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ANIMAL CARE

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FALL/WINTER 1971

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

It happens that this is being written during National Dog Week—the 44th consecutive annual observance of this event. To make sure that “The Week” will continue to be observed in future years, Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut, has introduced a resolution in Congress declaring the last week in September officially and permanently as National Dog Week. It is good to know that the resolution was sponsored by a person who really appreciates dogs—he currently owns nine of various breeds. Thank you very much, Senator.

Another national legislator who has the interest of animals at heart is Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois. He has spoken up frequently on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves. He has asked the heads of the new U.S. Postal Service for a commemorative stamp honoring the pig—“to erase their undeserved image.” He does not like the many uncomplimentary references to swine—“pig-headed,” “hog-wild,” “road-hog” and “pigs,” this year’s name for policemen. “Hogs are really beautiful and yet they have been made the victims of cruel jokes,” he states. “They are pictured as undesirable and dishonorable animals.”

Syndicated columnist D.J.R. Bruckner said something the other day which is worth repeating. The gist of this particular column was: “Treat Man’s Fellow Animals Well, Because Extinction is Contagious.” Here are some of his thoughts: “Animal life in all forms is in grave danger on earth. You do not have to be a scientist to know this; you can see it all around you. The problem has suddenly become much more serious than a danger to some disappearing species.

“The imbalance of numbers is so great now—there are so many humans—that it may never be redressed.

“The whole thing depends on the intelligence of the human to limit his technology for a time, to outlaw the use of individual mechanical vehicles in many areas of the earth, to limit severely the spread of building over the land. At least for a while, long enough to let us consider whether it would be good for us to be the only animals left, if indeed we would be left.”

L.M. Boyd, whose work is covered in this issue lists as Number 7 of places where you are most apt to meet friendly people: the veterinarian’s waiting room.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

FALL/WINTER 1971

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COVER:

“The Royal Family” by Victor Baldwin, Beverly Hills, Calif. The dogs are Saluki or gazelle hounds, the world’s oldest pure breed (going back some 8,000 years to pre-Pyramid days). See story on page 24.

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CATS ARE LESS PRONE TO HEART DISEASE THAN DOGS

Both cats and dogs can have heart disease—the latter more often. Possibly the reason cats have the condition less often than dogs is because they are more placid in temperament, less anxious to please their owner, less excitable than canines.

Veterinarians say that feline heart disease, when it does occur, resembles that of humans. Cats may suffer embolism which is a plugging of the arteries thought to be caused by fragments that break off from the diseased lining of the heart. These fragments are then carried into the bloodstream.

Cats, however, seldom suffer a narrowing of the opening between the two chambers of the left side of the heart. This is caused by scar tissue in the valves, a condition relatively frequent in dogs and in humans.

At the Animal Medical Center in New York City, Dr. R. J. Tashjian told a conference on comparative cardiology (held at the New York Academy of Sciences) that these findings were based on studies of more than 200 cats, including most kinds of house cats and some cats in the zoo.

Of every hundred dogs seen in a veterinary clinic, one of them had congenital heart disease, according to Dr. D. F. Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, when he spoke before the conference. Moreover, dogs of mixed breeds are less often affected than the purebreds. Some kinds of malformations happen so often in certain breeds that they are experimenting to determine if any hereditary factors can be blamed. Dogs often have disease of the heart valves and coronary arteries, and hardening of the arteries is also seen, Dr. Patterson noted.

Dogs are not the only animals to suffer conditions which also affect humans. Diseases of the heart and blood vessels occur in cattle, horses, pigs and other domestic animals, especially with advancing age, as in man.

—Helen C. Howes

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YOURS FOR THE ASKING

THE FRISKIES DOG BOOK offers many valuable ideas on training, feeding for health, breeding, first aid, traveling with your dog and care for older pets. This easy to understand book belongs in every dog owner's library as a quick reference source. It is available by writing Mr. Don Moore, Carnation Co., 5045 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.

THE UPJOHN CAT BOOK. Clinically tested suggestions for the care and feeding of cats are concisely covered in this booklet from Upjohn, Veterinary Products Div., Kalamazoo, Michigan. There's a section on good health hints, feeding your cat, beginning diet for young kittens, and feeding the mature cat.

FIRST AID FOR YOUR DOG is a pocket-size pamphlet full of suggestions on what to do first to help an injured or sick dog. This handy reference contains a section on poisoning, foreign bodies, broken bones, wounds, eye injuries, fits, convulsions, shock, ear care, claw care, ticks, fleas, mange, worms and skin troubles, plus a section devoted to protecting health by disease prevention. There is also a page to record dates of vaccinations. For your copy, write Dr. William E. Ryan, Fort Dodge Laboratories, Fort Dodge, Iowa 50502.

YOUR GERBIL Care and Feeding, was written to help gerbil owners give their pets proper attention. It tells how to choose gerbils, pick a proper cage, care for their coats, feed and breed. For your copy, write: 8 IN 1 Pet Products, Inc., Brentwood, N.Y. 11717.

FEEDING YOUR DOG RIGHT—Dogs, like people, need vitamins and minerals, along with the proper balance of fat, carbohydrate and protein. It is essential for good growth and health. Care must be given so that your dog gets the correct diet. The best way to assure a balanced diet is to feed your dog a reliable dog food. **FEEDING YOUR DOG RIGHT** is a 20-page pamphlet put out by the Gaines Dog Research Center, 250 North Street, White Plains, N.Y. 10602. It covers the merits of dry meal, canned dog foods, soft-moist foods, biscuits, therapeutic diets, fresh or frozen meat and table scraps plus vitamin and mineral supplements. This pamphlet contains a handy feeding chart for all sizes and ages and a section on feeding fallacies that covers many "old-wives" tales about various foods.

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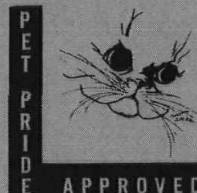
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THE PET PRIDE PEOPLE

The Pet Pride People are about to launch their greatest campaign of the year—the **STAMP DRIVE**. We send out, beginning Sept 1 our world famous Stamps in color. We begin with 150,000 sets including pictures of 6 longhairs and 6 shorthairs. All year we work on these and select important cats from all over the United States and Canada. Along with the Stamps is a descriptive folder which tells the receiver interesting facts about each breed of cat. If you do not receive yours by October be sure to call us 213/459-1703 or write:

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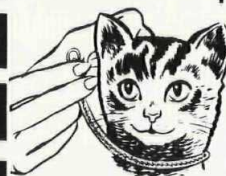
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Four-Year Scholarships Offered At 18 Veterinary Medical Colleges

A new four-year scholarship program providing financial assistance to students in each of the nation's 18 veterinary colleges, was announced today by Raymond J. Mulligan, president of Alpo Pet Foods.

The Alpo program provides \$1,000 in annual scholarship support to students selected by faculty scholarship committees in each of the veterinary colleges.

In making the announcement, Mr. Mulligan pointed out that increased scholarship aid for qualified students who lack the means to support their education was one of the three major areas of need identified earlier this year by the Joint Committee on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

Many students, he said, are unable to achieve acceptable levels of scholastic performance in their professional studies because of the necessity of working long-hours at part-time jobs to support themselves. "Students who would prefer to be veterinarians are electing other degree programs because of their inability to finance approximately

eight years of pre-veterinary and veterinary education."

"Veterinary education is expensive, and in many universities the cost of educating students in veterinary medicine exceeds the cost of educating students in human medicine," said Mr. Mulligan. While these costs continue to mount, the Joint Committee estimates that unless enrollment in veterinary schools increases substantially, only 31,211 veterinarians will be available in the United States in 1980—approximately 10,000 short of the need.

"By helping qualified students achieve their educational and professional aims, Alpo can make a positive contribution toward answering this national need and to the continued well-being of animals everywhere."

Mr. Mulligan said that the Scholarship Committee of the Alpo Board of Directors plans to expand the program in September 1972 to include one additional student at each veterinary college. The program will be expanded each September, thereafter, until a total of 72 four-year scholarships are supported by the pet food company.

BEWARE OF THE DOG POISONER

People who own dogs soon learn that in many ways they are a lot like children. You don't have to let them out of your sight but for a few minutes and they often will get into serious trouble.

An animal that runs loose all the time will develop more self reliance. However, he doesn't necessarily have enough judgment to avoid poisoning.

A practicing veterinarian soon finds that poisoning in pets is no rarity.

Most poisoning in pets is accidental and is brought on by the careless use of insecticides and rodenticides (rat poisons).

Unfortunately, there are a few people who will maliciously poison pets. Sometimes this is done because the owner has allowed his pet to become a nuisance. There have, however, been situations in any city that suggest some people may put poison out for pets just because they don't like animals.

People have reported finding strange packages of food even in a fenced-in yard.

Strychnine is the poison most commonly employed in malicious poisoning. It also was popular as a rodenticide at one time, but has been largely replaced by more sophisticated agents. As most garden stores no longer carry strychnine, it can be obtained only by special order at the drugstore.

Strychnine comes in a powder, tablet, and liquid. It is absorbed well from the stomach and rapidly from the intestines. Therefore, the onset of action is fairly rapid. A full stomach would retard the onset somewhat.

A dog may have been let out for just a few minutes and start showing symptoms shortly after returning home. Initially, the animal may be very alert or nervous. In a short time, the pet may start twitching his ears or jerking. Symptoms will progress rapidly into severe convulsions. The animal falls over and his legs are in rigid extension. After several minutes he will relax only to go back into repeated and more severe seizures. Eventually, his diaphragm and chest muscles will lock in a spasm and the animal will die of anoxia (lack of oxygen).

As the owner rarely has any knowledge of his pet's being poisoned until the onset of symptoms, there is little he can do for the animal at home. Generally, keeping the dog quiet, keeping stimuli to a minimum, and getting him to a veterinarian as soon as possible would be the best thing. Any loud noises, hurried movements, or bumps might induce a fatal seizure.

This poisoning will respond to the proper antidotes and medical care, and most animals can be saved if taken to a veterinarian in time. Complications will sometimes arise because of the tremendous stress that an animal has undergone during the seizures. When the pet is taken home, following your veterinarian's directions explicitly will lessen the likelihood of complications.

—*Florida Veterinary Journal*

The Last Stand for Wild Horses



How long will the remaining equines be allowed to run free:

Wild horses "running free" is one of the most thrilling sights you will ever see on earth.

Unfortunately, it is a sight slowly vanishing from our American scene.

Bill Burrud Productions, Los Angeles, devoted an entire "Animal World" network television program recently to the plight of the wild horse and the efforts being made to save it from total extinction. Our gratitude to Mr. Burrud for providing Animal Cavalcade with much of the data in the article that follows.

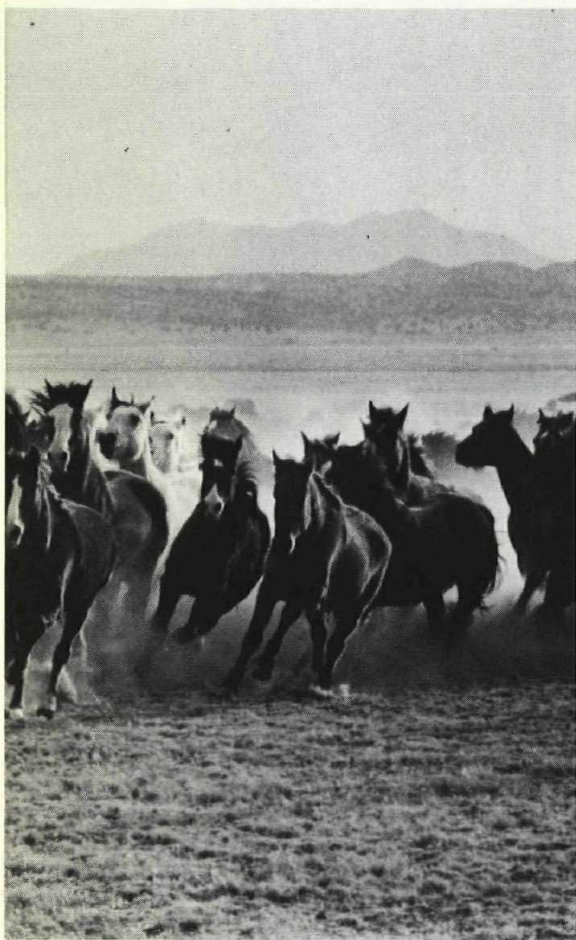
The vanishing wild horses of America—numbering less than twenty thousand throughout the nation—face a strange dilemma. They have been called fuzztails, jugheads, runts, hammerheads and broomtails. But they are strong, and love their freedom. Neither domesticated, nor truly wild, they are "animals in limbo." With few exceptions, they are unprotected by the laws of our land. For the most part, wild horses live in dry, rough country, and in the higher elevations of our western states. The horses that helped build America have been so harrassed, exploited and ill-treated, they have been forced to seek refuge in these remote areas.

Even in the hinterlands the wild horse could not escape from his greatest predator: man.

In the nineteen forties and fifties,

hundreds of thousands of them were rounded-up and killed for commercial purposes. When thousands of horses roamed the mountainsides it was relatively easy for a pilot to spot several bands . . . then swoop down and shoot them with buckshot . . . or corner them in a valley where ground crews rounded them up. State and federal laws have since been passed prohibiting the use of airplanes for hunting purposes.

All wild horses, left undisturbed for a few generations have common traits: big heads, thin necks, short backs, and small stature. Multi-colored and odd-looking, they are rugged, brave, and



exemplify the spirit of the pioneer West.

Pre-historic horses did exist in America, but disappeared entirely over eight thousand years ago. The horse, as we know it, was first brought to America by the Spanish, dating back to the days of the Conquistadores. It was the Spaniards, in turn, who introduced the horse to the American Indian. The wild horse became a new tool, a new friend to the Indian. As true nomads, they seemed to be predestined for each other. During some of their major conflicts, many animals escaped, and the first modern wild horses came into existence. Today's wild horses are a mixture of many

domestic breeds.

The plight of America's wild horses has attracted the attention of such humanitarian champions as Velma B. Johnston, better known as "Wild Horse Annie", who has been involved in trying to save the wild horses of America for 20 years. And of Dr. Michael Pontrelli, a professor of biology at the University of Nevada and a specialist in wildlife population ecology, who at his own expense periodically takes aerial surveys of existing wild horse bands. Due to their efforts and the efforts of other humane organizations, the Secretary of the Interior designated an area on the border of Montana and Wyoming and another in Nevada, as a federal range for the protection and preservation of wild horses. And now there is a new law, sponsored in Congress by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, and Rep. Walter S. Baring of Nevada designating wild horses and burros as a "natural heritage species" as distinguished from wildlife or a domestic animal gone wild, which qualifies as "an endangered species".

For many years the Bureau of Land Management of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior was concerned that wild, stray and abandoned horses on this range were overgrazing the land and contributing to erosion. Local ranchers, however, demanded that the horses be protected. The Department of the Interior has come up with a plan to transplant some of the wild mustangs in order to protect them from winter starvation.

Is it too late to save other wild horses?

Wild horse protectionists fervently hope this is only the beginning of a new policy that will recognize the place of the wild horse on public land. To accomplish this, many people are trying to have these animals officially designated as "national heritage species." When and if this is done, maybe then we can all be grateful for saving these wild horses of America, who over the years have contributed so much to the history of our country.

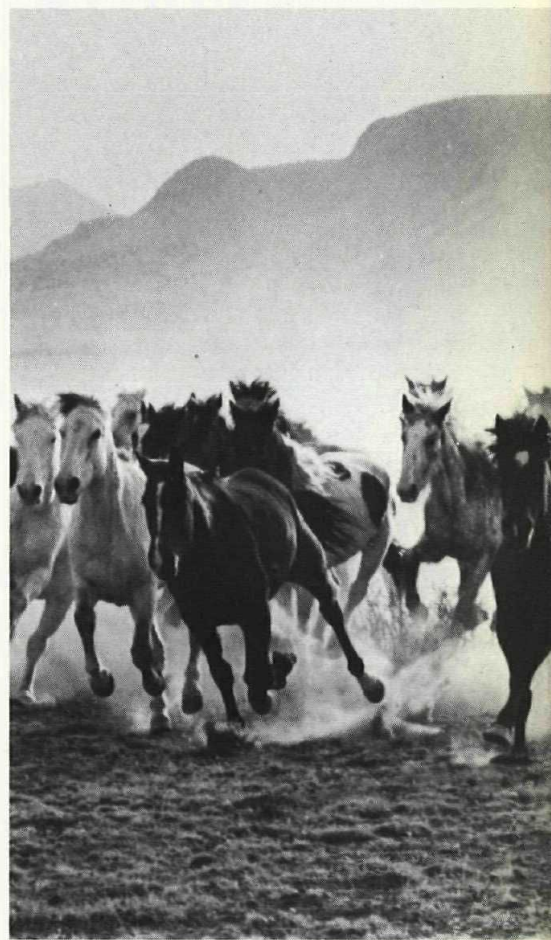
As the wild horse has contributed much to the history of our country, so the wild burro may be said to have played a splendid role in the winning of the West.

There are an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 wild burros roaming 10 western states—all descendants of African asses brought to this country by early-day Spaniards. California is said to have 3,500 of these wild creatures, roughly half of which live in Death Valley.

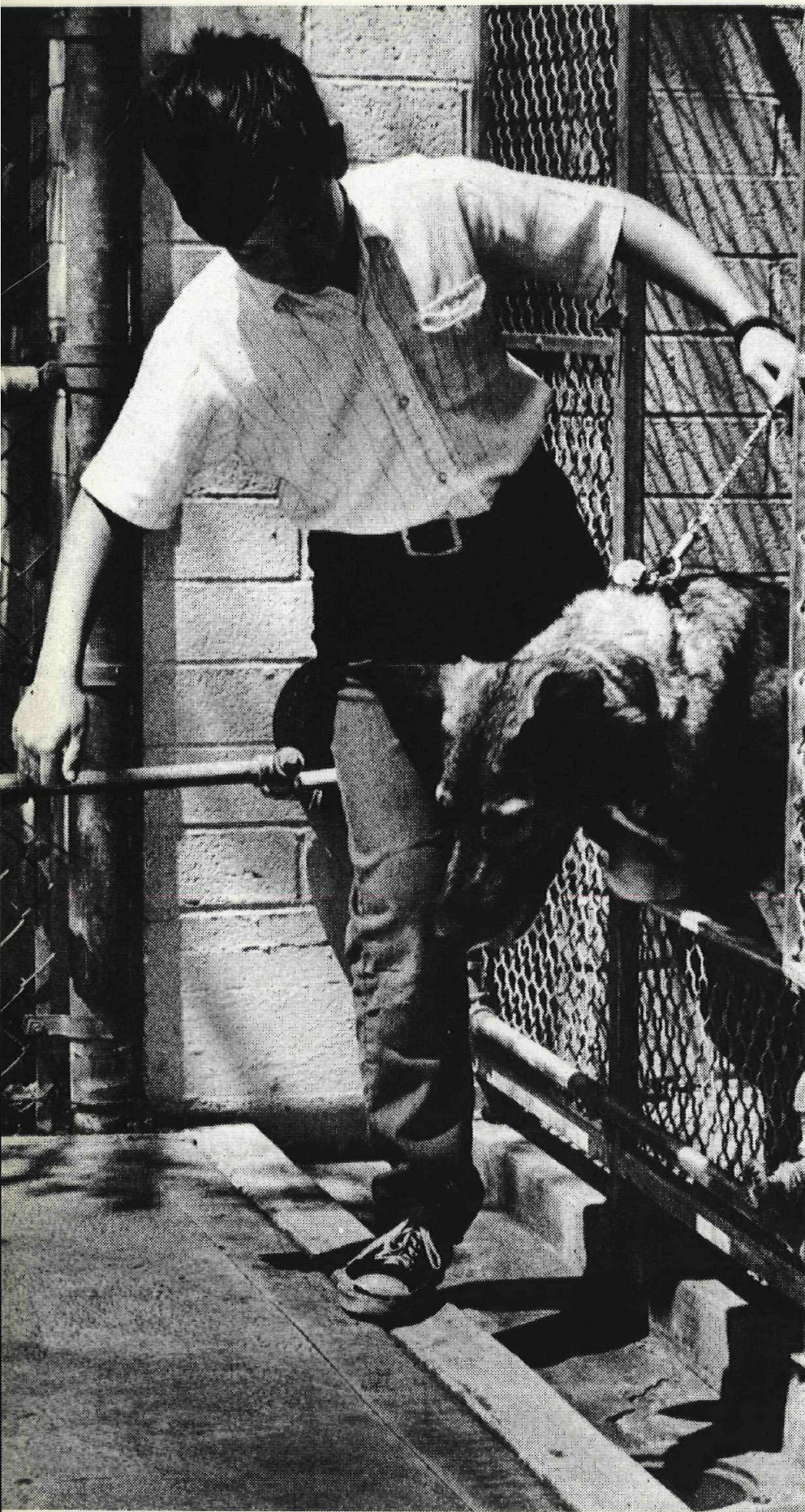
Very little is known about the wild burros but this condition is expected to be remedied shortly because of the work of Patti Moehlman, 26, a behav-

ioral ecologist, who has spent six recent months in observation of the wanderings of the wild burros in "the hottest place on earth." The blue-eyed Texas blonde is studying the descendants of beasts of burden of early-day prospectors and miners in her work toward achieving a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin under a joint grant by the University, the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society.

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management is considering the possibility of establishing wild burro refuges in the Southern California desert. But in recent months it has been suggested that



burros be limited in numbers or removed entirely from Death Valley. Dr. Charles Hansen, resident research biologist in Death Valley, has stated, "Burros are causing serious damage to entire plants. There are critical soil erosion problems from the animals. Smaller native animals and insects are suffering because of them. Burros chew bark, eat leaves and twigs of cottonwood trees along the Death Valley streams. We believe many plants that once flourished in the Valley have been inched out by these burros." Similar charges had once been made against wild horses. Perhaps Miss Moehlman's work will reveal the true nature of things.



WILD DOG OF BOSTON

By Wesley A. Young, D.V.M.

He wasn't vicious at all — just an animal in great pain who responded to humane attention. A thrilling true story.

From "The Zoo Was My World," by Dr. Wesley A. Young and Gloria D. Miklowitz, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York (\$4.50). Reprinted by special permission.

David spoke to Ranger in words we could not hear. Then we heard him say, "C'mon, Ranger," and Ranger came.

He had been terrorizing the neighborhood around the Boston lumberyard for days. Children were afraid to leave their homes. They told how the dirty, matted German shepherd with the window cord trailing from its neck snapped and snarled at them if they tried to approach. Was it rabid, parents asked anxiously.

And then the lumberyard people asked for help. "Don't know where it came from or who it belongs to," the owner called to say, "but it's as close to a wild animal as I've ever seen. Bloodshot eyes. Looks starved. Bares its teeth when approached. Doesn't let anyone near. Attacked my night watchman when it was cornered."

And even before I saw it, Archie MacDonald, my assistant, had more to add as a result of his experience. Slumping in his chair as if he had just finished a hard day's work, Archie described the early morning capture in the lumberyard. "Meanest dog I've ever had to handle," he said earnestly. "When we blocked his exit under the fence, he turned on us as though he'd tear us apart. That dog's vicious. And after the way we had to treat him to get him here, I'm sure glad it's not me who's going in to check him over."

Later, as I stood before the kennel adjacent to that of the wild dog, I deliberately ignored the animal I had really come to see. Stopping at one kennel, and then another, I greeted the cocker spaniel, the bulldog, the pooch, but never the German shepherd. Let him get used to my manner, my voice. Let him become curious about this human being whom other dogs accepted and who showed no particular interest in him.

"Hello there, boy," I said when I finally stood before his kennel. "What's that you have around your neck? Does it hurt? Do you think we might get a closer look?" While I was speaking, we took each other's measure. He was not about to trust anyone near him after his consistently negative experiences with human beings, but my tone of voice was reassuring.

Before long, I opened the door to his kennel and seated myself within his reach. He was wary. His eyes never left me. He momentarily bared his teeth, while trying to make himself as small a target as possible within the confines of the cage. As I kept up a reassuring conversation, I fixed the leash so that it became a noose, and with one quick motion slipped it over his head, tightening it just enough for control, without hurting him. A dog understands a firm touch, an uncompromising and unafraid manner. "Come on, boy," I said, reopening the kennel door to lead him down the hall. He came.

In the examining room, I knew that once I decided what must be done, the

dog's resistance could not be tolerated, or I would lose the respect he was beginning to feel for me. And yet, until the animal understood that I was trying to help him, the next few minutes would seem to him like further brutality, further unkind treatment at the hands of man.

Without a second's hesitation, I turned a half hitch in the leash and closed his mouth. Then, with one hand under his belly, I raised him to the table. The dog was furious. He struggled to break free, but my assistant restrained him while I made a softer muzzle of bandage to replace the harsh leash.

"Now to find out about this window cord," I said grimly, examining the chewed end that dangled some six inches from his throat. Following it to its source, I found the answer under the neck hairs. Embedded in his neck, under a raw, dirty, pussy, scabby mess of flesh and hair, was the old cord. Whoever had owned the dog must have placed the cord there when he was only a pup, and had never loosened it. As the dog grew, the thong gradually became implanted in his flesh, first irritating, then inflaming and infecting, and now strangling him to death.

"No wonder!" I exclaimed to my assistant when I snipped the cord. "No wonder he acted like a wild dog. The pain must have been unbearable." Cautiously, and as gently as possible, I extricated the cord from the soupy mess of his neck. By the time I was able to apply medication to the exposed wound, the dog seemed to understand. We were able to remove the muzzle; and though there must have been considerable pain, he patiently endured all treatment, without further resistance. When I led him back to his kennel, his tail wagged; his eyes were gentle.

From then on "Ranger," the name I had given him, was "my dog." His wound healed well, and the mangy, dirty creature became a beautiful animal under proper care and attention. When the story gained the attention of the local newspapers, some twenty-five hundred letters came to me from children and adults who wanted to adopt the "wild dog."

Choosing from so many applicants was not easy, but one day a letter arrived that left no doubt in my mind as to whom the dog should go.

The letter was from a ten-year-old boy. He wrote that his father, a Boston policeman, had recently been killed by a criminal he had been trying to apprehend at the scene of a robbery. I remembered the incident; the tragedy had made headlines only a month ago.

The boy, David, lived with his mother, sisters, and brother in a small

house on the outskirts of the city. "Now that my father is gone," David wrote, "there is no one to protect us. I know German shepherds are good watchdogs. Could you please let me have Ranger? Together, we could never be as good a protector as my father was, but we could try."

There remained only one concern. Would the boy take to Ranger, and would Ranger accept the boy? How often had I seen families come to choose a dog at the animal shelter, and be ignored by all the dogs except one, who would recognize in them something special that brought him, his tail wagging, to the kennel door.

When David came to claim Ranger, I brought him first to my office. "Remember that this dog has had little reason to trust people," I warned. "I believe he's a good dog, really, that he would never have caused trouble if he had been treated kindly. But his experience will make him cautious. He'll size you up and decide very quickly whether you're for him. If you're not . . . well, I'll be close by if you need me."

My warning did not seem to penetrate. As David held Ranger's picture, it was clear he already cared deeply for this dog he had never met. The eyes he turned to me lacked fear or doubt. "He'll like me," he answered confidently. "I know he will."

Maybe confidence was better than caution, for caution makes one wary. If Ranger sensed hesitation or dislike in David, we would know very quickly.

At the door to the kennels I handed David the leash. "He's in the first kennel. Take it easy, son," I said.

While his mother and I remained behind, David's small figure hurried down the corridor to Ranger's cage. There he stopped, silently appraised the dog within, then kneeled before the cage and spoke to the animal in words we could not hear. Though I waited expectantly for the low growl, the warning bark, the scuffle, it did not come. The only response from Ranger was one short welcome bark as David opened the cage door and entered.

Soon afterward, the boy emerged. "C'mon, Ranger," we heard him say, and Ranger came. The dog who had terrorized the south side of Boston, the dog people had called mean, vicious, wild, now walked trustingly beside David, down the corridor, and out the door, acknowledging my presence with only the briefest look and wag of tail. Then, without so much as a backward glance, boy and dog left the building together to begin a friendship of affection and trust that was to last the dog's lifetime.

GAY BLADE BIRDS

*Members of the
Parrot tribe evolved
millions of years
before man*

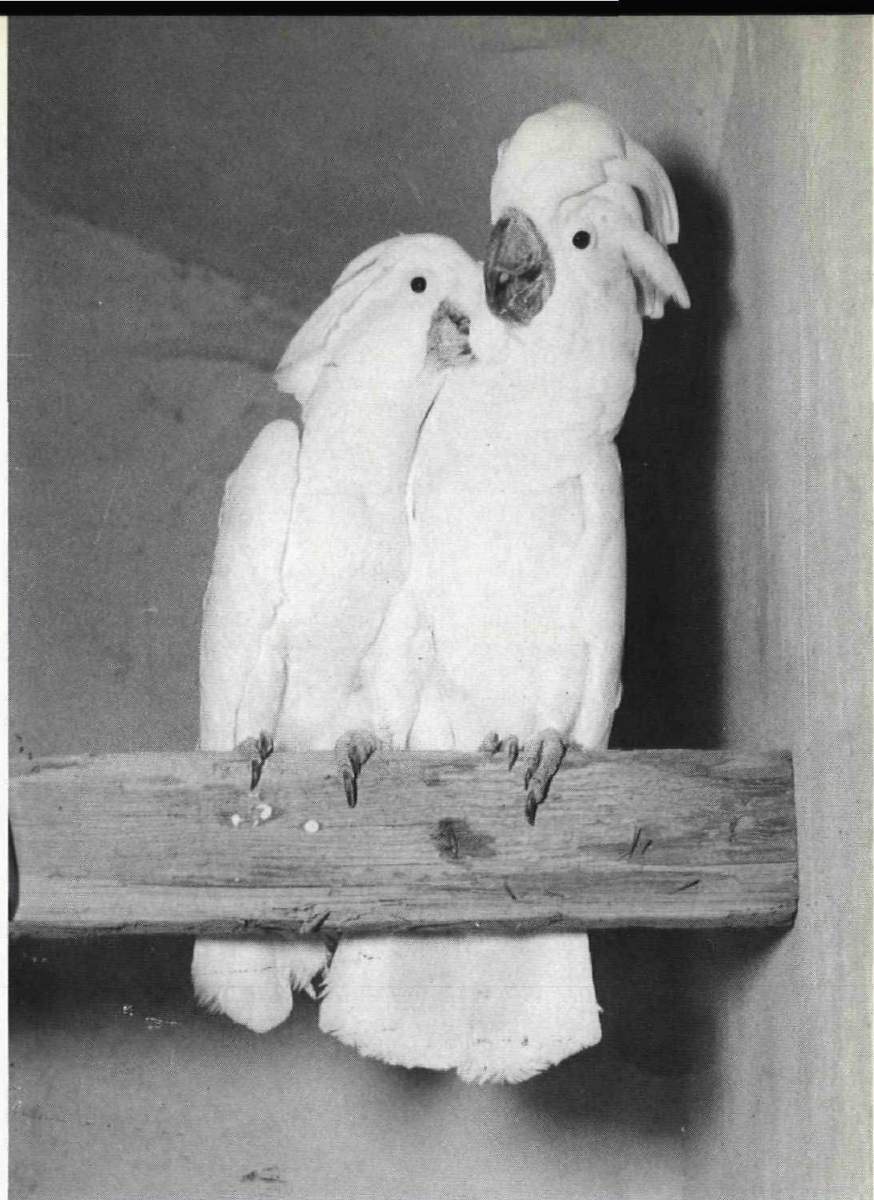
by Eleanor Price

Varieties of the family of psittaci (parrot tribe) make up a large segment of the exotic bird population especially from Central and South America, islands of the Pacific, and Australia. These birds date to antiquity, millions of years before man. Fossils of parrot-type birds have been unearthed, proof that they lived 15 million years ago during the Moicene period in the same form as they do today.

It is difficult to picture a dainty shell parakeet or even a 3-foot macaw as having awesome appearing ancestors, but it is probable the birds evolved from the flying egg-laying bird-lizard, *Archaeopteryx*, that flapped in the damp and humid atmosphere of giant rain forests as long ago as 150 million years or more during the Age of Reptiles.

Gradually the birds changed. The teeth, if indeed there were any, slowly disappeared, and more true feathers took the place of body scales. But egg-laying continued as the form of propagation, and the eyeballs retained their vascular pigmented membranes (pecten) found today in all birds and lizards.

Another important link with the past is the fact that the parrot-like birds nearly all stir up a tremendous din as though in a last stand to reclaim the earth for their prehistoric bird-like dinosaur ancestors who are believed to have screeched in a raucous voice. Most parrot-type birds today have



Female cockatoo snuggles up to surprised-looking mate. They can learn a few words but prefer to screech.

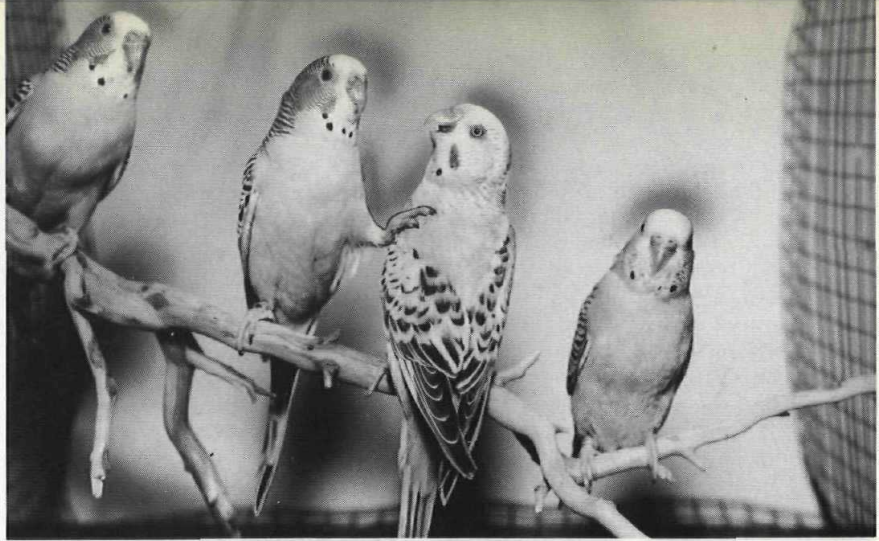


Double yellow headed Amazon parrot is mostly green feathered but has bright yellow hood and red trimming.

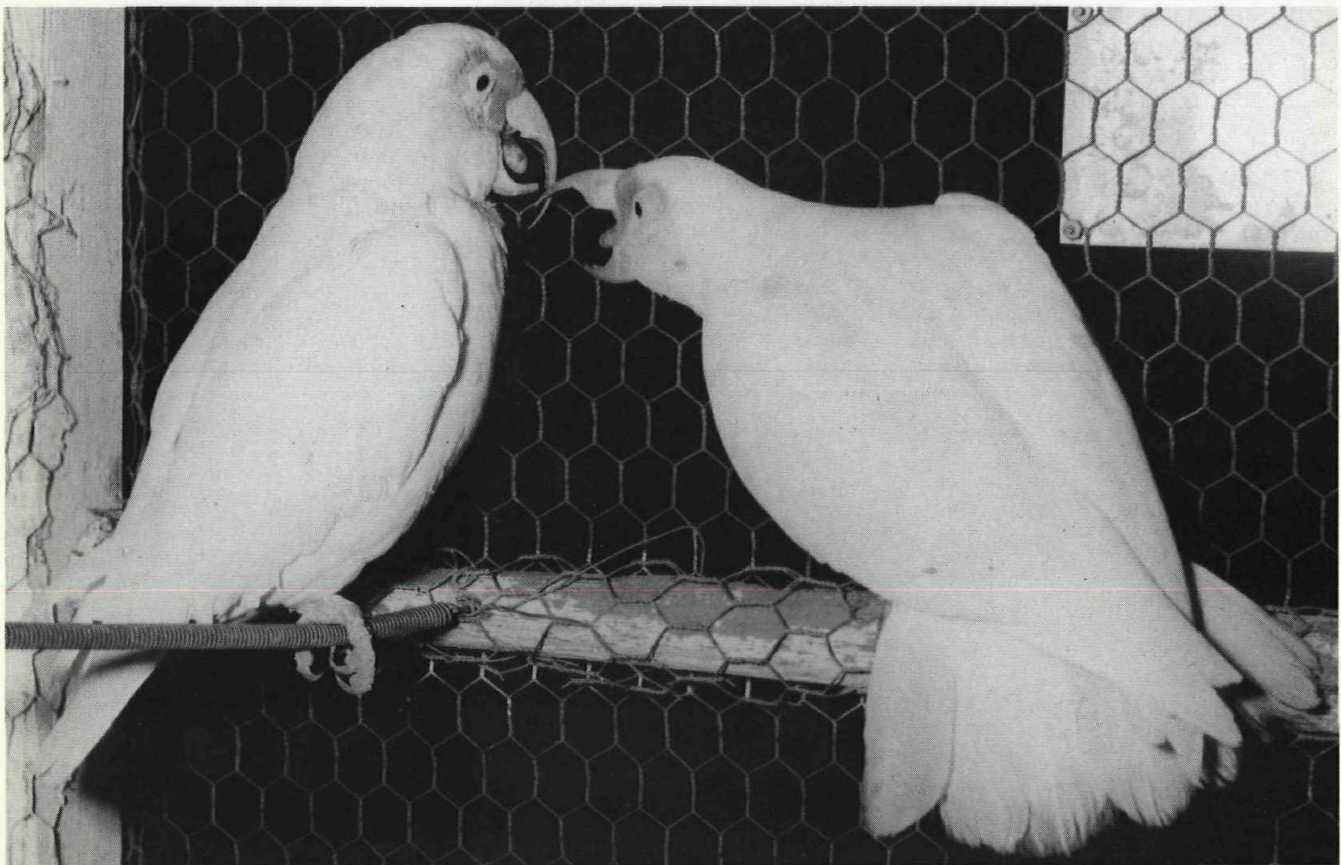
complex voice boxes, too, but these emerged very late in their history.

The psittaci group have several other noteworthy things in common. They have 2 toes fore and 2 aft, the first and fourth toe turning backward to enable the birds to perform feats of climbing, picking up objects, and preening their feathers. They have prehensile tongues which they use with their upper beaks to help them climb and swing about as well as to gnaw their food. They have short necks, sizable heads, compact bodies, and usually brilliant plumage.

The parrot tribe is considered hardy and long-lived, and the birds adapt to a confined existence. Each member has



Most popular bird for a home pet is the parakeet who is talkative and affectionate.



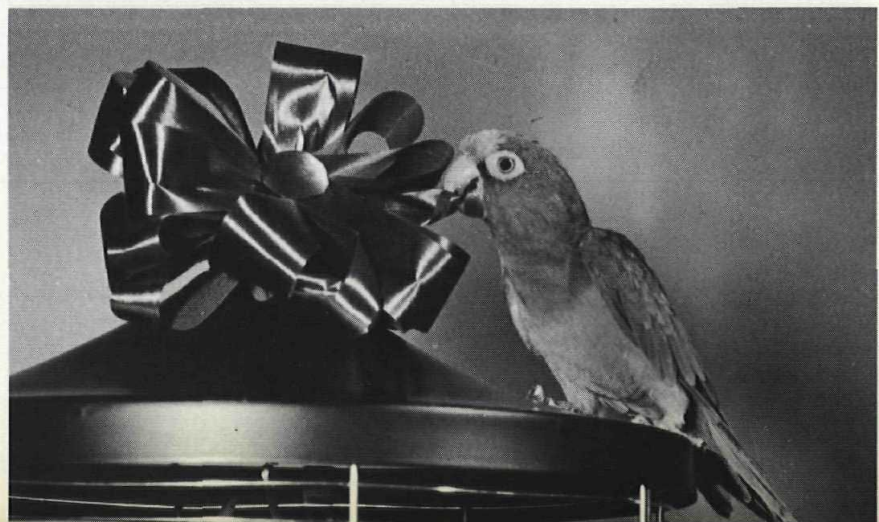
a degree of sociableness and imitative power and responds to attention and affection of the owner. The bird really is as good as the love its owner gives it rather than being an intelligent creature. Actually, the psittaci place rather low in the brains department.

Breeding these birds is not often easy even with warm and spacious quarters, a nest box placed high, and plenty of right food. Two strange birds should never be brought together suddenly. As a precautionary measure, individual cages should be set side by side to allow the birds to become acquainted. If they show no antagonism, they may be released together if watched to see that no fight results.

Parakeet: Happily unaware that he is burdened with the cumbrous name of budgerigar, the little parakeet is the

Slender billed parrots are shown having a heated discussion but can learn to get along amiably.

Half Moon Pigmy Parrot samples fancy bow on his cage. Although tiny, he's a true parrot.



most popular of the psittaci. He is usually very inexpensive, is easily tamed when young, and males especially easily taught to imitate human speech and laughter. He becomes very fond of the owner and will follow him/her about the house either on foot or wing. He needs toys for amusement. Formula for food is simple: seeds, hardboiled egg, fruit (not citrus), greens such as dandelion, chickweed, clean soft grass, watercress, spinach, mustard greens, beet-tops.

Love-Bird: Usually gentle and endearing, the love-bird somewhat resembles a miniature parrot and is noteworthy for deep affection for his mate. He needs a larger cage than a parakeet. Food consists of sunflower seeds, canary seeds, large millet, greens.

Lorikeet: Plumage of the lorikeet is very bright. Even the bill is colorful in pink, red, or orange. It delights in sipping nectar, honey, sucrose water, and eating fruit.

Cockatoo: The cockatoo is a ham actor and show-off, and can learn a few words, even become bilingual. But he really seldom is a good talker, preferring shrieking and screeching. This is unfortunate, for he is magnificent and has the endearing habit of peering into one's face with a quizzical expression. There are at least 50 different varieties of cockatoos, the one

most popular probably being the foot-high crested cockatoo. He needs a sizable cage or a large bird-stand.

Macaw: The macaws have loud harsh voices, but their brilliant plumage and grand-stand behavior keep them in demand by some fanciers. They enjoy their owners, are long-lived if the cage and stand are suitable enough to keep them, especially their long tail feathers, from becoming cramped. The more attention they get the quieter they usually become.

True Parrot: A true parrot is similar to a macaw but smaller and shorter-tailed. He is long-lived, adapts easily, imitates the human voice in his shrilly way, and likes constantly to be busy. He enjoys a ladder to climb on, or he can go up a tree if his wings are clipped so he won't sail away. He even likes to play in the sprinklers. He makes a big thing of eating and knows when a meal is being cooked. He eats buttered toast, corn, hardboiled eggs, cornflower seeds, regular mixed parrot food, sometimes even a pork chop.

Probably the most popular parrot is the double yellow headed or painted Amazon, but some people prefer the African gray or even the slender-billed parrot. Pygmy parrots are very desirable. Some mature at only 2 inches in length. Other species are larger but never grow as big as "Polly" Parrot.

Tune In On Pet's Feelings

Louise Rucks in the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*

There is a unity of life sometimes created between animals and people which makes for a very close relationship, one simply incredible to those who are not empathic as far as animals are concerned, or those who have not had the opportunity to live with and observe animals, often from birth to death. I, for one, rarely say to an un-animal sort of person that one of my pets feels sad, or happy or apprehensive. Yet, I know in my heart and mind it is so.

There is an old story which illustrates this. Two Chinese sages were tripping across a bridge deep in conversation about whatever sages talk about. One sage glanced over the bridge and interrupted the other sage to say, "Look at those shad! How they dart and wriggle. There truly is the pleasure of fishes." "You not being a fish yourself," retorted the interrupted one, "how can you possibly know in what consists, the pleasure of fishes?" "And you not being I," retorted the other sage, "How can you know I do not know in what consists the pleasure of fishes? I will tell you. I know because I myself am made glad by the water."

Now take suitcases, for instance. Cats love for me to pack suitcases. They get in them, ruff up the tissue paper, the silk things, make a nest, and lie there looking pleased and cozy. I know how they feel because as a child I liked to crawl in a packing case or any other cozy place.

I never, never let these dogs I have now see me pack. When I did, Jackson, the Cocker would lie with his head in his paws, sunk and withdrawn. The other two paced and gave me anxious eyes. I know how they felt.

Just recently, the pets and I have been having a lot of fun. Late in afternoon when the pesky wind has died down, I open the clubroom door and invite all six animals out in the garden. The cats go joyfully. The dogs go joyfully because they know I am going with them. The cats roll on the cement terrace and the dogs and I explore. Then the cats seek a hideaway place in the flower beds. Or they might try to go over the garden wall. The dogs track the cats, and tell me where they are. The dogs want the cats in plain sight. So do I. So, I know they do.

Often when I come home from some place all the animals are in the front hall waiting for me. It isn't so much the way they greet me that makes me know they are glad to see me. It is the way I feel. Glad to see them.



Red and blue macaw on left; scarlet macaw on right. Both have long tails that require plenty of space.

Find the birds

The names of 95 birds can be found among these letters. They read forward, backward, up, down or diagonally. Draw a line around each as you find it, then check those you circled against the list below.

P V S C A T B I R D U L L S A N D P I P E R S T
 N U H O E A E E D A K C I H C Q R O V W R E N R
 A L R E D S H B K C O C A E P E I S H A W K U A
 C T I T M S O E B E M O T R H H B T E X W C T T
 I U K R A L W O D A E M N S E C G R R O B U H S
 L R E R N O L H G R G Z I V L N N I R Q C S A D
 E E H W O T R P I R E F P B K I I C A G R P T E
 P T E R N M I V O P G T O O C F M H V E O A C R
 K I N G L E T U I N P J K R A L M J E V B S H M
 P K C U D G S N I H C O M P R J U Z N O I D E F
 I L S R N E S K A E B S O R G N H S B D N F B L
 P I G E O N I U G N E P Q R C D A W S D H N E Y
 I S J H O U S E S P A R R O W R H M P R C C R C
 T Z I C L B D R I B N E V O C I S E J I N A G A
 U T I T M O U S E J A Y Q R T B L U E B I R D T
 D H U A R T T M G S A N E E D G K L I K F D N C
 B R V C Q A H B R J N E Z R A N R K R C D I S H
 I U D T N A S A E H P A I E Y I M E U A L N W E
 T S V A Q F M U T E S B G L P K K A L L O A A R
 T H G N U E L K R R W C O R Q C R V L B G L L T
 E E Z G A B N I L O I O I G E O A E N L R S L E
 R B U E I I F N C N F N M P Z M L A D I A A O N
 N L T R L A Q G U K T D D U N N O C K W T R W N
 L D C O L O P B C N E O S P R E Y W S V I R D I
 F E B C K L I I K A O R E E D L L I K M N N A L
 Q O O S P A R R O W A X W I N G S N T U N G G M
 B N O C L A F D O S X K W A H T H G I N I O S U
 B U N T I N G N I L R A T S S O R T A B L A N G

You should have found these birds:

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Albatross | 15. Creeper | 29. Goose | 43. Kingfisher | 57. Osprey | 71. Redstart | 85. Thrasher |
| 2. Bittern | 16. Crow | 30. Grackle | 44. Kinglet | 58. Ostrich | 72. Redwing | 86. Thrush |
| 3. Blackbird | 17. Cuckoo | 31. Grebe | 45. Lark | 59. Oven bird | 73. Robin | 87. Titmouse |
| 4. Bluebird | 18. Dove | 32. Grosbeak | 46. Linnnet | 60. Owl | 74. Sandpiper | 88. Towhee |
| 5. Blue jay | 19. Duck | 33. Grouse | 47. Loom | 61. Peacock | 75. Sapsucker | 89. Vireo |
| 6. Bobolink | 20. Dunnock | 34. Gull | 48. Magpie | 62. Pelican | 76. Shrike | 90. Vulture |
| 7. Bobwhite | 21. Eagle | 35. House sparrow | 49. Mallard | 63. Penguin | 77. Snipe | 91. Warbler |
| 8. Bunting | 22. Egret | 36. Hawk | 50. Martin | 64. Pheasant | 78. Sparrow | 92. Waxwing |
| 9. Cardinal | 23. Falcon | 37. Heron | 51. Meadow lark | 65. Phoebe | 79. Starling | 93. Whippoorwill |
| 10. Catbird | 24. Finch | 38. Hummingbird | 52. Merganser | 66. Pigeon | 80. Swallow | 94. Woodpecker |
| 11. Chickadee | 25. Flicker | 39. Jay | 53. Mockingbird | 67. Pintail | 81. Swan | 95. Wren |
| 12. Condor | 26. Flycatcher | 40. Junco | 54. Nighthawk | 68. Pipit | 82. Swift | |
| 13. Coot | 27. Gnatcatcher | 41. Killdeer | 55. Nuthatch | 69. Quail | 83. Tanager | by JEAN M. WRIGHT |
| 14. Cowbird | 28. Goldfinch | 42. Kingbird | 56. Oriole | 70. Raven | 84. Tern | |

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF PETS

By Eloise Keeler

Any pet could have psychological problems trying to adjust to humans in our way of living, according to Philip Haims, veterinarian of San Jose, California, who specializes in emotional problems of pets.

"Man has taken animals out of their natural environment," he points out. "Farm life was easier for them to adjust to. But now we try to make them fit into our civilization. And with increasing urbanization, crowding, smaller quarters, their problems increase."

Haims, who is also public health veterinarian of Santa Clara County, is often referred to as a "pet psychiatrist."

"But I have two couches," he explains half humorously. "One for the pet and one for the owner. And the problem, usually, is with the owner."

Recently he told me about some of the problems he's encountered, particularly of dogs, but also of cats, birds and horses, their causes and his methods of treatment.

"If dogs and cats had known what was in store for them, they might not have been so enthusiastic about joining the human race," he said. "They're forced into situations that are not natural to them. People try to make them act like humans."

"Dogs started out as hunters, helping man to obtain his food. But now, many have been bred down—for convenience in confined areas—and have become more and more dependent on man and more prone to diseases."

Some working breeds, bred to show standards, have remained normal, but some, bred for color or special type of conformation, have had hunting and working capabilities bred out of them.

Most of the emotional problems of pets come from humans wanting them to change their ways. "I can pretty well tell what a dog is going to be like by seeing the owner first. Dog and owner become meshed together. They take on each other's characteristics."

As a veterinarian, Haims first gives his patients a complete physical examination checking hearing, sight, smell, skin sensitivity, etc. Some animals don't respond normally because they're deaf or partially blind without their owners realizing it.

A dog whose sense of smell is impaired through brain damage or other cause, may lose interest in food, other dogs, people, and because of his dependence on scent, be unable to find his way around.

A serious injury or sudden shock can also cause behavioral problems.



Dogs that have been abused, neglected, spoiled, kept in isolation or from other causes may also develop neurotic symptoms... such as aggression, shyness, odd eating habits. Some will eat only certain foods. One dog Haims told about vomited, but only when his master was present. Overly pampered pets may have temper tantrums.

Haims described his method of treatment. "An owner may call me, explaining his dog is timid... afraid of people... he hides under a table. I make an appointment for the dog—in some cases for the whole family—so I can observe them together."

"Then I try to find the cause of the animal's shyness. Has he been mistreated? Ignored? If the children are disciplined continually, the dog, which is sensitive, may feel he's being disciplined."

"Often the pet is fonder of the woman than the man who is more aggressive and the disciplinarian. The father and dog may be having it out. But it's the father who has to change—which may be better for the whole family."

"It's important, too, for the person to accept the fact he or she is at fault."

Tone of voice is also important, Haims pointed out. One of his dog patients was irritated by the wife but not by other members of the family.

During a session with the dog and

family, Haims soon discovered that when the woman's voice hit a certain pitch, it set the dog off. He'd growl at her or avoid her. And as she became more excited, the dog became more disturbed. If she grabbed at him, he snapped.

The treatment was simple—to get the woman to lower her voice.

An owner, who has raised a dog in complete isolation, then enters him in a dog show, may be dismayed when his dog bites someone. He may even blame the ring stewards or judge. But the real trouble is, the animal has never been exposed to the outside world. Isolation has made him too protective. He hasn't learned to share.

In such cases the dog can be re-trained by gradually getting him used to other people, places, animals, automobiles, etc.

Haims has reconditioned many overly aggressive dogs (in some cases he recommends neutering) and one-man dogs to new masters by working with the new owner and dog.

But first, as with human psychiatric patients, the dog (or other pet) must go through transference, becoming fond of the psychiatrist. Then, by gaining the dog's respect through firmness and letting him know "he means it", in most cases, Haims is able to re-train him.

Recently he's re-conditioned war dogs from Viet Nam to civilian life. "They're very confused when they come back unless the soldier who trained them comes with them. After being conditioned to automatically attack, defend, smell out mines and enemy dugouts, they can't change over-night. Some may never change."

Unlike dogs, cats are never completely owned (some states have laws that dogs are personal property; cats are not). And most cats, particularly Siamese, won't transfer their affections to another person.

"Generally I try to get owners to understand how a cat reacts and functions, then convince them they must learn to live with the cat as it is," Haims admitted.

But often when a cat is brought to him that's aggressive, won't eat or has stopped being housebroken, he keeps it at his place, observes it and tries to make it dependent on him. Some animals may refuse to do something for one person, yet respond to another. And he has various techniques for altering the behavior of wayward cats.

He believes that now, more than ever, with the pet population increasing and more and more pets living in close confinement, an understanding of their emotional problems is of growing importance in veterinary medicine.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

GUIDE TO RECOMMENDED VACCINATIONS

for CATS, DOGS AND HORSES

	Disease	Agent Used	When
CATS	Panleukopenia	Killed virus vaccine	Kittens at weaning, and again at 16 weeks. Adults, one or two boosters at 6-month intervals
	Pneumonitis	Modified live virus vaccine	Kittens at weaning, adults, 8 to 12 months
	Rabies	Inactivated nervous tissue vaccine	Kittens at 3 to 4 months of age; adults, annually, especially if cat is not always confined
DOGS	Distemper	Modified live virus vaccine Measles vaccine Antiserum	Pups at 10 to 12 weeks; adults, repeat annually
	Infectious Canine Hepatitis	Modified live virus vaccine Tissue culture vaccine	Pups, at 10 weeks of age or older; adults, repeat annually
	Leptospirosis	LCI bacterin	Pups, at 6 weeks of age or older; adults, repeat every 6 months
	Rabies	Inactivated nervous tissue vaccine	Pups, at 3 months of age or older; adults, repeat annually
HORSES	Tetanus	Antitoxin	Any age. Length of immunity, approximately 2 weeks
		Toxoid	3 months and after. Booster annually, or time of surgery or injury. Pregnant mares at 2 and one month before foaling
	Strangles	Strep equine bacterin	3 months and after. Booster 12 months after previous immunization or natural infection
	Influenza	Killed CEO Equine influenza A ₁ and A ₂ viruses	Any age. Booster annually or when epizootic conditions exist
	Viral encephalitis	Killed CEO Eastern & Western viruses*	Any age. Revaccinate annually
		Killed TC Eastern & Western viruses*	Any age
	Viral rhino-pneumonitis	Live virus vaccine	Any age. Revaccinate annually

*Not effective against Venezuelan encephalomyelitis (VEE)

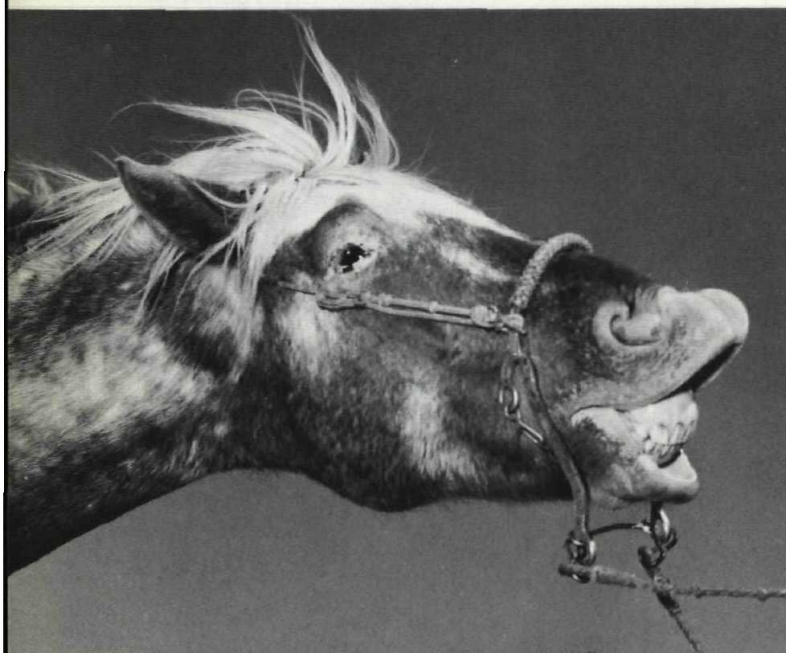
Data on cats and dogs from Handbook of Veterinary Procedure (W.B. Saunders Company)

Data on horses from Progress in Equine Practice (Vol. 2) (American Veterinary Publications, Inc.)

For vaccinations for exotic pets, consult your veterinarian

Signals and cues work as well for lower creatures as they do for man

animal communi



Horse Laugh.



Bottlenose dolphin. Members of this species communicate with each other through a variety of sonic and ultrasonic whistles.

by Michael J. Walker

An individual produces a signal or cue that is received by another person, who then makes a response. This is the essence of human communication, and science has only recently established that this is essentially what prevails for animals as well. All the way up from creatures in the seas to land insects and larger animals, certain types of behavior are often dependent on a signal or cue generated by another organism.

It may be a sound or series of sounds, a display of gestures, facial expressions, body positions, or coloration, or it may be an odor or actual physical contact. Whatever the nature of the signal, it is intended for another organism (most often another member of the same species) to produce a response. Through air or water as sound or smell, through touch or taste, through actual physical contact, or through visual receptors, the receiver acquires the signal. The sensory organs receive the signal and cause changes in the receiver's internal condition, thus influencing its external behavior.

The end purpose of the signal may

be to accomplish mating, rearing of offspring, building a home, acquiring food, or protection from enemies. As a matter of fact, evolution has operated in such a way that the more successful the communication process of the organism and the species, the more likely it will survive. So we see that communication is vitally linked to successful living and survival of future generations.

Like humans, animals receive information about their environment through their sense organs, and these transmit the information to the central nervous system. Unlike humans, most animals do not possess such a highly developed nervous system, but it is adequate for the existing organism or it would have perished.

Like brains, sensory organs increase in complexity from lower to higher animals. Those fortunate to have highly developed structures for sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell, are able to receive and respond to a greater variety of cues or signals. But even the simpler forms, like the insects, respond to an amazing variety of stimuli. Their eyes, for example, cannot focus but are excellent for detecting motion.

Much nature—both on land and in the sea—is alive with sounds, and nature's creatures have a variety of structures for producing sounds as

signals. Man and other mammals have vocal cords inside a larynx; birds, meanwhile, have a sound box. Insects produce sounds as signals by a variety of ways including rasping.

Smell and taste also vary with species. We associate scent with our noses, and taste with our mouths and tongues, but many insects have taste organs in their feet and scent organs in their antennae. The hairs of insects function in the sense of touch. All these sense organs pass the information received to a brain, that then directs the individual to respond in a certain way. In humans the response is flexible, but in lower forms of animals the response often is rigid or "programmed." Receipt of a signal intended for mating by one insect produces mating behavior in another member of the species that is sexually ripe.

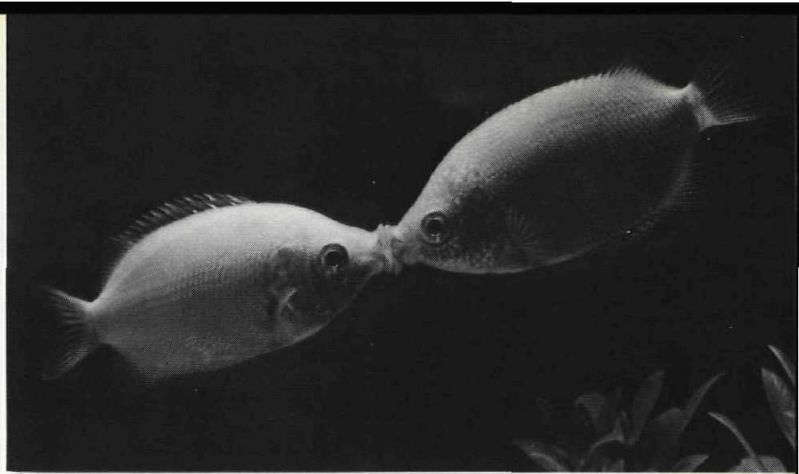
As examples of auditory signals, there are the thumping beats of drumfish, the clacking of large claws by the snapping shrimp, and the raspy singing of cicadas.

Birds, of course, are famous for their calls. Bird songs concerned with establishing and maintaining a territory are often louder than other songs. The threat of the singer is made clear for potential intruders to heed. The mating song enables the listener to determine quickly and accurately the

cations



Birds threaten but seldom actually attack to drive away intruders.



All communication need not be verbal. Photo by Bob Chick.



The tail rattles of a rattlesnake effectively communicate a warning to would-be trespassers.

direction of the song's source and to respond.

The buglelike trumpeting of the bull elk announcing his supremacy over a harem of females and to warn off would-be male competitors is an example of the many mammalian sounds.

The sounds are employed primarily for communication within the same species, often to attract a mate, but sometimes they serve as calls of alarm or even attractants to member of other species. For example, the alarm squeal of a rabbit brings coyote and fox.

Among visual signals, male crabs often develop brightly colored claws to attract a mate and also to warn rival males. Mating colors in many fish appear for certain periods to entice mates. The peacock butterfly combines auditory and visual signals by giving a warning sound and flashing open its wings with a hissing noise to display its "eyespot" to frighten away predators. Fireflies flash "lights" to attract mates.

Many birds distinguish each other not by sound but by sight. They sometimes perform stereotyped threat displays instead of giving threat calls. The male drives away other competitor males of the same species by a series of threatening gestures or displays.

Concerning chemical signals, many bees, ants, roaches, moths, butterflies, and silkworms produce gases or fluids with strong scents to influence other members, particularly in mating. Chemical substances even play a crucial role in the biology of social insects serving as communication cues between individuals.

But it is in the lives of many mammals that chemical cues play a dominant role in locating food, detecting the presence of enemies, marking and defending territorial boundaries, and bringing male and female together for mating. Beavers, for example, mark the hillocks of mud or projecting objects with secretions from musk glands. The scents serve as signposts for other members of the species.

Courtship is strongly tactile as well as visual among many mammals. Many deer, for example, come together to form herds only during the rutting season. At this time, males indulge in ritualized "fighting" to establish dominance and to induce females to gather around for mating.

Instead of fighting, marmots sometimes engage in playful courtship dances. One animal extends an invitation by tapping the other on the shoulder. The two dance nose to nose, forepaws together, in an upright posture. Suddenly they push away, arch-

ing backward, then swing upright into place and knock their teeth together.

Knowledge of animal communication sometimes is of economic value to man. For example, in pest control, black carpet and pine bark beetles can be lured to their doom by sex attractants—the chemical signals the insects normally respond to in mating. In traps they can either be destroyed or sterilized.

Sounds mimicking alarm signals of birds can sometimes rout nuisance birds like starlings and others from farm fields or airports.

Even hunters exploit animal communication signals as they lure ducks to blinds by decoys or mimic the guttural grunt of a challenging bull moose or the moo of a lovesick cow.

One of the questions remaining for animal communication scientists is whether man can communicate extended conversation with members of other species as he does with his fellow man. Some believe that among the primates like the ape and aquatic mammals like the dolphin and the blue whale, extended conversations of signals may eventually be possible. Whether or not this proves to be the case, animal communication scientists have done much to enrich biology with a fund of knowledge vital to our understanding of animal behavior.

How Hunting Dogs Came To Be

By Richard and Alice Fiennes

From earliest times until the present, sport and hunting have placed special demands on dog breeders.

No doubt at first man relied on an extended development of the herding instinct: hunters and dogs would drive herds of animals toward slingers or bowmen concealed in positions where the animals could be waylaid and attacked or trapped in pits. Even in Paleolithic times men would drive animals into traps or over precipices; and later the use of dogs in such activities would be a natural extension of traditional hunting methods which were practiced by wolves themselves on occasion. A further development of such activities would be to drive animals or birds into nets. Birds could also be flushed so as to make targets for arrows or fowling pieces; or they were swooped on by hawks or falcons. To this day in Africa, bands of men and dogs frequently drive game, especially wild pig, into nets, where the animals are dispatched with spears.

Such ancient methods of hunting

are still practiced and demand little in the way of specialized properties on the part of the dogs.

On the other hand the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians used dogs to "course" or run down the prey and in this form of hunting it was the dog which attacked the animal, not the man; this called for special properties of fleetness, aggressiveness, and obedience on the part of the dogs, and special breeds would be necessary for the purpose. Further, it would be necessary to breed dogs of different sizes for the hunting of various kinds of animals. The Assyrians, for instance, developed for hunting and war the enormous mastiffs depicted on their monuments.

From ancient Egypt and the desert countries of Arabia came the progenitors of the sight-hunting hounds of greyhound type. Today, as in ancient Egypt and Greece, dogs of greyhound type are the best for coursing and racing; they are also endowed with a useful sense of smell which they use to

locate their prey, and afterward pursue it by sight with such tremendous speed that even the fleetest of wild animals can hardly outpace them. They can be used singly or in packs and, as in the case of the borzoi and other wolfhounds, can be bred to have enough fierceness and courage to tackle the most dangerous of animals, including wolves. These dogs are preeminently suited to hunting in desert country or open plains where their powers of sight can be of use, and it is significant that in western countries they have been used mostly in Ireland and Scotland, where there are large areas of open heath. To enable the landowner to enjoy the thrills of hunting with these animals, "chases" were cut through the country so as to give the hounds a clear run after the hare or deer. The chase remains as a descriptive name in various parts, though the original use has long since been forgotten.

Among the northern dogs, only one group of large hunting dogs has been developed, those of the elkhound type. The chief use of the northern dogs has been in the realm of animal herding, for which their talents are unchallenged.

The terriers, developed mostly in Britain, were used originally as ground dogs to go underground after fox or badger. In the last century, fox terriers would always run with the hounds and when the fox went to earth, the terrier would be sent underground to tackle it or drive it out. For this purpose they needed to be courageous and pugnacious. Apart from their use underground, some breeds, for instance the sealyham, were used to hunt small animals such as otters. Terriers were also widely kept for the control of rats and mice and a number were usually to be found around farms; they were extremely adept in pouncing on rats and killing them quickly.

The great group of sporting dogs, comprising the scent-hunting hounds—pointers, spaniels, setters, and retrievers—were derived from mastiff breeds. They are thus allied to the large dogs of the world, not only the mastiff itself, but also the St. Bernard and great dane. By selective breeding and crossing dogs of this type with other groups, it is possible to produce strains



Coursing champion Saluki in the field shows his greatness.

ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS

VETERINARIANS FEATURE PHILADELPHIA CAT SEMINAR

One hundred and sixty-two feline enthusiasts from the United States gathered at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia recently to hear the latest reports on research and management ideas to help cats live longer and healthier lives.

The seminar, sponsored by Morris Animal Foundation, Denver, featured for veterinarians: Jean Holzworth, D.V.M., of Angell Memorial Hospital, Boston, and Frederic W. Scott, D.V.M., Ph.D., from the Department of Microbiology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Their formal presentations were followed by a 90-minute question and answer session which covered a wide range of subjects pertaining to cat health.

"For assistance in rearing and maintaining healthy cats," said Dr. Holzworth, "it is a must to have a veterinarian who not only understands and likes cats but who keeps abreast of the constantly expanding knowledge of their disease problems. Cat owners may help a veterinarian greatly by keeping an accurate record of a cat's age, place of origin, diet, vaccinations, wormings, surgery, illnesses and medications used."

Dr. Scott talked about the presence of sand or stones within the urinary tracts of cats. "When urolithiasis becomes severe enough, the small urethra in the male cat may become blocked, preventing the voiding of urine. If this is not relieved, the cat becomes uremic and dies. Female cats have urolithiasis as frequently as males but the larger, shorter urethra allows the passage of sand or stones so that blockage seldom occurs."

MIAMIAN RAISES OCEAN FISH IN A TANK

The University of Miami has decided that Charles Mayo is an expert when it comes to raising fish.

Mr. Mayo has succeeded in hatching and raising nearly 20 types of important ocean fish, including mackerel,

tuna, herring, anchovy, and flounder. He simply fished the eggs from the ocean, hatched them and raised the larval fish. It took a year of failures for him to accomplish this feat.

Mr. Mayo has reared them all in his lab, but to do it, he had to create a "food chain" in his tanks. Baby fish eat tiny plankton. The plankton animals themselves must be fed on tinier planktonic plants, and the plants must be "fed" with nutrients.

ANTI-CANCER VACCINE FOR HAMSTERS, MICE

University of Tennessee scientists say they have developed a vaccine for hamsters and mice suffering from two forms of a fatal virus-type cancer that immunized 70% of the animals. Dr. Joseph H. Coggin, who directed the 18-man team, said the animals were protected by vaccinating them with specially treated cells from unborn mice, hamsters and humans.

"TARZAN" MONKEYS THRIVE IN FLORIDA

Edgar Rice Burroughs not only inspired a dynasty of movie Tarzans, but was indirectly responsible for a long line of Tarzan's little friends, the not-so-great apes that cavorted along jungle paths with him.

Anthropologist William R. Maples of the University of Florida says that two packs of sturdy rhesus monkeys numbering possibly 200 are prowling the banks of the Silver River downstream from famous Silver Springs in north central Florida. They live off handouts from tourist boats and range into the woods to gather forest tidbits.

The monkeys, Mr. Maples says, are descended from two pairs brought to north central Florida on location in the early 1930's for a Tarzan movie. He believes they are the only wild monkeys fully self-sufficient in America. And he worries that they might become so numerous as to constitute a nuisance.

VETERINARIAN ACTIVE IN SAVING "DIRTY BIRDS"

Important information about birds has now been gained by James Naviaux, DVM, as a result of his efforts to save oil covered birds during the oil spills on the West Coast. As a further result of that experience, Dr. Naviaux has prepared a booklet on the care of oil covered birds and has organized a group of experienced rescuers who will fly to the site of any future oil spills. Dr. Naviaux' pamphlet on the care of oil covered birds is available from the National Wildlife Health Foundation, 16 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111.

AFTER 1,000 YEARS, A NEW HORSE SHOE

The horseshoe as known to mankind for a millenium, has been engineered poorly and many accepted concepts of its action are erroneous.

This was the essence of a paper presented at the 16th annual meeting of the American Association of Equine Practitioners by Dr. John Sparks. Dr. Sparks also disclosed the development of a shoe new in concept and design that avoids the problems of the old one. The new shoe restores the shod foot to the original configuration and action of the natural bare foot situation and provides better traction, greater speed and much less stress on both joint ligaments and joints. Horsemen who have worked with the shoe, named Nature Plate, believe it improves maneuverability, endurance and safety. It already has been used effectively in treating chronic laminitis, malleolar disease and other leg ailments. However, its greatest value is in the prevention of leg injuries in all classes of horses, it is stated.

GUIDE FOR DETERMINING AGE OF A HORSE

The American Quarter Horse Association has adopted "The Official Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse," published by the American Association of Equine Practitioners, as its official publication and guide for examining and determining the age of horses. This book provides a standard reference which makes it easy to determine the age of any horse, from birth to twenty years, with a high degree of accuracy. The text is based on the premise that teeth provide the most precise tool available for the determination of the age of a horse. Interested persons can receive a copy of the guide by sending a \$2.00 check or money order to the American Association of Equine Practitioners, 14 Hillcrest Circle, Route 5, Golden, Colo., 80401.

PEOPLES' SLOTH CALLED REASON FOR FAT DOGS

Fat people often have fat dogs because they dislike walking them and feed the dogs too much in compensation, according to a Weight-Watchers magazine.

The article said that middle-aged dog owners were most guilty of keeping "four-footed fatties", mostly female dogs 8 to 11 years old. "Veterinarians we talked to told hair-raising stories of dogs so fat they can scarcely walk, of owners asking for a pet to be put away because it never moves from its basket except for its meal," the magazine said.

(Continued from page 25)

allow his master to get a shot at it.

By the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the population in Britain had greatly increased and the land had been largely cleared for farming. Hedges had been planted and the countryside had an appearance similar to that which we know today. The old hunting pursuits of a single man with his dog and gun (without hawk but still with ferret) continued, but new patterns developed also.

Small shoots similar to those of today, in which partridges or pheasants would be "walked up," were organized by farmers and landowners; the guns would be in line and the birds shot as they flew away. Then came the necessity for trained dogs which could spot where birds fell and retrieve them. Hence the development of the various retrievers, of which perhaps the most popular today are those derived from the dogs of Labrador, both curly coated and smooth, and also now the golden labrador and other color variations. These dogs could be trained successfully to walk to heel, to spot where a bird or hare fell, to move forward and retrieve the kill only at their master's command, and to bring back the prey undamaged in their soft mouths. They will also work satisfactorily in water, being hardy, immune to cold, and good swimmers.

It is not clear when the practice of hunting with packs first became popular. Probably this was a slowly developing process as more and more country became cleared and open. Possibly in the original open areas, as on Dartmoor, in Yorkshire, and in John Peel's county of Cumberland, hunting with packs was developed earlier than elsewhere. This would indeed seem probable from local legends of the black huntsman with his hounds of hell. There may well have been packs of scent-hunting hounds controlled by huntsmen and horn from medieval times; and the packs may have been followed either on foot or on horseback.

The earliest hounds involved in such pursuits were beagles and basset hounds. The basset hounds received their name at the end of the sixteenth century, being known precisely as chiens d'Artois. They were bred in order to obtain hounds with the hunting instincts and abilities of swifter dogs, but with powers of running restricted to enable sportsmen on foot to follow them. They are very popular for this reason on the continent. Hounds were—and are—controlled by horns; it seems probable that horns were in use in very early times and certainly were the invariable accompaniment of huntsmen from Norman to

medieval times. Huntsmen used them not only for controlling the hounds but also for communicating with each other. It was the practice in early days to mix packs of hounds in such a way that the huntsmen could recognize the voices of the different dogs. It is characteristic of these hounds to hunt by scent and when in full cry to give tongue, indicating the direction in which they are pursuing the quarry. The huntsmen can then follow the sound if the hounds have disappeared from sight, and can control them with the note of the horn. Such hunting, of course, requires great skill on the part of the huntsman.

Over the years, hounds of different sizes, suitable for different purposes, were developed and the hunts gradually took on the flavor of social occasions. Originally, as today, the local landowners and farmers would meet together and form a hunt, both for their own enjoyment and to control foxes and other vermin when they were becoming too numerous. Fox hunting became more of a social occasion in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and a certain status was associated with a well-known pack. The thrill of hunting in the more favored counties such as Leicestershire lies in the great speed at which both fox and hounds go away, requiring great nerve and intrepidity on the part of the mounted hunters to keep within distance of the hounds. It involves skill in riding, courage, high-class horsemanship, and great excitement. Today when the ethics of this kind of hunting are called in question by many humanitarians, one may reflect on the paradox by which organized hunting probably preserves rather than destroys the quarry and that without it the fox might become as extinct as the wolf is in Britain.

Various arts of hunting have contributed greatly to the breeding and shaping of our modern dogs. From time immemorial, man has felt the thrill of the hunt; this instinct is built into him, derived from predator ancestors. The excitement of the chase is still an inseparable part of his nature. In most forms of hunting, the dog has been an indispensable asset. He has been bred into many shapes and forms, with diverse talents which enable him to take his place in any form of hunting, whether to drive animals for pit, net, or hawk, or toward concealed hunters; to course the wild horse, tiger, or hare; to hunt the fox with packs of hounds in full cry; or to bring back dead and wounded birds from thicket, lake, or marsh. Perhaps more than any other influence, hunting in its various forms has dictated the development of canine breeds all over the world and in all periods.

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