

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1973

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ANIMAL CAVALCADE

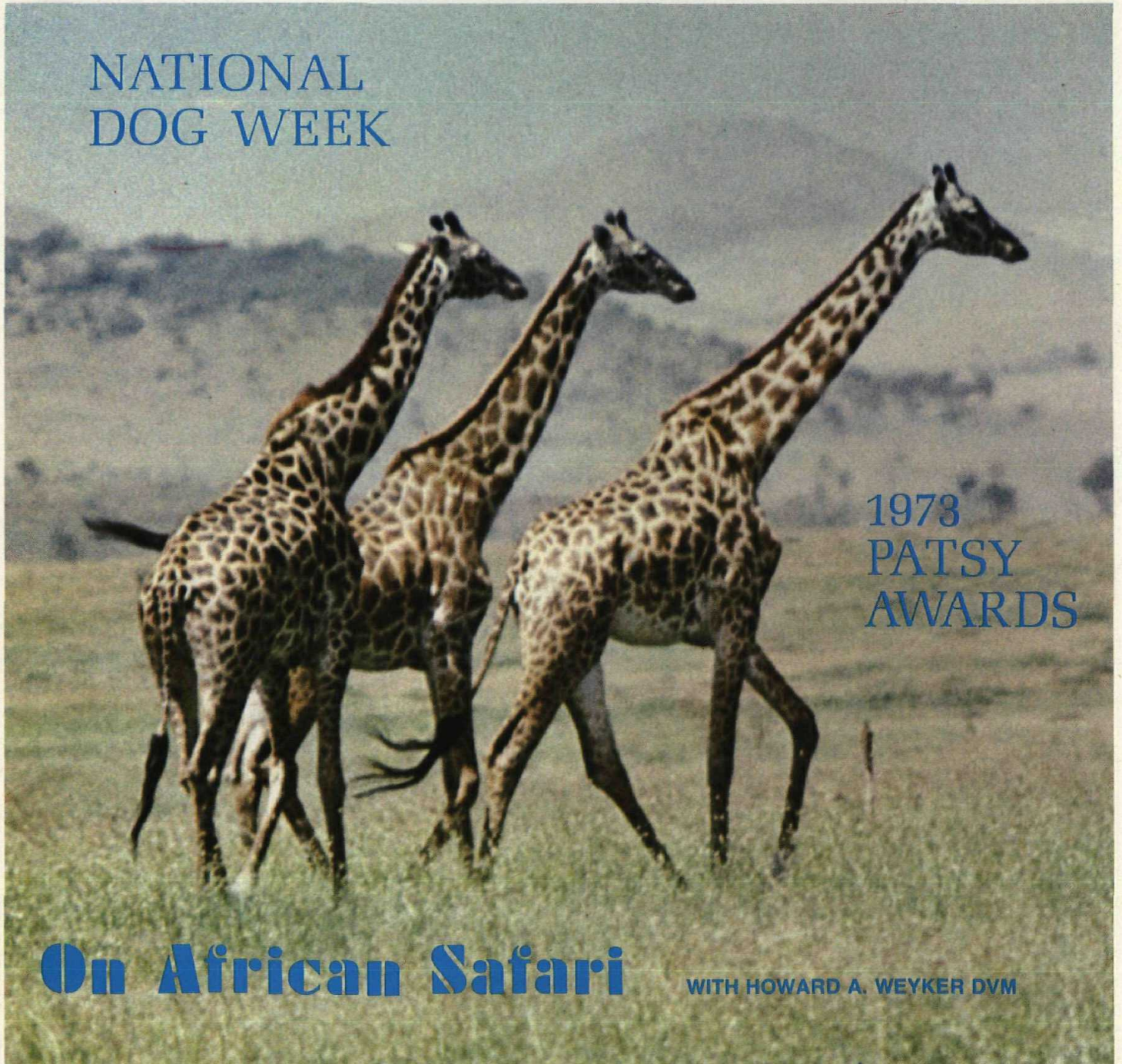
DEVOTED TO PET CARE AND WELL-BEING

NATIONAL
DOG WEEK

1973
PATSY
AWARDS

On African Safari

WITH HOWARD A. WEYKER DVM



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

THE AKC TODAY

Guest Editorial
by John Lafore, Jr.

John Lafore, Jr., Philadelphia, is president of the American Kennel Club, regulating agency of the dog fancy in the United States. Following are excerpts from a speech he presented at a Dog Health Seminar sponsored by the Denver-based Morris Animal Foundation February 4, 1973, in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

We have recently made some changes in the American Kennel Club. A few have been executed, some are in the stages of execution, and others are still on the drawing board.

One of the innovations, a new concept of enforcement and education in the field, may solve some of the problems that worry dog breeders of America.

We have established a resident agent in Iowa, the state which is the second largest breeder of commercial puppies in the United States. He will, because of his residency and wide acquaintance in dogs and government agencies in the state, work with consumer fraud units, the Iowa and federal veterinarians, local boards of health, and humane societies to insure proper record keeping and identification of dogs.

So far, the agent in Iowa is the only one who has been established, but the number will be increased as we find the right personnel.

Eventually, we should have four or five men from the largest puppy production centers working as resident agents before the year is over. At the same time, we are increasing the activity of the other investigation departments — the registration and review sections.

As we include more agents in more states, we will have a strong impact on the thing that worries us dog fanciers so much — the mass production and sale of low-quality puppies.

AKC-sanctioned match shows have grown by leaps and bounds. Because of this, they require some form of friendly scrutiny. We will continue to monitor them in increasing numbers. But the spot coverage of the matches is purely educational — the AKC representative will be there for observation and to give any help or advice that is needed.

In the area of rule changes, during the last delegates meeting there was a set of changes which will allow the premium lists and judging schedules to be mailed earlier. This becomes effective July 3, 1973.

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ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER

Volume 4 Number 5

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DOCTOR'S ADVICE

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

Q. What is the best program for protecting a pup from contacting the usual diseases of puppyhood?

A. The very best health program would begin with selection of the pup, a reputable breeder being the preferred source because you have better assurance that the pup comes from healthy stock free from inherited defects. Many breeders will also allow you some latitude in returning the pup if there is reason for dissatisfaction. If it is from a pet store or "backyard breeder" you should check to see that the animals are kept under decent conditions. In any event, it would be desirable to purchase the pup subject to its passing an examination by your veterinarian. The so-called puppy shots offer only very temporary protection, and it would be wise to discuss a vaccination program with your veterinarian, who can also offer suggestions regarding general health care, feeding and handling, details of which would be too much to discuss here. There are numerous books that will be useful in this regard. The "must" program includes vaccination against distemper, hepatitis and leptospirosis (in some areas) plus rabies vaccination at the time specified for licensing. At the time of DHL vaccination the pup should be checked for worms, and the veterinarian can suggest measures to keep the pup free of external parasites.

Q. I think my dog has worms, but do not see any in the droppings. How can I be sure?

A. The only way you can be sure is to have your veterinarian examine a stool specimen, because for several of the various kinds of worms that

dogs can have, it is necessary to look for their eggs rather than the worms themselves. This is done by mixing some of the stool with the proper solution, centrifuging it to concentrate the worm eggs, if any are present, and examining under a microscope. This enables the veterinarian to identify the exact species of worm and thus give the best treatment. A small plastic or cardboard container such as those ice cream or cottage cheese is packed in is handy for collecting the stool and taking it for examination, but the veterinarian will most likely want to examine the dog before giving any treatment if that is needed.

Q. Does altering a male dog cause any residual effects in later life? What is the proper age for the surgery?

A. Unlike tomcats, it is usually not necessary to alter male dogs to keep them from developing undesirable behavior as they get older, and a normally active dog does not become "frustrated" merely because he is not allowed to breed. Others do develop habits that are embarrassing (to us) or become so unruly they no longer make good pets, and for these dogs, castration may be helpful in reducing the amount and level of this undesirable activity. Altering an easy going adult dog ordinarily has no effect on his disposition or activity, and one benefit is that this greatly reduces the likelihood of his ever developing prostate trouble, which affects some old dogs. If he is altered during puppyhood, however, he will not become masculine and problems may develop later if he has any tendency to form urinary calculi. The best time would be after he has attained most of his growth and male characteristics, probably between one and two years of age, depending on the breed.

Q. Does altering a male cat make him more susceptible to forming bladder gravel and stoppage?

A. Some cats seem to be "stone formers" and others not, perhaps depending to some extent on the diet, but altering would have no effect on their susceptibility to gravel formation. If a tom is altered too early, however, his genital organs will remain small and the urethra may be too narrow to pass small stones that otherwise (if he had not been altered) might pass unnoticed. All toms not intended for breeding should of course be altered when they are approaching adulthood, usually around four or five months of age.

Q. Is it true that pets may become neurotic by association with certain people or owners?

A. If by "neurotic" you mean the generally accepted medical interpretation of being excessively nervous or overly anxious without showing signs of a specific nervous disease, the answer is yes—even a well-meaning person can unwittingly cause a pet to become neurotic. Like ourselves, however, some individual animals are more adaptable to tension-producing situations and may be less affected than others to a particular stress, and they may respond differently to different people. Cats seem to have fewer such problems than dogs, although this may be because of their more independent nature and we simply don't recognize problems they may have. Perhaps most of the problems with dogs relate to the frustrations of confinement, and it is something of a cop-out to blame the dog for being neurotic when he engages in excessive whining, barking, digging, etc., when his owner may unknowingly be causing this undesirable behavior by failing to recognize the dog's need for acceptable means of relieving tension. If the person himself is neurotic he may communicate this to the animal and compound the problem. For example, a fat, lazy self-indulgent owner should not be surprised if his pet becomes fat, lazy and demanding.

Q. My veterinarian advises annual booster shots for Distemper, Hepatitis, and Leptospirosis. Are these necessary?

A. The only safe answer is, yes, these annual boosters are necessary if you have real concern for your dog's welfare. There are two reasons for saying this. First, although the initial series of shots will be protective in nearly all instances for longer than a year (thus providing some safety margin) individual dogs—like people—respond differently to any particular immunization. A few may actually become immune for life after a single vaccination and others—fortunately very few—may develop no immunity at all, though the great majority will be protected for somewhat more than a year. Second, for a dog to develop any infectious disease he must be exposed to the organism causing it, usually by contact with a sick animal. If during a given year every dog in your community were to be vaccinated, the chances of your dog contracting one of these diseases—without being boosted—would be greatly reduced. But of

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course such mass vaccination, except to some extent for rabies, doesn't occur anywhere and so it is up to you to protect your own animals. An additional advantage of annual boosting is that this will almost always protect a dog that for some reason failed to respond the first time around.

Q. Are there any disadvantages to declawing a cat's front paws only?

A. Since cats rarely use their hind feet for clawing furniture, etc., removing the claws from the front feet only will provide practically all the advantages of doing both front and hind feet. Unless the cat is one that lies on her side and uses her hind feet as well, there should be no disadvantages to declawing the front paws only — certainly none for the cat, and keeping the hind claws clipped should be adequate. The simpler operation should also be less expensive. Some veterinarians suggest declawing the front paws of kittens when they are as young as two weeks if they are to be kept in the house. The operation is even simpler at this age, and it causes less discomfort to the animal. In any event, declawing only the front paws would result in only two instead of four sore feet for a while.

ANIMALS IN VERSE

by
Carsten Ahrens

What kind of a naturalist is a poet? Does his knowledge of metaphor and simile, of rhyme and rhythm, preclude a mastery of the life sciences such as botany and zoology? Not at all! Below are a dozen well-known animals, along with lines about them from the humorous pen of an American poet, the late Ogden Nash. See how well you can match animals and quotations.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| — 1. Bat | A. “. . .are useful friends — They have handles on both ends” |
| — 2. Caterpillar | B. “An ornithological debacle” |
| — 3. Chipmunk | C. “It has such long and lofty legs — I'm glad it sits to lay its eggs” |
| — 4. Dog | D. “. . .Walks upon its duodenum” |
| — 5. Duck | E. “Moves with flickering indecision — Like stripes across the television” |
| — 6. Elephants | F. “Swaggers by with its hands in its pockets” |
| — 7. Purple Grackle | G. “It has no feathers yet has wings — It's quite inaudible when it sings” |
| — 8. Ostrich | H. “When it dives or sups — It's bottoms up” |
| — 9. Praying Mantis | I. “When it walks it walks in waves” |
| —10. Rooster | J. “I marvel such small ribs as these can cage such vast desire to please” |
| —11. Snake | K. “When his face is apoplectic — His harem grows hectic” |
| —12. Turkey | L. “I glimpse the grim green metal mug — That marks the pseudo-saintly bug” |



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A rule change in measuring procedures calls for elimination of measuring committees, putting the responsibility in the hands of the judge in the ring. There will also be new equipment, in the form of a wicket, to make measuring more expeditious.

There will probably be a vote in the near future to eliminate combined sexes as a class. A study showed that this class defeated its own purpose and caused some dogs to be deprived of major points.

The obedience department of the American Kennel Club was headed by a very outstanding man for only seven months, but he gave so much to it that it became one of the outstanding new features of the AKC. Unfortunately, Richard D'Ambrisi died suddenly, while conducting his work.

I do not know how we can continue in the same tradition he started in the brief time he was in office, but the obedience department will go ahead as fully as we can, and on the basis of his knowledgeable dedication.

The AKC has long granted funds to research projects in the area of dog health. We have not granted funds for projects involving specific breeds, which can be readily understood.

We are continuing funding of previous studies and have been responsible through the Morris Animal

Foundation, for supporting Dr. Stephen Seager's work in storage of frozen canine semen. When we feel the long-term preservation of dog semen is practical as a tool for breeding, we will establish the controls that will be necessary to prevent its being misused.

No one should think that the semen of a dog he has now can be stored for use in the future. Storage of canine semen is not yet a reality outside of the laboratories.

A project at the Medical University of Southern Carolina is seeking a simple and relatively safe method of eliminating the larval forms of the heartworm in the blood of infected dogs.

This project, under the direction of Dr. Norman L. Garlick, is designed to find the effectiveness of the dermal application of Fenthion in the prevention and treatment of heartworm disease in dogs. In areas of very strong mosquito infestation, it is hoped some definite results will be achieved soon. But the project is still in its embryo stages.

Another research area is in growing evidence that rabies is not necessarily fatal. The present methods of diagnosis are inadequate. At the University of Missouri School of Veterinary Medicine, researchers are working to find ways to diagnose rabies in its early stages.

The study, supported by the American Kennel Club, under the direction

of Dr. Donald C. Blenden, involves a new method of diagnosis. Small samples of skin are removed from dogs suspected of having rabies. The skin samples are frozen, sections are cut, and fluorescent antibody is applied. The sections are then examined to determine if rabies virus is in the nerve cells.

Besides funding research projects, the AKC is working to help educate dog owners.

The latest edition of The Complete Dog Book, by the American Kennel Club, came out in the latter part of 1972 and has been met with great acceptance. The Guide for Judges, published recently, requires some changes before it is put into a new edition, but it does fill a void in the area of information for judges and, through them, for the exhibitor.

The AKC is also working on a guide for young clubs, which has long been needed. A group meeting for the first time will be able to plan its future from the guide.

A new section of the American Kennel Gazette is called Show Information and lists, for the first time, judging panels approved by the AKC office in New York. Clubs giving shows can find out where judges will be actively used. Exhibitors can determine from it where judges are going to be, throughout the United States.

Once a year, this section will have a *continued on page 11*

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**Friendship is National
Dog Week Theme**

A dog is man's best friend, but are you your dog's best friend? is the question posed by the 46th annual observance of National Dog Week, September 23 to 29, 1973.

Over 300 dog clubs, animal welfare organizations, schools, libraries and interested individuals are sponsoring local events which combine the fun of dog ownership with promoting better care for all dogs. Dog shows, pet parades, obedience demonstrations, dog training classes, and dog adoption days at shelters are among the events taking place.

Carmelita Pope, who has served as the Pet Food Institute's Pet Ambassador, is honorary chairman of National Dog Week. Commenting on her observations during a 40,000 mile tour of the country promoting pet welfare, Miss Pope stated: "Everywhere I go I see the pleasure that dogs so unselfishly give people. I've also seen the problems that dog owners create, for themselves and for their neighbors, because they don't realize what good friends their dogs will be if they take the time to train and care for them correctly. National Dog Week's slogan, 'Deserve to be your dog's best friend,' should be every dog owner's pledge



for every week of the year."

National and local activities for September 23 to 29 focus on six objectives:

1. To help dog owners learn more about dog care.
2. To help more dogs find good homes.
3. To increase participation in dog clubs, obedience training classes, and animal welfare organizations.
4. To teach dog owners to be considerate of others and to observe laws regarding licensing, leashing and curbing.
5. To pay tribute to the dog's historic role as a companion and protector.

6. To help make the world a better place for pets and people.

National Dog Week was founded in 1928 by Captain Will Judy, noted dog judge and former pet publisher. In 1960, at the request of Captain Judy, the Pet Food Institute assumed responsibility for carrying on the aims of the Week. Dog clubs, humane associations, and interested individuals help promote National Dog Week's educational objectives through special events in their communities. Former honorary chairmen of National Dog Week have included Betty White, Celeste Holm, June Lockhart, Alan King, Mike Douglas and Lorne Green.

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NEW AVMA PRESIDENT

Dr. John F. Quinn, state veterinarian and chief of the Michigan Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Division, assumed the presidency of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) in July, 1973.

A native of Michigan, Dr. Quinn received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree from Michigan State University in 1943. Following four years in private practice, he joined the Michigan Department of Agriculture as an institutional veterinarian. In 1955 Dr. Quinn became head of the Enforcement Section of the Animal Health Division and in 1959 became chief of the division.

Dr. Quinn has been very active in the profession. He was elected president of the North Central States Livestock Sanitary Officials Association in 1962 and served as president of both the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association and the U. S. Animal Health Association in 1967-68. While president of the USAHA, he established the association's first standing committee on animal welfare, a body which develop model laws for state and federal legislatures to regulate proper treatment of animals.

Dr. Quinn served as an officer of the AVMA's section on regulatory veterinary medicine in 1965, and that same year was elected to the AVMA Executive Board as representative from Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia. In 1969 he was elected board chairman, and served in that capacity for two years.

The Animal Welfare Institute awarded Dr. Quinn its Albert Schweitzer Medal in 1968. In 1970 the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association unanimously selected him for its highest honor, the Michigan VMA Service Award. In 1971 he received the Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine's Alumni Award.

Dr. Quinn and his wife Arlis live with their six children in Portland.

ANSWERS TO ANIMALS IN VERSE

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<u>I</u>	2.	<u>C</u>	8.
<u>E</u>	3.	<u>L</u>	9.
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<u>H</u>	5.	<u>D</u>	11.
<u>A</u>	6.	<u>K</u>	12.

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master list of all shows held the previous year. People looking at it can tell when the corresponding show will be during that year.

Sometime in the near future, the format of the New Champions section will be changed to include more information, such as owners' names.

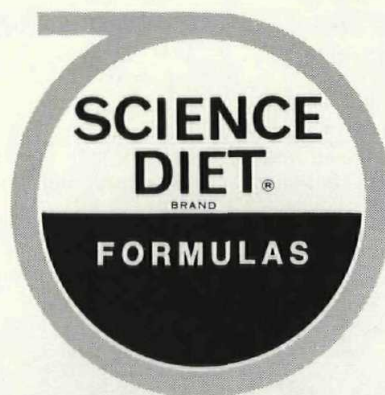
As a service also in the near future, all American Kennel Gazette subscribers will receive a quantity of entry blanks which can be used for any show.

The American Kennel Club will soon have a homemade film on the

operation of the AKC available for distribution to clubs.

Advertisements to prospective dog buyers will continue in the 29 largest newspapers in the United States on Mondays during dog buying season. Posters that carry the same message have been very satisfactory. They are available to clubs for use at shows and wherever they may be helpful.

The American Kennel Club today is aware of the major problems which confront the dog fancy. Whether we know the answers, only time will tell. When we do find the answers, I assure you we will put them into operation.



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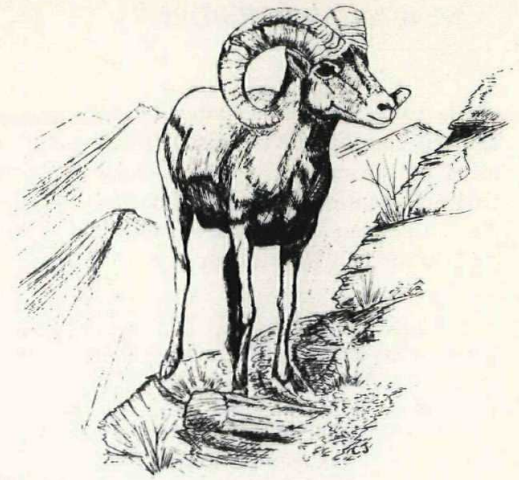
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BIGHORN SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA



Ovis canadensis californiana

by Charles W. Jenner, D.V.M.
Reprinted Courtesy: *The
California Veterinarian*, June 1973

The early morning air was clear and dry, and California's sun was just beginning to turn a cold desert night into another blistering day. He paused

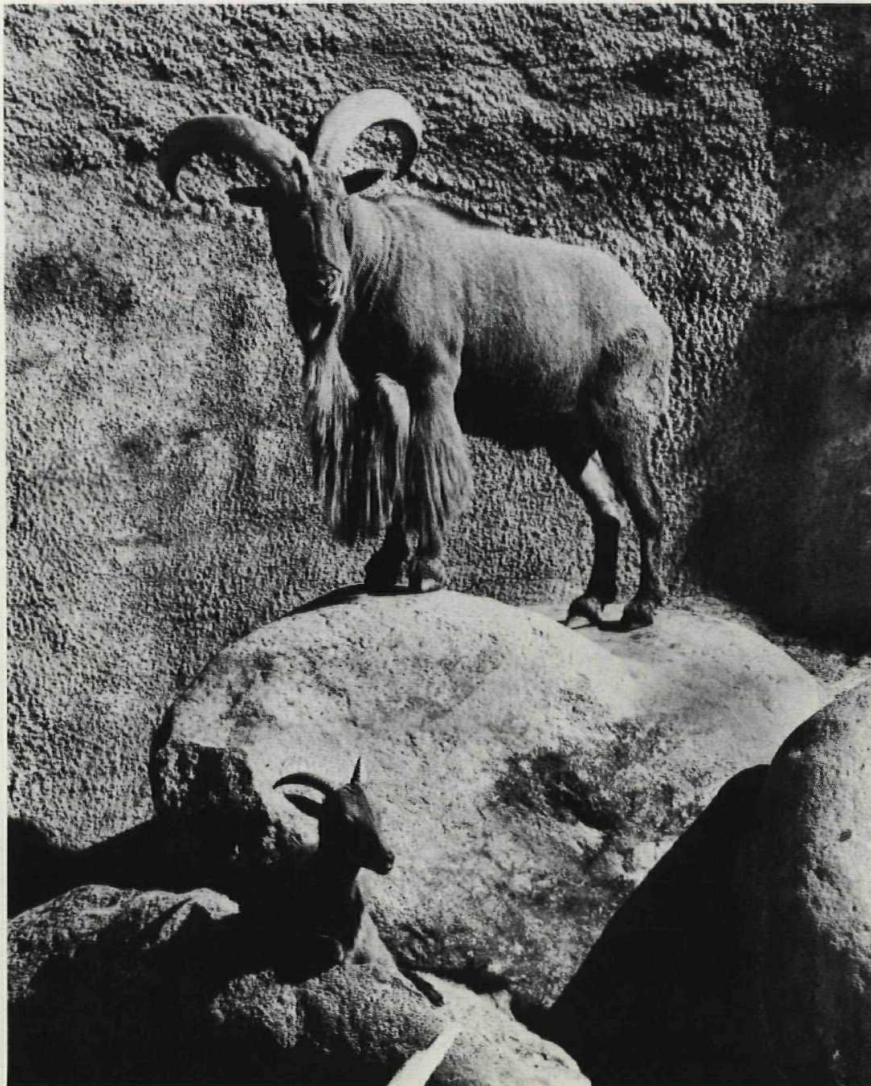
a moment before following his three companions across the concrete band that divided his harsh homeland into segments. For a moment he raised his majestic head to scan the rocky peak that was his destination—a peak where his companions would spend the night in safety without him. Nature had

given him an amazingly keen eyesight and the ability to climb or descend almost perpendicular rock cliffs in searing heat or icy cold, or even go without water for three days. However, nature did not give him the ability to evaluate the mass of metal on wheels that approached him at seventy miles per hour. The automobile hit him, sending his 200 pounds spinning onto the roadside. His three Desert Bighorn companions stared briefly at the scene and then retreated from the world of asphalt and steel into the vastness of the desert mountains.

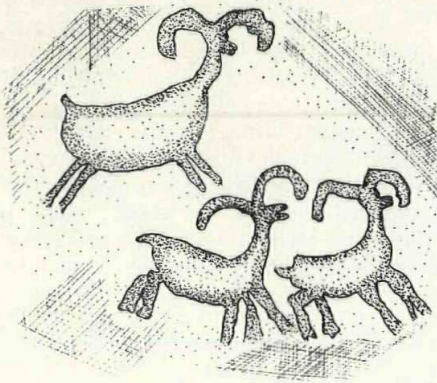
Such deaths of Bighorn Sheep in California do not go unnoticed. The species has been fully protected by California law since 1873, and possession of any part of a Bighorn Sheep is strictly forbidden, except by special permit. Our mature desert ram that was hit by the automobile was taken by the Fish and Game Department biologists to the office of a private veterinarian who performed a necropsy. (The Fish and Game Department does not employ veterinarians.) After the necropsy the carcass was sent to the San Diego Museum of Natural History to appear as a part of a natural history desert diorama.

Perhaps no other North American species is so greatly coveted by the trophy hunter as the Bighorn. And, although most Californians don't realize it, the people of this State "own" about 4,000 of these highly-prized wild sheep (that is, the sheep are considered by law to be State property). Conservationists and naturalists dearly love and admire the Bighorn. John Muir often wrote of the "hardy little mountaineers" that were almost exterminated by miners and lumbermen in search of meat for the camps.

All the wild sheep in the world live in a great arc from North Africa, across Asia, to Alaska, and down western America to Mexico. And, all



Aoudad — Photo courtesy Los Angeles Zoo.



Indian Petroglyphs - California Desert

belong to one genus, *Ovis*. But there the agreement among taxonomists ends; and, the number of species will depend upon whether one is a "lumper" or a "splitter."

Four main groups of wild sheep are recognized in North America: the white Dall Sheep of Alaska; the darker Stone Sheep of British Columbia; the Rocky Mountain Sheep with its heavy pelage; and, the smaller Desert Bighorn with its light, smooth, haircoat. Two million wild sheep lived in the American west at the time of Lewis and Clark, but now their numbers have been reduced to about 20,000, including all types.

Generally, the California Bighorn are considered to be sub-species of the Rocky Mountain Sheep *Ovis canadensis canadensis*, and are differentiated from the Alaskan "thin horns," *Ovis dalli dalli*. Sheep living in the Sierras belong to the sub-species *Ovis cana-*

densis californiana, the California Bighorn. Remnant bands of these sheep, totaling about 240 individuals, exist in the southern part of the Sierra Nevada Range. They are listed on California's "Endangered Species List." Also listed is the Peninsular Bighorn Sheep, *Ovis canadensis cremnobates*. This larger Desert Bighorn lives along the California/Mexico border northward into the Anza-Borrego desert region. There are about 400 of this type within our borders.

Most of our sheep belong to the sub-species *Ovis canadensis nelsoni*, Nelson's Desert Bighorn. This type lives in the mountains behind Los Angeles and southward into the Santa Rosa Mountains near Palm Springs. They also populate the desert ranges of southeastern California and the adjacent states of Nevada and Arizona. Regulated hunting of trophy rams is allowed in the latter two states.

Bighorn ecology requires an undisturbed habitat. Therefore, the sheep have been pushed into the more rugged wilderness regions of California by the advance of civilization. Amazingly, urbanized Los Angeles County still has some 300 wild sheep living in the canyons and steep slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains. Their existence is due to the roughness of the terrain in these mountains, and to the fact that their habitat is within the Angeles National Forest which is not open for development (yet). These sheep are organized into bands, and each band centers its activities around its particular lambing ground, usually a rocky cliff region inaccessible to man and other lowland creatures. The ewe herd, always led by an older, but fertile, ewe, remains somewhat near the lambing area throughout the year. The ewes are accompanied by the males during the winter, but when snows melt on the high peaks each spring, rams older than 2½ or 3 years break off from the herd in groups of three to five to head for the high country.

A typical group of bachelor males might consist of an older buck of 8 or 10 years, carrying his prized rack of full-curl horns; a couple of 5-year-olds with their ¾-curl horns; and, a young 2½-year-old who is leaving the ewe-lamb band, with its matriarchal social structure, for the first time. During this long bachelor summer the young ram will learn the forest trails followed by his male ancestors for hundreds of years; he will find protective rocky out-croppings where he and his companions will scoop shallow beds each night; and, he will take his turn lying awake listening to sounds of the wild darkness. Unlike deer, the Bighorn does not browse at night but gets an early start at sunrise. The morning's

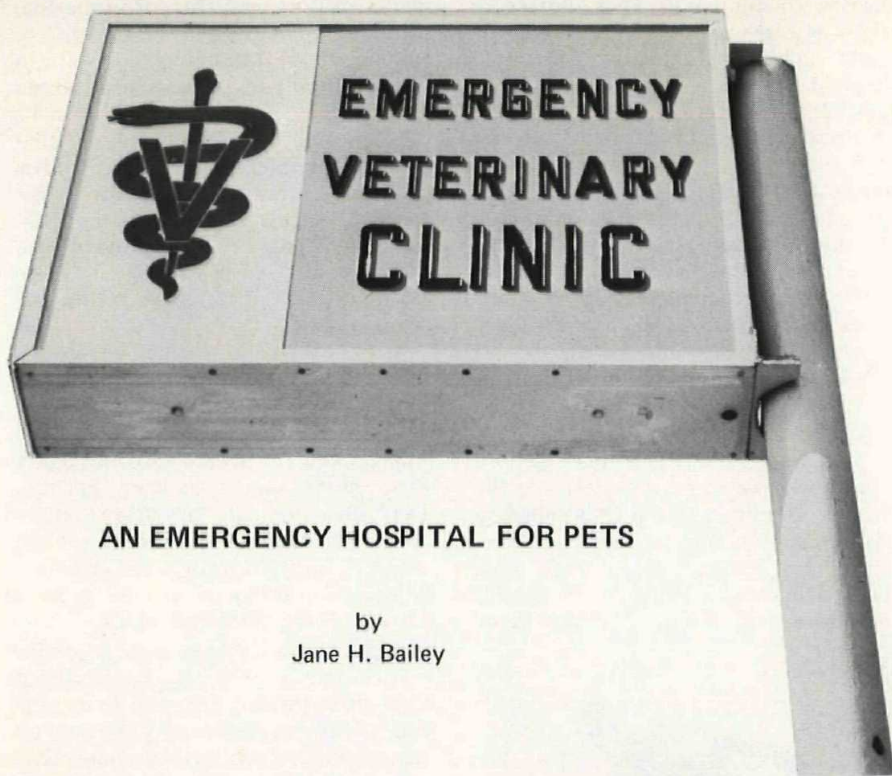
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Mouflon - Courtesy Los Angeles Zoo.



Rocky Mountain Sheep - Photo courtesy Los Angeles Zoo.



AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FOR PETS

by
Jane H. Bailey

Fido is vacationing far from home with his family when he is struck by a rattler. Or snagged by a fishhook. Or accidentally shot. His master has a problem: where can he get help for the pet? The problem is compounded if the accident occurs at night or on a weekend.

At home, Tabby or Rover ingest arsenic, sample the snail foil, or are hit by a car. If their master is one of the thirty or forty percent of small-animal owners not retaining a veterinarian, how does he find help on weekends, evenings, or at night?

One community has an answer. Since May of 1971, such SOS signals have been answered for small-animal owners of Sacramento, California, its valley, and the Sierra foothill communities to the east of it. On that date the doors of the Sacramento Emergency Veterinary Clinic in the suburbs of the capital city swung open.

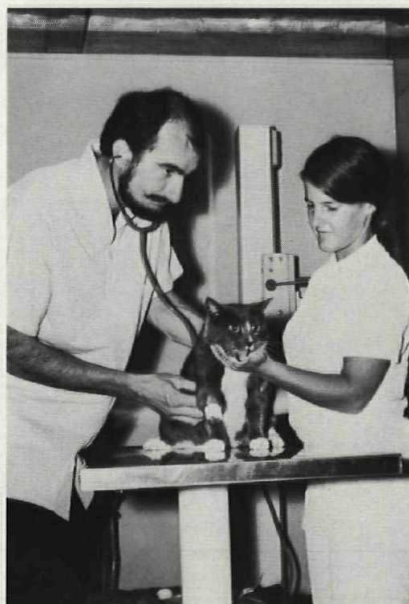
If there was any doubt there was a need for the unique service, it was dispelled early, with the clinic answering eighty distress calls per week. By autumn the number was well on its way to one hundred and ten calls.

The innovative enterprise is a non-profit corporation sponsored by the Sacramento Valley Veterinarians' Association. Victor M. Giammattei, D.V.M. explains the clinic's policy and the elements making for its success in this way:

"A most important condition for giving a service as ours is that the hours of the clinic fill all gaps left by the hours of conventional small-animal

hospitals. Furthermore, the hospital must be located in a highly populated area.

"Sometimes pet owners bring their cats and dogs from outlying communities or rural regions because their veterinarian is away or his hospital is closed for the night or the weekend. This is one reason, too, for the vacationers to come to us. We have served



At Sacramento, California's new Emergency Veterinarian Clinic, Dr. Victor M. Giammattei and Technician-Receptionist, Miss Barbara Stewart, examine a patient suffering from an infected urinary tract.

emergencies brought from as far as Lake Tahoe in the Sierras — two hours away by car."

According to the doctor, sometimes a cat or a dog traveling through with its master suffers heat prostration or has heart failure. Either by phoning a veterinarian listed in the telephone directory, or by dialing directory assistance, the pet owner can locate the emergency clinic. It stands only a half-mile off of Interstate Highway 80 (connecting San Francisco and the California-Nevada line in the Sierras). Its accessibility is also an important factor for the community.

"For the most part," says Dr. Giammattei, "our cases are from the community's half-million population. If a pet is hit by a car in the twilight hours, at night, or on a weekend, we're both available and easily located."

For realistic reasons, many veterinarians are forced to limit their patient load to a number to which they can most easily administer. But now those Sacramento pet owners without a doctor find they have one indeed. An instant one, to boot.

Besides backing this large a population during those hours the other small-animal hospitals are closed, what are the prerequisites essential to the success of such a project? In no uncertain terms, Dr. Giammattei explains:

"The backing and whole-hearted cooperation of the local veterinarians' association. This, because it is able to fund the project, launch it as a corporation, and then provide the board of directors from its membership.

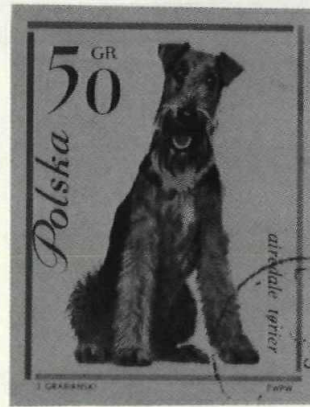
"Once our Sacramento Valley Veterinarians' Association took up the challenge, the operation materialized within a few months."

Dr. Giammattei gives much credit for the smooth operation and achievement to a competent staff.

Apparently the unconventional hours demanded by the unusual hospital did not provide the recruitment challenge the board expected.

"It has not even been difficult to find substitutes when the doctors take a night or weekend off. Help for this comes from both the local doctors and another source: the school of veterinarian medicine of the University of California branch at Davis. It's not much more than a half-hour distant."

It appears that the long-needed enterprise is cheered and welcomed by more individuals than vacationing Fido or Sacramento's housebound Tabby. Example: local D.V.M.'s enjoy such spinoff as the reduction of pressure on those long standby hours between their office and hospital hours, five days out of a week. There are now several other similar emergency hospitals operating in other areas.



Dog Lovers:

Have you thought of starting a canine

Stamp Collection?

by
Olga Phillips

Dogs have been honored and featured on postage stamps since the early 1800's. Many persons collect postal stamps as a hobby and several hundred specialize in the collection of stamps featuring dogs.

A recognized authority and collector of dog stamps is Morris Raskin of New Jersey. According to him, the postal system was first introduced in 1840 by Great Britain as a means of paying for delivery of a letter before the letter was dispatched by courier — the method is in use today. Prior to this, the letter was delivered to the recipient, and the courier was often paid at a cost of delivery determined by the receiver.

On May 5, 1840, a special artistic envelope was designed by William Mulready of the Royal Academy of Art for use with the first adhesive stamps to be issued. Mr. Mulready was commissioned by Sir Rowland Hill of Great Britain to create the design. The

envelope was quite elaborate and intricate in design and depicted scenes from around the world. One of these scenes showed a setter-type of dog waiting alongside standing Indians who were welcoming the first Settlers to America. These first covers were not well-received nor accepted by the British public, and were destroyed except for a few that are collectors' items.

The first adhesive stamp in the world picturing a dog was issued in Newfoundland in 1887. The stamp honored the life-saving role the Newfoundland breed of dog played in the rugged existence of the natives. It was of half-cent denomination printed in color of rose-red, then reprinted in black in 1894, and again reprinted in orange-red in 1896.

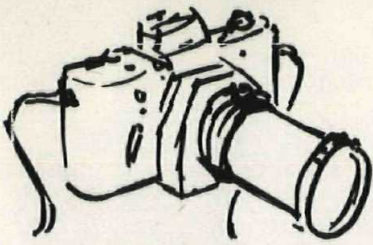
Stamps picturing dogs have been issued in the United States since 1893. At that time a postage stamp was issued showing a dog lying peacefully at the feet of Christopher Columbus

who is seated around a table with his men apparently discussing plans for a voyage. This was one of the series of stamps issued to commemorate the 1893 Columbian Exposition.

Two stamps were issued commemorating the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha, Nebraska and featured dogs. On a stamp to commemorate the Centennial of Fort Kearney, Nebraska on September 22, 1948, a dog is pictured leading a group of hardy pioneer people. A North Pole arctic explorer with his dog team is the scene found on the Arctic Exploration Issue stamp of April 6, 1959. Though often a problem to many letter carriers, a dog is shown running alongside the feet of a postman carrying a sack of mail on the City Mail Delivery Stamp issued on October 26, 1963.

A stamp was issued on April 9, 1966 to commemorate the founding of the American Society For The Preven-

Continued on page 30



Animal Health Foundation's president, Dr. Howard Weyker, recently shared these reminiscences of his trip with Cavalcade's Associate Editor, Norene Harris. Travelling primarily via Landrover, Dr. Weyker began his African adventure in Kenya and from there went to Northern Tanzania. Camera in hand, he concentrated, in this part of his trip, on catching wild animals in their natural settings. The Cavalcade Staff predicts its readers will join them in their appreciation to Dr. Weyker for sharing this photographic journey.

nh: Was it a long-time interest in Africa or some specific purpose which prompted your trip to Tanzania?

HW: My primary reason for going was to visit my brother who is a missionary in Southern Tanzania. However, as a result of making the trip with Dr. John Clark, a fellow veterinarian, I had the opportunity of also visiting his brother who is the veterinary officer in charge of Masailand, Tanzania. It's Dr. Andrew Clark's job to cover an approximate 300 x 400 mile area and to provide veterinary care for all large animal species there. A single trip will take him about 6 months to complete.

nh: Did you have any opportunity to pursue your own veterinary interests while "on safari?"

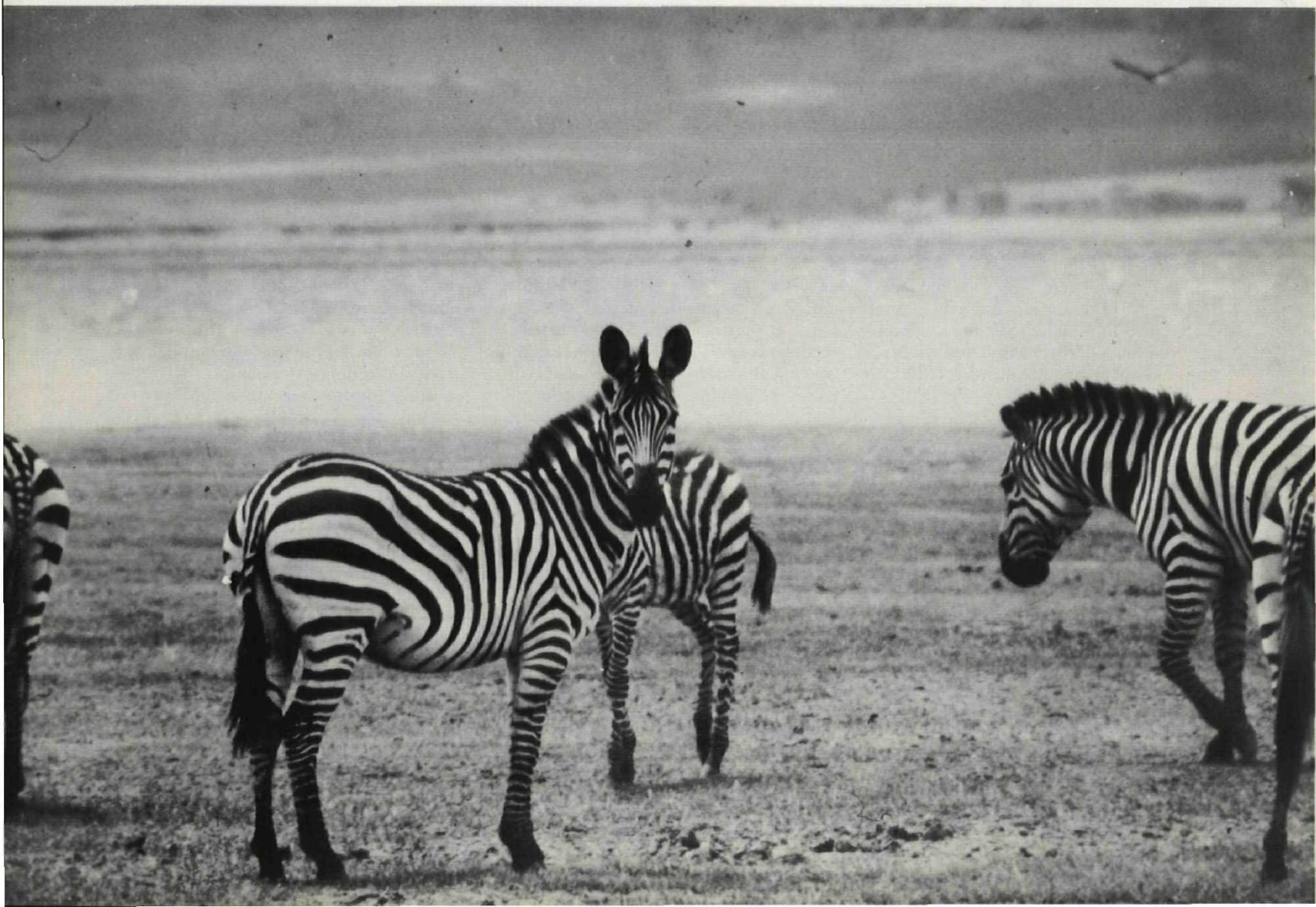
HW: As a matter of fact, I did. After our Landrover journey over Northern Tanzania, I went to Dar es Salaam, the capitol of Tanzania, to get permission to visit the missions in the Southern part of the country and to offer animal husbandry advice while there. A trip to my brother's mission was part of that tour.

nh: I imagine you began to pour through travel books before leaving for your Tanzanian trip?

HW: Actually, my decision to go was made at the last minute, but I had been learning about the country through my brother's letters. A few facts which might be of interest to your readers: Tanzania is the largest state in East Africa; it's even larger than Nigeria. Most of the country's popula-

... ON AFRICAN

Burchell zebras seen in the distance.



tion clusters along its borders while large expanses of land within the country are relatively, or totally, uninhabited. As a result of climatic factors, lack of rainfall and lack of human habitation, only 10% of the land is under cultivation and only 5% of the population live in towns. (Quite a difference from the U.S.A.) There is a great deal of diversity in the country, and if I may, let me read you from *Self-Reliant Tanzania* by Svendsen and Teisen, a good thumbnail sketch of what you are likely to see in the North and which is also typical of East Africa in general: "There are the peasants with their hoes and earthen huts; the mountain folk, staff in their hands and blankets over their shoulders; the Masai tribe with its

nomadic life on the steppes; modern African wheat farmers operating tractors; the coffee plantations and their European owners; the large areas of nature which the new independent state has undertaken to preserve; the animal life; and as a consequence, the tourists. But dominating everything else are the endless uninhabited expanses of vast space."

nh: As far as you were concerned, what particularly highlighted this Northern part of your trip?

HW: *Unquestionably the massive numbers of wild animals — both in the wild and in the national parks. I was, for example, quite impressed by the huge herd of elephants gathered at Ngorongoro Crater. This is an old, extinct*

volcano about 10 miles wide with a little water in it; the elephants gather there, of course, for the water.

nh: Many American tourists seem to be particularly in awe of giraffes in the wild.

HW: The Kenyan giraffes featured on the front cover were taken when we chased them in our Land-rover, at about 40 mph. It was quite a magnificent sight. And luckily, it gave me an opportunity to photographically catch the giraffe in his own natural habitat, moving at his own speed.

nh: I understand that inadequate rainfall is a problem in Tanzania?

HW: Most of the country has only one rainy season — from November through March, when practically

SAFARI

with Howard A. Weyker, D.V.M.

Herd of elephant at Ngorongoro Crater; ever-present problem of drought causes them to stay near crater, which is an old extinct volcano with some available water in its 10-mile expanse.





Dr. Howard A. Weyker with village children on Palm Sunday in Southern Tanzania.



"The 'Snows' of Kilimanjaro are not really snows, but short glaciers oozing over the crater lip and down the cone; they shine a brilliant white under the glare of morning sun."



Baby Cheetah - 4 to 6 months old - is tackled by Dr. J. Clark; though hissing, permits a fast click of the camera.

all the rain falls. In the coastal areas north of Dar es Salaam, there are two rainy seasons - a short one from October to December and another from March to May. Only the area around Lake Victoria receives rain all year around. *As a result, drought is an ever-present problem - and to the animal population as well as to the human population.* Interestingly enough, we became particularly aware of this at Lake Manyara National Park where there was a heavy concentration of many animals as a result of drought. Otherwise, they would have been running wild and not so easy to capture through a camera lens.

nh: From there, I suppose, you went directly to Kilimanjaro. There are probably a few mountain peaks which elicit more universal romantic appeal - particularly since Hemingway's book, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. Did the trip live up to your expectations?

HW: It certainly did, but I also found out that even good mountain climbers have difficulty adjusting to the altitude. The ascent takes a climber from a base at 4,000 ft. to a high of over 19,000 ft. This is quite an altitude change to physically adjust to - in only a few days. For those who don't know, Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain peak in Africa, is situated in the midst of a beautiful natural setting. And also located here are two of the nation's largest towns. Our visit to the marketplace near Arusha was a highlight of the trip.

nh: Since Kilimanjaro borders both Kenya and Tanzania, how is it that it actually is considered a part of Tanzania?

HW: According to the story I heard, Kaiser Wilhelm was bitter (in colonial days Tanzania was called Tanzanika and was under German rule) about not having an African mountain capped with "eternal snow." Supposedly to appease his anger, Wilhelm's cousin, Queen Victoria (colonial ruler of then British Kenya) offered Kilimanjaro as a "Birthday present" to Wilhelm!

nh: Did you find the climb a difficult one?

HW: The first few days were not difficult, but after that it did get considerably harder. The easiest way to do it, of course, is with porters, but we chose to backpack. Let me say, for those not familiar with the mountain, that

Kilimanjaro is really a 3-4 mile saddle between the twin peaks of Kibo and Mawenzi. Kibo is the highest peak, at 19,340 and Mawenzi is the lesser peak. The ascent and descent of the climb are normally planned in such a way that climbers arrive at overnight resting huts along the way. Normally, they go directly to Kibo as there is no easy route off the main trail up to Mawenzi, and only experienced climbers are advised to attempt the climb. We tried to do it, but failed to reach the top of Mawenzi by several hundred feet due to ice and a terrain that was impassable with only boots and rope.

nh: Did you attempt to continue to the top of Kibo?

HW: Yes, but on our way up Kibo, we stopped at Gillman's Point and it was there that we abandoned our previous plans to descend to the inner crater and also to reach Uhuru Point, which is the highest point of Kilimanjaro. Both the trip to the crater and to Uhuru would have meant descent during the evening darkness and we thought better of that while resting at Gillman's!

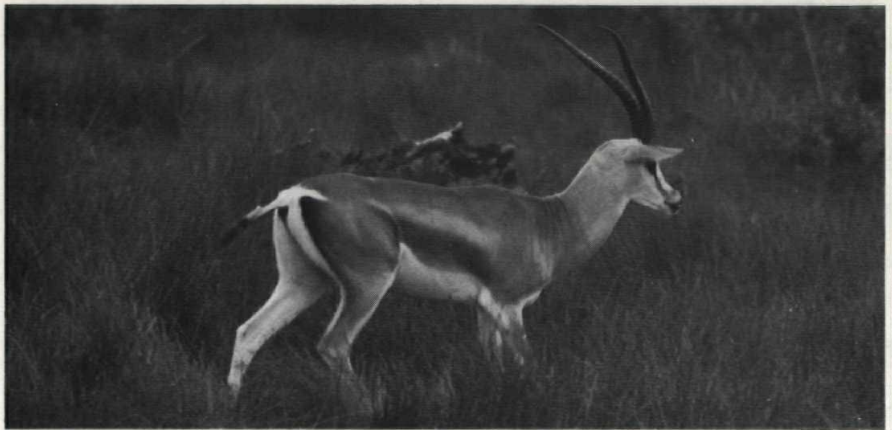
nh: In addition to the grandeur of the mountain, what else has left a lasting impression of this particular landscape?

HW: The Chagga Tribe, living at the base of Kilimanjaro, are a very good looking people, and as tall, interestingly enough, as the nomadic, cattle herding Masai of Northern Tanzania. (Masai women often attract tourist attention since the women, according to their tribal custom, shave their heads and wear a great deal of native jewelry.)

nh: From Kilimanjaro, your destination was South and to visit your brother and the mission herds.

HW: Well, yes, but not until we had a "return from the climb" feast with Andrew's family in Monduli! From there Drs. Andrew and John Clark went on to the Serengeti Plains (it is here where tens of thousands of animals move with the rainy season) to photograph other wild animals, and I set out for a three day visit to Dar es Salaam. This half of my trip was in sharp contrast to the first half; very interesting, but quite different!

Animal Cavalcade's Nov/Dec issue will carry the 2nd part of Dr. Weyker's African Safari. Watch for a continuation of this memorable photographic journey in that issue.



Grant's Gazelle at Lake Manyara.



Spotted hyena is not camera shy!



Impala at Lake Manyara National Park, Northern Tanzania.



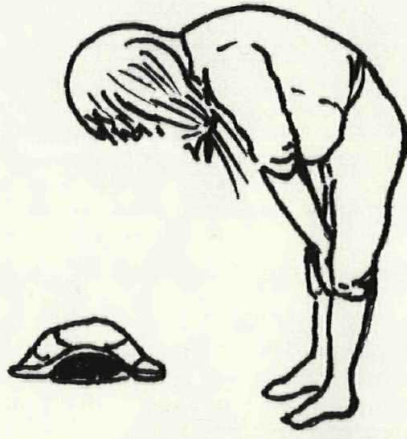
Dr. Weyker's favorite shot - the animal kingdom's fastest Feline, the Cheetah, can run up to 70 mph. Shown here on Serengeti Plains.



Picture POEM

by
Mary B. Cooper

When I eat my carrots I'm a
bunny
And when I drink my milk I'm
a kitty-cat.
But when I chew the dog's bone
I'm a naughty girl;
Now what should I make of
that?



My kitty's fur is soft and warm,
She looks sweet as sweet can be.
But when I try to hug her tight
Her sharp claws dig at me.



My Dad says not to feel so hurt—
That's part of a man's fate.
At times when he would love
his pet
She won't cooperate.

The owl is called intelligent
But does he really think?
He merely sits and stares you
down
Without a blink.

So take a tip from him, my
dear,
And if you would be wise,
Don't commit yourself with
Words—
Just be all eyes.



The turtle when unsociable
Can be politely blunt.
Those who would pry are left
to stare
At a blank front.

I wish I had a handy cover
When teasers will not hush.
How can I be sophisticate
When I still blush?

Little Spunk of HALLOWEEN HOLLOW

by
Arlene Cook

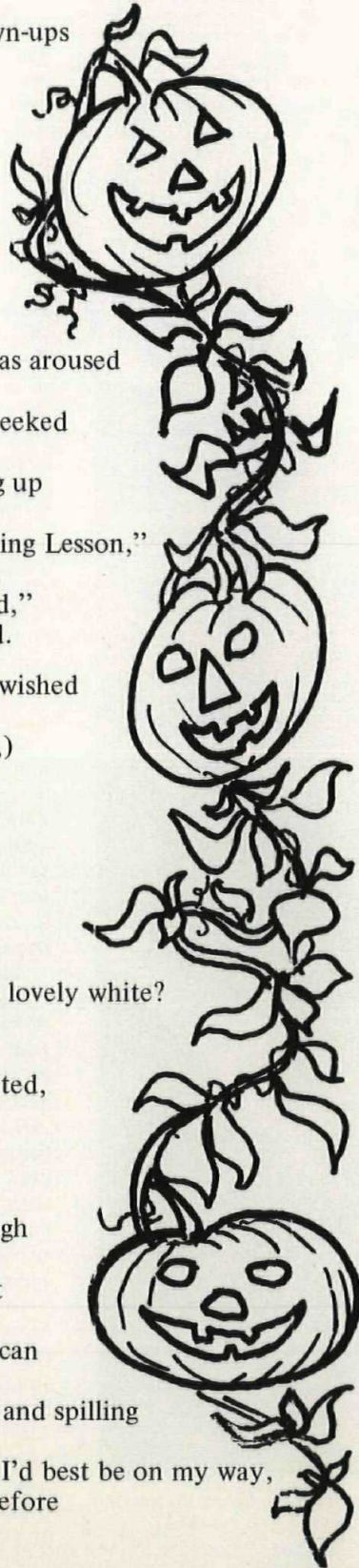
Down by the creek, there's a path
you can follow,
That winds through Goblin Gulch —
near Halloween Hollow.
Halloween Hollow is a well-known school,
for night flying bats,
witches, ghosts,
and big black cats!

To live in the Hollow, one must be
so scary and mean,
He can frighten even the grown-ups
on Halloween!
All cats must be as black as
dead of night,
With dispositions to stir
screech owls to fright.
Little Spunk was as black as
the bottom of the sea,
But gentle — as only
a kitten can be.

One morning, Little Spunk was aroused
by a pounding sound.
He yawned, stretched, then peeked
all around.
Look! Wiggle Witch is putting up
a great big sign!
"Eight Tonight — Broom Riding Lesson,"
said the first line.
"All Black Cats MUST Attend,"
the second line clearly read.

Little Spunk shuddered, and wished
he'd stayed in bed!
He wailed (mostly to himself,)
"I'm too scared to fly!
I know I'll fall as we zoom
through the sky!
But I'm a cat — that means
I have to go.
But wait! The sign says
BLACK cats — so —
What if I weren't black, but a lovely white?
Then I wouldn't have to go
broom-riding tonight!
"Hoppin' hoot owl," he shouted,
then on his way,
To the creaky barn haunted
by Skeleton Grey.

A can of white paint stood high
on the barn's dusty shelf.
He poked it, hoping to spill it
all over himself.
Down came the empty paint can
and three old pails,
Barley brushing his whiskers, and spilling
not paint, but nails!
"Wow! This place is spooky! I'd best be on my way,
'Cause I've got to get white before
the end of this day!"



Scampering across the field, he cornered
a friendly mouse,
Who had just nibbled open a flour sack
in the witch's house.
"A great idea! Flour power will sprinkle
my coat furry white."
So tiptoeing up to the witch's back door,
he stayed well out of sight.
Quietly he darted through the kitchen,
popped into the flour sack.
He rolled over on his tummy —
then on his back.
He caught a glimpse of a fan
cooling a blueberry pie.

While taking just one bite, the fan blew
all his white into the sky!
And before he could dive again
into the flour sack,
He heard the witch's broom —
landing out back.
The witch spied him and quickly
gave chase,
Just as Little Spunk got tangled
in a freshly washed pillow case.
Wrapped in white, he tumbled
down Pumpkin Slope,
Skidding to a stop at the washhouse,
in a bucket of soap!

Seeing a broken mirror, he hobbled
over that way.
He saw only himself and the pillow case
in complete disarray.
"Hard as I try, I'll never be
a lovely white.
It's time to be brave and go broom-
riding tonight."

Little Spunk, tail held high, arrived
proudly on time.
He bravely took his place at the end
of the long, long line.
When his turn came to face the head witch
of the school,
She gazed down her long nose at him, from
a three-legged stool.
"Great ghost! You're no CAT, but a kitten!
Flying doesn't make sense,
You should be keeping pumpkins company
on the cornfield fence!"

So, if you're brave enough to sneak down
by the creek this Halloween night,
Listen carefully — you may hear Little Spunk
howling at the bats in the moonlight!

1973 PATSY AWARDS



Photos by John Bright

*A tribute to training,
through kindness
by
Norene Harris*

WESTERN UNION

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 2136533394 TDRN LOS ANGELES CA 29 06-08 0655P EST
 PMS NORENE HARRIS, DLR
 LOS ANGELES CA 90025
 INVITATION TO PATSY AWARDS THIS SUNDAY 630 PM AT
 KNXT HOLLYWOOD MAY NOT HAVE REACHED YOU THROUGH
 MISS CHANCE. HOPE YOU CAN BE WITH US
 HAROLD MELNIKER AHA DIRECTOR OF HOLLYWOOD OFFICE

LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION!

Only in this case the stars of the show were pets rather than people – to their owners, trainers and viewing audiences all over the country, *very special pets* – the nation's top professional animal performers. The occasion: the 23rd Annual Patsy Awards, a star-studded evening devoted to honoring the best animal performers in television and motion pictures. (**PATSY** is a dual acronym for **P**icture **A**nimal **T**op **S**tar of the **Y**ear and **P**erforming **A**nimal **T**elevision **S**tar of the **Y**ear.) The awards are presented annually by the American Humane Association in recognition of outstanding animal performances given during the preceding year.

The two well-known and well-liked celebrities, Betty White and Allen Ludden, braved an entourage of excited, if well-trained animals (including 'Major' the lion, 'Bear' the Cougar, 'Bimbo' the elephant, 'Ott', the horse and *five* Doberman dogs) on the television set to emcee the annual tribute. (The show was video taped on CBS before a live audience in Hollywood and reached viewing audiences in Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis.*) For the third year, the general public selected their favorite animal performers by returning completed ballots which appeared in Associated Press member newspapers across the country.

The black-tie event was highlighted by a cast of many eager and exceptional animals as well as top flight film and TV personalities who made the Patsy presentations. Shirley Jones and Ted Knight presented the "Best Animal Actor in a Single Television Performance." *Farouk*, a German Shepherd who "growled his way through a CBS Ironside segment" received a Patsy for this performance. Carl Spitz, Jr., his owner and trainer, happily accepted the prize.

In the category "Best Animal Actor in A Feature Motion Picture," *Ben*, the rat, received his accolades from Juliet Prowse and Greg Morris. Mo Di Sesso, Ben's owner and trainer was very surprised and happy: "I didn't expect to win two years straight in a row."

A special award (not a regular part of the Patsy competition) in the cate-



Bob Martwick, trainer, holds a playful Morris – lucky feline who won special award for best performance in a television commercial.



Patsy emcees, Betty White and Allen Ludden, with Morris at Annual Award Ceremonies.



Shirley Jones and Ted Knight present Patsy to Farouk as trainer, Carl Spitz, Jr., looks on approvingly.

gory of television commercials went to the slightly cynical, man-about-town, *Morris*, of Nine Lives Cat Food. *Morris*, originally found in a pound, now has a 6-acre yard in which to play. Officials from the pound have reported that before *Morris*, orange tiger cats were hard to place. *Now*,

they're first choice!

Animals from the "Lassie" show were among the nominated contenders but *Lassie*, already in the Hall of Fame, has been retired from competition by owner Rudd Weatherwax. Not to be forgotten, *Lassie*, seated in the front row of the audience during the

awards, cheered on the 1973 winners.

There are 4,388 animal actors currently working in the U.S. Of these, 17 were nominated for awards. All nominated have been observed on their sets by the supervisory staff of AHA's Hollywood Office to guarantee the safe and proper treatment of animals,

in accordance with carefully established procedures.

Though the awards are a long-standing Hollywood tradition, this was the first time they have been telecast coast-to-coast. Harold Melniker, Director of AHA's Hollywood Office, had this comment for Animal Cavalcade: "We feel that CBS made a wonderful contribution to animal kindness in AHA's 23rd Annual Patsy Awards. The program was on national broadcasting for the first time - therefore reaching a vast number of people in telling the story of outstanding animal actors in Hollywood. The owners and trainers are also honored by the Patsy Awards for their cooperation in maintaining humane standards."

The American Humane Association initiated the Patsy Awards in 1951. California's Governor, Ronald Reagan,

was master of ceremonies for the colorful event and the nation's first winner was Francis, the talking mule.

The Patsy Awards serve the important function of focusing public attention on the value of kindness toward animals - *that is proper and successful training through kindness rather than through punishment, brutality or fear.* In 1958, the AHA began an identical set of honors for television animal performers. The first of these awards was presented to Lassie, the nation's TV canine idol. It has been said of these tributes . . . "The Patsy Awards are more than just an honorary recognition. The Award ceremony is an important annual event for people who own and care for the animals, for those who train them and direct them in their performances in front of the camera - and most

important, for the audience that enjoys the performances, knowing that the animals have been properly cared for."

Which animals most often win? The following list makes it apparent that there is no single answer. Lion, seal and goose compete fairly with horse, dog and mule . . . any others? An elephant, yes, a pig, *by all means* and even a mountain lion! Luckily, the 1973 special television commercial winner, Morris, adds another feline to the list. (Cats seem to be a bit more camera shy than dogs which possibly explains why canines walk off with more of the honors than felines.)

As you watch your favorite animal stars on television and in the movies this year, keep track of those who give an outstanding performance. Come ballot time in '74, and you'll know just whom to cast your vote for - "a zebra anyone?"

PATSY WINNERS Motion Pictures

- 1951 Francis - mule
California - horse
Pierre - chimp
- 1952 Rhubarb - cat
Francis - mule
Cheta - chimp
- 1953 Jackie - lion
Bonzo - chimp
Trigger - horse
- 1954 Sam - dog
Francis - mule
Jackie - lion
- 1955 Gypsy - horse
Francis - mule
Esmeralda - seal
- 1956 Wildfire - dog
Francis - mule
Faro - dog
- 1957 Samantha - goose
War Winds - horse
Francis - mule
- 1958 Spike - dog
Beauty - horse
Kelly - dog
- 1959 Pyewacket - cat
Tanka - horse
Harry - rabbit
- 1960 Shaggy - dog
Herman - pigeon
North Wind - horse
- 1961 King Cotton - horse
Spike - dog
Stubbs - monkey) tie
Skip - dog)
- 1962 Cat - cat
Poto - dog
Flame - horse
- 1963 Big Red - dog
- 1962 Cat - cat
Poto - dog
Flame - horse



Ben, the rat, receives Patsy award from Juliet Prowse and Greg Morris. Trainer, Moe De Sesio, holds coveted statue.



Nominated for a Patsy, Major yawns for the crowd.

- 1963 Big Red - dog
Sydney - elephant
Zamba - lion
- 1964 Tom Dooley - dog
Pluto - dog
Raunchy - jaguar
- 1965 Patrina - tiger
Storm - dog
Junior - dog
- 1966 Syn Cat - cat
Clarence - lion
Judy - chimp
- 1967 Elsa - lion
Duke - dog
Vindicator - steer
- 1968 Ben - bear
Sir Tim - mountain lion
Sophie - sea lion

- 1969 Albarado - horse
- 1970 Rascal - racoon
- 1971 Sancho - wolf
- 1972 Ben - rat

Television

- 1958 Lassie - dog
Cleo - dog
Rin Tin Tin - dog
- 1959 Lassie - dog
Aste - dog
Rin Tin Tin - dog
- 1960 Asta - dog
Lassie - dog
Fury - horse) tie
Jasper - dog)
- 1961 Tramp - dog
Lassie - dog
Fury - horse
- 1962 Mister Ed - horse
Lassie - dog
Tramp - dog
- 1963 Mister Ed - horse
Lassie - dog
Tramp - dog
- 1964 Lassie - dog
Mister Ed - horse
Tramp - dog
- 1965 Flipper - porpoise
Lassie - dog
Mister Ed - horse
- 1966 Flipper - porpoise
Lord Nelson - dog
Higgins - dog
- 1967 Judy - chimp
Flipper - porpoise
Arnold - pig
- 1968 Arnold - pig
Ben - bear
Clarence - lion
- 1969 Arnold - pig (Cont. Role)
Timmy - chimp (Single appear.)
- 1970 Scruffy - dog (series)
Algae - seal (single appearance)
- 1971 Arnold - pig (Cont. role)
Margie - elephant) tie
Lassie's family - 3 pups)
Pax - dog (series)
Ott - horse (single episode)

continued from page 13

climb to the next peak includes a long breakfast consisting of available grasses, small forbs, and coarser browse including *Ceanothus* species, mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus*), and even dwarf oak (*Quercus*) and cedar (*Callocedrus*). Mid-morning will call for a rest, a relaxing nap, or perhaps some practice jousting.

One rule is firmly established within the ram group. The more mature ram carrying the largest horn "curl" is recognized as the leader. Horn size is a definite sign of social rank. Since the female holds no dominance to the male of any class, superior class males will mount inferior class males in a ritualistic demonstration of social dominance.

As summer turns to autumn the groups of rams begin to congregate for the "rut," one of nature's most spectacular shows. The dominant male must defend his right to breed the herd's ewes. Challenger and champion will square off perhaps 12 to 20 feet apart and rush toward each other with full force, horns meeting with a crash that can often be heard for miles. Such combat is seldom fatal, but the contests will be repeated until the participants stagger from exhaustion. The dominant ram must guard the estrous females from subordinant males during the breeding season. He will be continually challenged by larger males who are seeking his breeding status. Following the estrous period the rams will remain with the ewe band through the winter. Then, once again, in spring, the males will return to their high summer range to rest and strengthen themselves for another season.

Because of its wilderness habits, its great strength and beauty, and its complex social structure, the Bighorn has captured the fancy of all who love the out-of-doors. But these same factors are responsible for the diminishing populations of wild sheep. Hunting and poaching have been dominant factors in population reduction in the past, and still pose a danger in areas where there is inadequate enforcement of game laws (e.g., Baja, California). The conservative nature of the species has proven to be a drawback in its competition with man. Once sheep have been forced from a particular habitat region due to human encroachment, they do not attempt to re-establish themselves but, instead, retreat further into remaining wilderness areas. Unfortunately, these wilderness regions are fast disappearing in America. Highways, ski lifts, golf courses, and subdivisions are following lumbercamps, cattle ranches, and mining towns across the face of the West.

However, the Bighorns have growing numbers of human friends who are dedicating themselves to the survival

of wild sheep. Most state Fish and Game Departments in the West are working to preserve the species. This is especially true in California. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has a Desert Game Range in Nevada devoted to the study and preservation of Desert Sheep. The University of California has a Desert Research Station at Palm Desert, where studies on Bighorn physiology are in progress. Many individuals belong to the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep. Each year a North American Wild Sheep Conference and a Desert Bighorn Council Meeting are held in the West. Even more exciting are the sheep translocations which are being conducted in certain western states.

The first such translocation into California occurred in 1971 when eleven California Bighorn (*Ovis canadensis californiana*) were brought from British Columbia and were released into a large enclosure near Lava Beds National Monument in northeastern California. These two rams and nine ewes have apparently established themselves in their new habitat and produced four lambs in 1972. If adequate offspring are produced, transplants from this new herd may be made into selected sites in the Sierra Nevada where sheep previously existed. Perhaps one day Yosemite will once again ring with the clatter of sheep hooves over its granite cliffs and Bighorn rams will challenge each other within the sight of Half Dome.

It is hard to imagine a veterinarian who would not be interested in helping this dynamic wildlife species in its fights for survival. Hopefully, the California Veterinary Medical Association Ecological Studies Committee can provide liaison among state agencies, conservation groups, and the profession of veterinary medicine to adequately maintain a healthy population of wild Bighorn Sheep in California.

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SO YOU'RE THINKING OF BUYING A KITTEN ?

by
Paul Brock

In this country there are at least twice as many cats as dogs, and it has been estimated that a cat has a place in four homes out of ten. Yet the great majority of people take far less trouble in choosing a cat than in choosing a dog, and in all too many households a kitten is installed by chance or accident rather than as a result of choice based on careful thought.

The first question you should ask is whether you should have a cat at all. Most people give some thought to acquiring a dog, realizing that this addition to the household will mean undertaking responsibilities in the matter of exercise and food. But a cat has such a reputation for self-sufficiency that a kitten is often adopted because it looks pretty, or because the children want to play with it, or in rural areas, because it will keep down the mice.

Cats can survive and even be happy in conditions which would make many dogs miserable, but the introduction of *any* animal into the home, however, involves responsibility. So, before deciding that you *must* have that fascinating, playful kitten, remember that it has a life before it of at least ten years, and ask yourself these questions.

... Are you prepared for the trouble and sometimes expense of feeding it properly? A cat cannot be healthily fed simply on table scraps.

... Do you realize that it will need companionship as well as merely food and warmth?

... Can you make arrangements for its care if you have to be away for the weekend or on vacations?

Having weighed these questions, what kind of a cat should you choose? What sex should it be? Nine out of ten people will prefer a male because they are not prepared to deal with endless litters of kittens. *Their choice is wise, although they deny themselves the fascination of watching kittens grow up. Some of us would find our homes dull without the periodical arrival of new lives which we watch grow from feeble balls of fur to mischievous kittens in less than three months.*

Do not get a female unless you are



prepared to have her spayed. If you do get a female and want kittens, there are many advantages in buying a pure-bred cat and mating her properly, for then you will be able to recoup the expenses involved or at least find it easy to get good homes for the kittens.

By keeping the female, or queen, as breeders call her, indoors when she is in season and you do not want her to mate, you can restrict the number of litters to the benefit of her health.

Most people will insist on a male, and, unless he is to be deliberately used as a stud, he should be neutered. Unless neutered, most male cats make the house unpleasant by spraying, are apt to prove a nuisance to neighbors at night, are inclined to wander off for days, and, perhaps, most important, nearly always end up with wounds from fighting.

Next question is whether the kitten should be pure-bred or cross-bred. The vast majority of cats are cross-bred, the result of indiscriminate breeding for many generations, but in the last few years there has been a much greater interest in pure-bred cats, not

simply for showing, but also as pets. The advantages of pure-bred cats are their great beauty and, at any rate, in the case of some breeds, their great intelligence.

This question of intelligence is perhaps a dangerous one on which to generalize, but undoubtedly some breeds, like the Siamese and Abyssinian, have more than average intelligence and companionship. On the other hand, many cat lovers believe that just any ordinary cross-bred would probably prove more than ordinarily intelligent if it were given the same attention as a pure-bred.

Owners of pure-bred cats, having paid anywhere from \$10 to \$150, naturally give their pets considerable attention and company, and an understanding and friendship grows between cat and human being which is quite unknown to the people who regard "the cat" as a piece of furniture or simply something to be put out or called in.

The kittens resulting from the mismatching of a pure-bred, especially a Siamese, are often of great character

and exceptional robustness because of their "hybrid vigor." Half-bred Siamese will bear no resemblance in markings to their pure-bred parent, but they often have some of their athletic ability and other characteristics.

The best advice is to have a pure-bred if you can afford it. The steadily-increasing number of people buying pure-bred cats suggests that cat buying is following dog buying patterns. (During the last twenty years the proportion of thoroughbred dogs has increased very greatly, so that, in cities at least, you see almost as many spaniels, poodles, and the rest, as mongrels.)

There are about twenty-eight different varieties of cat to choose from, but broadly these varieties are divided into long-haired and short-haired. Many people insist the long-haired are of outstanding beauty, an ornament on any hearthrug.

Owners will dispute the point, but I doubt whether there is much difference in intelligence and companionship between the long-hairs and the short-hairs. The disadvantage of the long-hairs is that, if they are to be kept in good condition, they require regular grooming. An uncared-for long-hair is a sorry sight. But, with the single exception of the Siamese, long haired varieties are generally more popular than short-haired.

The Siamese has become so well-known during the last twenty years that it needs no recommendation, but don't buy this variety unless you are prepared to give it a great deal of companionship. *And certainly don't buy a female unless you and your neighbors are prepared for periodical outbursts of calling quite as loud as those of a human baby!*

The Abyssinian is a neglected breed which has many of the characteristics of the Siamese without the disadvantage, to some people, of the voice. The Abyssinian also requires companionship *and, more than most cats, space in which to exercise.* It is probably the most affectionate of all breeds. But the character of cats differs enormously, even within the same variety, and reflects the character and outlook of their owners. *From this point of view, I would prefer a kitten from a home where it has been properly cared for and well-loved.*

When you are considering a kitten, do not allow your natural enchantment to blind you to signs of poor health. A healthy kitten is alert and lively. Its eyes should be bright. A pot-belly is a symptom of undernourishment or worms. Look at the kitten's tail-end. If it is over-pink and swollen, it probably has diarrhea. Look inside the ears for dirt.

Incidentally, make sure you check the sex yourself and don't accept the word of the dealer or giver. *I have known a surprising number of people who acquired "male" kittens which startled them by producing kittens themselves a few months later.*

Many people say they just want "a good mouser." There is an unfortunate, popular myth that a wild, unsociable and ill-fed cat makes a better mouser than a petted one. This leads to unintended cruelty, since the cat is not fed in the belief that this will make it a better hunter. So it will, but it will probably hunt birds and animals, including chickens and young rabbits, rather than mice and edible rats. *A well-fed cat makes the best mouser, because cats hunt mice for sport and not for food.*

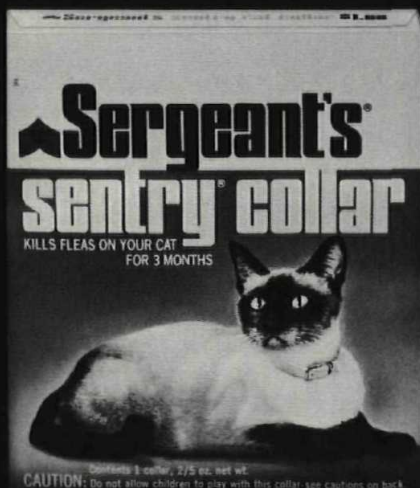
There is no infallible test for a mouser, although formerly at some cat shows the class for mousers was judged on the opening of the jaws (up to four inches) and the size of the paws. *Mousing, however, runs in families, because if the mother is a keen mouser she will instruct her kittens when they are about eight weeks old and deliberately arouse their hunting instinct.*

Personally I prefer to buy a kitten directly from the breeder and not from a pet shop. In this way, there is a chance it will pick up infection, even during a brief stay. *Eight weeks is the minimum age at which a kitten should be taken from its family, and ten weeks in the case of pure-bred cats.* The kitten taken too early may give much trouble in feeding and is likely to pine for its companions.

Ask the owner for details on the way it has been fed and the sanitary arrangements used. A kitten at eight weeks is house-trained by its mother, but if you do not provide the facilities it is accustomed to, it may become dirty. Adaptation to whatever you find convenient will come gradually.

Far too many people working on hearsay have the strangest notions about cats and their feeding. There is the idea, for instance, that milk is their favorite food. Just the reverse is true. *Many breeders never give them milk at all. Cats are perfectly happy with water, and milk often causes diarrhea.*

Buying a kitten and bringing him up may give you quite a few new ideas about the true nature of cats. They are capable of opening up a new world of companionship and never-ending interest you will find fascinating. But be prepared — many insist that raising a cat requires a great deal more understanding than a dog!



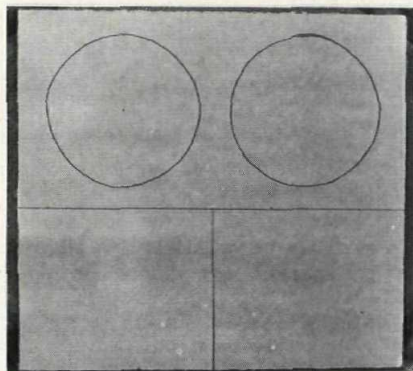
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MAKE YOUR PET THIS EASY TO CLEAN DISH

by
Jan S. Paul



Dish holder pattern laid out on 12" x 12" pressboard. Round holes are easily cut with saber or jig saw.

As any pet owner knows, one of the most universal, annoying, and unmentioned pet problems is that of the dirty feeding dish. If there were just some way to keep it clean without bother. The following is a simple and easy solution:

...Obtain two (2) plastic containers of the type used for cottage cheese, potato salad, or margarine.

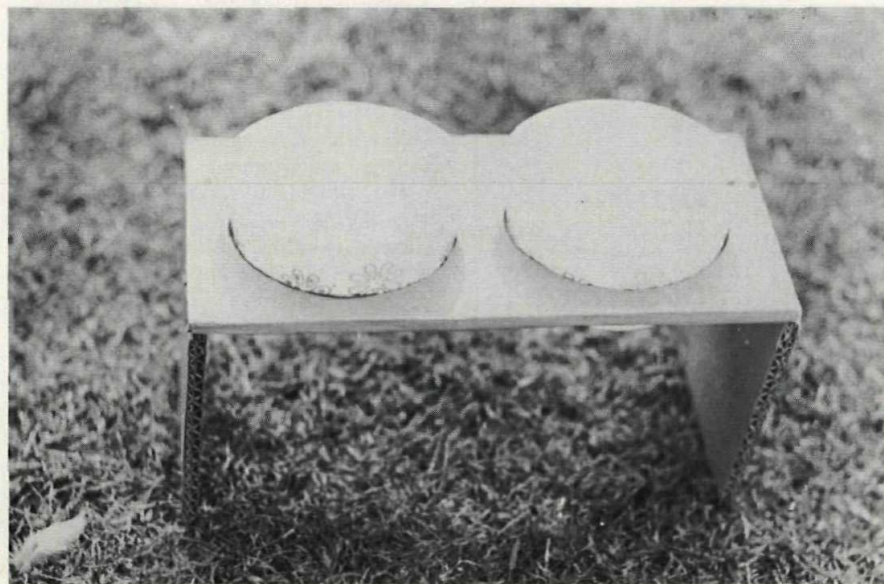
...Purchase or find one piece of wood 6 x 12 inches, and two pieces of wood 6 x 6 inches.

...Cut two circles out of the 6 x 12 piece of wood so that the plastic containers will push into them.

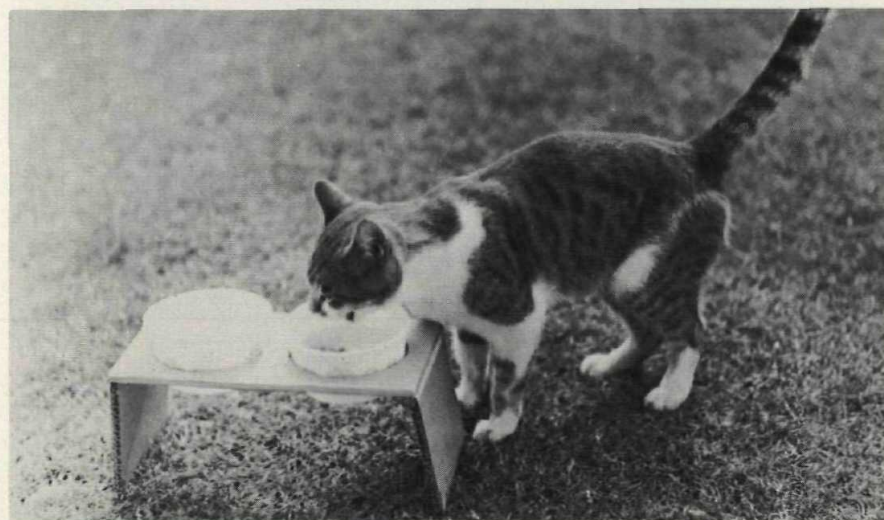
...Nail one of the 6 x 6 pieces under each end of the 6 x 12 piece.

...Push containers into holes; fill one with water and the other with food.

...When plastic container becomes soiled, throw it away and replace with a clean one.



Finished holder with plastic dishes in place. Dishes are secure, while in holder, but can be easily removed and thrown out when dirty.



Family cat enjoys a meal from his sanitary feeder.




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Continued from page 15

tion of Cruelty to Animals in the City of New York. Designed by Norman Todhunter of Baltimore, Maryland, it featured his mongrel dog "Babe." Babe's father is unknown, but her mother was a Labrador Retriever. One of the four stamps of the Natural History Set issued on May 6, 1970 by the United States, pictures a carved dog figurehead at the prow of a Haida Canoe.

San Marino was the first country to issue a series of stamps to honor dogs. On June 8, 1956, ten stamps were issued featuring various breeds of dogs from countries around the world. Breeds pictured were: a hunting hound, Scotch Collie, German Shepherd, Irish Setter, Great Dane, Boxer, English Greyhound, Sheep Dog, Russian Greyhound and a Pointer.

In 1956, Hungary also issued a set of eight stamps featuring the breeds of Hungarian dogs: A Puli, a Retriever, a Kuvasz, the Kuvasz sheep dog and the Komondor sheep dog.

Since 1956, most European countries have featured dogs on their postage stamps for the American market of stamp collectors. In many countries, the sale of stamps is a source of revenue. With over 400 breed standards established throughout the world, the selection of dog stamps is wide and varied. Coupled with the universal appeal of dogs, sets of these stamps are easily obtained and make a fascinating topical hobby. (To specialize in the collecting of one type of stamp is called Topical Collecting — the collecting of postage stamps by subject matter rather than by country.

Topical collecting stresses the design of the stamp rather than the country of issue or the postal service the stamp renders. The American Topical Association is comprised of more than 10,000 members interested in 738 topic collections and 200 topical specialty collections.) For information about collecting dog stamps, see a stamp dealer in your area or write to: Mr. Jerome Husak, Exec. Sec'y., ATA, 3306 No. 50th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216.

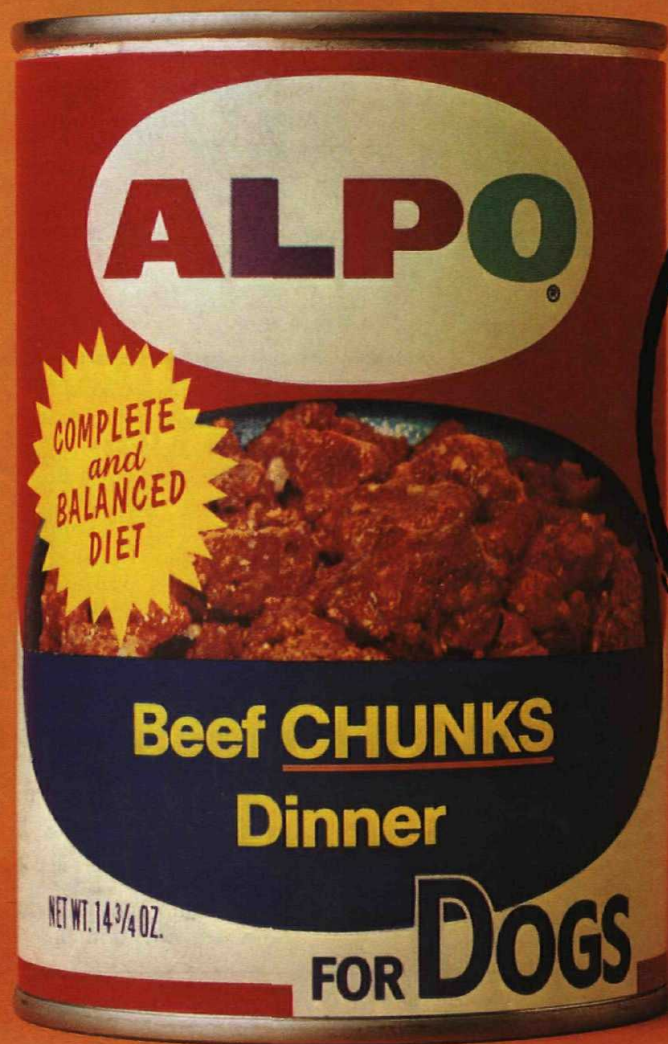
Dog stamps allow you to own as many kinds of dogs as there are in the world. You're spared feeding and care and have neither landlord, nor neighbor to object to the barking!

DOG STATUES

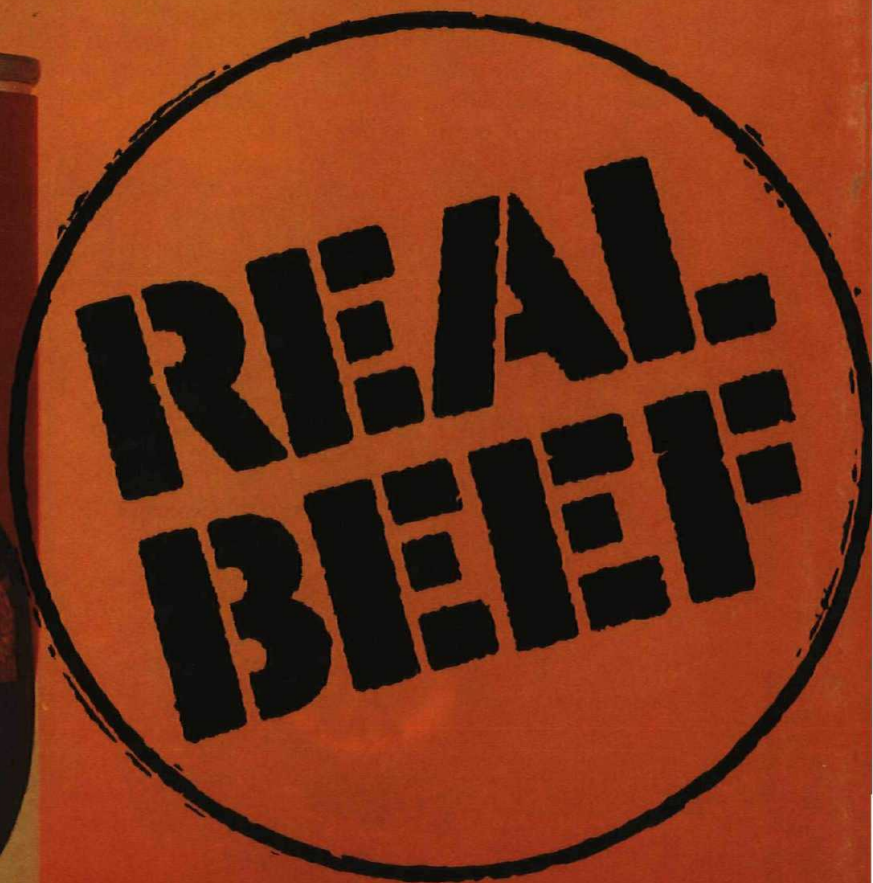
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doesn't your dog deserve ALPO?