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JAN/FEB 1973

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Veterinary Public Relations

Guest Editorial

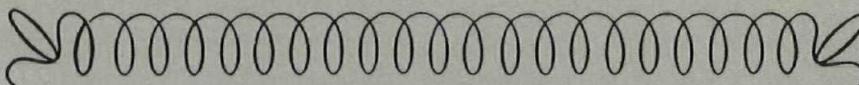
By Dr. James A. Ferguson

Dr. James A. Ferguson is a career officer in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps. He graduated from the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine. He also holds the Master of Public Health degree from the John Hopkins University and he is a Diplomate on the American Board of Veterinary Public Health. He is currently engaged in studies leading to the Ph.D. degree in Epidemiology/Microbiology at the University of California, Berkeley.

The public is not presently receiving the maximum possible benefits from the American veterinary medical profession. This is largely because the public has yet to be informed of the diverse capabilities extant within the profession. Relatively few Americans are aware that veterinarians are broadly trained doctors of biological medicine. Rarely is he considered to be a bona fide doctor. In certain states veterinarians are officially classified as non-professional paramedical personnel along with medical and dental technicians, nurses, chiropractors, undertakers, etc.

It is paradoxical today that the public should know so little about professional veterinary medicine. This profession has figured significantly in the great progress made in medicine throughout the history of organized medicine in America. Veterinarians have made more contributions to American medicine than any other group of medical personnel other than physicians. Although organized veterinary medicine has existed in these United States for well over 100 years, relatively little information has been provided to the public about the profession, its broad orientation, purposes, objectives, and/or the qualifications of its members. Surprisingly little information exists on the non-practice aspects of the veterinary profession. Virtually no use has been made of the generally-available public information media to make the public aware of the broad concerns and activities of the profession. Today, we find the society to be largely ignorant of professional veterinary medicine. It is not all that unusual for reasonably well-educated individuals, eager to display their knowledge of the veterinary profession, to initiate conversations on foot-and-mouth disease. Such individuals, almost without exception,

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ANIMAL CAVALCADE

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

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1973

Volume 4 Number 1

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COVER:

"Two little friends" - Navaho Indian child and pet goat, Arizona - photo by Esther Henderson.

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DOCTORS NEWS

IS YOUR PET EATING A BALANCED DIET?

Local kennel clubs and other groups interested in the nutrition of companion animals may now request the services of Dr. C.W. (Bill) Schulz, newly appointed Manager of Professional Relations, Hill's Division, Riviana Foods, Inc., Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Schulz will appear free of charge before local groups to speak on pet nutrition and to answer questions on nutritional management.

Dr. Schulz formerly served as Head of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, School of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A & M University. Prior to that, he had spent some 20 years in private veterinary practice.

Requests for Dr. Schulz should be directed to him at Hill's, P.O. Box 148, Topeka, Kansas 66601.

CANINES "COP" THE SPOTLIGHT

Canine skin problems and emergency care for dogs will be discussed by Michael D. Lorenz, D.V.M., University of Georgia, during a Dog Health Seminar Sunday, Feb. 4, in King of Prussia, Pa., near Philadelphia.

Dr. Lorenz has recently been added to the program of the seminar sponsored by the Morris Animal Foundation, Denver, which includes three other men who are authorities in the canine field.

John Lafore, Jr., Haverford, Pa., considered the nation's top man in the dog fancy, is president of the American Kennel Club and a former congressman. He will discuss the AKC, which regulates and directs the dog fancy.

Dr. Michael Fox, professor of psychology, Washington University, St. Louis, a noted animal behaviorist and entertaining speaker, will give a talk on canine behavior.

Dr. Jack O. Knowles, Miami, Fla., will explain heartworm, a serious disease in dogs which appears to be spreading northward. Dr. Knowles is considered an authority on heartworm and has written several articles about it.

Skin diseases — a common problem among dogs — have many different causes, including environment, parasites and diet, which often makes them difficult to diagnose and cure.

Knowledge of emergency care, or first aid, is important to all dog owners, as its correct application can mean saving a pet's life.

Dr. Lorenz, who will speak on these

important topics, is assistant professor in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens. He received his D.V.M. degree from Oklahoma State University in 1969, graduating as outstanding senior.

The Morris Animal Foundation sponsors scientific studies into diseases and health problems of dogs at veterinary schools and other qualified institutions. It held similar Dog Health Seminars to inform the dog-owning public about the latest information on their pets in Chicago in 1970 and Los Angeles in 1971.

Planning committee members for the seminar are: E.H. Whitaker, Philadelphia, breeder of English springer spaniels; Mrs. Joan McDonald Brearley, Philadelphia, past editor of Popular Dogs Magazine; M. Josephine Deubler, V.M.D., Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Marion Evashwick, Pittsburgh, breeder of miniature schnauzers; James M. McLynn, Bethesda, Md., breeder of airedales and wire fox terriers; Louise McMahon, pet editor, Evening and Sunday Bulletin, Philadelphia; and Charles A.T. O'Neill, Philadelphia, board of directors, American Kennel Club.

Following the talks, members of the audience may ask the speakers questions about canine health, behavior and proper care.

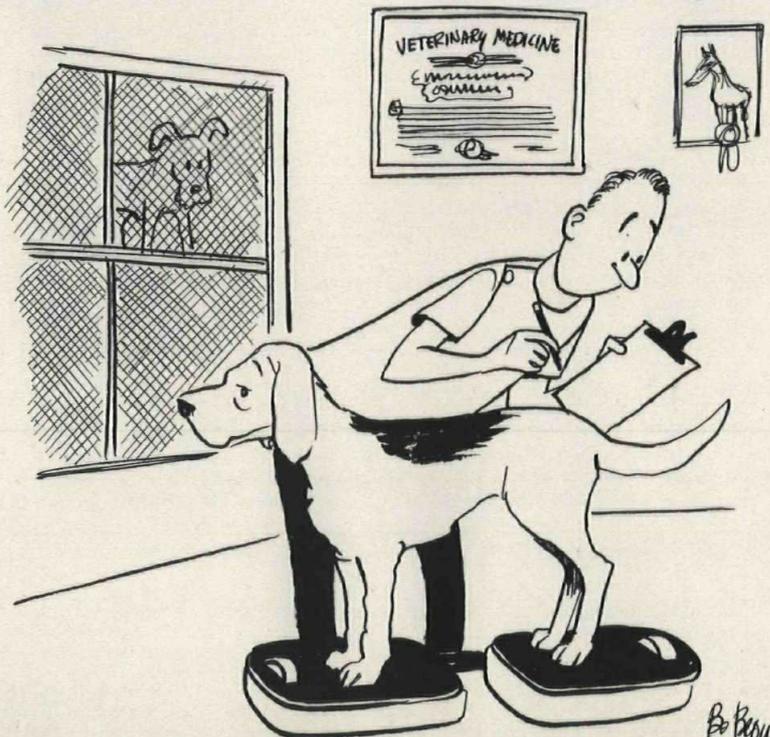
Tickets for the seminar are \$10 (\$12.50 after Jan. 27), including lunch, and are available from Morris Animal Foundation, 531 Guaranty Bank Building, Denver, 80202. The seminar will be from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Valley Forge Hilton in King of Prussia, at Exit 24 of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, then north on Highway 202 one mile.

VETERINARIANS LAUNCH BATTLE AGAINST NEWCASTLE DISEASE

CHICAGO, Ill. — Consumers, poultry producers and pet bird enthusiasts alike will suffer substantial economic losses if exotic Newcastle disease is not completely eradicated from the United States, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Last spring this viral infection, deadly to chickens, turkeys, pet birds and wild birds, seriously threatened consumer supplies of poultry products. Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz declared the problem a national emergency on March 14, thus allowing the federal government to release funds for a nationwide eradication program.

continued on page 9





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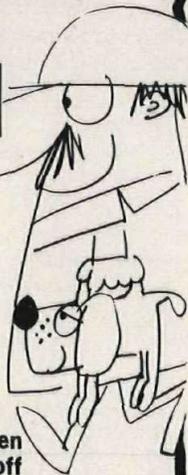
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continued from page 3

express great amazement when they learn of some of the human health-oriented contributions that have been made by veterinarians. Rarely do people presuppose that veterinary medicine has any common bond with human medicine other than clinical techniques.

The public willingly supports those organizations and issues that it is able to appreciate as being in its best interest. Societies, by their very nature, are very conservative. People must be convinced of the beneficence of, or necessity for, change. They adhere to the principle that any proposed actions worthy of their consideration will be brought to their attention. Veterinarians and the veterinary profession have, up to this point in time, failed to convince the public of the broad utility of veterinary medicine. Furthermore, they have even failed to demonstrate to the public the essentiality of veterinary medicine to the health and welfare of the public.

Veterinary medicine is unequivocally the companion profession to human medicine. The two comprise the field of general biological medicine. The nature and extent of the education and training of the veterinarian and the physician are comparable. These two groups of professionals represent the most broadly, and extensively, trained personnel produced by our society. Their philosophies are similar and are founded upon identical scientific principles. They employ identical methodologies and their efforts are directed toward the same ends; the conservation of life and the maintenance (and/or restoration) of bodily functions in complex living organisms. Both the veterinary and the human medical professions are oriented toward the enhancement of human health and welfare through the control, prevention, and (where possible) the eradication of diseases in human and animal populations. Clinically, the professions differ with respect to the species of animals attended. Apart from clinical medicine, the two professions are biologically equivalent.

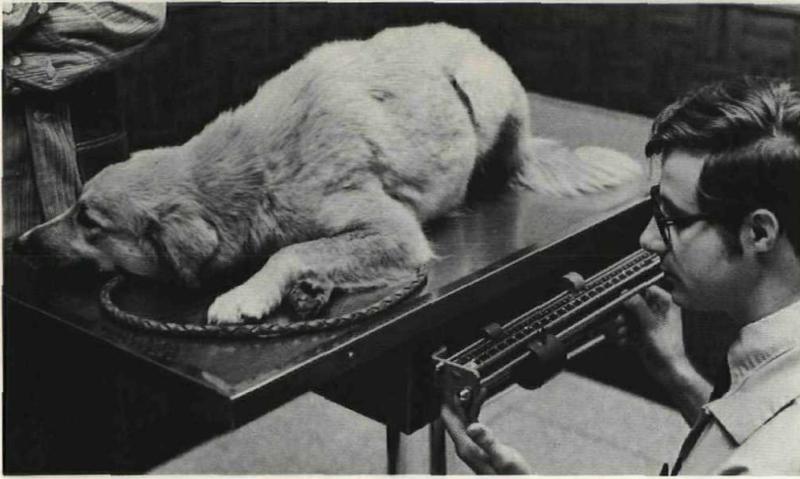
Sociologically the professions differ markedly. This is because the members of the human medical profession have utilized every available opportunity to inform the public of the concerns and activities of that profession. Their efforts have included the use of newspapers, magazines, television, radio, political lobbying, public addresses and private conversations. They have not been hesitant in rendering their professional opinions on matters which might in any way be related to the health and welfare of the public.

Although high-quality and highly scientific veterinary medicine was in-

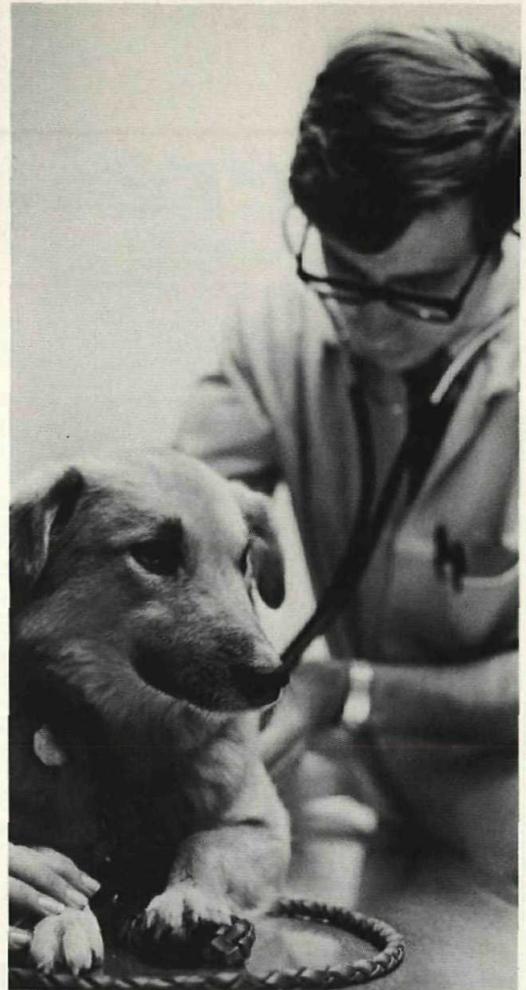
stituted in this country at about the same time (the early 1900's) as high-caliber human medicine, the veterinary profession adopted a seemingly opposite sociological philosophy. It makes some attempts to exploit the public information media. It makes some professional suggestions, but renders few professional opinions to the general public on matters pertaining to the health and welfare of the nation. To be sure, animal health and welfare receive much publicity today. However, the vast majority of this derives from special interest groups and/or organizations such as humane societies, animal food and drug manufacturers, and pet stores. In the scientific sphere, the publicity derives largely from zoologists, wildlife biologists, livestock organizations, and such faceless organizations as the USDA, the U.S. Public Health Service, the military, and the like. Veterinarians are identified as "zoologists," "government doctors," "government scientists," etc. As the result of this, the public is, in most instances, totally unaware that the veterinary profession has a concern in these activities. An exceptionally large segment of the American public considers the state and/or county health departments as being the official organizations establishing professional policies and/or regulating the professional activities of veterinarians.

Many veterinary services are not in public demand simply because the public does not know that they exist. There is a great need for the advertisement of the broad activities and concerns of the veterinary profession today.

More than ever before, the involvement of veterinarians in modern health activities is indicated. Highly-trained veterinary specialists must assume greater roles in the areas of public health, environmental medicine/conservation, wildlife biology/medicine, aquatic biology/medicine, comparative medicine/pathology, livestock development programs, biomedical research on the zoonoses and animal-specific diseases, research on the chronic and/or non-infectious diseases affecting man and animals, aerospace medicine/research and military medicine/research, to cite a few examples. Also, the public must be made aware of the professional capabilities of — and the need for — veterinarians in these areas. The public must be shown that professional veterinary medicine consists of significantly more than the practice of clinical veterinary medicine. It will be only after this is done that the public will be able to understand the need for the promotion and exploitation of veterinary medicine for the overall health and well-being of the nation.



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Purina Dog Meal—or a house dog—*Chuck Wagon* or *Purina Dog Chow*—or a puppy—*Puppy Chow*. If you have a cat try our soft-moist variety—*Tender Vittles*—dry—*Purina Cat Chow* or *Cat Dinners*—or canned—*Purina Variety Menu*. No matter which of these you feed, you can be confident that your pet is getting all he needs to remain in good health.

Remember, the right diet and regular visits to your veterinarian are the best ways to insure your pet good health.



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And see your veterinarian annually.**

here... kitty-cat

by Louise Price Bell

There is a cat in most homes and here is a game that is built around the word CAT. There are ten statements. One word that will describe each one begins with CAT. See how many you can get right, then turn to page 29 for the correct answers.

1. A spicy sauce used on weiners and other meats.
2. An unpleasant event.
3. A common plant belonging to the mint family, that your cat likes.
4. Ancestor of the butterfly.
5. Vaults used long, long ago.
6. A large waterfall, also trouble with one's eyes.
7. To tumble suddenly.
8. A classification.
9. What mail order houses send to people.
10. Animals found on farms.

Photo by John Bright



continued from page 4

Although these measures have stopped its advance, exotic Newcastle disease is far from eradicated. AVMA and other concerned organizations such as the American Association of Avian Pathologists fear that the government may now relax recently-imposed import restrictions or cut back eradication efforts. Unless the disease is completely purged from the U.S., they point out, a reservoir of the virus could develop in wild and exotic pet bird populations. This would necessitate continuous vaccination of domestic birds that would hamper poultry production and increase the price of poultry, poultry products and pet birds. Total losses to the public could be staggering.

Concerned over U.S. Department of Agriculture actions apparently aimed at winding down the Newcastle disease program, the American Veterinary Medical Association recently urged the secretary of agriculture to continue intensive efforts until the disease is completely eradicated.

In a letter to Secretary Butz dated November 1, the association commended USDA "for the vigorous steps that have been taken to contain and ultimately eliminate exotic Newcastle disease from the United States."

Long-Range Benefits

Speaking on behalf of the nation's 29,000 veterinarians, the association called for total eradication of exotic Newcastle disease virus from the U.S. In the long run, a less vigorous program not only would cost far more but also would adversely affect many more people, according to the association.

"The American public should not be asked to live with the disease," AVMA declared, urging Secretary Butz to consider the long-range benefits of continued efforts aimed at complete eradication.

"Money spent on the eradication program will be well justified in comparison to the financial impact the disease will have if it is allowed to spread across the country," the association pointed out.

Ecologic Disaster

Veterinarians of the American Association of Avian Pathologists add that the effects of the newly-imported Newcastle disease virus on America's wild bird population are not even known yet and could lead to disastrous ecologic disturbances.

In a statement developed by its Committee on Diseases of Wild and Pet Birds, AAAP has warned that "the limited natural wildlife and domestic animal resources of the U.S. cannot continue to afford the losses which have resulted from direct or indirect effects of uncontrolled introduction of

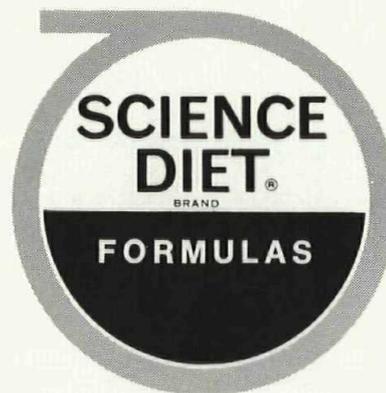
exotic birds and animals. The potential dangers to native wildlife species, domestic animals and man make it imperative that more responsible actions be developed to prevent further serious assaults upon our environment."

AVMA supported the AAAP position, stating in its letter to Secretary Butz that, "since exotic Newcastle disease exists in many parts of the world, the vigorous enforcement of importation regulations for all avian species is vital to the success of keeping the disease out of the United States."

Research Needed

The association also called for a more permanent solution to the threat, pointing out that "as this very serious problem presents a continuing danger to the United States, increased funding for exotic Newcastle disease research is urgently needed.

"A cooperative program with Mexico to ultimately eliminate the disease from that country would give added protection to the United States," the association added, and concluded with an offer to assist USDA in its eradication efforts.



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Photo by John Bright

You're Driving Fido **NUTS!**

By Murray T. Pringle

If your pet has been behaving strangely of late, take him to a psychiatrist — and then go to one yourself! You are very likely responsible for his erratic behavior. Or, if he is “secondhand” his mental hang-up (whatever it is) may have been brought about by a previous owner.

One man took his big, amiable Airedale to a veterinarian, complaining that the pooch was acting more addled than ever. He was told: “Don’t blame the poor dog. You’re getting wackier, too. We all are, these days.”

The bluntly outspoken doctor said that pets are reflecting the tensions of their masters and the people around them. “I’m seeing more neurotic animals with psychosomatic illnesses

than I ever did when I started my practice more than twenty years ago,” explained the vet. “Hardly a week goes by that I don’t see several mentally disturbed dogs. Not dangerous or vicious, mind you, just all mixed up.”

Veterinarians all over the world report the same thing. It has become standard procedure to prescribe tranquilizers for dogs, cats and even work animals. They need the sedatives to exist in the crazy environment we’ve created for them.

There are now a number of genuine “psychiatrists” specializing in canine mental ills, and none of them lack for business. It’s no kooky fad, this dog psychiatry thing; the poor beasts are in real need of such help. It stems from

the fact that dogs (and other animals) are becoming too human for their own good.

Michael the spaniel almost worried himself to death when he sensed that his owner was upset. The woman was grieving over the death of her sister and the nerves of the high-strung pooch couldn’t stand it. He started vomiting violently and in 12 weeks had lost 13 pounds.

Only when the pet was almost too weak to walk did a vet discover that 7-year-old Michael had suffered a nervous breakdown. To save the dog from otherwise certain death it was necessary to restore the lady’s equilibrium. When this had been accomplished, and drugs used to treat human nervous

disorders were given to Michael, both the spaniel and his owner were restored to mental and physical health.

Dr. Mark W. Allam, dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, did not consider this case unusual. "There is no question that pets react strongly to the anxieties and brainstorms of their owners," he said. "Sometimes I think they're as mixed up as people. Although the general health of pets is improving constantly and their life-spans are increasing, they are showing a much higher incidence of nervous ailments."

Many pets today live under far greater pressures than humans, he pointed out. Local ordinances against unleashed dogs are confining them to apartments and backyards. Such unnatural restrictions tend to build up nervous tension in animals.

"Even worse," continued Dr. Allam, "we are projecting our own neuroses to our pets. Animals have a telepathic sense of mental upset in people and they're very clever at drawing inferences from human facial expressions. You hear all sorts of stories about animal perceptiveness, but I can vouch for the authenticity of this one because I was in the middle of it."

A high-strung widow who paced the floor continually bought a Doberman pinscher pup. By the time the pup was four months old it was so nervous and had developed such an extreme sense of fear that the woman had to give it away.

Dr. Allam took the dog as a house pet. Everytime he came near it, the pup ran in frantic circles. It took six months of patient work to calm the animal. Then he gave it to a friend whose wife was blind and hard of hearing. Within two months the "mal-adjusted" pet was acting the part of a self-taught Seeing Eye for the woman.

"That dog," said Dr. Allam, "took its cue from people in three different environments and reacted accordingly. Animals respond very quickly to our attitudes toward them. A dog brought into a family's conversations will become more alert and intelligent than one that is tied up outside the house."

Fifty-three-year-old Arne Sorenson is a leading "dog psychiatrist" in Grested, Denmark. During the ten years that he has operated a mental hospital for hung-up hounds he has cured more than 6,000 and has had remarkably few failures. He, too, blames humans for most canine mental problems.

"In 75 percent of the cases I've handled," he says, "the cause of the dog's psychoses can be traced to its owner. The dog was the victim of its environment."

Sorenson said he got the idea for his mental hospital when he studied animal psychology while operating as a veterinarian. According to Sorenson: "I found that many dogs brought in for physical ailments actually needed mental treatment instead."

Arne Sorenson's psychotherapy has been successful in almost all cases referred to him. "The main thing is to make contact with the dog's real self," he explained. "I have to be like a father to them, gain their confidence and get them calm and steady. It sounds simple but it isn't."

"Dogs are more intelligent than people think," he concludes.

Human phobias can be like a virulent disease to some pets. British veterinarian Michael Young, reporting on an "in-depth" study of London's West End canine population, says close observation indicates that man's best friend (but not necessarily vice versa) is becoming increasingly "fretful, disoriented and quick to lose his composure. In other words, he is becoming more "human" every day.

Young says he has met dogs that "scream hysterically when strangers enter the house;" others that jump back in fear of traffic; many that cower at the sound of a plane passing overhead. The prime cause in each case appeared to be a master (or mistress) with a similar phobia.

TV starting to get on your nerves? It doesn't do your pet a damn bit of good, either. If your dog watches Lassie on the boob tube and then stays tuned for Mr. Ed and Gentle Ben or other animal shows, he may be in line for serious health trouble. This warning comes from a study recently completed in West Germany.

People who let their pets watch television more than an hour a day are risking grave hazards to the animal's well-being. Poodles, for example, who viewed TV for three or four hours daily, became highly nervous and snappish and suffered acute loss of appetite. Effects on birds were found to be even worse. After being subjected to TV for several hours daily, parakeets came down with fever!

Among pets studied, dogs were the most ardent TV fans but bird watchers ran a close third. Humans, of course, are first and they provide graphic examples of what boob tube addiction can do!

Very often a "mentally disturbed" pet is an animated minor, reflecting our own psychological hang-ups. To cure your four-footed or feathered companion, first submit yourself to a psychiatric overhaul.

"All this concern over a bunch of animals! What for?" Anyone who has to ask a question like that would never understand the answer. . .

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goats not fun?..

BA-A-A! BA-BA-A! HUMBUG!

By Ruth E. Riley

Anyone who thinks goats aren't loveable, funny, laughably mischievous pets should get to know a couple like M'Lou and M'Thumb.

These two frolicksome twin kids came to us when we purchased their Toggenburg mother following our doctor's advice that my husband drink goat's milk.

The mother goat was content to stay in the pasture with our cows -

but the kids had a lively curiosity, and liked to explore. Moreover, they had a surprising ability to jump up on places where one wouldn't have felt they could gain a foothold.

This talent was helpful in getting them over fences between the pasture and the poultry yard, and, in turn, from the poultry yard into the large yard which surrounded our house.

In the beginning, before we discovered they were nibbling off all the buds on our rose bushes, we permitted them to go where they pleased.

Some years after the death of my husband, I learned that cloth bags containing a couple of moth balls each would have deterred this feasting. But by then I was living in a small city apartment, and the kids and their mother had been resold to their former owner and returned to his herd.

Someone is likely to remark that, considering the way goats smell, the odor of a few moth balls surely wouldn't interfere with anything they wanted to do.

Surprisingly, the female goat does not have an odor. And, I have been told that a veterinarian can remove the cause of the odor from the male, or Billy goat.

My only experience with the father of M'Lou and M'Thumb was once when he was permitted to visit them for a few days when it appeared their mother wanted to be with him.

Papa Billy Goat was delivered one spring afternoon, unloaded him from the cattle trailer in which he had been riding, and led him through the barnyard and gate to the pasture.

Billy emitted a "Bah" or so, and, replying in kind, Buelah, the mother, ran to meet him. The cows, who had accepted her so well, followed after, eager to meet the new comer.

The wind was blowing away from them and toward Billy, his owner, my husband, and myself, so the scent did not reach the cows at once. But when it did, they wheeled and ran for the opposite side of the pasture.

They refused to graze near Billy during his four day stay. Having had to hold my nose whenever near him, I understood exactly how they felt. (Obviously Buelah didn't agree!)

During the time they were permitted to roam our yard, the kids had one game which gave us a great deal of amusement to watch.

They would race up the steps to our big front porch, spring lightly onto the railing at the end of it, balance daintily there for a moment, then leap into the air and land on the grass several feet away.

Sometimes they would play this game for as much as half an hour, to

the delight of my husband, who soon named them Skip to M'Lou and Hop O' M'Thumb.

After we barred them from the yard, in order to save our rose bushes, they were forced to find other fun — and did. They began teasing our expectant mother pig, Grunter.

We had raised Grunter from a baby, and now that she was mature and about to become a mother, my husband decided she no longer should sleep with the cows, and deserved her own residence.

Accordingly he built her a small house with a roof which sloped at the rear to about a 3-foot height.

As the time for delivery neared, Grunter began to retreat inside her house several times each day to take naps.

Noting she no longer was in the pasture, the twin kids would stand together for a moment, then, as if on signal, would race toward the hog house, leap into the air, and come down on the galvanized roof with all eight hooves.

The resultant bang was enough, my husband declared, "to wake the dead."

A certainty was that Grunter was awakened. She would emerge grunting from her house. The kids would nod knowingly at each other, then race away as she charged at them.

We then tried to build a fence to keep the kids away from her house. This meant, of course, that she was penned, but at the time she didn't care much about taking walks anyway.

Perhaps Fred, my husband, felt a bit sorry for the kids so he started a new game for them. Our poultry house had a low roof over a sort of pen which was the feed and nest room for the chickens. But the larger adjoining building, ran up rather steeply to a ridgecomb covered with long slabs of wood.

Fred hefted the kids to the lower roof and they dashed about with their usual joy in exploring new places. They scrambled up the steeper roof and began balancing on the ridgecomb.

The balancing act apparently pleased them, and they would run by turns along the ridgecomb, or, after balancing there a moment, would jump into the air and try to come down to balance on it again. Often they succeeded. Other times they staggered down the steeper roof to the more level one below.

Thereafter Fred treated them to an occasional romp on the roofs, until his failing health ended his ability to lift them. They then had to content themselves with jumping up on our wheelbarrow, or on the chairs we kept under the big elm tree in the poultry yard.

Every week, as advised to do by

their previous owner, we gave the goats some baking soda. They, of course, shared the salt put out for the cows, but the soda seemed to be a special treat for them.

After swallowing a teaspoonful or more of soda, the goats would emit some sort of double-barreled "Bur-r-r-p." Whenever one did, the other would "Ba-a-h!" disapprovingly, as if astonished that anyone had such bad manners.

The kids loved to be petted. When my husband and I came to sit under the elm tree they would join us. If no one paid attention to them, one or the other would push a forehead gently but firmly against one of us, hoping for a few pats, or a scratching behind the ears.

Our goats did not, as people assume, eat paper, tin cans, etc. A goat will pull at things with his mouth, probably because of that overwhelming curiosity these animals seem to possess.

Attracted by the odor of water, perhaps, the kids did chew a bit on the laundry I hung in the back yard when weather permitted. But a few good spankings with a folded newspaper cured them of that urge.

Similar treatment cured them of going through a gate from the poultry yard to our driveway, which would swing in either direction. For a time they did come back to the gate occasionally, and stand there as if discussing the matter. Detecting them, Fred would call, "You'd better not!" The goats would tip their heads to one side for a moment, then emit some "Ba-a-hs" and move away.

Mankind, researchers claim, owes a great deal to goats, including the discovery of coffee.

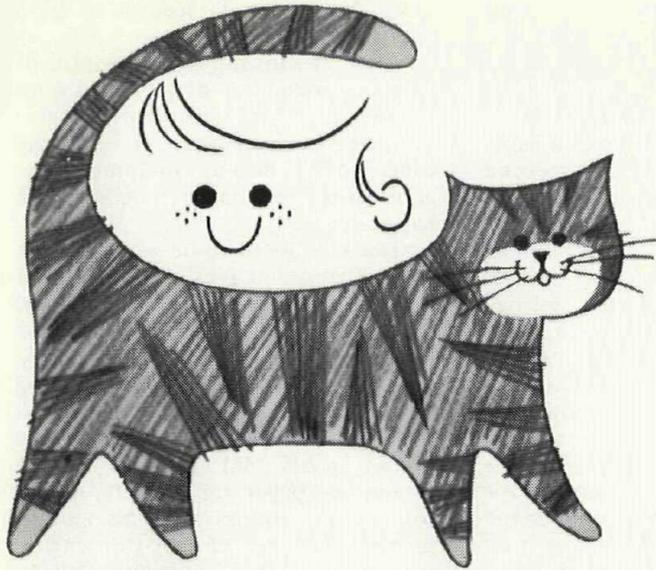
A goatherd, noting how lively the goats were after eating coffee berries, tried to eat some himself. Finding them too hard to chew, he boiled them in water to soften them.

Why he drank the resultant brown liquid I don't know, but apparently he liked it. He is said to have felt alert and full of life, like the animals in his herd.

Later, according to one source, the brew was used to keep people awake during religious devotions. In turn it was used as a sort of medicine, and in time became the popular social drink we have today.

I don't know how the goats in that historic herd behaved after eating coffee beans, but I am sure they couldn't have been any more lively than those two Toggenburgs, M'Lou and M'Thumb.

In fact, I don't think healthy goats need coffee to make them lively and full of fun. For my money, they're born that way.



CATS and KIDS

By Raymond Schuessler

Cats may never have shaped the destiny of nations, but tales about them have charmed and educated children since the beginning of time. From the 3 little kittens who lost their mittens, to the Cheshire Cat of Alice's

Wonderland — cats and their exploits have always been part and parcel of kids growing up.

There was Dick Whittington's extroverted cat. Dick worked as a charboy in a great house in London.

One day he was told to donate his cat as good luck symbol to a trading ship on its way to Morocco. When the traders arrived in Morocco with their goods so, too, did a keel-load of mice. All that saved the Sultan and the



Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, where have you been?
I've been up to London to look at the
queen,
Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, what did you there?
I frightened a little mouse under the chair.



Bim, bam, udi Bomme!
Katten slaar paa Tromme.
Fire smaa Mus
traadte en Dans, —
saa hele Jorden dundred.

Court from utter turmoil was Dick's agreeable — and *hungry* — cat. When the ship returned to London, Dick's fortune was on it — in the form of precious jewels and gold sent by the grateful Sultan. The cat stayed on at Morocco. Dick? He became Lord Mayor of London-town.

Then there are the countless cats and kittens who have been made famous in nursery rhymes. Besides those three mitten-less kittens, there was the cat who sat by the fiddle while the cow jumped over the moon. Consider, too, the fearless traveler who went to London, just to visit the Queen. And who can forget the owl and the pussy cat who went to sea in their beautiful, pea green boat? (Their luggage was interesting: some honey and plenty of money, wrapped up in a five pound note.)

Of all the cats in children's literature, Lewis Carroll's Cheshire specimen was, perhaps, the most exasperating. His knack of appearing and disappearing at will, over any over-hanging branch, was decidedly unnerving to Alice. Though he did give her some good advice:

"Which way ought I to go from here?" she asked.

"That depends," he said sensibly, "on where you want to go."

Actually, these cherished stories and rhymes go a long way toward summing up the nature of the cat: ingenious, agreeable, playful, fearless, individual, sensible — and always beautiful.

If you're considering the addition of a cat to your family, you and your children are in for an enjoyable experience. Best remember, however, a few simple pointers in the choice and care of your new pet.

Cats are like people, in that no two are exactly alike — though general characteristics do prevail. A Siamese cat, for example, is friendly and fun-loving, while the Manx is timid and dependent. The Persian is adventurous and affectionate in disposition; and the Burmese is playful, though more quiet and gentle. If you buy a purebred cat, be sure to deal with a reputable breeder or pet shop. And remember, many fine cats are not purebred, as millions of owners will testify.

No matter what breed you choose, be sure your kitten is healthy. Look for clear eyes, clean ears, firm pink mouth, glossy coat without bare patches, and a firm, and muscular body.

Child psychologists agree that providing your child with a pet can increase his sense of responsibility — his awareness of and respect for other

living things. So teach your child how to care for and feed the new pet right away.

The best way to pick up a cat is with one hand under its chest, holding the front legs gently with the fingers — at the same time cupping the hind-quarters with the other hand. *Never* pull your pet up by the scruff of the neck! (This technique is reserved for mama cats.)

You can show your child how to groom kitty right away, beginning with a daily brushing and combing. Use a rubber or plastic comb for short hairs — a strong metal one for long

hairs. And first brush *against* the grain of his fur to catch loose hair.

You'll want to give your new cat some toys, such as tennis balls, rattles, catnip mice and so on. But don't be surprised if kitty scorns your choice and settles for a pencil, a spool, or a ball of yarn he finds himself.

For the fact remains: cats have minds of their own. Rudyard Kipling knew this when he wrote about the cat who "walked alone" in his *JUST SO STORIES*. He understood that a cat, like a child's imagination, is a free spirit . . . it can't be tied down to mere rules.



By Joyce A. O'Kelley

Mrs. O'Kelley works as an assistant to a veterinarian in Tampa, Florida. In her words: "Our home abounds with pets of all descriptions, it always has - even while living in an apartment in Europe for six years... they are happy, healthy, affectionate animals by using the methods described in this article."

Recently, while walking my two dogs, I met a casual acquaintance. Knowing she had an adorable fuzzy red puppy, about six months old, I asked why her puppy wasn't sharing her evening stroll. "Oh, we don't have him any longer," she replied. When I questioned her about it, she told me that they had given up on him because of his chewing. Loving him while he was cuddly and cute, they chose to get

with several champions in its background, either.

Recently, at a church supper, a lady struck up a conversation about pets. Another woman standing nearby said, "I have a little dog, and I wish he'd get run over." Shocked, I replied, "You can't mean that!" And she said, "Oh, yes I do! We like to travel and there's always that dog to worry about. He's just four years old, and I think he's going to live forever, just to spite me!"

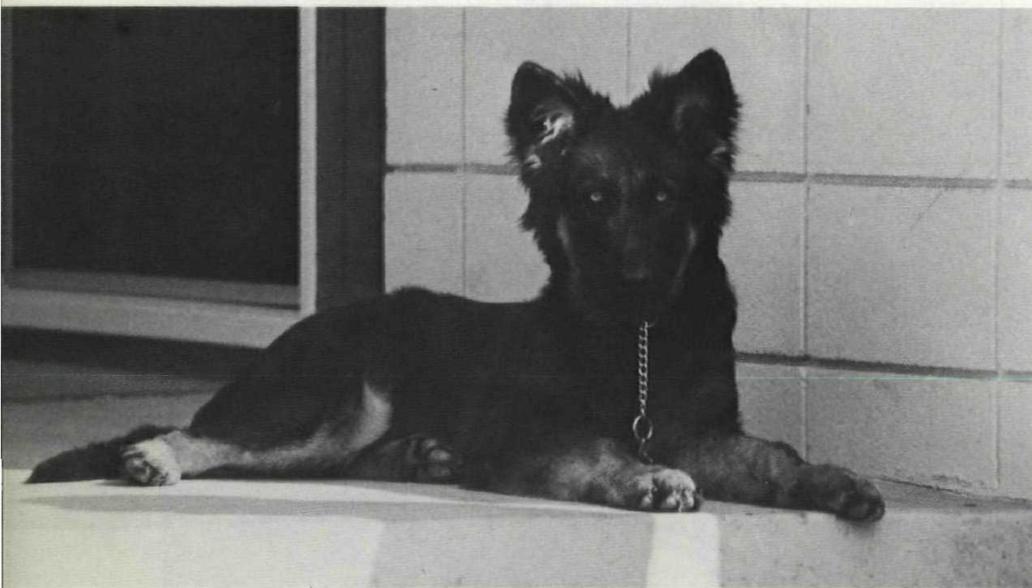
I'd like to offer some advice to anyone thinking of buying or otherwise obtaining a puppy. All puppies have several things in common: 1) they all cry at first, 2) they all chew, 3) they all have to be housebroken, and 4) they all have to be taught to stay in their own yard.

Don't get a puppy, if you can't live up to the following **do's!**

thousands of pets receive only the initial vaccine, and due to ignorance on the part of their owners, never receive a booster shot - until it is too late.

... **Do** be prepared for chewing. Some dogs continue to chew things through their second year. I owned one boxer that still pulled pictures off the wall and ate them at the age of two, if he was left alone. Believe it or not, he quit chewing completely, shortly after his second birthday, and I never experienced any more trouble with him.

There are various methods for controlling chewing. My favorite, and one which I have used successfully with several dogs, is to make sure the puppy always has an abundance of items of his **very own** for chewing. Each time he is caught chewing, firmly tell him



*So you
think you'd
like to
have a
PUPPY?*

rid of him when he reached the stage of chewing everything in sight.

They had tried, according to her, to remedy the situation by tying him in the garage. Naturally he chewed even more - who wouldn't out of sheer boredom? This same lady had informed me a month earlier, that she didn't intend to get distemper shots for the puppy. "I have to put enough money out for my children, without putting money in a puppy that is just a mutt!" To top it all, they hadn't even tried to find a home for the little fellow. They merely turned him over to the Humane Society. (Humane Societies have enough to do without being the dumping grounds for unwanted pets!)

I work for a veterinarian, and believe me, this lady is not unique. Several people a day make the same remarks about their pets. Chances are, if they won't spend money on a "mutt," they wouldn't do it for one

... **Do** expect your puppy to do things your child isn't allowed to do. Puppies, like children, must be taught, and a puppy cannot be expected to learn as rapidly as a child (although sometimes, it is surprising just how quickly they do learn).

... **Do** plan on getting all the vaccinations required for your puppy - not only those required by law, but those required for his health as well. If you can't afford them, then don't get the puppy. It is better to do without a pet, than risk distemper or some other fatal disease. Many clients will make the statement, "He doesn't need the distemper shot, he's always in an apartment." These same clients are the ones who come in later with a sick pet. Many pet diseases are air borne and can occur even if a dog does not come in contact with another dog.

... **Do** be prepared to get booster shots for your pet each year. Many

no. Then give him one of his own toys. Many dogs that never chew while the owner is home, will destroy everything in sight when the owner is away. If you must leave the house, and cannot take the puppy, put him in an area where there are no rugs, no whatnots, no pictures, etc., for him to reach. Then put him on a leash, and tie it to the doorknob. I place chewable toys, large dog biscuits (the kind for large dogs are great for puppies because they last a long time, and a puppy is not likely to chew them up before you return), a bowl of water and a nylon bone. Nylon bones are preferable to rawhide, as I have had puppies choke on pieces of rawhide.

Occasionally test your puppy by leaving some chewable item (one that you aren't too fond of) within his reach. After he's ignored it for several times, try him off leash. Just make sure you don't leave him too long on

these trial runs, and be lavish with praise when you discover everything is still in order when you return.

... Do be prepared for your puppy to get on the furniture, unless you teach him differently. My favorite method here is the mousetrap. I use this only when a pup has persisted in climbing on the couch or chair when I am not in the room. I set a trap (a small one) place it on the piece of furniture, and leave the room. It never takes more than once or twice to be effective. **The object is not to harm the pup, but to scare him.** While he climbs up on the couch, he immediately hears a loud snap! This, coupled with the fact he knows he isn't allowed there, never fails to work.

... Do expect a puppy to roam if you do not have a fence, or if you do not teach him differently. Training

from your area, it is alright to let him down — **on leash only.** This method has always worked very well for me. I have one little Cairn Terrier that knows the exact boundaries of our yard. She is the marvel of the neighborhood, as she goes out unsupervised day and night, yet never leaves her yard... no matter how many children, bikes, or other dogs pass by in the street. She will even chase other dogs out of our yard, but will stop short at our boundary.

... Do be prepared to care for the puppy yourself. A new puppy is not a child's toy, and no child should be expected to care for it properly. A new puppy needs food, lots of rest, and lots of love. A child can help with the feeding and the loving, but it is up to you to see that he gets the rest he needs. Children cannot be expected to

After you are sure the pup is paper trained, begin each day to move his paper — no great distance, just a few inches — this way he will not realize his favorite spot is being changed. Move the papers toward the door you wish the pup to use to get outside. It will take several days to finally reach the door. When you have at last reached the door, place one corner of the paper under the door. Each day move the paper further under the door until all that remains inside, is one little corner. **Each time your pup goes to the door, praise him highly, and take him outside.**

Once again, this is where so many people fail in the transition from paper to outdoors. They find that the pup will hold it until he is back inside and then he looks for his paper again. If this happens to you, continue to move



varies with the individual dog, but the method I like best when I do not have a fence can be used by anyone with a little patience.

When you first bring your puppy home, take him out in the yard often. While a pup is still young, it is easy to retrieve him if he should decide to leave the yard. Keep a small chain (a training collar is excellent) in your hand. Each time the puppy attempts to leave the yard, tell him NO, forcefully. If he does not respond, rattle the chain in your hand. If the pup still does not respond, throw the chain (not at him, but in front of him). After a few times you will find you no longer have to throw the chain, a mere rattle will do it. **The real success of keeping them in your yard lies in not taking them out of the yard!** For the first several months of his life, never leave the yard with your puppy unless you carry him. Once you are away

know when a puppy is tired.

... Do expect a few puddles or worse on the floor until he understands what you expect of him.

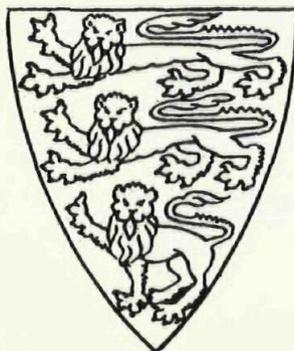
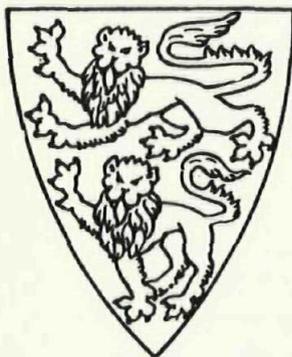
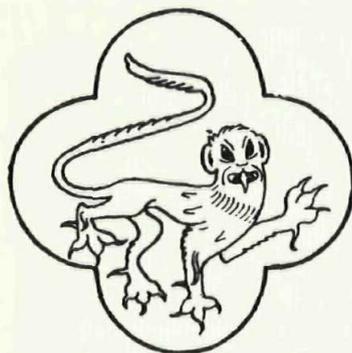
I begin housebreaking when the puppy is first brought home by confining him to one small area. This can be in a kitchen, bedroom, or any area that you can screen off. Place newspapers over the entire area. Keep the puppy in this area until you are sure he is paper trained. Each day watch his papers, and you will discover that he uses one spot more than the rest. Slowly take up the excess papers daily, until there is paper only in the area he prefers. Continue to keep him confined until he is using only his paper. Now he is ready to venture out in the rest of the house. So many people are afraid to paper train because they don't know how to make the change over from paper to outside. It is really a very simple matter.

his paper from the edge of the door, to the yard itself. Use a piece of paper that he has already soiled, so that the odor is still there. Once the paper is completely in the yard, weigh it down with a brick or small rock to keep it from blowing away. Each day, tear off a small piece of paper until all that remains is a small scrap. By now, if you have been patient and hearty with praise, your pup should be not only using the outdoors, but going to the door to tell you he has to go!

... Last, but not least, **do** be prepared for a lifetime of love. When you take a puppy into your home, let it be with the idea that he is going to be a part of your life for the next ten to fifteen years — with good care, possibly even longer. No dog, regardless of lack of pedigree, need ever be "just a mutt". If you love him, he becomes something, and in his eyes, you become the world.

ANIMALS in Heraldry

Reprinted Courtesy dvm, June 1972



A "badge" is not a "crest", and a "family crest" is not a coat of arms. A crest, however antique it may be, and a coat of arms cannot have existed until about a hundred years later than 1066. Badges go right back to the Bible.

About a hundred years after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, plate-armor had developed, which involved wearing a closed helmet. With his head inside his pothelmet, the military leader became unrecognizable. To enable the ordinary soldier to recognize his leader, each had painted upon his shield a simple device in vivid color, which became his mark of individuality.

Noblemen and knights had, long before the innovation of armorial bearings, employed officers of their household called Heralds and Pursuivants, among whose duties was that of introducing their master on public occasions by reciting his family history and his military accomplishments. It was also to the Heralds that the task of devising and keeping a record of arms fell, and in 1484 the Royal Heralds and Pursuivants were incorporated in a body called *The College of Arms*, which is still in existence. After this date, noblemen put all their armorial questions to the Royal Officers of Arms. They are Officers of the Royal Household and their titular head is, by virtue of his high hereditary Office of Earl Marshal of England, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

A coat of arms passes from father to son as well as all offspring, both male and female; but it must reveal who, within the family, is who. In the old days, when both father and son were in battle together, to identify the son, a narrow stripe with three narrow projections was painted on the shield. This is known as a mark of difference, or of cadency, or brisures. The brisure of a second son is a crescent; of the third, a mullet; of the fourth, a martlet, etc.

Lions

Of the animals used in heraldry, the most noble king of beasts first claims the field. Three lions have stood in the Royal Arms of England since the reign of Richard I. Henry I seems to have used a single lion – and it is significant that it was in the reign of Henry I that the first lion was seen in England in the King's menagerie at Woodstock. Henry apparently added a second lion, possibly because of his marriage with Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey of Lauvain, whose shield also bore a lion. Just as Henry I is supposed to have acquired the second lion

through his marriage, so it is thought Henry II added the third when he married Eleanor of Aquitaine, whose arms were a single golden lion on red. The three lions as we know them were first used by Richard I, being placed on his seal in 1194.

The tiger is a newcomer to the shield; he is generally blazoned by the name "catamount", which is a condensed form of cat-o-the-mountains, a wild-cat, therefore a tough customer. In modern times the domestic cat comes into heraldry in the same way as every conceivable kind of dog has appeared and been blazoned by the name of the breed. However, there are only three dogs on old armorial bearings: the greyhound, the mastiff (blazoned "alant", and drawn with pricked ears) and the falbot, or huntsman's hound, drawn with drooping ears.

Other Animals

Wolves, demi-wolves and wolves' heads are common; so is the fox and the fox's head. A fox is often blazoned as a tod. When an animal's zoological description is also a surname, such as, for example, is Wolf and Fox, the animal is very likely to appear in family arms. Any coat of arms (whether by use of animals or some other device) that makes a pun on its owner's name is termed a canting coat. Some of the old ones were very witty.

Among horned cattle the deer, because of his gracefulness, his speed and beauty, in addition to his having been the paramount animal of the chase in days of old, is popular. The words stag, buck, hind and hart are inclined to be employed as if they were interchangeable, but stag ought to be reserved to mean a male red deer, buck a fallow deer, hind and hart a young deer without antlers.

Bulls, which, after stags, are the most usual cattle in the armorial field, must be drawn entire, or else an ox is indicated. Cows seldom appear; calves are more common. Rams may be recognized by their circling horns. Sheep are hornless and tailless; lambs possess a tail and have larger ears than their parents.

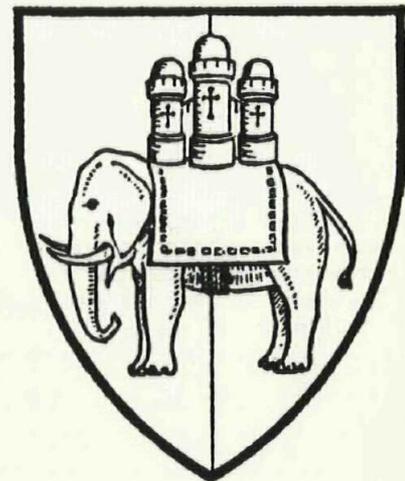


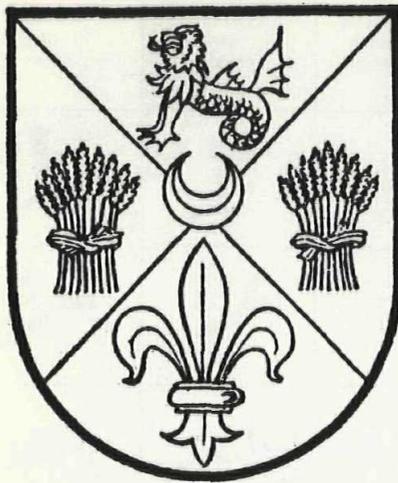
The goat has long curved horns. The domestic hog is paid the compliment of being termed a boar, and the wild boar is a sanglier. Both the boar and the sanglier have tusks protruding from the lower jaw; each has a curled tail terminating in a tuft.

There are numerous examples of horses, and horses with riders. Compared, he has a saddle cloth over his back; compared and furnished, adds a saddle and a bridle. The draught-horse, often harnessed, is as popular as the more slender animal. When standing, he is described as upright; when running, either as courant, or as trotting; if the speed is a gallop, he is said to be in full career. When the horse has both hind-hooves on the ground, he is forcene, or rearing, or salient.



In heraldry, nearly every elephant carries an embattled round tower on his back, and their tusks sometimes are seen in crests. Bears are more common, and are generally shown erect, but often muzzled. Among the small animals must be mentioned both the hare and the rabbit, called coney; and the hedgehog called either herisson (from Old French) or urcheon (from Old English). The ermine, the stoat and the weasel are treated in heraldry as though they were three separate creatures. The badger has two names: either the brock, or the grey. Squirrels with their bushy tails are generally sejant. The mole is called a moldiwarp. And there are even some rats, mice, and bats.





"Improvements"

Sometimes "real" animals are "improved": a lion, for example, may be given two heads, or one head may be attached to two, or even three, bodies. A lion with a pair of wings is commonly seen. A lion having the face of a man is often called simply a man-lion, seldom by his own name, a lympage. A lion who, from the waist downward, became a fish and who, to strengthen the shape-change, has webbed forepaws, is nearly always called by his own name, a morse; sometimes, however, a "sea-lion".

A winged horse is called Pegasus; a winged stag, based on the same plan, has no special name. The stallion is sometimes combined with the human form by having, in place of the horse's neck and head, the trunk, head and arms of a man. His name is Centaur, but given a bow and arrows he becomes Sagittarius.

There are several combinations of a bird and a woman's head and breast, the siren is a woman to the pelvis, but has the legs and webbed feet of a sea-bird as well as, from the shoulder, a pair of long, narrow wings.

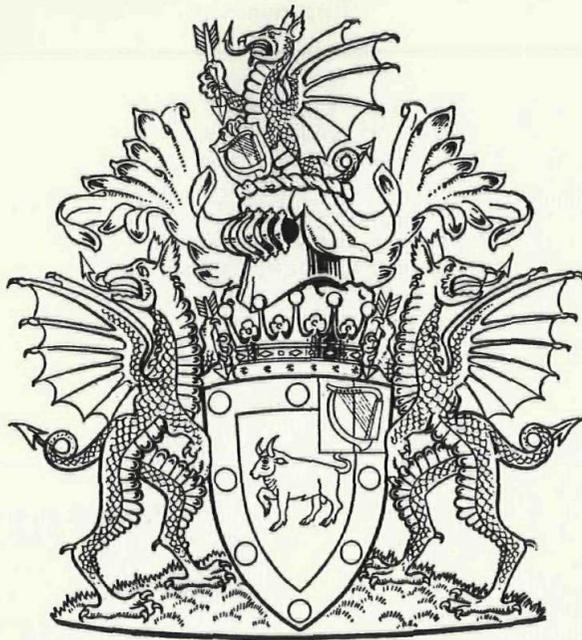


The heraldic tygre has a lion's tail, body and limbs, but it has a longer neck and this sprouts a horse's mane. The head is that of a wolf, but the upper jaw has, in place of nostrils, a long, corkscrew-like horn. Another curious composite creature is the enfield. An old writer says he has "the head of a fox, the chest of a greyhound, the talons of an eagle and the hind-legs and tail of a wolf."



The griffin is a very old form of fictitious creature, but the opinicus that is derived from it does not appear before the sixteenth century. It has an eagle's head, with ears; its neck, longer than that of a griffin, may be either feathered or scaled; all four limbs are those of a lion, but the tail is cut short. The wings are not feathered, as a bird's are, but are membranous, as are those of a bat.

POSITIONS OF LIONS AND OTHER ANIMALS



The opinicus was probably suggested by the wyvern, which has large membranous wings, but its head is doglike with a snaggy hook rising from the snout. The wyvern becomes the dragon (pictured as being slaughtered by St. George) when it has four scaly legs, and numerous spikes, spines and snags extending from its scales.

Conclusion

Heraldry was developed as a "language" used to visually communicate not only a bearer's identity, but many other facts about him. The heraldic designers were challenged by the same problems that graphic designers face today: to visually convey facts and impressions in a limited space. In some respects, they may be regarded as the forerunners of modern "trade marks", which are meant to serve a similar purpose: to immediately communicate the owner's identity.

Position Names for Lions and other animals	Position of Head	Position of tail
Rampant erect		
Salient leaping		
Passant walking		
Statant standing		
Sejant sitting		
Sejant Erect		
Couchant lying		
Dormant sleeping		

Further variations of body attitudes		Further variations of head positions		Further variations of tail positions	
Combatant: (wild animals) Regarding, or Respectant: (peaceful animal)		Guardant: (wild animal)		Extended	
Adorsed		At Gaze: (peaceful animal)		Nowed knotted	
Affronte		Reguardant		Coward tail between legs	
				Above can be further varied by a fork tail, queue forche	

NEW CANINE SCOURGE: HEARTWORMS

By Felicia Ames
Consultant Friskies Research Center
and author of *The Dog You Care For*



Worms are as common to dogs as mosquitoes are to swamps. Just about every one of our canine friends has experienced, at one time or another, the ravages of roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and whipworms. In the past few years, a new group has joined the roster of crawling menaces, its name: heartworms. Aptly named, too, for once they've gained entry into the dog's body they make for the heart, where they lodge, mainly, in the right ventricle and grow to a foot or more in length. Then, weaving about the heart, they eventually strangle it to death.

We say they are a recent calamity for dogs. Actually, they've been known for a long time in the southeastern coastal region of the United States (as well as parts of Europe and Asia), but only in the past few years have they been seen as far north as Maine and as far inland as Illinois and Wisconsin. They are currently expanding their territory.

Their official Latin name is *Dirofilaria immitis* (evil thread), and that they certainly are. Veterinarians know a good deal about them beside their name. They know, for instance, that they are carried from dog to dog by mosquitoes, although they are unable to establish which mosquitoes are the carriers. Many mosquitoes are themselves killed by the heartworms.

Which comes first, the worm, the dog, or the mosquito is the big question. It would appear that the mosquito, feeding on a dog, will pick up prelarval embryos, called microfilariae. These are so small they can't be seen without a microscope. The adult female heartworm can turn out twenty thousand of these a day. They travel in the dog's bloodstream.

In the mosquito, and assuming the mosquito is a favorable host, the microfilariae soon change into larger larvae. Several days later, they become small worms. They develop in the mosquito's excretory organs, but manage to move to the mosquito's snout when they are infectious. Now the mosquito is back feeding on the

dog, but this time the tiny worm invades the wound and takes up residence on the dog. Here, it develops in the subcutaneous tissue or muscles and eventually enters the bloodstream through the veins, making its way to the heart. Six to nine months after they have entered the dog's flesh, the male and female heartworms begin making microfilariae. The microfilariae themselves cause no damage. The killer is the adult worm. When many of them get into the arteries of the heart and lung, the result, as we indicated above, can be deadly. With poor circulation, the liver and kidneys can also become infected.

Doctors in areas where the condition has become epidemic have advised prevention as the number-one countermeasure — which means eliminating mosquitoes as far as is possible. Many experts maintain that the spread of the worms' has a direct bearing on the curtailment, in many places, of DDT and other mosquito-control chemical agents.

After trying to get rid of the mosquitoes, the next step is to keep them away from the dogs — a measure which would seem to have a better chance than the first. There are a number of effective mosquito-repellent sprays on the market. These can be used regularly, every day. Confinement is most important. Dogs should be brought inside, particularly during the night hours when the mosquitoes feed. Obviously, city dogs, used to spending most of their hours, especially the nights, within four walls, do not run the risk their country and hunter cousins encounter. In the case of dogs who are always outside, as is the case with many sporting hounds, mosquito netting should be provided to cover their sleeping quarters.

There are other preventive steps that can be taken, but they require a veterinarian. The doctor might prescribe Caracide pills daily; he might prescribe an arsenical. Arsenicals are also used to rid the dog of the worms once they have been discovered, which can best be achieved by regular blood-tests. If you live where there are mosquitoes, don't hesitate. It's often

not easy to spot the presence of the worms. The dog's coat may shine and he may appear in the best of health. Sometimes, though, you may notice that he appears less peppy than usual, not up to his usual amount of exercise. He may start to cough, a slight, unproductive-type cough, so slight as often taken for nothing at all. The cough can become a hack. There is also, sometimes, a shortness of breath.

The doctor will take a sample of the blood, looking for the microfilariae. He may also x-ray the heart to search for the worms. Caught early, before the number of adult worms is great, the condition can be cured. The remedy is usually in two stages. First, arsenic is administered to kill the adult worms. Where there are many worms, this can be dangerous, because dead worms can block the blood vessels. After a waiting rest period, the doctor attacks the microfilariae. All doctors caution against any treatment without a thorough physical examination. Even preventive treatment is dangerous in dogs where there is any disease of the lung or the heart. Many doctors say it is better for some dogs to live with the worms, keeping in mind that they can cause more trouble dead than alive. Surgery has been used, but it is seldom recommended, being considered altogether too risky.

The best advice is to keep your dog away from mosquitoes. Perhaps, before long, there will be a breakthrough. We just learned of a new and very promising lead to the eventual control and eradication of heartworm disease. Based on several news sources, the *Journal of the A.V.M.A.* (Vol. 161, No. 1) reports that Miss Kim Christy, a sixteen-year-old "straight A" Charleston, S.C. highschool sophomore, working under the guidance of Dr. Norman L. Garlick (WSU '41), "Applied an experimental drug in a new way and found that it would eliminate all microfilariae in the majority of dogs in five or six days without inducing shock or other toxic clinical manifestation." The drug is fenthion, and it is supplied by Chemagro Corporation, Kansas City, Mo. in an experimental formulation.

MAN'S BEST FRIENDS.... CAN RUIN YOU!



By Isobel Langer

If you've often wondered who buys King Crab at \$4.45 a pound, shrimp at \$2.98 and smoked oysters at \$.69 for a small can, I'll tell you. I buy them. If you've had difficulty finding chicken livers in the supermarket, it's because they're all in my freezer.

Maybe you, too, pay that exorbitant price for crab? My guess is — you have a pet cat. If you own more than one, Heaven help your budget. And if your household includes a gourmet dog, it's a safe bet you're living beyond your income. The surest way to reduce your bank balance to zero is to be a sucker for animals.

Our descent to near poverty began the evening that Bob, my husband, brought a certain Baron Manfred von Tassinger home to live with us. The Baron was a magnificent Doberman Pinscher whom we called Tasso for short. When they arrived, I was opening a can of oysters I meant to serve before dinner as a special treat for Bob.

"Let's try him with one, just for the fun of it," I suggested.

Tasso loved that oyster. So I gave him another... then another. We laughed. It was fun! We didn't know we'd just taken the first step towards our financial ruin. That first oyster taught Tasso that there were culinary joys hitherto unknown to him and he meant to savor every one of them. At our expense.

After a week of these oyster snacks

every evening before dinner I began to feel vaguely uneasy. "What's the life expectancy of Dobermans?" I asked Bob. He considered the question.

"About nine years, I'd guess, give or take a year or so."

I grabbed my kitchen memo pad and did some feverish figuring. "That's three thousand, two hundred and eighty seven days, including Leap Year." I waited for his reaction. None came. I returned to my arithmetic.

"At \$.69 a can, we'll have spent \$2268.03." I paused. "Just for oysters!"

"For Heaven's sake, we're not going to give him oysters every day," Bob protested. "He'll tire of that. Why don't we try cheese sometimes? Get the imported — Danish blue. I like that cheese. So, it was soon evident, did Tasso.

Although my common sense warned me to put a stop to their daily orgies, I couldn't. It was such a heart-warming picture. A man and his dog! And, of course, the oysters. Bob justified these 'little appetizers' by reminding me that Tasso's main meal consisted of a nourishing, approved dog food.

My grocery bills sky-rocketed. As I saw my carefully structured budget trembling, I began to shore it up with frequent supports from my own, private kitty. I realized that I could forget about the new coat I'd been promising myself. I began to add a few dollars to my monthly housekeeping

check and hoped I could hold it at that.

Then, just before Christmas, a friend presented me with Tiku, a beautiful Siamese kitten with a lineage even longer than Tasso's and tastes correspondingly aristocratic. I adored her.

From the first day of our acquaintance, she indicated that she despised canned cat food. A delicate piece of sole or tender breast of chicken were to her taste. Then she discovered crab. And shrimp. Both given her on her birthday, in what must have been my weakest moment. From then on, every day had to be a birthday for Tiku. Completely enslaved by that cat, powerless to control the situation that had developed, I went from bad to worse.

With my new blender came a recipe for chicken liver pate. I knew Bob enjoyed chicken liver pate and couldn't wait to tempt him with it. Tiku thought it superb — as an appetizer for her main course of crab or shrimp.

I lived in dread that the markets would run out of these delicacies. Frantically I filled my freezer with what were now the necessities of life — for Tasso and Tiku. As the standard of living of our pets improved, ours degenerated. Our bank balance was always dangerously low. We gave up all hope of building the sun deck as planned. Tasso and Tiku had long ago eaten the down payment on a swimming pool. I reflected that banks probably don't grant loans to feed pets.

Ultimately we would have had to default on our mortgage payments, but the life span of most animals is shorter than man's and the time came when we no longer had our pets. It has been a period of prosperity for us. We have a sizeable amount of cash left over every month. I've bought my new coat. We put a down payment on a new car.

But — funny thing, the coat is no substitution for the soft furriness of Tiku as she lay on my lap, purring her appreciation; I felt warmer when I used to go racing down the hill with Tasso on a cold day in winter.

The supermarkets report that they have suffered a decline in sales of certain luxury items. Let me assure them that the loss is only temporary. You see, I have my eye on two sweet little kittens that need a good home. And I heard that Bob has been haunting the local pet shop just to admire a St. Bernard that he seems to find irresistible.

The markets will soon be out of their doldrums. They had better lay in a good stock of crab (King), cheese (Imported, blue), and oysters (smoked). I'm on my way over!

GUESTS at your window



By Paul Brock

Feeding wild birds on your own windowsill or in your own garden offers two-fold pleasure. Not only do you have the fun of meeting really nice feathered folk, but you also have the satisfaction of knowing you may be saving some of those little bundles of feathers from starvation — if winter is severe.

All kinds of wild birds have a difficult time after a snow storm or if the weather is extremely cold. They need food, and they'll be less wary of your garden "restaurant" if you set up your feeding station before these emergencies arise. **Unless birds are already in the habit of coming to your station, they may not find it when they need it most.**

Naturalists agree that winter feeding should begin in October or November before the winter weather really begins. This will give the birds several weeks to find and become used to your offerings and to pass the word ("chirp") around.

Many small wild birds die of cold if they cannot maintain body temperatures with an adequate amount of food. A coating of snow or ice seals off most natural food. So during particularly cold periods, your kindly "handouts" will keep them alive until warmer weather comes along.

Once you start feeding birds near your home or on your windowsill, it is only fair to keep it up through the winter. Don't accustom birds to finding food at a certain place and then abandon the station just because the weather is bad or you don't feel like putting out any more. Keep the stations replenished as long as the birds come there, or at least until natural food is once more available in the spring.

How to get them to come, how and what to feed them is amazingly simple, and lots of fun.

If there are trees close to your house, you have an advantage from the beginning, for the foliage provides natural protection and handy landing fields for diners awaiting their turn at the table. Birds avoid stations or feeders that lack proper cover. They fear hawks and other enemies which may strike them down while they are feeding in the open. If there is no natural cover in your garden, pile up branches close to the feeders.

If birds hesitate, at first, to come close to your house or windows, mount your feeding trays away from the windows. After the birds have fed there for a few days move the feeders closer, either to trees nearer to the house or suspended from wires along which the feeders can be moved.

Usually if you put food out, it will attract any birds around your home. And once they have found the food there, they will be steady customers — even during the summer when natural food is plentiful and can easily be found by the birds.

For feeding birds almost any receptacle will do if it holds seeds, gives a bird a chance to land and stand, and can be easily refilled. Practically any kind of small wooden box will suffice — the kind used for cigars, for instance, or packed fish. Metal boxes are not as good, for birds find them hard to cling to with their claws. Use boxes with low sides so that the bird won't feel enclosed while feeding. Two-inch sides should be about the maximum — unless one side is open completely.

Feeding stations may be hung on to branches, or on to wires or cord stretched between the house and a tree, or nailed to branches and trunks of trees (unless there are cats in the neighborhood) or placed upon a windowsill or porch rail.

As to food, it all depends on the birds you wish to attract. Wood-

peckers and creepers of assorted kinds are partial to "animal food" that simulates their natural diet of bugs, worms and other insects. For these use suet and chopped meat. For finches and other seed-eaters use all sorts of seeds. Sunflower seeds seem to be a universal favorite with many species. Bread crumbs are welcome if nothing else is available. (Many seed birds also enjoy dry Friskies.)

Roofs over feeding trays and stations protect the food, but some birds refuse to feed under a roof. Others hesitate a long time before becoming bold enough to use the roofed feeders. If you hang feeding trays from a tree use a heavy wire and lower the unit at least two feet from the branch. Attach a metal baffle above it to prevent cats and squirrels from reaching it.

A wire-mesh suet-feeder can be easily made by rolling wire mesh around a piece of suet, then suspending it from a branch or line. The birds love to hang on to the mesh and peck through it.

Birds appreciate a container of water next to the food on their feeding tray. This may be a small tin cut down to about an inch in height. (You can use a sardine tin.) Keep it filled with water. Thaw it out if it freezes in extreme cold.

You might try photographing the birds on your window-ledge feeding-tray. Just measure the distance, focus your camera and wait until the gang arrives for lunch. You can get excellent photos, and not even a photo-flash will keep them away very long. Once in a while, a summer bird will stay around all winter if he is sure of a steady meal.

Every variety of bird has his own approach, and you'll learn to recognize the differences. The blue jays, for instance, will come early in the morning and stuff themselves. They may even muster enough courage to return later in the day. Blue jays are natural actors. They make a dozen false passes at the tray, and then, when they finally do land, they are so busy being suspicious that they often fly off without a seed. They depart screaming, as though they suspect the devil himself is after them.

A missing tail feather may set one bird apart from the others so that you can recognize him if he keeps returning. Or a particular bird may sit in one corner of the box while feeding.

Some will always approach from a certain direction or carry their seeds to a special branch. In one way or another, they are as different as people.

By helping protect wild birds, you also help to protect the balance of nature and the beauty of it.

no rat poison for dogs!

By John A. White

Horrified, I saw Finis, our blonde cocker spaniel, licking up rat poison in a remote corner of our garage!

Whenever Finis entered the garage, to or from the back yard and house, I always watched him carefully to see that he went quickly and directly, and did not go near the poison I had spread to control mice. This time, I stopped at my tool shelf and neglected him for perhaps 15 seconds. I turned to see him eagerly eating and licking up the deadly granules. I chased him outside the garage to the enclosed entrance way and safety.

Now I needed professional help from our veterinarian and fast.

I yelled to my wife in the kitchen, "Telephone the vet. Finis just ate rat poison." She dialed the number immediately and waited for me to come inside the house.

Quickly, I wet a clean rag, wiped his muzzle and tried to get as many residual crumbs from his tongue and mouth as possible. I then went inside and explained the emergency to the veterinarian's telephone receptionist. Dr. Mack came on the phone immediately and I gave him details, including

that the poison was a year old and that the dog had eaten only a small amount.

"It takes only a small amount for a fatal dose and it will not show for three days to a week. Bring him to me right away."

I drove the car while my wife held Finis on a leash. With all speed and caution, we delivered him to the veterinarian in 30 minutes from the time he swallowed the poison.

"We'll clean his stomach to make him vomit. Come back in three hours and I believe you can take him home."

Watch what your pup eats! Let him enjoy a tasty bone, not a toxic helping of poison or pesticide.

Photo by John Bright



On returning, I showed the rat bait to Dr. Mack. He examined the directions and warning on its label.

"This contains the deadly ingredient, warfarin, which acts as a blood anticoagulant to prevent blood from clotting. It causes internal hemorrhages and causes death because you can't see the bleeding internally."

He went on to explain, "I immediately gave him an injection of APO-MORPHINE to make him vomit — then an enema in reverse to clean out the entire digestive tract through the stomach and make him regurgitate more. I also injected Vitamin K to help counteract the warfarin effect. Now, take these Vitamin K tablets and give him one tomorrow morning and another in the evening."

Cautioning me, "We cannot take this lightly. It's very serious, and your dog still isn't out of danger. Bring him in day after tomorrow so I can take a look at him."

Finis frisked when we brought him home. In a half hour he started to limp on his left leg. Alarmed, I called Dr. Mack immediately.

"Normal. Don't worry. I gave him the shot there but it will wear off."

Finis became listless, lay on his pillow and looked sorrowful. He did eat his dinner with no loss of appetite. That night, we allowed him the forbidden luxury of staying with us in the bedroom. When a dog feels bad, he wants company, attention and petting. Having done everything we could, we prayed.

The next morning we rejoiced to find him his active self. I wrapped the first Vitamin K pill in a little meat to make sure he would swallow. Likewise, he took the other with his evening meal. A day later we took him for the first examination.

"What do I look for, doctor?"

Dr. Mack lifted the dog's lips. "See, they are pink and look healthy. He's doing fine and I'll give another Vitamin K shot, this time in both rear legs to reduce the pain. Let me see him in two days."

An hour after we returned home, Finis developed the same listless symptom. This time, we knew what to expect. Sure enough, the next morning he looked and acted normally. I examined his gums and lips and noticed a reddening but no blood. At the veterinarian's examination the following day I inquired further...

"He's OK. You look for a whitening of the gums and lips for evidence of broken blood vessels." Again, Dr. Mack allayed our fears.

The final visit came three days later — one week after the terrifying incident.

"Your dog is perfect."

Next day, Finis was barking furiously at the postman.

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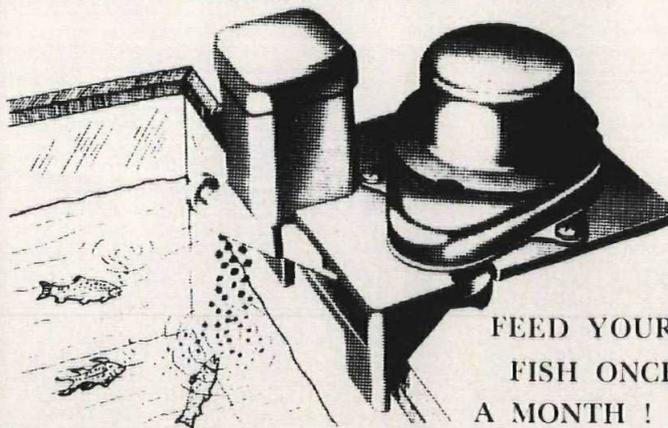
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VETERINARIANS do more than treat sick pets



Louise Van Der Meid Photo

Davis investigators find that the horse is ideal subject for research on chronic pulmonary emphysema.

DAVIS — In 1970 there were approximately 26,000 veterinarians in the United States. 42,000 will be needed by 1980 according to the National Academy of Sciences.

Why will we need almost double the present number of veterinarians by the end of the decade?

"Most people think of veterinarians exclusively in terms of caring for the health of our pets and livestock. In fact, veterinarians fulfill numerous vital functions in the protection and advancement of the health and welfare of both man and animals," says William R. Pritchard, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California, Davis.

He continues, "Veterinarians carry out a variety of duties in our society. The profession safeguards the health and productivity of food-producing livestock industries; protects laboratory animals essential to research; looks after the health of wild and zoo animals important to maintaining the ecological balance; protects humans from scores of animal diseases that also affect people; and contributes significantly to the conquest of major human health threats such as cancer and heart disease.

"The expanding role of veterinary

medicine requires more and more trained professionals to meet the growing needs of our society," Pritchard states. "At present, it is estimated that a shortage of at least 750 veterinarians exists in California alone."

UC Davis operates the only school of veterinary medicine in the State. It is one of less than twenty veterinary schools across the nation.

"There are 94 students in our entering class this fall who were selected from more than 500 qualified applicants. With our existing facilities, which were originally built to accommodate classes of 40, we are able to produce only 25 to 30 percent of the professionals needed in California each year. Thus, at a time when a severe shortage of veterinarians exists, we are forced to turn away hundreds of qualified students for lack of space," Pritchard says.

Passage of Proposition 2, the \$156 million Health Sciences Facilities bond issue on the November ballot, will enable the school to increase its class size from 94 to 128. Total enrollment will grow from 437 to 738 students, an increase of 69 percent.

Proposition 2 will provide the funds to construct a classroom and laboratory building for the first and second

year classes in veterinary medicine. Dean Pritchard states, "The school's enrollment has expanded over the years without the addition of any new buildings. Our present teaching facility, Haring Hall, is extremely overcrowded and lacks proper laboratory space.

"Proposition 2 is absolutely critical to the continued development of the veterinary program and it is quite possible that if the new building is not constructed, we cannot continue at the 94-student class size because we are using on a temporary basis, classrooms elsewhere on campus that really weren't constructed for that purpose.

"We are in the process of developing some temporary facilities that we will be leasing, but this can't be done indefinitely. We just don't have the funds to do it," Pritchard emphasizes.

"My concern for expanding our training and research facilities stems from the fact that our profession is uniquely capable of profoundly affecting the health and economy of the total world society.

"One extremely important area of work for veterinarians is that of comparative medicine," the dean says. "For every disease of man a similar and sometimes identical disease exists

in some animal species. Many of these 'animal disease models' are better suited for studies on the disease than are corresponding diseases in man himself."

For example, researchers at UC Davis are studying viruses that cause leukemia in chickens, cats, and monkeys. These systems provide excellent opportunities for investigating this disease with a view towards overcoming leukemia in humans, according to Pritchard. Numerous respiratory diseases in animals are similar to human respiratory afflictions. Davis investigators have found that the horse is an ideal subject for research on chronic pulmonary emphysema, since the horse lung has been shown to most closely resemble changes in the lung of man.

Numerous other animal diseases are currently under investigation at UC Davis including degenerative nervous disorders similar to multiple sclerosis in man, arthritis, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, and kidney disease.

Veterinarians also protect human health from animal diseases that are transmissible to man, the zoonoses. There are over 150 zoonotic diseases, such as rabies, malaria, yellow fever, plague and typhus fever, that are directly transmitted from animals to people or are spread through foods. Many of these infections cannot be prevented in man except through their control in animals. For example, a few years ago, 6,000 new cases of brucellosis in man were diagnosed each year in the U.S. Because veterinarians were able to effectively control this disease in cattle, now fewer than 200 new cases occur in man each year.

Further protection to human health is provided by veterinarians working in local, state, and federal government public health agencies. Veterinarians set standards for determining if meat, poultry, and milk are acceptable for human consumption. They also are responsible for seeing that food is free from chemical contaminants. For instance, if drugs are given to food animals to stimulate their growth, veterinarians must determine if the edible products derived from treated animals are safe for human use.

Control of animal diseases not only protects human health but directly benefits man as a consumer and the economy as a whole. The discovery of the cause and the development of a vaccine for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis by UC Davis researchers is an excellent example.

Modern cattle management requires the gathering of large numbers of cattle in small areas for fattening or milking. Such crowding, however, resulted in rapid spread of the serious and often fatal respiratory disease,

THE PET PRIDE PEOPLE

YOU CAN'T PUT A PRICE TAG ON LOVE

A Cat is not a cheap commodity! An astounding number of people have been contacting Pet Pride recently asking for financial assistance for their pets for enteritis shots, neutering and spaying and emergency treatment. These people say they just can't afford to see a veterinarian although their kitty may be sick and in desperate need of treatment.

We understand that there are many people, especially older people, who are living on a very low income. There are several organizations that will help these people with their cats. These people on fixed incomes would gladly pay if only they could.

Then there is the next group who are economically self-supporting but who hesitate to pay the Veterinarian fees. These people will have to learn that the cost of having a pet may seem high at first, but really is it? A Veterinarian has spent a good ten years of his life preparing for his profession. He has professional skill and advice to give which are invaluable to our small animals. We must think enough of our cats to be willing to pay for their medical services. We would not deprive our children of this service.

A cat depends on humans for love, food and care, just as a small child and it is important as a Pet Owner to realize the responsibility of caring for a house pet. If you really love your furry friend, there is no reason why kitty can not be included in your budget.

The many hours of warmth and companionship that I share with my lovely bunch of delightful rascals more than compensates for the expense of a medical bill. They are my loyal friends and part of the family.

Joanne Curtis,
Pet Pride Volunteer

213/459-1703 Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272



bovine rhinotracheitis. Veterinary scientists showed that the disease was caused by a virus, and they were then able to produce an effective vaccine.

Pritchard emphasizes that without this vaccine the modern, efficient beef feedlots and dairies would not be possible. He stated, "The vaccine protects beef cattle having a total value of \$20 billion and has permitted an increase in annual beef production between 1946 and 1969 of from 9.4 billion pounds to 21.2 billion pounds, and per capita consumption from 61 pounds to 110 pounds. This is of great significance to the improved nutrition of people in this country and to those receiving our beef and dairy exports. Since beef accounts for 25 percent of our agricultural production it is also of great importance to our economy.

"Many of the more common diseases affecting our animals and livestock have been brought under control in the United States. However, veterinarians must devote their research talents to controlling diseases found in other countries, both to improve human world health and nutrition and to protect our own livestock.

"The recent spread of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis, a disease in horses which originated in South America, clearly shows that our research in animal disease is not finished," he adds.

"More than half of the world's population is hungry or malnourished. Many nations receive no more than half the needed animal protein pro-

vided by milk, meat and eggs because scientific principles of disease control and animal production are not used. For example, in large areas of central and eastern Africa, cattle suffer from trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) which is spread by the tsetse fly. If this disease were conquered, livestock production could be increased by 200 million head.

"Animal diseases are the most important limitations to animal production in many developing countries. Veterinarians can play a key role in solving the world food supply problem," Pritchard concludes.

-Carolyn Sax
Reprinted courtesy UC News, Berkeley,
October 31, 1972.

HERE . . . KITTY-CAT ANSWERS

continued from page 8

1. CATsup
2. CATastrophe
3. CATnip
4. CATerpillar
5. CATacomb
6. CATaract
7. CATapult
8. CATegory
9. CATalog
10. CATtle



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