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help
your pet
GROW OLD
gracefully

A Veterinarian Examines
Dog Foods and
NUTRITION

ANIMAL CARE

50¢

SPRING 1971

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

While reading "Without Compass or Map" (see page 10) for the press, we were delighted to spot a UPI story of Salty, a female dog that found its way home after walking nearly 300 miles of woods, fields, streams, roads and towns from a place she had never been before. Not as dramatic as some of the stories in our article, her travail again demonstrated the lengths a pet animal is prepared to go to rejoin what she looks upon as her family. Salty's owner, Mrs. Margie Labeff, living in a cramped flat in Detroit, gave the dog away to a family in suburban Sterling Heights. The Sterling Heights family kept Salty until she delivered a litter of puppies, then passed her on to a family in Sheboygan, Mich., 272 miles from Detroit. For three days Salty stayed in a fenced yard at her newest home, then dug her way out. Eighteen days later, she was outside the Labeff home. "She really impressed us," stated an amazed Mrs. Labeff. "Salty's home for good now. We're not going to let her go again." Amen.

"You Can Help Your Dog Grow Old Gracefully" (page 18) is the last bit of writing by Dr. C.E. DeCamp. He died of a heart attack at his home in South Lansing, N.Y. shortly after sending off the article to *Animal Cavalcade*. He was a new breed of veterinarian—a geriatrician.

An addendum to "Rabies Vaccination for Cats Really Works" (page 22): A panel of top veterinary scientists attending a Colloquium on Selected Feline Infectious Diseases at Cornell University's Veterinary College endorsed the cat rabies vaccination proposal made earlier by the U.S. Public Health Service. The panel stated without reservation that low-egg passage vaccination should not be used in cats, but that there were a number of vaccines available for felines. The panel recommended that initial vaccination of a cat should be at 5 or 6 months of age.

This is a true story based on an Associated Press wire release: Sputnik is an aging Clarksville, Texas, Boxer who knows a dog's best friend is his veterinarian. For years he has made periodic visits with his owner to the office of a local practitioner, who following treatment would tie the required medicines to the dog's neck and direct the husky Boxer to amble home. One recent morning the veterinarian found Sputnik sprawled across his office steps, his left leg chewed in a brawl. When the door was opened Sputnik hopped to the examination room. Four days later Sputnik got up, tested his bandaged leg, and trotted home.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

SPRING 1971

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 1

ARTICLES

Pretty Pet Poisoners, <i>Helen Claire Howes</i>	9
Without Compass or Map, <i>Vincent and Margaret Gaddis</i>	10
The Many Causes of Skin Disease in Dogs	
William A. Howarth, D.V.M.	
and D. R. Luck, D.V.M.	12
Fleas: A Serious Menace to Cat's Health, <i>W. A. Young, D.V.M.</i>	13
Test Your Pet Quotient	14
A Veterinarian Examines Dog Foods and Nutrition	
Robert W. Kirk, D.V.M.	16
Help Your Pet Grow Old Gracefully, <i>C. E. DeCamp, D.V.M.</i>	18
Pet Picture Pointers from Chandoha, Master of Animal Photos	
Irving Desfor	19
Through Animal Eyes, <i>Eleanor Price</i>	20
Cat Vaccinations Do Prevent Rabies, <i>Harvie R. Ellis D.V.M.</i>	22
The Pet Set	26

DEPARTMENTS

Pet Shopper	4
Your Pet's Own Book Store	6
Doctor's Advice	23
Animal Health News	24
Animal Fun	30

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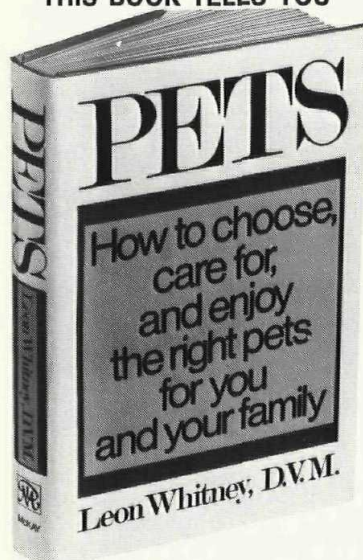
COVER photo by Walter Chandoha. —Also see article on pg. 19

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DOG, CAT, BIRD, RABBIT,
HAMSTER, GERBIL, MONKEY,
TURTLE, FISH...

What pet is best for you and your family?

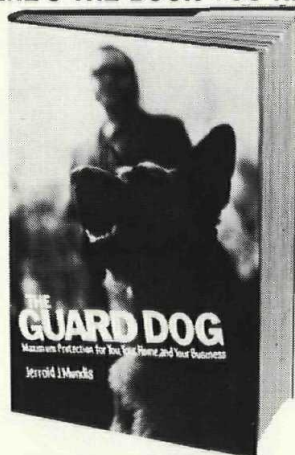
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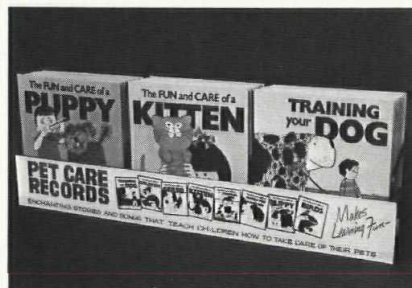
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DAVID MCKAY COMPANY, INC.
750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017



Pet Care Records, a new line of recordings which teaches children how to care for their pets has been introduced by Pet Productions, Inc., Dept. AC, 1101 State Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The series of eight 12-minute records dramatizes the fun, care and training of puppies, dogs, kittens, gerbils, guinea pigs and hamsters, as well as birds, goldfish and tropical fish. Appealing particularly to children from four to twelve, the recordings are structured to impart all the basic facts a young pet owner should know about feeding, bathing, grooming, training and health tips for his pet. The unique storybook style of the series is enhanced by the use of original music and easily remembered songs, plus such attention getting novelties as goldfish that sing, dogs that talk and hamsters that chuckle.



A brochure describing handcrafted Dog carts for paralyzed pets is available from the K-9 Company, Dept. AC, 532 Newton Road, Berwyn, Pa. 19312. The brochure answers questions frequently posed by dog owners whose pets are handicapped but able to walk on their front legs. The carts built by the company were designed by a veterinarian, originally for the use of his paralyzed Dachshund patients. The design has been adapted to fit all sizes of dogs.

Holidays for Horsemen in Europe are being offered this summer by the Marendaz Travel Agency, 196 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn. 06103. The Saddle Up in Spain tour, priced at \$690, including air fare, for two weeks of riding in the mountains of the southern Iberian Peninsula. "Europe by Horse," a two or three week itinerary, starts at \$699. The first week is spent at the Dutch Equestrian Center at Deurne for riding instruction. The second week includes a trek between Galway and Clifden on the west coast of Ireland. An optional third week for \$299 offers "rough riding" in the Chianti vineyards and hills of Italy.

Added to their food line for small animals is the new Guinea Pig Treat from 8 In 1 Pet Products, Inc., 100 Emjay Blvd., Brentwood, New York 11717. The manufacturer states that the treat is so formulated so that it will appeal also to rabbits, hamsters and gerbils. 8 In 1's "Guinea Pig Treat" is available in the six-ounce package featuring full color graphics. An added feature incorporated in the packaging is the handy pour spout located on the side of the box.

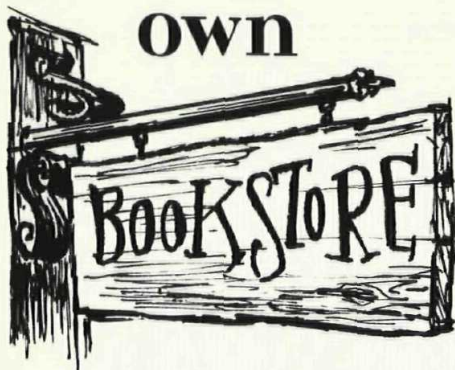


There is a trailer park where having a pet is mandatory in order to get a space, according to Eleanor Price, pet journalist. It is the Welcome Pets Trailer Park, located at 2429 Forney Street, Los Angeles, Calif. If you are thinking of moving to a trailer park and concerned about keeping your pet, this is one to be checked into. Eleanor thinks more trailer parks would welcome tenants with pets if the prospective tenants saw to better behavior in their dogs.

Called Sprinkle, an aid for cleaning up pets' "accidents" is being introduced by King Industries, Jaffrey, NH 03452. Formulated to turn "messes" into solids quickly and odorlessly, the patented powdery cellulose substance forms a film over waste material, absorbing the moisture and allowing it to be swept up with a broom and dustpan. Available in two sizes.

Safety and kindness are combined in a new cat halter, according to the manufacturer, Commodity Sales, Dept. AC, P.O. Box 468, Oshkosh, Wisc. 54901. Introduced under the trade name Kindness the halter is designed to buckle on top of the cat's back while he is in a natural standing position, thus eliminating struggle by the cat. Described as "escape and strangle proof," the manufacturer maintains that a cat may be picked up in the halter without a struggle or discomfort, and that the animal cannot slip its head out of the halter. Made of genuine leather, the 20 inch belly strap has 14 holes spaced 1/2 inch apart; the neck strap is 14 inches long and has 10 holes spaced at half-inch intervals. A large "D" ring is located on the cross piece for ease in snapping on a leash. Suggested retail price of the Kindness halter is \$3.00.

your pet's own



THE NATURAL HISTORY OF DOGS
by Richard and Alice Fiennes. Natural History Press, 277 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017 \$7.95

This is a complete natural history of the dog by the head of Department of Pathology, Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine, the Zoological Society of London, and his wife, who have had a life long interest in dogs. Beginning with that first nebulous relationship between Stone Age man and wolves, the authors tell how man soon realized he could breed selectively for an infinite variety of characteristics.

Next is the description of the changing roles dogs have played during the centuries of their fellowship with man. For instance, the Persians trained battalions of war mastiffs to hurl themselves at the enemy troops. With enemy spears put out of commission, the Persians generally won their battles

handily; but this sort of warfare was rendered obsolete by the invention of firearms.

The zoology of the dog is examined in chapters on the relationship of wild and domestic dogs to each other and to man; the ancestry and characters of the dog family; behavior patterns; genetics and inheritance; and even the present and future lot of the dog.

MY CAT'S IN LOVE (Or How to Survive Your Feline's Sex Life, Pregnancy and Kitting) by Frank Monolson, D.V.M. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Avenue, New York, New York 10010 \$6.95

Divided into three sections, the first covers the sexual behavior of the tom and queen, plus information on non-fertile and altered cats; mating, pregnancy and birth are fully explained in the second section; and the third covers kittens with a special chapter of advice on raising abandoned strays. Dr. Manolson, a Canadian, who now practices veterinary medicine in London, writes with clarity and humor, which is complemented by the line drawings of T.A. Steinlen.

PUPPY OWNER'S HANDBOOK by Jeff Griffen. Sterling Publishing Company, Inc. 419 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10016 \$3.95

Any new puppy owner will get an enlightened view of his duties and attitudes toward his pet from Jeff Griffen's wide-ranging book, the manuscript of which was found after his untimely death about a year ago. Cooperation between pet and master goes a long way to smoothing out and

shortening the puppy's training period. Not only is Mr. Griffen's advice dependable, but he covers situations that most often occur in a dog's early life with hints that you might never have thought of. When and what to feed a puppy, how to bathe him, how to see that he enjoys riding in a car, giving him first aid—these and other important parts of dog care which are all too often left to chance, are covered here in full, so that the owner will not make well-meaning mistakes. For the adult, this nicely illustrated volume is a proud possession, and for a youngster about to enjoy his first pet, it is a necessity.

EVERY HORSE OWNER'S CYCLOPEDIA. I-Tex Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 457, Huntsville, Texas 77340 \$9.95

Of special interest to horsemen is the issuance of a unique volume which offers fascinating historical insight into horses and horsemanship in America 100 years ago. Originally published in 1871, "Every Horse Owner's Encyclopedia" has been described as the most important and comprehensive work ever published on the horse in America. Over the years, copies of the book have become extremely rare—the few existing copies being in private collections and a few libraries.

The reprinted volume includes the original work in its entirety, and carries a reproduction of the original black and gold-foil stamped hard cover. The 608 pages include 100 fine wood and steel engravings.

WHY DOES YOUR DOG DO THAT? by Dr. Goran Bergman. Howell Book House, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022 \$5.95

Ethology is the study of the formation of human character based on biological, hereditary and environmental factors. Apply this definition to dogs and you discover what this book is all about.

Although firmly based on modern ethological research, this work does not pretend to be a definitive, indisputable treatise. It is a lucid survey simply written to help all dog owners, breeders, trainers and fanciers better understand why their dogs behave in certain and often perplexing ways so that, with the knowledge, both man and dog can better benefit from their age-old relationship. The author, Dr. Goran Bergman, is a distinguished European scientist as well as the life-long and devoted owner of a variety of breeds. He covers all aspects of dog behavior, the senses, hereditary behavior and ethological characteristics and limitations. Illustrated by the author, the book was translated from the Swedish by Joan Tate.

PET PRIDE

PET PRIDE, the 10 year old Foundation for Cats only, non-profit and educational in nature, national in scope, is concerned with popularizing the cat as a family pet. This means working on the cats' problems from all angles. Pet Pride has had great cooperation from Veterinarians in every state. In 1970 it paid \$45,000 worth of neutering and spaying bills. Pet Pride extends a gesture of good will toward the Veterinarians who help us to improve the cats' health, diet, environment, and owners. We remind them that all we ask is that they go to the trouble of billing us for half, when the needy cats are concerned.

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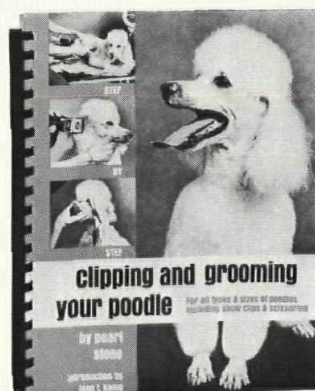
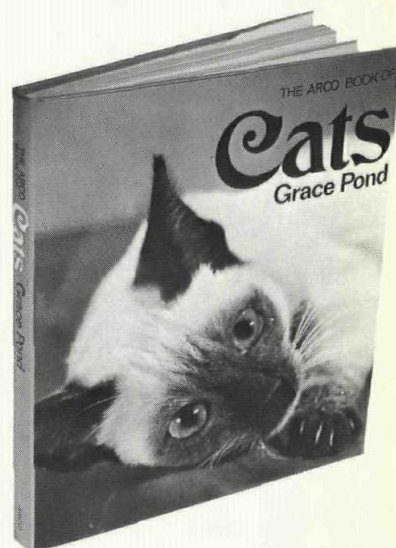
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The Arco Book of Cats Pond, Grace

Cats and kittens of all the recognized breeds and varieties described by distinguished authority Grace Pond and illustrated in over 100 magnificent photographs, 36 of them in full, glowing color. They're all here—the Tortoiseshells and Tabbies, the Chinchillas and Manx cats; the Burmese, Persians, and curly-coated Devon Rex; the Abyssinian, Himalayan, and the extremely rare golden-coated Birman; the Pensford Cream and Siamese. There is even a special section devoted to non-pedigree house pets. In addition to giving all the essential information about standard show requirements, the author provides invaluable advice on every aspect of cat ownership: buying and inoculating a kitten; feeding and grooming; travel; what to do when your cat has kittens; neutering and spaying; and for owners of pedigreed cats there are details about breeding and showing.

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Stone, Pearl

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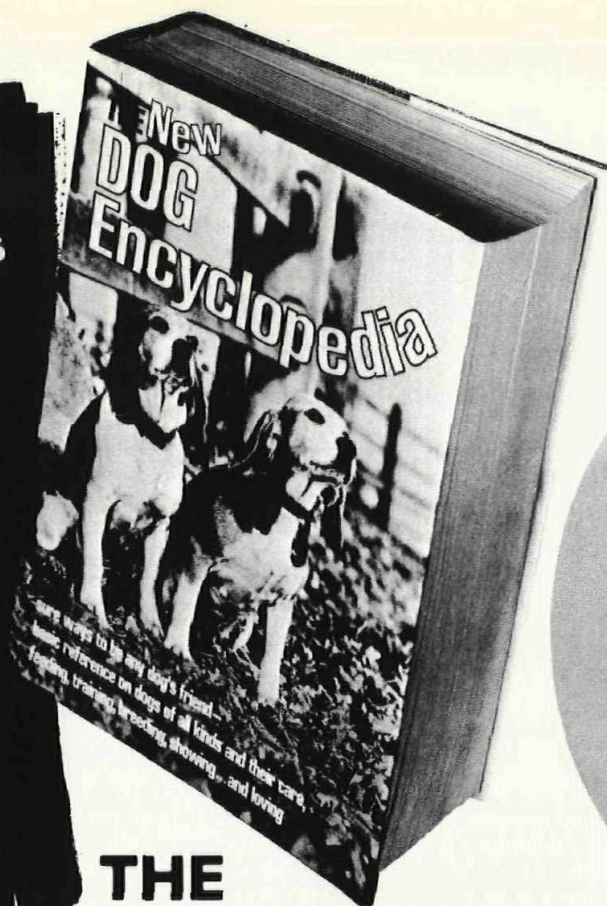
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The New Dog Encyclopedia wraps up the whole world of dogs for family, businessman, manufacturer of dog products, sportsman, or professional showman. The more than 600 photographs and drawings; eight separate glossaries of dog-related terms; 3000-entry index; round-the-world coverage; unmatched research into dogdom's past, needs, and potential; and indispensable detail on care and health helps you insure any dog—finely bred champion or beloved mutt—a full, happy, companionable life.

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Some house, garden and wild plants are poisonous and can be fatal to animals

Pretty Pet Poisoners

by HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

Animals, domestic as well as wild, seem to have an inborn sense of what to eat and what not to eat. There are times, however, when this inner monitor seems to fail them. When pastureland is unproductive in drought and their usual food supplies are absent, pastured or range cattle, horses and sheep have poisoned themselves eating toxic vegetation to satisfy their hunger.

Household pets, if properly fed, do not have this excuse for indulging in bizarre tastes, but the fact is that some do nibble at house plants or the wrong garden plants.

A possible reason for a seemingly perverse appetite is simple boredom. Puppies and kittens are often left alone in the house when the master or mistress is away. The lonely little pet, interest in his toys exhausted, begins to play with a leaf or trailing vine hanging from the window sill. Perhaps a shining leaf gleams in the sunshine as it moves. He nibbles a bit; it hasn't much taste, but he has nothing else to do so he chews a little more, and soon he is a very sick animal. A young male Siamese died after eating the leaves of dieffenbachia (dumb cane)—that popular spotted house plant, as deadly to a cat as cyanide.

Dr. Robert C. Williams, Canadian veterinarian who tried to save the Siamese, says that such deaths occur very often. "The number of deaths among cats from eating house plants is very high. Another popular house plant, the philodendron (leaves shaped like elephant ears) is, like dieffenbachia, one of the deadliest killers if it is eaten. In one research report, out of 72 cases of philodendron poisoning in cats, 37 deaths resulted. Pine needles are another source of poison and danger to cats. When a cat eats them, the results are usually fatal."

Many other plants are poisonous if eaten by humans and can be fatal to animals as well. The leaves and branches of oleander can affect the heart, produce severe digestive upset and

have caused death. Poinsettia leaves can also be fatal if eaten. Sweet peas, rosary peas, and the seed of the castor bean are killers; one or two of the latter can even kill adults. Mistletoe berries have caused death in both children and adults; they should be kept out of the way of pets.

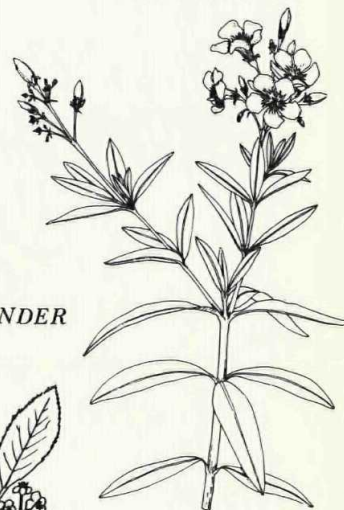
Garden plants can be a threat to pets too. Foxglove leaves (one of the sources of digitalis) stimulate the heart and may be fatal. Bleeding heart foliage and roots have even proved fatal to cattle. The leaf blades of rhubarb can cause convulsions, coma and death in young children and are no less dangerous to young animals. All part of the laurel, rhododendron and azaleas can be fatal if eaten. The twigs and foliage of wild or cultivated cherry contain a compound that releases cyanide when eaten.

Plants growing wild in the fields should be watched too if the puppy takes an undue interest in them. All parts of the nightshade can be fatal, and the poison hemlock, which resembles a large, wild carrot. (This made the brew that poisoned Socrates.) Jimson weed (stinkweed) contains stramonium which causes distorted vision, delirium and coma. It is a common cause of poisoning in children and may be nibbled by free-running pets. While pets will probably not eat poison ivy or poison oak, they can bring home on their fur (and brush off on their owner) the oil that causes the intense itching and blisters.

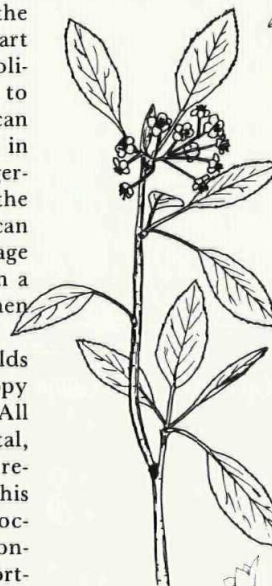
In the house you may try to keep your plants on a high mantle but there is scarcely a shelf high enough to daunt a determined cat. If you believe your pet to have eaten the leaves of some poisonous plant, take him to a veterinarian without delay. If he is conscious, try to make him vomit with a teaspoonful of salt on the back of his tongue, but if he is in a coma don't waste time with first aid. Wrap him up and take him (with leaves of the plant) to the nearest animal clinic.



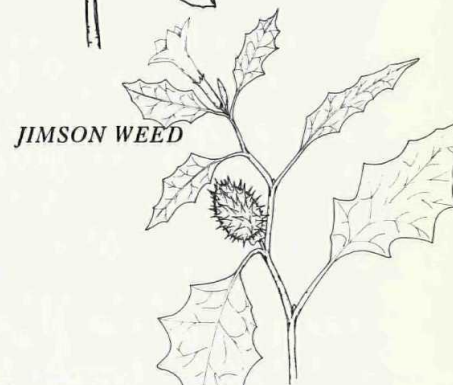
CASTOR BEAN



OLEANDER



WILD CHERRY



JIMSON WEED

Representative plants that can cause problems in pets, sketched by Dr. John M. Kingsbury, professor of Botany at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. Reproduced by permission from Dr. Kingsbury's book "Deadly Harvest", a popular guide to common poisonous plants.

Remarkable examples of the directional and homing instinct by members of the animal kingdom

WITHOUT COMPASS OR MAP

by VINCENT and MARGARET GADDIS



After apparently walking 1500 miles from Oklahoma, 6-year-old Snoopy relaxes with Dennis and Evelyn Cook in their Oildale, Calif. home. The cat's trip took 3½ months.

Mr. Wilson Rittenhouse, a rural mail carrier of Milford, New Jersey, had a problem. In his prized vegetable garden a turtle was feeding on his tomatoes. He had no wish to share the products of his labor and decided that deportation would be the answer. While on his mail route the following day, he deposited the turtle along the roadside a mile and a half from his home.

Two weeks later the turtle was back, again feasting on tomatoes. Rittenhouse marked the shell and took the animal a mile and a half in another direction. Another two weeks and the gourmet returned the second time. In desperation Rittenhouse placed the turtle in a box, drove across the Delaware River bridge into Pennsylvania, and continued on for five miles—a total distance of about ten miles. That's quite a distance for a turtle, but at the rate of travel he had first exhibited he should have been back in the garden in around fourteen weeks.

Four years passed. One day Mrs. Rittenhouse went into the garden, gave a cry of surprise, and called to her husband. Their marked turtle was home, once more gorging himself on tomatoes.

The directional or homing instinct is by no means limited to migrating

creatures, but extends throughout most of the animal kingdom.

Young turtles, newly hatched on land, crawl straight to the water.

Pet toads hop home. Teddy, a big one, lived in a garden in Wakefield, Massachusetts. His owner, F. H. Sidney, decided to experiment and Teddy the toad became the "goat." Sidney fastened a tiny identification tag to Teddy's leg, placed him in a box, and took him on a night train to a station about eight miles away. At 10:30 P.M. he released the toad. Shortly after 6 P.M. the next evening, a dusty and weary Teddy came hopping into the garden as Sidney was watering his plants.

Horses can find their way back. Charlie lived on a farm on the English-Welsh border. In the autumn of 1958 he was sold to Mrs. Anne Tomkin, of Dunmow, England. Three months later in midwinter, Charlie became homesick and sniffed the air for a Welsh breeze. As nearly as his course could be plotted, he made it at about twenty miles a day, swimming eight rivers, crossing five major highways and two railway lines to reach his old home.

Heavily populated areas and urban traffic are no barriers to homing ducks. Sophia, who belonged to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meehan of Los Angeles,

California, came to them as a duckling. As she grew older and larger the couple decided she would be happier with some companions in Echo Park Lake. But about a year later she, too, came home. She had to travel some nine miles through midcity congestion to make it.

Even hogs can be homers. The *Canadian Journal of Agriculture* once reported the case of a pig that swam a mile across a lake to rejoin its mother. In the days of sailing vessels they were carried on shipboard to serve as emergency compasses. If the ship was lost or in danger, the hog was thrown into the sea. Instinctively it would head for the nearest land.

Bud, a collie, found his way from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Fort Scott, Kansas—almost eight hundred miles. The dog had been shipped by rail to Albuquerque in a crate. He returned home eight months later by foot.

Thirteen-year-old Della Shaw, crippled and dumb from birth, and Stubby, a mongrel, lived with Della's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McKinzie, in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1948 McKinzie remained home while his wife and granddaughter, accompanied by Stubby, went to Indianapolis to visit relatives. They stayed four

months, then set out for home in a truck containing some furniture. Somewhere between Indianapolis and Decatur, Illinois, Stubby jumped or fell out of the truck.

A year and a half went by until a day in late March of 1950, when McKinzie happened to walk by a house where they had lived before the Indiana trip. There was Stubby on the sidewalk, just sitting, staring vacantly into space. His footpads were swollen and bleeding, his body bloated from hunger. Dirty and dazed, he hardly seemed to recognize McKinzie when he called to him. But when the grandfather took the dog home to Della, love broke through exhaustion, and the dog and his young mistress told each other without words just how they felt about it.

Schultz, a German shepherd war dog, hoofed it some two thousand miles from Wakarusa, Indiana, to Seattle, Washington, to be with his master. Pfc. Richard B. Anthony said he had shipped the dog to his mother in Wakarusa because Schultz didn't get along with Blackie, the mascot dog at the U.S. Marine Base near Seattle where he was stationed.

Officers at the Marine Corps Recruiting Office identified Schultz and said he had been born into the corps in 1942. He had served with the Marines in China during World War II, and wore an identification tag bearing his picture, serial number and his earlier name of "Sgt. Hardy of the 3rd Marines." Schultz's toenails were worn down when he arrived in Seattle, but otherwise he was in good shape.

Cats, too, are homers. While some security-seeking cats will give their home prime consideration and accept changing families with unconcern, there are others that possess a doglike devotion to the humans they own.

Such a cat was Cookie who owned and was owned by Florence Sunderlin. She was shipped 550 miles from Chicago to Wilber, Nebraska, by railway express. Six months later she was back home in Chicago.

And there was Tommy, a feline of dubious heritage, who came back to his Seattle, Washington, home from Palo Alto, California, a distance of 850 miles. Owner B. F. Sanders said his tom had disappeared while he was visiting in California a year and a half earlier.

The Stacy W. Woods family moved from Gage, Oklahoma, to Anderson, California, taking with them their yellow cat, Sugar. In June, 1951, the family decided to return to Gage, and left the cat behind with a friend. Sugar stayed with the friend about two weeks, then vanished.

Fourteen months later, in August, 1952, Mr. and Mrs. Woods were milking in their barn at Gage when a

bedraggled ball of fluff leaped through an open window onto Mrs. Woods' shoulder. It rubbed against her neck ecstatically, joyously purring. Could it be Sugar?

Mr. Woods couldn't believe a cat could hike or hitchhike about fourteen hundred miles. Then he recalled that Sugar had a peculiarly deformed hipbone from a broken right rear leg in kittenhood. He ran his hand over the cat's flank and felt the deformity. It was Sugar!

Collies seem to be unusually sensitive to the homing instinct and its mysterious guidance, perhaps because they originated in the Scotch Highlands, a land of mist whose people often have "the sight."

The most famous collie of his day and one of the most remarkable dogs of all time, was Bobbie, who made his way alone and afoot from Indiana to Oregon.

A large dog, tawny and white in color, Bobbie was easily identified—he

had been born with a bobbed tail. His father had been half English sheepdog, a tailless breed used for centuries to pasture flocks alone and drive off the wolves of an earlier Britain. In addition he had distinctive markings—scars resulting from injuries and three missing teeth.

These distinctions enabled Colonel E. Hofer, president of the Oregon Humane Society, to launch an investigation and give wide publicity to Bobbie's amazing feat. Hundreds of letters were received by the society from persons who had seen or befriended the dog on his long trip west. The reports were analyzed and checked; questionable ones were eliminated. From these accounts, and personal interviews, Charles Alexander was able to tell the tale of Bobbie's long journey in his book, *Bobbie: A Great Collie of Oregon*.

Frank Brazier, owner of a restaurant in Silverton, Oregon, was the dog's master. On / cont. pg. 27

Salty, a black and white mongrel, was recently left in Sheboygan, Mich., and found her way to her home in Detroit in eighteen days.



the many causes of **SKIN DISEASES** in dogs

by WILLIAM A. HOWARTH, D.V.M.
and D. R. LUCK, D.V.M.

When your dog hasn't been himself lately and now that you think about it, he's been scratching a bit and rolling and squirming on his back—a normal canine practice—give it a second thought.

Could it be that he's suffering from one of the most common and uncomfortable ailments known to man or his best friend—a skin disease? That second thought and a close look at the dog's coat and the skin beneath may reveal that the coat as a mirror of general health is tarnished by one or more of the four basic types of skin

woes: intense itching, hair loss, dry rashes and moist eczemas.

Skin ailments are recognized as being among the most complicated and serious of canine problems. They can cause other ailments or result from improperly performing body functions.

Intense itching may result from sheer nervousness in a high-strung dog or an allergy. Cysts and warts, particularly in aging dogs, will cause itching and the animal will continually scratch the afflicted area.

Certain breeds of dogs, Collies and

Contact allergies resulting from the dog coming in touch with grass, woolen rugs, chemically treated floors or certain kinds of bedding may result in Shelties, for example, may be extremely sensitive to sunlight, especially around the nose where skin pigments may be absent. Some liver malfunctions can also cause a dog to be exceedingly sensitive to sunlight.

While diet is all too often blamed for a host of skin problems, it is still a fundamental factor to be examined in dogs suffering from itching, particularly where dandruff is evident on the skin.

Continued scratching may be secondary to an injury or infection under the skin. In such cases treatment of the infection if indicated or anal glands may ease the pet's discomfort and end the scratching.

One of the most common skin ailments is hair loss and here again diet must be inspected as a contributing, if not causative factor.

Hormone problems are one of the most common causes of continual and/or excessive hair loss. Faulty functioning of the thyroid and sex organs can cause a variety of skin changes. In females, ovarian and uterine functions during heat, pregnancy, nursing and weaning can have a direct bearing upon skin and coat health and appearance.

Parasitic diseases also cause itching and hair loss. The effect of the parasite itself—mites, ticks, fleas—can be complicated by allergic reactions to the parasites.

Skin infections such as ringworm cause localized hair loss while more general coat problems may result from liver or kidney ailments.

Dry rashes along the stomach and legs are reddened, slightly raised areas that sometimes itch. Some dogs are allergic to raw bones, diet, allergies, parasites and diseases such as distemper may be responsible.

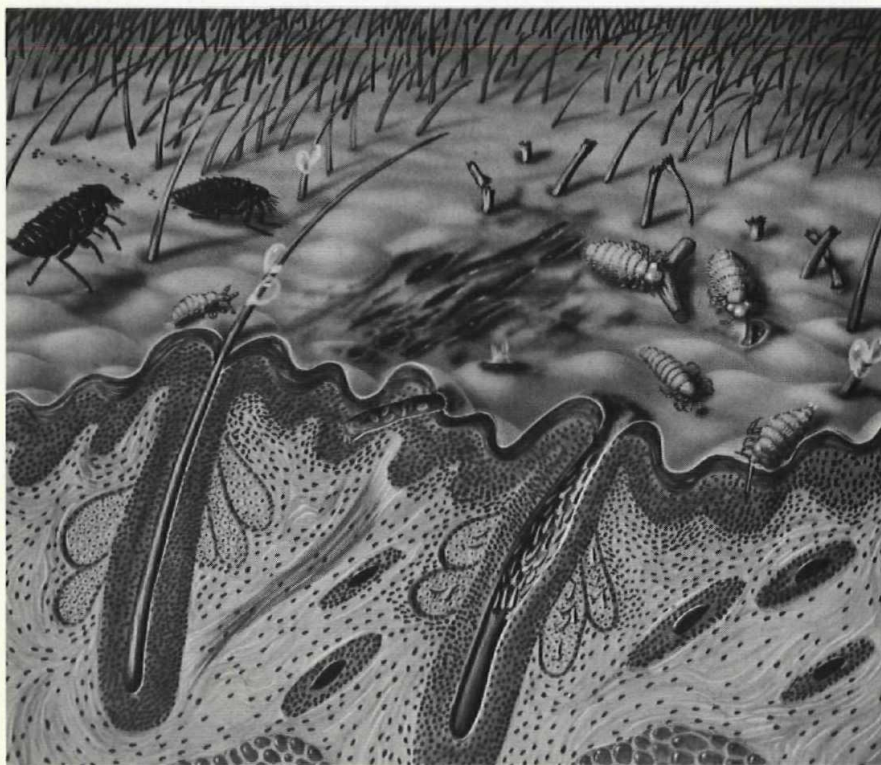


Diagram showing mechanical damage to dog's skin by burrowings of mites, saliva of fleas and irritation of lice. External parasites are only one cause of common canine skin problems. Illustration courtesy of Norden Laboratories, Inc.

a dry rash.

But of all the dog-goned problems with skin ailments, moist eczemas are probably the most painful and difficult to deal with quickly and effectively. Most afflictions of this type seen by the veterinarian are characterized by an area of matted hair where moisture is trapped close to the skin. The cause is often neglect of the dog's grooming. Bacteria thrive in the knotted, matted area and with moisture and body heat the infection spreads. The dog scratches away, further spreading the disease and often increasing the inflammation and seriousness of the foul-smelling infection.

While neglect in grooming the pet may be one cause, moist eczemas also result in clipping too closely while cutting the hair with clippers or by bearing down too hard while combing particularly difficult areas of hair.

Once again the infinitely complex inter-play between hormones, parasites, allergies, dietary surpluses or deficiencies must be recognized as possible factors in bacterial type skin diseases.

While diagnosis and treatment of such ailments may be difficult and prolonged the dog owner should keep in mind that some of these skin problems can be transmitted to humans.

Bitches particularly should be examined for contagious skin diseases for it isn't uncommon for entire litters of pups to become infected with some of the more serious diseases to the degree the litter must be destroyed.

The sources of skin troubles are virtually endless in the canine. Plastics, metals, commercial dog foods, soaps, medications, newspapers, wood shavings or even earth—may cause skin discomforts in some dogs while having no detrimental effects upon others.

Conscientious, well-informed owners are dogs' best health aid. Regular, frequent grooming, occasional bathing (once every three months should be sufficient) and recognition of seasonal and biological functions (especially in females) are a foundation for maintaining canine health.

Treatment for most skin ailments must be specific and it should be recognized that the veterinarian is often faced with a difficult task in diagnosing what the problem is and how it is best treated. Successful treatment may require a simple change in diet or the use of the most modern of scientific procedures to determine the way to eradicate the problem.

The awareness of the veterinarian of geographic situations, time of year and peculiar local factors affecting strictly clinical problems has often speeded the recovery of an infected pet and minimized the cost and inconvenience to the dog owner.

FLEAS : a serious menace to your cat's health

by W. A. YOUNG, D.V.M.

Various external parasites attack cats, but the flea is probably the most offensive. There are many different types of fleas. However, they all do essentially the same thing—multiply rapidly during the warm season of the year, and make life very unpleasant for cats and some humans.

Successful control of the flea depends principally upon removing fleas and eggs from the host cat, and by disinfecting living quarters and applying something to the animal to prevent re-infestation. Cleaning of the animal, house, cattery, etc., should be done on the same day. The clean animal should not be permitted to go to an unclean place for a nap, only to return again thoroughly infested with fleas.

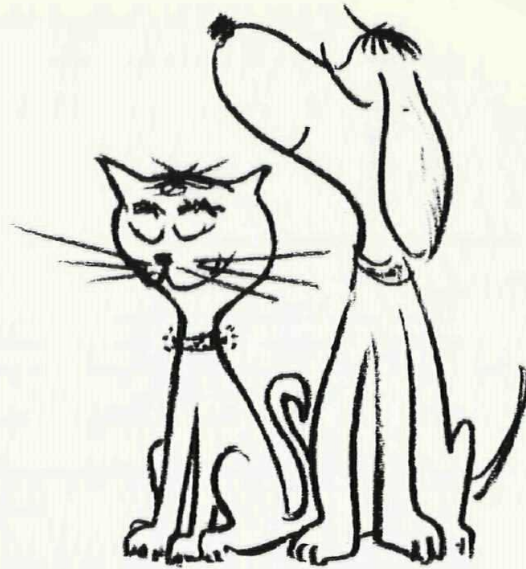
If the animal is badly infested, it should be bathed with a good flea soap. After the animal is dry, some flea powder should be dusted on to prevent a new collection of fleas. If the animal is fairly free of fleas, the

powder alone will be sufficient. Sometimes it is necessary to thoroughly dust the hair coat with powder and to wrap the animal in a cloth or blanket for 10 to 15 minutes; then unwrap and brush the excess powder and stupefied fleas onto a square of paper or cotton flannel, lint side up. This collection of fleas should then be destroyed, and a little powder applied every day or two to prevent reinfestation. To prevent reinfestation, some safe brand of vermin spray or insect powder should be used throughout the house.

To bathe a cat that really objects to the bathing process, it is advantageous to use a strong denim bag, rub soap inside the bag, place the cat in the bag with its head out, and pull the drawstring about the animal's neck. Water can be soaked through the bag, and the sides of it used as a brush to successfully shampoo the cat regardless of its dislike for the water.

Denim bag simplifies cat bathing.





- 1) T F Dogs and cats are traditional household pets. Dogs were sacred in ancient Egypt and cats were friends of the cavemen.
- 2) T F Canaries have been domesticated for over 500 years.
- 3) T F Today, the budgerigars (budgies) or small parakeets outnumber dogs and cats as pets.
- 4) T F A good sized dog may start living outside during the summer when he is six (6) weeks old.
- 5) T F Cats are so independent and easily adjusted that they will live comfortably in the garage or basement.
- 6) T F The cage of a pet house bird may be placed almost anywhere.
- 7) T F Generally speaking, dogs and cats react and may be treated in much the same manner.
- 8) T F *Anyone* can train a dog.
- 9) T F A 20-30 foot length of rope should be tied around your dog's body in order to break him of chasing cars.
- 10) T F Your dog's name should not be more than two (2) syllables.
- 11) T F Birds take kindly to captivity.
- 12) T F Cats are so independent that it is usually impossible to teach them tricks.
- 13) T F Canary cocks and hens both sing beautifully.
- 14) T F The safest surest cure for a cat with tree climbing ambitions is to leave him alone until he decides to come down.
- 15) T F You should be able to housebreak your puppy at the age of three (3) months.
- 16) T F If a cat fight occurs you should let them fight it out.
- 17) T F A bird which is not tame enough to return to its cage of its own free will when it is allowed out, should not be kept in a cage at all.
- 18) T F If your canary is moulting, you should brush him vigorously.
- 19) T F Frequent brushing will reduce dog odors.
- 20) T F Canaries will bathe in a saucer of water but parrots and budgies must be sprayed.
- 21) T F You should always keep your cat's nails properly manicured.
- 22) T F Cats should be bathed regularly.
- 23) T F If you feed raw eggs to your dog, it will keep his coat shiny.
- 24) T F Raw fresh water fish should be included in your cat's diet.

- 25) T F A hungry bird may get a chill and die.
- 26) T F Milk is a "must" for all cats.
- 27) T F In order to make your cat a good hunter, you can cut down on his food.
- 28) T F Dogs who bolt their food tend to have indigestion.
- 29) T F Grit, sand and a cuttle fish bone are essential to a bird's diet.
- 30) T F If your dog's nose is cold, you can reasonably assume he is in good health.
- 31) Check the following statements individually as TRUE or FALSE:
- T F a) Lean meat is the most important part of a good diet for dogs.
- T F b) Raw meat will make a dog wild or vicious.
- T F c) Raw meat can cause worms.
- T F d) Sulfur, garlic or raw onions will cure worms.
- 32) T F Pure bred dogs require a special diet.
- 33) T F If your cat acts a little sick, there is nothing to worry about. He's probably "gold-bricking".
- 34) T F Cats, unlike dogs, do not catch rabies.
- 35) T F Hairballs do not pose a serious problem for cats.
- 36) T F Canaries will mate in captivity, but parrots will not.
- 37) T F Your cat should be bred so that she may lead a happy fulfilled life.
- 38) T F A pet's birth cycle is an excellent education for children.
- 39) T F Neutering either a dog or a cat has a negative effect on their personalities and tends to make them fat and lethargic.
- 40) T F Most cats enjoy riding in a car. / cont. pg. 25

TEST

your

pet

quotient

On the West Coast recently there was held, under the joint sponsorship of Compsych Systems, Inc., and the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an Animal Seminar designed to improve the understanding of the special pet in the life of each person attending. As part of the Seminar, every person was asked to take the test that follows, circling each statement TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Through the courtesy of Compsych Systems, Inc., you now have the opportunity of trying the test yourself.

*Data copyrighted Compsych Systems, Inc.,
2444 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, CA. 90403.*

Answers will be found on page 25

A VETERINARIAN EXAMINES DOG FOODS and NUTRITION

Excerpts from a talk by Dr. Kirk at a Small Animal Nutrition Workshop, held at the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine under the joint auspices of the University and the Gaines Dog Research Center. Dr. Kirk is chairman of the Department of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery and director of the Small Animal Clinic, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.

by ROBERT W. KIRK, D.V.M.



The Federal Trade Commission recently passed some "guide lines" in regulating advertising practices and one of these concerns dog foods. I think this is a good thing, and I'm sure most responsible dog food companies think so, too. The industry has come a long way and does all it can to improve nutrition for the dog. Obviously, there is an economic factor to be considered, and advertising, of course, is part of the game. But there are some 150 to 200 products on the shelves from which to choose; how do you decide on a proper food or where it can be used most rationally?

Dog foods are divided generally into three categories, depending on the moisture present and also on the caloric content. They are also divided into two main types: (1) complete, balanced rations and (2) incomplete rations. It would be well if labels stated clearly whether a food is all the dog needs or if it is not a complete diet and to be used as a supplement.

Among the dog foods available are the "wet," which are canned foods, frozen foods, etc. They have about

73% to 78% water content, and there are several different kinds. One is a "straight" pack . . . all beef, all chicken or other meats, and they contain about 500-700 calories per lb., depending on the amount of fat present. They are appetizing, and they appeal to the dog in palatability, but it must be remembered that they are not a balanced diet, especially in the calcium-phosphorus ratio. The same is true of frozen meat.

Another type of canned food is a complete, balanced ration because cereals, minerals, vitamins and other ingredients have been added. It is a pudding-like mixture and contains about 500 calories per lb. There is about 74% water content and a dog may have to eat a lot for his energy needs.

The second type of dog foods is the intermediate-moisture or soft-moist foods. These are all balanced, complete diets with about 1,300 calories per lb., and 25% moisture. These have excellent biological value protein and a dense concentration of calories. Because of that, the owner is often inclined to overfeed this type of food.

Dogs like these foods; they are very palatable. They are preserved without refrigeration by the use of humectants, which keep the moisture in.

The dry dog foods fall into several different types: biscuits or kibble, meals, pellets and expanded chunks. Kibbles and biscuits, which are hard-baked at high temperatures, contain about 1,400 calories per lb. and the moisture content is low, about 8%.

The dry meals, in the form of either flakes or pellets, are complete foods and the palatability has been improved in recent years. They have a little higher caloric content, about 1,500 calories per lb., with 10% or less moisture. They keep well in a cool place and are definitely a good type of food for a large kennel or big breeds of dogs because they are economical. The flaky meal has small, fine particles which sift to the bottom of the bag and thus the palatability may not remain throughout. When the same formula is compressed into pellets, it doesn't sift out into separate ingredients.

The expanded type of meal is richer in calories, about 1,600 or more per

lb., with 10% or less moisture. It is extruded through a fast, pressure-type cooker, dried slowly and then sprayed with fat so there is a coating on the outside which makes the palatability better than other dry foods. The expanded foods adapt particularly well to self-feeding, a method that is a boon to large kennels. We find, also, that some of the best-fed pets are on self-feeding.

A few dogs can't be fed this way because they overeat, and these have to be put back on regular feeding. But about 85 to 90% of dogs eat only what is required to meet their individual caloric needs when food is kept available.

There are special prescription diets which have various uses. Many are high-quality products designed for special uses. If needed they should be fed, but they should also be evaluated as to a definite need. Often, after a period of time, the dog can go back on regular food. The biggest desirable feature of prescription diets is that the formula doesn't vary.

There are three things that make a food appealing to a dog. First, "mouth feel." The same dry meal can be mixed with liquid to be very dry, a slightly crumbly mixture, or a sloppy mixture. Some dogs like it the first way, some like it the second way, some the third way. Very often just changing the consistency will make a dog like the same food he refuses to eat when it is mixed another way. People should recognize this factor in feeding dogs and cater to the individual dog's "mouth feel."

Second, the amount of animal protein present. Vegetable protein may be as good, but it does decrease palatability. Most of the larger companies making a complete balanced ration use a standard formula. This formula goes into a computer and it is all figured out as to the amino acid spectrum and other essentials so that it comes out relatively the same, each batch.

Third, fat content, which gives palatability, particularly animal fat. Although vegetable fats may be more desirable in the spectrum of essential fatty acids, the taste of animal fat has more appeal for dogs.

The "serious amateur" sometimes likes to formulate his own diet for his dogs. He may want to use some potatoes, toast, eggs, meat, etc. But how much of each? Well, he should write down each ingredient and the exact amount of each. Then he must get the nutrition tables together and balance out each ingredient, one against another, to see if his formula is meeting the requirements. It can't be done by rote, but requires careful figuring; everything must be in balance. Not many people can do this or

want to take the trouble. So the best way for the serious amateur to make up his own diet is to start with a good, complete meal and then add meat or whatever he wants but not more than 25% of the total. If he sticks to that 25% supplementation, he is not going to upset the balance too much.

In most cases, supplements are not needed. In an individual case a supplement may be indicated. When it is, it should be based on the source of deficiency. If calcium is required, don't add bone meal. Add calcium without the phosphate. One exception to supplementation is a good quality protein with high biological value, particularly for a lactating bitch with growing puppies. Meat, eggs, dairy products can improve the amino acid spectrum. But it is possible to overload in this respect, also. We had a case of a very fine Vizsla bitch with a beautiful litter. On the advice of someone (not us) her owner had given her a half to one lb. of liver every day while she was in whelp. It is remarkable that she didn't have severe diarrhea with this tremendous amount. Her puppies were born reasonably well, but they gradually became crippled and deformed and several died when one or two months old. These pups had vitamin A levels about 1,200 times the normal requirement. This is an example of what excessive supplementation can do.

The whole philosophy of feeding dogs is a balanced diet. Physiologic stress imposes little change. The stud dog does not need a special diet. He should be well nourished but lean and vigorous. The bitch should be lean, also, in hard, tough condition, well exercised. During the fifth or sixth week of gestation the quality of protein in her diet can be increased. During lactation her energy needs really increase, and she should be fed several times a day. Her nutrition is not so critical when she has only two puppies, but with three or more there is real stress. Lactation is an all-or-none phenomenon. The cells either rupture and produce milk, or they don't. If the bitch doesn't have enough energy, they don't.

When there is a large litter, feed those puppies just as early as they will take food... the 18th or 20th day... puppy foods or soft-moist food made into a gruel or a prescription diet designed for this purpose. Puppies allocate their nourishment in this order: (1) growth of vital organs, (2) skeletal elements, (3) muscle mass, (4) fat. It is most important for puppies to get colostrum, available in the dam's milk during the first 24 hours after birth. This milk not only has antibodies but more protein and more fat than in the later milk.

Many dog food companies use reproduction to judge how completely nutritional a diet is. Perhaps it would be better to use antibody production.

It used to be that when a thin, scrawny puppy was presented for vaccination, we put it off so the puppy could be built up for a couple of weeks before the stress of vaccination. But work done by Dr. Ben Sheffy on antibody production showed that though there is some slight depression with severe deficiencies of some elements (most of these are the amino acids or B complex type vitamins), unless a pup is moribund he will produce antibodies. They may taper off some, but it is much better to give that immunization than to put it off. This has changed our philosophy in vaccinating young puppies and we go ahead rather than waiting.

Environmental temperature is a major stress. It has been shown that dogs on self-feeding, living outdoors, eat more when it becomes cold; then when their coats thicken, they won't eat as much, because they don't need as many calories to keep warm. Their intake balances with the temperature. When spring brings warm weather, the dog doesn't shut off his intake right away and will gain weight. But as he loses his thick coat, he begins to eat less and eventually his food intake and body weight balance out. This varies, because it is not only coat insulation but the individual's metabolic rate that influences caloric needs.

Lt. Col. James H. McNamara of the USAF V.C. has reported on weight loss that occurs among dogs under physical or psychological stress. These include racing dogs, hunting dogs and sentry dogs. McNamara's work concerned army dogs under stress in high temperatures. It was found that a dog can lose as much as 10% of its body weight in a 6-hour tour of duty. A common problem with sentry dogs in hot weather areas was refusal of a portion of their daily ration of food and resultant weight loss, which directly affected their efficiency, as well as their state of health.

As temperature increases above 80°F, the working dog's caloric requirements increase. During high temperature periods (80° to 120°F), the average weight loss may range from 12 to 20 lbs., just as similar problems may be experienced in areas of extreme cold. McNamara found that by increasing the caloric density of the ration and the density of protein in a balanced way, the total food volume needed was reduced. With the dense caloric ration, the dogs did not have to eat a great amount of food to get the calories they required for efficiency in their work. Dogs were similarly affected in high humidity.

help your pet GROW OLD gracefully

by C. E. DeCAMP, D.V.M.

The older pet, dog or cat, is more than just something to have around the house. It is a symbol of the joys of our own early years, and a present opportunity to show our appreciation for it. More pets are living longer these days, as do their owners. The factors that help to provide these extended years for people are working or can be made to work for our dogs and cats as well.

Youth cannot be retrieved, and marks such as kidney disease, lameness, muscle weakness or irregular heart beat—left by years of living—cannot be erased. But still much can be done to alleviate these conditions and make the pet's life more comfortable. Most essential comforts are easily supplied without great expense at home. Consult your veterinarian, who knowing the animal or after a thorough examination of it can suggest a program of home care that is both simple and effective.

Too often the younger pet is fed beyond its needs, with effects on daily activities noted only in later years. A heavy load may have been placed on its heart from carrying more weight than its body was built to carry. Its normal body conformation may have become distorted, its major body functions reduced, or general metabolism retarded. Nutritional deficiency of the diet in youth is sure to show up with advancing years. Many pet owners do not understand that even a "fattening diet" often is lacking in important food substances.

Too many carbohydrates, a shortage of protein, or other dietary imbalances may be taking its toll of a pet that appears normal or is considered healthy.

Today much is known of the nutritional requirements of the elderly pet. The energy needs of the older animal are less, because of reduced physical

exercise, so an adjustment to these needs may result in reduction of overweight and improvement of general health. The importance of the amount of drinking water, and its being easily available, is not always appreciated by the older dog's owner. It is as important as any substance of the ration, essential in proper digestion and particularly activity of the kidneys, which may not be fully active as the result of early years' disease effects. A study of the elderly animal's daily life may yield opportunities of making corrections that can improve the remaining years. Some owners don't realize the great value of dairy products for the elderly pet. Cottage cheese and milk supply needed calcium, vitamins, and liquids and are usually relished by the older animal.

People often mistakenly think the older animals should not exercise. It is true that its amount of energy is limited, as compared to the younger pet, but modest exertion can still serve



the animal well. Too many older pets lie around, sleep too many hours, and apparently are of little enjoyment to themselves and to the people living with them. Exercise benefits the animal in strengthening the heart and blood flow, encouraging good metabolism and alertness.

This exercise may serve a second purpose in providing like benefits to an elderly person who may accompany the pet. If an expression could be obtained from both, it probably would be of enthusiasm for their daily experience. The energy of the pet would probably be about the same as of the older person.

Even with the best care, surgical attention sometimes becomes necessary for our elderly pets. Anesthesia, uncertainty of recuperative powers, etc., present somewhat higher hazards to older animals to be sure, but with the means available today to the veter-

inarians, the danger is minimized.

Better anesthetics for short, minor operations, and also for longer operations enable the practitioner to provide comfort and adequate care to the elderly animal with safety in very wide limits. Tranquilizers are also helpful when it is to the elderly animal's welfare to be gently quieted so they may easily go through what could otherwise be a very trying experience. Oxygen and blood transfusions, if needed, also help to make surgery safe.

Two commonly overlooked conditions that frequently need correction in the older pet are diseased teeth and unhealthy mouth tissues. Heavy accumulation of tartar on teeth is not only unsightly and generates foul odor, but is also a source of toxic substances absorbed in the blood stream and injurious to the whole body. Teeth become loose, and eating is difficult for the pet. Teeth should be kept clean, and loose ones removed. This can be done with adequate anesthesia with little or no discomfort and with enormous physical benefit to the animal.

Overly long toenails, resulting from the older pet not walking very much are uncomfortable. They should be trimmed by someone familiar with the nail structure so as not to injure adjoining areas. A thorough combing, and an infrequent bath will help keep the animal's coat clean, and the skin healthy. A simple but very rewarding effort.

The elderly animal is a creature of habits, handed down from its younger years. He enjoys certain attention, ways of exercise, even play, within the limits of his available energy. Some things are associated with a definite time of day. He may enjoy an invigorating walk in the morning, a nap at noon, and to be attentive to people at other selected times. If these habits are recognized and attention given them, much will be added to the older pet's day in a delightful way. This applies as well to his place to sleep, and not to be disturbed. If with the years, he seems to sleep more and more, remember that the natural way for the elderly animal to replenish his reserves of energy; do not begrudge him this comfort.

The age of the older pet may parallel that of its owner or caretaker. They may grow older together with a recognition and understanding of the bright sides of their extended years. It is said that the saddest part of growing old is loneliness. If the older pet could speak, it would surely be in appreciation for the thoughtful and generous care accorded him in his last years in recognition of the happiness he brought to the family in years long gone by.

pet picture pointers from Chandoha master of animal photos

by IRVING DESFOR
Camera Editor, Associated Press

● Walter Chandoha has taken on the job lately of supplying a lovable, cuddly or frolicsome baby bunny, goat or goose to children living in apartments or homes without animal playmates. Since there are millions of children who do not live on farms or in zoos, the potential demand is tremendous.

If you recognized the name, Walter Chandoha, as one of America's foremost animal photographers, you probably guess how he brings baby animals within reach of pet-loving children.

Through photography, naturally.

He conceived a series of picture books designed and written for youngsters, each of which tells a simple picture story of a baby animal, starting shortly after birth. He follows each one through its early adventures of eating, playing and getting acquainted with the world and some fellow creatures.

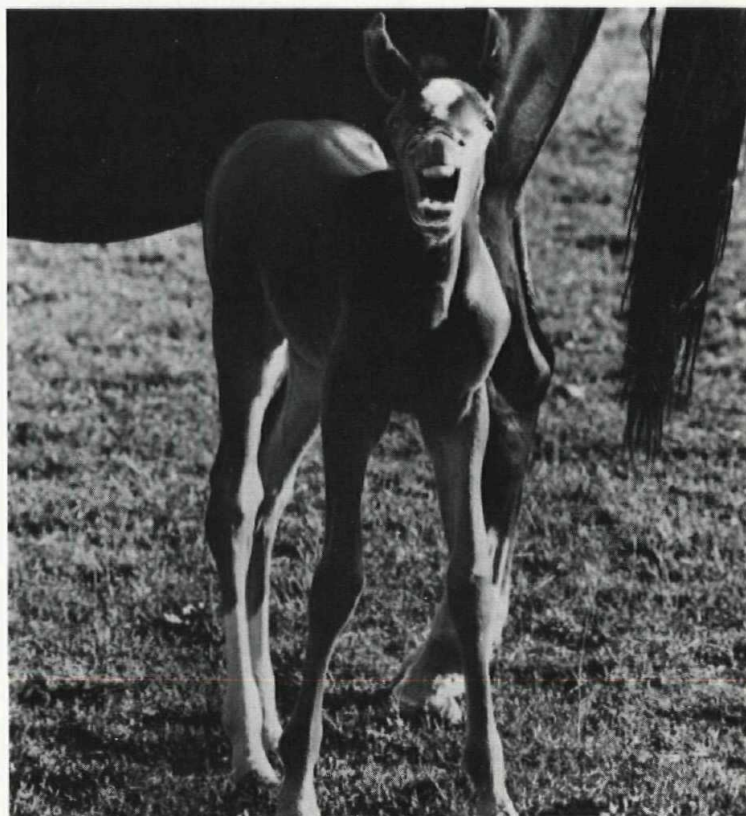
The success of the first set—"A Kitten For You," "A Puppy For You" and "A Foal For You"—established the formula, followed with a baby bunny, baby goat and baby goose. The books are distributed by The World Publishing Co. of Cleveland and New York (\$1.95). Since there are other endearing babies in the animal kingdom, there are likely to be other baby animal books for children by Walter Chandoha.

Chandoha has some advice for amateur photographers who wish to make interesting photos of their own pets or zoo animals based on his 17-year career of photographing animals, taking more than 50,000 successful pictures in the process.

Chandoha reminds us that dogs, like people, vary in temperaments. Some are high-strung and do not make good camera subjects. Others have a happy personality that is reflected in good pictures. However, to get good results, proper planning often takes more time than the execution. Think or prepare in advance an interesting situation, the setting, background, props—if any—and the lighting.

He recalled one occasion where the dog seemed a perfect model and all the other details were attended to. With everything set, Chandoha fired the first flash for the picture. When it went off—so did the dog, whimpering behind a couch. He was flash-shy and couldn't be coaxed back. After that, dogs were tested for flash reaction in advance . . . if that was to be the type of light used.

He favors a reflex camera so you can see and compose your picture on the groundglass as it will appear in finished form. He likes to shoot outdoors and makes use of sidelight and backlight for more dramatic effect.



A HORSE LAUGH? It's a first attempt anyway, by a baby horse—enough to make a more exciting photo for Walter Chandoha. For a charming color picture by him see cover.

Indoors, when natural illumination is inadequate, he relies on flash, especially with color. And he stresses three points he considers important for good animal pictures.

1. Infinite patience. You must watch, wait and be ready to capture something picture worthy because a normal photo of an animal is not of general interest—except, possibly, to a pet owner. A photographer must be prepared to stand around for hours, eyes to view finder, and stay alert for something to happen: a yawn, a leap, a laugh, a scratch, a snarl—any motion that adds expressive action to a photo.

2. A quick "trigger" finger. All the waiting for an animal to do something will be wasted if the photographer's reflexes are slow. "I keep my reflexes on target by constant practice without a camera when watching TV or a

motion picture, when driving a car or when I'm walking," says Chandoha. "Anywhere and everywhere, I anticipate something about to happen: the traffic light is going to change; the comedian—a funny face; the singer—a dramatic gesture, etc. At each instant it takes place, I tap or snap my fingers. If I had a camera in my hand, I would have snapped the shutter when I snapped my fingers. It's a secret game that pays dividends in better pictures."

3. A fast shutter speed. Obviously, a fast shutter speed stops subject action. It also counteracts camera movement, a major factor in unsharp pictures. Thirdly, a fast shutter speed makes you open your lens wider; this leaves the focus on the subject and the background less sharp—a technique which usually improves the impact of an animal photo.

by ELEANOR PRICE

Once I waited a long time dangling a baited line in front of a trout's nose. I thought the fish was taking a siesta and didn't see my colorful offering. I learned later that of course he didn't see it. Although, like all game bony fish, the trout has color vision, he also has a completely blind zone. So bait should be farther away or off to one side.

Another time I wandered across a hilly field swinging a picnic basket on my arm when a bull, who wasn't supposed to be there, materialized and with a bellow started to charge. I was able to beat him to the wire fence and roll under it, but I learned I wouldn't have to take up bull fighting to find out if a bovine sees red. He doesn't. I could flap a green flag, or even wave a picnic basket, in front of a bull and he would be just as incited to charge as he would if I waved a red flag. Bulls see in shades of black and white and are disturbed not at color but at movement.

Pages can be written about how the horse sees. Not only may his long head obstruct his view, his eyes are naturally bifocal. He sees distance (and it can be quite flat and almost colorless to him) with the upper part of his eyes, and close-up things with the lower half. If an unthinking rider reins the horse's head high when rushing him toward a jump, the jump vanishes from the horse's sight at the last few feet. Uncued, the horse may run right into the jump, stop cold, or go around it.

All America's game animals are considered color blind. You could wear the most flagrant orange, and deer, bear, etc, would think you were part of the woods unless their noses detected you, or they saw you moving, or light bounced off luminous color.

The skunk is near-sighted and probably exists in a nearly colorless world like a cat. But don't think he won't come near you if you're sleeping out in the woods. He will because he's curious and because he's looking for possible food. On one camping trip, I heard an exploring skunk at my overnight bag placed near my head. Someone else in the party heard him, too, and focused a flashlight into his bright beady eyes. This confused him slightly, and he moved on a short way, then stomped his feet and flicked up his tail. At this precise moment, my traveling companion's cot broke a leg, dropping the air mattress, sleeping bag, and human to the ground, whereupon a sharp stick punctured the air mattress and it went down with a sick

Through

shoosh. I don't know who was most scared, but the skunk held his artillery fire. Fortunately, and bless Oregon's rains, the sky opened. The skunk moved off for cover, and we rolled up everything post-haste and departed.

My sons, who became Boy Scout leaders, tell me that if anything, our smallest skunk, the spotted civit, is even more curious. On outings, at Idyllwild in California, after taps and lights out the silence seldom lasts more than a few moments before the civit patters into camp. He sees the mounds of sleeping bags, but to him they are just obstacles to climb over in search of food. If a flashlight goes on, the civit stares unabashed into the glow. Then with a playful flip of his tail, which says, in effect, "I got here first, chums, and you'd better believe it!" he indifferently traipses on his merry way stealing candy out of paper bags, rattling coke bottles in tubs of ice, and, in spite of his small size, making loud noises not at all conducive to sleep. Most Scouts respect the animal and are on the watch that he does not go into his act of upending himself to

stand on his forefeet. Sometimes this hand-stand trick is play, sometimes bluff, but it can be a warning before his malodorous defense goes into action.

A chipmunk and squirrel easily detect movement and scatter at the slightest feeling that their safety is involved. The prairie dog doesn't see as well. You may have noticed him sitting beside the road while cars whiz by. He is not watching traffic as you may like to believe. He is mesmerized by the warmth radiating from the pavement.

A raccoon is exceptionally interested in his surroundings and his eyes can easily follow the flight of a bird. The armadillo, on the other hand, not only has bad eyesight, he does not hear well. He appears to be lazy but can dig actively and run with amazing speed. He can also quickly curl up in his armor.

Birds have wonderful eyesight, and fast focusing enables many of them to fly through branches of trees at top speed. They also see color and so are not easily fooled by nature's camou-

An owl's eyes are stationary in their sockets, but he spends hours observing, hence looks "wise." Photo: Virginia Kay



animal eyes

flage of their prey. Most birds that are prey themselves easily detect motion over a wide field because their eyes are on the sides of their heads. Hunter birds have eyes in front to help them locate moving meals.

The water ouzel, or dipper, is one of the oddest birds, for it can see, walk, and fly nonchalantly under water of a swift-moving mountain stream. It feeds largely on underwater insects. If the stream surface freezes over in winter, the ouzel slips down through air holes and sees well enough to find food. This little fellow also teeters on boulders in the water and even builds a nest in the spray of cataracts or behind it.

The owl is one bird that must turn his head to follow moving objects, as his eyes are stationary in their sockets. He is a great observer, so he has the "wise old bird" look.

Bats have eyes, but their flying depends on sounds broadcasting through their nostrils to be picked up by their complex ears. When a bat's eyes are covered in experiments, the creature does not collide with things

while in the air, not even with tiny wires strung at all angles across small room. But tape down one of the bat's ears, and it will fly in circles and bump into things. Tape both ears, and the bat can scarcely fly at all.

You probably think insects, especially mosquitoes, have millions of eyes. Not true. Many insects have simple spots for eyes. Mosquitoes do not have complete visual apparatus and are said to detect you from the carbon dioxide you exhale. (I've not been able to hold my breath long enough to find out if this is true or not.) I've heard that mosquitoes prefer to light on dark clothes if exposed skin is covered with repellent, but I've seen plenty of these pesky fellows stabbing through white T-shirts.

When Shakespeare, in describing an animal, wrote "Wears yet a precious jewel in his head," his words were about, of all things, the glittering, golden, protruding eyes of the toad. There are reasons for toads to have visual organs of extraordinary prominence. They have tremendous appetites and are almost constantly

looking for insects. They also must remain on guard as they don't want to wind up being slowly digested whole by a snake.

Most amphibians see color.

A snake has no eyelids to cut off his view, but his eyesight varies from good to bad. It is particularly bad for several days before his skin shedding period, as his eyes become covered with a thin grayish film. He'll know if you are around, however, so if he's poisonous, keep away from him. It's probable that he sees color as do almost all reptiles.

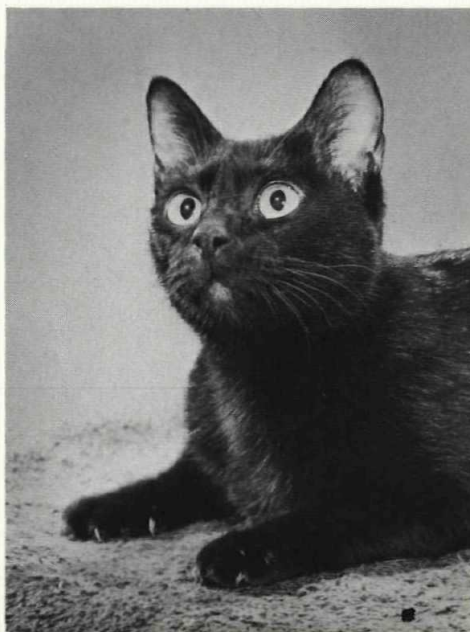
Lizards have lidded eyes. And they seem to have no problem in seeing movement of even the tiniest of bugs.

I saved this for the last, for many people do not want to believe that their beloved dog cannot tell one color from another; also, except for sight-hounds, the dog's vision is limited. Sensitivity to movement is greatly developed, as has been proven in studies of German Shepherd Dogs in police work. The dog's eyes are not inferior; they are just a bit different. Certainly they can shine with love.

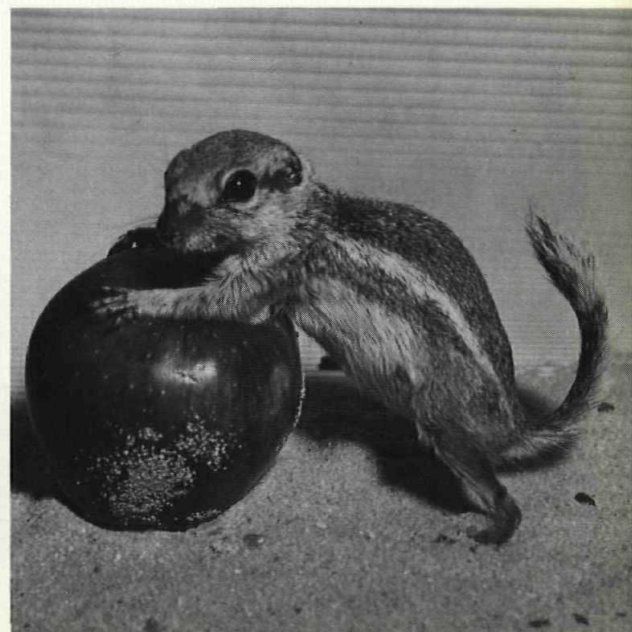
A dog's eyes react to differences in brightness but not to color, but sensitivity to movement is highly developed.



A cat's eyes do not distinguish color, but his perceptions and reactions are amazingly swift. (Harrison photo)



A chipmunk is alert to movement and very precautionous. He probably is color-blind.



cat vaccinations do prevent RABIES

by HARVIE R. ELLIS, D.V.M.

*Director, Division of Veterinary Public Health,
Arkansas State Dept. of Health*

Because pets account for many human exposures to rabies virus, all of them should be immunized against this infection. In our efforts to immunize a greater number of dogs year after year, we may have overlooked the need for rabies immunization of cats.

A review of relatively recent records assembled by the Arkansas State Health Department reveals that 2 human deaths have resulted from bites of rabid cats. In 11 other human deaths due to rabies, the offending animal was unknown, and it is possible that some were caused by the bite of a rabid cat.

The importance of rabies in cats is pointed out in a U.S. Communicable Disease Center publication, *Zoonoses*. Cats are listed in that publication as having the sixth highest incidence of rabies (157 cases) among all species during 1968 in the United States. It is also significant that many observers have reported that a sizable number of cats that develop rabies manifest the furious form of the disease, because a cat with furious rabies can be a real threat to both man and animals.

In most states, there has been a marked decrease in the incidence of dog rabies. This without doubt reflects the results of extensive rabies vaccination programs for dogs. It is reasonable to assume that similar rabies vaccination programs for cats would accomplish the same results. Analysis of data compiled by the Arkansas Department of Health concerning cases of cat rabies, incidence of cat bites, and number of cats given rabies vaccine reveals that although the number of cat bites have increased during the past decade the number of feline rabies cases has declined over the same period (see tables). The data in Table 3 reflect the results of a program in Arkansas encouraging cat owners to have their animals vaccinated against rabies. We would like to think that such efforts have, in part, had some influence on the low incidence of cat rabies in our state.

Skunk rabies is on the increase in Arkansas, and bat rabies is present. It has been suggested that rabies is frequently transmitted to cats from skunks and possibly bats. These animals are all nocturnal and likely to contact each other frequently. In view of these observations, it is strongly suggested that practicing veterinarians, public health workers, and everyone interested in the well-being of the community should encourage cat owners to have their pets vaccinated against rabies to aid in the overall control of animal rabies and to protect owners.

There presently is considerably less information concerning the efficacy of rabies vaccines in cats than is the case in dogs. The available laboratory data and field observations indicate, however, that several types of available vaccines may be used safely and apparently effectively in cats. It is generally recommended that cats be first vaccinated when 5 to 6 months of age. They should be revaccinated annually until further studies indicate the duration of the immunity obtained with these agents.

TABLE 1. HUMAN BITE WOUNDS
INFLECTED BY ANIMALS

YEAR	CATS	ALL ANIMALS
1969	220	1,290
1968	220	1,124
1967	211	1,094
1966	178	980
1965	165	831
1964	162	1,032
1963	163	957
1962	147	1,106
1961	131	1,209
1960	112	1,064
1959	100	1,095

TABLE 2. RABIES CASES IN CATS

YEAR	LAB CONFIRMED	DIAGNOSED CLINICALLY
1969	1	—
1968	1	—
1967	1	—
1966	4	1
1965	1	—
1964	4	—
1963	4	1
1962	5	—
1961	2	5
1960	5	3
1959	6	2
Total	34	12

TABLE 3. CATS VACCINATED FOR RABIES

YEAR	NUMBER
1969	10,388
1968	8,328
1967	6,558
1966	5,535
1965	2,374
1964	2,301
1963	1,967
1962	778
1961	876
1960	207
1959	395
Total	39,707

DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Readers with health and other pet problems are invited to send their questions to ANIMAL CAVALCADE. Those with the greatest reader interest will be handled on this page. The material below has been adapted from "Progress in Veterinary Medicine" by permission of American Veterinary Publications, Inc.

Pinworms In Dogs

Q: Do dogs have pinworms?—R., Washington.

A: If the dog were capable of serving as host for *Enterobius vermicularis*, one would expect that, sooner or later, the presence of this parasite would have been reported. No such report exists to date. Yet, frequently physicians advise owners to dispose of their dogs, and occasionally cats, because the children have pinworms. Advice of this kind is based on ignorance of medical parasitology. —R.D. Turk, D.V.M.

Crossing Bobcat, House Cat

Q: A friend of mine has a female bobcat and would like to cross it to an "alley cat." What are the chances of conception?—S., Idaho

A: Your question has been asked often, and the experiment often tried; but the answer has always, so far, been "NO". Though both animals belong to the family Felidae the bobcat's title is *Lynx rufus* and the domestic cat's, *Felis domesticus*. Since species of animals are so designated because of genetic isolation, the crossing of these two would be most unlikely unless the taxonomists had originally erred in their classification.—James H. Steere, D.V.M.

Bathing Collies

Q: It is common practice among breeders of Collies not to bathe their dogs, particularly those to be entered in dog shows. The contention is that bathing "destroys" the undercoat. We have had occasion to bathe Collies, but we have not been able to detect any change in coat.—J., Ohio

A: There is considerable evidence to justify the opinion of breeders that the bathing of dogs, particularly those of the long-haired breeds, has a deleterious effect. Proper grooming without bathing usually results in a highly lustrous coat and preserves a good undercoat. The adverse effect of bathing is probably in many cases the result of incomplete rinsing or the use of harsh soaps.—Lloyd C. Moss, D.V.M.

Shedding By Cats

Q: What can you recommend for correction of continuous, excessive shedding by cats?—B., Colorado

A: Cats which live outdoors will usually have one heavy shedding period in the late spring. Cats living inside will shed continuously, the year round. The most effective method of controlling excessive hair loss is by brushing the cat every day with a wire or natural bristle brush. If the hair loss is accompanied by dandruff, it is helpful to add some animal fat to the cat's diet, e.g., butter or bacon drippings. —James D. Conroy, D.V.M.

Immunization of Skunk

Q: What vaccine(s) should be used to immunize a pet skunk?—D., Washington

A: Only killed-tissue vaccine should be used on a skunk. Two doses at ten to 14 days are indicated with subsequent periodic boosters. Live virus should not be used on any animal other than a dog for protection against canine distemper.—Leonard J. Goss, D.V.M.

Proper Time To Spay

Q: When—before or after the animal is in season—is the best time to spay a dog or cat?—D., Oregon

A: In many practices this operation is usually performed after the dog or cat is sexually mature or just prior to the first estrual period, but frequently female dogs or cats are operated upon during the first estrual period with no untoward results. Older animals are better surgical risks if operated upon during anestrus.—W.G. Venzke, D.V.M.

Intestinal Gas Problem

Q: What can be done for older dogs which pass so much wind that it is a nuisance to the owners?—A., Texas.

A: Many dogs gulp their food and swallow large amounts of air along with it. Feeding small amounts at a time may correct this. Radiologists find that most intestinal gas is ingested. Addition of digestants to the food might reduce the gas and the reduction of the amount of carbohydrates fed will also help. Antiferments might likewise be tried.—E.J. Frick, D.V.M.



Afghans to Whippets —everything you need to know

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by Harry Glover

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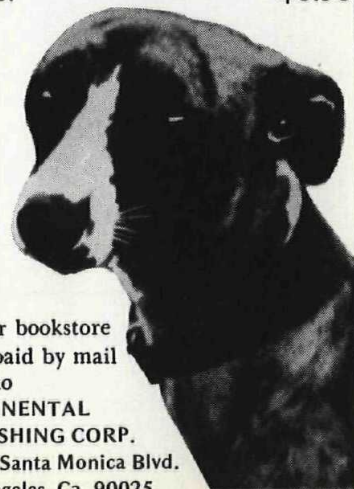
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ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS

CLOSE CONTACT RELIEVES SEVERE PET PHOBIAS

British doctors are successfully treating persons terrified of animals by putting the animals in close contact with them, the British Medical Journal reports.

One case cited was a young woman so terrified of cats that she was unable to walk down her home street after a neighbor bought a pet cat some months earlier. After listening to the tape recordings that described her fears, she agreed to try to face a cat. The cat was held about six feet from her. Looking at the cat provoked an intense anxiety, which subsided after a few minutes. Gradually, the cat was brought nearer to her. Each change in the position of the cat produced a short-lived increase in anxiety, but after 15 minutes she was able to touch the cat, then stroke it, and finally cuddle the cat without anxiety.

A woman frightened of birds was encouraged to handle a stuffed bird, then to approach, touch and play with a pet parakeet, first in the cage and later outside it. The doctor's report concludes: "All patients were greatly helped by the treatment. All were delighted with the outcome."

CHARGE LEAD IN TOY KILLED IRISH SETTER

The Atlanta, Georgia, Humane Society has filed a cruelty to animals suit against a toy manufacturer. The suit charges that one of the company's products has been found to contain lead in sufficient quantity to cause the death of pet animals. The society first learned of the pet product—a mouse on top of a ball—when an Irish Setter died after playing with the toy. Tests showed the animal succumbed to lead poisoning.

CAMPERS CAUTIONED ON RABID ANIMALS

The Federal Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, has warned campers that anyone bitten by a wild animal should seek immediate medical aid

because of the danger of rabies.

"The increase in wild life rabies, especially in skunks, has resulted in added risk of human exposure from wild animal bites," Dr. David J. Sencer, director of the center stated. Dr. Sencer said that two boys, one in Arizona and the other in South Dakota, died recently from the bites of rabid skunks. "Skunks, foxes, bats and raccoons are the wild animals most frequently found to be rabid in this country," Dr. Sencer said.

PSYCHOLOGIST FINDS FISH HAVE COLOR VISION

A psychologist from Brown University, Providence, R.I., Dr. Dean C. Yoger, is convinced that fish and humans have similar retinal structures and that fish also have normal color vision. He has trained goldfish to strike a target with their noses only when the target contains a noticeable amount of colored light. He has found that the fish continue to strike the longest even when the colors are dim or very pale.

JUNE DESIGNATED AS CAT AND KITTEN MONTH

The Pet Food Institute has decreed June 1971 as the first National Cat and Kitten Month. The "Month" is aimed at helping cat owners understand that their pets need better care and acquainting more people with the pleasure of owning a cat. Cat fancier organizations and humane groups are deeply concerned about the large number of homeless kittens that fill animal shelters and who sincerely feel that cat owners need to be educated.

WALKING HORSE BILL NOW U.S. LAW

A federal bill has been signed into law which may end the practice of deliberately making sore the feet of Tennessee walking horses in order to alter their natural gait. The measure makes unlawful the exhibition of a sore horse in any horse show in which that horse or any other horse was moved in commerce. Also prohibited is the holding of any horse show in which a sore horse is exhibited, if any of the horses in that show were moved in commerce.

STUMP TAILED MACCAQUE APES MAN IN BALDNESS

The stump-tailed macaque, a primate related to the Rhesus monkey, goes bald with age much like men do. Studies by William Montague, Ph.D., of the Oregon Primate Research Institute, Beaverton, indicate that hair follicles metabolize or utilize the male sex hormone testosterone differently, depending where they are located on

the scalp. Follicles located in areas that become bald show a higher rate of testosterone metabolism than follicles on the back and sides of the head, which are less likely to stop providing hair.

CALIFORNIA LAW REQUIRES SPAYING OF POUND CATS

According to a recently approved law, public pounds, humane societies, etc., will no longer be permitted to sell, or give away any cat of more than six months of age, unless such cat has been spayed or neutered. If the cat has not been spayed or neutered, the pound, or humane shelter will be required to collect a deposit equal to the average fee charged for spaying or neutering. The deposit shall be forwarded to the veterinarian or clinic upon receipt by the pound or shelter of a notice from the veterinarian or clinic that the cat has been spayed or neutered.

The intent of this new law is to reduce the cat population by eliminating one of the major sources of productive animals, the pound and animal shelter.

WARNS OF DANGERS TO PETS OF HUMAN MEDICINES

Treating a sick pet with the same medicine you would use for yourself could do him great harm, advises Charles C. Hunter, D.V.M., director of the animal care facility of Loma Linda, California, University School of Medicine.

"Many people treat their pets as if they were human," he said, in the course of a talk at a scientific session of the California Veterinary Medical Association. "The usual assumption is that an antibiotic effective in one species can be safely used to treat another species with the same symptoms. But antibiotics can cause severe toxic reactions, or even death, to certain species.

"A single human aspirin, administered morning and evening for a week or 10 days, would very likely result in poisoning or death for the family cat. The penicillins, which have saved millions of human and animal lives, have been known to be fatal when given to guinea pigs, even in proportionately small doses." Dr. Hunter added a warning against combinations of drugs, especially those containing more than one antibiotic, which he said were reported to be particularly dangerous for hamsters, guinea pigs and mice. "These preparations destroy such a wide range of bacteria that in many cases the helpful organisms so necessary for essential life processes are destroyed along with the disease producing organisms."

- 41) T F When you are traveling, your pet, if well behaved, can be left loose and alone in motel rooms.
- 42) T F National Parks do not allow animals in camping areas.
- 43) T F Animals traveling by air usually can be accommodated in the passenger compartments if the airline is notified in advance.
- 44) T F A cat may live to be 20 years old.
- 45) Things to know or do about aging cats are as follows:
- T F a) Check for worn teeth
- T F b) Check his water intake
- T F c) It is natural for a cat to put on weight as he grows older
- 46) T F A fifteen year old dog is the equivalent of a 70 year old senior citizen in human terms.
- 47) T F Bringing a new kitten or puppy into the home can be a traumatic experience for an aging pet.
- 48) T F Cats can be dropped from heights, such as out a window, because they will always land on their feet.
- 49) T F "Don't look a gift horse in the mouth" is really excellent advice, for that is how you can tell the age of the horse.
- 50) T F Horses require manicuring every 6 to 8 weeks.

Test Answers

- 1) F Cats were sacred in ancient Egypt and dogs became friends of the early cavemen.
- 2) T Wild canaries, dull green in color, still live on the Canary Islands but are very different from their tame descendants.
- 3) T Small caged birds far outnumber dogs and cats in the home. The budgerigar has ousted the canary as the commonest domesticated bird kept in the home.
- 4) F Climatic conditions, housing, length of coat, should determine when a puppy can safely be put outside. Toy or miniature breeds should not be housed outdoors. If in doubt, consult your veterinarian.
- 5) F Great lovers of comfort, cats are best housed in even temperatures indoors.
- 6) F Never in the direct ray of the sun (risk of overheating). Kitchen is an undesirable location because of the heat and gases from the range. Avoid draughts and on cold nights cover the cage with a piece of cloth.
- 7) F Save for the fact that cats and dogs are four-footed, furry domestic animals, there is little resemblance between them. The relationship you have with a cat is entirely different from the one you have with a dog.
- 8) F Training a dog is all in knowing how and prior experience is a great help.
- 9) F While this is better than having the dog hit by a car, it has its dangers. Training information may be had from the nearest SPCA or humane shelter.
- 10) T They readily adapt to new surroundings.
- 11) T
- 12) T Cats resist training and are much more difficult to train than a dog.
- 13) F The female of the species rarely sings.
- 14) F Best to start teaching him at weaning time to come down by easy stages.
- 15) T Start teaching him neatness in the house at weaning time.
- 16) F A cupful of water splashed in the middle of the ruckus will startle them and break up the fight.
- 17) T It should not be permitted to leave its cage.
- 18) F Do not disturb him any more than necessary but he may enjoy a bath.
- 19) T
- 20) T
- 21) T
- 22) F Only when terribly soiled.
- 23) F Egg yolk might contribute to a totally balanced diet, but a totally balanced diet need not necessarily contain raw egg yolk.
- 24) T But only as a minor part of the diet
- 25) T Undernourished birds have less resistance to disease.
- 26) F It disagrees with many normal animals.
- 27) F The best hunters have strength and vigor that comes of proper nourishment.
- 28) F But you can slow him down by placing a large rock into his food
- 29) T
- 30) F But a warm, dry nose is no sign of disease either.
- 31a) T But must be balanced in diet by the addition of other nutrients in which lean meat is deficient.
- 31b) F
- 31c) F But tapeworms are sometimes introduced in raw flesh, fish or rabbit.
- 31d) F Best depend on vermifuge prescribed by veterinarian.
- 32) F They are still dogs
- 33) F A cat doesn't mangle. Better have a veterinarian examine him.
- 34) F
- 35) T But not even all long-haired cats suffer from this condition. A preventative measure is daily combing and brushing to remove much of the cat's loose hair.
- 36) F Parrots will also breed if properly housed.
- 37) F Not as important as some owners imagine. There's always the possibility of having the cat altered.
- 38) T Under proper supervision, of course.
- 39) F There will be no weight gain unless the animal is overfed.
- 40) F But some can be taught.
- 41) F Keep pet confined to the carrier or bathroom or secure him with a stout chain.
- 42) T Never attempt to take your pet into such areas without first checking with authorities.
- 43) F Some airlines will accept a small pet in a crate. Check airlines.
- 44) T
- 45a) T
- 45b) F
- 45c) F Fight extra weight by cutting his daily food intake.
- 46) T
- 47) T It is best to introduce a new kitten or puppy by easy stages.
- 48) F
- 49) T Age of a horse is determined by the eruption of permanent teeth and the wearing away of pits on the surface of these.
- 50) T A horse's hooves grow quite rapidly and need to be trimmed regularly at about 6 to 8 weeks to keep the animal's feet well-balanced.

THE PET SET

Animal lovers and pet owners now have their own television show as Hollywood personality Betty White continues to host her syndicated "The Pet Set" program on a growing list of stations all over the country. Check your newspaper TV listings for day and time when this program is carried on a station near you.

Each half-hour show, presented under the auspices of the Carnation Company, features the pet or pets of a well-known motion picture or television personality, along with entertaining sequences of exotic animal "actors" which have appeared in motion pictures or on TV. Shown on this page are a few of the celebrities and their pets as they appeared on "The Pet Set" programs.

(Top right) Comedienne Carol Burnett shows off Phoebe, an American crossbred, that was a gift to Carol from a devoted fan.

(Lower right) Actor Lorne Greene discusses his two German Shepherds with Betty White of "The Pet Set" program.

(Lower left) Mary Tyler Moore brings the Poodles Maud and disWilliam to Betty for appearance on "The Pet Set."



from pg. 11 / August 6, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Brazier waved farewell to their friends and drove out of Silverton to begin the long, hot trip to Indiana to visit relatives.

Finally, they reached Wolcott, Indiana, where they would stay the night with relatives, to leave the next morning for their final goal, Bluffton, a hundred miles farther east. Mr. Brazier left his wife at the house and drove to a garage for a carburetor adjustment. Bobbie went along, riding on the running board as he often did on short trips. As the car stopped in front of the garage, the dog leaped to the sidewalk, slipped on the pavement and fell against an eighty-pound bull terrier.

Brazier drove on into the garage, confident that Bobbie could handle his challenger, but he didn't know that the bull was a canine gang leader. As a chorus of barking rose in volume, he walked to the garage doors and caught a glimpse of Bobbie disappearing around the corner with the huge terrier and a rabble of snarling companions in hot pursuit. He gave chase but by the time he reached the corner all the dogs had vanished.

When the work on his car had been completed, Brazier drove all around the town. There was no sign of the collie and his tormentors. Dusk came.

Next day the weekly paper held up its press time to insert an ad offering a reward for the dog. The Braziers waited, then drove on to Bluffton, hoping Bobbie would be turned in to their relatives in Wolcott. But nobody had found a big collie. Heartbroken, all they could do was start westward for Oregon.

Bobbie was lost. The pack had chased him too far out into the country for him to know, after so much tumult, where they had started from.

There was no scent—only the open sky, fields, and strange roads stretching in all directions. He had nothing to help him but a certain instinct for good people. After days of starvation and running, always running, he would sniff out some home where dog lovers lived. And there he would pause, sometimes only overnight, sleep off his exhaustion, then go on courageously.

Traveling in the wrong direction, Bobbie came not to Wolcott, but to Wolcottville, a village in northeastern Indiana. Here he stayed for a week as a welcome guest in the home of a hardware clerk, resting, recovering his strength. When he left, he again went in the wrong direction, a hundred miles to the south, where he swam across the White River near Indianapolis and joined a group of friendly tramps in their hobo jungle camp.

After two days of dining on mulligan stew he headed northwest.

Now something happened. Deep within him came a stirring, an awakening of sleeping instinct. Perhaps it was a legacy from his sheepdog father, a long-dormant talent that had guided his remote ancestors through the forests and glens of ancient Britain. Or perhaps it was an affinity created by love between dog and master. But somehow Bobbie knew that he must go west, that home would lie at the end of the westbound trail.

Bobbie was next reported in Denver, where he appeared at the Carrie Abbee home, hungry, his feet sore and his muscles stiff. Here he stayed until his strength and health returned.

Bobbie's exact course and his adventures between Denver and the Columbia River in Oregon are unknown. It took him two months to cross the vast, desolate, blizzard-plagued stretch. He burrowed under the snow to escape freezing.

Earlier in the midwest and back on the Great Plains, he had been a strong dog, trotting tirelessly after his periods of rest. Now he was gaunt and exhausted, his feet bruised and throbbing with pain. In eastern Oregon the frigid Blue Mountains were to the west, but Bobbie's strange homing instinct led him north to the Columbia River.

A family in the Dalles (Dalles County) reported that they had fed Bobbie or a collie that certainly looked like him. The only point at which the dog could have crossed the Cascade Mountains in a thousand miles north and south would have been along the gorge of the Columbia River.

It was February. As the weary collie plodded into Portland the earth was frozen and a bitter wind whipped the light snow. At East Portland he found the last of the friends who were to help him, a white-haired Irish widow, Mary Elizabeth Smith.

As he slept Mrs. Smith worked over him. She soaked his feet in disinfectant. The pads of his toes were worn away, oozing blood, with the bones exposed in places. His legs were swollen into thick, shapeless columns. She cried over his mangled paws, and finally she got the idea of coating them thick with warm paraffin wax. Anything else he could have licked off.

Mrs. Smith watched in pity one day as he limped down the frozen path, through the open gate, and turned south. A chill wind was blowing in from the west. Dusk had fallen. Bobbie disappeared into the growing darkness.

He had seventy more miles to go. Near collapse, it took him two weeks to reach Silverton, but soon he was in the Willamette Valley where the chinook winds were warm and moist. Now he was so tortured by pain, so hungry, so utterly weary, that he

couldn't think.

Seemingly he had forgotten the restaurant in Silverton, and his dazed mind returned to puppyhood. He crept through the town, probably past the restaurant above which the Braziers now made their home, and out to their old farmhouse. But strangers were at the farm now. Although they did not know him, they fed the weak, famished dog, and left water and more food beside him.

Rest, food, and familiar surroundings restored his memory. At dawn he hurried back to Silverton as fast as his painracked legs would permit. When he reached the cafe he had left six months before, he hobbled through the open door and past the tables into the kitchen. Mrs. Brazier and her daughter had time only to give cries of amazement as the collie went past them and up to the stairs to the living quarters. There Frank Brazier had just fallen asleep after working the night shift.

Exhausted though he was, Bobbie made the long leap from the doorway onto the bed, landing in a heap on the sleeping man. With a shock Brazier awakened to find the dog he loved licking his face between great howls of joy. Quickly the news of the homing spread. Bobbie had finally reached home and his master!

The collie had traveled at least 3,000 miles, in midwinter, across prairies and plains, over rivers and ranges of mountains. Now for three days after his return he lay on his back with his paws in the air because they were too tender to rest on the floor. The nature of his recent diet was evident when he refused all but raw meat for weeks.

Nor did Bobbie forget those who had helped him. In 1924 he was being taken for a walk near Salem, Oregon, when he and his master came upon two tramps sitting beside a fire. The dog threw himself upon one of the men, licking his hand and crying. The hobo said that in September, 1923, this dog had stayed at his jungle camp enjoying mulligan for several days after swimming the White River near Indianapolis.

Honors poured in upon Bobbie. Medals and gifts came from as far away as Australia. He was given a gold collar, and keys to the cities of Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver. Letters arrived by the hundreds from all over the world.

Bobbie didn't understand nor care for all this attention. He only knew he was home and with Frank Brazier, his master. Amazingly after that incredible ordeal, he lived for twelve more years, and they were happy ones spent with those he loved.

toward a world of HEALTHIER ANIMALS (and happier owners)

That's the whole idea behind ANIMAL CAVALCADE, a creation of the charitable, non-profit Animal Health Foundation, which also is involved in scientific studies of basic animal illnesses and a program that seeks to provide veterinary treatment for sick and injured animals of families with low incomes.

Our deepest thanks to the veterinarians of our Founders Circle, who made possible the launching and (now) the funding of ANIMAL CAVALCADE Magazine. Lists like the one below will follow from time to time. And sincerest appreciation to those animal owners and lovers who are supporting ANIMAL CAVALCADE with their contributions and subscriptions.

Gifts or bequests are tax deductible, of course.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE RAVE REVIEWS

I have examined the recent issue of Animal Cavalcade and find it most interesting.—David S. Clafin, President, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston.

A friend recently loaned me a copy of the maiden issue of Animal Cavalcade. I enjoyed it very much, finding the articles informative and relaxing after the daily fare of textbooks. Enclosed is my personal check for a subscription.—Betty Dietz, Silliman University, Philippines.

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