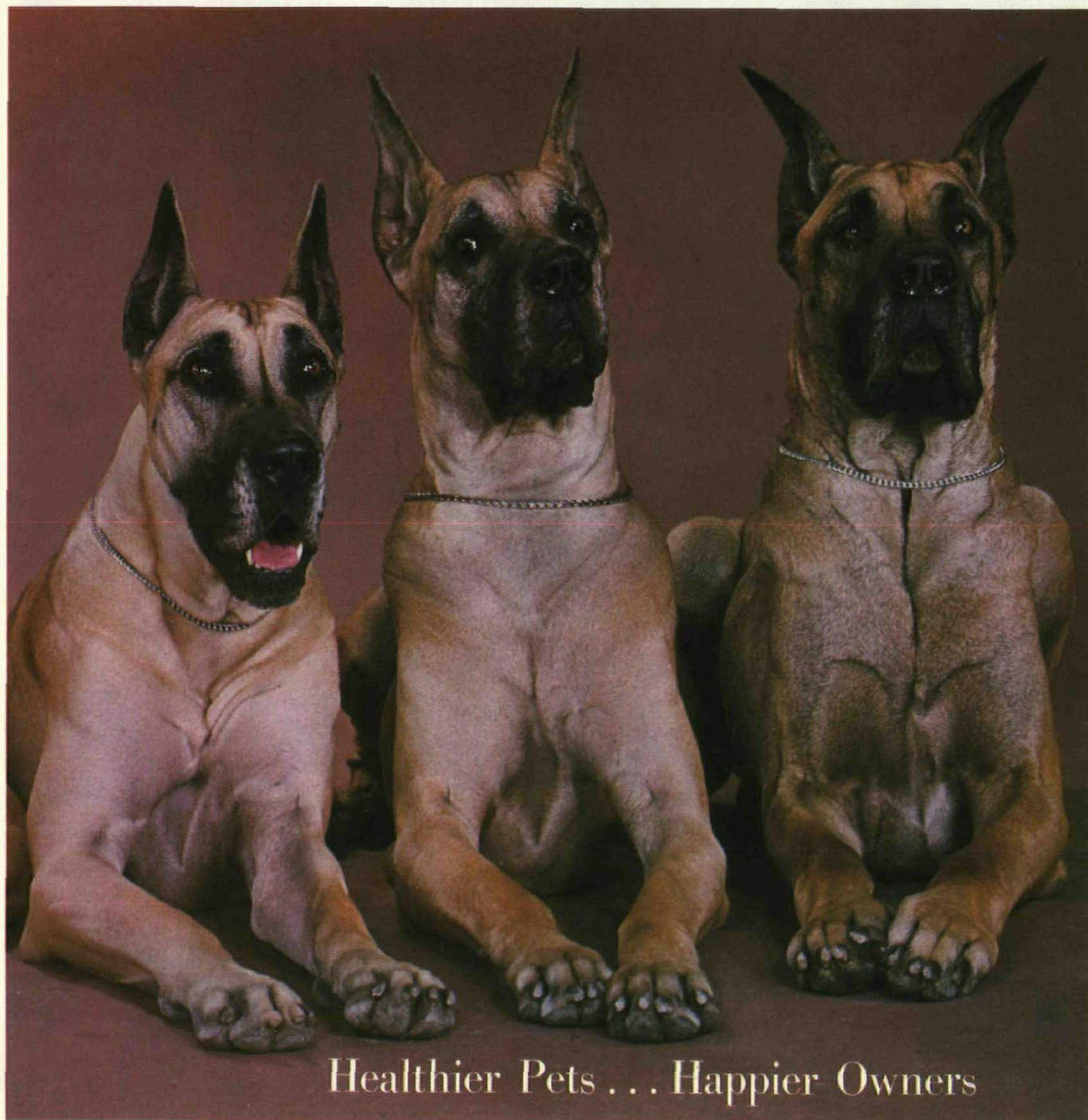


SUMMER 1971

50¢

ANIMAL CAVALCADE



Healthier Pets . . . Happier Owners

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

We're at the height of the flea and tick season, which also brings on skin conditions in animals. Hence this timely warning from the Veterinary Medical Association of New York City. "Check the skin and coat every day for signs of fleas, ticks or evidence of dermatitis. Be on the alert for signs of bites from gnats or other insects in grass, or sand fleas that are not the common recognized parasites of pets."

For those vacation traveling with their pets, a correspondent has a couple of excellent reminders. In Canada, a pet must have a rabies vaccination within the year. Therefore, be sure to get a new vaccination if the present one is over a year old. Also, bring along a jug filled with ice cubes and a little water from home. This "home" water will help the pet or pets adjust gradually to the water in different areas.

Our hat's off to the Animal Rescue League of Marshalltown, Iowa, for its imaginative "pet surveillance service." The League distributes a registration card to persons planning vacations. The card is filled out with the name of the owner, dates of absence, person caring for the pet, the regular veterinarian's name and any health problems experienced by the pet. Pet owners are also instructed to leave the League's telephone number with the person caring for the pet so the League can assist with unexpected problems.

Among doctors who write syndicated health columns in newspapers our favorite is Dr. H.J. Herschenson, who is responsible for "Medical Memos." We especially relish his great perceptiveness, as exhibited, for example in the column he devoted recently to "Lead Fumes." To quote in small part, "Pretend you are a 5-year old child walking on the sidewalks of the city. You would find that the air he breathes is quite different from the air inhaled by an adult. His nose is about level with the exhaust fumes as they are spewed from automobiles passing by. Aside from carbon monoxide and other poisonous substances, the fumes contain lead. The concentration of lead is much greater at the child's nose level than at the adults . . . Young children should be kept as far away from automobiles as possible. It is better for them to play in their back yards than on the city streets. And be sure to ask the family doctor about getting a blood test of your children to see if there is any lead present or any anemia. Early discovery and treatment can prevent serious illness later."

Substitute the word "pet" for "child" and "veterinarian" for "doctor" and the message has validity for every pet owner.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

SUMMER 1971

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Oscar W. Schalm, D.V.M.	Research Editor
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Bill Williams	Art Director
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Can't Feed Dogs Like Cats, Avers Expert

Environmental factors affect the cat's appetite and in this regard they also differ somewhat from dogs. Because cats are occasional feeders—adults eat once every 24 hours or less frequently—and have regular habits, the time of feeding is important. Appetite may be affected by noise, lighting, people, other animals and cleanliness of the food dish, to say nothing of the odor and taste of the food.

This information was presented at the recent Small Animal Nutrition Workshop, sponsored by the Gaines Dog Research Center at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, by Dr. Patricia P. Scott, reader in physiology at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine in London, England.

A healthy cat is able to go without food and water for up to six weeks under favorable environmental conditions, Dr. Scott said, which probably accounts for its ability to steadfastly refuse food it dislikes.

Cats and dogs often share the same household and are equally loved and well treated as pets. Yet they are not members of the same species and sometimes require different care. Nowhere is this more apparent than in feeding.

Three primary facts account for the nutritional requirements of the cat, Dr. Scott stated. The cat is a desert-type animal, originating in subtropical areas; under natural conditions it is a true and complete carnivore, and it is an occasional as opposed to a continuous feeder.

Perhaps foremost among the cat's dietary needs is a uniquely high protein intake, almost twice that of the dog.

Since the growth rate and metabolic turnover of the cat does not materially differ from that of similarly sized dogs, the excess protein requirement of cats apparently is used for energy production, Dr. Scott said. It is possible, she added, that diversion of protein for energy originally was developed to deal with the high protein intake forced on the cat by its predatory habits.

The cat's dietary needs differ from those of the dog in other ways as well; water consumption, for example. The cat has a minimal intake of fluid as water, per se, and drinks perhaps once every 24 hours in the wild state. The only certain way to insure an increase in water intake, Dr. Scott said, is mixing additional water into the cat's diet.



FOR PET HAIR REMOVAL

Called a "totally new concept" in the removal of pet hairs or lint and dust from clothes and furniture, the "Fussel Fasser" was recently introduced by Maywood Industries Inc. The manufacturer states that "Fussel Fasser" incorporates a unique nylon fabric described as "aggressive" in one direction for one stroke cleaning, and "nonaggressive" when stroked in the other direction for easy removal of the "debris" from its bristles. Said to be effective on all fabrics, including suede, felt and wool knits, the brush also features a built-in, easy grip handle, can be cleaned with soap and water, is constructed of complete anti-static materials, and carries a five year guarantee. The "Fussel Fasser" is priced at \$2.49. Box 2297, Newport Beach, Ca. 92663.

NEW CAT LITTER

Litter Green, a new cat litter made from alfalfa and containing natural chlorophyll to help prevent the formation of ammonia to control unpleasant cat box odors, has been introduced by the McFadden Company (a subsidiary of the Clorox Company), Calif. 94623. The new product reportedly absorbs more than twice as much moisture as ordinary litters and is completely biodegradable. During the product's introductory period, a free training brochure is being distributed to purchasers, written by noted cat breeder John Baker, P.O. Box 24305, Oakland, Calif.

BROCHURE ON FARM DOGS

A new brochure answering questions about the selection, training, feeding and general management of farm dogs, has been published by Albers Milling Co. Entitled "The Farm Dog," the booklet discusses feeding methods with the recognition that too many farm and ranch dogs are underfed or receive a poorly balanced diet. Methods of training, housing, grooming, immunization and veterinary information are also included. Copies are available without cost from Albers Milling Co., P.O. Box 128, Pico Rivera, Calif. 90660.

BEDDING FOR SMALL PETS

Another item added to the Geisler line of pet products is the cedarized "Woodland Bedding." Composed of wood flakes, the bedding is said to have a fresh forest scent, and is offered for use with hamsters, gerbils, rabbits, guinea pigs, mice and other small pets. Manufacturer states that flakes are non-toxic and super absorbent, and also can be used as a mattress filling. Packaged in a 10 ounce poly bag, "Woodland Bedding" retails at forty-nine cents. Geisler Pet Products, 3902 Leavenworth St., Omaha, NE 68105.

CAMPBELL SOUP'S "RECIPE

Called "Recipe," described as "...balanced dinner Lassie eats..." the new dog food was recently introduced nationally by Champion Valley Farms, Inc., subsidiary of Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Ave., Camden, N.J. 08101. Said to be "...fashioned after the dinner Lassie's owner (Rudd Weatherwax) had prepared for Lassies over the years," "Recipe" brand is available in three varieties: hearty meat stew, robust chicken stew, and liver and bacon dinner with vegetables. Each 14½ ounce can also contains two vitamin-fortified chew biscuits, one on top of the can and one at the bottom.

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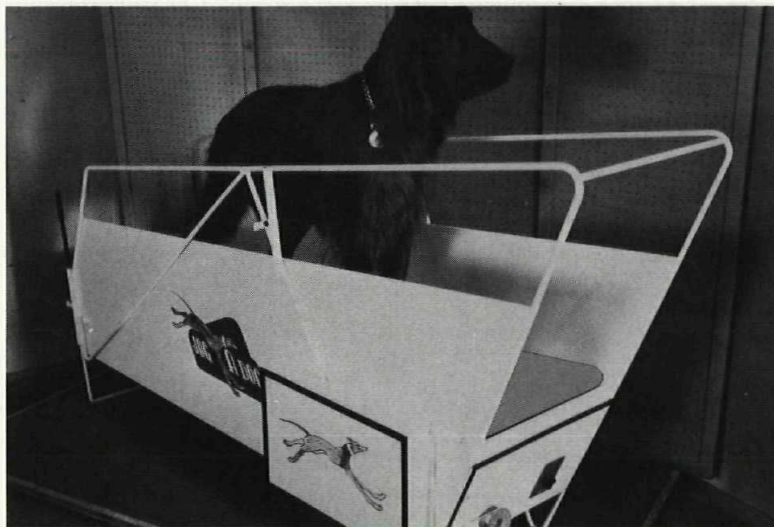
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ASPCA GUIDE TO PET CARE by Diana Henley. Taplinger Publishing Co., 29 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y. 10003 \$1.25

Covering general care of all types of pet stock is the "ASPCA Guide to Pet Care" written by Diana Henley, who is head of education for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The 70 page paperback book features basic, general care information on dogs, cats, small animals (rabbits, gerbils, hamsters, etc.), birds, fish, frogs and reptiles. Heavy emphasis is placed on common sense feeding, exercise and grooming, as well as care of the aging pet.

FOR DOGS by Winifred Gibson Strict-Cloud. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 \$7.95

Dog owners will find extensive and detailed information on training their pets in this volume by a well-known authority. An appendix contains American Kennel Club obedience regulations.

CLIPPING AND GROOMING YOUR SPANIEL AND SETTER by Ben Stone and Morio Migliorini. Arco Publishing Company, Inc., 219 Park Avenue. South, New York, N.Y. 10003 \$5.95

Is your family spaniel looking a little scruffy and down at the ears these days? Is your setter more frumpy than elegant? Are you tired of paying fifteen bucks a crack to a dog-grooming salon every time your pooch has a roll in the mud? Well, if that's what's troubling you, there's a new book that has the answer—CLIPPING AND GROOMING YOUR SPANIEL AND SETTER by Ben Stone and Morio Migliorini. It's an easy-to-follow, step-by-step guide to making Bowser a dog of distinction. Mr. Stone and Mr. Migliorini, both experienced dog-groomers and handlers, carefully explain each step involved in brushing, combing, bathing, clipping, and scissoring a spaniel or setter into a canine beauty. Over eighty-five excellent photographs and diagrams are included to make each procedure perfectly clear. The book is spiral-bound to open and lie flat as the reader works.

THE LAW AND YOUR DOG by Edward H. Greene. A. S. Barnes & Company, Inc., Craubury, N.J. 08512 \$6.00

If my dog bites a visitor in my home, am I liable for the injuries he may sustain?

This is just one of the questions that have long troubled the owners of America's twenty-six million dogs.

No one previously has attempted to write a book that would serve as a practical guide for the layman, a book that would tell him what he could and could not do; what he was and was not responsible for. But now Edward H. Greene, (senior member of a West Virginia law firm) has remedied this situation with the appearance of **The Law and Your Dog**.

In this informative book you will be given a concise guide to the history and development of the statutes governing dogs in America. You will be informed about the laws regulating licenses and fees. You will be shown when and how you, as an owner, may be liable for the acts of your dog and when and how you may be entitled to collect damages as a result of injuries suffered by him. You will discover that there are instances in which it is perfectly legal for you to keep a dog in your apartment despite a lease banning them; conversely, you will be told when you cannot keep a dog even though nothing is mentioned about this in your lease.

Mr. Greene has throughout included a number of case histories and legal precedents. He unravels the legal knots caused by statutes in different states. He has also included a number of sample forms, such as agreements to handle and show dogs, agreements to buy dogs, and bills of sale for stud dogs. And he shows how you can bequeath your dog, to insure that he will be well cared for in the event of your death.

THE PET PRIDE PEOPLE

The Pet Pride People cordially invite the Veterinarians to join us as Supporting Members. We wish to learn from you exactly how we can help the cat most besides urging the pet owner, first to take his cat to the veterinarian for medical treatment, then, to follow directions as to the cat's care.

Many of our pet owners are new to the world of cats. They do not know that our organization is ready to accept them as prospective members. We have valuable and available materials which we will send on request.

We are also carrying on a nation wide campaign to improve the lives of All Cats. We begin with the Cat himself. What does the Cat really want? We think—companionship from his owner, a healthful diet, a spacious, safe, quiet place to run, play and express his curiosity, comfortable sleeping arrangements, and a clean body and coat free of the maddening parasites. And he wants to be free of disease, with his immunization shots at the age of ten weeks if possible.

Pet Pride, 15113 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272
213/459-1703

FISH AND INVERTEBRATE CULTURE by Stephen H. Spotte. Wiley-Interscience, Division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016 \$8.95

Titled "Fish and Invertebrate Culture," is a new book by the Director of the Aquarium of Niagara Falls, Inc. The book's sub-title, "Water Management in Closed Systems," is more indicative of the material covered in most of the volume. Divided into two parts, the first section covers the effects of animals on captive water and offers chapters on four types of filtration. The second part treats the effects of captive water on animals and takes into account respiration, salts and elements, toxic metabolites, disease prevention by environmental control, and laboratory tests. Diagrams are featured extensively throughout the text.

A DOG'S LIFE *and*

by FELICIA AMES *Written in cooperation with* JOHN D. CHUDACOFF, D.V.M.

Somewhere in every dog owner's household, perhaps next to the family first aid kit, there should be a box labeled First Aid for Fido. As sure as his name isn't Fido, your dog will need it someday.

A dog's medicine chest can't possibly contain the cure, or even the aid, for every possible mishap, but it can contain help for the most common ones. And most important, the very act of stocking it will force you to think about

what to do first if your pet is seriously injured.

"First" is the key word. If your dog is hurt you will, of course, get him to a veterinarian as quickly as possible. But the steps you take first, before you can reach a doctor, are sometimes the ones that may save an injured animal's life.

Your dog isn't going to come to you and stand patiently while you soothe and bandage his wounds. If he is in pain, he probably will panic and may

become vicious. In this state he can be dangerous to others, to himself, even to you. It's hard to imagine gentle Fido crazed with fright and pain, but it does happen and it can be an alarming experience.

Mouth Tie

For this reason, one of the most important first aid lessons you should learn in advance is how to muzzle your dog to keep him from biting while you're helping him. To do this make a mouth tie from a strip of cloth about two feet long. Tie a loose knot in the middle, leaving a large loop to slip over his nose. Then pull the loop tight and run the ends under his ears so that you can tie them behind his head.

This frees your hands to help the dog, *but if you don't have a long enough strip of material, forget about fastening it behind the ears and simply tie his muzzle. Use anything at hand—necktie, belt, stocking, leash, a large handkerchief—but be sure it is well back of his nostrils so that it doesn't interfere with his breathing. Remove the tie immediately if the dog starts to vomit.*

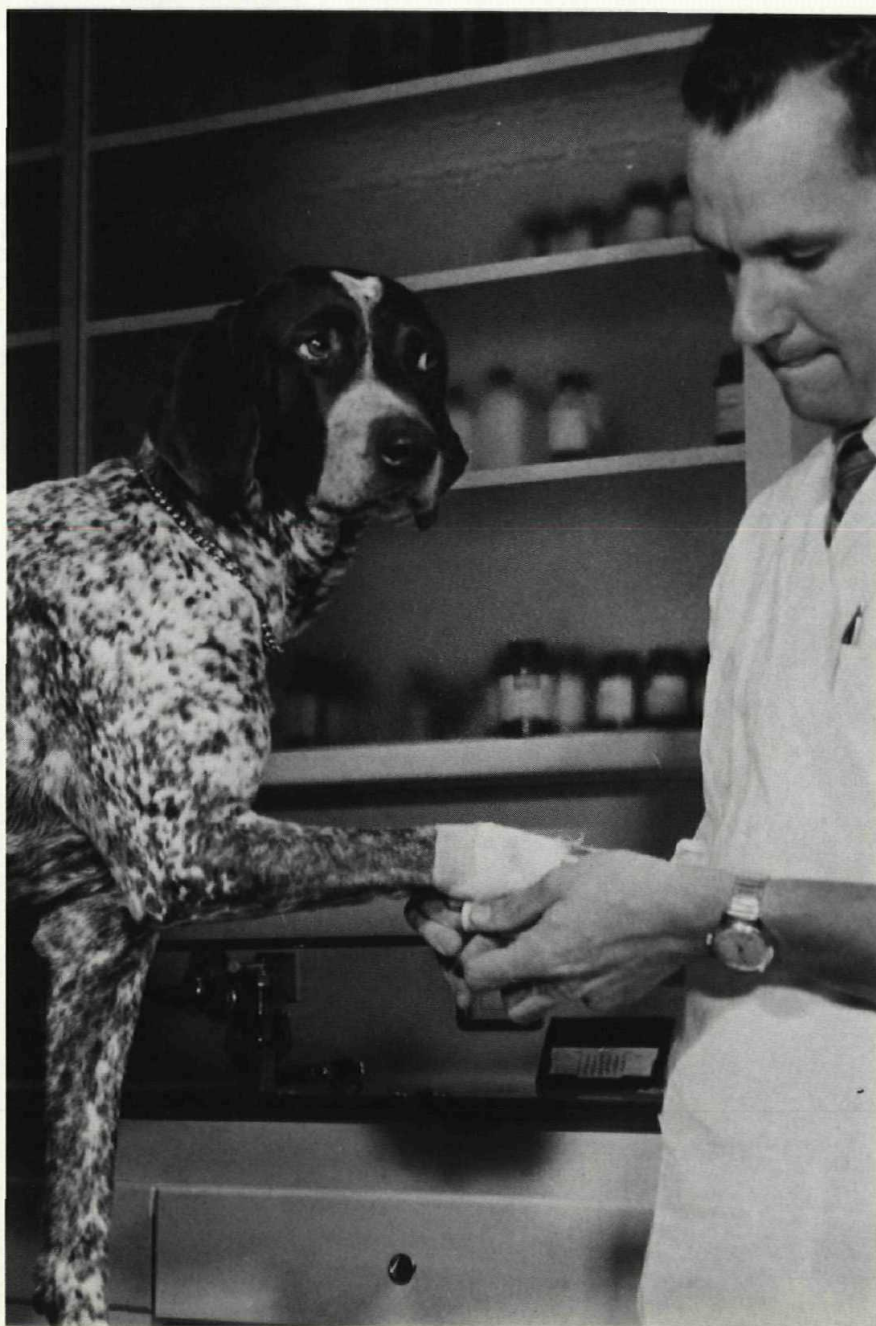
Fido isn't going to like this procedure. If there's no one nearby to help, you may have to straddle him, get a firm grip on his collar so that you can jerk his head up and lock it between his knees while you apply the tie. It's heartbreaking to handle an injured animal roughly, but this is no time to be soft-hearted. You may be saving his life.

The mouth tie is not only for extreme emergencies, however. Accidents as common as bee stings or imbedded thorns can be so painful to your pooch that you'll have to muzzle him while you treat the wound.

In serious injuries, such as those suffered in automobile accidents, the basic rules of first aid for humans apply to dogs too: Do not move the injured victim unless absolutely necessary; keep him warm in case of shock; stop excessive bleeding at once; do not give water—there may be internal injuries.

Shock

Shock is a common result of very serious injuries (though, in rare cases, even extreme fright can bring it on). You'll recognize shock symptoms immediately, because they are extreme and alarming. The animal is prostrated, his breathing rapid and shallow, his eyes glazed, his pulse rapid, and his body cold. Shock is a critical condition that needs immediate treatment by a veterinarian, but your first aid is vital until a doctor can be reached. Keep the dog's head lower



A friend in need.

how to save it

than his body, cover him with blankets for warmth, and keep him very quiet. Try reviving him with a sniff of aromatic spirits of ammonia, if available.

Bleeding

You can stop external bleeding by applying pressure directly to the wound. If you need to free your hands to treat other injuries, a tourniquet is also effective. Just be sure to apply it above the wound and toward the heart, and remember to loosen it every ten minutes or so for circulation.

Fractures

You'll know if your dog has suffered broken bones or dislocations simply by the way he walks or holds the damaged limb. A fracture calls for professional care, of course, but if you cannot reach a veterinarian you may have to immobilize the affected area with a temporary splint. Anything rigid will do—a scrap of wood, metal, leather, or heavy cardboard—but it should be well padded with soft material before it is applied. Bandage the splint and limb together firmly, but not so tightly as to impair circulation, and get Fido to the hospital with as little jarring or jolting as possible.

Artificial Respiration

If your dog seems to have stopped breathing but you can feel a heartbeat (a condition that might be brought on by electric shock or by suffocation, for example), try to revive him with artificial respiration. The technique is the same as with humans. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, applied by cupping the hands and breathing directly into the dog's mouth and nose, is the most effective—and most difficult.

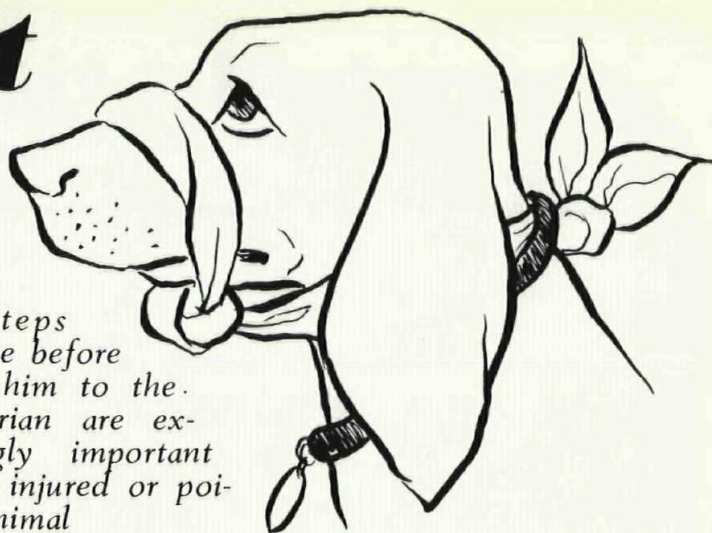
The other method is to place the dog on his right side, head and neck extended and his tongue pulled forward. Press down on his ribs, behind the shoulder blade, to force air out of the lungs. Relax immediately, count to five, and then press again. Continue this motion, smoothly and rhythmically, until the dog begins to breathe. When he revives, treat him for shock.

Poison

Poison is a common hazard, but a tough one to treat unless you catch Fido in the act and can identify the offending source. The symptoms are like those of many other dog ailments—drooling, trembling, abdominal pain, vomiting, and in extreme cases, convulsions. It is important to act quickly; any delay can be fatal.

If your dog has been sampling insecticides or rat poisons (arsenic or

*the steps
you take before
getting him to the
veterinarian are ex-
ceedingly important
for the injured or poi-
soned animal*



phosphorus are common ingredients), or if he has been licking wet paint or has absorbed lead arsenate in some insect sprays, make him vomit by forcing an emetic immediately. A tablespoon of mustard powder mixed with water, strong salt water (two teaspoons to a cup), or even a couple of teaspoons of salt placed on the back of his tongue will do the trick. Beaten raw egg and salt water is good too. Activated charcoal (three or four tablespoons to a glass of warm water) is an excellent antidote after he has vomited, but get him to a doctor quickly.

Strychnine, an ingredient of some poisoned baits and a common weapon of the dog poisoner, is especially lethal to dogs. Better not even attempt home treatment, but take him immediately to a veterinarian, who will give him a shot.

Fits

Convulsions are terrifying to watch, but seldom fatal. They take many forms, from sudden stiffening and chomping at the jaws to wild running fits or hysterical barking. In almost all cases, there will be muscular spasms, foaming at the mouth, loss of bowel and bladder control, and a wild expression in the eyes.

The fit is a symptom, not a disease; the best you can do is stand back and wait until it passes. If your dog is violent and in danger of hurting himself, throw a coat or blanket over him and hold him until his seizure subsides. Then comfort him, keep him warm and quiet for a while, and get him to a doctor quickly for diagnosis of the cause.

Cuts, Bites, Abrasions

These are the kind of hurts that come from tangles with the tabby next door or lost battles with the dog that was bigger than he looked. They are part of a dog's life, and they can be minor or serious.

Your first step is to stop the bleeding,

if it is excessive. Then cleanse the wound with an antiseptic such as peroxide, Merthiolate or Metaphen to prevent infection. Be sure to remove any foreign objects from the injured area. Puncture wounds are especially liable to infection. If you do not know the cause of injury, your veterinarian may recommend an anti-tetanus shot.

Burns

For heat burns, cut away the hair in the area and apply tannic acid jelly or concentrated cool tea. Burns caused by chemicals such as alkali should be washed with a solution of baking or washing soda, one tablespoon to a pint of warm water, then treated as heat burns. Small, superficial burns can be soothed by applying ice cubes or cold water, then burn ointment.

Bee and Wasp Stings

Apply a cold compress to relieve the pain, then cover with an analgesic ointment or with a heavy paste of bicarbonate of soda or plain starch. Some dogs, like some people, are highly allergic to bee stings. If your pet shows shock symptoms, give him a little antihistamine and rush him to a veterinarian.

Electric Shock

Young dogs sometimes chew far enough into an electric wire to get a knock-out jolt. If you find your puppy prone near the floor lamp, don't touch him until you first pull out the plug. Then give him a whiff of ammonia and, after he comes to, a little black coffee. Shocks from household wiring are seldom fatal, but they can be serious.

Medicine Chest

Fido's first aid kit, then, will be much like the family's. The most important thing is that his home remedies be available when you need them. Set them aside, along with this list of first aid treatments for ready reference. And on top of the kit print—large and clear—the telephone number of your dog's best friend, his veterinarian.

animal physicians

numbering only 25,000, the country's veterinarians contribute mightily in such diversified areas as research, schooling and public health

by WAYNE H. RISER, D.V.M., M.S., *author of "Your Future in Veterinary Medicine"*

In the course of becoming acquainted with veterinary medicine, people are often surprised to find that there is so much illness among animals, and the interested inquirer often asks such questions as, "What diseases do animals have?", "Are they the same diseases as seen in man?", and "Do animals have cancer?" In answering these questions, let us recall that all animals, regardless of size, have a comparable skeleton and a set of organs which have the same functions as those of man. Thus, it stands to reason that the disease of animals and man are similar.

Some illnesses originate within the body. These are either metabolic, endocrine, degenerative, or neoplastic in nature. Metabolic diseases are those resulting from faulty physical and chemical processes of the organs. For example, if the pancreas does not function properly, not enough sugar is converted into usable form; as a result, the patient, whether animal or man, suffers from diabetes. Or, if the kidney function fails, toxic waste products build up in the blood and the patient, animal or man, has nephritis, or Bright's disease.

The endocrine glands have as their function the production of hormones. These are catalytic body regulators and if these are not produced in proper amounts, the result may be dwarfism, gigantism, goiter, or a reproductive failure.

Organ degeneration is associated with old age and each animal has its own pattern for this. Each species varies in size, shape, and life purpose and its metabolic rate is geared accordingly. The smaller the animals, the more rapid is the metabolic rate and, with some exceptions, the shorter the life span. For example, the mouse is very small, his heart beats very rapidly, his metabolism is very high, and his life span can be measured in months. The metabolic rate of the dog is lower and the life span is longer, about thirteen years on an average. The dog matures rapidly though, and by the end of the first year is sexually mature and can produce young. By the tenth or

eleventh year the dog's hair is turning gray and by the thirteenth year he is senile. Among larger animals the horse, for instance, reaches about twenty-four years of age before death overtakes him. Man's life span is still measured by the traditional three score and ten years.

Then, in addition to metabolic, endocrine, and degenerative changes, all animals are subject to neoplastic or tumorous diseases. Cancer in man and all animals is very similar and scientists have benefitted greatly from a better understanding of tumors by having an opportunity to study this disease in lower animals. The mouse, whose life span is very short, is used to study cancer through several generations of a given family in a matter of a few years. A considerable amount of knowledge about cancer has been obtained in this way.

Diseases caused by external living agents such as bacteria, protozoa, fungi, and viruses are responsible for most of the infectious diseases; hog cholera and blackleg are examples. Organisms not only attack the body and cause disturbances of function to the individual animal, but they may be transmitted and cause disease in other animals. Luckily for the continuation of our existence and that of other animals, most diseases affect only one species. This specificity makes it easier to control disease outbreaks. However, there are a few diseases that attack all animals such as rabies, anthrax, and brucellosis.

Disease is spread in many ways. Some of them have unique cycles, but most are spread by: (1) direct contact between susceptible and diseased animals; (2) contact through fomites, which are inanimate contaminated objects such as implements, trucks, feed sacks, litter, or the clothing of the caretakers; (3) contact with a disease carrier such as an animal that has developed a tolerance to an infection so that it remains well but carries the disease organisms and spreads them to susceptible animals; (4) infection from contaminated soil in which the bacteria spores and fungi may have lived for an indefinite period and then produce a

disease when contacted by susceptible animals (tetanus, anthrax, and histoplasmosis); (5) contaminated food and water; (6) airborne organisms inhaled by animals; (7) bloodsucking parasites that live on animals, thus absorbing living agents from a sick animal's blood and transmitting them to other animals (heartworms and anaplasmosis are transmitted in this fashion); and (8) bacteria found in normal surroundings which will produce disease if the animal's resistance is lowered or if the protective skin is broken (staphylococcal wound infections are an example).

Besides all the infections that may be acquired, there are hazardous environmental circumstances such as injury, stress, extreme heat and burns, cold, chemical poisons, and nutritional deficiencies that cause illnesses. Treating injuries comprises a large part of the services rendered in any veterinary practice. Fractures and wounds are very frequent in all classes of animals. In this motorized age, for example, dogs allowed to run unleashed are often the victims of accidents due to tractors, motorcycles, and automobiles.

Environmental changes have produced a whole new group of diseases. The cow by nature produces enough milk to feed her calf, but since milk products are a good source of food for man, the cow has been bred to increase her milk production so that she not only has enough food for her calf but also supplies milk, butter, and cheese for man. It is not surprising that mastitis, a stress disease affecting the udder, is a major problem in dairy herds.

Similarly, the hen has been converted into a bird that not only produces enough eggs to raise a nest of chickens, but to supply the breakfast table of the nation as well. In addition, the broiler is forced to develop rapidly to supply meat for the table. These added stresses bring many health problems that need the attention of the veterinarian.

Then there are the toxic effects of many new chemical products used today to treat the soil and to control

insects, bacteria, and fungi. Many of these chemicals are toxic not only to the insects and weeds they are designed to kill, but also to man and animals. With every new chemical marketed, a new disease problem may arise.

When increased production in either plant or animal is demanded, vitamins, minerals, proteins, and carbohydrates are needed in large quantities. Failure to maintain a proper balance of these products causes associated nutritional diseases such as rickets and scurvy. Whenever production is increased, the veterinarian must be at hand to see that

there is a balance maintained or disease is the result.

These, then, are the diseases from which animals suffer; some are natural, but many are man-made. Disease control and animal husbandry offer an ever-increasing challenge to the veterinarian in modern practice. The greater the demand for production, the greater the challenge for the veterinarian to see that the nation and the world are fed and that the animals receive a maximum of protection in the process.

The majority of veterinarians are

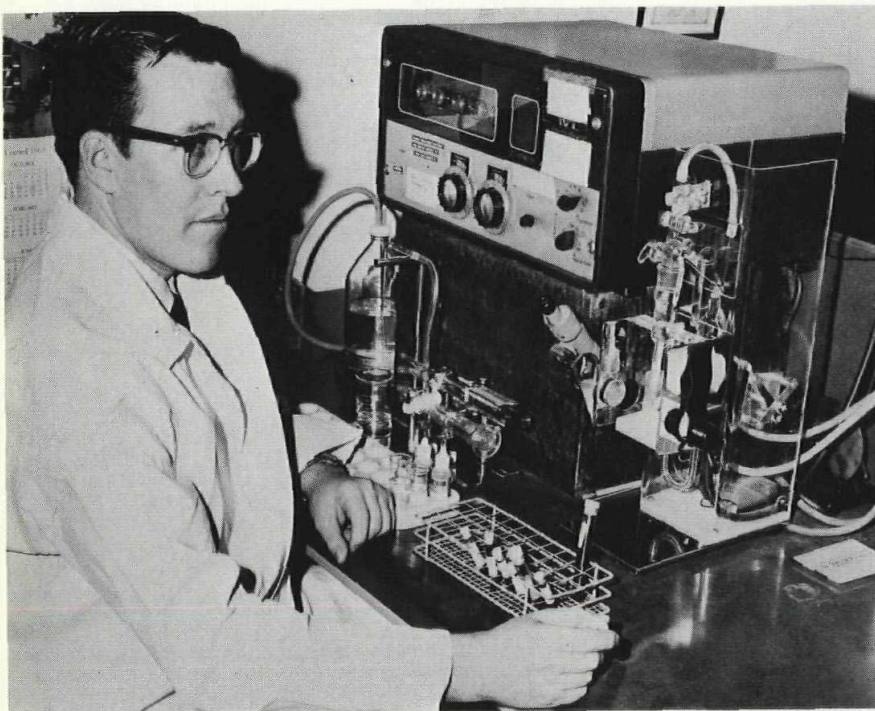
primarily in either large-animal or small-animal practice, although many do some of both. They give animals care that is quite similar to the services rendered in human medicine. A veterinarian must accordingly receive a similar medicine education. He takes a minimum of two years of pre-veterinary college work and four years of veterinary medicine before he earns his degree of D. V. M., doctor of veterinary medicine. The graduate must then pass the state veterinary medical board examination in order to qualify for a license to practice.

There is no set internship requirement in veterinary medicine at present, but a young doctor usually goes to work for a year or more with an experienced veterinarian before he feels capable of establishing his own practice or before he becomes an associate in practice. Increasingly, as in human medicine, some veterinary graduates continue on in school for advanced training in a specialty. Medical science has progressed so rapidly and is becoming so complex that there is growing need for graduate study.

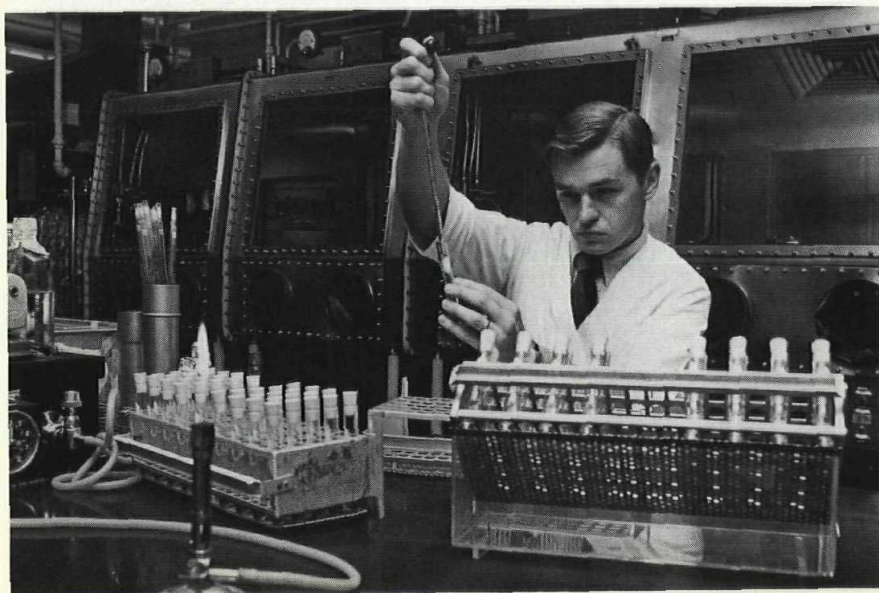
Veterinary medicine, although an ancient calling, has developed more slowly than human medicine. But it is following the lead into more intense scientific research and, indeed, the two fields are benefitting more and more from a growing appreciation of their interdependence. The veterinarian is no longer the old-fashioned "horse doctor." His skill has been refined and greatly enhanced by better scientific education, and today he no longer goes to the animal to treat it as often as he invites the owner to bring it to his well-equipped hospital or clinic where, with the necessary apparatus at hand, he can do a better job of diagnosis and treatment—just as physicians now do much more work in the clinics and hospitals than in the patients' homes.

Also specialization has qualified veterinarians to provide service of much wider scope. They now contribute greatly to better nutrition, disease control, disease prevention, better public health, increased livestock production, dairy production, poultry production, medical research, and even Space Age exploration, as shown by the preparation and care of Enos, the chimpanzee, and his brethren.

In the United States there are nearly 25,000 active veterinarians, and there is an unfilled demand for many thousands more. Seven new veterinary college have been established since World War II, making a total of 18 in the United States. The field of veterinary medicine needs and welcomes qualified young people who love animals and who are interested in caring for animals as a life work that is both satisfying and rewarding.



RESEARCHERS—Typical of the veterinarians carrying on research on behalf of animals is Dr. Gene P. Searcy, of Cornell University, who is working on the problem of anemia in the dog; and Dr. Edward A. Hoover, of Ohio State University, who is studying Rhinotracheitis (a herpesvirus infection) in cats. (Photos from Morris Animal Foundation)



VETERINARY COLLEGES

Colleges of Veterinary Medicine are located at the following U.S. and Canadian institutions

Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama 36830
University of California
Davis, California 95616
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80621
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30601
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri 65202
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio 43210
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario, Canada
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
L'Ecole de Medicine Veterinaire
St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana 47907
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163

STATISTICAL BREAKDOWN

	Per Cent
Large Animal Practice	6.4
Mixed Practice	33.6
Small Animal Practice	26.2
Other Specialized Practices	17.3
Public Health	1.7
Regulatory Veterinary Medicine	6.6
Military Veterinary Service	3.8
Unknown	4.4

VETERINARY FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

Today's veterinarian is found in one of almost 30 special interest fields among these classifications:

General practice, specializing in either large or small animals or both

Research in government, in industry, or at a university

Teaching at a university

Public Health at the local, state, or federal level

Regulatory affairs at the local, state, or federal level

Laboratory animal medicine

Zoo animal medicine

Military service, in the field, in regulatory affairs, or in public health

U.S. ANIMAL POPULATION

The United States Department of Agriculture and other reliable sources estimate the animal population of the United States as follows:

Livestock

Cattle	109 million
Hogs	55 million
Sheep	22 million
Horses	7 million

Pets

Dogs	25 million
Cats	25 million
Pet Birds	20 million

Approximately 30 million families in the United States own either one or more dogs, or one or more cats, or both.

Of the approximately 4,000 animal hospitals in the United States, some 3,000 either include or specialize in the treatment of small animals such as cats, dogs and pet birds.

GROW YOUR OWN CATNIP

by HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

Scientists still don't know why a little catnip, given to a usually dignified cat, will make her roll over in a delirium of joy or leap into the air in excitement. They do know, however, the substance in the plant that affects cats and kittens in this way. It is, they say, nepetalactone which appears to have another function as well; it protects itself against insects.

To find out how various kinds of insects would respond to this substance, Dr. Thomas Eisner of Cornell University put some nepetalactone into a test tube and laid it down an inch or so from groups of insects. The caddis-flies flew away from it; the beetles staggered and fell down.

Ants were also tested. When they were gathering food, a drop of the catnip substance was placed in their path. Immediately the ants stopped, surrounded the spot, but didn't go close to it. When one ant was carrying away a dead beetle some nepetalactone was sprinkled onto the carcass. The ant not only dropped it immediately but started to clean himself all over. Brother ants that had been close to this one also began washing themselves.

In another test, one of two dead cockroaches was treated with catnip and both were put at the door of the ants' colony. The treated cockroach was left alone while the other was dragged inside the nest to be eaten. This same chemical, by the way, occurs in the walking-stick insect which protects itself from molestation by ejecting a spray against ants, beetles, spiders, birds, and even human beings.

There is an old saying: "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." Catnip would seem to be the cat's meat while poison to at least some insects. But kitty will continue to enjoy her little nip even if the scientists don't know why nepeta (to give it its Latin name) affects her the way it does.

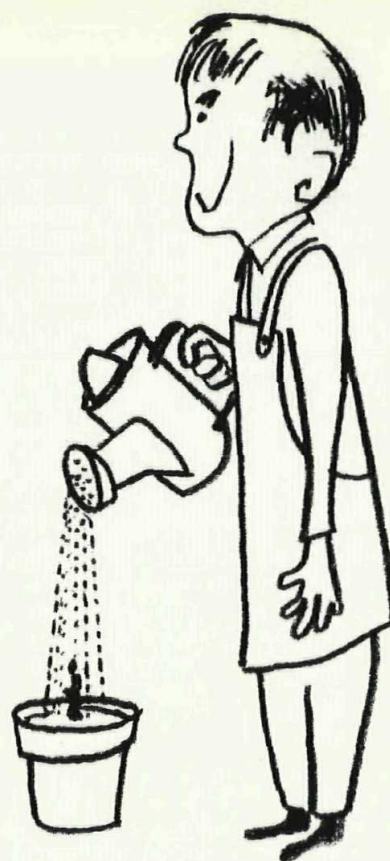
In great-grandmother's time, catnip

(also called catnep and catmint) was used by people, and possibly still is in some areas. It was thought to cure hysteria, fits and the vapors—maladies rarely heard of today. Catnip seed was brought to North America by the earlier settlers from Britain and Europe and the plant spread from the back gardens to the open fields and along the roadside. It grows about two feet tall, has gray-green, heart-shaped, rather fuzzy leaves, and in the spring and summer bears white and pale lavender flowers on the tips of the branches.

Catnip is also grown by seed companies for sale in pet shops. Packages of seed may be bought and the plant raised in the garden, balcony box or flower pot on the window sill. Pets may then have a fresh supply whenever they fancy it. Cats will never over-indulge; they are much wiser than humans are in these matters.

A package of seed will grow many potsfull. A pot about four inches wide with a hole in the bottom will do nicely if filled with garden or African violet soil. The seeds should be sowed about an inch apart and covered with a quarter-inch of soil. After it has been watered, the pot should be covered with a plastic bag, put in a sunny window or under a light and watered when the soil is dry. When the plants appear, the weak ones should be weeded out to leave six or seven in the pot.

Leaves will form in about three weeks' time and then the plant will grow rapidly. In about two months, the leaves may be cut off and used fresh. If the plants grow too high, the tops can be lopped, the leaves stripped from the stems and put into a paper bag to dry. When thoroughly dry and crisp they may be crumbled up very fine and stuffed into a mouse made of bright cotton or felt. This catnip mouse will make a welcome toy for the household cat or a gift for a friend's pet.



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by ELOISE KEELER

This is the centennial year of the cat fancy.

One hundred years ago an Englishman, Harrison Weir, familiar with the dog and horse fancies, decided it would be fun to also have a cat fancy. And in 1871, he put on the first cat show in England, according to cat historian Martha Wise.

This was the beginning of the cat fancy.

But it differed from the dog and horse fancies which started out with animals bred to perform specific types of work. Dogs, for example, had been bred to certain sizes and conformations for various types of hunting, rat catching, herding, guarding and so on.

But as cats of particular sizes and shapes had not proved better mousers than the others, none had been bred for this purpose.

Consequently, at the early shows, cats were of no particular breed. Classes were divided into "Workingmen's Cats" and "Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cats" and by weight, with the heaviest cat taking the prize.

Cat shows came first; breeding to specific types and standards followed.

And through the years, inspired by the cat fancy, through selective breeding, from foreign importations

and mutations, many distinct, fascinating breeds, some in a variety of beautiful colors and color patterns, have been developed.

Following are the breeds currently recognized by the Cat Fanciers Association (CFA), leading American organization that registers cats:

American (formerly domestic) shorthair—This is the basic cat. It comes in all different colors and color patterns, but differs from the average household pet in that it must have correct conformation, eye and coat colors and all the right swirls, stripes and patches.

Persians—These long haired darlings of the cat world now come in around 27 different color varieties, each with specified eye color. Blues have deep copper eyes; silver tabbies, hazel eyes, etc. Only white may have blue, copper or odd eyes (one copper, one blue).

The big problem with Persians is grooming. For beauty, health and to keep down hairs in the house, they should be combed regularly.

Siamese—Shorthaired, slender, with light colored bodies and darker mask, ears, feet and tail and bright blue eyes, these exotics from Siam (now Thailand), were first introduced into the American cat fancy in the 1920's. Since, they have become one of the most popular breeds.

Talkative, intelligent, they're now bred in four different color classifications—seal, blue, chocolate and lilac points.

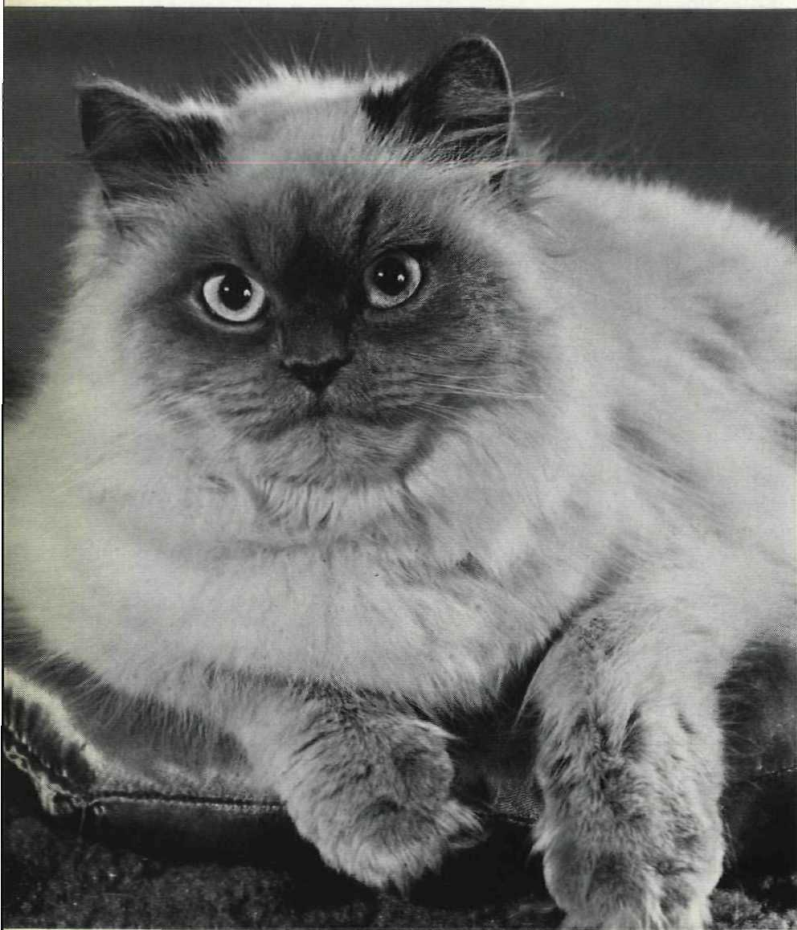
Burmese—Of medium size with shorter body and quieter voice than the Siamese, these pixies from Burma have lush, brown, close-fitting coats and large, glowing, gold eyes.

Their personalities are happy and out-going. With people they're very affectionate, and they're becoming increasingly popular as pets. But they won't tolerate strange cats.

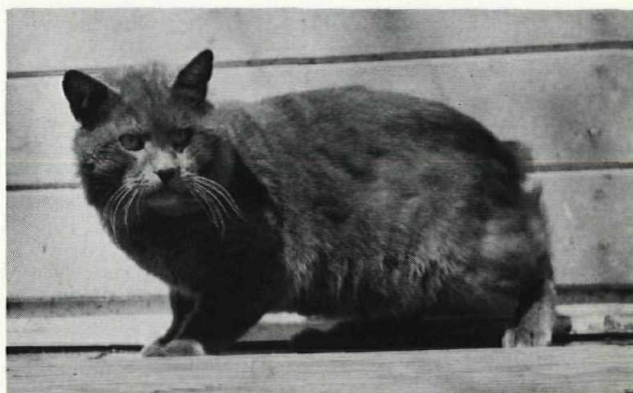
Abyssinian—This is supposed to be the oldest breed of cat worshipped in ancient Egypt. It has even been described as sphinx-like. But its short, ticked fur, with three bands of color—black, ruddy and fawn—on each hair, is like wild animal fur. And people who like wild animals usually like these cats.

Although from Abyssinia, they were imported here from England in the 1930's. Bodies are of medium length, legs slim. Their almond shaped eyes which may be green, gold or hazel, have black lines around them with black vertical stripes above.

Aloof until they get to know you, they have personality plus, are into everything, like to play in dripping water and are very intelligent. Voices are bell-toned until they get angry, then they



"Blau of Stiefel Kat Cattery"—8 month old Blue Point Himalayan owned by Mrs. Therese Driesbach of Salinas, Calif.



Blue Rex

CAT SHOW
100 years old

scream like a mountain lion.

Manx—Often called "tailless," there are actually three types of Manx: rumpies with hollow in place of tail; stumpies with short tails and longies with full-length tails. Longies may produce rumpie or stumpie offspring.

Other unusual characteristics are long hind legs which give them a hopping gait, short backs and double coats. Although a shorthair variety, they have soft undercoats like rabbit hair. And they come in all colors. The breed originated on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.

Rex—A relatively new breed with soft, plush, wavy coat and no outer guard hair, it was developed from a mutation. The original Rex named Kallibunker, from which all the English line is descended, was born in England of English shorthair (same as our American shorthair) parents.

There's a German line, too, also started from a mutation. In addition to wavy coats, Rex are characterized by Roman noses, big ears and a different body structure with "tuck-up" below rib cage.

Himalayan—One of the most spectacular new breeds, these gorgeous Persian type cats with Siamese coloring were developed, simultaneously in Southern California and England, through a long process of

interbreeding. Longhaired with blue eyes, they're now officially recognized in the four color points of the Siamese plus tortoise-shell and flame points. As full of fun and antics as Siamese, they have the quiet voice of Persians.

Russian Blue—One of the rarest and most expensive breeds, these lithe cats with sea-green eyes and large-at-base, pointed ears, were brought here from England, not Russia (although far back their background may have been Russian).

Their double coats have soft under fur and outer guard hairs with variation of color giving them a lavender look. Although quite popular in Denmark and Sweden, they're difficult to breed, one reason for their rarity here.

Korat—(pronounced Koh-raht with equal accent on each syllable), newest breed to be officially recognized by the American cat fancy. Although some of these rare cats, good luck symbols in their native Thailand, were brought here in the 1930's, 40's and 50's, few were bred here until 1965 when the Korat Cat Fanciers Association was started.

Of medium size, semi-cobby, they have large, luminous, green-gold eyes, heart shaped face, big round ears and medium short, close-lying blue coat tipped with silver.

Havana Browns—Developed in

England through cross-breeding several different breeds including chocolate point Siamese, black American shorthairs and Russian blues, this new breed has no connection with Cuba. Havana refers to its particular shade of brown.

Eyes are green or chartreuse, bodies and legs long. They have impish expressions, soft mews and are very smart and affectionate.

Colorpoints—like Siamese with red points.

Exotic Shorthairs—Cross between Persian and American shorthair.

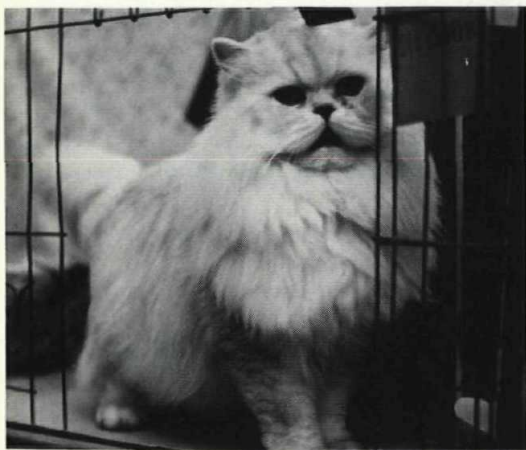
Balinese—resembling Siamese with silky, medium long coat.

Birman—Known as "The Sacred Cat of Burma," they're like Himalayans with white toes.

Recently, two shorthaired Japanese bobtails were shown in a special exhibit at a cat show in San Francisco. And another new breed which has not yet received official recognition although it's creating a stir in the cat fancy, is the hairless Sphynx.

Some other breeds are recognized by other cat organizations. Still others, in experimental stages, include the Sianx, (Siamese-Manx) and ocicat (ocelot-American shorthair).

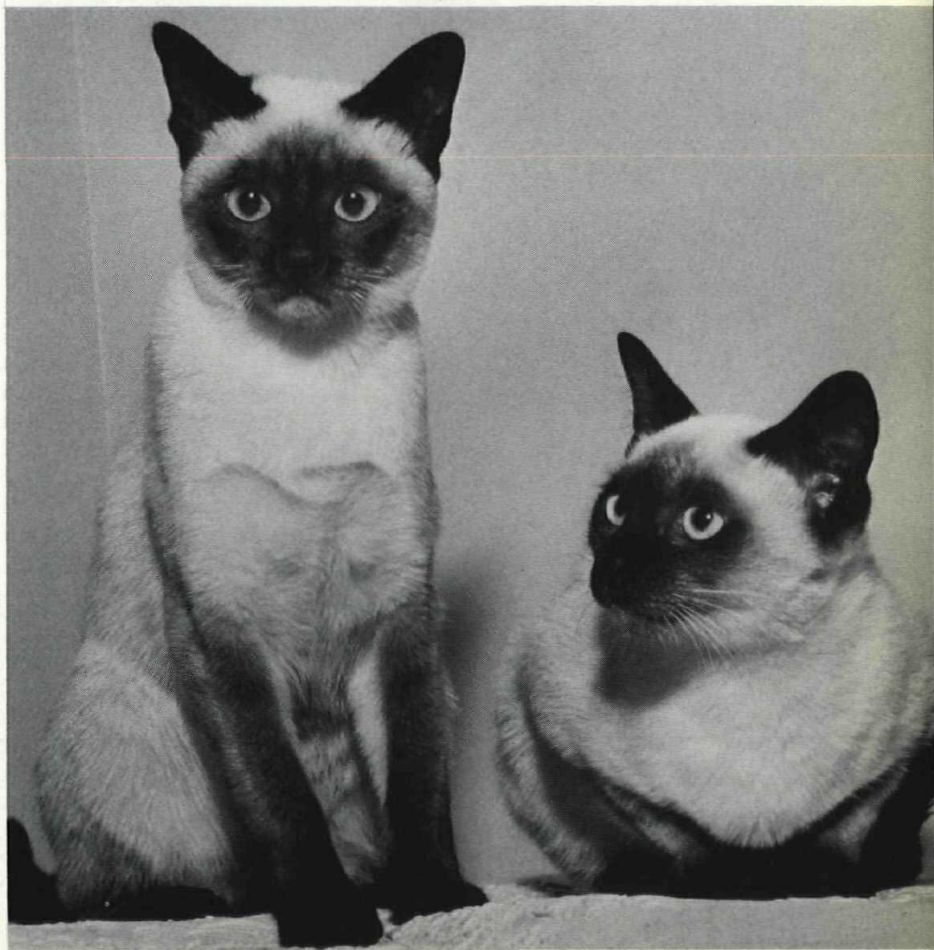
All of which adds up to a pretty fair showing for the first hundred years of the cat fancy.



Silver Persian



Casie Kolteryahn cuddles Rex, wavy coated cat.



Siamese have been popular with American cat lovers for over 50 years.



*for the average cat and dog,
ovariohysterectomy can spell
a healthier, happier and
longer life*

THE PROS AND CONS OF SPAYING

C. L. LIPPINCOTT, D.V.M.

Sooner or later, virtually every owner of a female dog or cat comes face to face with the problem of spaying. The purpose of this article is to assemble all the facts involved so that the owner is in a position to make the most intelligent decision.

It might be wise first to consider the basic reproductive anatomy of the female dog and cat. They are similar and for the purpose of this discussion will be considered as one. The control of the heat cycle lies in the ovary, a small round structure that ranges in size from a quarter of an inch to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. There are two ovaries, one on each side of the body. The ovaries lie just to the rear of the kidneys behind the last rib. Each ovary connects to the uterus by small tortuous tubes called fallopian tubes. The tubes enter into the uterine horns. The right and left ovary connect to the right and left uterine horns. The uterine horns travel on both sides back to the rear of the animal. At the pelvis both horns join together and form the one uterine body. The uterine body contains a muscular valve called the cervix. The next chamber beyond the cervix is the vagina. It is here that the tube called

the urethra carries urine from the bladder and empties it into the floor of the vagina, and then to the outside. The outside margin of the vagina is called the vulva, or external opening. If you were to diagram the reproductive system, you would draw a "Y". At the top of each arm of the "Y" lie the ovaries. At the bottom of the base of the "Y" lies the vulva. These structures are suspended by mesenteries. All of the structures with the exception of the cervix, vagina, and vulva lie entirely in the abdominal cavity.

Basic Sex Physiology

Now let's review the basic physiology of the dog and cat reproductive cycles.

In the dog, the young female will usually attain sexual maturity between 7 and 10 months of age. This period of sexual maturity and productivity is commonly referred to as HEAT. The first signs of the young female dog's heat cycle is swelling of the vulva and a discharge of red blood. The owner may notice that her pet is paying inordinate amount of attention to her rear quarters and may be licking herself constantly. She may seem nervous and go off her food, and she may appear

restless and try to get out of the yard. The average canine heat cycle lasts for 21 days. The optimum time for conception falls after the 10-14th day of heat, but it is possible for the bitch to be bred and conceive anytime during the cycle. The fallacy lies in the fact that the days may not be counted properly. The owner may not observe the exact first day of heat. Once the heat cycle abates, and the female dog returns to normal, she is no longer sexually receptive to males, nor is she able to conceive.

The average canine female will show signs of heat twice a year. The female cat differs somewhat. The age for sexual maturity in the cat occurs between 5 and 8 months of age. The heat cycle is also different. The cat will show signs of rear quarter twitching, she may howl and cry to get out, she may appear more affectionate toward her owners, she will sometimes arch her back and swish her tail, and rub against the owner's legs in a very coquettish manner. This period may last from 5-9 days. Her heat cycle may repeat as often as every 19 days. The reason there are so many more litters of kittens than dogs is that when the female cat is bred

by the tom cat, the actual stimulation of coitus triggers ovulation. This assures that the eggs will pass down the uterus to meet the waiting sperm. This system produces a high degree of conception. (Another animal that has a like form of ovulation is the prolific rabbit.)

Problems for Owner

Even this normal physiological cycle in the dog and cat can present problems for the owner. To one who does not wish to have a litter, the signs of heat are frustrating. The actual flow of blood in the dog is rarely seen in the female cat. The discharge in the dog may be copious and stain carpets and upholstery. The fact that the female dog may try to get out of the yard during heat to meet males is also a trial. She may be lost, hit by a car, poisoned, or become the recipient of multiple dog fight wounds. There are also some problems that arise when the abnormal physiology of heat occurs. In the dog and cat it is possible to develop ovarian cysts that cause the animal to show a prolonged heat cycle. Sometimes bleeding in dogs occurs over a period as long as 6 months. Another common abnormality is false pregnancy. For some reason after the heat cycle in a bitch, the ovary does not shut off and return to a quiescent state. The ovary continues active through the stage called metestrus. This is the stage where the ovary is under the control of a self-contained body called the corpus luteum, which secretes progesterone. The animal begins to prepare herself mentally and physically for a litter even though she is not actually pregnant. She may show signs of being restless and antagonistic toward others, she may hide under the bed or seek out dark corners of the house, and she may go off of her food. Her breasts will likely fill with milk. This false pregnancy cycle commonly occurs two months or more after the last heat cycle.

What Operation Involves

As a means of alleviating these problems, more and more owners are calling on their veterinarians to neuterize their females. The procedure, commonly spoken of as spaying, is more properly termed ovariohysterectomy, a surgical technique. OVARIO refers to the ovary, while HYSTERECTOMY refers to removing the uterus intact. Therefore the term implies removal of the essential elements of the reproductive system. The analogous procedure in humans is called hysterectomy. The ovaries in humans are usually left intact in the patient to preserve libido.

Other than that, the procedure on the pet is identical. Anesthesia, equipment, trained personnel, are comparable to those available in the human hospital.

The actual surgical procedure involves the following:

The patient is safely anesthetized and placed on a table near the surgical theatre. Here the bladder is emptied. The hair from the surgical area at the navel is clipped, washed with surgical scrub soap, and rinsed. It is rinsed again with a product such as alcohol, and finally with a rinse of an antiseptic like zephiran. The patient is then taken to the surgical area, and placed on her back on a surgical table. She is secured in this position. The surgeon wearing totally sterile cap, mask, gown, and gloves and using only sterilized instruments covers the surgical area with sterile drapes. The drapes keep contaminants and hair from entering the surgical area.

Once the area is draped properly, the surgeon makes an incision through the skin, fat, and muscle wall of the abdomen. The incision allows visual as well as instrument access into the abdominal cavity. The horns of the uterus are identified. The surgeon grasps one horn of the uterus, pulling it through the incision. This presents the small round ovary at one end of the uterine horn. Clamps are placed under the ovary because the ovary receives a very rich blood supply. These blood vessels are ligated or tied, utilizing a sterile type of suture. Once the vessels have been tied, the ovary is cut away from the forceps and one horn with the ovary attached is free from the body. The procedure is then repeated on the opposite ovary and uterine horn.

Both arms of the "Y" are now free from the body but still are attached to the base of the "Y". Clamps are placed on the base of the "Y" as close to the cervix as possible. This uterine body is ligated or tied off securely again with sterile sutures. The uterine body is then cut and the tied portion is returned to the body. At this point, the uterine body, both horns, and both ovaries are discarded. The surgeon carefully inspects the abdominal cavity to make sure there is no bleeding. Small, finely-placed stitches are placed in the muscle wall of the abdomen, and it is closed. The skin is stitched with precision and the surgical procedure is completed. Antibiotics are administered and the patient is allowed to safely recover from anesthesia.

The time for the surgery may range from 20 minutes to 60 minutes in length. Most patients are discharged the following day. Most patients will return to the hospital in 7-14 days for stitch removal.

What are the gains from the ovariohysterectomy? No more heat periods, of course; no more attraction

for the male species; and no more female soliciting. The discharge stops, the false pregnancies cease, there will be no more litters, and therefore no more risks of pregnancy conditions like eclampsia. There will be no aberrant bleeding cycles. The veterinary profession recognizes the fact that when a female is neutered at a young age (at about 6 months of age) there is less chance of mammary tumor development when she becomes older. The veterinarian may suggest the surgery at the same time that he repairs an inguinal hernia, or the surgery may be advised during removal of mammary tumors from the older animal. A final positive gain is the control of the animal overpopulation problem that exists in many areas. As urban areas in particular develop, the increasing number of pets presents pressing physical conditions.

Here are the answers to some of the commonly-asked questions about ovariohysterectomy. "WILL MY FEMALE GET FAT AFTER THE SURGERY? When we excise the reproductive system, we remove about 10 percent of the patient's metabolism. Therefore, if food intake is not reduced by this 10 percent figure, all of that extra energy goes into fat. If you are aware of the need to reduce the food after surgery she need not get fat. "WILL MY PET UNDERGO A PERSONALITY CHANGE?" Once again, if the pet is allowed to become fat by overeating then she will become lethargic and may show a personality change. This is directly due to the obesity and therefore need not happen. "WHAT ABOUT THE RISK OF SURGERY?" There is always a risk with anesthesia, but the risk is minimal in a properly equipped and staffed animal hospital. Certainly it is overshadowed by the hysterectomized pets' more efficient and healthier geriatric life. "WILL SHE BE UNHAPPY BECAUSE SHE IS NEUTER?" Most unlikely. This is a thought occurring to the owner and projected to the pet. "WHAT ABOUT THE EXPENSE?" Comparing the operation expense with the expense of delivering the litter, obtaining proper immunization vaccinations for the litter, caring and feeding the young and finding homes for them, the surgery is actually the money-saver.

Not every female feline or canine should be considered for ovariohysterectomy. Ovariohysterectomized animals cannot be shown in breed shows nor can they participate in field trial competition, for example. The average cat and dog is a different class of pet — the one that stands to gain health, happiness and a longer life span from the surgical proficiency in this area possessed by the veterinary practitioner.

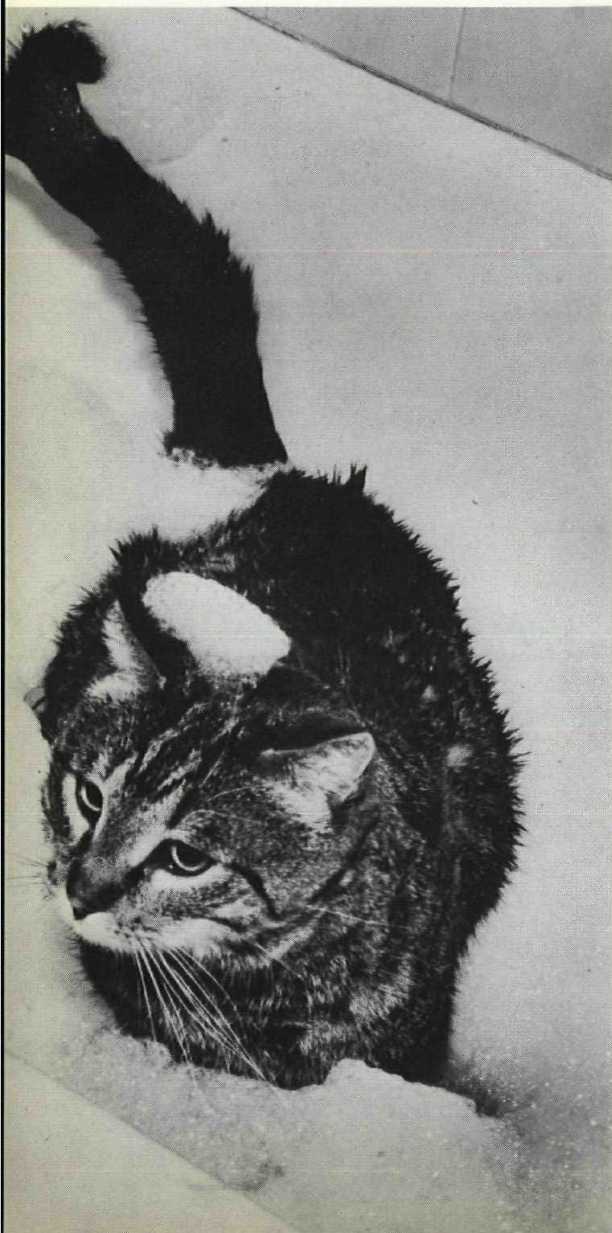
CLEAN PETS=

**happy
owners**

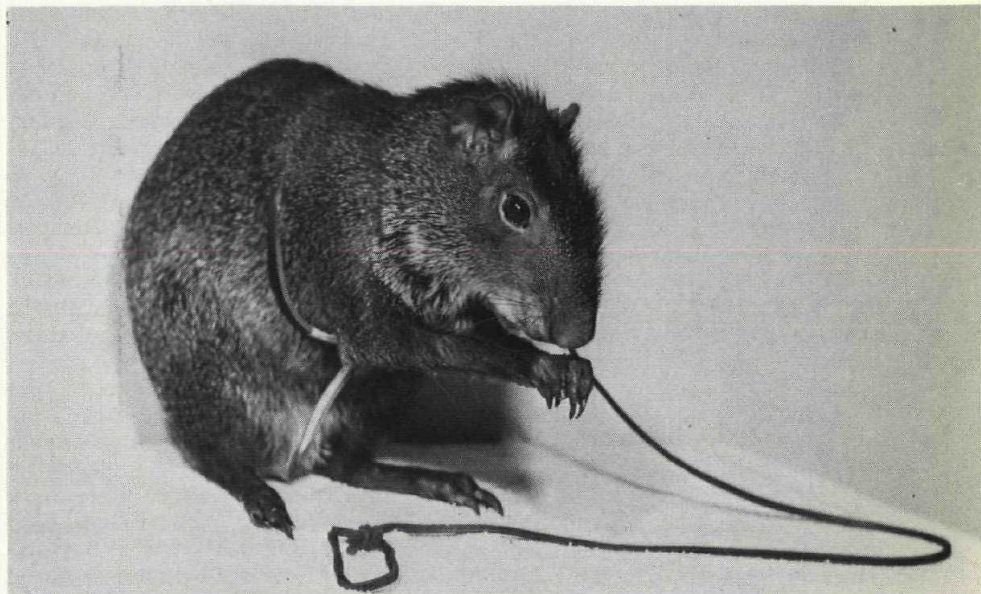


This Maltese dog enjoys the family pool.

Some cats accept even sudsy water, with equanimity if it is warm.



Most rodents, including pet agouti, lick front feet then scrub at ears and face.



Domestic canary appreciates a steady flat-bottomed dish for bathing.



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pet health problems*

by ELEANOR PRICE

Most animals like to be clean. During warm months, this is especially important to them, so help them in any way you can.

Birds are fine cleaner-uppers. They love to splash in water, whether it be in a flat-bottomed dish, gutter, outdoor bird bath, or from the sprinkler on the lawn. Some birds enjoy dusting themselves with dirt, and somehow they come out looking a lot better than does Junior when he's been throwing dirt with the boys.

The above applies to canaries as well as many wild birds. As for budgies and parrots—they are partial to spraying, which you can provide.

Birds run their bills down their feathers to straighten them and to release a dressing oil from a little sack just above the tail. Birds also pick and clean their toes and legs, and they scrape their bills against branches or, if confined, on their perches.

You may need to obtain a permit if you want to keep a duck. When a duck does become a family pet, it needs a duck-pond where it can swim and wash food particles off itself. The water must be kept clean and should not be very deep if baby ducklings are going to be raised. They easily become waterlogged and can drown.

A cat comes equipped with a fine-toothed comb—his tongue. Kitty is especially fastidious about his feet. The pet will sit for long periods cleaning each toe. (If he is an outdoor cat who walks on dirt, unfortunately his foot cleaning rituals are the usual cause of his swallowing eggs of roundworms.)

Since a cat can't reach parts of his head and face, he licks his paws and proceeds to rub his face, straighten out his whiskers, and slick his ears and head with his paws.

It should be noted that long-coated cats always need some assistance from the owner with proper grooming equipment.

Friendly cats often take turns sprucing up each other, and if a cat adopts puppies, baby skunks, opossums, and the like, she is impelled to do a washing job on them. Of course, the queens take excellent care to keep their babies clean.

With the exception of certain exotic felines such as the semi-aquatic marsh-dwelling Fishing Cat (*Felis viverrina*) of India and China, and the Ancient Egyptian "Mu" (*Felis lybica*) which was trained to retrieve waterfowl shot down by bow and arrow and which has been preserved almost unchanged in the Abyssinian domestic cat, it would appear that a dunking in a body of water is strictly no-whereville with cats. Actually, many cats do not dislike water, they just dislike cold water.

Some of you know of cats that stay comfortable in hot weather by cavorting in the family swimming pool. Probably when their owners first introduced their cats to water, the pets made quick grabs for their dignity when they found themselves sopping wet, and quite probably they promptly stroked for "shore." Eventually they paddled around in the warm water on their own, and some even have accepted floating on little rafts.

I've seen cats enter water in chase of quarry, and I've also seen them sitting at dockside between yachts and attempting to scoop up passing fish, sometimes with good luck.

Dogs, newborn puppies excepted who have a devoted dam, may have a time keeping clean. They will slosh through water, shake themselves, then spoil the whole effect by rolling in dirt. Sometimes they even enjoy rolling on any available dead animal, an act called atavism or "death warmed over." This is a primitive habit, probably to make a dog's body odor unnoticeable to enemies. If a lawn is available, most dogs will roll on it when wet to dry themselves, also to loosen dirt stuck to their coats.

Nature did give the dog lip edges that are notched and tough, and these rubbery saw-toothed rims slide up and down against the dog's teeth to help remove food particles. A hard dog biscuit at least once a week will help keep down tartar.

When a horse itches, he rolls in dirt. Almost always he tries to roll right after his owner has hosed him down. The horse tries to keep his eyes clean and free of flies by standing alongside another horse facing in the opposite

direction and taking advantage of the switching tail.

If a body of water is available, some horses will play in it. Others cannot appreciate it in the least. There have been stories of horses who, suffering from fever, have sought water to lie in to help them cool off and to cleanse wounds. Usually a horse is dependent on rain or the goodness of the owner to scrub him with grooming tools.

Rodents, such as hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, mice, rats, even agoutis have been seen licking their paws and then using them to clean their ears and rub their faces. It is not unusual for them to polish other parts of their bodies just as does a cat. Sometimes they like to roll and fluff themselves in sand, or even in dirt.

Chinchillas and squirrels particularly like to dust themselves with sand, dirt, wood shavings, or, if available, a commercial dust placed in a shallow pan.

Squirrels use their buck teeth to remove snarls and to keep the coat lying in one direction. They also clean their tails to use as rudders and to wrap around themselves when they are cold. Next time you are inclined to joke about buck teeth, remember they can serve a purpose in the animal kingdom. On the other hand, the two front teeth of rodents, particularly rabbits, may grow too long and if not correctly shortened may cause the animals to starve to death from inability to chew.

If you can get a permit to keep a raccoon, you will find he enjoys a child's wading pool almost as much as does a youngster. But keep him on leash, or he may disappear over the fence. He likes to explore every bit as much as he likes to play in water.

Most in-water creatures have little cleaning problems if the water is clean. However, some of them, especially the turtles, need a drying-off platform to prevent fungus from forming on legs and around the eyes. A bit of vaseline about 3 times a month rubbed into the skin of home-kept turtle will help keep it clean and soft. A thin coating of vasoline on the shell brings out the color.

Desert tortoises can also be wiped off with vaseline now and then. They appreciate a bath about once a week to clean their eyes, etc. Usually they, in their native habitat, settle for sun bathing, and so do the semi-arid creatures such as the horned toad (more properly horned lizard).

Most land snakes in captivity like a counter-sunk earthenware bowl in which to bathe. It's quite probable that the snakes also like to bathe to get relief from utter boredom of life in a terrarium that is too small. That they will go into a body of water if possible can be true. I have seen even a rattlesnake taking a cleansing swim.

animal FUN

You know why Russ Petit has named his cat "Mousey Tongue?" Because it likes to play with a ping-pong ball.

Herb Caen, San Francisco Chronicle

A veterinarian is a man who believes in calling a spayed a spayed.

Veterinary Medicine/
Small Animal Clinician

Sign over a canary's cage in a pet shop: MOTHER'S WHISTLER

Catholic Digest

TRAINING LESSON

When a doting person gets down on all fours and plays with his dog's rubber mouse, it only confuses the puppy and gives him a sense of insecurity. He gets the impression that the world is unstable, and wonders whether he is supposed to walk on his hind legs and learn to smoke cigars."

Corey Ford

A FAIR QUESTION

A tomcat & tabby were courting on the back fence when the tomcat leaned over to her and said, "I'd die for you, you beautiful thing." The tabby gazed at him longingly and asked: "How many times?"

Gates Progress News

"Consider the goldfish as a household pet—

You have nothing to do but keep him wet,
His bearing is mild, his manners are neat,
His face is clean, his breath is sweet;
He doesn't bark, he doesn't sing,
He doesn't bite or scratch or sting;
He doesn't shed feathers or fur or hairs
All over the sofa and carpet and chairs;
You never find him underfoot,
You put him someplace and he stays put;
He asks but little here below,
Just food to eat and room to grow;
If either of these is long denied
When you look for him he has quietly died."

—Author Unknown

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YOU...your PET and the LAW

by VIVIAN REED

Some time ago a newspaper story appeared about a burglar who sued the owner of a dog which attacked him while he was trying to rob the home in which the dog was kept. It may seem highly improbable that the burglar would collect money damages from his intended victim. But the fact remains that owners of dogs capable of inflicting severe injuries may conceivably be held liable for their dogs' use of excessive force against wrongdoers.

The possible liability of a dog owner for injuries to a thief or attacker does not lie in the various statutes under which the ownership of dogs is carefully circumscribed by license laws, anti-litter ordinances, nuisance-abatement regulations, or even the so-called "dog bite statute." It is founded rather in general laws of negligence under which the action of the dog is imputed to its owner, and the degree of force used against a wrongdoer by the dog being no greater than that which the master is allowed to use to repel the attempted offense, the dog's owner being charged by law with the duty of controlling the actions of his animal. In other words, the owner is held accountable by law for injuries caused by the dog where they were unnecessary to the occasion.

Without becoming involved in legal technicalities, it might be said that the dog's actions become those of his owner, and the owner is responsible to the same degree as though he had himself inflicted the injury or caused the damage. To the same extent as the homeowner is permitted to defend his property against intrusion, the dog may turn away trespassers. The owner, however, is credited by law with having a greater degree of discernment than that possessed by the dog, and therefore a duty is placed upon him to so control the actions of the animal that no harm results to a simple trespasser — children, animals, misguided pedestrians, and the like, wandering upon the property without criminal intent. The law does not permit a property owner to maintain a savage dog allowed to attack all persons approaching the property, but requires that such animals be confined within an area over which persons coming inadvertently upon his property are not required to walk or pass.

The property owner must, of course, make access to his lands or house safe for all persons who are either licensees or invitees, tradespeople, servants, business associates, social guests and friends. His duty of care toward such

people makes him an insurer, to a great extent, of their safety from harm while on his property. He has the affirmative duty of exercising control over his dog at all times so that no harm will come to his licensees and invitees through the dog's activity. He owes no such duty to the trespasser, but he cannot permit the dog to use any greater force than is necessary to remove such person from the land, and for this reason must see to it that harmless trespassers are not subjected to injury merely by stepping upon the property. The degree of the dog-owner's responsibility is measured by his negligence in safeguarding the interests of the several classes of persons coming upon his land, under the particular circumstances involved, including the actions of the injured person.

Outside of his own home, the dog's actions are absolutely chargeable to his owner if he causes damage or injury in a public place or if on private property, he is not adequately controlled by the owner. This responsibility imposed by the Civil Code, holds the owner liable without regard to his prior knowledge of the dog's propensities, and if the injury or damage occurs in a public place, without reference to the owner's negligence or care in controlling the dog.

Nothing in the law precludes the dog from protecting his owner or any other person for whom he feels loyalty from physical attack. Even as the person might himself (or herself) resist assault, so may the dog defend against injury or battery. But here, too, it is difficult to assess liabilities without factual background. The dog's owner might be held liable to a person mauled or bitten as a result of a slight or inconsequential altercation, as shoving among children, where the counter-attack was out of proportion to the original offense. At the other end of the scale is the generally permissible all out defense against a crime of extreme violence, in or out of the home, where the dog is fighting for his own life as well as that of his family or friend. In between lies the variety of circumstances and causal forces which make for difficulty in applying the proper law and fixing blame for the resulting damage or injury.

The only clear rule by which dog owners should be guided is that the responsibility for controlling their dog's actions is theirs; the dog is seldom made to pay for his sins.

Courtesy of Western Kennel World 23

how to handle pets in a DISASTER

*this drama demonstrates
professional pointers
for proper pet
handling in a disaster*
by JIM McNAMARA

"Citizens were running wildly and screaming, and fire was everywhere."

Such was the laconic report of George W. Mason. He should know. He was there.

That day had dawned bright, hot and windy. Mason, District Supervisor of the West Valley Animal Shelter in Chatsworth, California, was scheduled to make one of his weekly helicopter flights to Angeles National Forest, 35 miles away, to relocate 14 small wild animals, trapped that week in the City of Los Angeles. The scheduled flight was part of a wildlife conservation program conducted by the Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation.

At 10:00 a.m. Mason received word from the City's Bureau of Transportation that the flight was cancelled.

"Too windy," said Helicopter Pilot Ray Schutte.

Acrid, gusty Santa Ana winds had been stirring. Called by some, "the devil winds," they blew in from desert wastelands, and carried the kiss of a blowtorch. They were part of every September in Southern California.

Grounded, Mason changed his plans. He telephoned Ernie Jensen, District Supervisor of the East Valley Animal Shelter in nearby North Hollywood.

"Come on over. Let's talk budget," he said. Requisition deadlines for their joint San Fernando Valley Shelter operations (part of the Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation) were rapidly approaching.

The two supervisors were scarcely aware of the amplifier when it jumped into action. A voice, flat and impersonal, came through with a service message, not involving animal regulation. Something about a fire. Small blazes were always cropping up this time of the year.

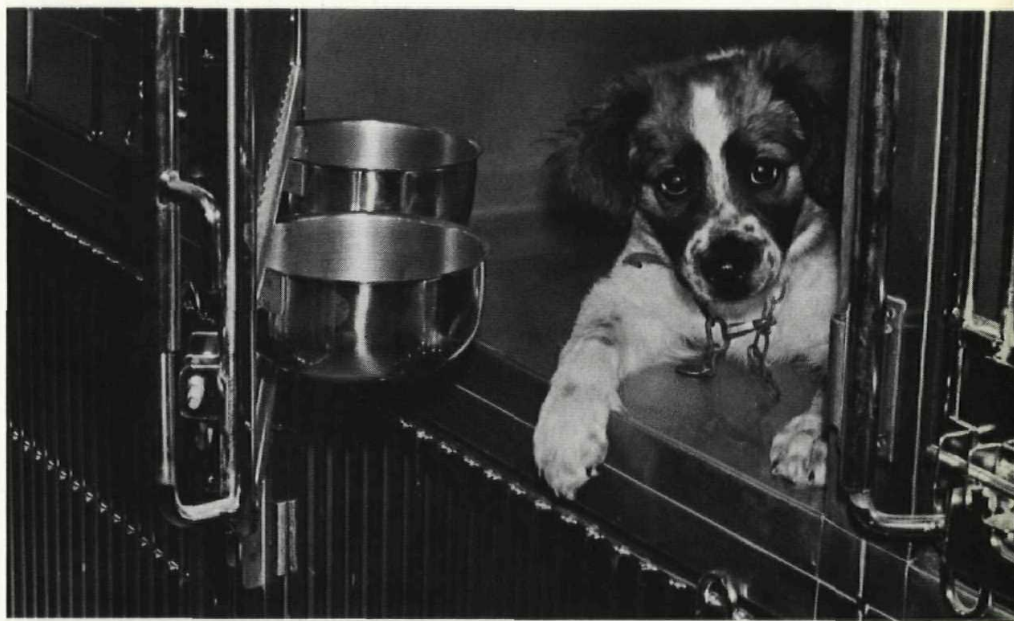
At that moment, Mason's telephone rang. He answered. He looked at Jensen.

"Trouble," he said, "in Bee Canyon."

Bee Canyon is located three miles north of Granada Hills (population 59,000) in the northwest corner of Los Angeles proper.

"Not much information," Mason added. "But we better have a look."

Jensen agreed, and left immediately. Mason alerted his Shelter personnel and followed four minutes later. Destination: A hastily established Fire Command Post on Granada Hills'



One of the first temporary fire 'orphans' awaits arrival of owner. Some 40 dogs were rescued and eventually claimed by their owners.

perimeter.

It was evident to Mason, once in the streets, that the fire seed which had taken root in Bee Canyon, already was blossoming.

He overtook Jensen a half mile from the Command Post. They decided Jensen should proceed to the CP and that Mason should return to the Shelter and marshal the Animal Regulation forces.

Enroute to the Shelter, he had a taste of what was to come. His after-action report read:

"I stopped to assist at a horse ranch that was surrounded by fire."

In a postscript to this note, he said: "Upon leaving this location, it was obvious that this was no longer a brush fire, but a major disaster."

Returning to his car, Mason radioed Jensen at the Command Post and Robert W. Phillips, Executive Officer of the Department of Animal Regulation at the downtown Los Angeles Administrative Office.

Mason's message was urgent.

"Fire situation deteriorating fast. All available assistance needed."

Six Animal Collection Vehicles from the East and West Valley Shelters began rolling towards the swelling inferno.

A hundred horses, bordering on panic, not too far distant, whinnied fitfully as the river of fire rolled relentlessly in their direction. Two ACO's vainly tried to badger the horses into flight away from the peril. They were about to abandon their efforts when fate again intervened with the arrival of a group of teenagers. They volunteered assistance, a scene which was repeated throughout the fire areas time after time.

"They might be called 'long hairs'," said one ACO, "but they were great. With their help, we moved the horses a half mile away."

Night fell. A flaming dawn was to follow. Time and events merged in a montage of nightmare. Cries of panic, fright and death sounded in the throats of cattle, sheep, horses, dogs, goats, cats and poultry. The wildlife probably cried, too, but they were far away and the fire was loud.

Nearby, the flames licked at a kennel, housing 70 dogs. Frantic owners of the pets arrived singly and in family groups. With ACO assistance, the dogs were rescued before the kennel collapsed in its doomed corner of hell.

Horses were everywhere. Loose horses. Trapped horses. The watchword was panic. Watch for panic.

Avoid panic at all cost. Members of Equestrian Trails, Inc. (Southern California horse group) moved efficiently and quickly, slapping masking tape, with hastily written local addresses, on the shoulders of the frightened stallions, mares and colts.

Sheep at one location—a flock of two hundred—destroyed in a minute in the terror of the firestorm. Mary had a little lamb . . .

Burros. The docile, dumb, imperturbable burros. Load 'em up. Get 'em out. They were the cool heads of the lot.

Goats. "I figure my goat was a hero," said George Keuterickx of Santa Susanna Knolls. Five structures had burned, but not Keuterickx's home. "My goat had eaten all the brush around the house," Keuterickx said proudly.

Chickens cackled and clucked in abortive flights. Their wings a mockery of airlift—a betrayal in crisis. They ran and flapped in raucous terror. Ever try to catch a chicken on a clear day? Try it with fire at your elbow and wind in your hair.

Cats. They were swifter than the fire. Most of them. Fast, and sharp with an age-old instinct for survival. The showers of sparks plagued the slower animals, but the showers couldn't catch the house-pets of Egypt.

The ACOs corralled and caught and loaded. They were lucky and unlucky.



Fire rolled the dice.

Like casualties from a war front, the animals were transported to the West Valley Animal Shelter. The small domestic pets were lodged inside to await a happy reunion with their masters at the end of the heartbreak. Live stock was led to graze in the one-acre "Disaster Pasture" behind the Shelter.

Robert I. Rush, General Manager of the Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation, judiciously had insisted that the fenced-in pasture, with grass, fodder and automatic watering devices be a part of the new Shelter, dedicated in August. In less than two months, his judgment was vindicated.

The intercom in Mason's office snapped and crackled with fire static, sharp orders, pleas for help. Trouble, agony and anguish poured from the squawkbox.

Telephones rang incessantly.

"Do you have a small dog answering to the name of Buffy?"

"Do you happen to have a medium-size goose that walks sort of lopsided?"

"My stable's gone, but I still have twenty tons of hay. Need any?"

"This is Mr. Frank Smith calling from Kansas. I got a thousand head of horses somewhere in your neck-of-the-woods. Do you know anything about 'em?"

In the front office, the public counter was swamped with persons inquiring about lost animals.

Mason counted his menagerie, the animals plucked from the furnace. Safe at the Shelter were 28 horses (more than 250 had been saved in the field), 7 bovines, 4 burros, 12 goats, 3 sheep, 18 chickens, geese and ducks, 3 rabbits, 1 guinea pig, 10 cats and 40 dogs.

The box score wasn't all there. Hundreds of animals had been led to safe retreats in the fire area. Others had to be destroyed by ACOs because they were too badly burned for survival.

Mason and his ACOs returned to the front where the fire kept burning like it would never stop.

With fire storms a confirmed perennial hazard in Southern California (and other regions where vegetation is lush and dry) authorities concerned for animal welfare are learning through terrible experience what to do when the dreaded holocaust strikes.

Rush, whose City Department of Animal Regulation has assisted in both fire and earthquake rescue work within a recent five-month period, says the first rudiment to be observed in handling animals under stress (especially, in times of fire) is the exercise of extreme caution.

"Just the smell of smoke is enough to panic most animals. They become totally unmanageable, and may bite, claw or stampede. Call the Department of Animal Regulation after the Fire Department has been alerted," he suggests. "Let the professionals respond to the problem."

If a brush fire is menacing and evacuation of a building is imminent, don't abandon the premises with animals stabled or tethered in a pasture. Release them if possible. Open corral gates or barn doors, and if time permits, herd them outside all enclosures.

"Give them a chance to escape," Rush advises. "Instinct will save a lot of animals if they are given a chance to flee."

On other rescue procedures, Rush suggests:

1. The placement of some sort of personal identification on animals released.

2. Douse your animals with a garden hose, if time permits.

3. A blindfold on a horse will make him more tranquil (manageable) and easier to lead to safety from a fire endangered stable or corral.

4. Don't attempt any long-range home remedies for animal burns. Apply household salve or butter, together with a clean wrap (tea towel or diaper) as a first aid measure, but seek professional attention from a veterinarian as soon as possible.

5. Remember the animals' need for food and water. A good neighbor, next door or a mile away, will usually help in times of distress. (The Department of Animal Regulation provided water for thousands of animals through the cooperation of the Department of Water and Power and the Bureau of Street Maintenance following the February earthquake.)

6. When the emergency is concluded, check the Animal Shelter(s) in the immediate vicinity for any missing pets or livestock. Many animals, both with and without identification, are impounded for their safety and await claim by their owners. Where animals have identification tags the owner may be quickly notified. No impound fees are involved in times of disaster.

Animals, says Rush, will usually turn up in the most likely places, the Animal Shelters.

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ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS

VEE THREATENS HORSES IN THE U.S.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture warns horse owners to be on the alert for signs of Venezuelan encephalomyelitis (VEE), which has recently moved closer to the United States from southern Mexico, where it entered from the Central and South Americas. About six thousand horses were reported killed by the disease in these areas in 1970. Animal health officials of the government's Agricultural Research Service are keeping close watch on the spread of the disease so that proper action can be taken to protect U.S. horses.

VEE is difficult to differentiate from eastern equine encephalomyelitis and western encephalomyelitis, the two forms of the disease that occur in the U.S. Positive diagnosis is possible only in the laboratory in this country against VEE. A vaccine developed by the U.S. Department of Defense has been used to help control the disease in some countries. However, its effectiveness and safety for horses has not been fully demonstrated. ARS does have plans to evaluate the potency, purity and safety of the vaccine before too long.

GERBILS THRIVE BEST ON RAT FOSTER MOTHERS

The fables of foster nursing — the Romulus and Remus legend, for instance — have given rise to experiments that may lead to a better understanding of social interaction and the mechanisms of behavioral changes.

Dr. Sigmund T. Rich, University of California (LA) campus veterinarian, has Mongolian gerbil litters nursing albino rats and thriving better than those gerbil litters nursing their natural mothers.

According to Dr. Rich, the key to successful foster nursing is communal living. The animals learn to live together and become accustomed to each other's habits as they grow to maturity. Dr. Rich believes this rearing of one species by another provides biological models for the study of differences in behavioral patterns.

INSECTICIDE BAN PROVES THREAT TO DOGS

An epidemic of canine heartworm disease may be brewing as a result of the ban placed on the use of insecticides to control mosquitoes in many communities. The incidence of dirofilariasis in some areas is now reported to be as high as 50 per cent. No longer confined to tropical climates and the southeastern coast of the United States, the disease is being seen in alarming concentrations as far north as Minnesota and New Hampshire.

Veterinarians know *Diofilaria immitis* may show up in locales where it has not previously been seen. In areas where the parasite is known to be a problem, dogs should be watched carefully and those that are out of doors often should be given preventive medication during the summer months.

COLOMBIA APPEAL FOR CATS TO FIGHT RATS

Cats from any source whatever are being sought by the government of the Latin American country, Colombia. A critical shortage of the domestic animals has led to an alarming increase in the rat population, particularly in the tropical lowlands. Farmers are also complaining about the threat to crops from infestation of mice and other rodents. Many Colombians have suffered rat bites and have been subjected to diseases transmitted by the rodents. In a news conference, the director of the Division of Environmental Sanitation of the Ministry of Health blamed the country's cat scarcity on "indiscriminate use of insecticides and fumigation chemicals," which, he said, exterminated the cats without halting the population explosion of rats.

K-9 ROTATION

The Air Force has begun bringing home its dogs from Vietnam. The first shipment of dogs, 50 German shepherds and 14 Labrador retrievers in individual cages, were scheduled to arrive at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, aboard a C-141 transport. All have been on duty with the Army, the German shepherds for scouting and the Labradors as trackers.

The Air Force said that all the 1,400 dogs it trained and sent to Vietnam would be brought home as the need for them declined. Many of the dogs would be retrained for marijuana and other narcotics detection under a program developed by the U.S. Customs Bureau.

An infectious tropical disease that earlier had crippled dogs used by the U.S. military in Vietnam has been brought under control, meaning the dogs may now be returned to the United States rather than be destroyed, the Pentagon has announced.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION FOR DOGS UNDER STUDY

A study, seeking data to make possible artificial insemination in dogs, is underway at the University of Oregon Medical School at Portland.

The study is headed by Stephen W. J. Seager, M.V.B., an instructor at the school who discovered techniques for preserving dog semen.

The American Kennel Club is financially supporting the project, indicating that organization's interest in the work and in canine health matters in general.

Artificial insemination procedures have been used successfully for many years with cattle and swine, but scientists were baffled by canine semen which is more fragile than that of many animals.

Dr. Seager, working at Oregon Medical School, announced in 1970 he had been able to preserve dog semen and to produce litters with stored semen. This, for the first time, offered the possibility of artificial insemination in dogs.

Through artificial insemination, it might be possible for the semen of a valuable sire to be used for breeding after his death. Artificial insemination also would permit the breeding of two valuable dogs across country simply by shipping of a vial of semen, offering very selective breeding possibilities.

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DOCTOR'S ADVICE

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

TRANSPLANTED CAT

Q. How can we be sure that our cat will accept her new home when we move West? We will fly out but we plan to ship her by railway express.

A. Cats tend to be independent creatures, but this does not mean they have more attachment for places than people to whom they have become accustomed. Once the cat arrives, show him the usual affection but let him roam about your new home so he can "learn the territory." It would be well to keep him in the house for a day or so and, if he permits it, use a leash when you need to let him out. There is an old wives' tale which some persons (old wives, for example?) swear by: if you butter the cat's paws as soon as he arrives he will lick off the odors he identified with the old place. Whatever, the cat might consider it a nice housewarming experience.

TURTLE FUNGUS

Q. Are there precautionary measures that I can take to prevent fungus disease from developing in my small turtles?

A. If the pet is a water turtle, there are various compounds sold by pet stores for preventing or treating fungus infection in aquariums. Land turtles should be kept in dry surroundings and provided with clean drinking water in a clean dish, and special attention should be given to keeping the feed from becoming wet and moldy. Should a fungus infection appear you might try scrubbing the turtle with hexachlorophene bath soap daily for several days.

TAPEWORM IN HORSE

Q. How prevalent is tapeworm infestation in horses and how serious a problem is it?

A. Though tapeworm infestation of horses is not generally recognized as being common or serious in this country, the species most frequently found (*Anoplocephala perfoliata*) forms clusters at the junction of the ileum and cecum, where it may cause ulceration leading to perforation of the intestine. The large tapeworm *A. magna* has also been found recently in horses. Treatment is not ordinarily recommended since most infestations are light.

REMOVING DEWCLAWS

Q. How do you feel about removing dewclaws in a dog. If so, what is the best procedure?

A. In my opinion, removing dewclaws, like ear cropping and tail docking, is best categorized as cosmetic surgery designed to please the owner's vanity rather than to benefit the dog, which certainly couldn't care less. However, if the dewclaws are too loosely attached and thus likely to be injured (as in field dogs), it would probably be best to remove them, as is frequently the case when they do become injured. If done the first week of life, they are easily removed with scissors or toenail clippers, suturing or bandaging being unnecessary. In older dogs, a surgical amputation under anesthesia is advisable.

SKUNK VACCINATION

Q. Need my new pet skunk be vaccinated for distemper?

A. Yes, all pet skunks should be vaccinated against canine distemper, using an inactivated (killed) vaccine, beginning at 8 to 10 weeks of age. Even more important, they must be vaccinated against rabies, again using a killed vaccine, at about 4 months of age. Since you already have your new pet it's a bit too late to offer the opinion that I do not consider skunks or other so-called exotic animals that belong in the wild as being suitable pets. This opinion is shared by many veterinarians, some of whom may refuse to descent skunks.

AGE OF PARAKEET

Q. Is there a dependable way of telling whether a parakeet one is about to acquire is young or old?

A. An immature parakeet has a forehead with a finely barred pattern, which disappears as it grows older. If you have any notion about teaching it to talk you should make certain that it is a young bird and begin early, repeating one word until it learns it before trying for a larger vocabulary. It is difficult to determine the sex of an immature parakeet, though females tend to have a white rim about the nostrils and the feet are pinkish, whereas males more often have bluish - gray feet.

CAT DERMATITIS

Q. Our cat has a condition characterized by raw lesions of the skin running down the backs of the thighs. Is there hope of effective treatment?

A. There is always hope for effective treatment, but if it is to be more than merely palliative the cause of the lesions must be determined. The condition may be acute or chronic, infectious or noninfectious. Contact dermatitis (acute "eczema") may be caused by exposure to various chemicals (tar, paint, insecticides) removal of which may help, but licking such lesions tends to perpetuate the condition, thus forming a vicious cycle. Other causes include various allergies (food or environmental), nutritional deficiencies, flea bites and bacterial infections. A tomcat with urethral obstruction (calculi) may dribble urine and have such lesions. It may require considerable time, but a veterinarian should be able to narrow down the probable cause and provide suitable treatment; he may also recommend a protective collar to prevent self - mutilation.

MUMPS AND PETS

Q. Do cats and dogs have "mumps"? Is the disease transmissible from one species to another?

A. Yes, dogs and cats both can have mumps virus infections, which cause a painful enlargement of the parotid salivary gland, as in the human disease. Whether the virus is transmissible between species has not been proved with certainty, but cats and dogs exposed to infected children have been reported to develop the disease. Mumps in dogs may occur as a clinically recognized infection or it may be detectable only by blood tests in some cases. In one study, 7 of 49 dogs selected at random had blood serum antibodies to mumps virus high enough to be considered as evidence of previous infection, though none had showed signs of illness.

DIARRHEA IN DOGS

Q. What could be the cause of a diarrhea in dogs that has been going on for a long time? Is there a suggested treatment?

A. A chronic diarrhea might be caused by any of the following: various bacterial, mycotic (fungus) or protozoal infections; several species of intestinal worms; specific intestinal disease such as ulcerative colitis; allergy to certain foods, frequent eating of decomposed food ("garbaging"); inadequate pancreatic enzyme secretion; defective absorption from the intestine; various nervous disorders; and long - term use (or misuse) of certain drugs, among other causes. Since effective treatment depends on identifying and removing the cause, a veterinarian should be consulted.

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CITY tom cat

D. R. MacDONALD, D.V.M.

One area of feline psychology that has been studied and is fairly well understood is the cat's behavior associated with territorialism. The male is much more territorial than the female. Males, in a natural environment, and in the absence of crowding, establish permanent and rigid territories, which they patrol regularly and mark by spraying. The marking areas are sometimes remarked at regular intervals when their marking spots have become diluted or marked by the spray of a rival male.

The territory of a male has been estimated to be somewhere between 0.1 and 0.2 of a mile—that is up to an area bounded by 10 city blocks. Normally, the territories of two male cats would not overlap. However, they might be expanded by a dominant male by marking sites held by a submissive male.

Aggressiveness of one male over a neighboring male is not prevalent in the absence of crowding and diminishes as the distance from the home site increases.

It is obvious that such territories cannot exist in a congested urban area with a large feline population. Territorial disruption is further complicated by the presence of relatively large numbers of neutered cats—both male and female. Where natural territories can be established two neighboring tomcats meeting at the border of their territories will threaten each other through a series of fixed-action patterns and then usually retreat—therefore restricting conflict.

The male will tolerate females in its territory, but not in the immediate area of its home site. As well as the home site and various marking points, there may be refuge areas, toilet areas, claw-sharpening points, and mating and advertising sites. Advertising, in the form of caterwauling, is another characteristic of territorialism. It plays a sexual role—an estrus female is attracted by the male's caterwauling, as well as by olfactory recognition at marking points. The female makes its presence known by its characteristic heat cry. There is evidence to indicate that successful mating depends to a great extent on territorial establishment. In areas with an overcrowded feline population and disruption of natural territorial boundaries, frequent fighting does occur between rival males.

From a paper on basic feline psychology presented at the Ontario, Canada, Veterinary Association

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