

NEWSLETTER

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Long Island Ocelot Club
1454 Fleetwood Drive E.
Mobile, Alabama 36605

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LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



ROBERT BAUDY, owner of Rare Feline Breeding Compound is shown here with SKIPPER, one of the rarer cats in his newly opened "Savage Kingdom". Skipper is a 2 year old Siberian Lynx whose parents were obtained from the Soviet government's agency Prodintorg in 1967. That agency handles surplus Russian wildlife earmarked for exportation to other nations. See story on page 5



**LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB
NEWSLETTER**

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by the 10th of the even numbered months.
Local groups are advised that, if convenient,
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months will ensure the earliest publication time
of their meeting reports due to the above deadline.

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Please

I NEED YOUR HELP TO MAKE THE NEWSLETTER GREAT!

Send those cards & letters to:

Long Island Ocelot Club
1454 Fleetwood Dr. E.
Mobile, Alabama 36605

We'd love to hear from you.

Shirley

Moving?

To avoid any interruption of service and
Newsletter delivery if you should move, send
as soon as you know the details, your name,
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Send all Newsletter and related material to
the Editor.

Peggy & Pussy— Unintentional Mothers

By Heidi Fahrenholz, Ringweg, Germany

I never wanted to breed. The special circumstances in Germany rather require good homes for the unwanted cats or the kittens that are still imported. So I decided not to block any space I had available with domestic born kittens, as I knew that I could never part with one of my cat's offspring.

My first exotic cat was a rescue - "Once", the oncilla came to me at the age of about 1½ years old and had already had five "homes" before that. He had never been tame, was extremely fearful, shy and suspicious. But with love and understanding he has turned into a loving trusting creature and we got very attached to each other in a short period of time.

I lost Once in December, 1975 to anaesthesia. He got bitten on the leg which was broken by an ocelot I boarded. The leg needed re-setting several times and wouldn't heal, he was 8 years old when he died. I miss him terribly.

Ocel, my wild-born male margay now 18 pounds and Herbert, a domestic born male ocelot now 40 pounds who was rescued from a fur farm are the only ones that I got as babies. They are very close friends, Herbert being a bit difficult with my husband and strangers, Ocel being the perfect, good natured and completely tame one. He indeed is so ideal that I hesitate showing him to other people inquiring about exotics since they might think all exotics are that way.



HEIDI, HERBERT, OCEL

The other cats in our family are Ali, a wild-born male (N) margay, discovered in an animal shelter in 1974; Vince, wild-born adult oncilla came shortly afterward. He is very unusual, looking very much like a margay - his markings are margay as is his long tail. His color is a very intense rust. On photographs he was classified by Professor Leyhausen as being a very rare margay from Argentina. But, since his hair grows down his neck not up I know he is an oncilla. Dr. Leyhausen visited last summer and confirmed this and said he had not seen this subspecies before.

Pussy, a wild-born margay female was the first girl to join my boys. I had seen her in a pet shop window where she was displayed. For three years she had been living in a cage 2 feet square and three feet high. Being the founder and head of FEW, Freundeskreis Exotischer Wildkatzen, a society devoted to the well-being of exotic cats, I informed the responsible authorities. With their help Pussy came to me in August of 1975. She could hardly walk or climb but was otherwise healthy and she soon caught up with the others and is now the fastest of them all.

I came Willie, a five year old whole male. Someone declawed him front and back. This always seems a shame when I see him carefully climbing or leaving a tree when the others just dash up and down. I had hoped to keep all my margays together but I soon had to abandon this idea since Willie is not compatible with the others. He had developed a tendency to bite the other cats and all are very much afraid of him.

Ali, a cat that was never easily frightened and who is much larger, urinates and defecates at the sight of Willie, so Willie is housed on his own now, which is sad. Ali and Pussy are very close friends, sleeping together, washing each other and playing together. It is nice to see them playing together in the garden thinking of what their lives were like a short time ago.

Pussy got very attached to me in a short period of time as did Willie, and I always try to spend some extra time with him.

When Dr. Wolff, a LIOC member, gave up her exotics when she went to Africa for an extended trip, Peggy, and eleven year old oncilla and her three year old daughter Olympia came to join Vince in the Oncilla house of the garden.

All my cats except Willie and the oncillas live in our house. Ocel margay and Herbert ocelot have the run of the house. Ali and Pussy live in a room of their own. All the cats have large outdoor places with lots of grass, bushes, trees and wading pools where they can go day or night as they please.

I separated Olympia when she came into heat in order to prevent possible kits but I never bothered to do this with Peggy. I thought that at 11 years old, a change of ownership, a new male and a new home would make it unlikely that she conceive. She had had several litters which all did not live as the male Tao was not separated. When Olympia was about to be born Tao was separated and died during that time.

I first noticed Peggy was pregnant when she was climbing a fence to greet me and I could see that her nipples were enlarged and rosy. I thought it must be an error on her or my side and left her with the others. But, soon afterwards, Peggy began getting rounder until finally one day she was so fat that she could hardly jump up and down a chair. I think life in the jungle must be pretty tough under such circumstances and I wondered how she could have hunted and defended herself in the wild having become so clumsy. It was obvious she was to have more than one baby.

Pussy margay came in heat every 4 weeks since I got her. Ali did his best but Pussy was obviously suffering. I decided to make a final try with Willie to see whether he would get along with her when she was in heat. Pussy so thoroughly disliked Willie that I never dreamed she would conceive under the circumstances. My idea was that copulation might change her too frequent heats into more healthy intervals. On the 11th of January I allowed Willie into Pussy's outdoor place and let him be there for only 20 minutes. Then I found it to be too dangerous for Pussy and took him back to his place. After three weeks I noticed the same symptoms on Pussy and again I could hardly believe my eyes. Pussy was also expecting. I separated Ali from Pussy three weeks prior to birth and now both future mothers were on their own.

It is hard to believe but both cats gave birth on the same day. The first to arrive was Peggy's son Dume, on the third of April at 6 AM. The next was Jeanie, Pussy's daughter. Dume's sister arrived 24 hours later. We named her April.

All kittens were perfectly healthy except that April was only half the size of her brother. Both cats are exemplary mothers taking care of their babies perfectly. Pussy margay had two nipples functioning and Pussy oncilla three. But Dume was always fighting his sister away from the nipples and it was obvious she wasn't getting enough to eat. As soon as Peggy would let me touch the babies I started giving April additional food. I gave her human mother's milk substitute with calcium. They were only three weeks old when I could start feeding her and she was only one third the size of her brother and looked like a kitten from another litter. But she was healthy and active, her eyes opened on her 10th day one day after her brother's but her teeth came through three days later. While Dume (they are all 5 weeks old now) looks like he should, April looks like a two week old kitten. But she is playing and enjoying herself. I plan to remove Dume at six weeks and let Peggy look after April a bit longer in hope that she gets a chance to catch up with the others. ➡



PUSSY

Peggy developed a bladder weakness due to enlargement of her uterus. She couldn't keep her urine and kept wetting her bedding in the box. I use baby's paper napkins (diapers) in the boxes and I had to disturb Peggy and her babies about three times a day to change the bedding. I think it is astonishing that this cat that has never been a pet, has always been kept under zoo-like conditions would let me do all this without getting upset as to hurt her babies. In fact I can take the babies out as long as one stays with her.

Dume first showed interest in meat (a freshly killed mouse) when he was 4 weeks old. Both oncilla kittens get meat now in tiny pieces and Dume produced his first bowel movement at the age of 4 3/4 weeks...perhaps Peggy isn't too keen on pottyng him now that he's eaten meat.

Peggy is alright now, the condition stopped and she uses her litter box as before. The babies are tame so far and I hope she will forgive me if I take her babies much earlier than she would want at the age of 6 weeks.

Pussy Margay is a very touching mother. She is so fond of her baby that I do not think I can bring myself to take her baby that early. While she allowed me to touch Jeanie in the first two weeks, she would not allow me any more since Jeanie is crawling about. She jealously watches my movements and I leave her alone with the baby mostly in order not to upset her.

When Jeanie was about three weeks old, I had made a mistake and allowed several strange people to see the baby on the same day. While Peggy oncilla did not mind, Pussy got very upset and began to pull out the baby's fur. Pussy had never pulled her own fur, neither has any of my cats. When I came back, harmony was restored but the kitten looked like a trimmed poodle. But this sad event also brought me some news. Where I expected to see the naked skin of the baby on its back there was a very short haired coat sleek and shining showing all the marking of the future adult coat. While a baby margays coat gives only a slight idea of how the adult cat will look, much unlike an ocelot kitten. I always assumed that the baby coat falls out and the adult coat grows in. I had never detected any margay kitten that the adult coat was present underneath the wool-like baby fluff. I would therefore be interested to hear if anyone has made the same discovery in a margay kitten. I regret that I did not make a photo of this but I did not want to disturb Pussy further. Now, at five weeks, some of the baby fluff has grown back but one can still see the beautiful marking Jeanie will have when she grows up.



PEGGY AND KITS

Peggy has moved into another box with her baby after the accident and is now her old self again. Jeanie is a beautiful kitten, looking much like her father, Willie. She is light colored while her mother is very dark. She is not interested in meat whereas the oncilla kits crave it.. All three kittens are perfectly healthy, well-cared for and loved. The mothers are proud and

healthy and the only thing that displeases me is that I got advise from all over the world that I have to take the babies from their mothers at 6 weeks or they will not tame for the rest of their lives. As Peggy has twins it was easier to take Dume away, who looks like his father also being a deep rust color while April is only a little rust on the head.

I think I will leave Jeanie with her mother a little longer hoping that a margays natural good disposition will make it possible to tame her. I think it is unfair to take a baby from a mother who has had so few good things in life, who has been so terribly mistreated and who is just about to enjoy life and all the things connected with it.

For those interested: I feed my cats apart from regular givings of prey animals such as mice, guinea pigs, pigeons, they get baby chicken, whole chicken, beef, beef heart, rabbit, those who like it get cream and prawns, all get one egg yolk per day. They have plenty of grass in their outdoor places. In addition, all get multivitamins daily and extra calcium when needed.

a word from chippy

Dear Shirley,

Enclosed is a letter from our own Chippy to all of his feline friends. I had to type it for him twice - he tried to eat the first copy. How dull life must be for all the common people who have a regular dog or cat. I sometimes call Chippy "Joy in the Morning"...waking up in the morning to find Chippy and my three human kids having breakfast together.

Chippy would love hearing from all his friends who care to answer his letter which follows:

* * * * *

Hi Y'all,

I have been meaning to write for a long time, but I know you understand how it is with us ocelots that have families. Especially when one is only 7 months old and 18 pounds. I'll tell you one really has to throw their weight around to keep these two-legged cats in line! They will really run your life if you let them. They take you to their silly meetings and all the ladies get mushy and discuss your diet like you were some kind of baby - YUK! They they put you in that silly little box and take you to see the doctor. You can always count on Dr. Pope to put lights in your ears, look down your throat and jab you with a needle for a reward for your good behavior - some reward!

I took Peter (he's the guy who thinks he's my father) to the beach a while ago and he went and got his feet wet - he complained about his wet feet all the way home - humans! I have five of them in my care (humans not feet) Of course when they are good and I get my chicken necks on time I'll praise them with a few cuddles and purrs - they are a silly breed and very hard to please tho. When Jan (she's the cook) leaves the laundry out and I drag it off to sort it she really gets uptight. She really is no fun at all. I tried to tell her I wasn't going to hurt the goldfish, I just wanted to play in the water she didn't beleive me and really keeps those dumb fish out of my reach. I did get to play in the water when Peter took his bath - I jumped in and joined him. He thought it was real funny til he had to clean up the bathroom under Jan's eagle-eye.

Now you talk about work, my three kids are really terrible. The two girls take their dolls and shut the door, they haven't learned to share at all. I do get to share the big chair with Scott, but he gets pushy and tries to crowd me out, so I must give him a few well deserved nibbles. He usually gets mad and moves then I can have the chair to myself and stretch out for a good nap.

You know, I sometimes wonder how nice it would be to be a cougar, then maybe these humans wouldn't give me such a hard time. Maybe I'd get more company, you know, the kind that doesn't leave when I bite them? B.J. came over with Giggy, but they wouldn't let us play.

BAUDY COMPOUND OPENS TO PUBLIC



Robert Baudy's wildlife breeding farm for endangered species - especially the rare cats - has been opened to the public since January, 1976, under the name SAVAGE KINGDOM,

Located on Route 48, between Bushnell and Center Hill, Florida, the hours are from 10 am to 5 pm on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. For those LIOC members who didn't make the convention last year and haven't had a chance to visit, it is set on 40 acres of cleared land sheltered by 400 year old live oaks. Mr. Baudy has designed and constructed new facilities out of natural materials, using split rails, bamboo, thatching, exotic and indigenous flora plus green wire that blends into the surroundings.

Weather permitting, Mr. Baudy gives animal training sessions and lectures throughout the three open days, demonstrating how lions and camels are "shaped" into behavior (or trained) for circus performances. As he puts big Barbary male lions (calling each one by name) through their paces, an announcer explains the details of the maneuvers. Robert Baudy is the retired star of the Shriners Circus and was recently named to the Circus Hall of Fame. He is a true artist and is himself an endangered species.

Of special interest to LIOC members would be the feline collection on display - a fantastic assortment of cats. Most exciting to some would be "Macho" an extremely

large and ferocious black male jaguar, captured in the Mato Grosso region of South America. There is beautiful Inca, female jaguar and mother to many of the baby black jags on exhibit. Then, there are the exquisitely pelaged Clouded Leopards with their snakelike markings - four juveniles born about 8 months ago and hand-raised by Mr. Baudy are on exhibit plus a newly-born baby which is in the animal nursery.

Also to be seen at Savage Kingdom is the magnificent "Tora", a male snow leopard born out of Mr. Baudy's adult breeding pair and handraised by him a few years ago. Toro is so gorgeous that words can't justify his beauty - he is silver with black markings, yellow eyes and a looonng, fluffy tail. There are also many black and spotted leopards in his collection, plus a hybrid Lepjag (a cross between a jaguar and aleopard), pumas, kodkod, Canadian Lynx, golden cats, bobcats, margays, Siberian tigers, leopard cats, and naturally ocelots, servals and others.

One exhibit is unusual in that it houses a grouping (over 10 cats) of juvenile leopards and pumas, all together in a cage built around high oak trees in which the cats climb and play.

Only exhibit of its kind is a display featuring a Siberian Lynx and a spotted hyena - both born at the Savage Kingdom and both handraised there. The two animals live together fairly amicably except at feeding time when they are temporarily separated. It is quite a treat to watch the lynx and hyena cavorting together in their huge cage built around an old live oak tree with hollowed out logs for shelter and rocks from which to pounce.

Robert Baudy's SAVAGE KINGDOM is one of the world's largest and best maintained collections of rare felines in the world today with over 200 specimens consuming over 2,000 pounds of meat daily plus a diet for hand-raising babies especially created by Mr. Baudy that insures their health and survival. In addition to the cat collection, there are other species of wildlife such as the rare lemurs from Madagascar, giant Galapagos tortoises, miniature horses only 22 inches tall, golden bellied mangabeys and the strange racoon dogs. Its a must for anyone anywhere near central Florida!

OBITUARY

Dr. Raymond McPeck, DVM, long time LIOC member from New Jersey, died the end of May from a heart attack. We join with his family in their sorrow and will miss him greatly not only at Convention where we always saw him, but throughout the years when his willingness to help others will be missed.

Necrology

Jean Reynolds a long time LIOC member writes:

"Blossom died on April 17th, thankfully she was not sick, just old...seventeen years old. Somehow we knew on Friday that she was going to die, she seemed to be telling us. She wanted to be with us, to be loved and cuddled and she talked constantly. Saturday with my finger in her mouth I was led all over the yard. Sunday evening, she got in her basket and went to sleep.

She was a very faithful pet and I will miss her.

**EXTINCT IS
FOREVER!**
Don't spay or neuter

PREVENTING INFANT MORTALITY

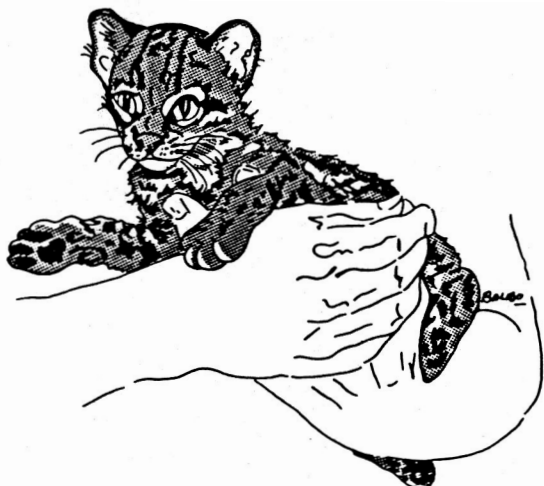
The following was written by the late Shirley Nelson who we lost tragically this past November.

I have chosen the title "Infant Death Syndrome" because causes of infant death are many and varied but the symptoms are very similar and in many cases identical. Also, while death is sometimes caused by one specific factor, it is more commonly the result of a combination of factors affecting the dam, environmental conditions, incorrect diagnosis and subsequent incorrect treatment and lack of experience on the part of the owner.

REALIZING THAT A PROBLEM EXISTS

The expression "Experience is the best teacher" certainly holds true when raising animals from birth. It is necessary to know what is normal and what is abnormal in every phase of development of a newborn or very young animal. A diagnosis must be made, treatment administered and appropriate follow-up care instituted. A baby animal in trouble is in critical trouble since they may show the onset of symptoms, worsen, become comatose and die all within a matter of hours. In an older animal the progress of illness is not this rapid. They have had the opportunity to develop degrees of immunity which will offer protection against secondary infections, they have been eating and thus have a reserve to draw on, they have a greater tolerance to drugs, and they are easier to medicate, and because many older animals survive illnesses a far greater effort is expended by veterinarians in an attempt to save them.

The normal behavior pattern of newborn and very young animals in the mammal family is almost identical. They curl up in a bunch if there is more than one in the litter. They are quiet. They make little peeps or chirping noises when they wake up to nurse and as soon as they start nursing they are quiet again. They fall asleep immediately after eating. This cycle continually repeats itself with only increasing length of time going between feedings as the animal grows until the point it begins eating solid food and moving about on its own. They feel about as warm as the mother, if the mother is well, or about as warm as a person. They are very pliable and flexible, almost "floppy". They should feel "hefty". An animal with no substance is usually in bad shape. Since they do not see or hear they should be oblivious to what is going on around them. They do feel and smell.



Abnormal behavior and development is easily recognized by an experienced person while completely overlooked by an amateur. The crying of normal and sick babies is completely different. In fact sound spectrograph tests have been conducted to illustrate this point. Weight gains accurately predict which animals will survive. The weight of a newborn or very young animal - that is weight gain, weight remaining the same, or weight loss is a critical factor in its survival. A person planning to raise animals should have a scales which will accurately weigh the species which they own. Two growth

patterns are related directly to the survival rate. One, the normal weight gain from the onset of nursing. Two, weight loss during the first 48 hours of life does not exceed 10% of the birth weight and where the animal then to and continues to gain. The prognosis for animals losing more than 10% of their birth weight is extremely poor and immediate action must be taken if they are to have a chance. In order to benefit from this diagnostic tool, the animal should be weighed at birth, at 12 hours at 24 hours and daily for two weeks unless there is no problem.

The weight loss precedes the onset of any recognizable signs of illness by four to sixteen hours. By using the "weigh to live" method, therapy can be started in time to save the kit and do some good if a problem exists. Other signs of trouble are an animal away from the rest of the litter, an animal rejected by the mother, an animal cold to the touch an animal which cries or squeaks (often called a squeaker and usually dies in a matter of hours), an animal that lies stiffly on its side, an animal that sharply arches its neck, an animal which is dehydrated even to a small degree, an animal that feels like a rack of bones or an empty skin, an animal whose stomach feels hard to the touch and where it cannot be pressed but appears ballooned, an animal which cries when touched or moved, an animal which does not exhibit a strong sucking action when you stick your finger in its mouth and an animal which cannot "hang in there" but keeps losing the nipple.

SPECIFIC AND NON-SPECIFIC DISEASES AND THEIR EFFECTS

Anorexia and Fever - these two conditions are indicators of illness and influence the nutritional status of the animal directly and indirectly. An increase in the cellular need for nutrients, increased destruction of body cells, increased urinary loss, reduced food intake due to anorexia and diarrhea due to multiple causes drastically affect the status of the animal. Since the nutritional condition of the animal has a direct affect on the ability of the skin, mucous membranes and other epithelial tissues to alter or retard infectious organisms, the nutritional condition therefore is a factor in increasing or decreasing its susceptibility to disease as well as to secondary infections which are often the cause of death.

Umbilical Infection - The open umbilical cord is a primary route for strep or staph infections since these bacteria contaminate the birth area. Indications are discolored area ranging from blue to red depending on the stage of development as well as the color of the animal's skin. If pus is present, the infection is advanced and serious and death often follows. Sound sanitary practices are necessary to combat this problem.

Septicemia - This results when a bacterial infection enters the blood stream and strep and staph are generally involved. Mastitis and vaginitis in the dam can also be responsible. First, one member of the litter cries excessively, develops bloat and rapidly dies. Within 24 hours another follows the same pattern. The entire litter will be lost if the condition is not recognized and treated intensively. Antibiotics, relief of the bloat and immediate removal from the mother until the source of infection is identified is the treatment.

Viremia - Usually occurs when the animal is 1 week or older. Caused by herpes virus which has entered the blood stream. Examine the mother's vulva and the entire litter for cold-sore like lesions which generally indicate herpes. Keeping the affected animal in a temperature controlled environment of 100 degrees with a reduction to 85 degrees over a 48 hour period while maintaining the humidity to prevent panting and dehydration is an effective treatment.

Acid milk - Nursing babies fall away from the nipple gasping for breath. The abdomen is swollen. Remove from mother. Use a syringe to clear mouth and nose passages. Rub from tail to head to stimulate breathing action. If this fails, swing with a downward action cradling head to prevent snapping the neck, and keep nose and throat lower than the chest. A match lubricated with petroleum jelly can be inserted to the rectum and rotated to aid in expelling gas. Apply mouth to mouth resuscitation if necessary. You can ➡

also place a thumb and forefinger on either side of the body just behind the forelegs and employ pressure and release method of about one pressure and release

second. Let animal rest at intervals to see if it started breathing on its own. Early symptoms: weight loss, distended abdomen, crying, constant wetness around rectum or lower extremities, brownish or watery milk. Treatment: remove litter from mother, check milk which should have a PH of 7 - lower indicates "acid" milk. One half teaspoon of baking soda on the dam's tongue every third day for two doses often counteracts this condition. Feed babies by hand until condition is cleared up. Milk samples can be cultured to determine which antibiotics will be effective and dam should be put on antibiotic therapy before being bred again.

Colic - Symptoms are a hard stomach, terrible wailing, cessation of nursing. Do not put animals on a heating pad since the gas will expand from the heat. This condition can occur during a heat wave. If this is the cause, use ice packs and cold cloths to cool the litter. Treatment consists of a few drops of milk of magnesia on the tongue, sugar water every 20 minutes to combat dehydration due to lack of nursing. If the gums turn gray, inject glucose. Palmitate works but makes the animal sleep and therefore impossible to feed. Put litter on Esbilac formula for a few hours.

Fading Animals - Often bacteria carried in the uterus or the milk is passed on to the babies since this bacteria is difficult to isolate. Usually within 24 hours they will develop loose stools which turn from normal brown to yellow to white. They dehydrate, cry constantly and have stomach cramps. Corynebacterium common in cattle and hogs has now been turned up in other animals. Corynebacterium is often associated with strep of an unknown strain - there are over 50 strains. The hog serum has been used successfully 1/2 cc per animal of puppy size and more according to the size if baby is larger.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

When gastro-intestinal symptoms are present, Kaopectate mixed with paregoric (5 drops to 1 tablespoon Kao) can be given after each bowel movement.

Di-Gel - .3cc at each feeding aids in relieving gastro-intestinal tract distress.

Honeywater (1 teaspoon honey/2 tablespoon boiled or distilled water) between feedings helps prevent dehydration and increase energy though may loosen stools.

Insta'Churt (a health food item used for making cottage cheese) is very useful when dealing with bloat. It contains lactic acid which combats the gas forming bacteria. 12 drops insta'Churt to 2 tablespoons Esbilac formula - mixed fresh each feeding. Give four medicine droppers full for a puppy size animal before each feed.

Animals may be fed with an eye dropper, stomach tube, pet nurser (small enough that you can squeeze a drop at a time into their mouth) or a regular baby bottle. Never force formula down the throat. More baby animals die by pneumonia secondary to milk in the lungs than from any other cause. It is not simple to feed a baby. They must be held upright that is feet down. The eye dropper or bottle must be inserted in the mouth and only a drop or two given at a time if the animal is not nursing on its own.

Animals which are recovering need warmth, quiet, correct diet, cleanliness and a minimum of antibiotics as the very young do not have a good drug tolerance and often die from drug reaction. Follow antibiotic treatment with doses of cultured buttermilk to insure a correct flora balance in the digestive tract.

The drug of my choice is tetracycline. It works on most problems. The side effect - discolored teeth is unimportant to me if the alternate is death.

CLUSTION

The ability to "save" a baby animal is directly related to the amount of practical, actual experience a person has acquired. It cannot be learned from a book. To the novice, all baby animals look alike and the symptoms which are unfortunately not accompanied by a band and

riag waving go unnoticed until the animal is in the last stages of pneumonia or comatose. People who wish to raise animals should spend a considerable amount of time assisting an experienced breeder in the care and raising of babies to gain the ability to distinguish between normal and abnormal behavior and appearance of newborn and very young animals, since the development of this ability is the crucial factor which separates those who succeed and those who do not.



CHIPPY - continued

Giggy thinks he's somebody, just because he's an ole margay. What's an old margay compared to an elegant ocelot like me?

It is so rough having all this responsibility, it is no wonder I never get my correspondence taken care of. I hardly ever get to watch TV. Jan watches those tear jerkers all the time and that Mickey Mouse has just got to go (and do I know where!) I will say that Peter and I like Wild Kingdom and Peter even tells me when my cousins are on. Poor fellows, out there spending hours just looking for a snake to eat, getting bugs and other diseases and living in fear of ending up on someone's coat hanger. They can have it!!!

I haven't been getting much sleep lately. I get into bed with Peter & Jan and no sooner do I get comfortable then I get rolled on or pushed off. I sure wish they'd get a bigger bed or something. You just wait, give me another 20 pounds and we'll see who pushes who off.

Well, I hve to go and see if I can sneak out on the balcony and check the pool. I'm going to get myself a nice swim in there yet. Pardon the expression, but you cats keep cool and with some luck we'll see you at convention in Houston

Meowlingly
Chippy Cumming
1929 Pelton Land #50
Jacksonville, Fla. 32211

Answers

- Ocelot.
- Leopard.
- Lion; over 18 hours.
- Cougar, puma, catamount, mountain lion;
- Leopard.
- Ambush of Tigers;
- Puma - as observed by naturalist in Richard Perry's book "Life in Forest and Jungle";
- Jaguar;
- Smilodon Californicus or sabre-toothed tiger;
- No, some subspecies of males barely have manes - lioness have none;
- Whiskers, rough parts of tongue, spots on back of ears;
- African Lion, N. American Mountain Lion;
- snow leopard;
- Lynx has longer facial tufts, shorter tail, larger body and feet;
- Margay, Clouded leopard;
- Asiatic has less mane and more elbow hair tufts;
- Tiger & Jaguar;
- Oncilla, geoffrey, kodkod, Pampas cat;
- 1 1/2 lb up to 850 lb.
- mother tiger has to be able to hunt up to delivery so she will be fit to nurse.
- Carnivora - 35 species.
- 30 (16 upper, 14 lower).
- Hybrid.
- Lynx, Felis, Uncia, Neofelis, Panthera, and Acinonyx.
- 5 on front, four behind.
- Yes according to the research volumes.
- Yes.
- Sensors to pick up sounds.
- To gauge and determine space that that their body can pass through.
- No it is marsupial.
- 16 & 25 years.
- Fleas-spray and dust.
- Temminck and African.
- Male tiger - male lion.
- S. America.
- Leopard cat from Asia Because its markings resembles Chinese money.
- Serval, oncilla, geoffrey, kodkod, Golden cat.
- Eyra and otter cat.
- Grassy plains of S. America - dark streaks on silvery coat provide camouflage in dry "pampas" grass.
- Cheetah

See you in Houston

TENZING

1959-1976



**TENZING
AS A BABY**

Tenzing was a very small jaguarundi when he came to live with Frances and David Tweet. He was a tame baby - despite the fact that one book on mammals contains the flat statement that jaguarundis are untamable. Frances thought highly of him and declared she would not exchange him for a pink diamond.

He settled easily into his new home. A nine-year-old Siamese cat by the name of Robert readily accepted him and the two were soon great buddies. Even when the small kit from the wilds ran circles around a tolerant, older housecat, there was not the slightest disruption.

Nature, however, in the form of a spring ice storm presented a serious threat to the health of the young jaguarundi only a few months after his arrival. Trees coated with ice and snow fell across power lines, transformers blew up, and their warm house quickly became a frigid one. A miniature kerosene stove was sent in by the passable main road and was the only means of warming food.

Robert, wearing his woolen sweater, retired under bed covers for the duration. When he heard an electric come on ten days later, he crawled out, shed his sweater and resumed normal life.

The jaguarundi youngster had been installed in a cat carrier that was insulated by coverings of coats, blankets and the like. His body heat in this small area kept him snug during the ten days. When the power came back on, he emerged as fit as could be, without even a sneeze.

Adapting to the life of his family proved to be no problem for the small cat. He lived in several different localities and states. One time there was a transcontinental jet flight that he accepted easily.

Tenzing was handled with great care and gentleness so as to never destroy or betray the trust he had had in the beginning. As he grew older, he became sweeter, if anything. He had an affectionate way with his best friend, sometime catching the hem of her dress or her skirt with his teeth as if to keep her with him as long as he could. He gave as much love as he received.

He was a happy fellow; enthusiasm was one of his endearing qualities. He enjoyed a wide variety of foods - different kinds of meat spiced with a bit of vegetable or fruit plus whatever else was considered beneficial to him. When a dish of food was set before him he would

give a little cry of delight. Floral scents appealed to him. A few drops of perfume (such as Borghese's Fiamma) would cause him to luxuriate, rolling on his back as if to transfer the fragrance to his ticked brown fur. It became a weekly event to provide him with a perfume treat.

Except for a grave illness (Feline infectious enteritis) at the age of 18 months, Tenzing was a healthy cat, practically never sick. There came a time however, when it was unmistakable that his health was failing. He was taken to a veterinary clinic for examination. Diagnosis was severe kidney impairment. There would be no heroic measures, no strange medical procedures to try to prolong his life. The kindest thing would be to bring him back to his quiet, familiar home.

In the week that followed, he slept more and more. Often when awake, he wanted to be held. Though he was now silent, his eyes were expressive as he looked up into the face of his old friend.

On the final night, once when he awoke he wanted to be held. He lay on David's lap and watched Frances as she worked in the kitchen. Some hours later at 5 o'clock the next morning, both of his friends with him, he died peacefully in his bed.

A remarkable little creature, Tenzing was treasured for over sixteen years.



TENZING GROWN

HELP WANTED

We have a two year old female ocelot who has a tendency to suck her tail and when in estrus this last time plucked every bit of hair from the end making it very sore. We would be very interested to know if any other members have had a similar problem and how they dealt with it.

We tried the obvious by introducing her to the male, showing her to him over a period of days before putting them together. But on doing this a fight took place and he, seeming to be very much the victor, looked as if he was to prove too much for her, so we took her away. We should like to know how other members have managed and what extremes of mating behavior have been experienced by other members.

Judith & Terry Moore
123-5 High Street
Stevenage, Herts SG1 3HS
England

Richard and Therese Johnson are looking for a female ocelot of breeding age for their male - please write this office if you can help.





MEETING REPORT May 16, 1976

Due to Shelley Starns we were able to hold a Midwest meeting. She has been sending me the names of people in the area since she took office "thanks" shelley.

The meeting was held at the Picard's in Parkman Ohio. Jack and his wife Barbara welcomed 14 members into their home on this rainy Sunday afternoon. Aside from owning a successful business in Cleveland, the Picards are members of the AAZPA. They have several mountain lions, leopard, squirrels, dogs, cats, wolves, snakes and other assorted creatures. How they ever found the time to entertain us I'll never know. Barbara even made a great dinner of pasta and sauce and all the trimmings. Our desert was the best part of the day "it was baby wolf ala carte: a rare and delictible treat of hugging, kissing and fondling two of the most adorable domestic born 4 week old wolves. Those people that were unable to attend sure missed a good afternoon. Its not often you get a chance to see such an assortment of wildlife in this part of the country.

Since we haven't had a meeting for several years, there really was no business. We did decide that those of us present would like to continue to meet with our next meeting being at the Cincinnati Zoo the third week of July. We will send out notices to the exact time. Anyone who hasn't been to the Cincinnati Zoo should try to make this meeting since they have one of the outstanding cat collections in the country.

We all agreed to help the legal fund as much as possible. There was some discussion as to the laws in our part of the country. I'm trying to look into this a little further. As far as we know, outside of some isolated local laws, we have no trouble. If anyone in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa or West Virginia have any information concerning this please let me know. Or if you'd like to be put on our mailing list and get to know your neighbors just drop me a line.

Those attending were: Bob Sedivy and friend Judy, Judge & Larue Calire, Janet Mileo, Ed Burns, Helen Parks, Gary & Michele Seawell, Rick Seid, The goodmans and all the way from Michigan Donna Hendrickson and Bob Gair.

Spots & Stripes forever!
Corrine Goodman
4670 Dalebridge #3
Warrensville Heights, Ohio 44128

GRIPES ? COMMENTS ? SUGGESTIONS?

If you have a topic you wish disscussed at the meeting of the Executive Board please send it to Ken Hatfield to be placed on that meeting agenda. Please do it as soon as possible.

Ken Hatfield
1991 SW 136th Ave.
Davie, FLA 33325

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB CALIFORNIA CHAPTER



MEETING REPORT June 6, 1976

A large conglomeration of ocelots, a lion, a baby leopard and their owners gathered together for the afternoon on the green lawn of the Niles Community Center to picnic and rap about the latest happenings in the cat world.

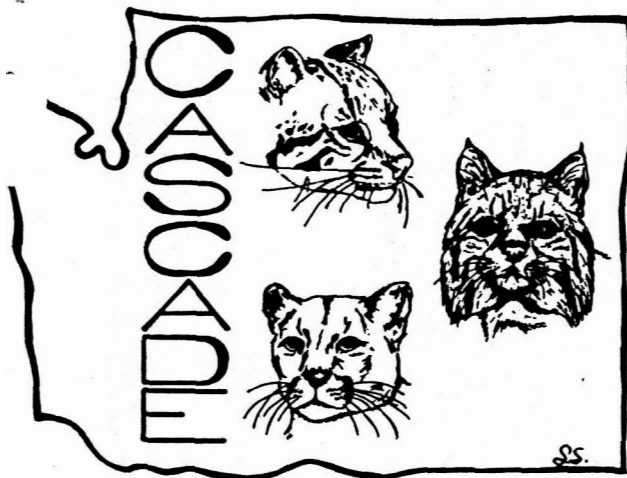
Goliath, a ninemonth old lion was indubitably the king of beasts and to prove it he uprooted the wooden post to which he had been tethered not far away from the maddening crowd and charged into the center of things dragging the post behind him. His master soon tackled him however and tied him up to another post; metal this time. One king lost to another. The city learns Goliath, is a different kingdom than the jungle. Lions even get shots in the city and Dr. Lorber, who was at the meeting to speak and answer questions bravely gave one to Goliath that afternoon.



DALE and GOLIATH

Dr. Lorber discussed with members about the possibility of breeding old world cats with their new world cousins. Some authorities on the subject insist it can't be done but Dr. Lorber feels that since people from different continents have been successfully breeding for centuries, cats should be successful at it as well. Dr. Lorber then discussed the pros and cons of breeding brother and sister and other combinations of closely related cats. He feels it is not a dangerous proposition to inbreed animals and to illustrate this position he used a simple analogy: every cat has certain points of genetic weakness but the likeliness of one of these weaknesses matching up exactly with one of his or her litter mates to produce a defect is about the same as the probability of seeing the skin of a person who puts on two pairs of tights one over the other each being pocked with random holes. However, if in-breeding is continued within one family for an extended family for an extended period of time the chances become greater. (Ed. note: - geneticists give chances of one in four will carry some defect from brother/sister breedings. Crossbreeds of oldworld/new world cats is possible - but because of the number of chromosomes - most such crossbreeds prove sterile - all humans have the same number of chromosomes - cats do not)

A discussion ensued concerning Ted Darby's murder and what is to be done with his many animals. Mr. Derby was recently shot to death by a neighbor who, along



MEETING REPORT May 9, 1976

Our May meeting was actually more of a get-together than a meeting. We had special guests from Exotics Unlimited of California - Jean Townes and Linda Warden.

We had appropriate California weather and everyone enjoyed the sun and picnic lunch around the pool at Bill Boyle's in Tacoma.

Bill's ocelots, Hank & Hazel were there in fine feline form and we brought our eight week old jaguarundi kitten Zoey. Guests attending were Georgia Lemire and Pat & Len Parker from Oregon.

The only business was the approval of our by-laws.

Mrs. attendees were: Liz Ghent, Ed Smith, Bill Boyle, Skidmore, Henry & Judy Sauer, Glenn & Cele Bagley and Shelley & Terry Starns.

Very truly yours,
Shelley Starns, Secretary

WE NEED MONEY TO HELP YOU

SEND IT TO THE LEGAL FUND:
1991 SW 136th Ave.
Davie, Fla. 33325

with much of the Derby's neighborhood in S. Cal. had not approved of the lions, tigers, etc. which Derby kept there. Without trial, the verdict was that the neighbor shot in self-defense despite witnesses to the contrary. Emily Bartholomew, who had worked with Derby and is now working with the Oakland Zoo explained Derby's method of raising animals called "empathy training" and expressed her interest in seeing the animals found good homes. Certainly for all animal lovers the death of Ted Derby is a tragic one.

The next meeting was briefly discussed and a second attempt to have Senator Behr as a guest speaker was gestured. Time will tell - let us hope we can discuss the Senator various aspects of his ideas concerning captive animals in the not too distant future.

The entire afternoon was sunny and very pleasant as we all left in good humor looking forward to the next meeting which will occur in a couple of months.

Respectfully submitted,
Lora Vigne.



WORTH THE PRICE

A 20 page booklet "Helpful Information on the Art of Animal Keeping" is available Central Nebraska Packing Co., P.O. Box 550, N. Platte, Neb. 69101 for \$1.00. It contains 101 tips on animal keeping, gestation calculator, plus information on Nebraska Brand food products and other supplies available for them.

DECALS AVAILABLE

Hinderlong Distributing Company, Rt 3, Box 115, Battle Ground, WA 98604 has cougar, lynx or bobcat transfers priced at \$4.95 each.

A FOSTER MOTHER

From the Budapest Zoo comes this strange note as reported by the Hungarian Kennel Club. A Puli (a medium sized long hair dog) named Bogancs at the zoo has an unusual record of raising three black leopards, a Canadian puma and a Bengal Tiger. Could this be a solution for our orphaned kits?

SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

A transcript of the Endangered Species Symposium is available at the cost of \$4.00 from

WOLF SANCTURAY
Attn: Mrs. Marlin Perkins
P.O. Box 16204
St. Louis, MO. 63105

The Symposium is quite lengthy (339 pages) so postage alone is probably worth the price.

LIOC MEMBERS SERVE ON ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, implementing the new Personal Pet Law has set up a "Wildlife Pet Advisory Council" to work and meet with the Commission, make suggestions on criteria, discuss problems, facilities, etc. Council members were chosen to represent a cross-section of wildlife pet owners throughout Florida. LIOC members chosen for the council were Ken Hatfield, Bob Davis and B.J. Lester, the only lady on the council. Other members include two vets, a Simian representative and a reptile representative.

Tiger Print Available



This photo of a tigress & cub which appeared on the cover of National Airlines ALOFT magazine, is available in beautiful color, reprinted in fine-screen lithography on heavy textured stock 11x14. Request the tiger print & send \$3.95 to:
Aloft Magazine
2701 S. Bayshore Dr.
Miami, Fla. 33133

EXOTICAT QUIZ

By: B. J. Lester

- The fanciest, sleekest and "furrier's delight" feline is the _____.
- A crafty, clever, powerful cat is the _____.
- The lazy, lordly, king of all is the _____, sleeping _____ hours a day.
- the cat of many tales with many names is the _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
- If a group of lions is a pride, what is a group of leopards: _____, tigers: _____?
- In a jungle combat between a puma and a jaguar, which one wins?
- What great cat can eat a 280 pound turtle without breaking the shell?
- Name the earliest form of great cat from prehistoric times found in the LaBrea asphalt tar pits in Calif.
- Do all lions have manes?
- What is the common name for the following: Vibrissae, Papillae, Ocelli?
- Name two felines living on opposite continents, having similar adult coloration, but whose cubs are spotted at birth
- What is another name for the exotic cat called the once?
- What are 3 differences between the bobcat and the lynx?

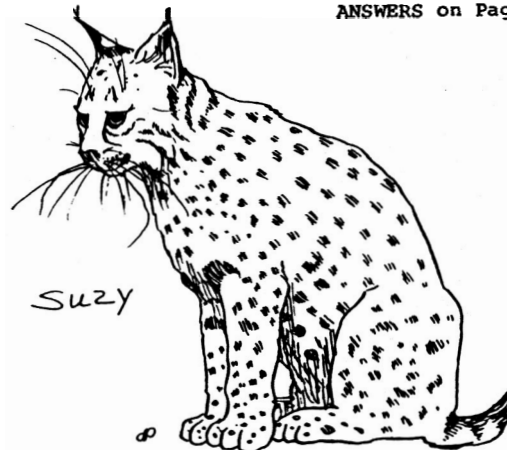
Which 2 felids can hand upside down from a branch by one or both hind feet? (Hint: one is Asian and one is South American)
- What are two major differences between the Asian and African Lion?
- As native legend tells it, which two great cats can mesmerize monkeys to climb down from trees right into their mouths so to speak?
- Name two spotted cats of the new world other than the ocelot, margay and jaguar.
- What is the weight of the Siberian tiger at birth? and at maturity?
- Explain why.
- Give the word that defines the zoological order in which felids are in, and how many species there are.
- How many teeth in a cat's mouth?
- What is the name of the bone-muscle structure in the "great cats" that enables them to roar?
- Name six genus of cats and give examples.
- How many toes does a cat have on the front feet; on the back?
- Do both sexes of lions have the horny claw in the tuft of hair at the tip of the tail?
- Do all felines have binocular vision?
- Why does a cat have hair inside its ears?

What purpose do a felid's whiskers serve?

Is the "native cat" of Australia a member of the feline family?
- What is the lifespan of a cheetah in captivity as recorded? Lion?

31. What is the best method of controlling ectoparasites in a felid?
32. Name two kinds of "Golden Cats".
33. In a hybrid feline offspring which of the parents was the male - Tiglon, Liger?
34. On what continent is the Kodkod found?
35. What felid is called a "money cat" and why?
36. Name 3 felids in which melanism occurs other than the jaguar and leopard.
37. What are two other names for the jaguarundi?
39. Where is the Pampas cat found and why is it so named?
40. Which felid does not have retractable claw?

ANSWERS on Page 7



Bobcat Fur Popular

There has been a sudden up-swing in the fur market for bobcat and a growing concern for the wild population because of this new interest.

Bobcat pelts are bringing as much as \$400 a 100% increase over prices just a year ago. The total number of bobcats taken cannot be determined as most states classify it as an unprotected predator. However the Dominion/Soudak Fur Auction annually takes in over 3,000 such pelts annually

Until recently the fur market did not care much for bobcats. But because of the lack of spotted fur due to the Endangered Species Act bobcat is much in demand both in the U.S. and European markets. Moreover the bobcat is easily trapped and no restrictions are put on it.

Oregon tried unsuccessfully last year to have the bobcat declared a "furbearer" and thereby putting it under the Department of Fish and Game regulations. The bill was defeated due to pressures from hunters and other "sportsmen" who keep packs of hounds for the purpose of hunting, and ranchers who were afraid similar protection might eventually be offered the coyote.

Washington state classifies the bobcat as both a fur bearer and a game animal. A state official estimates 8,000 to 10,000 bobcats are taken legally in that state each year. Trappers accounted for no more than 1,000 kills a year with hunters taking the remaining. Although officials claim a surplus of bobcats abound, trappers are reported having to go to the more remote areas in search for the animal.

Idaho conservationists are concerned about the bobcats future in that state, as they are classified as a predator and subject to year-round killings.

In most other states around the U.S. the bobcat is to be found on the open hunting lists with little or no regulations involved. In the South it seems to be the practice of open hunting with only night hunting or "light" hunting banned. It don't look too good in the long run for the bobcat.

CONVENTION 76

Agenda

FRIDAY, August 13th

- 10 AM til Noon - Opening ceremonies and a brief business meeting with legal report.
- 12 - 2:00 Lunch
- 2:00 Dr. Paul Monson, researcher with Bordons will speak on the roles of KMR and Esbilac in handraising kittens
- 3:00 Dr. Ned Demarest, associate of Dr. Stephen Seager will report the advances in artificial insemination.
- 4:00 Dr. Richard Patton will speak on exotic cat nutrition

There will be open discussion periods at the end of each presentation to give you a chance to ask questions. COME PREPARED

Friday evening will be free to visit or take in some of Houston's night life and famous cuisine. We suggest a night visit to the remarkable AstroWorld as Texas sun is hot and the park is open til midnight.

SATURDAY, August 14th

- 10:00 AM A boat tour of the Houston Ship channel has been arranged for our members. This two hour boat ride is interesting and a lovely chance to visit with friends.
- PM Executive meeting - for Officers and Branch Representatives. If your Branch will be sending a Representative, or there is some matter you wish discussed please advise Ken Hatfield immediately.
- 5-6:00 PM Cocktails
- 6:00 PM Banquet - including the 1976 Lottie Presentation and an utterly unique experience - the Legal Fund Auction officiated over by that ole auctioneer Chuck Kindt

SUNDAY, August 15th

- 9:00 AM Breakfast at which a report of the Executive Meeting will be given.
- 2:00 PM A tour of the Houston Zoo, one of the few zoos in the country breeding ocelots and other small felines. One of the best facilities we've seen and a pleasant Sunday afternoon for all.

BY AIR

Houston is served by two airports Continental and Hobby. Continental and Braniff Airlines fly into Hobby Airport which is the closest to Marriott Inn. If you are flying into the Continental Airport you will have to take the Airport Bus to the South Main Terminal (\$4.00) and then use the courtesy phone for the Marriott Limosine.

BY CAR

I-610 circles the city of Houston and the Marriott Inn is located in the Southeast corner of the city. No matter which direction you arrive from you'll need to get on I-610 take it south to the Main Street exit and exit towards Houston. Coming from the east your landmark would be the Astrodome. Once on South Main St. you will head north for about a mile and take a right hand turn on to Braeswood which is a one way street. Braeswood will run directly past the Marriott about 3 blocks up the street.

WEATHER

Houston is hot in the summer but all buildings are very airconditioned so dress accordingly - no matter what you wear we look forward to seeing you soon!

GENERAL

Our cats of course are welcome. If you need food for them please let us know what you'll be needing and we'll make sure its available when you arrive.

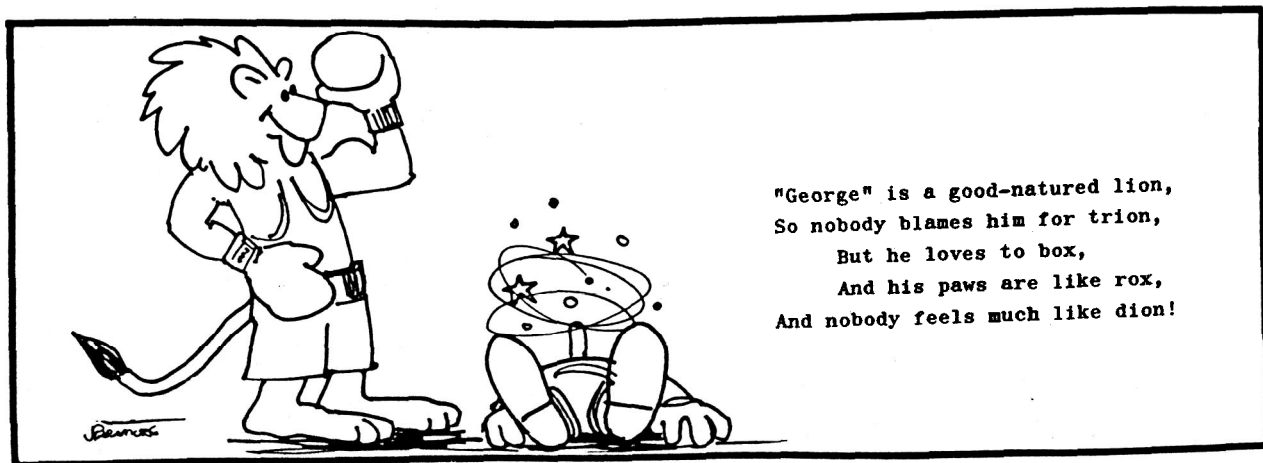
If you want to send something for the auction please send it to;

➡ Jean Hamil
1930 Counter Point #5
Houston, Tex. 77055 ⬅

Of course we'd prefer you came and brought it along with you. But we understand all can't and will welcome any contributions.

We want everyone to enjoy themselves and hope to strike that perfect balance of informative speakers and plenty of time to visit and sightsee.

*Let us
entertain
you*



"George" is a good-natured lion,
So nobody blames him for trion,
But he loves to box,
And his paws are like rox,
And nobody feels much like dion!