

# NEWSLETTER

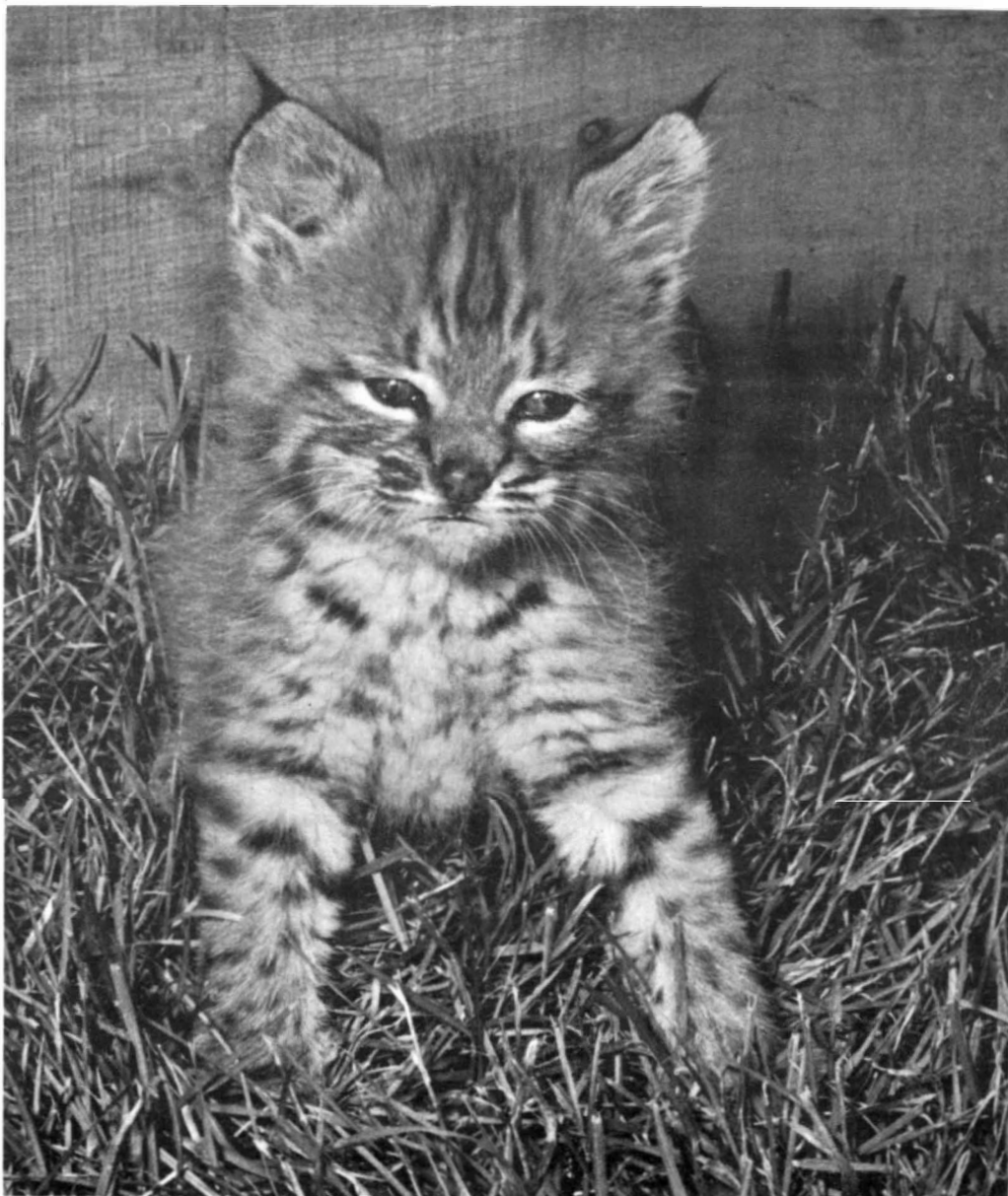
## Contents:

Baby, The Geriatric Pussy Cat.....	Pg. 3
Meeting Reports.....	Pgs. 4, 7, 11, 12
England's First Domestic Born.....	Pg. 5
With Love and Hisses.....	Pg. 6
Micro Aid Odor Control.....	Pg. 7
Emergency Procedures.....	Pg. 8
Convention-1973, Report.....	Pg.10
Release Agreement.....	Pg.11
Readers Write.....	Pg.13
Book Review.....	Pg.15

Long Island Ocelot Club  
24 Partridge Avenue  
Somerville, Mass. 02145

Volume 17, Number 5  
September - October 1975

## LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



***Caius***, better known as "Chaos" was born May 2, 1973. He lives with a pair of Luchsenglerskatzen, the female of which nursed him and kept him clean until he thought himself too big for such baby stuff. More about Caius and his daddy, Bill Engler on Page three.



### LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB NEWSLETTER

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#### Submitting Material for Publication

Material for publication in the Long Island Ocelot Club Newsletter should be submitted by the 10th of the month preceding Newsletter publication, i. e. by the 10th of the even numbered months.

Local groups are advised that, if convenient, the holding of meetings during the odd numbered months will ensure the earliest publication of their meeting reports due to the above deadline.



## Moving?

To avoid any interruption of service and Newsletter delivery if you should move, send as soon as you know the details, your name, new address, old address and the date of moving to our Membership Secretary,

Pepper Perry  
 1536 Dearing Road  
 Memphis, Tennessee 38117

Please send all applications and renewals directly to Pepper for fast efficient service.

Send all Newsletter and related material to the Editor.



# **"Baby"** **The** **Geriatric** **Pussy Cat**

by Ann Eichelman

*Baby, a nineteen year old ocelot, is the oldest ocelot in L.I.O.C., and the sole survivor of the original trio which caused L.I.O.C. to come into being in 1955. This picture was taken in 1965 when Baby was 12 years old, and first appeared in the January 1966 Newsletter.*

Baby, an ocelot, was born in 1954, 19 years ago in the jungle, and came to me when he was a few months old. He has been a constant source of pride, enjoyment and amazement to me during his long life.

Baby always traveled with me and, of course, has always attracted attention wherever he went. He once posed with a beautiful model in a bathing suit on the beach at Dayton. All that pulchritude must have been too much for him, because when we returned to our hotel room, he promptly upchucked.

Once, during our travels, a little boy named Tony became fascinated by Baby, and spent much of his time playing with him. Baby was also taken with little Tony, and they enjoyed many happy hours together. Later, I found out that Tony's father had died recently, and that Tony had been extremely bereaved and declining rapidly. However, after meeting Baby and playing with him, Tony had improved so remarkably that Baby was given the credit for helping this little boy over that terrible period in his life. That tender memory will live with me always.

Baby's love for water got him in hot water more than once. He would drop all his toys in the toilet bowl and proceed to bat them around. We decided to get him a child's outdoor swimming pool when he started popping into the shower or bath when it was being used. I'll never forget the time we were visiting my son and Baby removed the lid on the toilet tank, knocked off the flushing device, and had a ball in the ensuing spray that hit the ceiling, walls, and covered the bathroom in two inches of water, before we wondered why he was being so quiet and checked on him.

He is only allowed to have hard rubber toys that can't be eaten. A stuffed life sized chimp used to be his favorite toy, but as the stuffing dwinned, his possessiveness of it increased, and I had a time taking away his very skinny friend.

Baby has always been a fastidious groomer, and even now is a handsome dude, even though he is getting a dewlap. He's not fussy with his food. We no longer give him bones; he still has all his teeth, but his digestive system is more sensitive than it used to be. He loves cantalopes and apples. In fact, he'll turn up his nose at his beef heart or chicken gizzards to munch on a piece of fruit. Along with fresh fruit, he likes chicken breast, celery, lettuce, green onions, raw eggs and cheese.

To top off a meal, Baby will eat ice cream, angel food cake, or a tasty piece of orange roll. He and I share tasting duties when I attempt a new casserole.

Routine suits him best. Any change upsets him, although he has had to make great adjustments on various occasions in his life and has done it well given time. I feel routine next to diet and T.L.C. is keeping him alive.

I have been extremely fortunate that Baby has rarely been ill. He doesn't like a visit to the vet, and luckily, with few exceptions, there has been no need to take him. Since he doesn't leave the house, I have not given him injections for the past few years in order not to put any undue stress on his heart.

Baby's eyesight, hearing, sense of smell, and teeth are all still good. Arthritis in his legs slows him down a bit, but he does have his playful moments, and can still get a little rough on occasion.

We are extremely close. We communicate both verbally and silently. He "talks" frequently and expects a verbal answer. As to the silent communication, it is as though we both have a built in sixth sense of understanding with each other. It is very gratifying and wonderful.

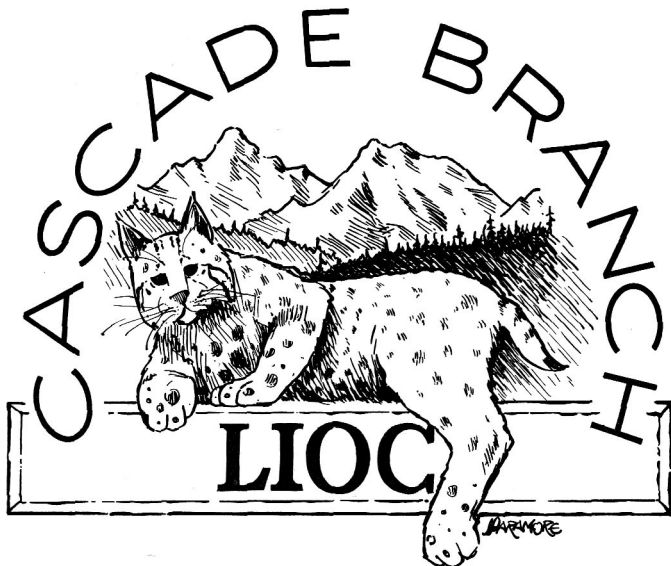
I hope that Baby has many more years with me as he has given me so many years of happiness thus far. I only ask that God grant us this continued relationship until it is time for both of us to say Au revoir.

## **Cover:**

The photograph on the cover shows Caius Bobcat Engler at one month old. He still loves his foster parents, the Luchsenglerskatzen, and they him. According to Bill, they have to, to put up with his antics.

Caius has used two of his nine lives so far. At five weeks, he got out of his pen and into the cage of an adult wolf. Attempting to terrorize her, he came out second best. Bill was up all night keeping him alive. While Bill was at the convention, attendants left spoiled meat in his room. This laid him low for a while. The Lord didn't want him yet and the devil wouldn't have him, so he daddy still does, and loves him dearly.

Though very active and playful, Caius is gentle and affectionate. He has been handled by a thousand visitors at the Haven and really thinks of himself as a "people".



## MEETING REPORT

### PACIFIC NORTHWEST BRANCH AND CASCADE BRANCH

To Those who attended the 19 August meeting;

This report is likely to sound a bit off. Our friends in the postal service ate the original report someplace between here and Somerville, so what you get here will be a straight memory job, and a bit fuzzy at that ... anyway, if I missed something or someone I apologize in advance, and suggest you all bite your mailman in remembrance of the missing report.

JP

The Pacific Northwest Branch of L.I.O.C. and The Cascade Branch of L.I.O.C. met at Bill Boyle's home on 19 August, in a joint branch meet. This was the first meeting we've had at Bill's since he finished landscaping (the usual fantastic job), and with the cooperation of the weather sorts we attracted a good crowd of both people and cats, with the latter spending most of the time in Bill's new pool. We had something over 60 people there, and about fifteen cats... mostly bobcats and cougars with three ocelots and a margay in to represent the more brilliantly colored types.

Business was a bit drawn out, and covered several items...including one about food at meetings that left most of us in a babbling state. Since I have to go by memory here, this will be shortened up considerably though.

Bill started things off by giving us a rundown on the events at the convention, and the general situation within the club. We got a good picture of the effect the higher dues are having on membership, it was nowhere near what we were worried it might be, and we got a pretty thorough breakdown on the costs that made the increase necessary, which helped to ease some member's fears. Several other areas of club functions were also discussed. We also discussed the possibility of hosting the '74 convention.

A rundown on the latest in our continuing serial "Two Years Before the City Council" was next. Basically, things are stable now, and the law is in final form and presently in the City Corporation Council offices being transcribed into legal terms. We had one last real fright though, and it took a bit of quick thinking and implied intimidation to slide by it. As of our last meeting, the basic elements of the new law had been settled, and the only things left to do were minor items. One of these included

having a committee formed of people from the zoo, Veterinary Medical Assn., and Animal Control write a list of what they considered "exotic". This was requested by the Citizen's Advisory Committee as a part of the total law package, and the criteria to be used in determining the "...exoticness?" of an animal was its maintenance requirements and costs and/or its potential effect on public health or safety. No animal was to be banned.

Unfortunately, the people charged with doing this decided to do this "their way" which was to establish a list of what they felt were common domestic pets, and one of what they considered to be acceptable exotic pets (in our case all cats to 25 lbs., plus cougars were acceptable) and ban anything not listed. First, to accept a ban of one animal leaves the door open to ban others, second we have members who have such cats as lions and leopards, etc., and are obliged to stand up for everybody for our own sake. We first approached the council, who refused to make changes in the list...even though it was wrong. After some argument and reason though, we were told that if the zoo would accept changes they would incorporate them. The Zoo Director wasn't inclined to change anything. It's not that he felt us particularly wrong, but rather that he is one of those people who has fiddiculy retreating from a particular stand or opinion once he has assumed it. Again, after some argument, Jan said that if we really felt we were right, he wouldn't fight us over the matter. The council though, noted that there was some difference between supporting us and "not fighting us". and again turned down our request to have the list amended. At this point we fired a loud blast for effect, by sending the council members copies of the Citizen's Committee's report which explained how the list was to be established and how the existing list did not conform (they didn't know we had this... the lesson here is to gather everything you can in writing just for such purposes). We also added to the bomb by threatening to picket the Municipal Building with some very photogenic cats, and copies of the Citizen's Committee's report and our feelings over the matter to go to TV and other local news types. This got things moving, we were asked to suggest a method we would accept to establish, and we suggested the following; Place all animals under the law, then specifically exempt common domestic types by species.

We decided to hold meetings at the beginning of the month from now on, rather than toward the ends of the months as we had done. The reason for the former timing was that this fit nicely with newsletter deadlines, but moving the meetings forward won't affect that, while they will fall closer to paydays and, hopefully will increase attendance.

4► We had intended to discuss the situation regarding the lunches at meets, and make, or suggest, possible changes, but this somehow got out of hand, and for most of us the result was confusion personified. The problem is that it gets darned expensive to put up the goodies for all the bodies that appear at meetings, and even though we do charge for the food, it not only can't cover the costs, it also uses up the portion meant to go into the club treasury. This makes things a bit tough because of the costs of the small things that go into operating the branch (mailing costs, copying, ect.). Anyway, after a great deal of whooping and drifting onto, off of, and around the general subject, we decided to charge the usual \$2 for the chow, and a \$5 per year branch dues.. I think. A sideline to this, and important enough to mention, was that it was noted that we, and many branches seem to carry a number of people who are not national members. Since such people are getting the benefits of the club but not helping to carry the weight, financially, it would seem imperative to somehow get these people into the national. It is true that in many cases we are obliged to "carry" certain individuals, either because they need help and can't afford the little extra that full membership requires, or because their screwy antics threaten us and we have to choose between surrounding them for our protection or letting them go and assuming the risk which accompanies that practice, but there are ways that can be devised to handle such situations. Those who do not fall into such categories, though, and are merely along for the ride, hurt the rest of us by enjoying the "bennies" while we do the shoveling. If they joined the club that little extra income might mean lower, or at least more stable dues in the future, or special publications or services we might like to have but can't afford now. In any case, our branches intend to see what can be done to bring our partial members into the national club.

Finally, John Paramore was given a special award by Gil Meyer...a set of dentures. These were meant as an aid to Maxine Ocelot, who was sent here as a subject for our artificial insemination project, and who also seems to have parted with her teeth at some time in the past (I didn't do it...don't get on me; JP). On the subject of awards, Linda Morse and Larry Palmer win the "We try harder" award for the meet. It seems that they made it to about Olympia when they met a racing friend at a freeway rest stop (Larry races drag stuff) who had pulled off with a bad engine in his truck. Since the guy was scheduled to race in Canada that day, and a good part of his income comes from racing, Larry volunteered his truck to tow the race car with, then called the Bordwells who picked them up on the way to the meeting. Wally says it was quite a sight to see these two grown adult types, a kid, and a full grown cougar thumbing rides by the freeway.

The rest of the day went to ripping into a fried chicken lunch, and watching and talking cats...and trying to keep from being tossed into the pool.

Bill Boyle, Coordinator, L.I.O.C./Cascade  
John Paramore, Secretary

Gil Meyer, President, L.I.O.C./Pacific Northwest  
Barbara Wilton, Secretary

## England's First Domestic Born Ocelot



Snoopy, the father, is 4 1/2 years old, and was purchased at 5 months from Harrods, London, in October 1969.

The mother arrived from the States in April, 1970. She was bought from the U. S. Pet Exchange, Brooklyn New York, who were not sure of her age. We called her Sheba, but later found out that her name in America was Pepper. She spent 9 months in quarantine and arrived with us in January 1971. Since then she has continually aborted between 5 - 6 weeks of pregnancy.

Investigations showed that she was suffering from a uterus infection and after treatment with Terramycin and Intramycetin over a period of a month this cleared up.

We have ascertained that slight uterus infection existed in other felines who were losing the foetus in the early stages. The above mentioned treatment was used on some Siamese cats that had been showing the same symptoms, and they then bred healthy kits.

On completion of Sheba's treatment, she was introduced to Snoopy and exactly 90 days later, gave birth on the 13th August, 1973 to a male kit, weight 8 1/2 ozs, length 10 inches.

It is interesting to note that the mother, who had always been tame, remained so right through pregnancy and allowed me to handle the kit from birth. In fact, two days after the birth, the mother brought the kit to me, put it on my lap, and then snuggled down herself.

When I noticed signs of the commencement of labour on 12th August, 1973, I decided to leave Sheba to it as she was in such good condition, rather than risk disturbing her at a critical moment. We went into her at about 5 a.m. the next morning to find a healthy kit which she had already cleaned and washed. At about noon, she started to feed it.

We have tried various diets with our cats, but have found the most suitable is neck of lamb, ox hearts and sheeps' tongues as they seem to derive the calcium they require from the knuckle of the neck of lamb which they chew up literally into dust.

All through the year we give them Abidec Aqueous Multi-vitamin solution - 4 drops in their milk (manufactured by Parke Davis) and supplement with Crookes Wheat germ oil.

Should any members like any further information, we shall be only too pleased to give it.

Tony and Jeannette Travers  
"The Pines", 36, Wheatleys Eyot,  
The Creek, Sunbury-on-Thames, England

9► Continue the cycle at your own breathing rate until the cat recovers and/or bites your nose.

*We are happy to comply with the many requests to reprint this series - "Emergency Procedures and First Aid for Exotic Cats". The conclusion of Part 1 and the five other parts will appear in succeeding Newsletters.*  
(Ed.)





## With Love and Hisses

by Virginia English

*For those of you who are unfamiliar with me and my connection with exotic cats, let me say briefly that I've had small Asian cats, primarily the Leopard Cat, for six years and have been closely associated with the Long Island Ocelot Club all that time. Although my personal experience has been limited almost exclusively to one species, I have observed and worked with owners of many species and their cats.*

*The opinions I will express in this column are not necessarily those of the L.I.O.C., the Editor of this publication, or even myself. Various thoughts will be presented for your consideration. I hope you will have feelings on the matters discussed, talk them over with others and voice them on paper, so we may all benefit. Any ideas you may have, no matter how trivial they might seem to you, will be welcomed. Comments on my column should be addressed to me directly at: P.O. BOX 3632, HOLLYWOOD, CA. 90028.*

The recent L.I.O.C. Convention, held in Los Angeles, was a most interesting and valuable three days. Not only were we exposed to the knowledge and theories of experts from widely divergent - though all animal related - fields, we also had an opportunity to learn first hand of the progress in far flung branches of the club.

The overall evaluation of the club's achievements was one of great accomplishment in the face of tremendous obstacles. It is true more and more of the members are succeeding where the experts have failed. Suddenly, many of our animals are breeding. Even the Margay, heretofore thought to be a lost cause, is reproducing for a small group of owners.

It has happened with some species that once there is a breakthrough and some breeder has success, many others will follow, being equally successful despite totally different approaches to the situation. Perhaps this is due to increased or renewed interest in the breeding of that species which seems to be returning from imminent extinction. On the other hand, it may be a simple swing of the pendulum, a cyclic phenomenon. The Department of the Interior would have us believe, when we are concerned about diminishing numbers of cougar or bobcat in a given area, that the animals are undergoing a "normal fluctuation".

Then, there are those who say our breeding attempts are merely "prolonging the agony". They feel that even as the dinosaur became extinct to make way for other animals, so must the feral feline be doomed. Those of us who are so deeply committed to the protection and preservation of our beautiful animals refuse to accept this theory, of course. We cannot quietly watch the world's felines disappear because of neglect or indifference to the combination of circumstances.

The dedicated animal lovers who are involved in breeding programs are, generally, sacrificing some aspects of their personal comfort in order that the cats might have everything they need in the way of housing, food, veterinary attention, etc. It's common knowledge that no matter what price one's animals command, there is no profit to be made. When a handful of highly motivated individuals have persisted, knowing how much it will cost them emotionally and financially, how frequently their motives will be misunderstood and how difficult (in some cases impossible) it is supposed to be to breed captive, wild animals, and their efforts are finally rewarded, that is progress indeed.

With this progress, however, more complicated problems are beginning to emerge; problems that affect not only individual members, but the entire body of the Long Island Ocelot Club. A few at the convention

touched lightly on a very large problem; we have convinced ourselves, some ecologist, some of the experts and, surely, all our friends that ours is a conservation effort. Through our sacrifice and labor of love we have been able to extend the existence on earth of some cats that were doomed. Once we are believed, we are faced with the question, "Why? What do you do with the off-spring you have caused to be brought into the world?" I'm not the only one who chokes on the answer.

Obviously we are not planning to return them to the wilds. In the first place, the wilds are diminishing alarmingly. When they have been raised with man, the cats are not capable of caring for themselves in a wild situation; rehabilitation in the "Born Free" tradition is probably impossible for most of us and would not necessarily be effective, since a cat that has no fear of man is itself in danger, due to man's fear of the cat. Poachers and the continued dealing in wild animals present another danger to the cat. Finally, most of the species we are breeding are not native to our country so by setting them free here we would be disturbing our own eco-system.

The answer to the question "Why?" must be: "We are attempting to domesticate these cats through generations of breeding in order that they may find a home with man before the destruction of their natural home is complete." However we rationalize it, what we do with the off-spring is raise them for sale as pets. With that statement, a gasp of horror goes through the assemblage and, maybe, rightfully so. One margay owner describes a relationship with her cat that can only be considered neurotic. The animal is totally dependent on its owner when they are in the house - following her everywhere, clinging to her, sucking her clothing. Yet, when that same cat is allowed a walk in the woods, he forges ahead, climbs a tree and, the owner says, "I no longer exist for him". She feels very strongly that we have no right to assume these cats wish to learn to live more harmoniously with man. We are presumptuous to say --for our felines-- that survival on a compromising situation is better than no survival at all.

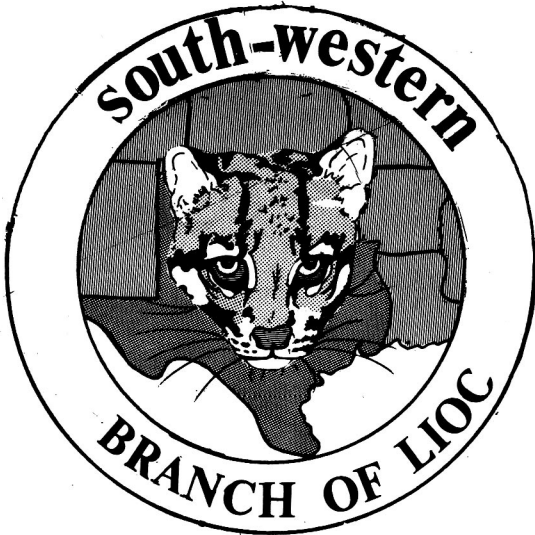
Zoos, on the other hand, are encouraged to keep and breed feral felines in situations that are often even more compromising than what the private owner can provide. When we look to them for ideas on how to proceed, we find that in many instances they sell their "surplus" animals to anyone with the money, neither knowing nor caring about the creature's ultimate fate. Also, it is not uncommon for the funds from a zoo sale to go to the city treasury rather than to improve conditions for the remaining animals. At least, with most breeders, the money from a sale goes to something for the cats (if only payment of an outstanding veterinary bill).

If the people who should care the most are so irresponsible, why should we, as individuals or as a group, concern ourselves? The emotional answer is obvious to anyone who has been involved with breeding exotic cats. We may never be able to resolve the moral question. We must, however, ponder the practical consideration for ourselves and our fellow L.I.O.C. members. We are, at this point, merely a loosely organized group of individuals and, as such, will not be permitted to get away with the travesties committed by large institutions that are presumably run for the public good or that can contribute to the monetary stability of the bureaucracy. Irresponsibility in any of exotic ownership by any one of us reflects on all of us.

Some members are hesitant about the club's acceptance of these growing responsibilities and fear our hard won progress will change the club into an organization concerned only with the problems of a few rather than all members. I don't think so. When L.I.O.C. was founded in 1955, the membership consisted almost entirely of people who had one pet exotic. They had very little interest in breeding, had not been bombarded with talk of conservation, ecology or endangered species. Many of them decorated their homes with tiger skins, wore leopard coats, or otherwise

## MEETING REPORT

### SOUTHWESTERN (FRIENDSHIP) BRANCH



## MEETING REPORT

### SOUTHWESTERN (FRIENDSHIP) BRANCH

April, 1973

The April meeting of the Southwestern (Friendship) Branch was held in the "Fun Capital" of the South, Liberty, Texas. If you weren't aware of it, Houston just happens to be the number one suburb.

The host for this get-together and fun-fest were the Davises. Giving credit where it is due, they must be commended for the job they did. Let's face it, with a near monsoon the day before, it is a miracle we had a place dry enough to keep from wearing hip boots.

After we all straggled in at various times and from all directions, we gathered at a beautiful little park to get down to business. Our usual "meeting caller", Walter Marshall, did his thing and called the meeting to order. One of the most interesting items discussed was the possibility of a local "Newsletter" published by our branch. This local "rag" would be an aid in bringing our far flung members a little closer to each other by letting all know what's going on in our area and what the rest of the group is doing.

After some more chatting about various and assorted matters, we decided upon Jerry and Susan Neal as our nest hosts in Tyler, Texas. I can speak for the rest of our group that we are all looking forward to that one.

Next on the agenda was our usual raffle. The winner in this case was Dr. Roger Harmon. I must say that when this group gets into the swing of things, it is hard to stop. I think that if someone had not cried "food", we would have wound up raffling off the park tables.

Once the subject of food was raised, the meeting was closed. Fried chicken, baked beans, and potato salad were devoured with relish.

After the food, we all retired to our rooms at the "Liberty Hilton" to rest before a night in Houston. We were all envious of Dan and Shirley Treanor as they had the "bridal suite". This was an extra large room overlooking the beautiful pool. I still think they had some pull with the management.

Once we let Houston know the "cat people" were in town again, we slipped back to our rooms to gather our sense and belongings for the trip back home.

All in all a nice time and unforgettable experience was had by all.

In June, we of the Southwestern Branch gathered at the beautiful "home-by-the-lake" of Jerry and Susan Neal in Tyler, Texas. With the weather holding out, the lake was the perfect setting. Of course, we had our own legit weather man in Dan Treanor if anything went wrong. A few of the members arrived a day or so early and set up tents. This was a great idea and the whole weekend had a kind of camping-out atmosphere.

After we had decided that everyone was present and all greetings were said, the meeting was called to order by Walter Marshall. Of course he had a little competition as at that very moment Secretariat was making history. After the destruction of the rest of the field, Secretariat got a rest and we got down to business of holding a meeting. With the light-hearted atmosphere and care-free attitudes, we adjourned the meeting after a minimal amount of business. We did inform everyone that the September meeting would be held at Bob and Susan Martin's in Christobol, Texas.

While catfish and hush puppies were frying, most of us caught up on the latest news from around the branch. Those of us who were in the mood either shot pool in Jerry's game room or went for boat rides on the lake. Then there were the Dukes who were playing water polo with their young puma.

After food, fun, and games, we all started home with the anticipation of our next meeting in our minds.

Till Next Time,

Harriet Leake

## *Have You Tried?*

### MICRO AID ODOR CONTROL

(Suggested by Audrey Khadikin,  
Edmonton, Canada)

This remarkably effective deodorizer contains organic compounds derived from plant extracts. These compounds prevent the odorous gases from escaping into the air by keeping them dissolved in the waste material.

The liquid is composed of Sarsaponin, the active ingredient, copper sulfate, a preservative, and inert ingredients holding the whole thing together.

Safety: Micro Aid Odor Control is:

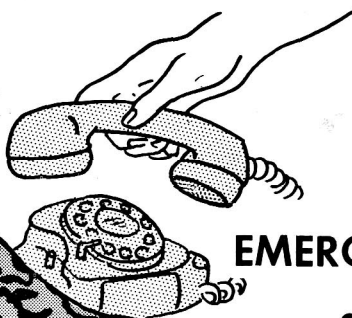
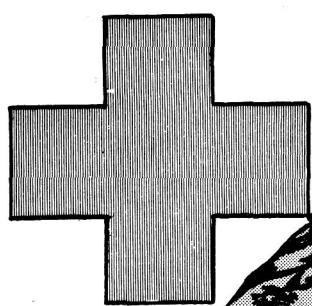
- Non-toxic to warm blooded animals when ingested;
- Irritating to eyes in concentrated form;
- Toxic to fish at concentrations above those recommended for use;
- Biodegradable, being rapidly decomposed by bacteria in water, soil and organic waste.

#### Availability:

5 gal. @ \$8.95 per gallon...\$44.25  
30 gal. drum @ \$8.75/gallon...\$262.50  
55 gal. drum @ \$8.50/gallon...\$467.50

Manufactured by: Distributors Processing, Inc.  
17656 Ave. 168  
Porterville, California 93257  
Telephone: (209) 781-0297

Since the deodorizer is available with a five gallon minimum, perhaps branches or groups of members might be interested in buying this and selling to others a more reasonable quantity.



## PART ONE

# EMERGENCY PROCEDURES and FIRST AID for EXOTIC CATS

Copyright 1968 by the authors:  
James E. Maloney and  
Bonnie L. Maloney  
Berkeley, California

We would like to thank Doctor F. L. Frye, D.V.M., Shirley Nelson, Lorelee Vigne, Catherine Cisin and John Eveland for the suggestions and criticisms they have contributed to this work. The material contributed by Dr. Frye on specific diseases and by Miss Nelson on large cat handling and the treatment of poisons is especially appreciated as is the time and effort that both these people devoted to the critical review of the first draft of this manuscript.

-- Jim and Bonnie Maloney

### INTRODUCTION

An exotic cat owner may face an illness or injury to his cat at any time. Adverse situations can be accentuated due to ignorance, panic or a lack of preparation on the owner's part. These notes are intended to prevent such accentuation by providing a reservoir of basic information applicable in time of trouble.

Every attempt has been made to make this material accurate but errors of omission or commission are always possible and the written word is subject to interpretation. For these reasons, no person or organization connected with the writing or preparation of this material assumes any responsibility in connection with the use of information contained herein. In particular, nothing in these notes suggests or implies medical treatment by a pet owner. Medical treatment of an animal is a province rightfully reserved to a qualified veterinarian.

The theme of adequate preparation will recur throughout this presentation. The minutes saved by having necessary equipment at hand, a veterinarian available and an emergency procedure thought out before the event are extremely valuable. Preparation which leads to early recognition of symptoms and which provides a comprehensive, accurate and relevant list of information for your veterinarian is the most important contribution you can make to the well-being of your animal.

As a part of your preparation, you should read Catherine Cisin's book, Especially Ocelots, with special attention Mr. William Engler's medical chapters therein. In addition, I suggest all of Gerald Durrell's enjoyable books on animal collecting as well as a general book about domestic cat care and handling. If you have an ocelot or larger cat, you should also read one of the many works

on large cat handling written by circus trainers, which books are available through your public libraries. Books by zoo directors, handlers, or doctors are another useful source of information about the activity patterns of animals in general and of large cats in particular.

### Lost Cats

Cats sometimes get lost or run away. Before this happens, make a list of every agency in your area which could be involved when your cat is found. A surprising number of such agencies exist. Our own "lost cat list" includes the telephone numbers of police departments, fire departments, animal pounds and S. P. C. A. shelters for seven communities and two counties. In addition, we have the city desk and advertising telephone numbers for each of our area newspapers.

In addition to the lost cat list, be sure your cat is known in the neighborhood. If feasible, invite children from your area in to see or play with your animal but screen cat, children and parents carefully before taking this step. Finally, be sure your cat wears a breakaway or elastic insert collar whenever it is out and that on this collar is a tag with your name, address, telephone number and an offer of a reward for recovery of the animal.

When your cat is lost, check first with people in the vicinity of your home. Show them a picture of



your cat (or one of any ocelot) and mention the reward offer. Begin calling agencies on your list at regular intervals and establish friendly relations with people on the other end of the line. Stress the fact that your cat is a lost pet and not a wild animal. Call the local newspapers and offer a story about your animal as well as taking out an advertisement for its return.

If your cat is seen repeatedly in a given area, set a live trap baited with a chicken or other favorite food. You can also contact a local chapter of a hound club for tracking services. Live traps can often be borrowed from animal control agencies or purchased (any outdoorsman's magazine has ads) or constructed (see the Boy Scout's Handbook.)

The one time we used our lost cat procedure, it worked very well. The newspapers ran stories on our lost female and stressed her gentle and affectionate nature. The people on our lost cat list became quite friendly as we called at hourly intervals. When wandering Daphne was found living in a nearby garage, she was well known. The pound man called us at once and brought her directly to our home. Throughout there was no panic. Daphne was gently and affectionately treated and she showed no ill effects from her two day vacation.

#### BASIC GENERAL TECHNIQUES

You should have a set of general techniques to deal with the adverse aspects of cat ownership. In this section we present suggestions on a variety of situations with which you may be faced.

##### Lifting and Handling Cat

Always wear a heavy jacket and heavy duty, flexible gloves when handling an ill cat. With these on, a single technique can be used with all cats up to about sixty pounds. Have a dishtowel or cloth of similar size available. Back the cat into a corner as gently as possible and, by "boxing" with the cat, get him either to sit up or lie on his back. Then grasp him firmly around the rib cage as far up under his front legs as possible. (Caution - do not lift him by his front legs.) Point your thumbs up toward his head and quickly lift him clear of the floor with his hindquarters dangling. Simultaneously, a second person flips the rolled dish towel around the cat's stomach and keeps him from jack-knifing. The cat cannot use his claws or teeth effectively when in this position but he is not immobile and cannot injure himself. However, he can be readily examined or treated. Obviously, this technique should not be used with a cat which has possible internal injuries.

##### Stretchers and Stretcher Lift

Situations requiring the use of a stretcher as a cat carrier usually also require that the animal's body be kept as motionless and as near its original position as possible. For this reason, use of a blanket or other non-rigid material as a stretcher is not suggested. If a conventional collapsible stretcher is not available, a wide board, ironing board, table top, or other rigid surface is best.

To lift the cat onto the stretcher, have one person kneel on either side of the animal. Both persons carefully slide their hands under the cat, spreading their fingers

as widely as possible and alternating hand positions. A third person can hold the cat's head level during the lift. One person counts and on an agreed number, all persons lift while keeping the cat's body level and motionless. Lift the cat only high enough to clear the stretcher which is slipped under the cat. Do not carry the cat to the stretcher; instead bring the stretcher to the cat. Do not try to straighten the cat out or to make him more comfortable. For larger cats, use more people.

##### External Heart Massage

Place the cat on his right side on a table or other firm surface. Tilt his body up about 45 degrees by placing a pad of rolled cloth under his rib cage, leaving his backbone resting on the table. Apply pressure directly over the heart with the heel of one hand in a firm downward movement. Release the pressure with a sharp upward snap which lifts your hand off the chest. Repeat the cycle 60 or 80 times per minute. Be careful not to press down hard enough to break ribs and watch for a simultaneous respiratory failure. Further discussion of this technique is presented on page 121 of Especially Ocelots.



##### Artificial Respiration

The mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration system is essentially the same for cats and humans. Place the cat on his back on a table with his head hanging over the edge. Open his mouth and clear it of any mucous or debris, flatten his tongue and pull it forward and out of his throat. Place one hand on the cat's rib cage between his forelegs and pull the cat's head down and back until resistance is felt with the other. This latter step is intended to open the air passage into the cat's lungs. Place your mouth over the cat's muzzle, covering his nose, and exhale into his mouth. You should feel his chest expand as you do so. If no chest expansion occurs, check again for obstructions, make sure the tongue is out of the way and pull the head back a little further. You can get an idea of the correct head position by lifting your chin as high as possible while tilting your head back as far as you can.

When you feel chest expansion, remove your mouth and push gently down on the cat's rib cage, thus causing him to exhale.

## REPORT: Convention ~ 1973

The Second Annual Long Island Ocelot Club Convention was held in Los Angeles on August 2-4 this year. A. C. E. C. was the sponsoring chapter and Bob and Lil Smith were our most marvelous hosts. There was a delightful hospitality suite open all during the Convention and the Smith's son, Don, was a popular figure since he was the champagne pourer which was one of the treats of the Convention.

Some of the California members attending were Gloria Friedman and Jan Giacinto, Grace and Ken Humberston, Jack and Virginia English, Jim and Sharon O'Brien and John Jackson. Jeanne Sellers flew down from Sacramento and Chuck Mykytyn was there with his margay, Sombre, and even had his picture in the L.A. Times along with a margay kitten of the Smiths. Also there were Margaret Hart, Mike Landry, Pat Quillen, Ted & Vivian Shambaugh, Betty Tomeo, Jean Townes and Ginny Story.

Judy Wilson, a fine artist, and her husband, Gene, attended and Judy brought many of her beautiful paintings, some of which were displayed in the lobby of the hotel. Ray Wakeland and his wife were there as well as Walter and Marcia Wiesbauer who joined the Club during the Convention. **Almeda and Ralph Nordman**, Brian Romberg, Glen and Debra Binkley, Frank Gilbert, Marion Mulke, Don Wells and Jane Zoeller were with us also.

Our founder, Catherine Cisin and her travelling "buddy", Dot Mulford, arrived on Friday and looked younger than they had at last year's Convention. Bob Peraner, recovering from a tiff with his ocelot arrived from Massachusetts and John and Gene Brill, on a visit to relatives in California, stayed for several of the meetings. Lois Story came in from Louisiana and Dan and Shirley Treanor brought their oncilla, Meewa, from Georgia on Eastern Airlines (which allows pets in the cabin). There were fewer cats than usual because California requires a permit for all exotic animals entering the state.

Roger and Fay Harmon flew in from Texas and Farmer Tannahill, a new member from Texas was also there. Pepper Perry was there from Tennessee, Bill Boyle came down from Washington and Bill Engler came over from Utah. Our Canadian members were D'Arcy Bancroft and Audrey Khadiken and we had a surprise visit from Betty Harris who had just arrived from Hawaii.

Ken Hatfield, this year's Lotty winner, and Joe Wintemberg flew in from Florida.

After meeting and greeting with old and new friends in the Hospitality suite, we adjourned to the auditorium where Bill Boyle spoke on the Legal Aspects of Ownership. Several of the important things he mentioned were to check your homeowners insurance to be sure that coverage for damages to persons or property caused by your exotic was not excluded. One of his suggestions was that a release form be signed (shown in this issue) absolving you from any harm your pet inflicted on a visitor in your home. These pets are considered an attractive nuisance, similar to a swimming pool, and many precautions should be taken to protect both your pet from harm and yourself from lawsuits.

He also suggested that each member have his city or county set up standards for the care and protection of exotic pets if there is not any such standard at present. He also mentioned the possibility of getting a game farm license from the Game and Fish Commission of your state.

Bill also stressed that public relations within your community are an important factor but that if you desire publicity of any type to be sure to reserve the right to edit any material.

During a question and answer period Ken Hatfield mentioned how he had kept his compound from being

closed and had gotten a zoning waiver. D'Arcy Bancroft offered the thought that stressing that we are attempting propagation for conservation might be a factor in our behalf. Ken Hatfield also mentioned that while defanging and declawing might be a factor in our behalf for keeping our cats, that should it become necessary, zoos often would not take these altered animals and that the mothers found it difficult to handle their babies if defanged.

During a break, several new products were introduced and discussed. Jim O'Brien showed us a harness that was being handmade, Jan Giacinto showed us a sample of Canine Fare which needs no refrigeration and also a photopillow and Audrey Khadiken mentioned an odor control substance called Micro Aid.



Dr. Centerwall spoke on Chromosomes and how they determine behavior. He explained how you could determine normal or aberrant sex by checking how many "X"'s or "Y"'s a chromosome had. He also explained that your genes determine potential while your heredity determines capability.

Mr. Bill Meeker, Superintendent of the Sacramento Zoo spoke of the birth of some very rare Pallas Cats. (In recent correspondence it was noted that these kittens died from Toxoplasmosis just after the Convention). These cats live very high in the mountains and are noted for the fact that they cock their head to one side when looking at something and that their ears are placed very low on their head, possibly to give a flatter look when peering out over rocks. He showed some slides of the cats at his Zoo. One of the interesting things about his Zoo was that on rare



Dr. Richard O'Sullivan then mentioned the symptoms of upper respiratory infection; Sudden onset of sneezing, vomiting together with a lethargic attitude and a high or subnormal temperature, possible abdominal pain with possible diarrhea, loss of appetite, increased urinary frequency. Often there would be blood in the urine and pain while urinating. The cat would have poor coat and be overweight or underweight, have labored breathing or seizures. Any or all of these symptoms could be upper respiratory trouble and your vet should be contacted as there is a high loss of exotic animals to this disorder.

Dr. O'Sullivan also mentioned that when taking your cat to the vet to always collar it and use a light chain lead. Also, when using a cat carrier to always keep it covered, not only to give the cat some sense of security but also to avoid probing fingers. He suggested taking a stool specimen as you could not always be sure of getting one when you got to the vet.

Charles Hansen, curator of the Sonora Desert Museum, a new regional type museum where only plants, animals and interesting things from the area are displayed, told us of the trials and tribulations of building an escape-proof, eye appealing, animal comfortable type of habitat. He showed slides of the completed museum and indeed it was marvelous to see and as he explained, even better in person.

Dr. Steven Seager finished up with a discussion on artificial insemination and told of his three year efforts in canine artificial insemination. He showed pictures of the equipment he is using and also explained that he was now working with feline insemination.

The Convention was topped off with a very excellent banquet at which Bill Engler was our emergency Master of Ceremonies. Even though this task was taken on at the last minute, Bill handled it with professional aplomb. Dr. Seager was our guest speaker and he showed that he was not only a dedicated scientist but also a very humorous after dinner speaker.

Ted and Viviam Shambaugh gave as a door prize a very lovely jewelry box which Audrey Khadiken won and Pepper Perry donated a picture which was won by Jack and Virginia English.

The climax of the Convention was the awarding of the Lotty to Ken and Jean Hatfield. Ken accepted it for both of them as Jean was home babysitting with all their cats.

It was with regret that the party broke up and each of us left with mixed emotions; sad to leaving such good friends, but glad to get back to our pets.

Respectfully submitted,

Pepper Perry  
L.I.O.C. Sec/Treas.

# Mid-Atlantic States

## MEETING REPORT

### MID-ATLANTIC STATES BRANCH

Sunday, August 5, Mid-Atlantic States Branch had its Swim Party at the home of Bob & Henrietta Largmann. It was a day of relaxation and fun; the weather was perfect and almost everyone including some of the cats took a dip in the pool. Food was abundant and yummy and a band provided great entertainment.

As this was more of a social event than a meeting, we held a short informal meeting on the lawn. Connie Hatfield (Ken & Jean's daughter) was staying with Erik & Dee Stevenson and we were happy to have her with us. Dee reports that she will be visiting Florida and the Hatfields next month.

Mid-Atlantic is sad to report the loss of two of our feline members. Camille and George Schwartz have been grieving over the loss of their margay who passed away after losing a battle with cysts. Pat and Maryanne Orsillo report that their ocelot died of a tumor. They are looking for another cat to help them fill the gap. Pat said they would be willing to take an older cat if someone needs a home for his animal.

Art Human stated that the New York Branch had held a meeting and he hoped that they would get a good group together. All the luck in the world to Art and the New York Branch.

It was a day for surprises. My usually standoffish boy ocelot, Spotsy, surprised everyone by letting people pet him. We introduced Mala (who lives with Dee & Erik Stevenson) to Spotsy since we hope to eventually mate them. Mala took charge of the situation by promptly whomping Spotsy over the head. He just rolled over on his back and looked up at her. Later on when Ken Neuhaus brought his little girl ocelot, Sheena, over she and Spotsy acted like long lost cousins. Now if only Spotsy and Mala.....

It was decided that from now on our meetings would be closed to the general public. Many people have been coming to our meetings without introduction. Others have attended Pot Luck affairs without bringing anything. From now on our members will be notified of meetings by mail and RSVP requested.

Our next meeting will be held in Seaside Heights in September. Particulars will be mailed to our members.

Respectfully,

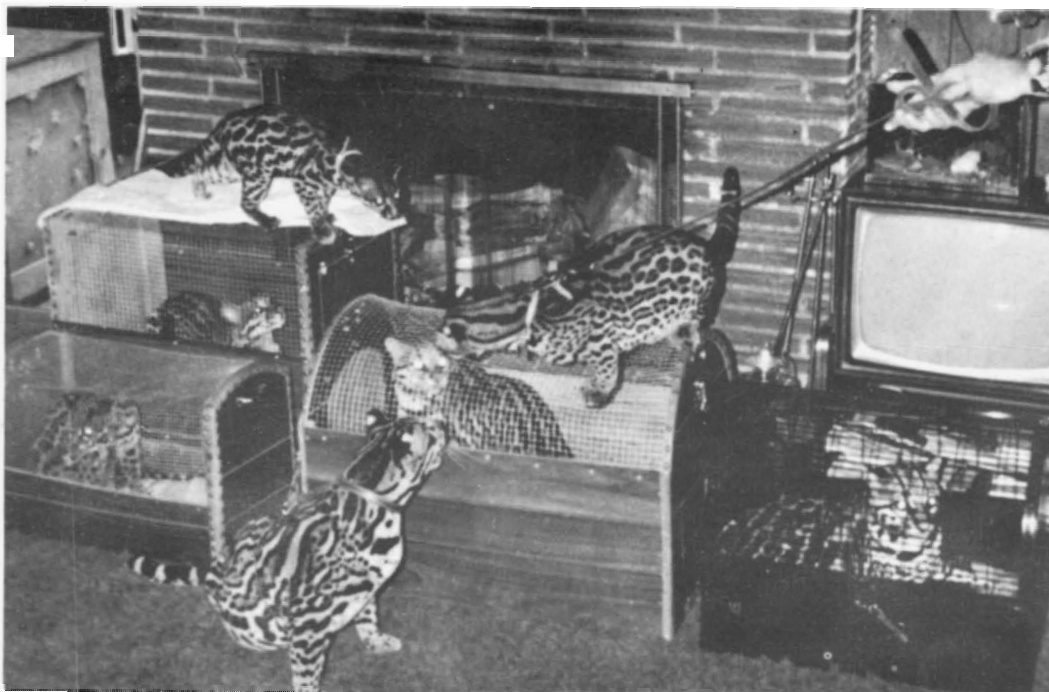
Ellen Bendl

## Release Agreement

Enclosed with this Newsletter is a copy of the Release and Indemnity Agreement drawn for club use by William Boyle, L.I.O.C. Legal Advisor.

The branches are encouraged to use these forms as a protection both of themselves and of the national organization.

A number of these forms are being sent to each branch. While copies are available from club headquarters, a branch can, in case of insufficient supply, use an empty form as a master for either photocopies or photooffset.



- A RECENT PACIFIC NORTHWEST MEETING -

MEETING REPORT

PACIFIC NORTHWEST BRANCH

The Pacific Northwest Branch of the Long Island Ocelot Club held their meeting at Roslyn Lake Park on July 15, 1973.

We couldn't have asked for better weather, and we had an ideal area for the cats. It was fenced in and there were plenty of shade trees.

The first couple of hours we drank beer and had lunch and did our usual visiting and picture taking.

The meeting was called to order by Gil Meyer, and Barbara Wilton read the minutes from our last meeting, and gave our Treasurer's report. We now have \$267 in our bank account.

Marvin Happel gave a short report on air travel for animals. He advised against it, since they do have to travel in the baggage compartment. The temperature varies from 0 to 120° in there and it can't possibly be good for our animals.

Ethel Hauser gave a resume on the talk at the Woodland Park Library. They had an excellent turnout of adults as well as children. Ethel talked about ocelots and margays, and also the responsibilities and care of animals in general. Linda Morse talked about cougars and bobcats, and also the preservation of our cats. After the lecture they were invited to pet the cougar (Teddy Bear), and Solomon, Ethel's ocelot, and Taj, Gayle Schaecher's ocelot. There was also a question and answer period for them.

Sandy Director is in St. Vincent's Hospital, and has undergone two open heart surgeries. Flowers and a card will be sent from the club.

We discussed having a business card printed for our members to give to people that were interested in our Club. Terry Bigsby offered to have them printed up for us.

Gil introduced our new members: "Whiskers", a new cougar cub and his proud owners, Terry and Nicky Bigsby. Also "Demitrius", a new baby bobcat and her owners, Terry and Shelly Starns from Tacoma. Welcome! Needless to say, our nursery section was the center of attraction for the day.

Teddy Bear, Linda's cougar, did a pretty good job of attracting attention: Linda tied him to a tree which happened to be near Herb's truck. Now everyone can guess where the keg of beer was kept (in the back of Herb's truck); anyone, especially Marv Happel, who walked too close to the tree on their way back from the beer truck ended up with beer and Teddy Bear all over themselves.

Sandy, Gil's cougar, parked herself under a table and didn't bother anyone as long as they didn't sit, look, or come near her table; one problem...we had part of our lunch on her table.



Marv and Jackie Happel brought SamElita their ocelot, but he was a naughty kitty and spent the rest of the day in the truck. Jackie seemed to think it was the trees that scared him.

Taj, Gayle Schaecher's ocelot enjoyed the picnic and took advantage of the lake and went for a swim. Bystanders at the lake could hardly believe they saw a cat swimming, especially that kind of cat!

Jake, Wally and Ginger Bordwell's baby bobcat went swimming also. You haven't seen anything till you've seen a wet bobkitty. ► 14

# Readers Write

## SAFE AIRLINE TRANSPORTATION FOR PETS

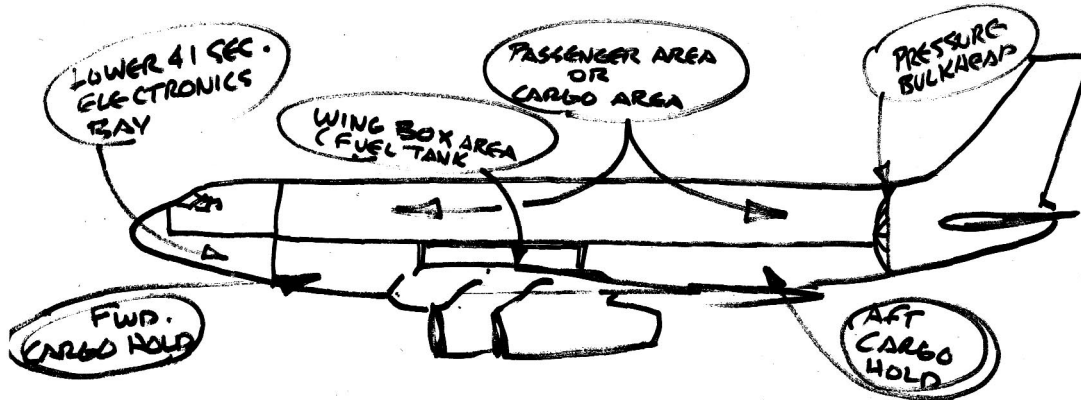
Dear Sir:

I'd like to comment on the Consumer's Union reprint in the May Newsletter. For those worried about shipping in cargo holds, try to locate an airline that flies freighters or Q-C (quick-change) 727's, 737's or 707's along the route you wish to ship. On these lights, the cat can be carried on the upper level which shares facilities & equipment with the crew. United Airlines fly these and such flights are identified by 4 digit flight numbers (3 digit numbers are standard airlines).

Also, when Tory Brown sent Max up here, we were delighted with United's handling of her. We called to check arrival time, and left for the airport. When we arrived the attendant, George Steiger, called the ramp area asking the freight handlers to watch for an ocelot. We just had time to get from the car to the office (less than 100 ft.) before a station wagon rolled up bringing Max.

We've had difficulties in the past, and no doubt there'll be a few in the future, but we can get around a lot of them by just being a little careful in planning shipments.

So you'll know what I'm talking about on Q-C Aircraft, I've done a crude sketch. The QC planes have removeable interiors so that they can be partially or entirely converted to freight use during times when the passenger load is low, like during late night flights, etc.



Sincerely,

John Paramore  
Washington

The Pacific Northwest Branch of L.I.O.C. has been very kind and helpful, and I am very grateful to them.  
Thank you,

Gayle Schaecher  
Boring, Oregon

## REALLY HOME, AT LAST

Tiki again has a home.

Tiki is a female margay about three years old, the best we can figure.

She is unsure and afraid. I feel from her actions that she wants to be friendly and to show love and affection, but cannot trust herself at this time.

You ask yourself why?

Tiki has had many homes. In searching her past, we have found we are her seventh home, and her last I might add.

As a fairly new member of L.I.O.C., I'm strong in my ideals and beliefs concerning these beautiful cats. I have had a great love and admiration for them for over 20 years. I have a deep ache to think that some of these cats are pushed from one home to another: and it does happen.

We also have a magnificent male ocelot, Tajha, who had a past very similar to Tiki's. He had four homes before us.

His first year with us, everyday was a major problem. But with time, patience, understanding and plenty of love, the problems grew smaller each day. Now two and a half years later, he is a calm, trusting and affectionate cat.

Is this really fair to the cats we love and are trying to protect? I think not!

Where does our responsibility lie? Mine is with this oath:

Tajha and Tiki, you are home to stay, This is your last home. My family is grateful to have you.

We will protect you from all dangers will all of our strength and power. Everyday you will be handled with kindness, understanding and love. We ask nothing from you but trust.

With Tajha we have succeeded. We have his trust and affection. He has given so much.

I can only hope we have a chance with Tiki. Time will tell.

## FURTHER NEEDS IN RESEARCH ON CAPTIVE PROPOGATION

by: Randall L. Eaton, Ph.D.  
Research Consultant  
Woodland Park Zoo

The recent article by the Hatfields (1973) is a superb example of data collection which is vital to predictable propagation of small, difficult to breed felids. Such efforts are commendable and valuable; however, it is just as important to have negative results, in other words, final interpretation of reproductive data is possible only if we also know the length of estrus, period between successive estruses, etc.,



15▶

Dr. Eaton spoke on the interrelationships and techniques of conservation and captive breeding. He detailed the factors considered necessary for a successful breeding program.

After completing his talk, Dr. Eaton joined in a question and answer session with the audience discussing the roles of exotic cat owners and related organizations in the propagation of the cats.

Many of Dr. Eaton's views are controversial and should evoke feelings of either agreement or dissent among the exotic cat owner-readers.

"Second Annual Exotic Cat Care Seminar" is a "must" reading for all serious extoc cat owners. Offering information in the areas of security, medication, nutrition, and breeding-conservation, the transcript is not only enjoyable and educational reading, but also serves as an authoritative reference work for continuous referral.

The transcript, edited and published by Mr. & Mrs. Jack English, is available for \$3 per copy from:

Leopard Cat Information Center  
P. O. Box 3632  
Hollywood, California 90028

All proceeds from the sale of the transcript will be donated to: Morris Animal Foundation, 530 Guaranty Bank Building, Denver, Colorado.

#### "THE BEAUTY OF THE BIG CATS"

Truine Books  
London: 1973  
Trewin Copplestone Publishing Ltd.  
Recommended by Victor Huddleston



12▶

Ethel Hauser brought her crew, Suki, Solomon, and Cleo. They spent the day in the shade.

Ron Stevens is our new club photographer and he got some really good pictures especially of the babies.

Our meeting was covered by Web Ruble of the Oregonian. He interviewed many of us and took many pictures. The write up appeared on July 18th.

Edward Smith gave a report on cancer research being done on exotics by Dr. Lovell and Dr. Gardner of the University of Southern California Medical School. They need the bodies of exotic cats for research; anyone wanting to donate can contact them at the college.

Several of our members made the June 10th outing to World Wildlife Safari, Winston, Oregon. Everyone enjoyed themselves despite the heat. We found the best time of the day to go was in the latter part of the afternoon. We had a picnic lunch and visited with George Kirkpatrick. It was nice to see him again.

We are looking forward to our joint meeting with Cascade Branch in Washington. It will be held in Tacoma, Washington at Bill Boyle's.

Our guest speaker was Dr. Stephen Seager. After his very interesting talk, Gil presented him with a \$50 check from the club to help him in his work.

We had several raffle items this time. Winners and gifts were:

Lion figurines.....Linda Waide  
Stuffed cat.....Jackie Happel  
Plant.....Barbara Wilton  
Plant.....Lldean Meyer

Members present were: Linda Waide, Linda Morse with Teddy Bear, Gil and Lldean Meyer with Sandy, the Schaecher's with Taj, Ethel Hauser with Suki,

Solomon, and Cleo, Marv and Jackie Happel with Sam Elita, Terry and Nicky Bigsby with Whiskers, Wally and Ginger Bordwell with Jake, Terry and Shelly Starns with Demitrius, Edward Smith, Herb and Barbara Wilton, Ed Bagley. There were also several guests attending.

Respectfully submitted,  
Gil Meyer, Director  
Barbara Wilton, Secretary

13▶

when the female did not conceive. Further, it is imperative to know which male(s) mated with each female in both fertile and nonfertile heats. What are the relationships between males and females -- are they separated but in adjacent pens, or out of contact entirely -- when the female is not in season? Are females housed together or singly, are males always socially isolated except during mating?

The history of each female -- origin, age, sickness, etc. -- and nutritional provisions would also permit more complete analysis of the reproductive data, particularly in comparing the breeding success of different zoos, breeding facilities and individuals.

The precise dosages of gonadotropic hormone (and the manufacturer, trade name, address, tec.), when it is administered and its effects would be extremely valuable to persons such as Dr. Emerson Colby of Dartmouth, who is investigating artificial means of inducing estrus (Dr. Colby's paper on using pregnant mare serum to induce estrus in felids is in preparation for publication in The World's Cats, Vol. II).

To briefly comment, continuous observation should verify the hypothesis that when a female conceives there is an abrupt end to mating mood, and this would then give additional validity to the Hatfield's definition of gestation. If mothers carry their kittens around, obviously the female is distressed. Even while under the effects of a mild tranquilizer (Psymod), I have observed a mother cougar initiate carrying behavior and eventually injure and kill new born infants by holding them too hard in their jaws. In this case the cougar had no complete isolation chamber available. In any event, the availability of more than one den box could reduce mortality if the mother becomes frightened. The presence of even very familiar humans during or shortly after birth often alarms many females, inducing maternal instinct to move the young to hiding, obstructing lactation, etc.

At the Woodland Park Zoo (Seattle) and the Olympic Game Farm (Sequim, Washington), we are presently conducting longer - range studies of mating and maternal behavior, and will submit results to the Long Island Ocelot Club as they appear.

The reproductive tracts of deceased females are vital to putting all the pieces of the puzzle together. Again, they should be removed and stored in 10% formalin solution.

It is encouraging to see members of the Long Island Ocelot Club embarking on the systematic collection of information. Hopefully, these suggestions will assist all of us concerned with the status of endangered felids in obtaining a full knowledge of reproduction which can be applied in captivity.



6▶ proclaimed their personal interest in ways that would be unacceptable today. L.I.O.C. was primarily a means of getting in touch with others who shared your interest, exchanging anecdotes and seeing other's cats.

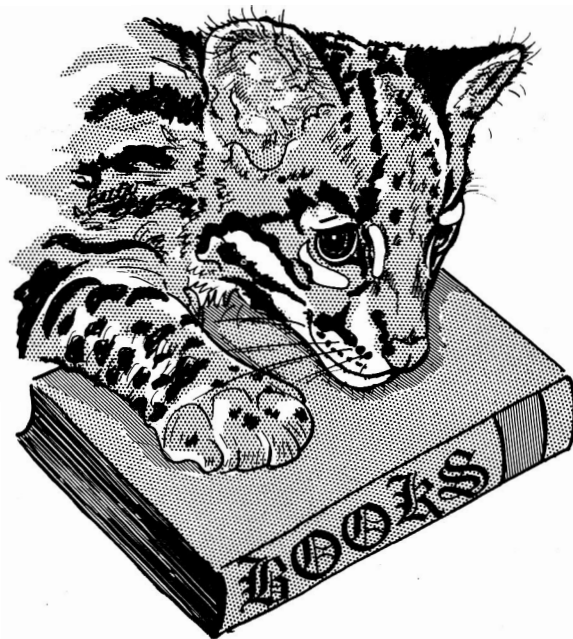
These aspects of the organization are still valid, for, without the pet owner, there is no point in the continued production of kits and cubs, which we have admitted are being raised for sale as pets. There must be a place for the breeder too in the club. Without him there will be no pets, for surely the filthy traffic in the world's wildlife will grind to an ignominious halt, if only because there is no wildlife left.

The purposes of the Long Island Ocelot Club are, therefore, being forced to expand but not change. The membership is growing and becoming more diversified. We have not only the difference between the pet owner and the breeder, but also the difference between the owners who are interested in one species over another. Just as the musician who plays the French Horn is a very different type of fellow from the Tombonist, the person who is attracted to the cougar is not the same as the one devoted to the margay. What one member has learned about breeding leopards may not give the potential cheetah breeder anything to go on, just as the insights gained into the personality of the pet ocelot may only bewilder the novice leopard cat owner. If we can recognize and accept these differences, we have a possible basis for the growth necessary in our organization.

The formation of special interest alliances within the main body of L.I.O.C. might prove advantageous to all of us. For example, in the domestic cat fancy there exist many sub-groups in the form of "breed societies". The siamese and the persian breeder work together to promote the appreciation of all domestic cats, but they have different considerations when it comes to grooming, breeding, feeding and personality development of their cats.

The differences between our various species are even more pronounced. When I first became aware of how different the leopard cat was from ocelots or margays, I offered to act as a clearing house for any information we could gather on this, then, almost unknown little cat. Through the years the Leopard Cat Information Center has become very much like a "breed society", collecting knowledge from the experienced owner and passing it on to the novice, keeping breeding and veterinary records on numerous leopard cats, giving shelter to the unwanted ones, replacing the misplaced, screening and maintaining a waiting list of potential owners, etc. I answer 1,000 inquiries a year, at least. Many people who inquire find the leopard cat simply does not suit them. Their personalities might be perfectly attuned to a domestic born of another species, however. If similar sub-groups existed, at least for the species that are breeding for us, the party could be referred to them. Nothing is so sad as the unwanted exotic cat with a distraught owner who purchased on an impulse knowing nothing of how to adjust to life with his cat. This owner and, indirectly, his cat desperately need somewhere to turn for immediate assistance with specific problems. The Long Island Ocelot Club in the main cannot hope to find answers to all the questions on all the species. Interested individuals, working together to study the inherent idiosyncrasies of one species, stand a better chance of providing the valuable answers that are needed.

We are far from finding solutions to the myriad problems that will arise but if we are to justify our "progress", in fact our very existence, now is the time to start considering the complications progress must bring.



#### "SECOND ANNUAL EXOTIC CAT CARE SEMINAR TRANSCRIPT"

On March 24, 1973, the Second Annual Exotic Cat Care Seminar was presented at the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

Mr. Mel Lovell, Phoenix, Arizona, moderated this session which featured Daniel F. Meier, Murray Gardner, M.D., Amanda Blake (presenting a paper by Helen Holly), Randall L. Eaton, Ph. D.

Stated briefly, this seminar, like its predecessor of last year, brought difficult, complex subjects out of the realm of the specialist to a level allowing for general understanding and more importantly, giving methods of practical applications to these fields.

In particular, this seminar began with a thorough analysis of the elements involved in a complete security system. While presenting this paper, Dan Meier stressed the fact that most anti-exotic legislation arises from negligence on the part of the owner in keeping his cat from escaping.

While the many technical aspects and recommended dimensions apply more to the larger species of exotic pets, the techniques and attitudes presented should be considered by all exotic pet owners.

Dr. Murray Gardner spoke and answered questions concerning his interest in finding a possible tumor virus in tissues from wild species of felidae. Many exotic owners from the audience discussed with Dr. Gardner their experiences of cancer in their own cats.

Ms. Amanda Blake, "Kitty" of "Gunsmoke", presented a paper written by Helen Holly, a feline nutrition consultant with 25 years experience in the caring of many cat species, feral and domestic.

Ms. Holly constructed the well balanced diet element by element explaining each in detail. With the information and specific data given, an exotic owner can compare his cat's diet whether prepared commercially or by home recipe, to the ideal. Although proper diet is always essential to good health, its importance in difficult domestic breeding attempts is becoming vitally evident.

Ms. Holly includes in her paper an introduction to the methods and uses of Dr. Leveque's use of "Vitamin C Therapy" for cats. This unusual technique shows promising results in treating among other conditions; cystitis, panleucopenia, pneumonitis, rhinotracheitis, high body temperatures. ▶ 14

# Updating the Veterinarian List

An asterisk (\*) indicates the listing is new with this issue.  
Please add the following veterinarians to the April 1972 list.

## CALIFORNIA

Charles Berger, D.V.M.  
Campus Veterinary Clinic  
1807 Grove Street  
Berkeley, California 94709

James Harris, D.V.M.  
1961 Mountain Blvd.  
Oakland, California 94611  
(415) 339-8600

\* R. G. Jones, D.V.M.  
3438 Bonita Road  
Chula Vista, California 92010  
(714) 427-2233 Days  
(714) 427-2234 Night Emergencies

Raymond A. Kray, D.V.M.  
Sun-Val Veterinary Clinic  
2801 Winona Avenue  
Burbank, California 91504  
(213) 845-8685

## KANSAS

Galen Bird, D.V.M.  
Metcalf South Animal Clinic  
9639 Metcalf  
Overland Park, Kansas 66212  
(913) 381-9100

## NEW YORK

Michael H. Milts, D.V.M.  
133 East 39th Street  
New York, New York 10016  
(212) 889-7778

## OHIO

John E. Stoughton, D.V.M.  
Westerville Veterinary Hospital  
5965 Westerville Road  
Westerville, Ohio 43081

## OREGON

John Harpster, D.V.M.  
Pacific Veterinary Hospital  
9705 SW Barbur Blvd.  
Portland, Oregon 97206  
(503) 246-3373

Ralph Perkins, D.V.M.  
Nehalem Veterinary Clinic  
Nehalem, Oregon 97131  
(503) 368-5182

## TEXAS

Joe E. Cannon, D.V.M.  
Parkway Animal Clinic  
504 N. Carrier Parkway  
Grand Prairie, Texas 75050  
(214) 263-5011

Larry A. Phillips, D.V.M.  
Brundrett Animal Clinic  
3622 S. Tyler Street  
Dallas, Texas  
Office: (214) 376-5431  
Home: (214) 339-2863

# New Members

Mr. D. Barry, Tacoma, Washington, 1830-973  
Ms. Charlotte Hale, Edgerton, Wis., 1826-973  
Mr. J. Harris, London, England, 1824-973  
Marianne Howard, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 1821-0973  
John and Linda Jose, San Bernardino, California, 1819-0973  
Gayle Kincaid, Fort Carson, Colorado, 1818-0973  
Rick & Rochelle Kozisek, Centralia, Wash., 1820-973  
R.W./Garry Larimer, Santee, California, 1812-0973  
John F. Lasek, Albany, New York 1823-973  
Brian P. McElligot, Fullerton, Calif. 1814-973  
Mr. Bob Moorefield, Atlanta, Georgia, 1828-973  
Ms. Patricia Rabey, San Diego, Calif., 1813-973  
C. F. Tannahill, Arlington, Texas, 1815-973  
Mr. William Thompson, St. George, Utah, 1827-973  
M/M David Tune, Montreal, Canada, 1829-0973  
Linda J. Waide, Portland, Oregon, 1817-0973  
M/M John Weinhardt, Rialto, California, 1825-973  
Mr. and Mrs. Clinton White, Seattle, Wash., 1822-973  
Walter and Marcia Wiesbauer, Palos Verdes, California, 1816-0973

WASHINGTON James Foster, D.V.M.  
5500 Phinney Avenue  
North Seattle, Wash. 98103  
(206) 633-1205  
(for consulting purposes only)  
Michael Phipps, D.V.M.  
225 112th St. N.E.  
Bellevue, Washington 98004  
(206) 454-2303

## CANADA

Ross Major, D.V.M.  
Anderson Animal Hospital  
60 Marion Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Please delete the following veterinarians from the List.

## CALIFORNIA

D. E. Didden, D.V.M.  
Carroll Hare, D.V.M.  
Lee Williams, D.V.M.  
W. E. Mottram, D.V.M.  
Robert R. Robinson, D.V.M.  
R. C. Vierheller, D.V.M.

## TEXAS

Dr. Reeves

WASHINGTON James W. Foster, D.V.M.