



# LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB Newsletter

Staff: Mrs. Harry G. Cisin, Editor, Amagansett, N.Y.  
Mrs. Pamela Stock, Associate, 2166-33rd Road,  
Astoria, N.Y.

Published by: LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB at Amagansett, N.Y. Vol.1, No.1. January 1957

## WHEN TO SEE YOUR VETERINARIAN

If your ocelot, particularly if he has not reached maturity (if he is under two years of age), deviates in any way from his normal processes, do not hesitate to consult a reliable veterinarian. Preferably, try to find one who has treated ocelots or similar species.

While their hides are thicker than those of domestic cats, and while one might conclude that a wild animal should be hardier -- such is definitely not the case. Those animals we have transplanted from their jungle homes are far more susceptible to enteritis and other obscure ailments.

In the experience of the Long Island Ocelot Club we have found a shocking condition existing. Mortality reaches almost fifty percent! There is hardly a member who has not lost at least one ocelot.

We have approached Dr. Patricia O'Connor of the Staten Island Zoo for assistance. She has very kindly supplied the letter which is reproduced at the right.

Your cat is valuable!

Please heed Dr. O'Connor's advice!

**YOUR CLUB NEEDS** newspaper clippings relating to ocelots and allied felines. Please send them to us when you find them. These clippings will help build the club scrap-book. At the same time they contribute to the fund of information the club keeps available for the use of the members.

**YOUR CLUB NEEDS** members. Please tell your friends about us. Please send us the names and addresses of those you know who have ocelots.

**YOUR CLUB NEEDS** suggestions as to how it can better serve you. Let us hear from you! What would you like to find in the NEWSLETTER?

## STATEN ISLAND ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

BROADWAY, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND 10, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mrs. Harry G. Cisin  
Amagansett, New York

December 1, 1956

Dear Mrs. Cisin,

I am not surprised to learn of the high mortality rate you report among the ocelots in your club. This is probably due to the fact that the animals are already in a state of malnutrition when they are purchased and thus more readily susceptible to infections. Even before the animal dealers import them, these specimens may have been kept at various holding points under more or less indifferent treatment until they are shipped.

All felines are highly susceptible to infectious panleucopenia (feline distemper) which is almost 100% fatal once the symptoms of vomiting and diarrhea become evident. Therefore it would be wise to advise your members to take a newly acquired ocelot to the veterinarian immediately and ask that the animal be given 3 cc of ANTI-FELINE DISTEMPER VACCINE and this vaccination should be repeated in ten days. It requires 2 to 3 weeks to develop immunity following the first vaccination and the ocelot should be kept away from contact with other cats during this period.

In the case of an unvaccinated ocelot which refuses to eat and has a temperature above 101° Anti-Feline Distemper Serum should be given at the rate of 1 cc. per pound of body weight along with an intramuscular injection of Aureomycin

Ocelots are also susceptible to other infectious diseases such as feline pneumonitis, rabies, tuberculosis, anthrax and various parasitic and fungus infections. Malnutrition is usually reflected in bone disorders such as rickets and in a poor hair coat.

Good grades of canned dog food contain about 20 different ingredients and form a balanced ration for an ocelot. However it is essential to supplement an ocelot's diet with bone meal and a concentrated form of cod liver oil such as Zymadrops twice a week.

Other diseases such as nephritis, liver cirrhosis, hairballs and stricture of the urethra have been reported in ocelots but occur only rarely.

I should be very pleased to receive the Newsletter regularly and I wish you a lot of luck with the club.

Sincerely,

*Patricia O'Connor*  
Patricia O'Connor  
Veterinarian

