

NEWSLETTER

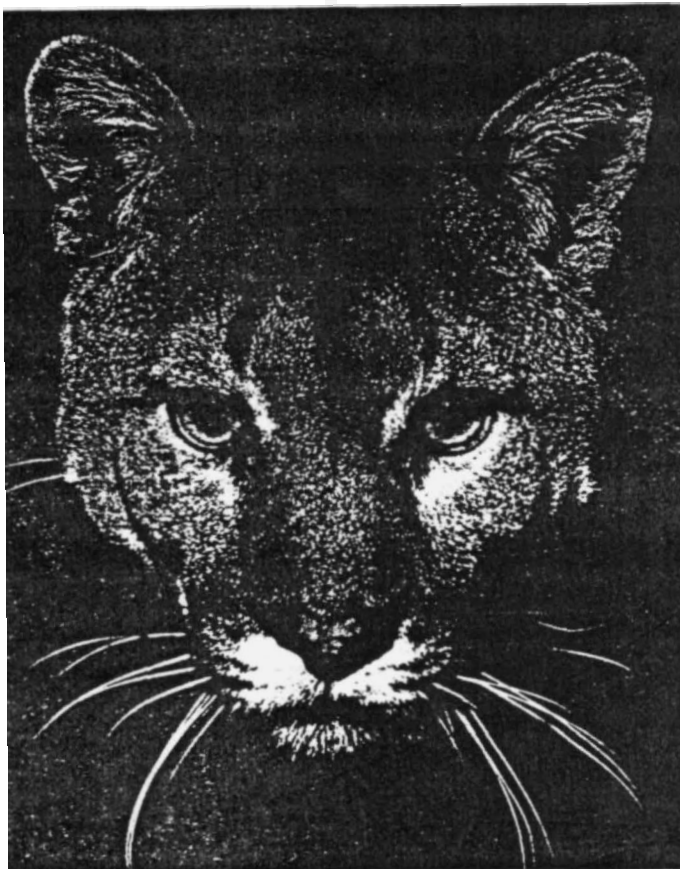
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LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB
1454 Fleetwood Dr. East
Mobile, Alabama 36605

VOLUME 25 - NUMBER 1
January - February 1981

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB



PEDRO a male puma at Kilerstone Wildlife Park, Thetford, Norfolk, England.

Lady Fisher writes: "We keep two males, PEDRO and PABLO. As much as we would like to have cubs, pumas breed so easily that it would be difficult to find proper homes for them - so hence our two males."



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Material for publication in the LIOC 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 time of their meeting reports.

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To avoid missing any Newsletters if you should move, send your change of address as soon as you know the details to:

Jackie Vanderwall
17824 S.E. Morrison Ct.
Portland, Ore. 97233

Please send all applications and membership renewals directly to Jackie for fast service.

Send all Newsletter related material to the Editor. THANKS.

PLEASE SHARE

HAPPY TIMES

sad times

Helpful Hints

QUESTIONS

Answers

PHOTOS

poetry

ART

OR

JUST YOUR RANDOM

THOUGHTS

L.I.O.C. NEEDS YOU!

Feline Behavior

SCRATCHING

By Benjamin L. Hart, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Reprinted from Feline Practice

We can learn a lot about feline behavior (domestic) indoors by observing what cats do outdoors. Many cats that are basically outdoor cats have a scratching tree. The tree is, of course, a prominent object in the environment. By repeatedly working over the same tree trunk with their claws they make it into a personal territorial marker because the scratched appearance is readily visible to other cats that might venture by.

While scratching trees, cats also rub secretions from the glands in their feet onto the trunk; this gives the scratched tree a distinct olfactory character which can be recognized by other cats. The chemical mark also helps the resident cat maintain a familiarity with its territory and it appears to attract the cat back to the same tree to freshen up both the visual and chemical mark.

Cats scratch things to condition their claws. The conditioning amounts to occasionally pulling off an old, frayed claw and exposing the new sharp claw beneath. If you look carefully below a regular scratching area, you will often see remnants of old claws that have dropped off. Cats can remove old claws with their teeth however, so scratching is not essential for claw conditioning.

I believe it is best to understand the occurrence of problem scratching in a house from the standpoint of territorial marking rather than claw conditioning. Whether other cats have access to the house or not, there is a strong, innate tendency for cats to establish at least one territorial mark. Naturally, this is the corner of a chair or couch that sticks out into the room and is most visible. Once a cat starts working over a particular corner of a couch, it tends to stay with it because the spot soon smells like a territorial mark and this keeps the cat coming back to the same spot.

How do you induce a cat to choose an acceptable area to scratch in the first place or to cure one of scratching in the wrong places?

SCRATCHING POST TRAINING

There are three principles in dealing with scratching that should be kept in mind:

- Once a cat starts scratching something it tends to stay with it
- Prominent objects and areas are favored
- The texture of a potential scratching area influences whether it is used or not.

The first principle simply emphasizes the importance of getting a cat started in the right place. It is best to get a kitten started on a scratching post before it starts on furniture. Obviously, the post should be kept in an area the kitten frequents, it should be very prominent until it is being used regularly, and it should be covered with an appealing material.

If one notices any scratching on furniture, the spot should be covered with plastic to prevent further scratching and a sturdy scratching post put right in front of the same area since this is obviously a desirable location from the cat's standpoint. The furniture, in fact, might be moved to the side of the room temporarily.

The material on the post should be something a cat finds desirable. Most commercial posts come covered in carpet, presumably because that is what the manufacturer knows will hold up best. Here is one instance however, where planned obsolescence rather than durability is desirable. A covering that becomes worn out and stringy is best because the cat can get a nice, long drag through it. With most carpet materials it's sort of "chunk-chunk-chunk" all the way down.

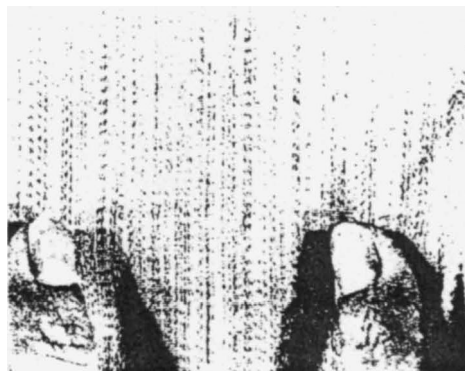


FIGURE 1 - cats are attracted to this type of material because the longitudinally running threads make it easier to drag their claws through it.

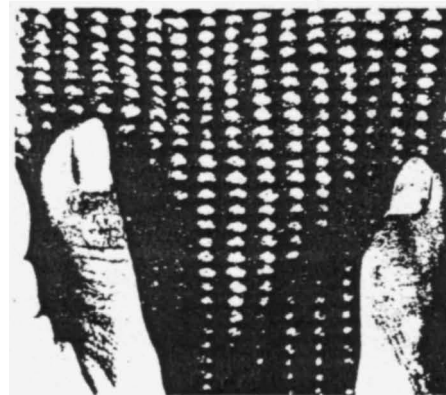


FIGURE 2 - Cats are not attracted to nubby, tightly woven material because they cannot drag their claws through it easily.

At least until a cat becomes attached to a post, I strongly suggest covering it with upholstery material that has longitudinally oriented threads like that shown in figure 1. Once the cat's smell is on the post and it has started to go through the cloth, it will perhaps work on the carpet long enough to make it stringy. By all means, do not go out and replace the carpet as soon as it starts to wear - that is just the time it is becoming the most effective for the cat! After all, cats do not find a new tree as soon as the old one gets scruffed up. Once the cat is using the post regularly, then start to move it gradually to the side of the room - ever so slowly.

CURING A SCRATCHING PROBLEM

If an older cat has been ruining furniture, and the owners have decided finally to do something about it, the approach (short of declawing) is to make the old area unavailable and tempt the cat away with something else. There is no reason in the world, incidentally, that cats should prefer scratching post to furniture just because they are labeled scratching posts in the store.

The furniture should be moved and/or covered with plastic, tin foil, or something impenetrable. Then a post covered with proper material (Fig 1) should be put exactly where the scratched area of the furniture was. The process from this point on is the same as training kittens. Gradually move the post inch-by-inch to the edge of the room where it is not a conversation piece.

When buying furniture, consider material with a nubby texture that is less desirable to the cat for scratching.

A FEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS YOU MIGHT CONSIDER FOLLOW:

- Q. "Should I get one with catnip on the top?
A -Yes, IF you want your cat to trip out and NO if you want it to scratch it.
- Q. Should I demonstrate to my kitty how to use the post?
A - No if you are going to scratch it with your own nails but Yes if you are going to gently rub your kitty's paws on it because you might just rub off some foot gland secretions which will attract it back to the post later
- Q - Can I punish the cat when it scratches on unacceptable areas?
A - No if your punishment is yelling, hitting or directly scolding your cat but Yes if you use remote punishment like squirting it with water.

Getting your kittens hooked on a post or transferring an older cat's attention to the post involves understanding the behavior from a naturalistic standpoint. If it fails, at least this is one of the problems to which there is a surgical solution.

Nutritional Guidelines

By Suzi Wood

For the past few months, I have been sifting through volumes of nutritional data and documented experiments in the pathology department of the University of Pennsylvania in a continuing effort to ascertain possible further nutritional requirements for exotic cats. Currently there are no government established nutritional requirements for them. Needless to say, wild cats, particularly endangered species, were not used in case studies. While the gravitation to the domestic cat leaves the evidence somewhat inconclusive to our use, it has brought sharply into focus the fact that the smallest percentages of certain nutritional elements, their presence or absence, can have devastating, long-term results on an animal. While there are many parallels between domestics and exotics, we should not overlook possible differences, particularly in nutritional requirements.

Concerning the domestic cat, it is stated that this animal cannot convert beta-carotene (found in green vegetables) to Vitamin A. While the domestic cat occasionally will enjoy the delicacy of a green houseplant, most exotics demonstrate a zestful affinity for greens, as well as other raw vegetables and fruits, which they will readily ingest. Some

members of the medical profession state that the exotic performs this function to aid in stomach cleansing as the domestic does. Others feel the animals may be compensating for some nutrient or nutrients missing in the daily diet.

As people who are dedicated and responsible for the health and welfare of exotic cats, it is not our purpose to make conjectures, but rather to supply with common sense, as wide a nutritional spectrum as possible. With few exceptions, cats possess an extraordinary appetite. If balanced essential foods are provided, the cat will normally eat only what it requires, in proper proportions, for whatever purpose.

To aid in this function, I suggest the following: throughout the day keep a platter or bowl of natural raw food scraps as they occur in leftover form from human food preparation. They could include a crust of whole wheat bread or toast, a sliver of raw vegetables (carrot, squash, lettuce, celery, etc. potato peelings or fruit skins, apple cores, orange segments or virtually any reasonable, safe, clean undiseased raw product. Ideally have the selection constantly available to the cat or provide a mixture in a separate dish at mealtime in conjunction with the main protein staples. Providing the cat does not develop digestive problems, this routine can be followed daily as long as the animal maintains adequate intake of essential proteins, vitamins and minerals as we know them to date.

One cat may partake of the smorgasbord, another may ignore it or play with one of its components. Still, we have made the positive contribution of availability.

PLEASE RESPOND

New member Ken Katowik would like to get in touch with other LIQC members in Ohio.

If you live in the surrounding area, please drop Ken a note at the address below and help him with his questions regarding exotics.

Ken Katowik
193 Monarch Road
Centerville, OH 45459

CRAZY CARACAL



MORE ON MILK

Dear Shirley and LIOC members,

I'd like to share some information that has been provided to me by Dr. Robert Jenness of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Jenness' specialty is analysis of the milks of different species of animals.

Last June he collected a sample of milk from Sheba, my Geoffroy's cat, during her sixth week of nursing. That analysis is enclosed. He also provided such data as he knew concerning other cats. The comments he made on the geoffroy's cat's milk indicated that the PH was lower than most cats.

I hope this information is of use to those who must hand raise their kits. Please use the table of published data with care as it was collected by various researchers over a period of time.

Dr. Jenness indicated that he would be most interested in analyzing milk from other exotics and can be contacted at:

University of Minnesota
St. Paul Campus
244 Gortner Laboratories
St. Paul, Minn. 55112

Yours,

John Perry

ANALYSIS OF MILK OF A GEOFFROY'S CAT

Constituent	%	Cows Milk
Fat	4.6	3.5
Lactose	2.7	4.5
Protein	11.3	3.5
Ash	0.6	0.3
Total Solids	19.2	11.8
<u>mg/100ml</u>		
Ca	144	
P	82	
Citrate	80	
Acidity:	5.9 ph	6.2

Species	Composition (g/100 g)					Total Solids
	Fat	Casein	Whey Protein	Lactose	Ash	
<u>Felis catus</u>	4.49	3.79	3.30	4.79		
	4.80	3.79	3.11	4.80		
	4.98	3.69	3.29	4.98		
	4.76	3.59	3.49	4.82		
	4.75	3.71	3.29	4.78	1.0 ^a	
<u>Felis catus</u>	10.9	--	11.1	3.4		
<u>Felis catus</u>	4.95	3.80	3.35	4.90	0.65	17.65
<u>Felis catus</u>	--	8.1	2.7	4.80	0.75	22.2
	4.00	--	--	--	--	
<u>Felis catus</u>					1.05	
<u>Felis catus</u>		7.10	2.83			
<u>Felis catus</u>	3.33	3.12	6.43	4.91 ^d	0.59	
<u>Panthera leo</u>	17.5	5.7	3.6	3.4	--	30.2
<u>Panthera leo</u>	18.9	--	12.5	2.7	1.4	36.1
<u>Felis lynx</u>	6.2	--	10.2	4.5	0.75	18.5
<u>Felis concolor</u>	18.6	--	12.0	3.9	1.0	35.0
<u>Panthera pardus</u>	6.5	--	11.1	4.2	0.75	19.4
<u>Acinonyx jubatus</u>	9.5	--	9.4	3.5	1.3	23.2
<u>Panthera tigris</u>	8.4	3.4	7.1	3.0	0.46	24.4
<u>Panthera onca</u>	7.8	3.2	10.5	2.7	0.19	28.2

ARIZONA LAW

On January 1, 1981 Arizona will have in effect two new, more specific regulations instead of the one general regulation in regards to the wildlife coming into Arizona and that that resides in Arizona.

One regulation deals with "Collecting Wildlife for Scientific Purposes" (R12-4-39) and the second dealing with the "Wildlife Holding Permit" (R12-4-42). In doing so, an additional section was added to the regulation for holding wild animals that deals specifically with breeding programs for animals on the endangered species list of the Department of the Interior (Federal).

This new regulation allows an individual to obtain a permit to conduct a breeding program and was presented to the Board of Supervisors of the Arizona Fish & Game Dept. by Don Vance, Director of the Endangered Species for the Fish & Game Dept. The change was passed unanimously by the board on Dec. 6, 1980. The permit is good only at the state level and all requirements at the National level still have to be met.

Anyone desiring copies of the new regulations or an application for permits should contact Don Vance, Arizona Fish & Game Dept., 2222 W. Greenway Rd. Phoenix, AZ 85023

Thomas J. Brosnan

US. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK OF FOOD VALUES

FRESH AND CULTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

MILK, WHOLE	Calories	Protein	Carbohydrates	Total Fat
Milk, Whole	61	3.3	4.7	3.3
Milk 2%	50	3.3	4.8	1.9
Milk Skim	35	3.4	4.9	0.2
Buttermilk Cultured	40	3.3	4.8	0.9
Half & Half	130	3.0	4.3	11.5
Cream, light whipping	292	2.2	3.0	30.9
Cottage cheese	103	12.5	2.7	4.5
Sour cream	214	3.2	4.3	21.0
Yogurt	79	4.0	15.3	0
Ice cream	202	3.6	23.9	10.8
Ice milk	140	3.9	22.1	4.3

Keep
this
date
open!

AUGUST 13, 14 & 15

CONVENTION 81

ORLANDO, FLA

C.I.T.E.S. Findings on Bobcat & Lynx

Under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, exports of wildlife or plants listed in Appendix I or II may occur only if a Scientific Authority has advised a permit issuing management authority that such exports will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and if the management authority is satisfied that such wildlife was not obtained in violation of the laws for their protection.

The Fish & Wildlife Service as management authority in the U.S. has made it's determination on Bobcat, lynx, gray wolf and others concerning export of these specimens taken in the 1980-81 season. These findings are made on a state-by-state basis for all specimens taken in any particular season considering all available information on the population status, management and utilization of the species.

ESSA (Endangered Species Scientific Authority) concluded that the export of Bobcat and lynx would not reduce the effectiveness of the CITES in controlling trade in other listed species or populations. ESSA reached the same conclusion with regard to the Alaskan Gray wolf and Brown bears. The pointed out the following reasons:

1. Tagging of pelts helps provide assurance that specimens will be identified properly.
2. Most of the exports of these five species go to countries that are CITES parties and that have not taken reservation for these or related species.
3. Evidence from annual reports of the CITES parties indicates that few Appendix I species are now in international trade, so that opportunities for look-alike confusion are limited; and
4. While trade in the above species might stimulate trade in other species it also might supplant trade in other species.

In the notice of proposed findings for export of bobcat and other species, the Service reported that the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued an order on 12/12/1979, enjoining the export of bobcat pelts taken in the 1979-80 season from Florida, Mass., N.H., N.D., Wis. eastern Ore. and the high plains ecological area of Texas. This decision has been appealed to the U.S. District court of Appeals.

The order does not apply to the present findings for the 1980-81 season, although it is still in effect for the export of 1979-80 pelts from the named states. Certain of the affected states have taken steps to correct conditions considered to be deficiencies.

It has been determined that the following harvests will be allowed

BOBCAT - 1977-78 (legal quotas in parentheses)

Ala (4000) Ariz.(8000) Ark.(3000) Cal.(6000) Colo.(4000) Fla (3500) Ga.(4000) Idaho(1475) La.(4000) Maine (500) Mass(50) Mich (350) Minn(150) Miss.(4000) Mont.(1070) Neb.(400) Nev.(2225) New Mex.(6000) N.Y.(225) N.C.(800) No. Dakota(165) S.D.(500) Ore.(3000) Tenn(1000) Tex (10,000) Vermont (200) Va.(1,500) Wash.(6000) W.Va(500) Wisc.(300) Wyo(2000) Navajo Indian Nation (500)

1978-79 harvest

6,000 for the following states: Ala. Ariz, Ark, Cal. Colo Fla. Ga. Idaho, Kans. La. Maine, Mass., Mich, Minn, Miss. Mont, Neb. Nev. N.H.

2000 for N.Y., N.C., N.D., Okla. Ore. S.C., S. D., Tex. Tenn, Ver. Va. Wash. W.Va. Wisc. Wyo.

The same quotas apply to the 1979-80 season with the exception of those states enjoined by Court order.

It has been established that criteria has been met for the export of bobcat and lynx taken in this season. Scientific Authority criteria has not been met for lynx taken in Idaho & Washington although the authority advised in previous years that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. States not listed either protect the species, or the species does not occur in that state or the State did not meet the criteria for setting same.

Allowed to take bobcat or lynx in this season are: Ala, Ariz, Ark, Cal. Colo. Fl. Ga. Ida. Kan., La, Maine, Mass, Mich, Minn, Miss, Mo, Montana, Neb, Nev, N.H., N.M., N.Y., N.C., N.D., Okla, Ore, S.C., S.D. Tenn. Tex, Utah, Vermont, Va, Wash. W.Va., Wisc. Wyo, and the Navajo Nation

Necrology



ROMEO, a male cougar was brought into this country as a 6 week old cub from Paraguay. He lived all of his ten years with his owner, Bob Roth. On December 13 he died from circulatory problems. Bob will miss him greatly.

FWS: Continue Trapping On Nat. Wildlife Refuges

Limited trapping of furbearing animals on National Wildlife Refuges would continue under an updated trapping policy proposed by the U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service.

The proposal makes no major policy changes but consolidates previous directives and clarifies administrative procedures.

Some of the most commonly harvested species are muskrat, nutria, raccoon, fox, mink, beaver, bobcat and skunk. Trapping is presently permitted on about 20% of the 390 National Wildlife Refuges. The proposed policy is based on the premise that furbearers often produce a harvestable surplus.

"Under good habitat conditions and sound wildlife management practices, harvestable surpluses of furbearer are frequently produced on refuges," FWS Director Lynn Greenwalt said. "Properly regulated trapping has no harmful effect on the long-term well being of such wildlife and their habitat."

TRAGEDY STRIKES

We were saddened to hear of two tragic accidents involving leopards and LIOC members.

Unfortunately details are sketchy in both cases and we would be greatly interested if confirmed facts could be obtained as surely there is much to be learned from these tragedies - beyond what is readily apparent.

Dr. & Mrs. E.D. Bracey's two year old daughter was seriously hurt by their leopard. The little girl will recover but did require hospitalization. The leopard was moved to a zoo.

And long time member Vic Huddleston was killed by one of his leopards.

Rather than speculate on unknown facts we will simply remind our members of the hazards of keeping the large cats safely. Surely, there are extenuating circumstances here that are not known as it rarely if ever happens that a cat attack is unprovoked - at least in the cat's mind. So take all necessary precautions and know your cat and its mood. Remember, there are few things on this earth that are not dangerous is used foolishly.

Available Exotics

Dear Shirley,

I am writing concerning one of my male margays, JASPER. He's five and a half years old and domestic born. Unfortunately he doesn't get along with any of my three females and has to be separated due to fighting. I hate to see him so alone.

I am looking for a home for him that has another girl. He is not a pet but has sired two kittens. He's been raised on a diet of Zu-Preem.

Please contact either myself or Fred Boyajian (404) 261-5800 or 351-0519 or write us if you can give Jasper a good home.

Yours,
Bobbi Staley
2996 Howell Mill Rd.N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30327

We are interested in finding a new home for our 5 year old male caracal. Just before Christmas he killed his mate. He isn't an aggressive cat however, but the female had constantly rebuffed him for 2 years. In his defense, I really think it was just one headache too many and he got fed up! He is truly one of the best looking caracals I've seen.

Penny Andrews
1187 Merrill Rd
San Juan, Bautista, CA 95045

PLEASE HELP

Jane Baetjer is hoping to move to Prince George's County in Maryland and is being met with total resistance by the local authorities. Jane wants to purchase a 95 acre farm and relocate her bobcats, geoffroy's cats and leopard cats. The State of Maryland has granted her a permit but local authorities, especially the county are trying to prohibit the move and have done so by stating that bringing the animals into the county pose a health hazard (smell and noise) as well as a safety threat to the community.

REMINDER

Our Founder, Catherine Cisin, has crocheted a beautiful "swirl pattern" afghan for our spring raffle. The afghan is 45 x 65 and is "winter white" in color, made from orlon so it's machine washable.

Chances are \$1 each. Send to:

Jackie Vanderwall
17824 S.E. Morrison Ct.
Portland, Ore. 97233

Dont forget to say it's for the raffle. The drawing will be on June 25th so all tickets must be in by June 15.-



And from our Founder;

Hi Shirly,

Guess this is a "random thought". Thought for today, or any day.

After petting my 17 year old ocelot, Tercera thoroughly, using fingers, palms and backs of hands, I discovered that her natural body oil (the one which keeps her coat so beautiful) does wonders for dry, chapped hands. We easterners have had a prolonged zero temperature "cold spell" during which this natural "hand lotion" discovery relieved my hands after their exposure to the elements. At the same time, Terry was in ecstasy, while I prolonged her handling.



Please ask your neighbors to write a letter to the Animal Control Commission, or better yet, write a note to the effect that they have lived next to you with no problem for xxx length of time and mail it to:

Mrs. Alice Alleyne, Chairman
Prince George County Animal Control Commission
County Services Building
Hyattsville, MD 20781

Please send a copy to Jane at

Jane Baetjer
Rt 1 Box 40
Fellsmere, FL 32948