designed to reproduce the classical signs of acute founder in the horse through a specially formulated diet. It is also seeking to define additional symptoms of founder to those described in previous studies.

Funding of this portion of the founder studies at the University of Missouri is through the Morris Animal Foundation by Burr Betts, Denver.

Dane Frazer, a veterinary student, and Gary Wilson, a pre-veterinary student, are conducting the study under the direction of Harold E. Garner, D.V.M., Ph.D.; James R. Coffman, D.V.M., M.S., and Esther M. Brown, Ph.D.

Founder is an inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the equine foot. It can involve one or all four feet, but most commonly affects both front feet. Because the hoof is inflexible, the pain becomes great as the soft structures of the hoof swell.

Acute founder comes on suddenly. Symptoms include a rise in temperature, respiration and pulse rate. The pain may be so great that the horse sweats profusely. If only the front feet are affected, the horse will place them forward and bring the back feet under the body for support.

If the back feet are affected, they will be placed forward and the front feet put under the body. All four feet

will be brought together, as if the horse were balancing on a small platform. As the condition worsens, the horse will lie down and be unwilling to rise. If standing, he will resist being moved. The first steps are painful, but the pain becomes less as the horse exercises.

The affected feet will feel warm, and the pulse of the heel artery will be fast and hard. The sole of the foot drops as the disease worsens.

If the case of founder is mild and veterinary treatment is prompt, the horse may fully recover. But there is the possibility of permanent hoof deformity and change in the position of the third phalanx, or coffin bone.

The public Morris Animal Foundation sponsors such studies into diseases of the horse and other companion animals at carefully selected veterinary institutions throughout the country. Contributions come from animal enthusiasts and their organizations.

Ed. Note: The Animal Health Foundation receives contributions for research and forwards the entire amount of designated funds to the Morris Animal Foundation.

CALIFORNIA VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION COOPERATES WITH ANIMAL CAVALCADE

The California Veterinary Medical Association is cooperating with the Animal Health Foundation in providing every veterinarian in California with *ANIMAL CAVALCADE* for his waiting room. This joint project will provide the magazine to an additional 20,000 to 30,000 readers PER DAY to enjoy, and to be informed on latest animal health news and scientific studies for animals. Many veterinarians purchase additional subscriptions for gifts.

Subscriptions from individual animal owners continue to expand rapidly.

DON'T "DOG IT" ON POOCH NUTRITION

BRENTWOOD, N.Y., More pet food is sold in the United States than baby food or coffee, with sales predicted to reach \$2-billion in 1974. And that ain't chicken feed.

The nation's 35,000,000 dogs have some 75,000 different dog food labels to choose from. And, according to the St. Aubrey Pet Care Center, most of these pet foods provide the pooch with a nutritious, well-balanced diet. Some, however, may leave your dog nutritionally bankrupt.

Dogs require regular feedings which include vitamins A, D, E, and B-12 as well as proteins, carbohydrates, fat,

cereal, vegetables, and minerals. Many pet owners, St. Aubrey notes, see the phrase "meat-by-products" on a can and assume that their dogs are getting everything they need. Not so. The simple phrase, "meat-by-products," can hide a multitude of sins. Hair, gristle, pig's feet and tails are all "meat-by-products." None of these are easily digested by the animal; none assure his minimum daily needs.

Skin problems, urinary and bowel failures, eye infections, poor coat, and general irritability and weakness can all be symptoms of dietary imbalance. Regardless of whether a pet food meets basic nutritional requirements, the St. Aubrey pet experts recommend administering vitamins to insure a pet's nutritional vitality. Nutritive supplements guarantee adequate vitamin supply during the pet's periods of susceptibility to colds and illness, and they also help to insure the animal's healthy day-to-day existence.

Even the perfect diet requires a supplement during certain periods of an animal's life, St. Aubrey notes. For instance, the St. Aubrey experts recommend doubling vitamin dosage for puppies and for pregnant and nursing animals. Older dogs, too, should be given vitamins. Too often, anxious pet owners overfeed these senior citizens causing dangerous weight gain.

Of course, the pet owner's decision to administer vitamins may not be the ultimate course of action. Rover, and Rover alone, makes the decision on just what he will swallow, and occasionally it's not the vitamin you're offering.

But thanks to the miracle of modern imaginations, dog vitamins now come in more sizes, shapes, and flavors than aspirin. Odds are your pet will fall for one of them. Basically, dog vitamins come in four forms: granule, powder, syrup, and tablet. Granules are sprinkled over the daily meal—perfect for the dog with a "crunchy granola" personality. Powder is administered on the same principle but is more readily camouflaged in dinner. St. Aubrey manufactures a chocolate-flavored multi-vitamin syrup which will have most dogs licking their chops as well as their bowls. And there's always the old standby: tablets. Most dog owners who have been through the pop—it—in—his—mouth—hold—his—muzzle—stroke—his—throat routine don't relish going through it every day. With the help of modern science — and progressive pet product firms like St. Aubrey Pet Products — they no longer have to fight Fido over vitamins. One winning idea is to take advantage of a dog's weakness for cheese. Wrapping the tablet in cheese helps the daily vitamin become a daily treat rather than a chore.

Know your pet's number one ene-

my — poor nutrition — and choose your weapon. Don't let improper nutrition rob you of your pet or your pet of his health. A little time and effort will insure a happier, healthier, longer relationship for you and your dog.

St. Aubrey Pet Products manufactures a wide variety of pet care products including "Pervinal" vitamin nutritive supplements, shampoos, health and grooming aids. St. Aubrey Pet Products is a division of the Eight-in-One Pet Products Corporation, headquartered at 106 Emjay Boulevard, Brentwood, N.J. 11717.

ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION BOARD MEMBER PREPARES FOR STATE VETERINARY MEETING

By Richard B. Fink, D.V.M.,
Vice President, California
Veterinary Medical Association

*Reprinted courtesy THE PULSE,
July 1974*

The program for the 87th Annual CVMA Seminar to be held in San Diego, October 17th-20th is complete. Each new program committee has to improve on the previous year's production so that they can use the words bigger and better than ever. The '74 program will be no exception because it promises to be the most complete meeting yet presented by the CVMA. It will start on Wednesday, October 17th with a special surgical seminar and end on Saturday with a first for the CVMA, a workshop for animal technicians. In between will be sessions on traumatology, neurology, ophthalmology, virology, acupuncture, exotics, bovine abortion, pleasure horse practice, evening sessions, social events and women's activities.

In addition, two rooms will feature autotutorial carrels from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. Each year Dr. Wells has added additional films and slides to this excellent presentation.

Last November the California Academy of Veterinary Medicine said they were ready to assume responsibility for the 1974 meeting in San Diego. With the cooperation of the program chairman, the Ad Hoc Committee assigned session chairmen to provide programs for their specialty. Each one of these individuals is dedicated to continuing education in their respective fields. If you give an enthusiastic DVM the chance to "run with the ball" you can rest assured he won't disappoint you with his performance. Consequently, this year's program committee is determined to provide the most comprehensive seminar on veterinary medicine ever presented at a state meeting.

DOGS

By H. U. Stephen Larsson

*Your best friends make up this puzzle.
Find all 37 and it may just be —
that you're their best friend.*

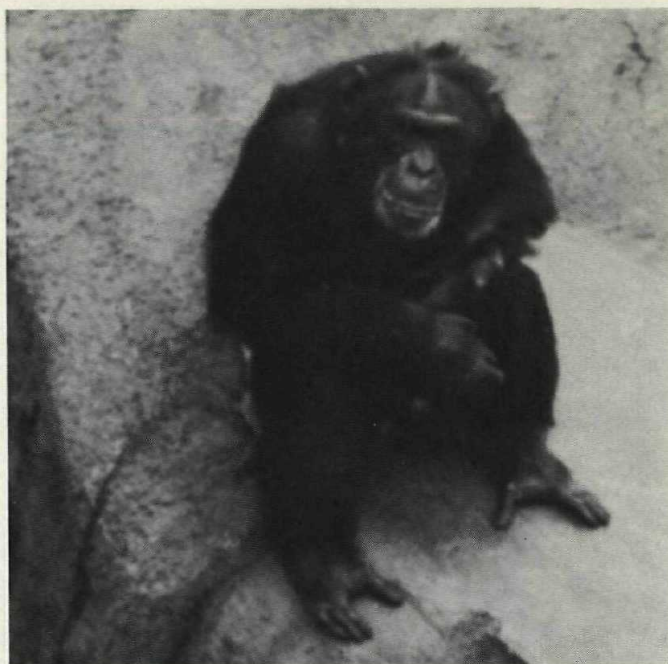
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S	A	B	O	R	Z	O	I	K	U	L	A	S	E	E	D
D	R	A	N	R	E	B	A	S	E	N	J	I	N	R	A
A	I	R	E	D	A	L	E	S	E	G	N	I	K	E	P

- A — Breed of hound reported to be 6000 years old. Hunts by sight, not smell
- A — One of the largest of the terriers, 38-45 pounds
- B — Small, curly-tailed African breed that doesn't bark
- B — This Saint accompanies monks of namesake hospice in Switzerland
- B — A large, angular canine also known as the Russian wolfhound
- B — A working-class police dog of bulldog type with some terrier blood
- B — Fourth-most popular dog in U.S., Elizabethan hunter of hares
- C — Comes as smooth-coated & more common rough-coated. Former T.V. star
- D — Developed to enter badger dens, there are short, long, & wirehaired types
- D — Fire Dept. mascot, named for islands off eastern coast of Venice
- D — Wild dog found from Siberia to Java. Hunts in packs
- E — Famed sled dog, this long-haired northern breed weighs 50-85 pounds
- F — George Washington was one of first U.S. enthusiasts of this breed
- G — It's legal to bet on this 6000-year-old breed
- H — Similar but smaller than foxhound, probably brought to England by Normans
- I — Red-colored pointing breed, name is that of counter + setter
- J — An old World wild dog smaller than its wolf relative
- K — Pure white hunter, guard, & herder developed in Hungary
- L — Short-haired, usually solid black retriever
- M — Alaskan, one of the oldest of the Arctic sled dogs
- M — Used in England as watchdog over 2000 years, is a giant with short hair
- N — Strong swimmer that carries life lines to stricken ships
- O — Large rough-coated hunter with 600 yr. English history
- P — Medium-sized Hungarian shepherd. Black, gray, or white in color
- P — One of the most popular toy breeds — from China
- P — Most popular American dog, originated in Germany, made famous by French
- P — Largest of the toy breeds, weighs up to 18 pounds
- R — General dog group serving as hunter's assistant
- S — Name first printed in the Irish laws of 17 A.D.
- S — Oldest known breed of dog, from Sumerian empire of 7000 B.C.
- S — Leading working breed in herding, guarding, guide of blind, & police
- S — White Arctic sled dog weighing up to 55 pounds
- S — Terrier that comes in giant, standard, or toy sizes
- T — General group that digs in earth to rout furred animals
- W — *Canis lupus*, wild dog considered progenitor of domestic dogs
- W — Fastest of all the small domesticated animals
- Y — Small toy terrier named after area of England

Answers on page 30

speaking up on the ZOO

By Barbara Sweeney



"Zebra," she said, holding the child's hand up to her face. "Zebra," she repeated, showing a picture of the black and white striped animal to the child. "Zebra," she said again, pointing to the animal in front of them.

This is no ordinary mother-child-at-the-zoo dialogue. These people are part of the John Tracy Clinic. They're at the zoo for more than an adventure. For these children, the zoo is also a language-building lesson. These children were born deaf.

The Los Angeles based John Tracy Clinic is a pre-school education center for children with severe hearing impairments. The clinic likes to take their classes to the zoo for many reasons. The zoo has always been a great place to learn for all children. In fact, going to the zoo is one of the few "first-hand" experiences left in our world. It lets us see for ourselves.

But in addition, the John Tracy Clinic uses the zoo to help with the obvious language problem of these children. They begin to learn the names of the animals as words. In their silent world, the zoo enables these handicapped children to make the proper association of language with animals and their surroundings.

Children have been learning from animals, formally and informally, for a long time. The John Tracy Clinic's outing is just one example of how animals are used in professional physical and psychological therapy. But, even more fundamental, what child hasn't learned basic animal habits from watching his pet? From watching a mother dog or cat with her children. Or the lucky child fortunate enough to witness an animal birth. Children learn

something of how it is to get along, how to be friends, from having a pet. They learn to care for something living, something with feelings. A pet that needs to be cleaned and fed and loved - just like themselves.

For the John Tracy Clinic child, what movie or TV clip could replace the live experience of seeing seals dive for lunch, or kangaroos hopping around with babies in their pouches. Or watching a camel casually munching with his face right up to theirs? Of actually seeing, smelling, and sometimes even touching those animals?

These pictures were taken at the Los Angeles Zoo, located in Griffith Park. Designed by a leading architect in the field of zoo construction, Charles Luckman, its physical structure permits maximum visual exposure of the animals. We see them in clean and pleasant surroundings. The zoo makes a real effort to keep each animal happy. This often includes an environment that is close to his natural habitat. The zoo format follows the design of the continents and each animal is seen in his proper geographic location.

Spanning 113 acres, the zoo is a pleasurable walking trip. The impeccable grounds host a wide variety of rare plants and trees - as well as animals. The Los Angeles Zoo has a national reputation for its care and breeding of endangered species, and operates an extensive animal exchange program with other zoos. So it's always changing, and there's *always* plenty to see.

The children from the John Tracy Clinic displayed the usual unbridled delight that most children show at the zoo. For them, it's a fun way to learn new words. Each child is accompanied

by a parent. The clinic stresses the importance of this parent involvement in the education of their children. In fact, the clinic "teachers" are the parents themselves.

The parents undergo a strenuous training program conducted by the clinic's small, but highly qualified staff, which helps them, first of all, to understand and cope with their child's handicap. Secondly, it enables them to actually teach their children how to speak. Language skills cannot be learned in a laboratory, and, as Louise Tracy, founder of the clinic once said:

"In order to talk, a deaf child must have a desire to talk - something to talk about and someone to talk to."

Programs such as the zoo outing give the children all these things.

The privately funded clinic has the advantage of many modern technological devices to help these children with the laboratory part of learning language. The clinic is innovative, sensible and practical in its approach. Many of the children start when they are very young (these children, for example, are only 2-3 years old). The program usually lasts for about 4 years. No family is charged for clinic services.

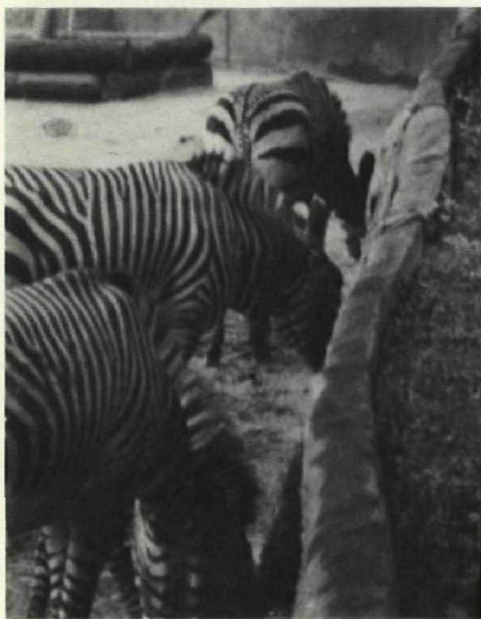
For these children, language was the main lesson of the day at the zoo. There is one big thing, however, which the zoo can and does teach us all. And that is: *it urges and inspires the humane treatment of animals* - a view encouraged by the veterinary profession in general.

The Los Angeles Zoo runs many daily tours for groups such as the John Tracy Clinic. In this way, the zoo is used not only for fun, but serves as a unique teaching tool. For information regarding the Los Angeles Zoo, call: 213-666-4650.



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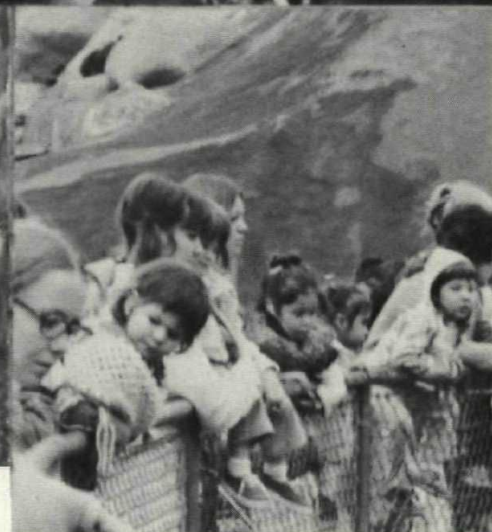
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3



4



5

6

- 1 *At the zoo, a deaf child can learn as words the names of animals from all over the world.*
- 2 *Words and pictures come together with the real thing for a deaf child at the Los Angeles Zoo.*
- 3 *"Zebras!" – A real live animal brings a word to life.*
- 4 *With his usual aplomb, a camel surveys this group of children.*
- 5 *Members of the John Tracy Clinic hang over the fence for a better view.*
- 6 *This little girl "tells" us all we need to know about how the zoo works as an educational tool.*





A PERSONAL ACCOUNT

— AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION

By Drake Seaman

THE DVM
20 x 24 OIL
BY DRAKE SEAMAN



In Western art one of the most neglected, yet vital, aspects being overlooked today is the field of veterinary medicine.

It is a tremendously exciting thing to relate today's intricate medical equipment and knowledge with the timeless heritage of man's relationship with animals...

The field of veterinary medicine, through constant seeking of new knowledge and more proficient care of animals, is one of the many reasons why it is hard to separate the West from its animals.

From a painter's point of view I find this profession very exciting through its many different situations, each of which has its unique play of light and variety of textures and edges.

It is not these alone that interest me — the sureness of gesture in a surgeon's hand, the awareness of trust on an animal's face through considered

actions on the doctor's part — these and other inherent qualities of the practicing veterinarian make this much neglected field a continuous challenge to the painter of today.

It has been long overdue that the vital aspects this profession has should be portrayed in the fine arts today.

Through art which focuses on the veterinary profession, these things develop: concern, reliability, involvement, competence, and dedication — all as timeless as good art itself.

In a society that is so devoid of disciplined and proficient art that only large scale or "shock" art can hold one's attention for any time, there is a great need for proficient visual statements to show the aspects of a vital field such as veterinary medicine.

The lack of intense and individual vision is obvious in the fine arts today. Trendy and shallow art are prevalent everywhere.

Because of the tremendous lack of proficient teaching in the art schools today along with some aspects of today's life-styles such as economic affluence, abstraction through a greater reliance on material things, and a greater reliance on time orientation, individuals tend to be blinded to many vital things, both in art and in our way of life.

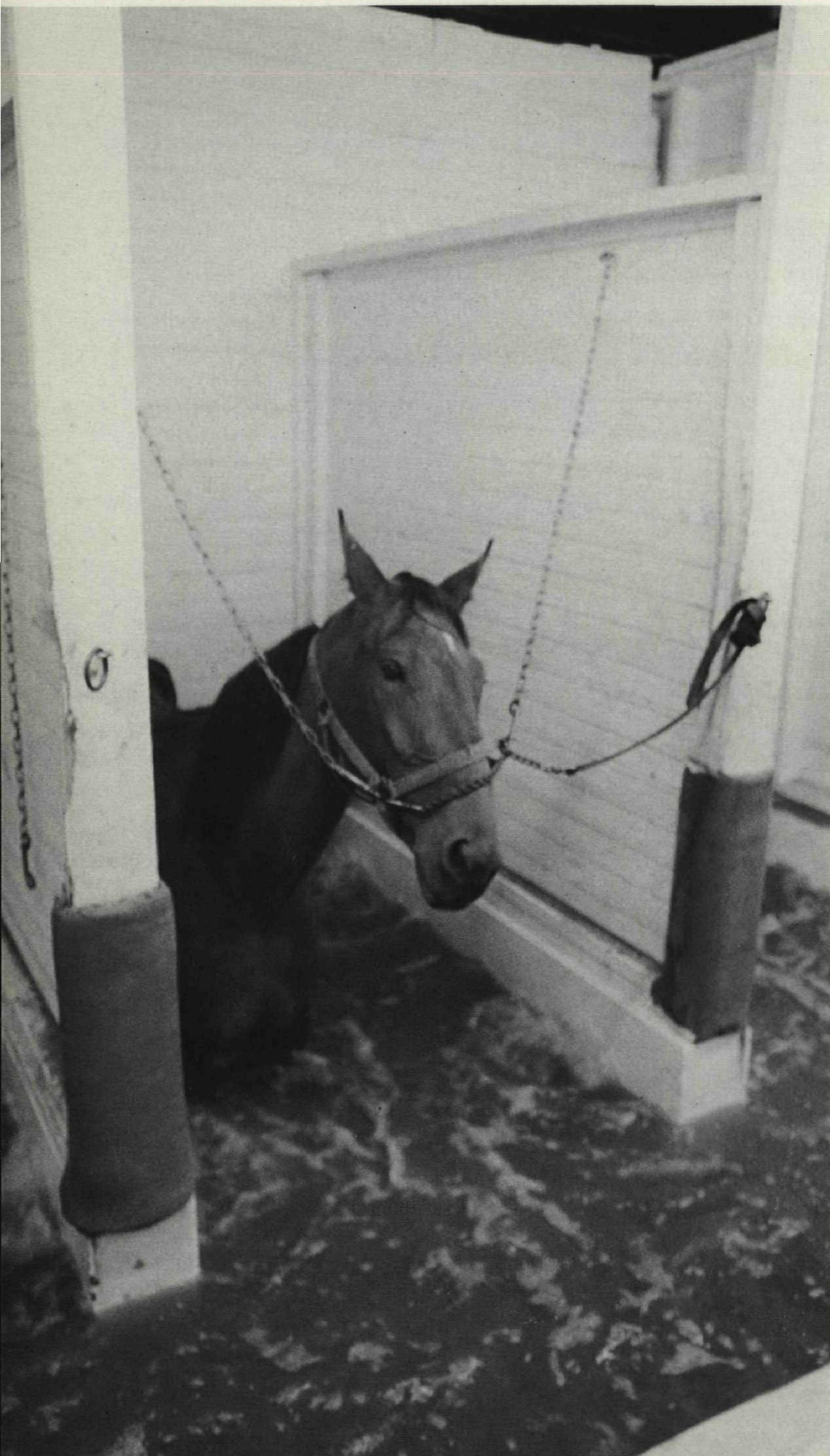
The practicing veterinarian in any realm would, through the visual arts, broaden and intensify man's contact with many aspects of the structures and forces in both the natural and civilized world which we would otherwise ignore or dimly perceive because of today's life-style.

The painter of today has an exciting and responsible role to play in today's way of life. The future will surely tell whether or not today's painters fulfilled their responsibility.

Dr. Russell and assistant — 20 x 24 Oil by Drake Seaman



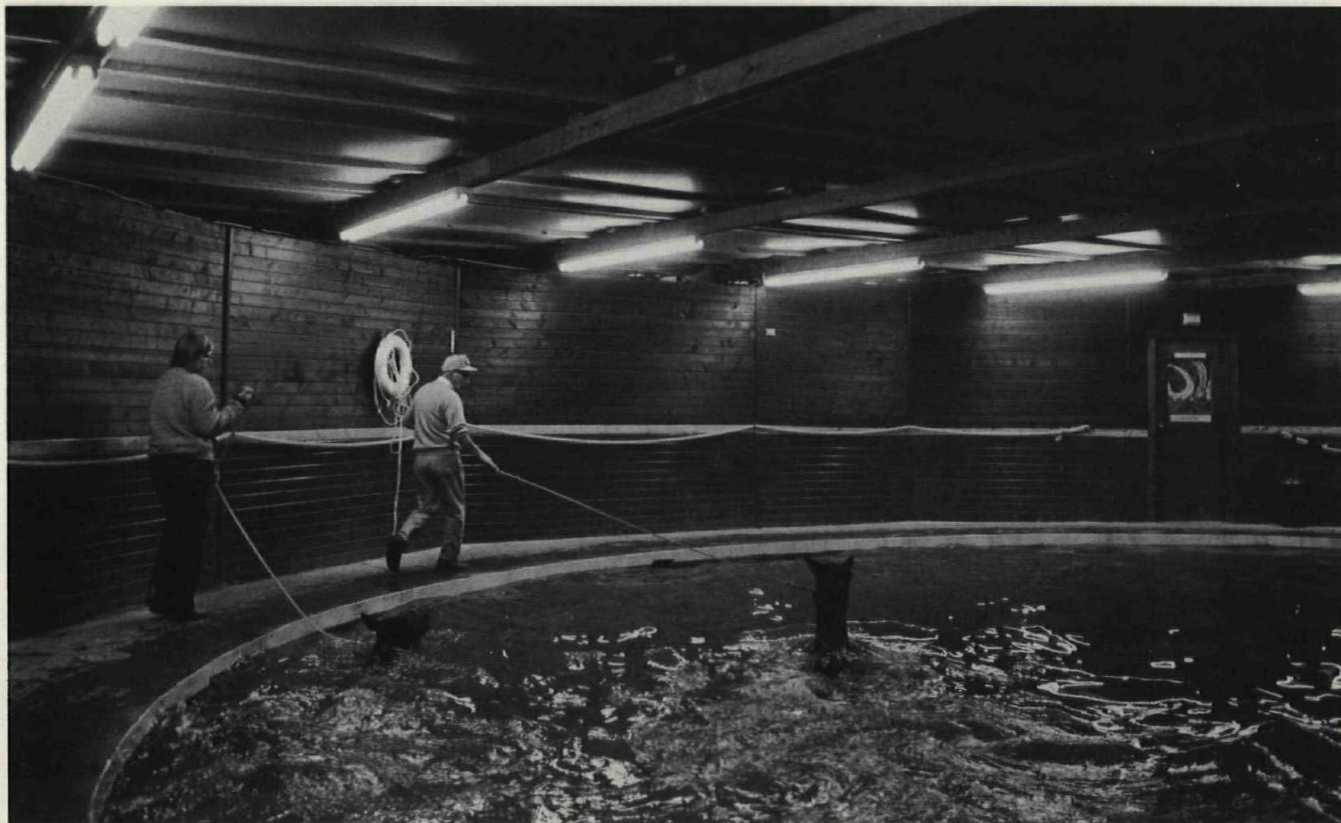
everybody



EQUINE GYM, HEALTH
FACILITIES OFFER TOP
MEDICAL CARE TO
TRACK'S HORSES

SAUNA, ANYONE? — A horse at The Meadows, Washington, Pa., harness track receives a whirlpool bath. Trotters and pacers at the track who may have a sprain, muscle tension or a swelling are treated in the pool, or the horse may be placed in it just for enjoyment's sake.

y into the pool!



HORSE POOL — There are no diving boards, deck chairs, suntan lotion or bathing suits in evidence at this swimming pool for horses provided by The Meadows, harness racing track at Washington, Pa. Trainers take their horses into the pool to relax them after a workout. The life saver on the wall is not for the trotters and pacers, but for their trainers who occasionally don't let go of the tether in time and end up in the drink.

A Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) for horses? It almost seems like it at The Meadows, the harness racing track near Washington, Pa., where the pacers and trotters in residence have access to whirlpool baths, routine physicals, X-ray examinations and a swimming pool.

The Meadows, the track famed for the \$90,000 Adios Stakes, takes good care of its horses with its people-like facilities and the services of veterinarians; Dr. Dean Scoggins, Dr. Wesley Parry and Dr. Jeffrey Miller. More than 1,000 of harness racing's big name horses board here and their owners see to it that the precious sulky-pullers take advantage not only of the medical care, but also of the "Therapeutic Spa," which is sometimes part of the medical regimen.

The way it works is: A horse may pull up with a limp, which means that to avoid pain he is not putting full weight on the limb. To locate the source of the problem, the veterinarian injects pain-deadening Novocain into

the probable area and if the horse resumes walking normally, the pain site is established and an X-ray diagnosis is in order. Dr. Scoggins finds that the Kodak X-Omatic cassette C-2 helps him obtain the clearest X-ray pictures. Also, the cassettes are so rugged a horse can stand on one without damaging it. The Meadows veterinarians usually X-ray a leg from four different angles, and a foot from as many as six using 8 x 10-inch Kodak Blue Brand medical X-ray film and a portable X-ray generator.

If the X-ray diagnosis is arthritis or a hairline fracture, then medication or treatment, or both, are called for. But if it's just muscle strain or a cramp, the horse is recommended for the whirlpool bath. The whirlpool also is used like human beings use it — just to make the horse feel better. The Spa, consisting of the whirlpool bath and a 50-foot swimming pool is owned by Bill Reynolds. The water here is maintained at 74 degrees and room temperature at 55 degrees.

Although radiology is employed at the track to diagnose equine malfunctions, X-rays are also made to determine if a new horse is mature enough to commence training.

A horse's physical growth sometimes lags behind its chronological age and the veterinarian must learn if leg development has progressed sufficiently to accommodate the strain of running exercises. A too early start would ruin him for racing. Like rings in a tree, the bone shows growth marks called the epiphyseal line. To see this, an X-ray is made of the radial bone of the horse's knee. If it shows proper growth, he is ready for training.

What about the swimming pool? Because showers aren't in use here as yet, after the horse works out, it's "Everybody into the pool" for a relaxing few laps around the 155,000-gallon pool. He is led by a long tether from the trainer who paces around the edge trying not to get pulled in while the horse tests his Australian crawl. No bathing suit is needed.

ITCH-SCRATCH SYNDROME

By Erwin Small, D.V.M., M.S.*

Have you noticed your pet scratching lately? If not, you may before long. Warm spring and summer weather usually increases the problems of external parasites for pets, especially if animals are allowed to roam freely outdoors.

Fleas, ticks and mites are the three most common external parasites seen on the skin and hair of dogs and cats. While they do not cause death by themselves, they can be highly irritating to the animal.

The flea's bite and remarkable ability to escape by jumping can cause much frustration to animals. To reduce harm from this parasite, the main concern for the owner must be to prevent their getting into the living quarters and breeding. Fleas reproduce rapidly in moist, warm areas such as bedding which isn't kept clean and dry. In this way they can readily infiltrate an entire household in a week or two.

The species of fleas common to dogs and cats will not touch or bite people unless they are extremely hungry. Also people have occasionally developed sensitivity to the bites of fleas. The blood from their dog host is the entire diet of fleas and they cannot survive for long without feeding on a dog.

You can prevent flea problems by keeping your animal's bedding clean and dry. Commercial flea collars and medallions are fairly successful and most claim to be effective for three to four months at a time. Also, veterinarians recommend a variety of shampoos, sprays, powders and dips to kill fleas present on the animal.

Severely infested animals have reddening, swelling and sometimes ulceration of the skin. If this occurs, contact your veterinarian for treatment.

Many species of mites, which are microscopic in size, are capable of

causing skin problems. Mange is probably the most common. Symptoms include hair loss, reddening of the skin, swelling of irritated areas, crusty discharges from the skin, itching and sometimes ulcerations. Some cases can be quite severe and professional veterinary assistance should be sought. Treatments are available to eliminate most mites but even if successful may take a long time before the skin returns to normal, if it does so at all. Early detection of the problem is essential to combat it successfully.

One species of mites, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, especially common in dogs, can also infect the owner of the infected dog or other animals. Although less severe than in dogs, the itching can still be quite irritating and embarrassing to affected people; in fact, a clue which may cause the veterinarian to suspect mite infestation of a dog is that the owner is scratching a lot.

Another species, *Otodectes cynotis*, makes its home in the ears of dogs and cats and causes much irritation. These mites should be suspected if you see your animal scratching and rubbing its ears, shaking its head or twitching its ears. Several effective treatments are prescribed by veterinarians to eliminate the problem.

Ticks also cause a localized scratching and irritation, and may also serve as transmitters of such diseases as tick paralysis to a dog or Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever to human beings. Certain agents are available from your veterinarian for tick control. However, it is wise to avoid tick-infested areas and inspect one's own as well as one's dog's body at frequent intervals to determine whether any ticks have become attached.

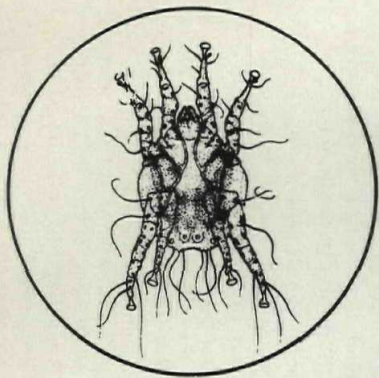
Another skin problem of dogs and cats should be mentioned because of the misconception surrounding its

name. Ringworm, infection which appears as an area of hair loss and irritation, is common in dogs and cats. However, the cause is not a worm at all, but a fungus. A major concern for pet owners is the possibility of contracting the disease from their pets. The affected circular areas of the skin are quite ugly on the human body and to avoid the embarrassment, owners should try to keep their pets from contracting the infection. If your pet gets ringworm, obtain veterinary assistance for its control immediately. Treatment takes time, so a prompt diagnosis will lessen the danger of its spread to other animals or to people.

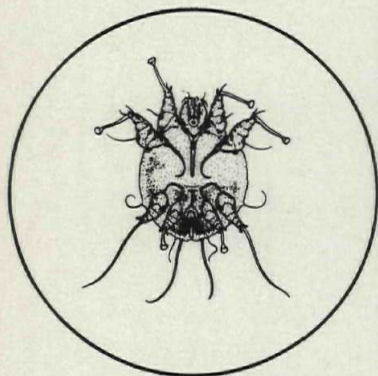
Animal patients, as does their companion animal — man, suffer from allergic diseases. Involved in causing allergy are some of the group of substances mentioned in earlier paragraphs as well as pollen from plants, trees, grasses and weeds, certain foods, molds, inhalants, etc. Such allergies may cause itching, scratching and reddening of the skin, sniffing, and discharges from the nose and eyes. Members of the veterinary profession are able to perform skin tests to identify various causes of allergies and thus to try to desensitize the involved patient. Additional research is needed in areas of allergy to ultimately provide the veterinarian with all the answers.

The skin problems discussed above are only a small share of the many which challenge talents of the veterinary practitioners and the welfare of their patients. Cooperation by all parties concerned with human as well as animal health will help to achieve the goal of eliminating the "itch-scratch" syndrome.

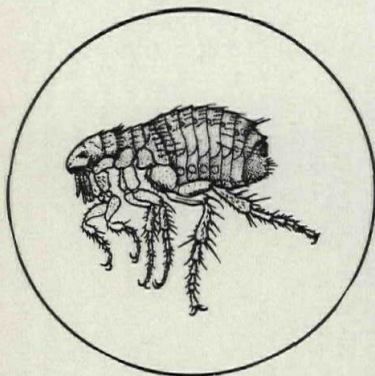
**From the University of Illinois, College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, Illinois 61801, where Dr. Small is Professor and Head of Small Animal Medicine.*



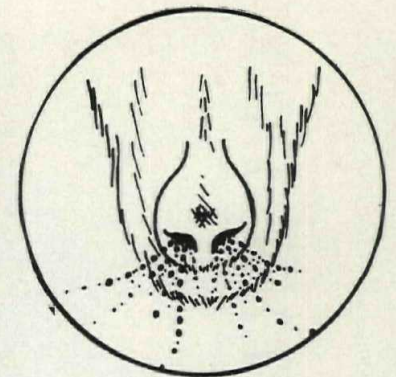
Ear Mite



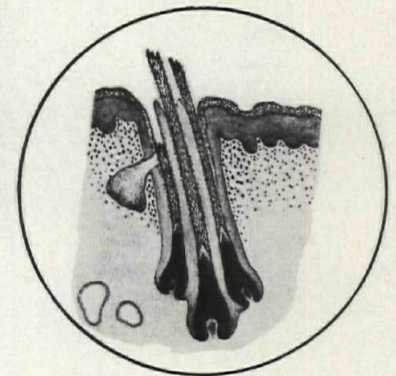
Mange Mites



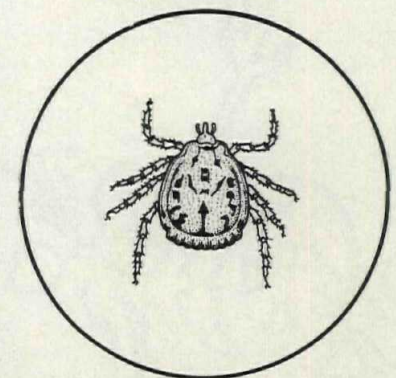
Fleas



Allergies



Ringworm



Ticks



A HALLOWEEN TALE

By Snead Hearn

It is believed by zoologists that the tasmanian devil is the only animal, other than man, that practices taxidermy. Lairs of the tasmanian devil have been discovered, and they are invariably decorated with crudely stuffed chickens, small sheep and goats, and other domestic animals. Feathers are used to pack the hides, which explains why a devil will often attack a pillow, or overstuffed sofa. For some reason, they will never use the feathers of chickens that they have killed for stuffing purposes. This leads many authorities to speculate that the tasmanian devil follows a strict religious code unknown in any other species.

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by Abel Janzoon Tasman. A crafty aboriginal shaman, fearing the takeover of the island, convinced Tasman that there was a breed of Tasmanian devil that grew to weigh over 400 pounds and attacked only Dutchmen. Tasman, fearing for his life, led his small exploration to Flanders Island, fifty miles to the Northeast. Before his hasty departure, he rewarded the shaman with beads and trinkets of European manufacture. Tasman named the island Van Dieman's land, after the governor of the Dutch East Indies, whom he despised. Later, the island was re-named Tasmania as a tribute to gullibility. Tasman died on Finner's Island with many gambling debts.

The highest religious feats of the aborigines is the Corroboree. Practiced at the time of the Vernal Equinox, it consists chiefly of a dance in which the tribesmen named Abu-Abu emulated the tasmanian devil so completely he attacked the chief's only son, who at the time, was posing as a chicken. After delivering several vicious bites to the arm and shoulder of the chief's son, Abu-Abu was bludgeoned to senselessness. The chief ruled that he should have a taste of his own medicine, and he was sewed inside a sack with a real tasmanian devil. Neither Abu-Abu nor the devil survived the encounter. To this day,

no aborigines dress as tasmanian devils for the Corroboree.

Dutch settlers in the 18th century tried to domesticate the tasmanian devil and use it as a field animal. Bjorn van Schuyler stated in his diary:

*"We had no horses or pigs to pull the ploughs. We had to try something. The trouble is that the devils would carouse all night, and by morning they would be tired. We tried ploughing at night, but we only stumbled over the furrows. Besides, it took about twenty of them to pull a plough. There's something wrong with their feet. They get no traction."*¹

According to law in Hobart, the capital city of Tasmania, it is a punishable crime to speak to a group of three or more tasmanian devils. This quaint statute was instigated to keep the natives of the country from informing the animals of the whereabouts of Dutch-owned chickens. Karl Van Vlott, the first mayor of Hobart, instigated the law when he overheard a native saying that the Dutch would go home if their chickens disappeared. To date, only one man has been tried for the crime of speaking to tasmanian devils. James Stuber, (1829-1891), an illiterate blacksmith, was caught in the act of addressing a small gathering of tasmanians behind his shop. Stuber pleaded temporary insanity, claiming that no one else would listen to what he had to say. He was given a fine and released.

In the early part of 1943, Dr. Otto Breuling tried to teach tasmanian devils to clamp their jaws around the calves of invading Japanese soldiers. "They are our first line of defense," said Breuling. "A soldier can't run very fast with a tasmanian devil holding onto his leg. He will be slowed down enough so that we can pelt him with stones and fruit."² Breuling eventually gave up his idea. He found that the tasmanian devils would bite his calf whether he was wearing a Japanese

uniform or not. A strange footnote to the story is that in 1944 the destroyer-escort U.S.S. Norton was docked in Tasmania for refueling, and nearly every sailor who came to shore was attacked. Breuling apologized to the War Department, saying, "I guess they just can't make the differentiation."³

The name 'tasmanian devil' originated with the aboriginal legend that tasmanian devils reside in the center of the earth during daylight hours. According to the legend, a tasmanian devil stole a sheep from the god of the trees, Zatto. Zatto, in his rage, condemned the tasmanian devils to serve the god of the underworld. Each day, the tasmanian devils must go to the underworld and get instructions as to what they are to steal. At night, they return to the surface, killing chickens, pigs and other animals. Scientists are skeptical about this story. They feel that the tasmanian devils just find good hiding places in which to sleep, and that the aborigines are merely too stupid to find them.

The pelts of the tasmanian devil were once used as legal tender. Particularly wealthy aborigines needed a litter to transport their pelts. Unfortunately, the aborigines never perfected the art of tanning the hides properly, with the regrettable result that the hides emitted a powerful odor of decay. The more pelts a man had, the more he, his possessions, and his house would smell. This led to the origination of the phrase "stinking rich."

At one time, stories were widely circulated about "Big Paw," a huge tasmanian devil with a voracious appetite and the ability to climb trees.

Aborigines continued to disseminate this story, and forbid tribesmen to enter certain dense woods to avoid this eerie creature. This continued until April of 1965, when Dr. Lhars Hoffstadt discovered that Big Paw was not a tasmanian devil after all, but was a koala bear who disguised himself every night. The bear did this, ostensibly, to facilitate night feeding, but Dr. Hoffstadt's psychological examination indicated that the bear got a "charge"



Photo by Phil Sperier

LOOK WHO'S WEARING DIAPERS!

By Phil Sperier

They've put diapers on the mules and horses pulling those sightseer carriages in New Orleans' famous French Quarter.

The diapering operation came about after City Health Director, Doris Thompson, laid it on the line by decreeing that manure should not be allowed to lie on the French Quarter's streets. She ordered the carriage drivers to make on-the-spot cleanups.

Some of the drivers just stop and shovel. Others are using nets. Either of these methods requires the drivers to keep a sharp eye on their steeds.

However, one operator of several of the carriages has found an ideal solution: a device that, for lack of a better name, can be called an equine diaper. It's a wide piece of thick leatherlike material that's fastened to the harness at the animal's hindquarters, then draped under the tail and attached to the carriage. It's lined with a sheet of disposable plastic.

The equine diaper is effective. Said one driver, "We never miss a crumb."

out of scaring people.

The only performing tasmanian devil on record is "Ralphie — the Flying Tasmanian Devil," who appeared in the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Baily Circus in the latter part of 1938. Ralphie was delivered to the circus by the legendary Frank Buck. Buck promised circus officials that the tasmanian devil swung on vines in its native habitat, and that it would take to the trapeze and high wire like a duck takes to water. The great wild game hunter was misinformed, however, as tasmanian devil authorities know that the animal grows nauseous when off the ground. The circus opened in November of

1938 in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Over a thousand spectators watched as the spotlight turned to the woozy Ralphie who clutched desperately at the elevated stanchion on which he had been perched. Amid boos and catcalls, Ralphie was ignominiously rescued and brought to earth by Ernst "Papa" Wallinda, of the famous Flying Wallindas.

Legend tells of a young fellow who had nothing better to do with his time than think up silly things to say about silly animals.

I don't really know why I did it. It seemed like a good idea at the time. When the tasmanian devil craze hits, I'll be right on top of

it. I'm not stopping here though. I'm working on a movie script about wombats. It's full of zany hi-jinks. Burrowing marsupials are the coming thing, and believe you me, it's right up my alley."

Footnotes:

1. Bjorn van Schuyler, "The Annotated Tasmanian Diary," Rotterdam Press, 1898 p. 12
2. Dr. Otto Breuling, "Combat Fauna," Beau-O-Press, 1952 p. 368
3. *ibid.*, p. 390
4. Snead Hearn, "Major Myths Surrounding the Tasmanian Devil, (*Sarcophilus ursinus*)," Olympia Typewriter Press, 1974, p. 6 & 7

DENTIST.... for a bird!

By Ronald E. Thomas

After caring for and pampering a bird for six months, Mrs. Kay du Toit knew the bird would benefit from being able to help itself more, especially if it could be made to eat like a normal bird of its species.

The bird, a tick-bird, had a short top beak due to a bullet from an air gun. It could not eat properly as a result.

Mrs. Toit contacted another member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a Johannesburg dentist.

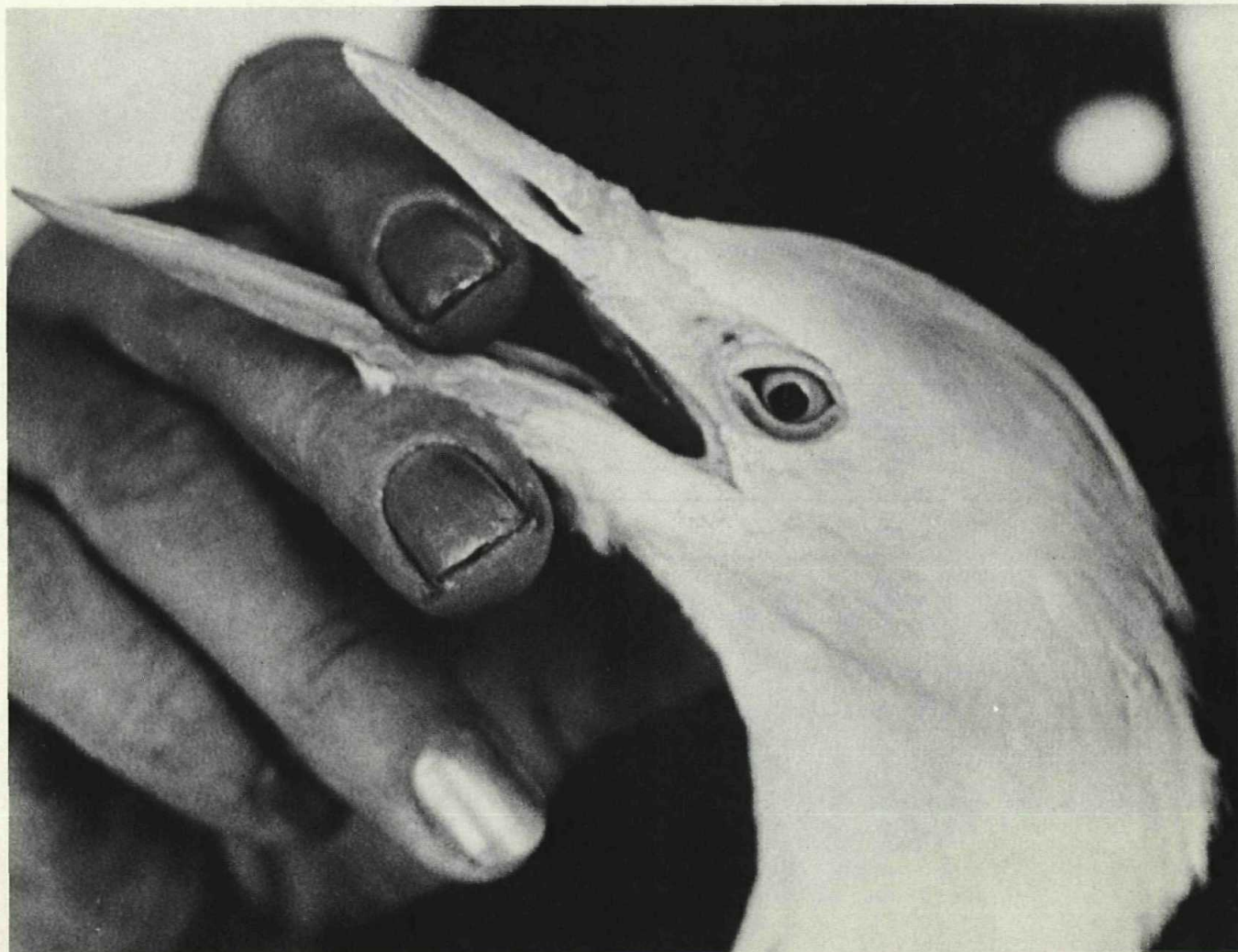
The dentist performed an operation which used genuine acrylic fiber hinged with pegs of real gold! The operation was done with the bird under anesthetic and lasted 1/2 hour. In making the artificial beak the dentist used the same fiber as used on many dentures. In the course of the

operation, many of the dentist drills were used to form a good looking beak.

The latest report lists the bird in good condition at the bird section of the SPCA's animal hospital where Mrs. Toit is a bird nurse. However, the bird appears to be a little high strung. Anyone who has had a gold crown on a tooth may remember their thoughts on flashing it in their peers' eyes! Is the bird on an ego trip?

With only half of her upper beak left, mealtimes for the tick-bird were tor-ture.

Photo credit: South Africa Scope





Under anesthetic, a new artificial beak was hinged on with an agglutinant and gold pegs.



The dentist used a fine drill to finish off the beak.

URGENT!!!

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

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

SEEDY PEANUT BUTTER

By Josephine Nobisso

Many bird-lovers have taken to the habit of rolling balls of peanut butter in bird seed and hanging the decorative balls in places frequented by our winged friends.

Well-intentioned though this may be, these ornaments are death-traps for the feeding birds. Commercial peanut butter contains harmful emulsifiers which, when eaten by birds, glues their beaks shut and clogs their breathing mechanisms.

Peanut butter is not a natural part of a bird's diet, but if you must make the seed-balls, cut the peanut butter with one-half part dairy butter or lard in order to render the peanut butter less sticky.

The Dog That Didn't Bark

By Beverly Swerdlow Brown

"Mom, mom," called Anne, as she ran into the backyard. "Look what I got!"

Anne's mother came outside.

"I got a dog," said Anne, excitedly. "I found him on the school yard all alone. Can I keep him?"

"Only until we find the owner," said her mother, kindly, as she went back into the house.

The morning sun was bright as Anne ran next door to show her friend Kathy the puppy.

Kathy was skipping rope in the yard. "Hi, Anne," she said, out of breath. "What's that in your arms?"

"A puppy," answered Anne. "I found him on the school yard, and my mother said I can keep him . . . for awhile."

"I wish I had a puppy," said Kathy, scratching the little dog's ear. "He's sure cute."

Anne looked worried. "I've had him for three hours, and he hasn't barked. Do you think he's sick?"

"I don't know," said Kathy, "but Dr. Thomas could tell us."

"That's right," said Anne. "He's a veterinarian and knows everything about animals."

"Come on," urged Kathy, "let's go ask him."

The girls ran quickly to the other side of the block where Dr. Thomas had his office. Anne knocked on the door. A tall man with gray hair came into the room. He smiled and said, "Can I help you?"

"Where is Dr. Thomas?" asked Anne.

"He's away on vacation," said the man. "I'm Dr. Mills."

Anne handed Dr. Mills the puppy. "He doesn't bark. Is something wrong with him?"

Dr. Mills looked at the puppy and flashed a big smile. "No, there's nothing wrong with him. He's a Basenji, and this breed of dog doesn't bark."

"Isn't he supposed to?" asked Kathy. "All dogs bark."

"Not the Basenji," said the doctor. "This breed of dog is a very unusual animal. He's smart and playful, too. You girls are very lucky to have such a nice pet."

"I found him on the school yard today," said Anne. "Can I keep him?"

"That's not for me to say," said Dr. Mills. "Why not read the *Lost and Found* in the newspaper for awhile. If no one reports this lost puppy, I guess he's yours."

Two weeks passed and every day Anne looked in the paper. No one lost a Basenji puppy.

But, the very next day, Anne found a description of the dog and a phone number.

She didn't want to call; but she knew the only thing to do was the right thing.

She dialed the number.

"Hello," said a voice on the phone.

"Hello," said Anne. "Are you the one that lost the Basenji puppy?"

"Yes," replied the voice. "I was away on vacation and the gate wasn't closed. I feel badly about losing my puppy, and so does the



CHILDRENS page...

person who was taking care of him."

"Well," said Anne, "I have your puppy. Do you want me to bring him over?"

"Yes, please," said the voice, "if it won't be too much trouble. This is Dr. Thomas, and my office is on Westwood Avenue."

After Anne hung up the phone, she gently picked up the puppy and walked slowly over to the doctor's office.

When Dr. Thomas saw that Anne had his puppy he was quite surprised. As he congratulated her on taking such good care of his dog, the Basenji kept licking Anne's hand.

"It's clear to see that he loves you Anne," said Dr. Thomas, "and that you love him, too. I think the two of you should stay together."

Anne was so excited that all she could say was "Oh, boy."

The doctor smiled. "I know the puppy will be in a good home, and will get loving care. I hope you will bring him to my office every now and then so that I can see him, too."

"I promise," said Anne, as she scooped up her puppy and ran home to tell her mother the good news.

The Planter Bird

By Evelyn Witter

Giles and Constance watched a brown bird. He was different from most birds because he had a tail as long as his body.

"That is one of the planter birds that comes in the spring," said Giles.

"I never heard of a bird by that name," cried Constance.

"His name was brown thrasher. But the Pilgrims called him by a new name. I like their name better."

"Why did they name him the planter bird?" asked Constance.

"Because he tells all about planting and protects the plants by eating the insects that harm them," said Giles.

"How can a bird tell all about planting?" asked Constance. "Most birds can't talk!"

"Father says when the planter bird sings, he seems to say,

*Hurry up, hurry up,
Plow it up, plow it up,
Harrow it, harrow it,
Drop it, drop it,
Cover it up, cover it up,
I'll pull it up!*

Listen! He's singing that song now!"

The children listened a while. Then Constance decided, "I like the name the Pilgrims gave this bird. I like him because he helps people."

"Goodbye, planter bird!"

Giles waved his hand to the little brown bird with the long tail who was flying away.

"We'll be looking for you next spring at planting time!" called Constance.

How to please a Dog-a Frog-the World

By Pauline Watson

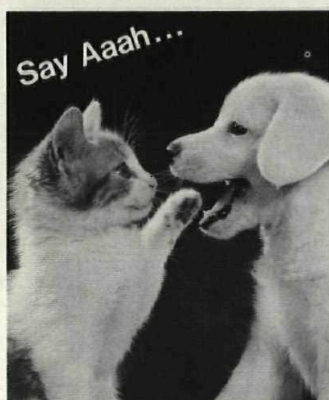
If you have a gentle pat
and that pat is yours to give away
would you give it to a friendly dog?
That would please him
if you did
and when you please a dog
you please the world.

Have you, perhaps, a hug that you can spare?
for a lonely cat who cried: "Mee . . .uu!"
If you do
and if you stroke her fur and hold her near
that will please the cat
and when you please a cat
you please the world.

Have you a moment for a friend —
a little frog?
who jumps about and calls: "Ribb . . .it, ribb . . .it!"
If you jump about and call out: "Ribb . . .it!", too,
that will very nicely do
to please the frog
and when you please a frog
you please the world.

Have you, somewhere, another moment free?
to watch a tree stand tall against the sky
and see its shiny leaves, wave to and fro:
"Hello! Hello!"
If you have a moment free
to wave back to the cheery tree
you would please it
and when you please a tree
you please the world.

Continued on Page 28



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Canine NUTRITION

By James E. Creed, D.V.M., M.S.
Department of Clinical Sciences,
Colorado State University

Presented during a Dog Health Seminar at Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, sponsored by Morris Animal Foundation, Denver; Colorado Purebred Dog Fanciers Association, Inc., and the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences.

Types of Food Available

If you go to a grocery store and try to decide what to feed your dog, you will have a confusing time. There is a wide variety to select from.

Basically there are three types of dog food available — dry food, semi-moist food and canned food. The first and latter have been around for a long time, and the semi-moist foods have been on the market for several years.

There is no doubt that dry dog food is the cheapest. On a per pound basis, there is not much difference between the best grade canned food and the price of the best grade dry food. But a sack of dry food is 90% food, while a can of dog food is 25% food and 75% water.

Dry food is the easiest to feed. It also gives the dog a chance to exercise his teeth and gums and thereby tends to reduce tartar formation on the teeth. Canned and semi-moist foods have greater palatability than dry, but if a dog is started on dry food at an early age, there should be little problem with palatability. Mixing a little specialty meat with dry food will enhance the palatability.

Another type of dog food is available through veterinarians — the Prescription Diet[®] line. These diets are

designed to fulfill a specific need of the dog. All are available as canned food, and some are available in semi-moist form.

The first diet developed by Dr. Mark Morris of Topeka, Kansas, was for the dog with kidney problems who should not have a large volume of proteins. Dr. Morris formulated a diet that fulfilled the nephritic dog's dietary needs and was palatable.

Since then, diets have been developed for the dog with stomach and intestine disease (i/d), heart disease (h/d), an overweight problem (r/d) and several others, including c/d for cats. Because they are designed for dogs with specific health problems, these foods are available only through veterinarians.

For the dog with very high energy requirements, such as the lactating bitch and the fast-growing puppy, there is a diet called p/d. This and all the Prescription Diets^R are excellent foods, but a puppy does not have to be raised on them unless he has a specific health problem.

A third type of food is Science Diet^R. Most are dry foods, and there are some canned. They differ from other dry foods in two aspects: 1) They have greater caloric density; the average pound of dry dog food purchased in a store has about 1,500 calories per pound, and Science Diet^R has about 1,900 calories per pound. 2) The average dry dog food is about 65% digestible, while Science Diet^R is about 90% digestible, so the dog utilizes more of what he eats.

Science Diet^R foods produce smaller stools. The manufacturer claims a 40-pound dog on this type of food should have about 1/2 cup of stool a day, while a dog on a standard dry food will have about 2 cups of stool a day.

Determining Quality of Food

To determine the quality of dog food, the first thing to look at is the label. But if you use the analysis on the label to determine what kind of food to buy, you will be disappointed. You must convert all analyses to a dry matter basis to compare different types of dog food.

The label on a can of food indicates 10% protein, while a dry dog food label indicates 23% protein. But the content of the canned food on a dry matter basis is 40% protein. Since the dry food is 90% dry matter, it contains 26% protein.

The list of ingredients will not help you determine the quality of the food.

What do you use as an indicator then? Over the long run, price can be a good index. A lot of faith should be placed in the manufacturers.

From a good quality commercial dog food, a dog probably derives

better nutrition than many people derive from their diets. These dog foods are balanced nutritionally, and they are the result of sophisticated research. Several companies such as Gaines, Purina, the manufacturers of Friskies and Kennel Ration, are not just marketing a product to see how much income they can get; they have conducted years of canine nutrition research.

Mark Morris Associates, along with the Hill's Division of Rivanova Foods, have put much effort into research in pet nutrition, and they have markedly enhanced the nutritional state of dogs, cats and horses.

With canned dog food, appearance may help determine its quality. Compare a slice of 10 cent to a slice of 19 cent dog food. There is a big difference in appearance, as there will be little, if any, meat in the 10 cent can.

The response of the dog is also a determining factor in quality. How well does he do on the food? A dog can compensate for a lot of errors made in feeding him, but if he has a large stool and is not doing well, it may help to change his ration. However, he should be checked by your veterinarian before the diet is arbitrarily changed.

Feeding Your Dog

Some people feed a pup less than six months of age three to four times a day. Others say if he is less than three months he should be fed four times a day and three times daily from three to six months of age. Most people agree that between six and 12 months of age he should be fed twice a day and once daily if over a year or mature. Many giant breeds may not mature at one year of age.

Allow a puppy about 20 minutes to eat, then take the remainder away, and next time feed him 10% less. After he has finished all his food for about three days, and his appetite is picking up, increase the ration.

The best evidence of satisfactory progress in a growing puppy is a steady weight gain and the condition of his stools. If his stools are constantly loose, he may be eating too much. If his stools are a nice consistency but he is not gaining weight as he should, he may not be eating enough. Each pup is an individual as to how much he should be fed.

Dry dog food is cheaper, and it is good, though it has some shortcomings in some instances. It does not have enough fat for some dogs. A fat supplement may be needed if the coat becomes dry. There may be times when a little animal protein is needed.

Self-feeding has some marked advantages. It requires less labor, and the dog does not have to be fed at specific times. I find it convenient to fill the

bowl every three or four days.

Self-feeding can have a quieting effect on a kennel. The dogs should always be well satisfied as far as food is concerned. It may tend to reduce boredom and may also cure dogs of chewing rocks and things.

Coprophagy, i.e., the dog eating his own stools, also can result from boredom. This is more of a problem in some breeds than in others, but self-feeding may reduce it.

The only disadvantage to self-feeding is that some dogs will over-eat and become obese.

You can start a young dog on self-feeding, but not at six weeks of age. The fiber content of dry food is probably a little high for young puppies. Keep the pup on a semi-moist or canned food until he is three to four months old, then switch him to a self-feeding program using dry foods. Introduce self-feeding on a full stomach so too much dry food is not consumed at one time. It is also suggested to gradually wean him off hand-feeding after self-feeding is started.

In a partial self-feeding program, a bowl of dry food is always available, but this can be supplemented with canned food, cottage cheese, liver, meat, etc.

Water should always be available. The principal determining factor in how much a dog will drink, if he is a house pet, is the type of food being fed. A dog gets practically no moisture from dry food and 75% water from canned. The environmental temperature, amount of exercise and his own temperament are also factors in determining the amount of water he will drink.

Supplementing Commercial Dog Food

If a dog is being fed a balanced food, there will be few times when he will require vitamin supplements. There is far more emphasis on vitamins today than is necessary. It is fine to give a dog vitamins, but it should be a balanced vitamin-mineral supplement. What he does not need can be excreted.

Mineral supplementation is seldom indicated except in the fast-growing breeds such as Great Danes, St. Bernards, Irish Wolfhounds. They start really growing at age three to four months. Thus I suggest these giant breeds be put on a balanced mineral supplement. By balanced, I mean one containing a calcium-phosphorus ratio of about 1.2 to 1. You might use that same supplement in the pregnant and lactating bitch because her demands for calcium and mineral are heavy.

It is probably a good idea to give a young dog or a pregnant or lactating bitch a bit of extra animal protein.

Continued on Page 30

HOW WE SHOULD HANDLE ANIMALS

By
Paul Brock

One time when former President Lyndon Johnson lifted his pet Beagle dogs by their lone and floppy ears, he drew worldwide attention to the question of how animals should be properly handled.

Although animals are very popular, either as pets or as a means of profit to their owners, few people know much about handling them without hurting them.

In many cases the idea exists that it does not matter how an animal is picked up, and this is particularly so with livestock. The feelings of the animal are not studied, and so injury is sometimes inflicted — unwittingly.

A canary should not be grasped like a puppy, nor a nervous little mouse like a vigorous young kitten. The plumage of birds kept for show purposes can easily be disarranged by careless handling and the prize-winning chances reduced.

Canaries and budgies are such fragile members of the feathered tribe that they should receive gentle treatment all the time. They are very easily frightened, and in removing them from their cages the hand should be placed swiftly over the body to keep the wings down and leave the head perfectly free.

Great care should be taken to grasp the bird quite lightly. No undue pressure should be exerted, or internal injury will result.

In the handling of chickens familiarity often breeds contempt, unfortunately. So long as the bird is caught — by the leg, or the wing, whichever is handiest — other considerations are ignored.

The correct way to lift or hold a chicken is to grasp the bird's wings firmly just where they join the back, with one hand. It can be lifted in this way without any harm coming to it and without inflicting pain. This grasp also stops unnecessary struggling.

Puppies and kittens are delightful little creatures, but they are often dragged about in a way which is bound to cause them needless pain. The popular idea is that very young puppies and kittens should be held by the scruff of the neck, but this is not correct.

The shape of a puppy — a most important point in case of a show animal — is often spoiled by such handling, and injury to its internal organs may result.

The hand should be placed *under-*

HOW TO PLEASE A DOG — A FROG — THE WORLD

Continued from page 25

If you have a bit of time
it would be somewhat grand
if you could spend it on a rose
or use a tiny tip of it
to watch a bird
or look at snow
a little of your time would please, indeed,
and if each lovely thing you see
could win a smile from you
that would very nicely do
to please the world.
And when you please the world
you please
a dog
a cat
a frog
a tree
a rose
a bird
and snow

You please
things that hatch (little chicks)
things that grow (wild flowers)
When you please the world
you please
people you know.
It would be somewhat grand
if you would please
just one of these
for then
that would very nicely do
to please the world.
And when you please the world —
like a happy elf
you will find
you've pleased yourself.

neath the forepart of the animal's body. Thus, ample support is given to the weight of the puppy or kitten without undue strain on any particular part.

A popular method of lifting a rabbit is to hold it up by its ears; yet this, in the case of a heavy animal, is cruelty even though it is inflicted unintentionally. Great pain is caused to the animal when the entire weight of the body is supported only by the ears.

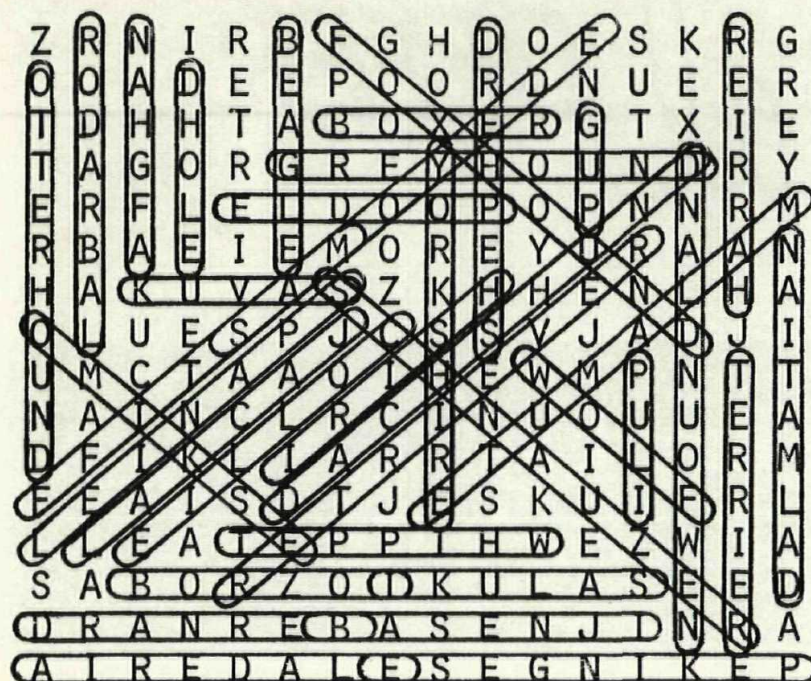
A rabbit should be grasped by the loose skin in the middle of its back. When taken up in this position, it will remain quite docile and suffer no discomfort.

Hamsters should be grasped just behind the forelegs with the head facing away from the hand.

Mice should never be held up by their tails. This is cruel, for it causes the tail to peel. The correct way is to grasp the skin at the back of the neck between the finger and thumb.

The smaller varieties of lizards and newts require careful handling to prevent injury. They should be held by the finger and thumb just behind the forelegs. With larger varieties the hand should be placed gently round their bodies, thus giving them plenty of support.

The two main points to remember in the handling of all animals are gentleness and quickness. We are perhaps too apt to forget that animals are as sensitive to pain as human beings. We should try to handle them with the minimum of discomfort to the animals themselves.



Afghan
Airedale
Basenji
Bernard
Borzoi
Boxer
Beagle
Collie
Dachshund
Dalmatian
Dhole
Eskimo
Foxhound
Greyhound
Harrier
Irish
Jackal
Kuvasz
Labrador

Malamute
Mastiff
Newfoundland
Otterhound
Puli
Pekingese
Poodle
Pug
Retriever
Spaniel
Saluki
Shepherd
Samoyede
Schnauzer
Terrier
Wolf
Whippet
Yorkshire

CANINE NUTRITION

Continued from page 27

Fatty acids need not be used routinely but may be worthwhile if the dog on dry food has a dull coat. First consult your veterinarian to see if diet is responsible. Maxola Oil is an excellent source of non-saturated, essential fatty acids.

It is fine to give dogs bones occasionally because they provide exercise for the teeth. The bones should be uncooked and large, such as beef knuckle bones. Never feed chicken,

pork chop and other bones that can be chewed up and swallowed.

Obesity

Obesity is a common problem in dogs, and the most common cause is too much food. If a dog's weight is normal with a trim body, and if the hair coat looks good, whatever he is being fed is right. If he is obese, his daily food intake probably should be reduced.

An obese dog is more likely to have problems with his heart, skin and hair coat; he is more apt to break down ligaments in his stifle joint. For his sake, you should get some weight off

BOOK REVIEW

Continued from page 4

YOUR PET'S HEALTH FROM A to Z

By Donal B. McKeown, D.V.M.
& Earl O. Strimble, D.V.M.

Published by Robert B. Luce Co., Inc.
Washington, D.C. \$7.50

Do you own a bird, cat, dog, gerbil, guinea pig, hamster, lizard, rabbit, snake, or turtle? If so, you are one of the 80 million Americans who does, and, naturally, you want to keep your pet in the best of health.

Drs. McKeown and Strimble, well-known Washington veterinarians, have compiled a dictionary based on questions they are most frequently asked about pet illnesses. Concise, alphabetical, cross-referenced entries will tell you what to do when you notice symptoms, when to call the doctor, and give you a better understanding of how to follow the doctor's advice.

Your Pet's Health from A to Z includes information on

- vaccinations every pet should have pills, and how to get them down a reluctant pet's throat
- parasites and how to get rid of them
- rabies
- allergies and skin diseases
- normal and abnormal behavior
- tumors
- poisons commonly found in house and garden
- and much more of the latest research in animal health.

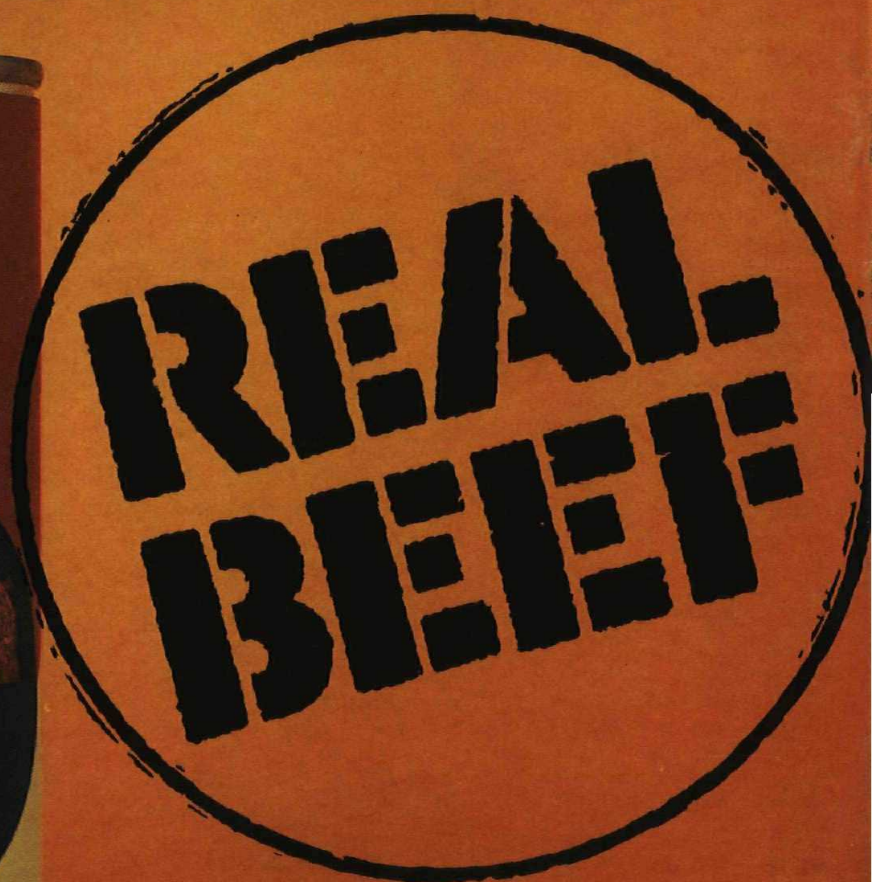
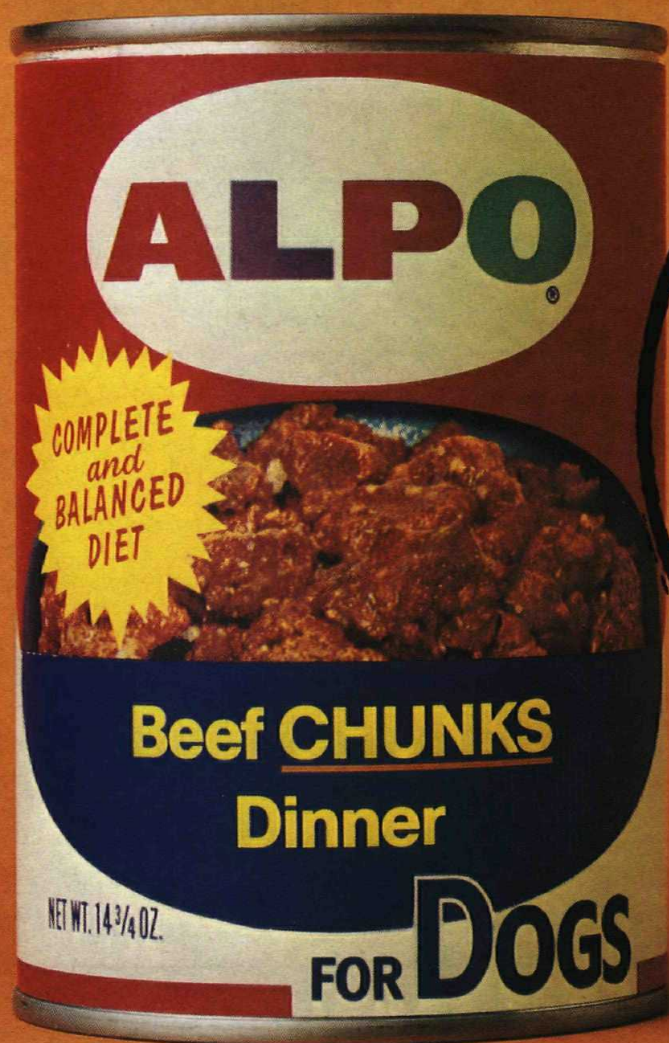
Your Pet's Health from A to Z is a must for every responsible pet owner.

him. It is not easy, and you should start by consulting your veterinarian. A hormonal balance could be involved, and he should ascertain the cause of obesity.

Summation

There is a vast array of dog foods available today and price, as well as reliability of the manufacturer, should be of help in deciding which brand to buy. A self-feeding program has much merit as long as the dog does not become obese. The condition of a dog and his stools reflect the quality of the feeding program he is receiving.

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



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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?