Today's Animal Health

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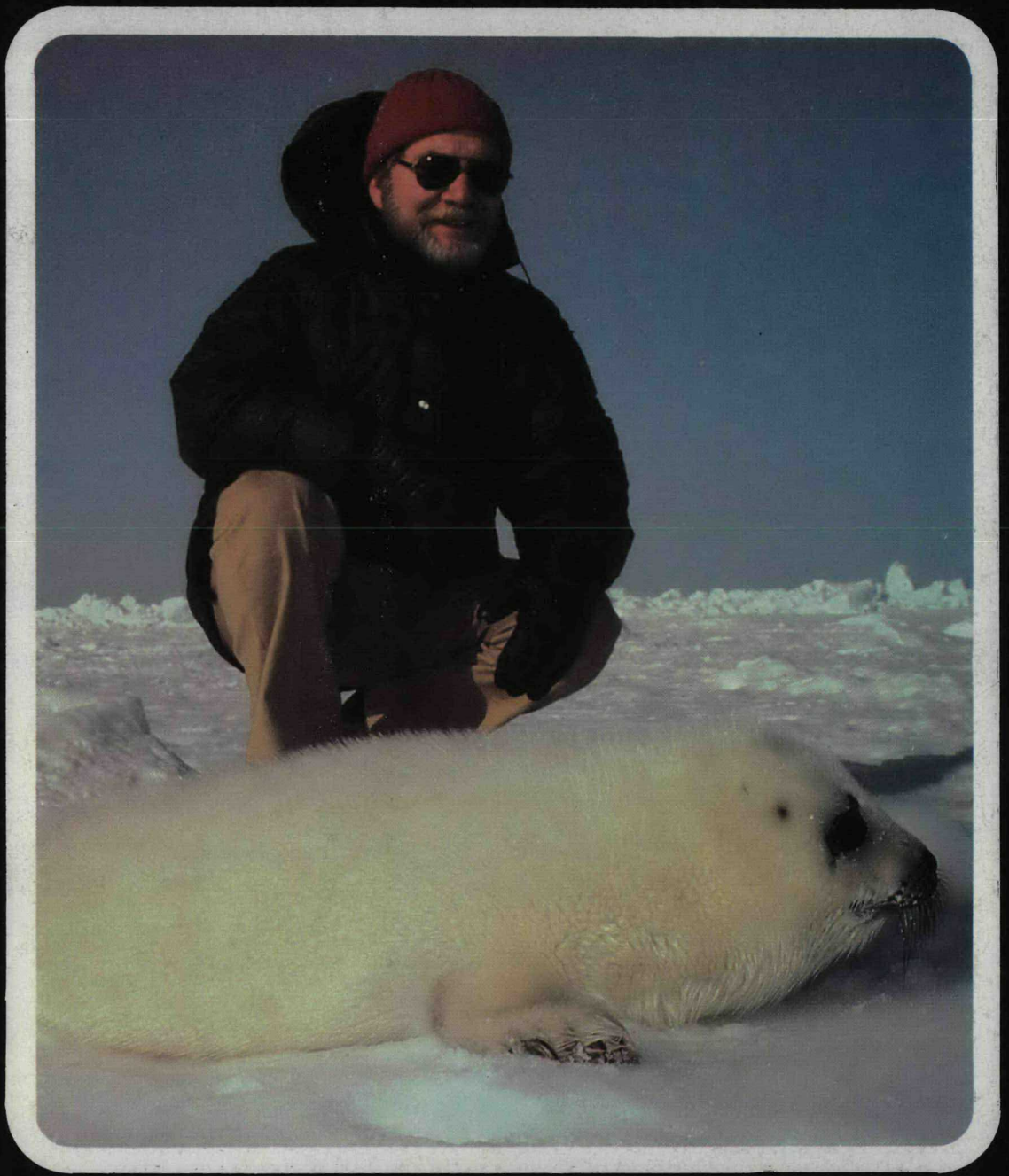

Today's Animal Health

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Cover Photo by Ted Crail

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The ANIMAL HEALTH FOUNDATION supports research in animal health and pet population control. The Foundation also provides free veterinary care to pets belonging to elderly persons living entirely on social security benefits and those living on Aid to the Totally Disabled in the Southern California area. This program is made possible through the cooperation of local veterinarians. These activities are supported by donations from the public and can be maintained only through your continued financial support. Your contributions to the Foundation are tax deductible.

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dialogue

My dog started shaking his head last Sunday and his ear smelled real bad. Fortunately I'd saved all the articles Dr. Rose wrote about ear problems and I was able to find out just what to do until I could take her to the veterinarian. Thanks for providing such good information!

Maggie Alister
New York, New York

Dr. Kaplan's article about "Puppy Mills" was a real shocker! I had no idea such places existed. I hope the people who operate these horrible places all end up in jail where they belong.

Donna A. Little
Indianapolis, Indiana

I read the article about Feline Urological Syndrome with much interest since we lost our beloved cat Mickey to this disease. I would like to stress again the importance of seeing your veterinarian as soon as possible. We lost our Mickey because we thought he was just constipated — we had no idea he was plugged up and couldn't urinate. Wish we'd read your article a year ago!

Keep up the good work.

L. G. Manfrini
Santa Ana, California

Please tell your readers to be sure to have an I.D. tag on their pets at **all** times. Even if the pet wears a license tag, also get him a tag with your name and address and phone number. Many dog pounds will not give out the name and phone numbers of a pet's owners (ours won't) and insist on impounding the animals, thus needlessly exposing him to many diseases.

Robert Medina
Anaheim, California

Your article about corneal ulcers came just in time! We thought our dog had a cataract and was going blind. By reading the article and studying the diagram of the eye we could see it wasn't. The veterinarian said she had an eyelash rubbing her eye and it was good we brought her in.

Tom Abrams
Chicago, Illinois

Your article about Petnapping was very good but should have pointed out that one should not tattoo his or her Social Security number of their dog. We found a dog with a Social Security number tattooed on the inside of his thigh — I can tell you for sure — the U. S. government will not tell you whose Social Security number it is. We tried and tried and never could find whose dog we had.

Helmut V. Schuldt
Tacoma, Washington

Mother Cecilia Mary is an incredible person and your story about her, The Maverick Nun, is really touching.

Helen Gross
St. Louis, Missouri

ARABIAN GELDINGS OPEN NEW FRONTIER IN WEST

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Carolyn Dinger of Cheyenne, Wyoming shows off her new Arabian gelding, Na Demagh, and the 1981 Arabian Horse Pentathlon nomination that came with him. Proceeds from the sale of Carolyn's gelding go toward research on CID, a fatal disease striking down foals.

What started out as a mere $825 investment for Carolyn Dinger of Cheyenne, Wyoming, may net her considerably more in prize and resale money, and also lead to the end of the now-fatal disease known as Combined Imuno Deficiency (CID).

Carolyn, a newcomer to Wyoming's capital, purchased Na Demagh, a beautiful bay gelding auctioned by the Wyoming Arabian Horse Association at their All-Arabian Show held at Cheyenne's Frontier Park. Carolyn's investment in her first purebred Arabian goes to the Wyoming club's Horse Show Fund. The fund is used to provide support for 4-H, FFA, clinics, trail rides and, most recently, research on the disease that has been striking down foals.

The auction of a gelding is an annual event at the Wyoming Show thanks to the generosity of the Cross U Bar Ranch of Big Horn, Wyoming. Previous geldings auctioned by the club have all increased considerably in value since their purchase, with the first, a horse owned by Ms. Tommy Mace of Conroe, Texas, already showing signs of being a star. This year, adding to the Cross U Bar's donation, the Wyoming Club bought a Pentathlon nomination to be given to the gelding's purchaser. In addition to aiding the research about the little-known disease, Carolyn's purchase shows excellent potential for the 1981 Arabian Horse Pentathlon.

This year's auction proved conclusively that more and more horse owners in Wyoming are beginning to view the purebred Arabian as an extremely versatile and durable working horse, as well as a masterful show horse. Prices for geldings have been rising steadily.

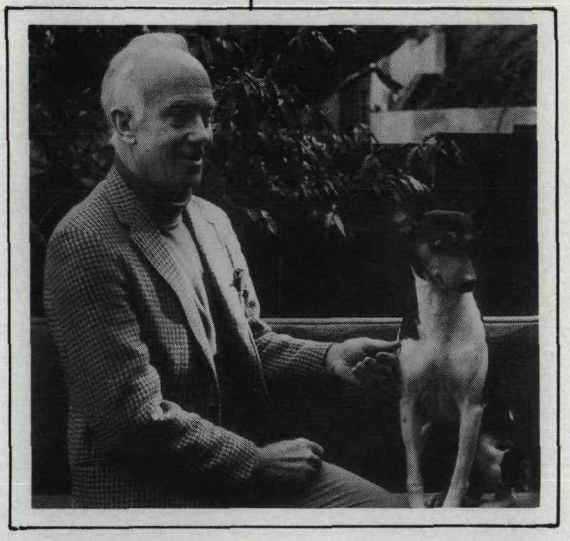
Dona Kemper, Horse Show Secretary to the Wyoming All-Arabian Show and to the Region Six Championship Show, states enthusiastically, "People are beginning to get excited about the '81 Pentathlon. For the first time in Wyoming, Quarter Horse owners are starting to show interest in Arabians, and the Arabian gelding in particular. It's almost like the Arabian is a new breed here in Wyoming and folks are genuinely excited."

ask Dr. Smithcor's

J. F. Smithcors, DVM

Q **A new veterinarian in our area says that the worming medicine that you put in the food for horses works just as well as the medicine given by a tube. Can this be true since the medicine costs about half as much? J.P. Houston, Texas.**

A Several of the newer worming drugs for horses have been proved as effective when given in the feed as the same or other drugs given by stomach tube, provided of course that the horse eats the medicated feed. Palatability is not usually a problem, although some horses may refuse part or all of it. In such cases it is often sufficient to remove the feed and wait for the horse to get hungry. If your veterinarian recommends such treatment, you can be sure he has confidence in its efficacy.



Q **Do dogs and cats need distemper shots after they are five years old? C. R., Fullerton, CA.**

A Although the vaccines now available for both of these diseases produce excellent immunity if administered properly, the protection "wears off" in some individuals, even after booster doses are given. Therefore the only safe (and hence proper) recommendation any responsible veterinarian can give is to have your animals boostered annually. In the case of dogs especially, there are far too many instances of middle-aged and older animals dying of distemper because their owners thought "puppy shots" were permanent.

Q **We are moving to Washington, and a friend said we should find out about salmon poisoning. What is it, and can people get it? J.P., Sarasota, Fla.**

A Salmon poisoning is a disease complex affecting dogs, coyotes and foxes — but not people, cats or other animals — among the coastal area of the Pacific Northwest. It is caused by an organism carried by a fluke that infects salmon and trout and is transmitted to dogs that eat these fish raw. About 50% of the salmon caught in the endemic area are fluke-infected and hence potential vectors of the disease, so the obvious means of prevention is not to allow your dog access to raw salmon or trout. The disease is rapidly fatal to dogs, unless treatment with antibiotics and other drugs is begun promptly. Without treatment, 50 to 90% of affected dogs will die, after showing extreme thirst, high fever and diarrhea. Dogs that recover are immune.

Q **About two years ago we got a collar to help train our dog not to bark. It gives a mild shock, and I am concerned that this might be dangerous. Could we electrocute our dog if he wears it in the rain? C.T., Memphis, Tenn.**

A Your inquiry two years after buying a so-called shock collar suggests that you have not corrected the problem. An expert on the subject, William Campbell in his **Behavior Problems in Dogs** (American Veterinary Publications) states: "We have noted only poor results when tranquilizers or antibark shock collars have been used; the barking recurs when the medication or collar is withdrawn." Electrocution is so unlikely that it can be disregarded as a possibility, but Mr. Campbell goes on to say, ". . . several unfortunate substitutional behaviorisms (escaping the yard, digging) have occurred, including one strangulation death when the dog caught the collar underneath the fence while trying to escape from the shock." He suggests that correction should begin while the dog is young, but older dogs as well as puppies have responded to use of an ultrasonic device (Sound Rx System) available through some veterinarians or Professional Medical Supply Company, 15536 Carmenita Road, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670. It costs about ten dollars.

Q **I just got a neat dog from the pound. He is a big dog and has a funny cauliflower ear. What could cause this? Was he born like that? R.T., Anaheim, Ca.**

A A cauliflower ear is one in which the supporting cartilage ("gristle") has been deformed, usually by injury such as occurs during fights, and lack of attention to the damaged ear has allowed it to heal in an abnormal shape. The possibility of a congenital defect, **i.e.,** one occurring during development of the fetus, cannot be ruled out, nor can injury to the ear during passage through the birth canal at whelping. Corrective surgery can often be performed on such ears, and if you don't like the way it looks on your dog you might ask your veterinarian about the chances of effecting improvement.

Deadlock On The Ice

THE HARP SEALS OF THE MAGDALENS — Even at this southernmost point of their migration journey, the seals live in icy beauty. But they are not safe on these ice floes. Seventeen and a half million have been killed since 1895 — the babies clubbed to death, the adults shot — according to The Animal Protection Institute.

by Ted Crail

The Canadian officials who defend the annual clubbing of baby harp seals now send out "a road show" to the United States and other countries in the period immediately preceding the annual hunt, hoping to convince the world that all is sane and sensible there on the northern ice-floes. They started the road show last year. They were pleased enough with the results to try it again this year. Newfoundland Premier Frank Duff Moores and his representatives defend the clubbing with zeal but the original road show didn't include Romeo LeBlanc, the minister of fisheries, the man many Canadians identify as the perpetuator of the hunt.

Far better if they would send someone like Jiri Novak, a novice sealer who sailed on the **M.S. Gulf Star**, a sealing boat, in 1975. His account has been offered as a faithful description of that apprenticeship which a young man follows in order to become a clubber of baby seals. A journal from the Canadian embassy in Washington, D.C., picked up Jiri's strange recounting of what it feels like to be in the hunt for the first time. This journal, **Canada Tidat**, says it doesn't necessarily represent the views of the Canadian government. Perhaps it doesn't for that apprenticeship which Jiri Novak portrays sounds like a nightmare.

The seal that Jiri had cornered "did not move when I hit him with the club over the head. Again and again I hit him as the blood ran from his nose. I saw another and another seal and kept clubbing them all. I was excited . . . We spent three days hunting, taking in a total of two thousand seals . . . Men went snowblind but they kept working because the seal hunting ship is the worst place in the world to be ill. I got a headache and went snowblind, too. When the pain grew unbearable, I stole into my cabin and laid there unsuspected in the dark . . . Most of the experienced hunters decided it would be suicide to go out on the ice. 'We cannot go home,' insisted the captain. 'We have not got our quota of 7500 seals yet . . . ' "

The mission by official apologists for the seal-clubbing to invade the U. S. and other countries and try to take some of the heat off is not absolutely unprecedented. There have been some international missions previously to argue in public the merits of a huge, controversial animal-kill.

In the past, though, such missions were an attempt to **save** an animal species, not condemn it to ongoing blitzkrieg by a government-sanctioned hunt. American rock-and-rollers have gone tootling off to Tokyo to make music in the name of saving the great whales. Charles Lindbergh, no less, was one of two men who went off to Peru to talk the Peruvians into relenting on their savage taking of the great blue whale. Though the rest of the world had decided that the largest mammal the earth had ever known should at least be saved from extinction, the Peruvians had managed to kill 80 more of them in a single year. Lindbergh's mission worked and Peru stopped. The Russians, who still continue to kill the whale as does Japan, also had a moment of inspiration. When they decided that it was time to protect the porpoise from his killers, the Russians not only passed a ban applying to sailors of the Soviet Union, they sent an emissary off to other countries to tell them that **they** should stop killing porpoises, too. The United States was among those countries that didn't listen. As many as half a million porpoises a year were once killed by the tuna fleets and this year — after a decade of negotiation and special laws and controversies over permits — the U. S. tuna fleet continues to get permission for about 50,000 porpoise kills (all "accidental") per year.

The seal-clubbing has probably led to more of this kind of international traffic than any previous animal issue. Oddly — and everything about the incredible controversy over the harp seal is odd, intractable and utterly resistant to a solution — the seal war has produced a two-way traffic with the clubbers. They make

Deadlock On The Ice

HARP SEAL AT THE 'WHITECOAT' STAGE — UNDER 3 WEEKS OLD
. . . killed with clubs because their skin is precious says API.

throbbing speeches on behalf of the hunter-fisherman of Newfoundland who often subsist on as little as $7,000 per year.

"We're not barbarians!" cried one of their spokesmen, John Lundigan, when he toured the U. S. with the road show. He bitterly complained about protesters, claiming that this was "a new form of racism" and contending that the Americans who will not let go of seal-clubbing as an issue are "destroying the dignity of a proud people."

Outside the Los Angeles Press Club, where Lundigan and others were calling for heavenly help against the hordes of aroused animal protectionists, protesters were chanting in unison, "Save, save, save a seal — Save a seal today — Babies crying, no more dying — Let them swim away." In March of 1977 Congressman Leo Ryan, whose ventures into the most irreconcilable of controversies were to cost him his life in Guyana, made a rush visit to St. Anthony. This town is the takeoff point for the seal-clubbing. Ryan staggered away from witnessing the seal-clubbing, even more disturbed than the novice sealer who described what it feels like to be wielding the club. Ryan had merely watched — watched in disbelief. When he came off the ice, he blurted, "I'm in a state of shock. I just want to say, 'Enough — enough! Stop!' "

Those famous, supposedly powerful people who have attempted to intervene in the seal clubbings — without success — will probably prove less important in the long run than millions of the unknown who, for the first time in their lives, have decided that they personally can be part of the negotiation process on an international issue. The press took due note when French actress Brigitte Bardot flew to Canada to cradle a baby seal in her arms. Even more significant was the expedition of Evelyn Slafka and son Ricky, 13, of Houston, Texas. For the Slafkas — attending in a party which included many "ordinary Americans" representing The Animal Protection Institute — were the symbol of all those millions who now barrage Romeo LeBlanc and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and the Tourism Industry Association of Canada with demands that the clubbing stop.

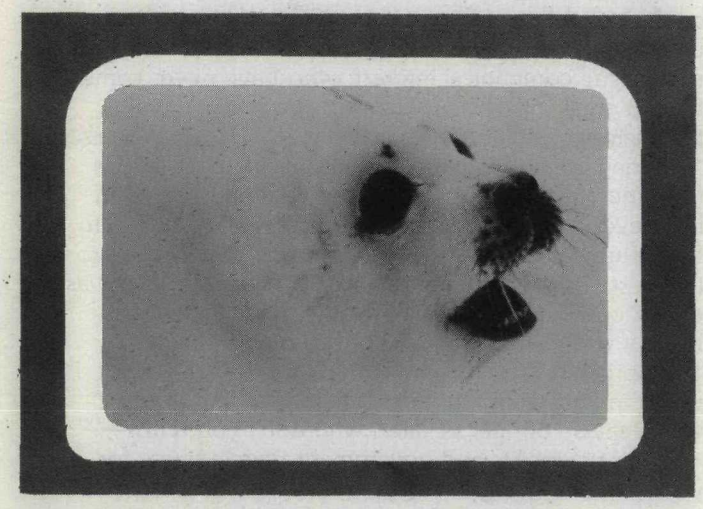
Most of these protesting Americans are hoping that Canada gets the message before the belligerence escalates into a boycott of mammoth proportions. API President Belton P. Mouras says the Canadian people themselves appear to have turned against the clubbing. in the main, but officialdom still hopes "by stunts like the road show" to "patch things up abroad in order to patch things up at home."

It shouldn't be that surprising that the animal rights battle which Mouras says will "probably be the decisive battle of the century — the one that tells us whether it's possible to save animal species on the grand scale or not" has somehow come to roost with a nation that most of us think of as surely the most reluctant of battlers. Canada has seemed, to Americans, to mind its own business. The relations between the two nations are almost a model of international deportment. This notion of Canada as divorced from the great issues of the world has a great deal of acceptance but it also involves a fundamental misapprehension by Americans of the turbulent stream of history which has led to the Canada that exists today. The sophisticated Pierre Trudeau and Romeo LeBlanc and lieutenants have drawn up protectively around the seal-clubbing — even in the face of growing dissatisfaction among Canadian citizens.

"The stage on which the drama of Canadian history unfolds," a historian wrote, "may seem to the world an obscure one. A closer view, however, will reveal that on this stage some of the gravest problems of history have been pressed to a solution; and we may reasonably expect to find in this drama an answer to some of the weightiest questions of modern politics. Battles were fought on the Rhine, the Elbe, the Danube; German, Austrian, Spanish thrones were shaken to their fall; navies grappled in the Caribbean and Mahratta hordes

were slaughtered on the rice-fields of India, to decide the struggle which ended only upon the Plains of Abraham. Now, in these imperial domains which Wolfe's triumph secured to British sway, a people is taking shape which bids fair to combine the power and genius of the two great races from which it springs."

The English and the French, those "two great races," certainly imparted power and genius to the Canadians. But England and France had both been known to impart some wrong-headed wallops, when the sense of nationalism was overpowering their sense of judgment, and by March of 1978 the peaceful protesters of the seal-hunt had a right to wonder whether official Canada hadn't gone a bit berserk in its determination to hold the line for an industry which has relentlessly destroyed the one great resource — animal life — which distinguished Canada from increasingly lifeless and industrialized territories of Europe, England and the U. S. Canada partly retained in the 20th century what most of the rest of the world had already lost. Yet how ready was



officialdom to connive with the seal barons of Scandinavia to make the Canadian Magdalens as barren as the tired valleys of coal-country!

From the Animal Protection Institute last year, a film team was sent to the Magdalens. It was a desperate effort to capture some notion of what the harp seals are like in their native state, before the annual hunt has so ravaged the animal population that there will be no reconstructing the kind of nature kingdom that once existed. At almost the same time Mouras and his film crew were capturing footage on the seals' hard struggle for existence, Patrick Moore of Greenpeace was phoning his headquarters to report on the tactics which official Canada was bringing to bear on the admittedly persevering, but certainly peaceable animal rights people.

"The government of Canada has turned the coast of Labrador into a police state," Moore told his own co-workers. "All civil rights have been suspended. Freedom of the press has been suspended. And minor public officials are passing laws in beer parlors. It's as if they've invoked the War Measures Act up here. Get on those local M.P.'s and tell them that if they don't put some heat on LeBlanc, we're holding them personally responsible for what's going on here."

Though API sent a detachment of observers to the ice each year with firm orders not to fight it out — just to **think** it out and try to make illuminating contact with the seals themselves — they found that even this non-provocative attempt to speak with, and listen to, the seal-clubbers was more than officialdom thought it could stand.

By last year, the observers were almost totally shut off from the clubbing grounds. Only a few special observers like Ryan were allowed where the kills were actually taking place. The Canadians would give a permit for reaching the clubbing areas only when its denial seemed likely to provoke a new international incident.

Basically, to see the clubbers in action, you had to be ready to kill a seal yourself.

Mouras says that the last two visits by API to the Magdalens have largely wiped out that "idyllic picture" Americans have of "red-coated Mounties standing guard over the northlands." For one thing, the bright uniforms don't seem to come out except for ceremonials. And the Mounties themselves, instead of conducting harrowing chases of backwoods murderers and stealthy dog-stealers, are glimpsed by protesters as the omnipresent protectors of the hunt itself.

"There were Mounties among the API people in '76 when they reached the Motel des Iles in the Magdalens," reported Mouras. "They were in plainclothes, hoping not to be noticed, and their job was not to preserve justice in the Wilderness but to see to it that no-one unduly taunted the seal-killers nor came fully to the rescue of a two-week-old pup, having the life smashed out from its body with a club."

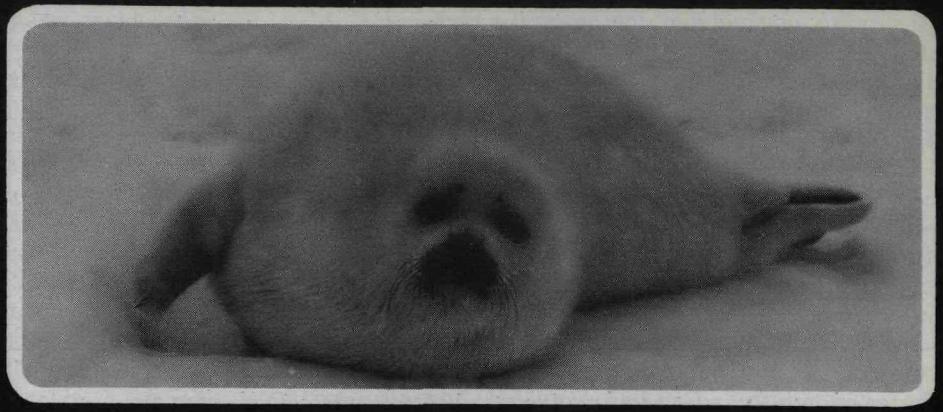
This new picture of what Mounties are like is almost like a symbol of how much Canada has lost as it preserves the clubbing at the expense of its international reputation and goodwill. When she returned to France, Brigitte Bardot was able to persuade fellow countrymen — who really haven't been adopting Brigitte's other prescriptions for the good-life — into banning traffic of seal-pelts into France. By the Fall of 1978, columnist Jack Anderson was predicting in the U. S. that "the Canadians will finally realize that the preservation of their sadistic annual rite isn't worth the trouble."

It's possible that the situation was still more serious than Brigitte Bardot, the French, Jack Anderson or the Royal Mounted Police had been able to visualize. Canadians at large **do** seem to realize that the hunt is an historic wrong. Some animal rights observers of the Canadian political scene believe that public opinion is running as high as three to one against the clubbing. But Trudeau still sends out his form letter which says that the demonic clubbing which Jiri Novak had taken part in and described was studied "by animal pathologists who have examined the seals and have concluded that the present method causes the animal no suffering." Apologist-in-chief for a government system which resolutely maintains that there is simply no danger that the seals will be driven from existence, Trudeau — like the politicians of many another country — seems innocent of any realistic knowledge of what has been happening in the Newfoundland fisheries for generations.

The great auk, a three-foot high non-flying bird whose disappearance has become synonymous with extinction at the hands of hunters, was not some Asian eagle as many people seem to think. It was simply one of the first of the long line of creatures which were destroyed forever by the immediate forebears of the same men who are killing the harp seal today.

French explorer Jacques Cartier had said of the great

Deadlock On The Ice



auk, when he landed near Funk Island off the Newfoundland coast, "This island is so exceedingly full of birds that all the ships of France might load a cargo of them without one perceiving that any had been removed." On June 3, 1844, the last pair of great auks was sold for $9.

"Walrus and elephant seal were disappearing by the same process of gigantic overkill that destroyed the auk," Mouras says. "The Labrador duck was disappearing. So, too, the Eskimo curlew. And all these creatures had once existed here in numbers that staggered the brain and sent the first explorers away, crowing ecstatically over seas and skies and icy terrain with an incredible bonanza of schools, herds, flocks of rippling animal riches."

As Fred Bruemmer points out in his beautifully illustrated book **The Life of the Harp Seal**, the original hunters of the Newfoundland coast had gone a bit further than driving out such "money crops" as the walrus. They had also disposed of the Beothuk Indians. An explorer named Gaspar Corte-Real had carried some of the Beothuk off to Europe, calling them "the best slaves that had been discovered up to this time." While his scheme for working up a lively slave-trade did not work out — perhaps there weren't enough Beothuk to go around — the hunter-harvesters apparently found killing the Beothuk an interesting diversion from chasing the elephant seal.

"Indian hunting," Bruemmer wrote, "became a popular diversion for Newfoundland's European settlers. The trapper Noel Boss boasted that he had killed 99 men, women and children. Children were occasionally captured and sold as exhibits to fairs and menageries."

In seeking to perpetuate what his own fisheries department has called "a cultural heritage," Pierre Trudeau has actually been trapped into a defense of the most violent and destructive strain in the history of his own country. The Newfoundland fisheries, and what once amounted to an unbelievable storehouse of natural abundance, is not some recent discovery but was actually the first great treasure-trove to be tapped in northern America. Those who sought the gold of the Incas or set off in a lost quest for Seven Cities of Gold were pitifully rewarded compared to the men who milked the whiteskin riches of the Canadian north. But the men who reaped the rewards were not the sailors and the hunters, and aren't today. They are the managers of the boats that came, and sailed away again, with a mountain of pelts.

Dignity **has** been taken from many of those whom Canadians will call, in a term sometimes used for derision, "the Newfies." It has not been taken from them by the protesters of the clubbing. This is the work of commercial companies and government bureaucrats serving the companies' interest, who have never come fully to grips with the problems of the sealers themselves.

Batting a baby's brains out isn't dignified at all. The fishermen have been marooned by an industry which has never, since the time Cartier first visited, looked to the future. It has simply gone from one money crop to the next. **The walrus still exists** — but not here; it was driven out. **The elephant seal still exists** — but not here; it was driven out. None of this taught the appropriate lesson. The industry wants to fight; but it wants to fight public opinion, in Canada and abroad, which says, "Sooner or later, why don't you **learn**—?"

Conservationists and government people have, for years, been arguing the figures on the seal-kill. There is one simple statistic coming out of Canada for the last two years which makes all other statistics beside the point. The government sets quotas — 170,000 kills in 1977, 180,000 in 1978 — which are supposedly based on the number of seals which can be killed with no harm to the herds, no depletion. And in each of the last two years the hunters have fallen far short of reaching the official quotas. They can't find that many seals to kill. "It's the final sign," says Mouras, "of the absolute bankruptcy of entrenched government policy."

In this case, the government unleashed its figures as though the seals were warm and comfy and facing no threat at all to their continued existence. The casualty lists are the telltale evidence that LeBlanc and his ministry are faking it and hoping they can sell that story to the world public.

Once again, then, Canada stands at the center of a principal world issue which is at once political, philosophical and moral. What happens in the harp seal case may well determine, for several decades to come, whether the nations of the world are prepared to take a lesson on the preservation of their animal kingdoms, or are quite willing to stubborn out an issue on straight national sovereignty lines until a species is almost totally destroyed. True, the same area lost several species before the harp seals but it was, at that time, done in the dark. The fishermen knew and the world did not know. This is different for now the whole world looks on. During the first weeks of the clubbing, as it starts again

in March, there will be daily dispatches from the war-front. Will the light that now shines on the extermination make any basic difference? Can a species be relentlessly hunted, in full view of the world, until it exists no more — except for a few lucky refugees, a few museum specimens?

We're about to find out. Yes, many species have been exterminated by man. Many have been cruelly used by man. But when the spotlight is on, there usually comes an end, a hush-up. The annual kill of the harp seal, adult male and female as well as the two and three-week-old babies, **must** concern the whole world for if "the most photographable babies in the world" can come to doom with no effective action on their behalf, then how can other besieged creatures hope to survive the onslaughts of the professional hunters?

The harp seal issue has lain dormant since these animals became an economic factor. The clubbing occurred but in the dark. It only came to the attention of the conservationist public in the mid-1960s. This was the all-but-accidental offshoot of the making of a documentary film called **Artek**, by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The first of the fiery anti-clubbing movements was set off with the showing of **Artek**. By the 1970s, API and Greenpeace and a number of other organizations were doing battle with Canadian authorities on an annual basis. In early '78, API had a try at "putting a million postcard protests in Pierre Trudeau's mailbox in one day." Tens of millions of protests, both organized and individual, flow to Canada now in an ever-increasing stream.

The river of protests was, at first, successful. Quotas on the seals were coming down through the early '70s. Then, realizing that the protectionists would soon have them out of the clubbing business if the trend continued, the Fisheries service reversed itself and sent the quotas upward again. The quotas were supposedly based on "the safe yield" from known existing seal herds but quotas higher than the sealers could reach soon proved that, in applying Machiavellian strategy to the extermination of baby seals, LeBlanc and cohorts had exposed the phoniness of the figures they had been feeding the Canadian public in expensive brochures defending the hunt.

To keep the clubbing going, Canada had to ignore its own Committee on Seals and Sealing which took a look at the actual state of the species and concluded there should be a moratorium on kills. Since the committee did not regurgitate government line, its key recommendation was ignored.

Now, in 1979, deadlock. The protectionists are certain that only an absolute end to the sealing meets the situation. Official Canada talks about the sealing as though it were a rite roughly comparable to stitching the first flag of the country. Does this mean the issue is frozen forever and the seals will die while the protagonists argue?

Mouras says no.

"Even those big ice floes up there in Canada are moving, cracking apart from the pressure on them," he says. "There's a tidal movement that is taking Canada out of the clubbing and the people of Canada will realize this long before the message gets to the government itself. It's partly the lies of the last 15 years that make the Fisheries people so certain they can never give in.

"For the sake of the seals, we all want instant success but the stubbornest creature on earth is a government bureaucracy tethered to lies of many years standing. We are in no different position on the seals issue than we were with the dilemma of the great whales. The whales are going to be saved — but there were people out there working on that in 1946 and if they had given up hope, because it hadn't happened by '46, then there would scarcely be a whale left in the ocean today.

"You have to be ready to hold the line against every tactic that the Canadian fisheries outfit devises. I happen to think they've run through most of the possibilities already but I could be wrong. They'll try to tough it out. They'll load official panels with people committed to not changing their minds. They'll change the meaning of statistics. They'll taunt that this year's impasse can last for a hundred years. But they can only stick with it for so long. Canadian public opinion will make itself felt. We'll have a sudden, dramatic swing in favor of the seals. It's inevitable and the inevitability comes from the fact that the hazards and the cruelty are both even worse than the people who wince at the films of the clubbing have ever guessed. The seals issue will be won but only if we keep our nerve and don't let them bluff us off the field."

Two of the seal-clubbers who came out of the clubbing last year, after an angry argument with their captain about how the men on the boat were treated, seemed to be in agreement with this.

One of them said: "The mother seals would screech and put up a helpless fight while their babies were skinned in front of them — mostly skinned alive. It was the cruellest, most bloodthirsty thing I've ever seen and I've traveled all over the world."

And the other said: "I've got nothin' against the sealin', in a way, because my father and my grandfather made their livings out there, same way. Yes, it is a crime, I think, for the old mother seal — it's like a mother walking the street and seeing her baby skinned alive on the sidewalk.

"Once on a time, they told me, there was so many seals on a boat that the boat sunk to the bottom from it. And that's happened to a couple boats up there but it was not like that this year — oh, a long ways from it. You wouldn't sink a **motorboat** to the bottom, this year. Well, it's hard — a hard life. If the seals were on the ice, we'd leave the ship and probably walk a five or ten-miles radius. Fifteen or eighteen or twenty men, spread out all over the place. If you get lost on the ice, if a snowstorm comes up and they can't find you — well, it can be a disaster.

"I was caught on the ice one time myself. This skipper went around, he picked up all the pelts he had on the ice before he picked us up. And then when it came time for us, he couldn't find us.

"It's changing. I bet ten, fifteen, twenty years ago there used to be ten or fifteen boats go in that gulf and load their boats. Now, today, the Gulf of St. Lawrence had been closed down for six years and this year the boats were let in but only two of them. And only one of the two boats got its quota.

"So I think, you know, the seals is dropping. They aren't here like they were.

"I got a kid, you know, he's only eight or nine months old. I think by the time he's the age of 12 years old, I'll be able to show him pictures of the seals and he'll be wondering what that is. It'll be all over."

"BUT THEY NEVER WARNED ME"

By Wayne Thomas, Announcer - Project Manager,
KHJ-TV (Channel 9), Los Angeles, California

Animals, especially unusual ones, have provided me with some of my best interviews . . . entertaining, educating and amusing. I'd always wanted to have my own dog but thought it best to wait until I bought a home. When that day came in 1964, I was barely in the door before I was looking in the dog books trying to pick the right one for me. I checked out all the middle sized ones . . . Cairns to Dinmounts, Yorkies to Scotties but none seemed just right. Then one day a small Benji type of dog peeked through the gate at the house next door. It was love at first sight. When the owners left for work each day, I would spirit her over the fence to have breakfast with me. I finally proposed to them that I'd pay anything if they'd sell her. They had two large dogs and little Happy was left in the yard alone most of the time. She had been found wandering the streets when she was about six months old. Alas, they were in no mood to sell.

Can I ever forget that Sunday night dinner when the phone rang and the neighbors asked if I still wanted to buy Happy . . . they needed money. I told my guests dinner would have to stop while I went next door to buy a dog. She was already packed and came home to finish dinner with us. What a treat after all those breakfasts. I soon changed her name to Heidi (with her permission of course) and we became inseparable friends. Often she would appear on TV with me and became the Channel 9 mascot. I forgave her for getting more fan mail than I did. When she was five, I bred her and thereafter I left her home to stay with the one pup I kept. I've always been a great animal lover, and I asked Doc Young and the veterinarian I was going to a multitude of questions about raising a dog properly. I must have done everything right, because for 13 years she was the perfect dog in all ways and in perfect health.

Then strictly by chance, I was trimming Heidi and her daughter Ginger one day and decided to shave their bellies. There it was . . . a growth on Heidi's chest about an inch wide and situated between two nipples on her left side. A sick, worried feeling dashed through me. The next day, I sped her to my veterinarian.

He examined the lump and asked if I had had her spayed. I said "no, she is always in my yard or house and I knew I could keep her away from the local male gang." Furthermore, I didn't want her to get fat. "Old wives tales" he said, "they only get fat because you feed them too much. They need less to eat after being neutered." And then he said something that I'll never forget . . . "furthermore, by having a bitch of any breed spayed, you greatly diminish the chances of breast cancer and female trouble." I couldn't believe it. I thought I had learned everything one should know about dogs. Somewhere along the way, I had never read or been told that spaying a female is very important to her health in later years. The doctor said the tumor might not be malignant but it should be removed. I was afraid . . . Heidi acted like a dog of 4, but she was over 13 and had a slight heart murmur. Could she stand it? I procrastinated . . . worried . . . tossed and turned. I decided to take a vacation and do it when I returned.

Fate came my way. My uncle, who was to take care of my home and dogs while I was gone, took matters into his own hands. He felt I would never have the courage to have her operated on. He took her to his doctor. She was spayed and the tumor removed. Three days later a lab report showed it to be malignant. I am holding positive thoughts. Even though it was done later than it should have been, I pray that the spaying will prevent any further cancers from appearing in her body.

Since this heart-stopping episode in my life, I have not found one other dog owner who knew that spaying a female greatly cuts down the chances of breast cancer and other female trouble . . .

I beg all the veterinarians who read this article to URGE owners of female dogs to have them spayed . . . the sooner the better. The best time is before their first heat. If they wish to breed them, fine . . . but as soon as it is over, then have the operation. It is not trying to push unnecessary services. It is educating a public that NEEDS to fully understand the importance of spaying a bitch.

I hope and pray that I did not find out too late. Heidi has been one of the greatest joys of my life.

HEARING AND EAR PROBLEMS OF DOGS & CATS

PART VIII

by W. R. Rose, D.V.M.

DISEASES TRANSMISSIBLE TO MAN

Ear diseases in dogs and cats can be a potential health problem for people, especially children. Until well advanced, most ear infections are "hidden" down in the external ear canal of the animal. During this stage the disease is usually reproducing and growing rapidly. It is during this active stage that infections are most likely to be transmitted to man.

The method of transmission of disease from the ears of animals to man can be best explained by an understanding of the relationship of people to their dog or cat, and also by an understanding of the behavior of the animal with an ear infection.

Most ear infections occur early in the animal's life. This fact is significant because this is the time when animals are handled most frequently by children and adults, thus increasing the chance of contact with disease organisms. Children are especially susceptible because of the close affinity of a child with a puppy or kitten.

The exploratory behavior, particularly of very young children, is common knowledge. It is by using the sense of touch that a child learns about the world around him. The desire to poke fingers into holes that include the ear canals of pets is one expression of this behavior. The young child will hug, kiss, lick, bite and pull the animal's ears. So there is ample chance for direct contact with infections.

Some of this behavior such as hugging and kissing may persist into adulthood. Plus, the fact that many pets sleep with their owners must be considered. Using the same linen and pillow also affords ample opportunity for the spread of infectious agents.

The behavior of the animal with an ear infection may also aid in the transmission of disease to man. The desire of the dog or cat to have his ears scratched usually results in compliance by the owner. This act may dislodge spores and exudate that can seed a household.

In acute episodes with intense itching and irritation, an animal may rub his ears on almost any object in a house. He will rub his ears on furniture, blankets, rugs and shake his head violently. This behavior will contaminate or seed these objects with spores and exudates providing a fertile field for the spread of infection to man.

Therefore, pet owners have a responsibility to get a dog or cat treated as soon as ear disease is suspected. This fact is especially true if there are children in the family. Part III (TAH — March-April, 1978) deals with the recognition of ear disease signs.

In light of the facts presented, the necessity of having a professional diagnose and treat ear infections early becomes apparent. The need for routine inspection and ear hygiene as described in Part V (TAH — July-August, 1978) is also good preventive medicine. Separation of small children from sick pets and the isolation of pets from the same living area may be indicated until a cure is affected.

One of the most common and most highly transmissible diseases is commonly referred to as "ringworm." Ringworm is not caused by a worm but a fungus. The name comes from the ring-like lesion found on the skin of man and animals. The infection can be caused by any of several species of fungus: *Microsporum canis*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

If the fungus is located in the scalp (tinea capitis), it causes hairs to break off just above the skin, forming a stubble. The lesion may spread rapidly,continuing this process. The disease once initiated in children may become highly communicable from child to child.

If the fungus is located on the smooth skin of the body (tina corporis), thick red, scaly plaques may form.

If skin irritations or lesions are found in an adult or child, a physician should be consulted. The treatment is painless and simple. It usually consists of the use of ointment and/or pills. If these skin irritations are left untreated in man or animals, they may become secondarily infected with bacteria. Therefore, if your pet shows signs of the disease, see your veterinarian for immediate treatment.

A second group of communicable infections is bacteria. See Part III (TAH. — March-April, 1978) for a description of bacteria. Bacteria may infect man as secondary invaders of a break in the skin or produce a lesion without a break (primary invader). These organisms are of many types and can cause lesions on the skin that vary from redness to abscess formation. The problem with these organisms is that they can become resistant to commonly used antibiotics. This is why culture and drug sensitivity studies as outlined in Part VI (TAH — September-October, 1978) are important in human and veterinary medicine. The exudates from infected ears may serve as secondary invaders of skin abrasions and minor cuts. These exudates when brought into direct contact with the mucous membranes such as those associated with the eye, can be primary invaders.

Continued on page 30

ANIMAL PHYSICAL THERAPY

by Ann H. Downer, B.A., M .A., L.P.T.

Dinner with friends. Some old, some new. Always a gala occasion. The food is excellent, wine tasty, conversation animated. You look around the room and small groups are engaged in discussing all sorts of topics from local events to the world situation. But over the hum of the conversation you hear some comments which make you prick up your ears. "I wish you could see that dog now! He runs and plays as though he never had a paralyzed foot and Mary Ellen gives the credit to physical therapy."

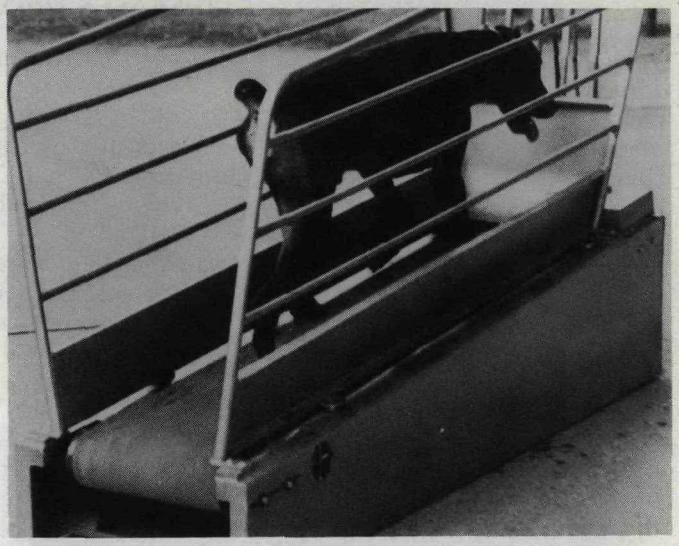
Another member of the group says, "Listen to this! I was told about a pig that was paralyzed from standing on concrete. When it was moved to a wooden floor, it could not stand up. A physical therapist taught the owner to stand the pig up, straddle it to hold it and then gently push it in different directions to bring its reflexes into play without letting it fall. It worked and the pig is fine now!"

Physical therapy. Thought provoking words. What do they mean? You nonchalantly amble over to the group, trying to look intelligent and trying desperately to rack your brain for the answer. You vaguely remember reading about some famous person being treated for a broken leg at the rehabilitation center, and the picture showed him with his leg in a tank full of swirling water. The caption read something like, "John Doe received physical therapy for his broken leg." Someone in the group ventures a word or two about water, heat and massage. And a common error is perpetuated.

A brief scanning of the literature would produce many excellent and profound definitions of physical therapy. Basically the word "therapy" means treatment and "physical" pertains to physical agents. Put the two together then and we have treatment by physical agents such as light, heat, cold, water, electricity, etc. However, physical therapy is also concerned with evaluation, prevention of disability and maintenance of function.

The principles of physical therapy are the oldest in medicine as they have been used since the beginning of recorded time and before. When a caveman put a bruised hand into a cold stream, he was using hydrotherapy or treatment by water. The Chinese used massage as a therapeutic agent as early as 3,000 B.C. And so it as been down through the ages to today.

Enter a physical therapy department of a hospital, rehabilitation center, physician's office or a myriad of other places and you are likely to be confronted with an imposing array of equipment. In one room you may see



(Courtesy of Horsey, Inc. and Gullwing, Inc.)

Active exercise.

a therapist in a therapeutic pool helping a patient move his legs. In the exercise area many patients are learning to walk with crutches, building up muscles with weights or learning to propel a wheelchair with one hand. The modality room has patients receiving treatment with ultrasound or hot packs while another patient is having his paralyzed muscles moved by electricity.

All that is for humans, but what about animals? The chances of finding a fully equipped therapy clinic staffed with qualified physical therapists who treat only animals is extremely remote. Why?

Although veterinarians may know friends or relatives who have received physical therapy, they have not realized that any animal they treat can usually use some form of physical therapy. Because of their lack of knowledge about the field, they have delegated what procedures are used to veterinary assistants, trainers or helpers who have little or no knowledge of what they are using, and are unaware of the dangers, indications or contraindications, or the intricacies of treatment techniques. If administered without the knowledge of the exact procedures or without the strictest attention to detail in administering the treatment, the untrained person can cause great harm, even death. Such so-called simple procedures such as the use of cold or exercise can cause serious problems.

Veterinarians have spent long years learning about animals and their response to disease and the healing

procedures such as surgery. Their skills lie in making accurate diagnoses, determining the philosophy of care and carrying out those therapeutic procedures which only they can do However, because of the many diagnostic and therapeutic aids now available, the veterinarian does not have time to learn the skills and technical knowledge necessary for effective and safe treatment in all areas nor does he have time to teach others. These specialties must be left to those who have had the necessary training and experience.

An example of an ominpresent and specially trained associate of the veterinarian is the x-ray technologist. If the veterinary physician had to take all of the x-rays that help to determine a diagnosis or confirm healing, he would have little time for anything else. Because of training and experience, the x-ray technologist develops skills and efficiency that far exceed that of most

Short wave diathermy.
(Mettler Electronics Auto Therm)*

Ulatrasound therapy.
(Mettler Electronics Sonicator)

veterinarians. And when x-rays are ordered, competency is judged by the results and not by the techniques used to get the pictures. The picture taking procedure is left up to the qualified person.

The concept of shared responsibility should exist between the physical therapist and the veterinarian. This most certainly does not mean that physical therapists should take over the practice of veterinary medicine. The physical therapist does not have the training to make necessary judgments concerning diagnosis. The veterinarian is the only person qualified to do that, and it is not and never should be the prerogative of the therapist. However, the qualified physical therapist is a professional who knows the capabilities of each technique in the treatment repertoire, the general indications and contraindications, and who has the ability to evaluate the patient. The therapist must interpret the evaluation as to the appropriateness of any procedure within the confines of the specific goals of the treatment as they relate to the medical conditions of the patient.

The veterinarian should be certain that the physical therapist to whom he delegates any treatment is qualified. Before a person can sit for a licensing examination, he or she must have completed an approved program in physical therapy. All accredited programs of study have similar educational goals, clinical and academic requirements and they require a minimum of four years to complete.

There are five different ways that one may choose to become qualified: (1) A four year baccalaureate degree curriculum; (2) Two years of pre-professional work and then two years in a physical therapy curriculum terminating in a baccalaureate degree; (3) A baccalaureate degree which has included prerequisite physical therapy courses and then enrollment in a twelve to eighteen month physical therapy curriculum terminating in a certificate in physical therapy; (4) The same as number 3 except the program terminates in a second baccalaureate degree; (5) An entry level four to six years Master's degree program that does not require a Bachelor's degree.

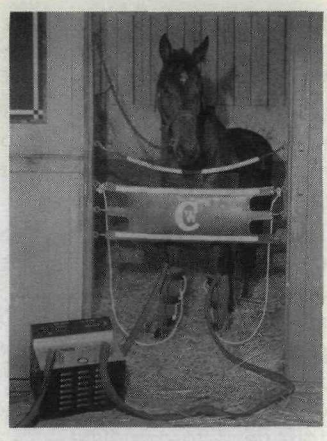
The freshman and sophomore years are spent in taking required university/college courses and completing prerequisite requirements for advanced scientific and professional courses. All of the prerequisite courses include laboratory hours and are in basic comparative or vertebrate anatomy, physics including light, heat, sound and electricity, biology/zoology, chemistry, psychology and perhaps physiology.

The professional courses are taught by physical therapists, physicians and those skilled and knowledgeable in specific areas such as nurses, brace-makers and other paraprofessionals. These courses include advanced human anatomy; physiology; therapeutic exercise; patient evaluation and testing; massage; procedures and physics relating to the physical agents such as ultrasound, short wave diathermy, whirlpools, cold packs, etc.; pathology and neurology; medical kinesiology; rehabilitation procedures; health service organization including administration and supervision; research procedures and many hours of clinical education. Most courses require a great deal of laboratory work.

Clinical experience is required of all students under the close supervision of qualified physical therapists in hospitals, extended care facilities, nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, children's hospitals, private clinics, etc. In addition of learning to administer physical therapy treatments, the student must develop skills in communications, team work, planning goals and treatment programs, writing progress notes, ordering supplies and in all aspects of supervising a physical therapy department. They also learn about the roles of other health professionals.

By graduation, most students have had at least one thousand hours of practical experience. This training is usually started early in the junior year with several hours each week. At some time during the formal training,

ANIMAL PHYSICAL THERAPY



Horse receiving cold therapy. (Courtesy Chattanooga Pharmacal Company)

most students experience a forty hour week practicum. This usually covers from two to four months. However, some programs require experience as a volunteer or paid aide as a prerequisite for admission, so these students may have had as much as several hundred hours of experience before their formal education. The purpose of this prerequisite is so the student can determine whether or not he really does want to pursue physical therapy as a profession.

All fifty states require a license to practice. If a student successfully completes an accredited program, he is then eligible to sit for the licensing examination.

All that is preparation for treating humans. But what about animals?

There are no programs in the United States to train women and men to become animal physical therapists. "Why not?", you ask. There has to be a job market before anyone is willing to spend thousands of dollars on such a venture. Then the need for such programs must be justified. At the present time, the over seventy-five accredited programs can adequately prepare students to work on animals from the physical therapy standpoint. What is needed is the addition of courses such as diseases and psychology specific to animals. However, most physical therapy procedures, especially the modalities, were tested on animals before they were used on humans. And animals have very much the same anatomy, injuries, diseases and problems as humans do.

The physical therapists need to spread the word to veterinarians by personal contact, articles, lectures, etc. We need to close the information gap. We need to make the veterinarians aware of what we are trained to do. It is not enough to use ultrasound on an animal. The operator of that unit should not only know how to give ultrasound, but he should know what is going on in the generator. Above all, he should know what the effects will be, and what the dangers are. As an example, there is a veterinarian who "never gives heat to his horse patients." However, his assistant gives ultrasound to the horses and the veterinarian doesn't realize that ultrasound produces deep heat in the body because of the resistance of the tissues to the sound waves.

Another example is the veterinary medical students who turned up the intensity of the ultrasound because if a little does some good, a higher intensity should make the horse improve faster! What they did not know was that too much ultrasound is just like too much aspirin — it can kill.

Then there's the veterinarian who gave a dog a shot. The needle must have hit a nerve because the dog could not move his foot afterward. The veterinarian wanted to amputate. However, the dog's owner was a physical therapist. A brace man made a brace for the dog's foot, and the owner treated her once a day with electrical stimulation, therapeutic exercise, whirlpool and massage. The end result was a complete recovery.

The foregoing are actual cases. The one thing that stands out is that the veterinarians did not know about physical therapy. And why should they? There is not time to teach it in the veterinary medical curricula. The students may be exposed to a lecture or two, but that is all. The veterinarian has an overwhelming responsibility in just performing his traditional role of veterinarian and surgeon.

Physical therapists are also at fault. They have not been aware of the possibilities in this area. When they do realize that a whole new field awaits them, they must then make the veterinarians cognizant of their training and knowledge. The veterinarian's capabilities for animal care will then be enlarged. The most important aspect will be the benefits to the animal that can be obtained by using additional therapeutic procedures given by a qualified person.

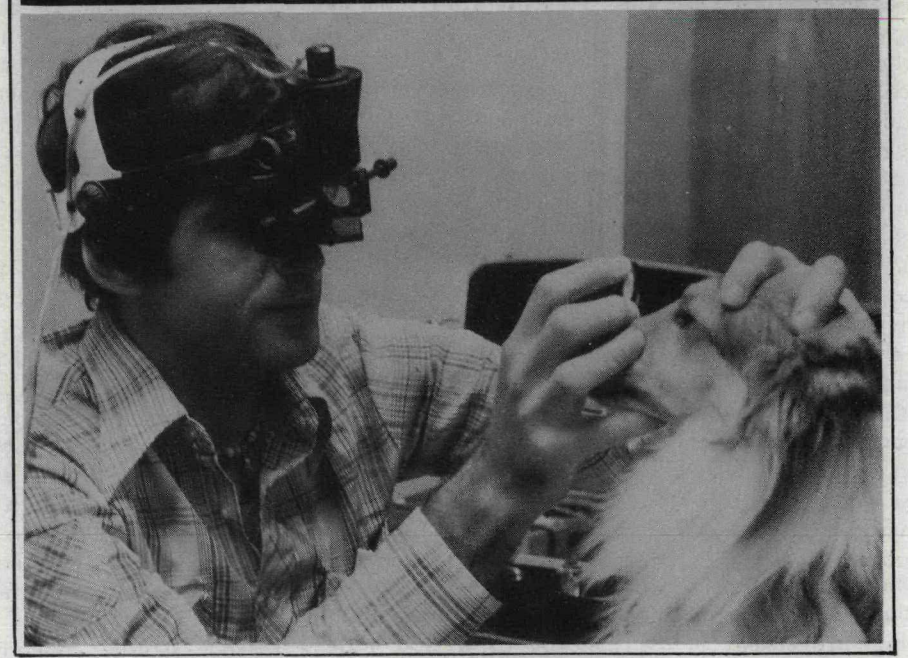
Physical therapy is not a panacea. It can help but in unqualified hands it can cause irreparable damage. It may be indicated or not in the treatment of any condition. When an animal has fractured a bone, cold can be used to reduce edema and muscle spasm prior to reduction. Immediately after reduction, continuation of cold or the use of superficial heat such as whirlpool, active exercise to reduce edema and maintain joint range of motion may be used to advantage. If muscles are weak from disuse or if a nerve injury has occurred, electrical stimulation combined with other physical therapy procedures may be indicated. The list of diagnoses in which physical therapy is of definite value is long.

There must be mutual respect between the veterinarian and the physical therapist and close communication is essential. When there is lack of communication, misunderstanding thrives. Success or failure of any treatment may depend on important details that a few moments of personal discussion can bring out. The information the physical therapist needs is the diagnosis and any special problems about the patient that may require modification in treatment.

Veterinarians must diagnose, establish goals for the animals and determine precautions as they relate to the animal's condition. The physical therapist must have a signed referral from a qualified veterinarian, and with that will then be perfectly capable of determining what type of physical agent, combination of agents or other treatment procedures will produce the desired physiological responses. The therapist can plan a treatment program, critically evaluate that program as it relates to the animal's progress and train owners in the procedures that can be done at home.

The true value of physical therapy for animals is in its ability to reduce muscle spasm and pain, maintain and regain joint mobility and muscle strength, and maintenance of function. Physical therapy should be an essential part of the total therapeutic armamentarium of veterinary medicine. There is no substitute for this contribution to animal care and no one can substitute for the qualified physical therapist.

A Specialist Talks about Cerf and Canine Eye Disorder



Dr. David Lipton, California veterinarian, demonstrates his specialty — canine ophthalmology. He is an examiner for the Canine Eye Registration Foundation, a group that helps breeders to avoid defects being bred into puppies.

Look into your dog's eyes. Can you identify a healthy condition? Can you spot an abnormality?

Dr. David Lipton, a California veterinarian who specializes in canine ophthalmology, is better trained than most to see beyond the obvious. He would be the first to tell you that there is more to your dog's vision than meets the eye.

Lipton makes national rounds as a weekend guest lecturer, conducting day-long clinics for those wishing to have their dogs' eyes examined. Lipton, informal but thorough with each of his four-footed "patients," sees hundreds of dogs in a day's session.

Lecturing, Lipton is informative, entertaining, outspoken. Many people, he indicates — even those who own purebred, registered animals — know virtually nothing about canine eye disease. His task as an ophthalmologist is to identify and treat as much of it as he can. In the case of dogs registered with the American Kennel Club, eye defects or disease are disqualifying factors in show judging. Lipton's job as a member of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists and a CERF (Canine Eye Registration Foundation) examiner is to evaluate dogs' eyes before the dogs are used for breeding, so that breeders may be assured that defects are not bred into their puppies. The CERF program is rapidly gaining momentum with dog breeders and

Continued on next page

A Specialist Talks about Cerf and Canine Eye Disorder

owners across the United States, and Dr. Lipton's weekends are often spent conducting clinics in various locations throughout the country. The program itself, notes Lipton, covers a far broader canine spectrum than that limited only to registered animals.

What David Lipton sees in his sampling of the country's canine eyeballs is a relatively high incidence of cataracts, glaucoma and PRA (progressive retinal atrophy). He explains and describes each of these conditions in terms that any concerned dog owner could understand.

Cataracts, defined as any opacity or blockage of light to the eye lens, can occur as a result of normal aging or a premature thickening of the lens which prevents light from passing through the retina. Complete blockage, in dogs as in humans, results in blindness. Lipton is sensitive to the emotional delicacy of such a situation: "I've gotten away from using the word 'cataracts' because that scares people. If you tell them there's an opacity in the lens, they say thank you; if you tell them it's a cataract, they get all panicked. It's all in how you say it."

Glaucoma occurs when fluid accumulates and pressure builds within the eye, ultimately causing irreversible damage to the optic nerve. In dogs the condition often goes undetected until the eye is swollen grotesquely and damaged beyond repair. Surgical removal of the affected eye (or both eyes) then becomes the only way to make the animal comfortable. It's a relief to the dog, maintains Lipton. "They are so relieved to have that eye taken out, you can't believe it. People don't understand this, but the dog is much more comfortable without the diseased eye."

PRA is progressive retinal atrophy. Inexplicably, nutrition to the retina is lost, and blood vessels simply die out. It's painless, affects only the eyes and doesn't shorten the dog's life. When not triggered by viral infections, distemper or other diseases, retinal atrophy is considered to be inherited, and the end result can be total blindness. That's where the CERF program comes in. "What we are looking for is inherited eye defects. If, in our opinion, an eye defect is inherited, then the dog is not certified."

Some dogs, Lipton adds, simply go blind for an unexplained reason. "You don't know why they're blind. There is no eye disease. There is no tumor of any sort. It generally happens in older dogs. It's very frustrating because I have no answers — nor does anybody else."

But a veterinarian who has seen more than his share of blindness in dogs (and cats, though his clientele is primarily canine) can claim a certain philosophical base from which to view a pet which, for one reason or another, can no longer see. Lipton is outspoken in his assessment of that circumstance: "The thing that you have to remember about dogs is that they don't feel sorry for themselves; that is strictly a human frailty. We all do it, every one of us. But an animal doesn't seem to have the ability to feel sorry for himself. He's not 100% — but he doesn't know it. He thinks every other dog in the world has the same thing. The fact is that the dog is a nose animal, not an eye animal. You can get by as a dog with a very minimal amount of vision." Much of his practice, he explains, is devoted to trying to get people to look at their animal as an animal, "and instead of you and I feeling sorry for the dog, just let him do his thing. That is the beauty of animals, as far as I'm concerned; they teach us a lot of neat things. They're my friends."

Lipton cares about his friends in other ways, too. On breeding: "There is a moral obligation, if you care about your dog and about your breed, to say, 'What do I want? What is the best for that dog?' If you've got a really super dog, and you think you're going to add something to the breed, then do it. But be careful. Dogs, as far as I'm concerned, do not have to be bred — and the dog does not lie around thinking about getting bred. That's another human problem."

The good vet is also an advocate of looking at the "big picture." "When we see an abnormality, I hear this all the time: 'How did that happen?' Well, if you think of how many billions of times those cells divide to create whatever is being made, all you need is one little miss, and you could have a totally defective baby. And I think the real question is, not how did the abnormality happen, but how does any one of us, or any animal, get out in one piece? That's quite a miracle."

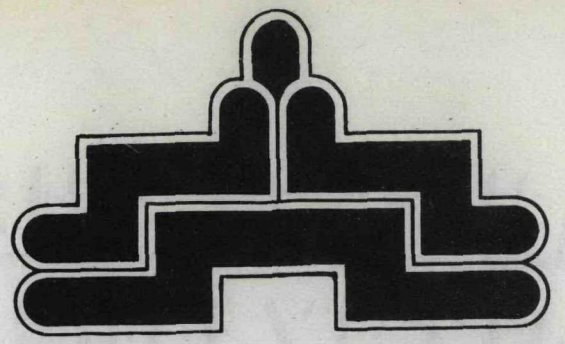
In terms of eye defects and diseases, Lipton refers to the large number of animal owners who are negligent when it comes to having their dogs' eyes examined. Their reasoning, he says, is " 'If I don't know, then it's all right. Why look at the eyes? There may be something wrong.' I think there are a lot of people who are afraid to know." The point of the matter is, he reflects, "If you've got a breed that has any kind of a problem, and if you care about the breed, have the animal checked. You will know then, and the facts feed into the CERF bank for other people to benefit from."

The CERF computer bank, now in process of gathering information, will soon be able to provide definitive statistics concerning eye defects found in virtually every breed. Information for each dog is fed to the computer anonymously, indicating only the dog's age, breed, and the examiner's findings. The fee for a CERF examination is $6 per dog.

There is, says Lipton, one type of dog that has a rather low incidence of eye defects. You guessed it — mutts.

If you would like more information about the CERF program or are interested in obtaining statistics on a particular breed, write to CERF, Inc., P.O. Box 15095, San Francisco, California 94115.

Dr. David Lipton, California veterinarian, demonstrates his specialty — canine ophthalmology. He is an examiner for the Canine Eye Registration Foundation, a group that helps breeders to avoid defects being bred into puppies.



CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

I think it is cruel and unfair for people to mistreat helpless animals. They have no way of fighting back or protecting themselves except for biting, which results in their being put to sleep.

If someone is going to take on the responsibility of having a pet, they should care for it properly. People sometimes buy a dog or a cat and then decide they don't want it, after the pet has become attached to them. They give them away to people, not caring whether they go to good homes or not.

More people should take the time and effort to get their pets spayed or neutered; it would cut down considerably on the amount of unwanted animals born every year. Some of these animals are taken into good homes, but have you ever wondered what happens to the tiny puppies and kittens that don't have a home or someone to care for them? Very few survive. Some are taken out and drowned or shot, others are taken to the pound and eventually put to sleep, but most of these tiny helpless animals are abandoned. Lost, frightened, and alone, they are either hit by cars or die of starvation.

Many dogs and cats are picked up by the pound and put to sleep within a very short time, because their owners couldn't take the time or effort or just didn't care enough about their pet to get him a license.

If more people kept their dogs in the house, they wouldn't be running the neighborhood and destroying other people's gardens. Most animals will not bite unless provoked, frightened, or if they are trained guard dogs, protecting their owner's house. If you treat your pet with love and kindess he could become the best friend you ever had, or even save your life some day.

More people should take the time, effort, and consideration that is necessary to take proper care of their pets, and hundreds of animals' lives could be saved every year.

I also think people should think twice before giving a puppy or kitten away as a Christmas present; just because you love animals, does not mean that everyone else does. One should be certain that the family in question does want a pet, and is prepared to take proper care of it. Too many times it is just a present for the child, who loses interest or isn't willing to take the responsibility for it. There are a great number of small animals who were intended Christmas presents, that end up frightened and alone either at the pound, waiting to be put to sleep or stranded and unwanted in the streets at the worst and coldest time of they year.

If people would teach their children to love animals and to be kind to them, instead of being afraid of them, they in turn would teach their children, and eventually this could bring about a kinder society and a better world for animals to live in.

By Beverly Vikse, 16 years old
Auburn, Washington

IRAN SEEKS HELP FOR UNHEALTHY LIVESTOCK

The transaction may not be as glamorous as sheiks buying fancy American cars, but it's a better bargain for their country. That's the informal verdict on the latest foreign purchase by an oil-rich nation — $600,000 from Iran to buy U. S. veterinary know-how for its ailing livestock and poultry industries.

Under a technical agreement between two governments, 14 Iranian veterinarians are in this country studying animal disease control and eradication. A U. S. veterinary team will soon be on its way to Iran to help that government set up disease control programs. Iran has suffered abnormally high livestock losses, because of egg-transmitted illnesses and other controllable diseases.

The animal health program contract was signed by representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its counterpart in Iran, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is administering the program here.

According to John Walker, the APHIS veterinarian directing the program, U. S. veterinary science has helped the livestock industry produce animals that are free of many of the world's most devastating livestock and poultry diseases.

He called the two-year agreement "a fine example of our veterinary profession helping to upgrade food production in other nations. It will undoubtedly result in a far more wholesome, cheaper and more dependable source of protein for the Iranian people.

"Our own agricultural industry will benefit from the project, too," he said, "since an expanded industry in Iran will mean that country will probably be in a position to buy U. S. equipment, breeding livestock, and soybean meal, corn and other feed ingredients. And that will help boost our balance of trade." He noted that an agreement with Japan to exchange scientific information has played a major role in the increased sale of U. S. agricultural products to that country over the past decade.

To learn how segments of the U. S. veterinary profession work together to control or eradicate infectious animal diseases, the Iranians are taking part in five training programs. They are observing APHIS field personnel, as well as private research and industrial veterinarians working in clinical veterinary medicine, national animal disease control, epidemic studies, viral diagnosis, poultry disease field investigation and poultry inspection.

The nation's most advanced animal health facilities are on the Iranians' itinerary, including two USDA facilities — the National Veterinary Service Laboratories at Ames, Iowa, and the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in New York. They will also visit the state diagnostic laboratories in Salisbury, Md., and Harrisburg, PA., and the California Department of Food and Agriculture laboratories at Sacramento, San Gabriel and Turlock.

Some of the Iranians will also receive special training at Iowa State University at Ames, the University of California at Davis and the USDA's Food Safety and Quality Service school for poultry inspectors at Fort Worth, Texas.

The U. S. veterinary team will consist of two specialists — one in poultry diseases, the other in diseases associated with cattle reproduction and milk production. They will work with and advise Iranian government officials and scientists to develop progressive diseases control projects and set up training programs for the necessary personnel.

The animal health program is one of several technical assistance programs to get under way as a result of a 1973 letter of understanding creating a joint commission for economic cooperation between the two countries.

According to Walker, the program will probably continue after both sides review its progress two years from now.

in the NEWS

BREAST CANCER IN LIONESS MIMICS HUMAN DISEASE

SCHAUMBURG, ILL. — A rare case of mammary tumors in a 14-year-old lioness, with striking similarity to human breast cancer, has been reported in the current issue (Nov. 1) of the **Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (JAVMA).**

Drs. Deborah M. Gillette, Lin Klein and Miss Helen M. Acland of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, report "this lioness had a clinical history similar to that of many human patients, wherein neck pain often precedes radiologic evidence of metastatic disease."

While breast cancer is common in women and dogs, domestic cats suffer from the disease less frequently and lions very rarely.

According to the veterinary scientists, the lioness, which was housed at the Philadelphia Zoo, had been in excellent health for six years. "Initially, the only signs of illness were mild ataxia (lack of muscular coordination), generalized weakness and lethargy," the report states.

Following treatment, the animal remained normal for two months when the signs recurred in a more pronounced state. "At this time there appeared to be stiffness or pain and guarding of the neck," according to the authors.

During examination, a large firm mass was found in the mammary gland. Biopsy confirmed the presence of mammary carcinoma.

"This lioness fits the human pattern of metastasis (when cancer spreads to other parts of the body) to the axial skeleton, where red marrow persists," said the authors.

It is well known that cancer in women often spreads to the skeleton and lungs. Most often breast cancer in cats spreads to the lungs and lymph nodes, along with the kidneys, spleen, brain, liver and other parts of the body. Metastasis to bone is unusual.

As to the cause in this case, the authors state: "As is true in human beings and domesticated mammals, the cause of breast cancer in captive wild animals is probably complex and multifactorial."

This lioness had been unable to conceive for five years, which "suggests hormonal imbalances that may have induced malignant transformation or stimulated proliferation of metastatic neoplastic cells," theorized the authors.

Lion cubs are often unwanted in zoos and hormonal contraceptives are often used to control reproduction, often resulting in malignant breast cancer.

"As use of hormonal contraceptives increase in captive lions, the increase in the incidence of mammary tumors in this species may be anticipated," say the authors.

INTENSE SUNLIGHT CONTRIBUTES TO EYE CANCER IN DOGS

SCHAUMBURG, ILL. — The contribution of intense ultraviolet (UV) radiation to eye cancer in dogs has been confirmed in a 10-year study reported in the current (Nov. 1) issue of the **Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.**

According to the authors, Drs. A. M. Hargis, A. C. Lee and R. W. Thomassen, Colorado State University (CSU), Fort Collins, Co., similar cancers may develop in human beings and cattle.

In this study, 14 dogs in a research colony of 1,680 beagles developed 19 cancerous lesions. The animals were housed at the CSU Collaborative Radiological Health Laboratory (CRHL), a facility located in a high altitude, smog-free, sunny area of Colorado.

"Results (of this study) suggest that environmental factors that lead to increased solar exposure to the skin and conjunctiva of many dogs may be related to the chronic lesions observed," conclude the authors.

The degree of intensity of UV radiation reaching earth is the major consideration in the development of eye tumors.

"The induction of neoplasia (cancer) by naturally occurring UV radiation is influenced by factors regulating the quantity of UV radiation reaching the earth," say the scientists.

The veterinarians go on to say, "Such factors include the quantity of ozone, gaseous molecules, fine suspended atmospheric particles and smog, all of which may absorb or scatter the UV rays. These factors vary greatly with altitude, latitude, season and time of day, and are partly responsible for regional variation in tumor incidence."

Wind, dust and viruses have also been shown to enhance the development of cancer and were taken into consideration in this study.

CAPTIVE MARINE MAMMALS POSSIBLE THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH

SCHAUMBURG, ILL. — Sea lions, dolphins, fur seals, northern elephant seals and other marine mammals pose a disease threat to human beings, horses and swine, according to the results of a 5-year study published in the current (Nov. 1) issue of the **Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.**

Drs. Alvin W. Smith, Neyland A. Vedros and Thomas G. Akers of the Naval Biosciences Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Ca., and Mr. William G. Gilmartin, Naval Oceans System Center, San Diego, Ca., conducted the research.

"It was shown that certain disease agents are widespread in a diversity of ocean populations and that some are also transmissible to a number of terrestrial mammal species." report the authors.

"Precautions should be taken to ensure that disease agents shed by captive marine mammals are not transmitted to susceptible terrestrial mammals, including animal handlers and other human beings." summarize the researchers.

Among the organisms isolated by the scientists were salmonella, streptococcus, leptospira, staphylococcus and certain viruses, some of which can be transmitted from animal to animal and from animal to man.

Viruses isolated from California sea lions are suspected to be related to a disease of swine previously declared eradicated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. According to the authors, "Four of the San Miguel sea lion virus types tested thus far cause typical vesicular exanthema in swine, either by contact or by experimental injection."

"These disease agents should be of concern whenever marine mammals are brought into captivity," say the authors.

The study, which was conducted from 1972-77, was financed by the Office of Naval Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

for young people

Reprinted Courtesy of Mainstream

Elephants are the largest of all land animals. There are two kinds of elephants, the African elephant and the Asian elephant. The African elephant once roamed all over Africa, but today it lives mainly on the plains of central Africa. The Asian elephant is a native of southern Asia and lives mainly in damp tropical forests.

Everyone knows what an elephant looks like, right? There are actually several differences between the two kinds of elephants, but you must look very closely to see them. Both kinds of elephants have big ears, but the African elephant's ears are much larger than the Asian elephant's. They use them for many different purposes besides hearing. Elephants can flap their ears to brush away flies, or use them as giant fans to cool themselves. When an elephants charges an enemy, it holds its ears out to the sides to make itself look big and scary.

Elephants have long snake-like trunks. These are actually very long noses with nostrils at the ends. The elephant uses its trunk for smelling, for lifting things, and to bring food and water to its mouth. When drinking, an elephant does not use its trunk like a huge straw. Instead, it sucks up water and holds it in his trunk and then squirts it back into his mouth.

Elephants can take showers and dust baths. After filling the trunk with water or dust, an elephant can then squirt it over its head like a living fountain. Water cleans and moistens the elephant's skin, and dust acts like a powder to sooth itchy skin and discourage bugs.

The African elephant's trunk has two 'lips' at the end. The Asian elephant's trunk is smoother and has only one 'lip.' They use these lips to grasp small or delicate things, just as we use our fingers.

An elephant's tusks are actually large front teeth. The largest tusk ever found was over 11 feet long and weighed 293 pounds. An elephant uses its tusks like a hoe to dig for water and to uproot plants. The African elephant's tusks are heavier than the Asian elephant's.

Elephants' feet are like huge sneakers. Thick, rubbery pads cover the soles of their feet to cushion their stride, allowing them to walk silently and comfortably through the brush. Asian elephants have five toes on each foot. African elephants have five toes in the front, but only three in the back. Each toe is covered by a horny toenail.

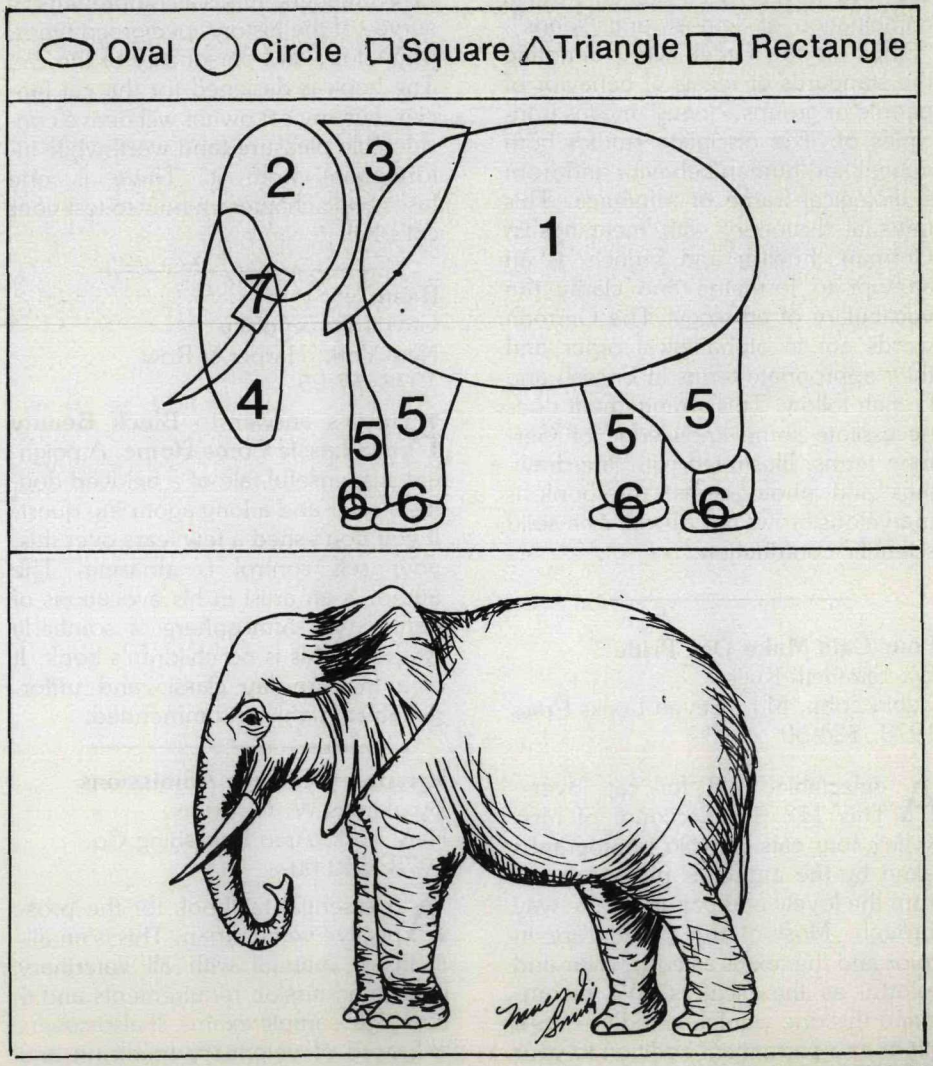
From the instructions on this page, you can learn to draw an elephant. As you draw, see if you can remember the different things that elephants can do with their ears, trunks, and tusks. Notice that the Asian elephant has smaller ears than the African elephgant, and only a single lip at the end of its trunk. The Asian elephant also has smaller tusks.

HOW TO DRAW AN ELEPHANT

You can draw an elephant by using these basic shapes and following the directions given below:

1. Start with a large oval for the body.
2. Add a smaller oval for the head.
3. A triangle between the ovals makes the ear.
4. A skinny oval outlines the trunk.
5. Start with rectangles for the legs.
6. Small ovals make the feet.
7. A small rectangle shows where the tusks grow from.
8. A curved triangle makes the tusks.
9. Add the tail, the eye, and the toenails.
10. Add wrinkles by using lines and add shading by putting lines close together.

When drawing the head of an Asian elephant, notice that it has smaller tusks and ears than the African elephant. It also has two bumps on its head.



worth reading

The Illustrated Veterinary Encyclopedia for Horsemen
and
Veterinary Treatments and Medications for Horsemen
Staff of Equine Research Publications

Two exceptionally clear, well-organized reference books, liberally sprinkled with pictures and printed in large dark type. Horse owners will find these volumes invaluable. Both volumes have glossaries and fact-filled appendices.

Ethological Dictionary
By: Armin Heymer
New York: Garland Publishing Inc.
1978: $22.50

Ethology is a young discipline, the word having been coined from a combination of "ethos" and "logos". "Ethos" is the Greek word denoting the standards or ideals of behavior of people or groups; "logos" means principles of. The discipline studies both animal and human behavior and from a biological frame of reference. This unusual dictionary with meanings in German, English and French, is an attempt to formalize and clarify the vocabulary of ethology. The German words are in alphabetical order and their appropriate terms in English and French follow. This arrangement does necessitate some knowledge of German terms. Illustrated with line drawings and photographs, the book is marvelous browsing, as well as a solid scientific contribution.

Four Cats Make One Pride
By: Elizabeth Kytle
Cabin John, Md., Seven Locks Press
1978: $24.50

A delectable treat for cat lovers. This 112 page account of Mrs. Kytle's four cats with 96 photographs taken by the author is pure pleasure from the lovely end papers all the way through. Most of the photos are in color and the text is as crisp, clear and colorful as the pictures. We recommend this one wholeheartedly — as a gift or as a permanent addition to your library.

The Dog: Its Domestication and Behavior
By: Michael Fox
New York: Garland Publishing, Inc.
1978: $24.50

A scientific treatise for students and for those readers who have an interest in the phenomenon of domestication. Packed with fascinating information, this may be a bit heavy reading for those who have not had some background in behavorial sciences. Illustrated with photographs and graphs.

The Intelligent Cat
By: Grace Pond & Angela Sayer
New York: The Dial Press
1978: $5.95

Written by two English cat breeders, this is a comprehensive survey of the history, pedigreed types, physiology and personality of the cat. The book is designed for the cat fancier, but any cat owner will derive considerable pleasure (and worthwhile information) from it. There is one fascinating chapter on how to test your cat's IQ!

Beem
Gavriil Troyepolsky
New York: Harper & Row
1978: $7.95

Russia's answer to **Black Beauty** and **Lassie Come Home.** A poignant suspenseful tale of a beloved dog, his master and a long agonizing quest. If you don't shed a few tears over this, your self control is amazing. The author is an artist in his evocations of nature; the atmosphere is somberly Russian. This is no children's book. It is a modern-day classic and unforgettable. Highly recommended.

Veterinary College Admissions
By: James W. Morrison
New York: Arco Publishing Co.
1978: $10.00

An essential textbook for the prospective veterinarian. This is an all-inclusive manual with all veterinary college admission requirements and 4 complete sample exams. It also covers a history of veterinary medicine and gives what is required in pre-veterinary education. There is a chapter on financing a veterinary education and career opportunities. The appendix has a list of world veterinary colleges, the deans of schools of veterinary medicine and heads of departments. Very fine compilation.

Roadrunners and Other Cuckoos
By: Aline Amon
New York: Atheneum
1978: $7.95

What a charming little book! It is illustrated by the author and reads like a novel. Each chapter tells the story (and fascinating ones they are) of a different member of the cuckoo family, the roadrunner, the European cuckoo, the hoatzin of South America to name a few. The habits of these birds as they have adapted to their differing environments are most unusual. The appendix is a classification and characteristics of all the cuckoos described in the book. Good reading.

The Misuse of Drugs in Horse Racing
By: Robert O. Baker
Barrington, Ill., Illinois Hooved Animal Humane Society, A non-profit organization

In the March-April, 1978 issue of TAH we ran an article about protecting the racehorse, by Dr. Edmondson, the official veterinarian for the California Horse Racing Board. We were sent this very informative pamphlet as a result of the article. The pamphlet discusses the effects of certain legalized anti-inflammatory drugs and analgesics on the horse. These drugs will of course improve the performance of a horse with any painful physical problem, but in the long run will shorten the racing life of the animal. As is stated in this well-researched work, the United States is the only country in the world that has the concept that horseracing is impossible unless lame horses are compelled to perform via medication. Naturally these facts will not meet with approval from the "monied interests" which promote racing. We would like to see this fine bit of research receive widespread attention.

DOGS AS THE EASY RIDERS

By John C. Stevenson, D.V.M.

Dogs riding in automobiles present difficulties. Unfortunately, there are no statistics as to the number of traffic accidents caused by such dogs.

We are all conscious of the slogan, "Fasten your seat belts", everytime we get into a car. But what of our pets? Shouldn't they be held by a passenger or told to lie on the floor for their safety in the case of sudden stops?

I see two interrelated problems here. First is the concern for the dog. Second is the hazard of having the dog in a position to throw the driver off balance.

As to the first, the dog's skull is structurally built to withstand sudden impact; and, as an added protection, it is heavily muscled.

The holding of a small dog is an excellent solution for the short haul. The larger dog should be trained to rest on the floor of the car. But, for those longer trips, during which most dogs will get restless, I advise a carrying case for the small dog and a crate for the larger ones. Both of these, as a result of their use in air travel, come in extremely light weights.

If these precautions were followed, there would be no reason to worry about the second half of the problem. But people do drive with untrained dogs running loose in their cars. I am sure you have all witnessed the dog that jumps back and forth from the back to the front seat--with an occasional pause to search the heavens out of a side window.

This not only endangers the driver's life but also everyone else's on the highway. I have never forgotten the sight of one witless driver peeking around a large dog sitting on his lap. A sudden move by the dog would be enough to send an alert driver out of control. What it would do to this relaxed nut is anybody's guess.

So again it all boils down to proper training of the dog, a moderate amount of common sense on the part of the driver, and strict discipline--both for the driver and his dog.

HEARING AND EAR PROBLEMS OF DOGS & CATS

Continued from page 15

A third category of transmissible disease are those carried by parasites. Common examples of parasites are ticks, mites and fleas. These organisms can serve as vectors (carry a disease from one organism to another) or cause irritation and damage by their feeding habits or secretions. There are some species of parasites that can inhabit both pets and man. The parasites listed below are found in and around the ears of dogs and cats.

Ticks serve as carriers for many diseases:

Parasite	Disease Produced in Man	Mode of Transmission
Dog Tick: *Dermacentor Variabilis*	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever St. Louis Encephalitis	Direct Contact
Mites: *Sarcoptes scabei var. canis*	Secondary infections Temporary irritation of skin	Direct Contact or Exudates
Notoedres cati	Temporary irritation of skin that may become secondarily infected	
Fleas:		Direct Contact
Ctenocephalides felis	Typhus	
Ctenocephalides canis	Tularemia	
	Plague	

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever:

Wild rodents and dogs serve as sources of this rickettsial disease. The disease is transmitted to man by the bite of the tick or crushed tissue of the tick on the skin.

The incubation period varies from 3 to 10 days with fever and headache. A rash appears on the arms and legs spreading to the soles and palms. With early treatment, the death rate is low.

The best prevention is the elimination of ticks and avoidance of contact with ticks. Care should be exercised in removing ticks by hand from animals because crushed tick parts and tick body fluids can be infective to man.

Proper Method of Removal of Ticks from Man and Animals:

1) Remove ticks in one piece. The mouthparts have a tendency to stay imbedded in the skin.

2) To make the tick relax its hold on the skin, removal agents can be used. After using any of the agents listed below, wait about 10 minutes before removing the tick.

   a. Cover the tick in petrolatum, or
   b. Put a drop or two of chloroform, ether, gasoline, kerosene or benzene on the tick, or
   c. Remove the tick with forceps (tweezers).
   d. Wash hands thoroughly with soap after removing ticks.

Tick Bite Paralysis:

Highest occurrence is in the spring and early summer when the female tick is pregnant. The bite of the pregnant female tick carries a toxin (poison). This poison is lost after she lays her eggs. Man, sheep and dogs all are susceptible to some degree to this type of paralysis. The disease in man is relatively rare with about 10 deaths in 10 years. Young children are those most commonly affected.

The incubation period varies from 9 to 16 days. Symptoms vary from apathy, irritability, pain, and numbness in legs that moves to the lower back and then to the arms. Difficulty in speech, swallowing, and finally respiratory paralysis can occur.

Daily examination of animals and children for ticks, especially during spring and summer, is good for prevention.

Note: On behalf of the Animal Health Foundation and the staff of Today's Animal Health I want to thank Dr. Rose for his fine series on Hearing and Ear Problems of dogs and cats.

— Editor

AN INVITATION TO HELP PEOPLE AND PETS

PHOTO BY LOIS LAUGHLIN

This is Alma Wilson and her friend and companion Fred. Alma is 86 years old and lives on a small pension.

Four months ago a meter reader left the gate open; Fred got out, was hit by a car and seriously injured. Alma was extremely upset because she could not afford to take Fred to the veterinarian. Fortunately Alma's neighbor Mrs. Miller knew about the Animal Health Foundation's Pet Care Program. This program provides free veterinary care for pets of those living on Social Security or Aid to the Totally Disabled.

To make a long story short — Fred underwent major surgery, spent two weeks in the hospital and made a spectacular recovery. All bills for Fred's care were paid by the Animal Health Foundation. As you can see from the photograph, Fred and Mrs. Wilson are back together again and both are happy.

The Animal Health Foundation is a non-profit, charitable organization which receives no government subsidies. The Foundation is dependent on contributions from concerned people like you to maintain its programs.

Won't you help us help people like Mrs. Wilson and pets like Fred? You can by sending your tax deductible contribution or membership to the Animal Health Foundation today!

MEMBERSHIP / CONTRIBUTION FORM

Please make your check payable to The Animal Health Foundation (nonprofit ID#23-7357164)

☐	Associate Member*	$10.00/year
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☐ I don't wish to join at this time; however, enclosed is my tax deductible contribution of $_____.

* Members receive a subscription to Today's Animal Health Magazine, the official journal of the Animal Health Foundation.

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