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ANIMAL WELFARE

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SEPT/OCT 1976

HAS THE PIONEERING, EXPLORING SPIRIT GONE?

It seems that we may be on the brink of a new look, a revival. The citizens have witnessed and taken part in an ever-increasing state of apathetic responsibility to the point that only a nucleus of persons are willing to take part in the challenges that face us. This holds true from parent-children relationships in scouting, sports, and hobbies, and through life's opportunities and challenges including politics. What we have brought on ourselves is a huge "baby sitter" complex. "Don't do it yourself if you can get someone to do it for you."

Perhaps it is the rapid pace of modern life that makes our concerns center around ourselves, disregarding others' needs and comforts. It seems that people do want to accomplish goals, provided they are 'entertained' in doing the job.

It occurred to the ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION and THE KIWANIS FOUNDATION that a championship horse show would serve several roles. 1. It would provide an athletic event for all ages, and of interest to a vast number of people, especially the youth. 2. It would raise needed funds for animal health research. 3. It would provide funds for important youth projects such as: 4-H, scholarships, emergency food and clothing, job training programs, scouting, etc.

All of these could be accomplished with public and business support that would be fun, interesting, meaningful.

THE GOLDEN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP BENEFIT HORSE SHOW being offered November 19, 20 and 21 at the L. A. County Fairgrounds in Pomona is the result of the plans put forth. The Animal Health Foundation and the San Gabriel Kiwanis Foundation hope that every veterinarian, concerned animal owner and all animal organizations will join in this interesting and fun challenge and show we do care.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE wishes the veterinary profession and Kiwanis the utmost success with their venture!

Inside the back cover of this issue will be found more information.

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

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

SEPT/OCT 1976

Volume 7 Number 5

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COVER: "Bo," 5-year old American Saddlebred gelding with Animal Cavalcade's Advertising Director, Laura Tracy.

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CAVALCADE NEWS

LICENSES NOT A LUXURY — A MUST IN LOS ANGELES

Beginning July 1, dog owners and equine owners in the City of Los Angeles were required to secure 1976-77 dog and equine license tags in conformity with city ordinances.

The annual fee for dog licenses for unaltered dogs has been increased from \$7 to \$8.50. The fee for altered dogs (spayed or neutered) is \$3.50. Equine licenses are \$6.

The 1976-77 dog tags will be green aluminum, shaped in the familiar contour of the Los Angeles City Hall. The telephone of the Animal Regulation Department's License Enforcement Division will be stamped on the reverse side of the tag. The front of the tag will bear the dog's identification number.

The equine tag, about the size of a half dollar, will be golden in color. The tag will bear the date of expiration and the telephone number of the licensing division.

ANIMAL HEPATITIS DOES NOT AFFECT HUMANS

Canine hepatitis is a viral disease occurring in dogs, foxes, wolves, coyotes, and bears; *it does not affect humans or cats.* The virus is trans-

mitted in the urine of affected animals, or by direct contact.

Following exposure, six to nine days may pass before any clinical signs of disease appear. An affected animal evidences a fever (103 - 105 degrees F), lethargy, lack of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal tenderness, and an intense thirst. A bluish clouding of the eyes may develop. Some dogs die within hours following the development of clinical signs. The convalescent period is usually long.

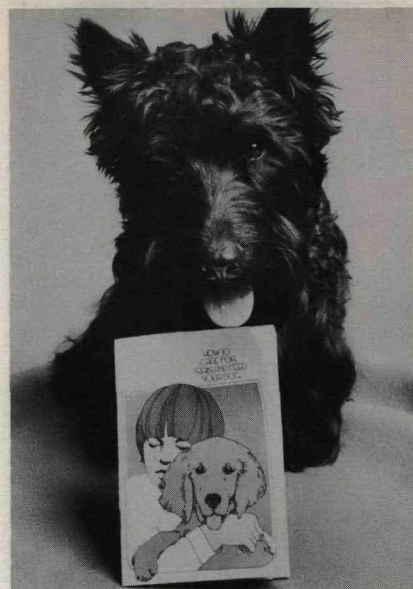
The vaccine for the prevention of this disease is usually given at the same time as the vaccine against canine distemper. Again, isolation of the young, susceptible puppy is important until vaccination protection is obtained. An annual booster vaccination is recommended.

AHA PUBLISHES COMPREHENSIVE FISH CARE PRIMER

*Reprinted Courtesy National Humane
Review*

A new pamphlet published by The American Humane Association includes useful information for beginning aquarists. "The Care of Fish" tells what to do before buying freshwater fish; how to prepare the aquarium; where to locate it; how to select fish, etc.

The 3100-word, two-color pamphlet, illustrated by cartoonist John Robb, is available from The American Humane Association, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, CO 80201. A sample copy can be obtained for 25 cents to cover postage and handling. Quantity prices are available on request.



"It's enough to make a Scotty put on the dog..."

HELPFUL TIPS FROM FREE DOG CARE BOOKLET

There are more than 41 million dogs in the United States — about one dog every five people. The kids — and adults — who provide their pets with good nutrition, exercise, discipline, and lots of tender loving care find that their canine friends are welcome anywhere.

Toward that end, the Ken-L Ration division of The Quaker Oats Company has prepared "How to Care For, Train, and Feed Your Dog," a free 26-page booklet containing helpful hints. The booklet, which also contains a permanent dog health record, was created for dog owners participating in Kids Dog Shows sponsored by the National Recreation and Park Assn. and Ken-L Ration. In 1975, some 400,000 youngsters in all 50 states paraded their dogs and learned how to care for them. *More than 600,000 youngsters (from 4 to 14) are expected to participate in 1976 shows.*

Now the booklet is being offered widely, in addition to Kids Dog Shows. For a free copy, send name and address to: Ken-L Ration Dog Care Booklet, Box 6333, Chicago, Ill. 60677.

GOOD NEWS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Los Angeles city senior citizens were eligible to participate in a free dog license and free dog spay-neuter program beginning July 1.

Continued on page 34



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

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DOCTOR'S ADVICE

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

Q I have heard of an epidemic of bubonic plague in Central California. Would you tell me what this is and how to prevent it?

A Bubonic plague is an acute bacterial (*Pasteurella pestis*) infection of rodents and is transmitted by fleas on infected animals, and human cases can occur if such animals are handled. Ground squirrels were apparently responsible for the outbreak in California. The only feasible prevention is rodent control and avoiding the handling of wild animals, especially those found dead, and mixing with saliva. This favors breakdown of cellulose by rumen microorganisms and increases digestibility. Cows fed a high-concentrate ration will ruminate much less than those on pasture or hay.

Q Is health insurance available for dogs and cats? If so, is it practical for owners of household pets?

A Yes, in some areas of the country. Your veterinarian or local veterinary association office would be able to tell you if it is available in your area. A number of plans have been started but for various reasons were soon dropped.

Q Would you please tell me what is meant by "cat-scratch disease" in humans?

A So called cat-scratch disease causes enlargement of the lymph nodes draining an area where a skin wound — usually a cat scratch — occurs. No specific cause is known, though the agent is suspected to be a virus, and only about 80% of cases are definitely associated with a cat scratch. It is not a cat disease; cats only transmit it from some source in the environment, and it can be transmitted by thorns or splinters.

Q What is meant by quittor in horses?

A This is a chronic inflammation of the lateral cartilages within the hoof, usually resulting from an injury over the Coronet or a deep puncture wound of the sole. The cartilage becomes necrotic (dies) and forms a pus sinus with a tract discharging at the coronet. Lameness occurs while pus is accumulating. The only treatment is surgical removal of the cartilage.

Q Can horses get along on three legs?

A I have heard of a few cases where a foal has lost the lower part of one leg and has managed fairly well, at least for a time. It is very unlikely, however, that an adult, or even a yearling, could get along without a prosthesis (which is possible but rarely practical).

Q Is it true that increasing feed to put weight on horses will make them unmanageable?

A Horses allowed to become fat are more likely to become lazy. However, an underweight horse may be lacking in energy and stamina, and feeding to put on weight is likely to increase its spirit, but without making it unmanageable unless it is improperly handled.

Q What is your opinion about horses eating avocado leaves? My horses like them and eat them whenever they can. I have had no trouble from them, but I understand that they may be poisonous.

A No toxic substance has been isolated from the avocado, but the leaves, bark and fruit have caused poisoning in horses grazing in old orchards or which gain access to prunings, or by reaching across a fence. Death is unlikely, but lactating mares develop severe mastitis for a week or so and dry up completely.

Q Is it necessary for a cow to chew its cud? — or would its food digest anyhow?

A A cow that has "lost her cud" (stops ruminating) is almost certain to be sick, and rumen stimulants are used to restore it. Forage is ingested rapidly without much chewing and must be returned to the mouth for thorough mastication

Q Will my tortoise drown if I don't protect its burrow with a shelter from the rain during its dormant period?

A It will almost certainly drown if its burrow fills with water and doesn't drain. Tortoises breathe very slowly while they are dormant, but they do need air.



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URGENT * URGENT

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DON'T IGNORE AN ABSCESS ON YOUR CAT



Abscesses in cats are serious conditions. Unlike abscesses in humans and dogs, for example, they function deep below the skin and like the legendary iceberg, it is this unseen portion that does the damage.

An abscess in a cat is not "just an abscess" as so many people offhandedly observe. It is a condition which requires medical attention and antibiotic therapy.

Cause

Despite the great natural resistance of cats to infection, abscesses are common among them, and are caused by any break in the skin through which bacteria can enter. All cats carry lethal bacteria in their mouths and these bacteria cause the vast majority of cat abscesses when they are left behind in a bite wound, or when they are deposited in an open wound by the cat's licking the site.

Bite wounds from fighting are the most common causes of cat abscesses. Young male cats are often found to be suffering from an abscess at the base of the tail. This location usually denotes a bite wound inflicted by a mature tomcat who has been defending his "territory" by attempting to bite off the testicles of inexperienced competitors. (*Studies show that a tomcat marks out a distinct "territory" for himself by spraying landmarks around its perimeter. Other male cats cross his perimeter at their own risk.*) Mouth abscesses, especially in older cats, often come from lack of dental care.

Signs of Abscesses

The signs of an abscess are heat and swelling of the skin, at the site of the infection. *The owner can usually feel a soft lump at this location and it will be obvious from the cat's reaction that the area is painful. The cat's temperature rises, and he (or she) may later on refuse to eat.* Often, the original wound or opening in skin through which bacteria have penetrated, can be seen.

Complications & Side-Effects of Abscesses

Neglected abscesses may extend into the deeper tissues unnoticed by the cat's owner, while the infection itself can enter the bloodstream causing a Septicemia (blood poisoning) with subsequent damage to the heart, kidneys and other vital organs. This damage will likely only be detected clinically, later on in the cat's life. It will also shorten the cat's lifespan by a substantial number of years. Sometimes, such Septicemias become overwhelming and actually cause the cat's death at the time of the abscess. Bite wounds in the tail or the limbs may set up a bone infection necessitating amputation unless treatment is begun early. Bone infections are extremely difficult to treat. Ear abscesses often spread to the brain causing convulsions and a slow, painful death.

Abscess wounds on the flanks or other areas where the skin is loose, may lead to what is called a Cellulitis condition. This means that the abscess, instead of localizing in one lump, spreads under the skin throughout the loose tissue areas.

This type of infection is difficult to treat and is often let pass unnoticed by the cat's owner because no definite lump forms as a warning. By the time it becomes evident that the cat is ill and does need veterinary attention, deep infection of a very large area may have already set in. At this stage of a Cellulitis condition, the cat is often extremely toxic (suffering the effects of blood poisoning) and requires extensive medical treatment. If this infection is near the spinal column, it may even enter the spinal cord and lead to complex damage of the nervous system itself, or kill the cat outright.

Treatment of Abscesses

Many cat abscesses will break down of their own accord, discharge a considerable volume of pus, and appear to

be healing well only to flare up again. This recurrence is due to the unique tendency of a cat's skin to heal more rapidly than the tissues it covers, thereby sealing in deep-seated infection which has not drained adequately. Proper medical care of a cat abscess will involve local surgery (wide excision, debridement and drainage) in order to remove the deep infection and promote complete and satisfactory healing. This must also be accompanied by supportive antibiotic therapy. Abscesses already draining satisfactorily may require antibiotic therapy only.

A Risk

All surgery that involves anesthesia carries with it a certain element of risk. *Fortunately, today's techniques have overcome many of the dangers formerly associated with the use of anesthetics in sick cats.*

Cat Abscess Wounds Are Not Sutured

Veterinarians often find that an owner is upset because his cat has been discharged from the hospital with a large gaping wound, after abscess drainage. *While the wound may be esthetically displeasing, it is medically essential. Cat owners must clearly understand that abscesses have to be opened extensively in this manner, and be kept open until drainage is complete and the infection has subsided. For this reason, cat abscess wounds cannot be sutured.* Apart from the incision, owners may ponder the large shaven area. Like the incision, surgical procedures dictate extensive shaving. The hair grows in fully in a few months.

How To Avoid Abscesses in Cats

Many observant cat owners may avoid the formation of an abscess in the first place if they bring their cats to the veterinarian for antibiotic injections immediately following the injury. This often prevents infection at the site and saves the owner the expense of surgery and hospital care. Besides, clean wounds can be sutured and scarring thus avoided. (Extensive scar formation often results when infected wounds have to be left open for drainage.)

Post-Operative Care

Following surgery, three to five days of continued treatment and observation are usually necessary. The period may be longer if complications are involved. Following discharge of the cat, the owner should watch for a continuance of the healing process begun in hospital. *If there are any signs of an abscess re-forming, the cat should be brought back immediately for further treatment in hospital.*

HOW DO I CARE FOR MY AGING DOG?

Old dogs are often dear and valued members of our families. They have secured their position with many years of love and devotion to their owners.

To prolong their health and comfort, it is very important to be particularly observant of the aging dogs' habits and condition. *Aging organs are not as able to tolerate stress or illness, as are younger organs.*

As a dog ages, the organs undergo change. The organs may be smaller because of fewer functional cells and smaller cells. This means the organs have less ability to function.

This loss of functional reserve means a dog under stress might experience organ failure. It is seen frequently in dogs with kidney and heart impairment.

Periodic physical examinations are very important to assess the dogs health and to head off potential health hazards. Often, x-rays, blood and urine tests are necessary to make an evaluation.



Careful attention to diet is important. Low salt diets are often important to dogs with heart problems. Good quality, low protein diets are frequently helpful to prolong life in dogs with kidney changes. *Obesity is always stressful for older animals because the fat is not only extra weight, but infiltrates and impedes internal organs, including the heart.*

A geriatric preparation, which pro-

vides digestive aids, hormones, and vitamins, will help to prolong vitality and health of aging tissues.

Early attention to tumors and cancer often means the difference between successful management or the death of the pet.

With a little extra care and prompt attention to health problems, dogs can live a longer, happier, and more comfortable life.

CAN YOU TELL IF YOUR DOG HAS A HEALTHY MOUTH?

What Can You Look For? A dog should have clean, white teeth with healthy-looking, pink gums. Plaque and tartar can be signs of trouble and can cause painful mouth problems for your dog.

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Why 3 Different Sizes? MILK-BONE Dog Biscuits come in 3 biscuit sizes—with a special texture and hardness for small, medium or large dogs. By using the correct size, your dog is sure to get the proper chewing exercise in addition to cleaner teeth.



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"The Nutritious Chew Food."

the horse foot

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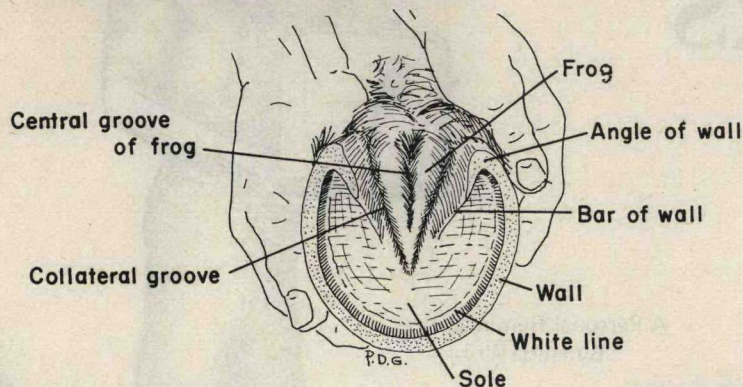
Courtesy University of Missouri
Science & Technology Guide

Figure 1

Robert C. McClure, Gerald R. Kirk,
and Phillip D. Garrett, Department of
Veterinary Anatomy, School of
Veterinary Medicine

The hoof is composed of the wall, sole and frog. The wall is simply that part of the hoof which is visible when the horse is standing. It covers the front and sides of the third phalanx (coffin bone). The wall is made up of the toe or the front part; the quarters or sides and the heels.

Whenever the foot is lifted off the ground, the sole, frog, bars of the wall and collateral grooves are visible. Figure 1.

The wall of the hoof is composed of a horny material which is produced continuously and must be worn off or trimmed off. The hoof wall does not contain blood vessels or nerves. In the front feet, the wall is thickest at the toe; in the hindfeet there is less difference in the thickness of the hoof wall.

The frog is a wedge-shaped mass which is quite elastic. Its role will be discussed later.

Lateral cartilages extend back and up from the inner and outer sides of the third phalanx. These cartilages are flexible but as the horse ages they are usually replaced by bone. Figure 2.

The digital cushion is a mass of flexible material that contributes to the formation of the heels. This structure is very important as it is one of the primary shock absorbers of the foot.

A small bone, the navicular bone, is located between the second and third phalanges and above the deep flexor muscle tendon. Figure 3.

As weight is placed on the hoof, it is transmitted through the phalanges to the wall and onto the digital

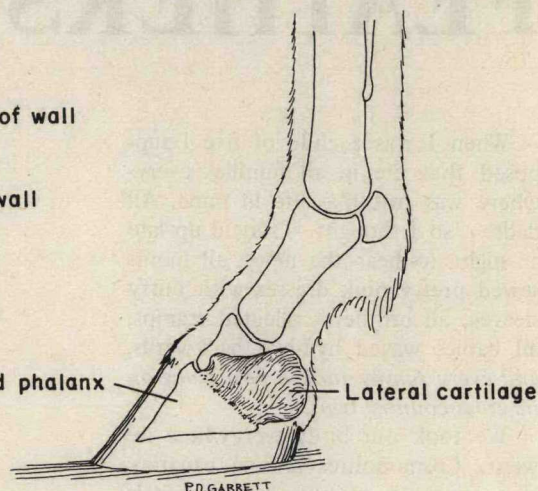


Figure 2

cushion and frog. Normally the frog makes contact with the ground first. As the frog presses up on the cushion, the digital cushion is flattened and is forced out against the lateral cartilages. The frog also is flattened and tends to push the bars of the wall apart. Figure 4.

When the foot is lifted, the above structures return to their original position. By placing the foot on the ground, blood is forced from the foot due to the pressure and change in shape of the digital cushion and frog.

Continued on page 34

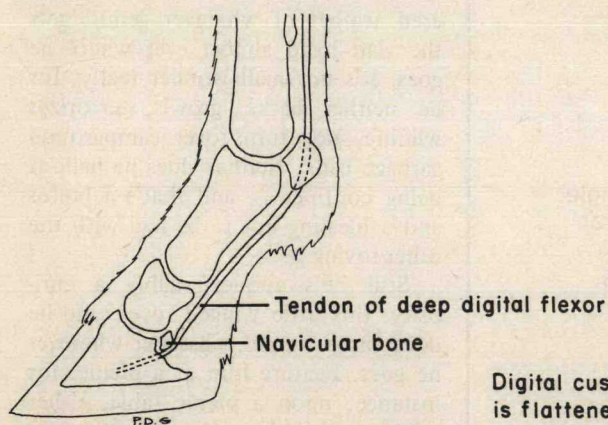
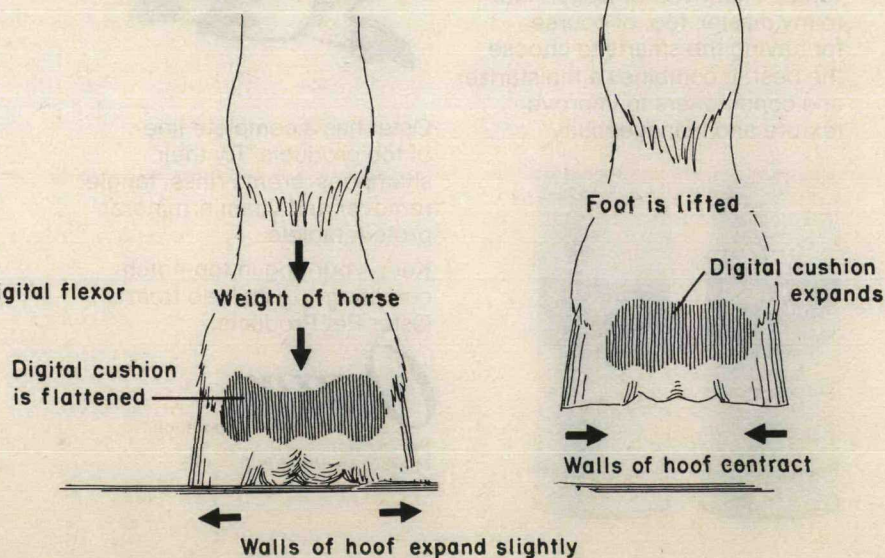


Figure 3



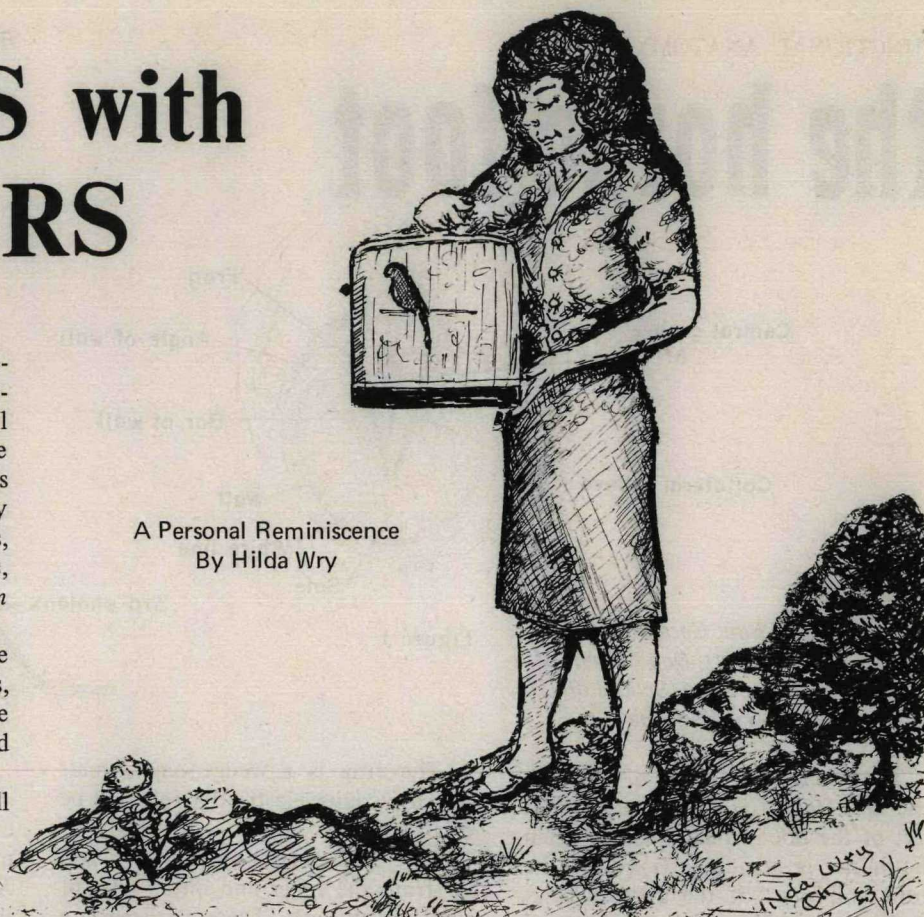
WHEELS with FEATHERS

When I was a child of five I supposed that life in all families everywhere was just like life in mine. All dads — so I thought — stayed up late at night to hear the news, all moms sewed pretty pink dresses with puffy sleeves, all brothers collected stamps, all babies waved bye-bye backwards, and every family took a bird along on its cross-country trips.

We took our birds everywhere we went. Cosmopolites among canaries, they tweeted merrily in their little compact cages all up and down old route 66!

Consider the ramifications of all

A Personal Reminiscence
By Hilda Wry



A fur coat never felt so good, did it? Mine is soft and shiny all the time. And I give credit to Oster Coat Conditioner and Tangle Remover for Dogs. And to my master, too, of course, for having the smarts to choose the best. It combines a moisturizer and conditioners to improve texture and manageability.



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that tweeting; it boggles the mind. For once he's in full song, even the most modest little Tweety Bird sings somewhere around 16 notes a second, 960 notes a minute — all of 57,600 breathtaking notes per hour! Reckoning by today's 55-mile-per-hour limit, that means the canary on wheels can pour forth 1,047 pure, sweet notes per otherwise unmonumental mile. And that's a mouthful!

But make no mistake about it — traveling with birds is not just a sing-for-your-passage transaction. Songster, talker, or just plain tweeter, the feathered tripper of whatever genus, gets the glad hand almost everywhere he goes. It's no small wonder really, for he neither barks, growls, terrorizes wildlife, nor turns over campground garbage cans! Neither does he balk at being confined — and that's a bonus and a blessing not to be had with the other roving pets.

Still he's unquestionably a curiosity, this little winged rover, and he does cause a mild sensation wherever he goes. Feature him at a picnic, for instance, upon a picnic table, either talking back to his relatives in the trees or joining them in volleys of song. All picnickers convene around his cage, children quizzical, adults agog, and everyone crying: "Well, now, would

you look at that!," "Isn't that cute!," and "Well, I never . . . !"

So it was with a certain little yellow lady bird with the unlikely name of Cochise, who belonged to animal lovers, Les and Evelyn Bowen and traveled with them wherever they went. She had a suitcase of her own, an overnight bag stuffed with every kind of goodie ever known to bird - from seed bells to cuttle bone - as well as new perches, bird bathtubs, assorted cage covers, and a large piece of oil cloth to drape over and protect the countless end tables, coffee tables, dressers or bed stands that served as Cochise's "strongholds" in motels all across the country.

That indomitable bird always made her trips in a standard sized cage, held in place in the front seat of the Bowen family car by a metal rack, a clever contrivance that Les designed and made himself.

Cochise loved it in the car, always chattering as they drove along the highway, but it was in the uncharted territory of a new motel, her cage door opened, free to explore, that she really came on like Captain John Cooke. She soon knew every cozy corner, every curtain rod and lamp shade rim, as well as she knew the crook of her claw.

Wings clipped in her early youth, she made her maiden flight in a motel near Porterville, California. Nine years and many adventures later she quietly drew her last breath in Yellowstone - in another motel! She'd probably have had it no other way!

Of course not all bird lovers are as inventive as the Bowens and it's a rare traveling bird who's blessed with car seat and suitcase. Tippy and Skippy, the wayfaring canaries of my childhood, were rather light travelers if the truth be known.

In fact, "light" is the word that best describes them and the effect they had upon our lives, for they were sunny creatures who literally lightened our romany days.

I remember how, with a flick of the beak, they could completely transform our parents' moods on days when everything was going wrong - when we kids were spatting, when we'd had a hectic departure, or left the luggage behind, or run out of gas ten miles from the nearest station.

"If the birds can still sing," my mother would say, "then so can we!" And so we did - although I must admit we never mastered 1,047 pure, sweet notes per mile.

DID YOU KNOW?

The U.S. Horse Industry

There are approximately 3.2 million horse owners in the United States.

There are 200,000 breeders of registered horses.

In 1973, the twelve largest breeds registered 36% more equines than in 1960, reflecting continued growth of the industry and increased demand for quality horses.

Industry estimates put the horse population at approximately 8.5 million head.

Combined investment and annual expenditures for the horse industry amount to more than \$13 billion.

During the past two years, exports of equines have exceeded imports by \$36 million.

Horse owners spend nearly \$7 billion annually on feed, equipment, drugs, services, and related items.

30 states permit pari-mutuel betting. In 1974 racing produced more than \$567 million revenue from taxes on \$7½ billion handle.

Total federal, state and local revenues from racing and related industries approach \$1 billion annually.

320,000 boys and girls are engaged in 4-H horse projects, more than the number in cattle and swine projects combined.

Equine events drew 107 million spectators.

85 of the estimated 5,000 charity horse shows held in 1974 raised \$819,536.

During 4 of those shows, participants spent more than \$7.5 million on the local economy where shows were held.



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THE AMERICAN SADDLEBRED



Trainer Charles Hamlet with "Brasso" — 5-gaited American Saddlebred gelding at the Santa Barbara National Horse Show; owners Maggie and Joe Laks, Burbank, CA.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL, CAVALCADE SALUTES THE AMERICAN SADDLEBRED

The American Saddlebred has had a distinguished reputation for superior show quality. As a result, many people do not recognize his versatility.

According to Charles Hamlet who has been working with horses for 25 years and is currently in the process of training his five-year old American Saddlebred gelding, Bocachica ("Bo") for show, *the American Saddlebred is a truly great horse for trail riding — English or Western, readily adapts to jumping and also to working cattle, if necessary.*

The American Saddlebred was crossbred and developed in America from the time of the early settlers. Horsemen are generally agreed that he has stamina, an easy gait, and intelligence.

In talking with Mr. Hamlet, CAV-ALCADE was interested to learn that the basic training steps required for American Saddlebreds are common to all horses destined for show. To answer the question "what does basic training up to the point of riding include?"

- At 18-20 months old the trainer teaches the horse to lunge at a walk, trot and at a canter — in both directions of the ring.
- After the horse has mastered this skill, he is taught to do the same thing in the biting rig, using long lines.
- The horse is then taught the commands of stop and back.

This part of the training takes approximately two to three months. At

this point, the colt should respond to all three gaits well. Assuming this is true, he should be ready for saddle and bridle.

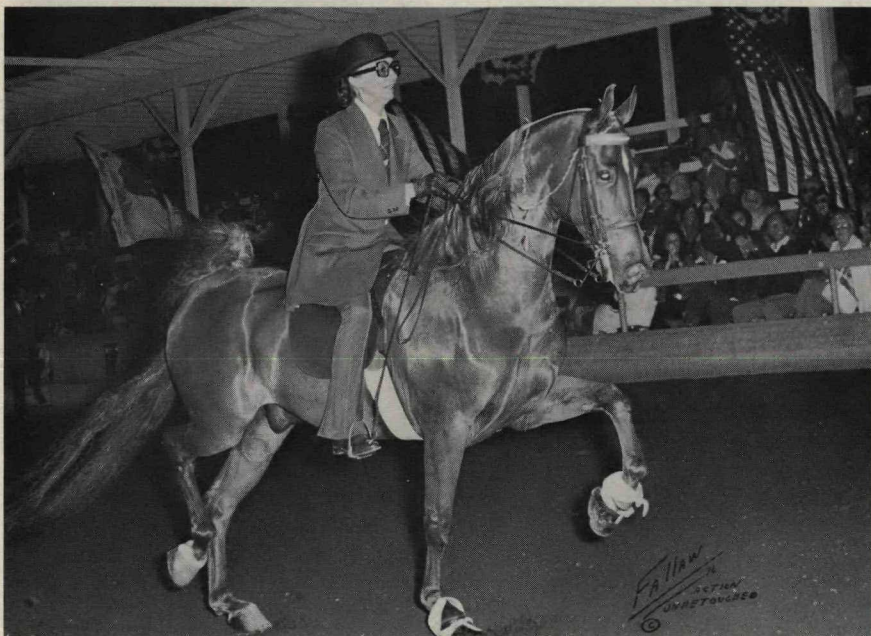
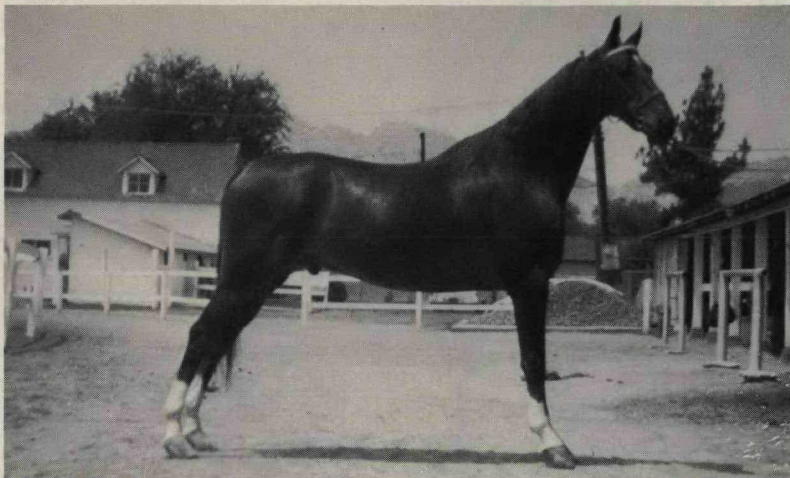
(When the horse first starts working in long lines, he should have light shoes put on him.)

The next part of the training involves teaching him to drive.

- The horse should be put into full harness; ground drive him to see that he is going to respond well and to make sure he accepts the harness quietly.
- After this has been accomplished, he is ready to be hitched.
- The horse should be driven until he performs comfortably and easily and responds to the necessary commands.



Charles Hamlet and "Bo" — 5-year-old American Saddlebred gelding; owners Charles and Paulette Hamlet, Burbank, CA.



Winning the 5-gaited Amateur Class, California Walking horse Celebration — 1976; "Young Sensation" — 5-gaited American Saddlebred; owner M. Sebastian — Reeve.



In the ring at the California Walking Horses' Celebration — 1976; five-year mare, "MEG'S DELIGHT," Tennessee Walker, park pleasure mare and halter champion; owned by Dian "Hart" Davis and Gary Davis.

The next stage involves riding:

- The horse is taught the commands in riding that he learned before the saddle and bridle stage of the training.
- When the horse is responding well to riding, a decision should be made as to what the owner wants him to be. Assuming he has an American Saddlebred, his options are: 1) Three-gaited, 2) Five-gaited, and 3) Fine Harness. This can be further defined by saying that the owner has a choice of a three or five-gaited pleasure horse, or a driving pleasure horse or a show horse.

In making this choice it might be of value to keep these facts in mind:

The five gaits of a 5-gaited horse are:

- 1) a walk
- 2) a trot at speed and with animation
- 3) slow gait - a man-made gait with one foot hitting the ground at a time.
- 4) rack - basically the same as the slow gait, but with speed
- 5) canter

The three gaits of a 3-gaited horse are:

- 1) walk
- 2) trot with animation
- 3) canter

Fine harness

- 1) showing to a 4-wheel buggy
- 2) walk and trot - both with animation.

It should be pointed out that *brilliance*, in the sense of alertness, is desired in all three types of horses.

After this decision is made the horse is shod accordingly.

Owners of horses as well as prospective owners who contemplate training their horse for show purposes should, according to Mr. Hamlet, "seek professional help in the training of the horse."



GUINEA PIGS...

AFFECTIONATE PETS

by Hank Malen

My family went to a petshop to look for a new addition to our family. We already had a dog, cat, rabbit hamsters, gerbils and a cat. We have pet fever. We went by one cage, filled with different kinds of Guinea pigs. Inside were Guinea pigs with different lengths of hair.

The first had hair that was short and that clung tightly to its body. The next one had fairly long hair in rosettes. The last one had hair so long and curly that it hid its entire body. It had the appearance of a small, fluffy pillow.

My wife fell in love with them all. So we bought a pair of each, for the purpose of breeding them. We all enjoy seeing newborn life.

The Guinea pig was made for chil-

dren to love; its oblong body with small legs and no tail makes him a perfect pet. He cannot climb well and is timid.

In the morning when we feed the animals, they all start to whistle. Kind of like — oooowwwweeeannkk. . .

The gestation period for Guinea pigs is eighty-days; they are born with their eyes open and have hair. They hear and are able to eat within a couple of hours after birth; they start chomping on lettuce, cabbage and carrots. They need their mother's milk for a four week period.

These are personal experiences with the CAVI CUTLEI or Guinea pigs; perhaps you will buy a pair and enjoy the little animals yourselves.

WHO WERE THESE

EQUESTRIANS ?

by Alan A. Brown

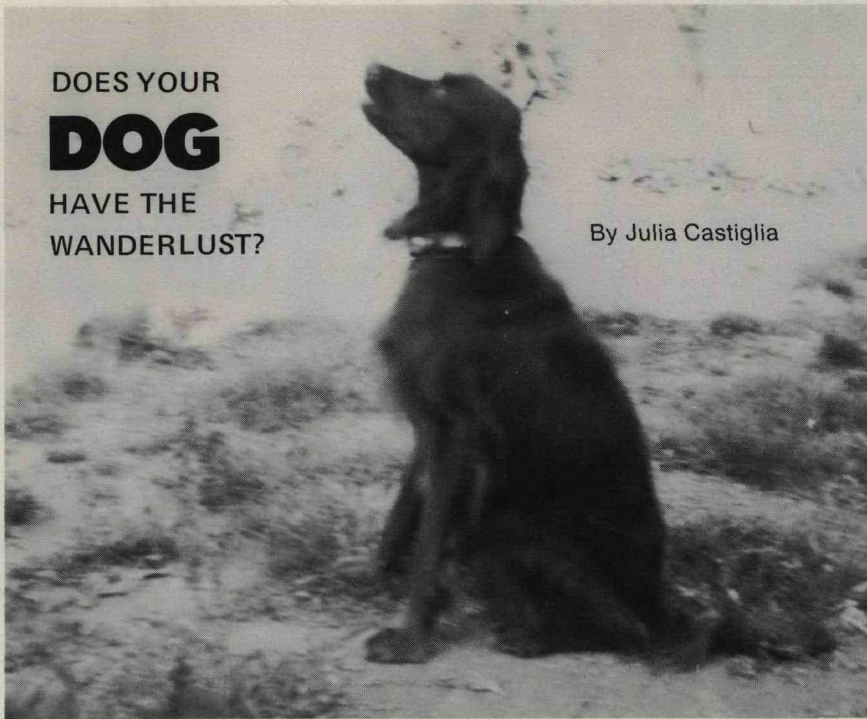
Men and women on horseback are prominent in literature, history, fable and song. How many of the riders referred to in the following questions can you identify?

1. This gawky schoolmaster, chased by an apparition, fled on a borrowed plough horse and was never seen again.
2. This popular character went to town on a pony.
3. He rode a mule, but was hanged on an oak tree when his mule walked out from under him.
4. This mentally unbalanced knight, "clothed" in patched up armor, rode about the countryside jousting with windmills.
5. He galloped through the night bearing tidings of invasion.
6. This prophet in the Bible was rebuked by the ass he rode.
7. He rode upon "a slapping stallion, a-giving orders to his men, I guess there was a million."
8. This wife of an Earl took a spectacular ride through Coventry in protest against unjust taxation.
9. This eager rider offered his kingdom for a horse.
10. These were named "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

ANSWERS ON PAGE 32

DOES YOUR **DOG** HAVE THE WANDERLUST?

By Julia Castiglia



How do you cure a runaway dog? Owners of Golden Retrievers, Labradors, Beagles and Irish Setters have been asking this question for years.

People who have never owned such a dog will say, "Don't you have a fenced yard?" Little do these people

realize that to a compulsive wanderer, a fence isn't even a challenge anymore. *Why, you can dig under it, jump over it, knock it down or all three if you feel in the mood.*

Our Irish Setter is truly an escape artist. We have a court yard gate with a

heavy iron bolt and latch. He has that one down to one second flat. We have a swimming pool gate that has a safety latch that children cannot open. It takes Casey about two seconds to figure that one out. Sliding glass doors are no problem at all. I inadvertently locked myself out of the house one day and he very kindly unlocked the sliding glass door from the inside and let me in.

We laughed proudly at Casey's clever antics at first. When he was young, he would only stay away for about fifteen minutes. On reaching puberty, about three years ago, he began to go out for much longer periods, sometimes for two or three days at a time. All of a sudden it wasn't funny anymore. *We had to find a way to keep Casey home.*

One day when we were discussing the problem, Casey took off and didn't come back at all. I was frantic. Every day for two weeks his loving eyes haunted me. I could see him lying dead on the street and felt so guilty for not buying padlocks for all the gates. Yet in my heart I knew he would have found a new way to get out. After all, he hadn't tried jumping or digging yet.

I advertised in all the papers, offering a large reward and in response received many telephone calls. I did learn that I was not alone in having a wanderer for a dog. There were literally dozens of lost Irish Setters and I think I saw them all.

One day, when we had given up all hope, we received the call that led us to him. We were, of course, overjoyed but at the same time sickened at the sight of him. He had big sores all over him, his hair had fallen out, and he was too weak to walk. It took us three months and \$200.00 in veterinarian fees to get Casey in shape.

I started very seriously talking about neutering, realizing we could never show him again. He had won every show he had been entered in, but it wasn't a significant part of our lives. *I knew that it was more important for all of us that he stay at home.*

How do you cure a runaway dog? Well, it has been three months now since his operation and Casey hasn't left the house for more than five minutes. He is a little fatter and not quite so silly, but otherwise **he looks great and appears to be very happy.**

We wonder why we didn't do it years ago!



Picture courtesy of Mr. Jim Weppler of Box Hill Farm, Lebanon, New Jersey.

SARDINIAN DONKEYS

THE RARE MINIATURE SARDINIAN PET DONKEYS BECOMING AVAILABLE AS HERD IS DECREASED

Sardinian Donkeys, averaging between 30 to 36 inches at the withers, (the base of the neck between the shoulder blades), provide children — as well as adults — with an ideal companion and pet.

These donkeys require an absolute minimum of care, needing only a simple shed to protect them against the weather. As for feeding, a small pasture during the summer and a little hay and grain during the winter is all that is necessary to maintain this friendly little donkey.

Sardinian donkeys should not be confused with the big, larger-boned, Mexican burros.

SO, YOUR DAUGHTER WANTS A HORSE . . .

by Jean Molander

Kathy getting ready to take the mare and foal back to the barn.

Young riders at Meadowlark Boarding Stables, Hunt, the newborn foals each spring. This baby decides to

Shirley DuErmit explains to Cinnabar that the fly rep

Cooling down after a long trail ride. Cindee Vawter on Topcee, ponies Apache.

What parents of a young daughter have not heard pleas for a horse or pony of her very own — not many, I would guess.

Owning and caring for a horse or pony can be a most rewarding and beautiful experience, one that develops responsibility, affection, knowledge and that very special relationship between a girl and her horse. However, so often when parents agree to buy the horse or pony, they have a very limited knowledge of just what is involved — the proper care, the expense, and the risk of injury to horse and rider if some guidelines are not followed.

Be A Cautious Buyer

It is not wise to buy a horse or pony simply because it looks pretty, is

the right size or color and the price is low. An inexperienced buyer may encounter misrepresentation as to age, soundness, vices and diseases. Take an experienced person with you or have a veterinarian check the horse. Let the seller ride the horse for you and show you that it ties, trailers, and doesn't kick. Sometimes a horse will perform beautifully in a riding ring but will panic in any other environment and may never have been trailered. If it is a young horse, it may have had very little schooling; if it is an older horse, it may be much older than you think.

Good Nutrition — A Must

One of the most important aspects of caring for your horse is proper nutrition. The flake of hay tossed to

Continued on page 32



Huntington Beach, CA, have the rare opportunity to watch
take a different approach to his dinner.

pellant is going to help him.



Kathy Peterson of Huntington Beach, California enjoys taking care of a brood
mare and her foal.



Grooming time for Apache. Lori McGregor on left, and Shirley DuErmit on right.
Darlene Frazier, with her horse, Fantasia, uses a mitt to apply the fly repellant.



COUNTRY PRACTITIONER TO CELEBRITY

"... today the endless patchwork of field slumbered in the sun, and the air, even on the hill, was heavy with the scents summer." — **All Creatures Great & Small**

*An interview with Yorkshire author,
James Herriot*

Text and photos by Steven Stevens

*Reprinted Courtesy Norden News,
published by Norden Laboratories '75*

There is no such person as James Herriot; no such place as Skeldale House; no such town as Darrowby. Yet so real have they become to millions of readers of "All Creatures Great and Small" and "All Things Bright and Beautiful," that letters arrive daily in England bearing that fictitious address. And so famous has become the country veterinarian who authored these books about a veterinary practice in Yorkshire, that the letters reach their intended destination.

Although James Herriot is known to his public only by his pen name, Mr. S. O. Stevens, Marketing Services Manager at Smith Kline and French Animal Health, Ltd., in Welwyn Garden City, England, ferreted out the real name and address of the veterinarian-turned-author and obtained this interview for the NORDEN NEWS.

Stevens. Mr. Herriot, the titles of the books which you published in England are different than your two recent best-selling novels in the United States. In view of this, would you please run through the titles of your books?

Herriot. The titles of the books in England are, first of all, "If Only They Could Talk," followed by, "It Shouldn't Happen to a Vet." Those were published here in England by Michael Joseph Ltd., of London. Those two books were put together to make "All Creatures Great and Small," the first of my books to be published in America. Then I wrote, "Let Sleeping Vets Lie," followed by "Vets in Harness." Both those books were published as "All Things Bright and Beautiful," in America.



James Herriot shown with the two dogs who are his constant companions on his veterinary rounds.

Stevens. Mr. Herriot, in the United States you would be referred to as Dr. Herriot; here in England it is the custom to refer to veterinary surgeons as Mr. Of course, in both instances, this name is really a pseudonym. Why did you select a pseudonym?

Herriot. Oh, for practical reasons. Also, because I'm a practicing veterinary surgeon and hope to go on being one, and you know how the British Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons can be about advertising.

Stevens. Let me ask you. Where did the name come from?

Herriot. It was purely by accident. I was frantically trying to find a name and every name that I thought up was already in the veterinary register and I had to find something that wasn't in there. About that time I was watching football on television and the goalkeeper was called Jim Herriot and I thought it sounded pleasant. In fact, that is one of the biggest problems I have with my writing, finding names—

names for people, for pubs, for towns.

Stevens. And how successful have you been at keeping your identity secret?

Herriot. Well, the cover has been truly and well blown by now, of course. I had actually never intended disclosing my true identity in Britain, but it is known all over now. I did pretty well for about 18 months, nearly two years, in fact. Very few people knew, but of course, this is no good because publicity is what any author needs, really. And now, of course, I've been on television and radio all over the country and now everybody knows. But they only know me as Herriot. They only know I practice in North Yorkshire. They don't know my town or my real name.

Stevens. What made you decide to write about your experiences?

Herriot. Mainly because I thought that those years when I first qualified, before antibiotics and all the modern drugs, were very interesting and amus-

ing. And, of course, the right old characters among the farmers were such people that you wouldn't find nowadays. I thought they ought to be put down in print.

Stevens. Did you record your experiences day by day and relate them to your experiences now?

Herriot. No, I never kept any form of diary or journal. It was all looking back. I have a very vivid memory for those early days. I can't remember what happened last week, but thirty years ago—well, I was trying to make my way—impressions were very vivid.

Stevens. In which countries are your books most successful?

Herriot. In England and America. Mainly in America. I'm now being discovered in England, however, and am doing very, very nicely. I've become a best seller in England with 20 or 30 thousand copies of my last book sold, which is a lot in England. But I understand that in America I'm up to 230 thousand in hardback with "All Things Bright and Beautiful," which came out in October. I've been translated into 12 languages, including Japanese, which is rather interesting. Can you imagine the Yorkshire dialect in Japanese?

Stevens. You must be competing with the Beatles or something like that as a dollar earner.

Herriot. Well, yes, that's where the money is without a doubt.

Stevens. I understand that a film's been made. Is it based on all your books, or only on "All Creatures Great and Small?"

Herriot. It's based on "All Creatures Great and Small" which came from my first two English books. It was made up here in the Yorkshire Dales last Spring and is coming out soon in England and in Yorkshire.

Stevens. Have they treated it as a comedy, or do you think they've really captured what you had in mind in your books?

Herriot. To a great extent they have, yes. The Americans, particularly, do not regard by books as simply funny books as I think they do in England. They go greatly for the compassion and other side of the books. They absorb this, and they got all this into the film.

Stevens. That's Simon Ward playing you, isn't it? Didn't he play "Young Winston?"

Herriot. That's right. Well, I'm in good company—Winston Churchill and me—I can't complain about that. He



Unchanged by the fame that came with publication of his books, Dr. Herriot still makes his daily rounds among the Yorkshire farms.

does it superbly. He's a wonderful actor.

Stevens. Did you have anything to do with making the film?

Herriot. No, they had an independent veterinary advisor. However, I was welcome whenever I wanted to come and see the filming.

Stevens. Did they actually film it in the Dales?

Herriot. Yes, all around Farndale.

Stevens. Do any of your clients feel that they may have become characters in your book?

Herriot. Well, you've got to remember, I'm writing about 35 years ago. They were old men, then, so there are very few of the characters alive today. The one or two people who have recognized themselves have been heartily pleased about it.

Stevens. Excerpts from your books have been published in a wide range of journals and magazines in many countries. Have you any idea of how many?

Herriot. Oh, I've never counted them, but there was the McCall's magazine, the Reader's Digest—that was the Bovine Practitioner, I think you showed me there, the big veterinary journal—then there was the Smithsonian magazine, People Magazine, and the Ladies Home Journal—that's a big thing in America.

Stevens. Mr. Herriot, your books have also been reviewed in the American Veterinary Association's Journal and seem to be very well accepted by the AVMA.

Herriot. Well, I suppose that it's because they happened to come along at a time when the vet's reputation there was one of being rather mercenary and my books have tried to express the view that veterinary surgeons are humane and really are damned hard-working animal lovers.

Stevens. Now that you're a successful writer, as well as a veterinary surgeon, has your life changed at all?

Herriot. Not in the least. No, I'm just sticking to my veterinary life. It hasn't changed one iota. Except, I've had a bit of extra fun, you know, out of my literary contacts. I've had lots of fun out of that.

Stevens. And how does your wife feel about it?

Herriot. She's the same as me. She's a hard working person. She just does her housework exactly as she's always done, and by the same token, she had a bit of fun. You know, we've both been abroad. We've been to America, the two of us, on publicity tours and that sort of thing. And we've met a lot of interesting people in the literary world; actors—this has been fun.

Continued on page 26

Equine Research Park
New York State College
of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University

Equine Research Park



The reproduction unit's broodmare band at pasture.

Reprinted courtesy of New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Office of University Publications

The New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University enjoys a unique reputation for teaching, research, and service that are of value to the equine industry. Many of these activities are carried out in the four units of Cornell's Equine Research Program: the equine nutrition and bone and joint disease unit; the drug testing unit; the infectious disease unit; and the equine reproduction unit.

Leaders of the industry in New York State saw their original request for the creation of an equine research program at Cornell brought to fruition in 1966. Under the able leadership of Dr. Stephen J. Roberts, professor of veterinary obstetrics and an outstanding polo coach, the new program first

concentrated on nutrition and bone and joint diseases in cooperation with the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. This unit continues under the direction of Dr. Herbert F. Schryver and Dr. Harold F. Hintz.

Research on nutrition and bone and joint diseases had hardly begun when the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and racing industry leaders requested studies of equine infectious anemia (EIA). The "Coggins test," now the accepted basis for all current national and international EIA control programs, was a direct result. It takes its name from Dr. Leroy Coggins, professor of virology and now director of the Research Laboratory for Equine Infectious Diseases, which was established in 1970.

In 1971 a request from the New York State Harness Racing Commission and harness tracks led to the establishment of a drug detection program at Cornell. The Drug Testing

and Drug Research Program, established to meet the needs of the racing industry, now conducts tests before and after races at most pari-mutuel harness tracks and all thoroughbred tracks in the state. Dr. George A. Maylin is the program director.

More recently, the College of Veterinary Medicine has established a band of twenty broodmares and acquired three stallions. These horses are important for teaching the reproduction of the horse and for the work of the equine reproduction unit, being carried out under the direction of Dr. Donald H. Lein and Dr. Robert B. Hillman. This unit is engaged in research on problems of fertility, pregnancy detection, prenatal and postnatal care, and diseases of the foal.

A tradition of close interdisciplinary cooperation at Cornell facilitates complex and sophisticated research projects at the College of Veterinary Medicine. University scientists easily cross departmental



Early morning exercise prior to an evaluation of a drug test.



Dr. John E. Lowe directs the operation of the park.



Dr. Leroy Coggins, developer of the test for equine infectious anemia.

boundaries. Veterinary faculty members can, and do, call on chemists, physicists, mechanical engineers, cell biologists, materials scientists, and many others throughout Cornell for specialized knowledge and skills. This cooperation expands the research horizon dramatically.

The Equine Research Park

The success of the college's equine research programs, begun in response to explicitly expressed needs, shows clearly that the Equine Research Program at Cornell is providing a valued service. This success, combined with the expectation of additional projects, created the need for greatly expanded animal housing and field laboratory facilities. These facilities are already taking shape on a 160-acre farm about a mile and a quarter from the new \$10 million Veterinary Research Tower, which houses the main laboratories and faculty offices.

The Equine Research Park's gently sloping, well-drained land is seeded in permanent stands of alfalfa and grasses. Dense woods border the park on the north and south, providing protection from wind and adding to the beauty of the setting. The woods will be preserved for forestry study and wildlife protection. Three small ponds on the land provide a ready water source and help control surface water drainage. With the University golf course to the immediate west and Connecticut Hill on the western horizon, the Equine Research Park has a tranquil beauty, which is enhanced by the sight of fine horses grazing on the pastures.

Centrally located in the park is a half-mile track for standardbred and thoroughbred conditioning. Funds for its construction have come primarily from the New York State Council of Harness Tracks, with additional funding from the New York Racing Association. As well as being used for teaching and research in exercise physiology, drug detection testing, and nutrition, the track will be a valuable diagnostic tool for the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital. A National Science Foundation grant has been recently awarded to Cornell's Colleges of Engineering and Veterinary Medicine for a cooperative study of gait analysis which will make use of the new track.

Editors Note: Cavalcade would like to advise its readers that contributions to the Animal Health Foundation can be earmarked for the Equine Research Park. Special thanks are extended to Dean Melby and Marjorie Laughlin of New York State College of Veterinary Medicine for their help in bringing this material to Cavalcade readers.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

A SPECIAL WAY OF LIFE

Part III

by Mary Price Lee



Dr. Joan O'Brien (foreground) shares a relaxed moment with her students at the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania

Remember "What's My Line?" Back in 1961, a woman veterinarian appeared — and baffled the panel with her "unusual" occupation. "You've come a long way, baby!" could well apply to womens' progress in the field since then.

Animal Cavalcade has followed the careers of several women veterinarians who have established themselves solidly in the field. They are among the four per cent who make up the distaff side of veterinary medicine.

In round numbers, there are approximately 1500 women out of a total of 28,000 veterinarians in the United States. And yet, female enrollment averaged 20 per cent in all veterinary schools in 1974, and women accounted for nearly half of the freshman classes at some schools. (Currently one in ten female applicants are accepted for veterinary school.) *These statistics demonstrate that there will be a dramatic leap in the number of women veterinarians in the near future.*

The young woman who decides to enter veterinary medicine must still do battle with old stereotypes. She must prove that strength is not a necessity when dealing with large animals. Should she marry, she must disprove the notion that by becoming "Mrs." she does away with being "Dr." Another myth claims that she does not work as hard as her male counterpart. Finally, as a potential animal hospital

owner or partner, she finds herself adjudged a poor mortgage risk — because she's a *she*!

However, the influx of women is bound to give the field a new look. **Dr. Susan McDonough**, a Philadelphia feline practitioner, has this to say about the effect of women on the future of veterinary medicine:

As the general public learns to accept and to judge women as individuals, discrimination against women veterinarians will disappear. And with the ending of sex discrimination in admissions policies, veterinary schools will be selecting the most qualified applicants and therefore graduating better veterinarians. Thus, in the future, veterinary medicine will progress more rapidly but with both men and women sharing the rewards and burdens of their important roles.

Dr. Don Schwartz, a veterinarian affiliated with the Steinbach Veterinary Hospital in Bluebell, Pennsylvania, adds:

I have been associated with two women veterinarians since I began in practice. I think both women are excellent practitioners. I have encountered no problems in working with them.

While I was in vet school, some of the men students, myself included, felt that women couldn't handle the dirtier aspects of practice and the physical part of practice. My experi-

ence has shown me, however, that this is not the case. As far as I am concerned, women can do anything in a practice a man can do. I think that in the future, as more males have contact professionally with females, both male and female veterinarians will be judged on ability. I think this is the direction the profession is taking at the present time.

Today there is less prejudice against the female candidate for veterinary medicine. Women veterinary students find the men generally compatible and helpful. *In fact, a significant number marry within the profession.* Of the 505 married women veterinarians who responded to a questionnaire submitted by the Women's Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA), over one-half were married to veterinarians!

Women DVMs differ on the subject of sex discrimination. Some can give numerous instances of hostility; others report no prejudice.

Dr. Ann Lucas is a newly graduated veterinarian in a small animal hospital in New York. *She hasn't yet met a client who doesn't want her services.* In fact, some clients with dogs have told her that these pets seem to like women veterinarians better.

"Only one situation exists," says Dr. Lucas, "where I have sensed antagonism towards a woman. This is when I am on duty for night calls. If I have never met the client calling and he or she wants me to examine a pet, I have trouble reassuring them about the animal. Clients are resentful if I decide patients aren't sick enough to merit a visit or that the prescribed medicine will get them through the present rough period without me." She explains: *"If I were a man, they wouldn't question my decision. But because I am a woman, clients feel that I should be more acquiescent."*

As for the future: "My plans are to work in private practice for several years and then enter an internship/residency program. Following this training, I hope to head back to the Pacific Northwest and either open up my own practice or stay within an institution."

In the meantime, her life as a DVM provides Ann with new medical challenges. *"Every working day includes cases which send me back to the books or down the hall for a consult. I'm presently involved in the intensive treatment of an autoimmune hemolytic anemic dog whose daily condition doesn't always concur with the books. Needless to say, it's a continuous learning experience. In addition, our regular dosage of dogs and cats is constantly supplemented by raccoons, opossums, and variety of birds, rodents and an occasional snake."*

Continued on page 30

- 1 *A little loving by all concerned is the best medicine of all*
- 2 *Dr. Ann Lucas examines a patient in the Intensive Care Unit at the University of Pennsylvania's Veterinary Clinic*
- 3 *Pywacket gets a clean bill of health from feline practitioner, Dr. Susan McDonough*

- 4 *Dr. Phyllis Lose checks out some equine x-rays*
- 5 *This handicapped pup seems anxious to hear Dr. Lucas's verdict on his health*
- 6 *Dr. Lose (right foreground) adjusts anesthetic as the operating table is raised hydraulically*



COUNTRY PRACTITIONER

Continued from page 21

Stevens. Will you continue to marry the two careers?

Herriot. Well, I'm 99 percent veterinary surgeon and one percent author, that's what I am. I write when I've got the time.

Stevens. We touched on this a bit earlier today, Mr. Herriot, but why do you think the books have been successful. I mean, there's some humor, but is it the love of animals which you so clearly express?

Herriot. Well, yes, I think anybody writing about animals is on a pretty good wicket. Particularly in England and America, two animal crazy countries. The Americans are a highly sophisticated and very nice people, but I think they reach out to the old values which I think I've portrayed to a great extent. The old values of hard work and friendliness and helpfulness which was very, very predominant in Yorkshire thirty-odd years ago.

Stevens. Your first book was about the 1930's in fact, they're all about the thirties aren't they, and when times were really tough. What changes since then spring to your mind most readily?

Herriot. Well, the whole profession has changed since then, of course. And agriculture in general has become more scientific. Farmers nowadays are just like business executives. They've got to be. They've got to be highly skilled to compete in the modern economy. So they've become more scientific and less farming people.

Stevens. What about yourself? Something that stood out when I read the books was how physical you have to be.

Herriot. True, true. Yes, it's damned hard work in country practice. You see, that's the snag. I'm 58 now, and I'm finding it not so easy to do. You gain, in every job, a vast amount of expertise, and by the time you get to be about sixty, you're abounding with knowledge, as I am about my job now. But the snag in a country practice is that it is sort of bounded and kept back by the physical limitations which you're under. For example, when you go on a calving case, it's just sheer hard pushing and pulling. This is not so hot when you get to my age. We're always getting kicked and knocked down and stood on and bitten and scratched. It's a tough job.

Stevens. And you've risked things like brucellosis isn't that true?

Herriot. Oh, yes. I've undoubtedly had brucellosis, and all of my generation had brucellosis. But we try now to reduce the risk for the young men in practice. There are four of us now, including my son. I like to be terribly careful with these plastic sleeves and things that a man didn't have then — to try and prevent something that my partner and I lived with — literally.

Stevens. So the days of the bare torso that you mentioned have gone?

Herriot. Oh, yes, thank God for that. We have a nice parturition overall, and of course, those gorgeous sleeves. A man can do the most dirty rectal and uterine examinations and come away nice and clean.

Stevens. Now what about those implements of torture you wrote about? The one that stands out was the instrument to remove wolf teeth?

Herriot. Ah yes. Well, you know, veterinary dentistry in those days when there were more farm horses was really a barbarous business. You knocked out wolf teeth with a long metal peg with a sort of spike on the end of it that fitted around the tooth, and using a great mallet, you just bashed it out. It was awful. Of course the horse didn't like it and you stood a good chance of getting a horse hoof on the top of your head. Another thing which I described in the book is this terrible thing for removing long, overgrown spikes of teeth. It was a great, long-handled instrument with a screw operated by a cross-bar. You slowly wound it round and round and round, and with a great big crack, the tooth broke off. Thank heavens, we don't do much of that nowadays.

Stevens. One of the characters I admired was the 'Uncle' character who stood back of you giving advice. Do you still see this sort of thing?

Herriot. Oh, yes. The thing about animals, is that everybody knows about animals. You find that. The farmer next door always knows about his neighbor's animals. The 'Uncle' was a typical case of that. Ah, yes, there are thousands of 'Uncles'.

Stevens. And do you still feel that the veterinarians are involved in a sort of salvage operation too frequently? That the condition is rather chronic when you get there? Certain limitations in other words?

Herriot. Yes, of course there is. With the rise and fall of prosperity in agriculture. If the animals are expensive, well, naturally the farmer will call

you, and quickly. But you know, he's bound by the economics of the thing. You can hardly blame him for hesitating a bit if the calf is worth very little, you see. If they're worth 50 pounds, well, okay. He'll call you.

Stevens. Are homemade remedies still widely used?

Herriot. Not widely used, no. The farmer has become much more scientific and they realize that those old, black magic things, well, they were great fun and very colorful, but they did little good.

Stevens. And do you still receive gifts from some of your clients?

Herriot. Now and again. It's very nice. A little letter of appreciation. But of course, you're talking about the lovely lady who used to give me the bottle of brandy.

Stevens. Mrs. Pumphrey, wasn't it?

Herriot. Oh, she was lovely, yes. No, there're not so many Mrs. Pumphreys.

Stevens. What are your writing plans now?

Herriot. Well, I'm doggedly trying to get through book five, my fifth English book, that is, and I'm halfway through. I don't know how I've managed it because I've been under terrible pressure, not only with my veterinary work and the literary thing, but so much public speaking and all the things like that which I'm trying to cut down. I do want to go on writing.

Stevens. Still about the thirties?

Herriot. The last book brought me up to when I went into the Air Force. This book which I'm writing now, I'm in the Air Force, but I'm not writing about the war, because people don't want to hear about that. No, I'm writing about my recollections, my flashback recollections.

Stevens. You've had two successful careers since leaving veterinary college. A number of students reading this article will be coming along to obtain a MRCVS or DVM. What advice would you give these people just starting out?

Herriot. Starting out — oh, that's a great thing. Well, you could give all sorts of high flown advice, but I think one of the best things that you can tell them is to keep something else in their life apart from their job, because our life can easily blot out everything. I would say, keep a hobby, keep outside interests, and try to live as normal a life as you can.

Stevens. Mr. Herriot, thank you very much.

HOOF ANGLE

C. M. Baxter, D.V.M.

Reprinted Courtesy California Horseshoer's Association, 6-76

There are various ideas on the proper hoof angle for horses. There is basis for all of them. The angle can be changed drastically by the farrier to make the horse do what he wants. Many times it is not what the farrier wants, but is the owner's desire.

For the good of the horse, a natural angle should be maintained whenever possible. The natural angle is the angle to the ground of the first phalanx, commonly called the pasterns. Unless there is a special reason to change the angle of the hoof, it should be the same as the pastern angle, that is, a straight line from the fetlock down the pastern and hoof to the ground. Arbitrarily setting the angle with a hoof gauge may not be correct for the individual horse. However, once the natural angle has been established, the opposite foot should be trimmed the same. This provides for balanced movement.

Differences in pastern and foot angle are common causes of lameness. The lameness may not always be in the foot. Some shoulder, hip, and even back lamenesses occur from dissimilar hoof angles. This is easily demonstrated by observing horses that have excessively long feet, which reduces the ground angle. After the feet are properly trimmed and evened, the performance of the horse is entirely different. Even his disposition sometimes changes.

Pathology of the foot frequently makes it necessary to deviate from the natural hoof angle. Lowering the heel and shortening or removing the toe are practices used in the treatment for rotated third phalanx as a result of laminitis. The purpose here is to make the hoof angle similar to the 3rd phalanx angle in its unnatural rotated downward position. If the 3rd phalanx angle becomes more normal after treatment, the hoof angle should also be corrected accordingly. Radiographs are necessary to determine these changes.

ATTENTION VETERINARIANS AND PET OWNERS AN IMPORTANT WAY TO HELP ANIMALS

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

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

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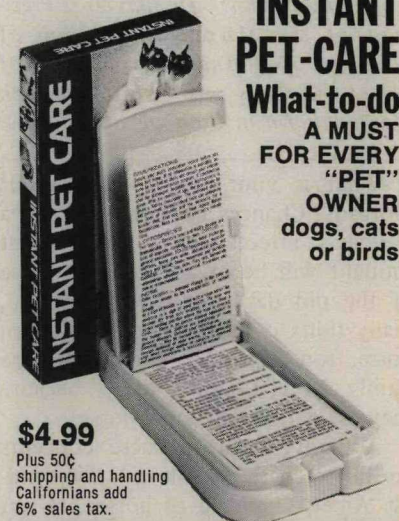
THE AMERICAN HORSE

Continued from page 15

It should be pointed out that the training steps described in this article are merely a broad overview to give the reader some general information about what is involved in the training of a horse up to the point of riding. *It should be kept in mind that a great deal more training is required before the horse is ready for show.*

The Hamlets operate Lakeview Farms (Nanci Barnes, owner) in Lakeview Terrace, California, where approximately 12 pleasure and show horses are being trained for sale and show. At the present time the Hamlets are entering their horses at shows throughout California. Mr. Hamlet also trains riders and has horses for sale at all times.

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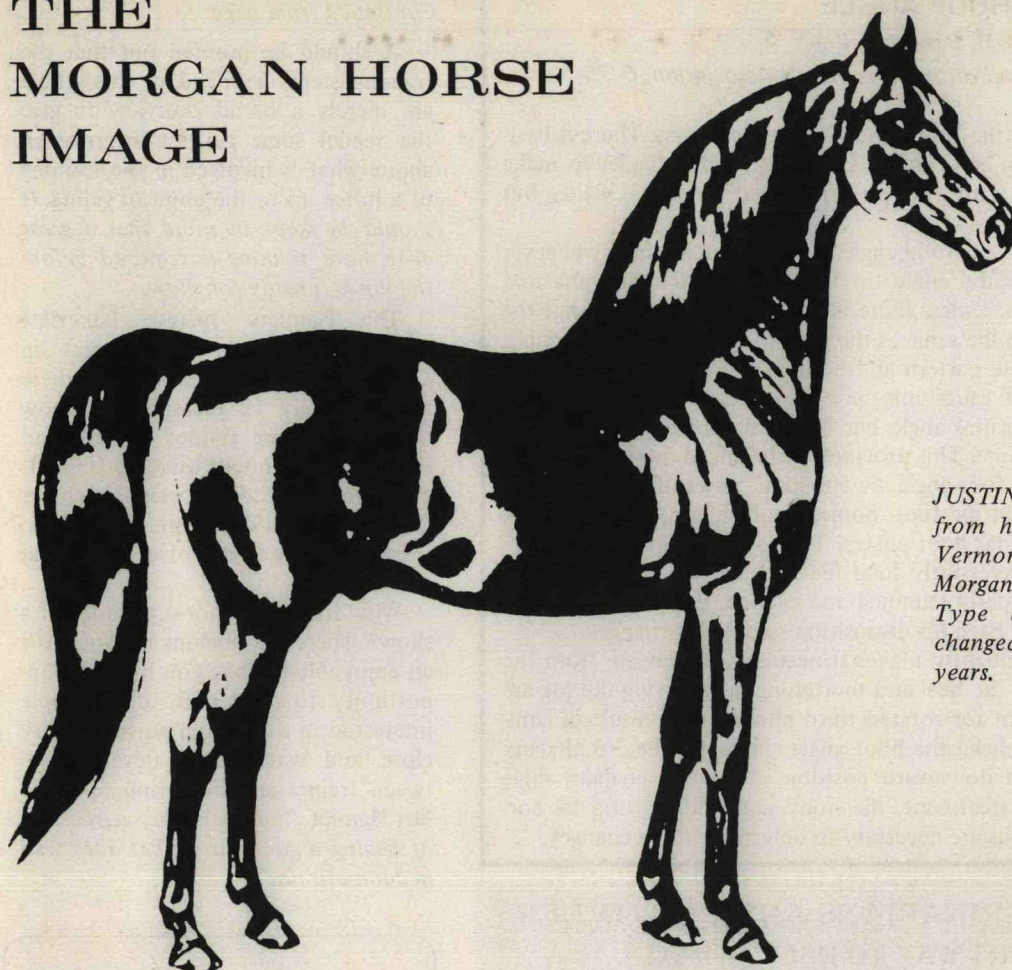
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THE MORGAN HORSE IMAGE



JUSTIN MORGAN 1789-1821. Taken from his statue at the University of Vermont. Note how closely the Model Morgan conforms to Justin Morgan. Type and conformation have not changed a great deal in nearly 200 years.

About the writer: Dr. Baxter is President of the Morgan Horse Club of Southern California and breeder of black Morgans on his Blackjack Morgan Farm in Bradbury, California.

by C. M. (Clint) Baxter, D.V.M.

What is your first thought about Morgans? Chances are, unless you are a Morgan affectionado, your first thought will be of a large draft horse of the old days. On the other hand, many think of the Morgan as a dream horse, too expensive for the average family. Note, I said, "Family" because they are definitely family horses.

Actually, both of these concepts are far fetched. The Morgan is the oldest American breed of horses. It was used as a farm horse, because of its incredible strength, but, it was not a large draft horse, and it was a great riding horse. It was even a great running horse. It was also the fastest trotter on record in the 1800's. The idea that the Morgan, with all its legend and versatility, is a horse only to be owned by the wealthy, is not true. Only recently did the Morgan reach the record sale price of \$50,000. The price of \$750 to \$1000 is commonly tagged. In the early days, many sale

price records were broken by the Morgan. Even the stud fee was broken by Black Hawk in 1844 when he was the first horse in the United States to stand for \$100. This horse, by the way, was never beaten in a trotting race. He once won a stake of \$1000 a side. His stamina allowed him to often be driven 50 miles in a day. He set a record of 63 miles in seven hours and fifteen minutes with no visible discomfort.

From the time of Figure, the original Morgan horse, to the late 1800's, the versatile Morgan was champion in every category. "Justin Morgan was a dark bay with black legs, mane and tail. His high head was sharply cut; his dark eyes were prominent, lively and pleasant; his wide-set ears were small, pointed and erect; his round body was short-backed, close-ribbed and deep; his thin legs were set wide and straight, and the pasterns and shoulders were sloping; his action was straight, bold

and vigorous; his style was proud, nervous and imposing. In a word, Justin Morgan was beautifully symmetrical, stylish, vibrant animal, renowned for looks, manners and substance. He died from an injury at the age of 29—in 1821."

As Americans, we began to specialize, new breeds for specific purposes were developed. The Morgan was used to assist in the making of the specialty breeds. Grayhound, considered to be the greatest trotter of all time, had five crosses to Justin Morgan. Figure was the horse's name, and Justin Morgan was the breeder. Over the years he became known as the Justin Morgan Horse, and finally, called Justin Morgan. Titan Hanover 2:00 had 22 crosses to him. This horse was the first two year old horse of any breed to trot a two-minute mile.

Cross-breeding with Morgans successfully produced some of our well-known breeds of today. Among those



JUSTIN MORGAN FOR PRESIDENT



which credit part of their background to the Morgan are: The Standardbred, The American Saddlebred, The Tennessee Walking Horse, The Quarter Horse, The American Albino, and The Moyle Horse. Other than the Thoroughbred, the Morgan has more background in every American breed. However, the Thoroughbred did not have an influence on the Arab, Appaloosa, or the Albino.

As of January 1, 1948, "Only the progeny of a sire and dam both of which are already registered in the American Morgan Horse Register will be accepted for registration." Previously, horses of the developing breeds were commonly bred back to the Morgan and offspring registered as Morgans. This may be seen in tracing some of the Morgans to Saddlebred crosses. Present day park Morgans have Saddlebred in their past. This is one of the reasons that many feel we have two breeds in one. That is, the "old

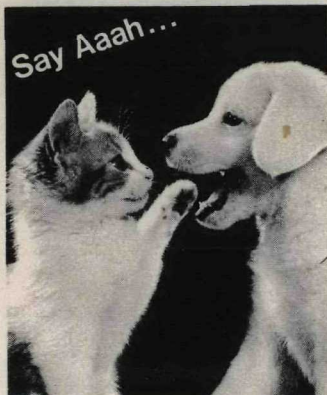
type Morgan" and the "Saddle type Morgan." Actually, the owners of the Saddle type Morgans want the Morgan conformation with slight variation to allow for park action. The two so-called types of Morgans are very close and become a matter of personal preference according to the purpose for which they will be used. This is the reason most Morgan shows in the West have an "English" judge and a "Western" judge. Owners of both types of Morgans insist on their horses having the Morgan "look."

In 1850 the Morgan was the most popular breed in America and Morgans brought the highest prices for pleasure use. Matched pairs with a fine buggy was the status symbol of the day. Several United States presidents owned Morgans, and General Grant ordered them used and bred by the Army. From 1849 on, Morgans were in such demand in the West all the way to California, that, Morgan breeders in

Vermont and New York feared their best stock would be depleted. Three Black Hawk Morgans, all jet black, were imported into California in 1869 for \$14,200. Most of the breeding records were lost or not kept up for the next few decades in the far west, much like the "Lost Century" in Quarter Horse history.

The Morgans of today remain the versatile horse. They are still the government trail horses in the parks and national forests; they excel as roadster and park horses; they do very well in both English and Western classes; they train and show well in stock, trail, and dressage events. This tough, long lived, good natured, versatile horse is still the image of Justin Morgan.

Reference: MORGAN HORSE — Peggy Jett Pittenger, 1967, A. S. Barnes & Co., Inc.



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VETERINARY MEDICINE

Continued from page 24

Animals don't claim all of Dr. Lucas's time. Like many other women veterinarians, she likes active, challenging sports. This sailor-enthusiast says: "Because I live directly on the water, it's only a matter of minutes to launch and rig by sailboat. The only drawback is the tide, and it's just plain too strenuous to try and get my boat out to the water at low tide. So I find myself sailing at all hours — even at night! And in the Spring and Fall it's white water rafting weather and in the Winter I head for the skiing in Vermont."

Ann Lucas adopts the philosophy of most women DVMs when it comes to improving their image. She believes in working constructively to improve the image of the female practitioner.

The WVMA reflects this thinking by *helping not haranguing*. The group asserts itself on various policies within the vast veterinary network. But its thrust lies in establishing scholarships and setting up programs to highlight prominent women veterinarians. The WVMA has also established a service to find employment for women specializing in large animal medicine. This is the one specialty that still demurs on women DVMs.

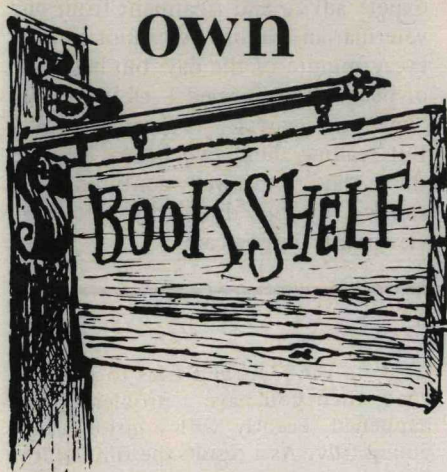
Today women are entering such male-dominated fields as teaching and large animal medicine and are earning the kudos of fellow DVMs, male and female.

Dr. Phyllis Lose of Paoli, Pennsylvania, has established the first private equine hospital in the country. **Dr. Joan O'Brien** is highly regarded as a professor by the heavily male teaching department of the University of Pennsylvania. **Captain Joanne Brown**, recently stationed with the canine corps in Korea, found that *sex was no barrier once she proved herself equal to the job*. The APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture numbers many women among its inspectors. Traditionally such work was the province of the male veterinarian.

Future trends promise exciting discoveries in animal medicine. They also forecast a wave of skilled, dedicated women DVMs. *These women will be much in demand with a projected shortage of 7700 in 1980*. Dr. Lose, a seasoned equine practitioner, has said, "I don't want to be known as a good woman veterinarian. I simply want to be known as a good veterinarian." An admirable comment from a member of an admirable profession.

Editor's Note: Mary Price Lee is the author of Ms. Veterinarian, a career book for girls interested into going into veterinary medicine. It is a Fall 1976 publication of the Westminster Press.

your pet's own



FIRST AID AND NURSING FOR YOUR DOG

By F. Andrew Edgson, MRCVS
and Olwen Gwynne-Jones

Arco Publishing Co., Inc., New
York

Hardcover (no price listed)

CARE OF THE DOG

by Charles Leedham

Charles Scribner's Sons, New
York

Paperback (no price listed)

First Aid and Nursing for Your Dog concerns itself mainly with basic first aid and home nursing as the title suggests. Diseases and conditions are arranged alphabetically. There are suggestions for tonics and dressings, sickbeds and bandages complete with diagrams and some photographs. The language is stodgy, but fairly clear. There is an alarming absence however, of background credentials and information on the authors. Who are they? The only thing we can know about them from the book flap is that they are "recognized experts in the field of dog care."

Care of the Dog covers a great deal more territory than first aid and emergency action. It is more of a handbook on complete dog care from puppyhood to old age, including information on diet, nutrition, grooming, weaning, mating, disease and first aid. The book is technically approved and recom-

mended by Dr. John Whitehead, Director of the Hospital and Clinic of the ASPCA in New York City.

The two major areas of disagreement between these two books lie in their suggested temporary treatment for shock and burns. Let us compare notes.

For shock, *First Aid and Nursing for Your Dog* states that

The animal should be placed in a warm room surrounded by rugs, blankets, and hot water bottles. Laying the animal on its right side on an electric blanket is ideal as this gives regular, equal warmth. (p. 78)

Care of the Dog, on the same subject tells us that

...the first aid treatment for shock consists of simply keeping the dog warm and keeping him as quiet and comfortable as possible. To keep him warm, wrap him in a coat or blanket, but don't use any artificial source of heat such as hot-water bottles or electric pads or blankets. (p. 144)

For burns, *First Aid* states that

On no account should grease, oil, or



ointment be used. Very small burns can be successfully treated with tannic acid jelly. (p. 25)

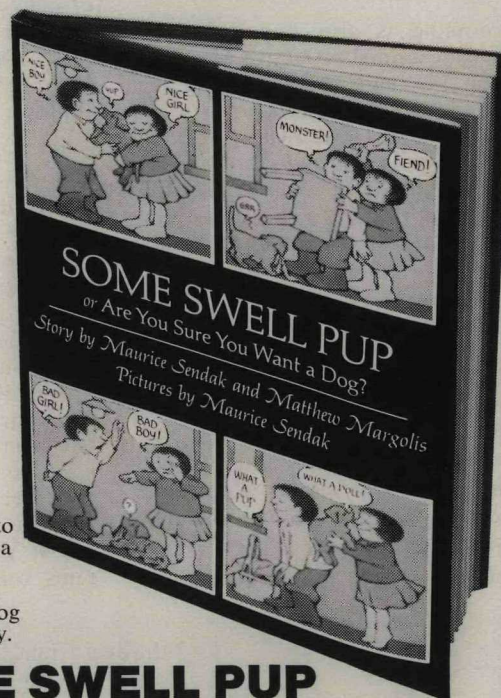
Care of the Dog tells the reader that

For immediate treatment of less severe burns, flush the area as before then smear the area gently with Unguentine or plain Vaseline... (they do say however that) For larger burns this treatment is not advisable... (p. 153)

All of which brings us to the question of, who's to know? In spite of their discrepancies, these two books do agree in many areas. *The biggest is that of good veterinary care.* Each stresses the importance of your own common sense in an emergency in cooperation

This is the book to give your children when they ask you for a dog

SOME SWELL PUP shows children (and parents) what to expect from their puppy. It is a commonsense approach for translating love and affection into action that will make a dog a happy addition to the family.



SOME SWELL PUP

or Are You Sure You Want a Dog?

Story by MAURICE SENDAK and MATTHEW MARGOLIS (Director of the National Institute of Dog Training). Pictures by MAURICE SENDAK

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with the council and treatment of your chosen, trusted D.V.M. There can be no substitute for the years of training that will give your dog professional, expert care.

This review is not meant to discredit these or any books on dog care. There is much to learn from many of them. It is meant to serve only as a caution. Study and judge pet books with care. Read more than one. *Let your good*

sense and your veterinarian be your guide.

CAVEAT EMPTOR:

A small case study of "how-to" books on dog care.

Let's face it, your dog is a precious and valued member of your family. It's always a good idea to be an in-

formed pet owner, to know how to care for your pet in times of sickness, injury or emergency. Outside of the expert advice and treatment from our veterinarians, whom we cannot consult every minute of the day, our best way of becoming informed — as loving but "lay" pet owners — is through books. But reading these two books has left this "lay" reviewer confused and startled by the drastically differing viewpoints on dog care.

DAUGHTER *Continued from page 18* horses at boarding stables is often not enough to maintain them as so much depends on size, age, and the amount of exercise. There are many good, inexpensive paperbacks put out by such companies as Farnham and Top Form that will assist you in planning the right nutrition for your particular horse.

Watch those Feet!

Care of the feet should also be high on your priority list because if your horse doesn't have good feet, he is useless to you. Cleaning and checking hooves before and after riding is a must, as is regular shoeing or trimming.

Take Time for Grooming

Grooming is also important and keeps your animal attractive as well as cleaning the hair and improving the condition of the muscles. *It is a rewarding time for the owner — a time to talk to your horse and establish that special bond.* At the same time, you have an opportunity to check carefully for any bumps, bruises, skin conditions or abnormalities. Dust and foreign particles can be wiped out of the eyes and nostrils with a clean, damp piece of old toweling. A good fly spray helps prevent worms. Bot flies will lay eggs on a horse's legs; the horse rubs his nose on his legs and the eggs can get into his nostrils and mouth. However, it is still wise to worm your horse regularly, but cleanliness of your horse and its quarters is good health insurance.

What to Wear?

Clothing doesn't have to be fancy for every day pleasure riding but some kind of boot is a good safety measure. Feet can be injured if a rider is wearing light tennis shoes or going barefoot. A hard hat is a good investment if your child plans to do any jumping.

Not Just Exercise — But Proper Exercise

Regular exercise is important to the health of the horse but, like any good athlete, warm up gradually — DON'T just get on and start galloping and — PLEASE walk your horse after riding so that it can cool down gradually. *Horses can catch colds, get an attack of colic and even founder if these precautions are not taken.*

How to Avoid Common Accidents & Injuries

Injuries can be kept to a minimum if just a few safety precautions are observed. Improper tying is responsible for so many injuries. Never tie your horse to something that might come loose or break, tie in such a way that a quick tug of the rope will release the knot. Not long ago, a little girl brought her pony to me with its legs badly cut. She had tied it to a rusty metal trash can; it became frightened and started running with the trash can banging against its legs.

Never tie your horse by the reins or leave it standing alone with a bridle on. It may bend down to graze, the reins will fall over its head, and if it

steps on the reins and tries to raise its head, then you have a problem. This happened recently with a girl and her young filly. As a result, the filly fell to the ground and its gums were badly cut from the pressure of the bit being pulled. (A towel soaked in a bucket of cold water and held in the side of the filly's mouth helped relieve the pain and stop the bleeding.)

"An Ounce of Precaution"

Check the equipment your child uses to be sure that it is safe. Used saddles, bridles and reins may be worn and give way at a most crucial time. Frequent saddle soaping and oiling helps preserve the leather. The wrong bit in a horse's mouth can be a hazard to both horse and rider. Check the cinch after saddling a horse as it may seem tight enough at the time but some horses will "blow up" and then relax causing a saddle to slip — another cause of accidents.

Lessons — Yes!

If your child has never ridden, a few lessons may be well worth the expense; most boarding stables offer qualified instruction.

Parents who succumb to their daughter's pleas for a horse or pony may well save time and money in the long run if they take the time and spend the money to make sure that their daughter has a safe, sound horse and receives some education as to its proper care and handling. *You may even discover that you have also learned a lot about the care and handling of your child.*

ANSWERS

*Continued
from page 16*

1. Ichabod Crane
2. Yankee Doodle
3. Absalom
4. Don Quixote
5. Paul Revere
6. Balaam
7. "Captain Washington"
(3rd stanza,
"Yankee Doodle")

8. Lady Godiva
9. Richard III
10. According to Revelations, Chapter VI, they were Conquest, Slaughter, Famine, Death. Blasco Ibañez named them War, Famine, Pestilence, Death.

References: Reference Dept., N.Y. Public Library. SAT. REVIEW OF LITERATURE, October 13, 1945. "What's the Answer," Garrigus. New York: Books, 1939.

Veterinary Care of the Clydesdale

by Alfred W. Moller, M.R.C.V.S.
St. Louis, Missouri

Excerpts reprinted from the "Practicing Veterinarian," © 1976, Pitman-Moore, Inc.

The Clydesdale originated in Lanarkshire, Scotland in the valley of the River Clyde. It is thought to be a descendant of the war horse introduced into Great Britain by the Romans and crossed with a Dutch stallion in about 1715. Although it is noted for its high action in both walking and trotting, it was originally bred for farm work. It is one of the largest of the heavy draft breeds with some geldings reaching over 19 hands.

These large breeds are called "cold blooded" as opposed to the thoroughbreds, or "warm blooded" horses, because their body temperature is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to one degree lower and their pulse and respiration is slightly slower. They are most placid and easier to handle than most other breeds, and working with them is a great pleasure.

The horses used in the Anheuser-Busch teams are bought either in Scot-

land or Canada, or have been raised on Mr. Busch's farm, Grants Farm, in St. Louis County, Missouri. Only geldings are used in the hitch.

The Clydesdales were introduced on April 8, 1933, the day after the U.S. legalized the sale of 3.2 beer, which marked the beginning of the end of prohibition. Since then they have traveled over 40,000 miles a year to rodeos, festivals, parades, and county fairs. There are two 8-horse teams that tour the country (each team also travels with two spares to allow for rest and cases of injury or sickness), plus a third team that remains at Anheuser-Busch's new brewery and entertainment complex in Williamsburg, Virginia.

These horses are very well cared for by professional horsemen. Regardless of where they are traveling, they are fed, watered and groomed several times daily. Regarding food, a uniform diet is maintained no matter what part of the country they happen to be in. This is to prevent a horse from going off feed, losing weight or having diges-

tive problems. However, problems do occur since it is often difficult to obtain the timothy hay the horses are used to eating. We do not use any commercial feed.

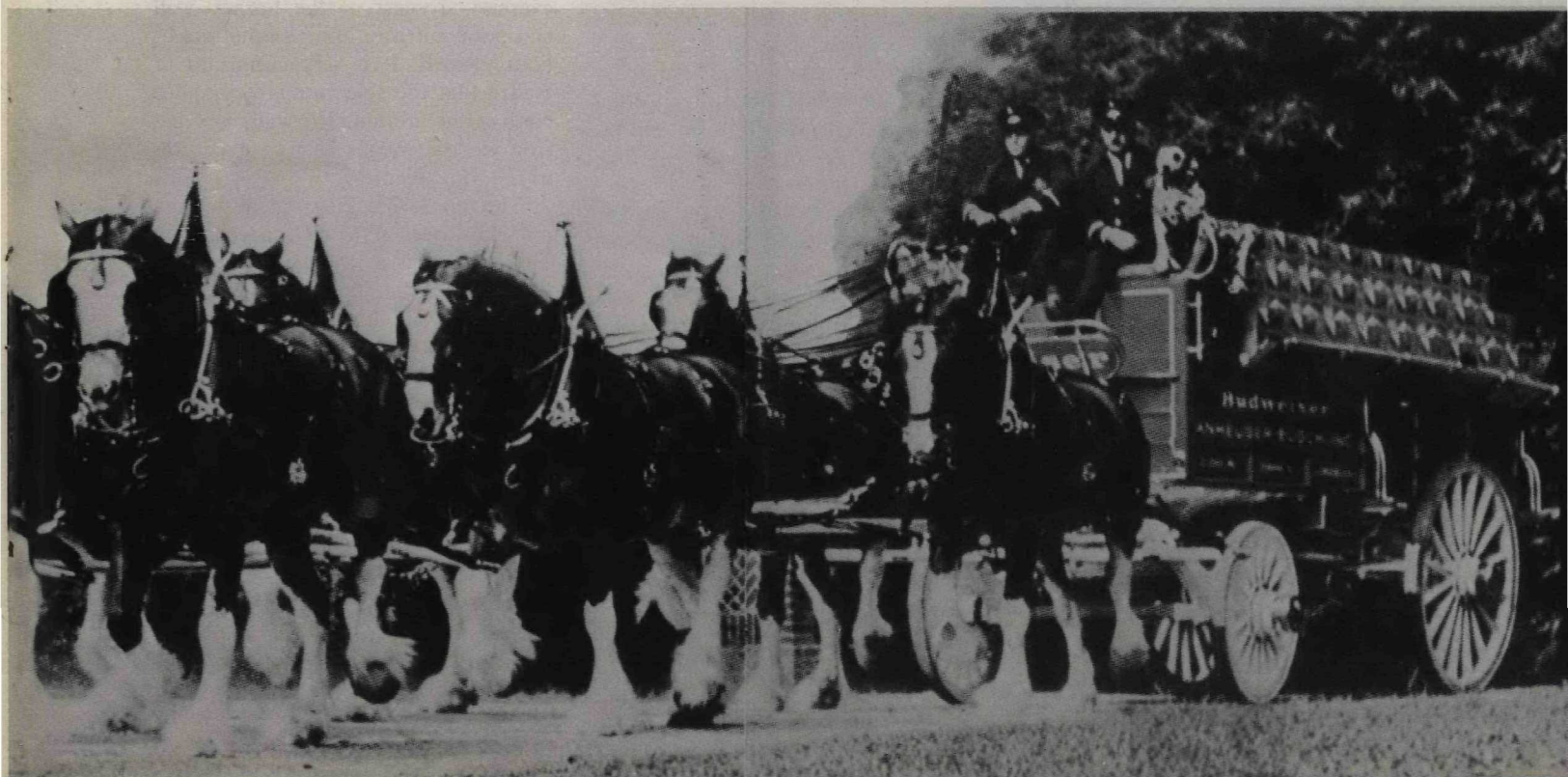
While their work is not particularly difficult for an animal of their size and strength, they must travel great distances between showings, averaging 300 to 400 miles per day. And although they are taken out and walked periodically, the vibrations of the trucks put them under considerable stress.

They attend many shows and fairs where they are stabled in close contact with other horses, but luckily, we have only had one outbreak of respiratory disease in recent years.

In spite of their extensive travel, and thanks to the good care these horses receive, they are remarkably free from disease. While some horses work in the hitch for ten years or more, the average is six or seven years. Among the causes for retirement are chronic respiratory conditions, bad feet and chronic lameness.

While I am able to oversee their medical attention at home, we rely entirely on local veterinarians when the teams are out on the road. We have been exceptionally happy with the quality of care that has been given the Clydesdales.

I would like to pay tribute to my fellow practitioners throughout the country, who take care of these horses when they are on the road. Their co-operation has been outstanding when consulting with us about unfamiliar problems they have encountered with these animals.



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

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

Part V

END OF THE DAY

The combined British force of about 1,800 men took a half-hour's respite to rest, regroup, and gather more wagon carts, carriages or chaises, and horses for transporting the wounded back to Boston. Also, Percy sent Gage's aid-de-camp (Lieutenant Rooke) with the message that the Smith-Pitcairn detachment was found and that the American militia and patriots were attacking. (Rooke rode along the route which Percy would eventually use and arrived across the Charles town ferry about 4 P.M.) Percy had to hurry because there were not too many hours left before nightfall and he had many miles yet to march. Now, the running fight along the march route became fierce. Even the British wounded were targeted — at least, Ensign Jeremy Lister, who had just had a musket ball extracted from his right elbow, wrote about this (“... seeing Colonel Smith borrow a horse from an officer of marines, he having been wounded in the leg, I applied to him to lend me his horse, which he did. When I had rode about 2 miles I found the balls whistled so smartly about my ears I thought it more prudent to dismount ... so I went from one side of the horse to the other ... a horse was shot dead close to me that had a wounded man on his back and three hanging by his sides ...”). On the northern approaches to Cambridge, Percy's whole command escaped the near-annihilation that awaited it if Percy had gone south over the Charles River at Cambridge, and then through Roxbury to Boston; instead, the column suddenly changed direction and pushed to Charlestown.

Here, and at many places along the whole route of the return march of the British, a variety of American horsemen showed up. Some rode with news to the next crossroads, telling the people of what was happening a mile or so away. Others were military couriers (such as the one sent to Lexington's Captain Parker as the British were leaving Meriam's Corner). Also, young boys rode into the fighting area carrying food, drink, and bullets in saddlebags to replenish a town's militia company; occasionally, these supplies were on a designated wagon following the town's marching men. And several militiamen came mounted either as individuals or as members of one of the rarely organized militia horse troops, and these participated in a running fight with the British soldiers; among this group of riders, at least three lost their horses by gunshot.

At Prospect Hill, the two British cannons were unlimbered again to prevent encroachment by closely following groups of militia and provincials; the British were, in fact, retreating. And, just moments too late, the attacking Americans were informed by a rider that a few hundred Salem militia had come 15 miles and were available to attack the left side of the British Redcoats then scrambling through Charlestown Neck. It had become dark, and the Americans stopped firing and halted. Before the night was over, 20,000 New Englanders had flocked in forming a sweeping arc from Chelsea (in the north) to Roxbury (in the south), with the center at Cambridge. The siege of Boston had begun.

Interestingly, as the beaten and demoralized Percy command came on the Charlestown Peninsula, local inhabitants became panicstricken and tried to move away (“... I got my chaise, took my wife and children, and ... drove into the main street, put my children in a cart with others then driving out of town ... Mr. David Waitt, leather-dresser, of Charlestown, came riding in full speed from Cambridge, took hold of my reins, and assisted me to turn (back and) up on Bunker's Hill ...”).

The day's casualties were: American - 49 killed, 39 wounded, and 5 missing (= 93); and British - 73 killed, 174 wounded, and 26 missing (= 273). Possibly, as many as 3,700 Americans had joined in shooting at the Smith-Pitcairn march column and the Percy relief force, but fewer than 300 or 400 effectives may have massed at one place along the march route at any one time. This was so, because the American colonist, now turned militiaman, each had only a few of his own molded musket balls and after shooting into the moving British columns from several positions, had no more ammunition.

Editor's Note: Don't miss Cavalcade's final installment of this special 6-part account in the Nov/Dec issue.

NEWS

Continued from page 4

Senior citizens, 62 years and older with an annual income of \$7500 or less, are eligible for a free 1976-77 dog license beginning July 1 if their dog is spayed (female) or neutered (male). A certificate of spaying or neutering, or a signed statement by a veterinarian that the dog is incapable of reproducing, must be presented by the dog owner upon application for the free license. The statement must be secured from a private veterinarian.

The new program provides a free license and free spay-neuter service for **one** dog per household.

Animal regulation authorities believe there are approximately 25,000 dog owning seniors in the city eligible to participate in the program. In a projected estimate, the Department of Animal Regulation anticipates that 2500 free spay-neuter surgeries will be performed in the first year of the program, with an approximate 500 surgeries performed annually thereafter.

HORSE FOOT

Continued from page 11

The pressure and change in shape compress the veins in the foot. More blood then fills the veins when there is no more compression, that is when the foot is lifted. Therefore, the movement of these structures in the hoof acts as a pump. Exercise increases the blood circulation in the foot and favors good hoof growth. Lack of exercise, dryness of the horny wall and poor nutrition inhibits the rate of hoof growth. It is very important to realize that the sole normally does not contact the ground. The wall, bars and frog are the weight bearing structures of the foot. Figure 1.

The hoof wall grows at about the rate of three-eighths inch per month. The coronet is a ring which encircles the foot at the junction of the skin and hoof wall. Immediately distal to the coronet, new layers of hoof wall are produced.

The hoof wall is covered with material which prevents evaporation of moisture. When the material is deficient, the hoof wall becomes dry and excessive flaking and cracking may occur. A good hoof paint aids in preventing excessive drying.

NOTE FROM EDITOR: Watch Animal Cavalcade for additional articles on problems with horses' legs and feet.

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I spend a lot of time working for the proper care and protection of animals, and when it comes to feeding my own dog, I know there isn't a better dog food than ALPO."

Lorne Greene



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