

NEWSLETTER



CONTENTS:

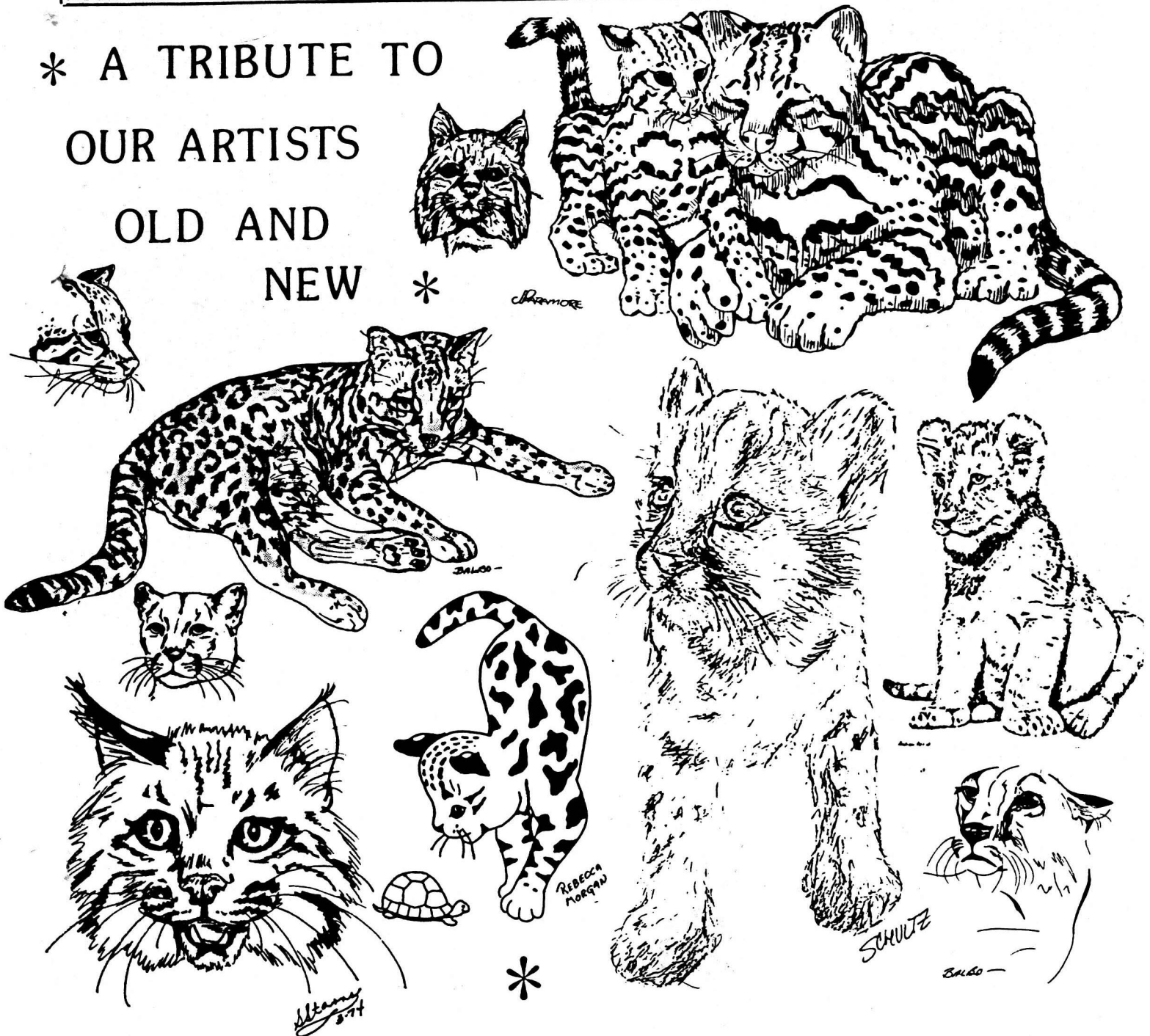
Fur Mites From Cats in Florida	Page 3
Dealing With Feline Aggression	Page 4
Meeting Reports	Page 5
Crossword Puzzle	Page 6
End Of An Era	Page 7
Other Folks	Page 8

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

Volume 33 Number 5
 September-October
 1983

LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB

* A TRIBUTE TO
 OUR ARTISTS
 OLD AND
 NEW *





Published bi-monthly by the LONG ISLAND OCELOT CLUB
1454 Fleetwood Dr. E., Mobile, Ala. 36605. The Long
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Help Wanted

REPORTERS

The Long Island Ocelot Club urgently needs
material for its Newsletter publication. We
can only share those experiences, funny, happy,
sad or tragic, which are sent to us. This
sharing is a part of the enjoyment of owning
an exotic.

WRITING EXPERIENCE: None whatsoever

PREREQUISITES: Love of exotic cats

TYPE OF MATERIAL Articles of happy and
sad experiences;
technical articles; opinions of any and all
exotic cat related subjects (including LIOC)
all short and long items - also day to day
experiences; announcements of: adoptions,
pregnancies, births, deaths (with autopsy
report if one was done) all subjects of
interest; all questions - give other members
a chance to help.

SALARY: The love and gratitude of all exotics,
their owners: and the Newsletter Editor.

STARTING TIME: IMMEDIATELY!! The Newsletter
is waiting on You.

Fur Mites (*Lynxacarus*) from Cats in Florida

J.H. Greve, D.V.M., Ph.D.
 Dept. of Veterinary Pathology
 Iowa State University

R.R. Gerrish, B.S.
 National Veterinary Services Laboratories

REPRINTED FROM FELINE PRACTICE

Recently we have seen two severe infestations of the feline fur mite *Lynxacarus radovskyi* from pet cats in southern Florida. While this mite has been reported in cats from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Australia and Fiji, the current cases represent the first reports in cats in continental North America. Because of the newly recognized presence of the mite on this continent, we wish to alert veterinarians in feline practice to this pathogen.

CASE #1

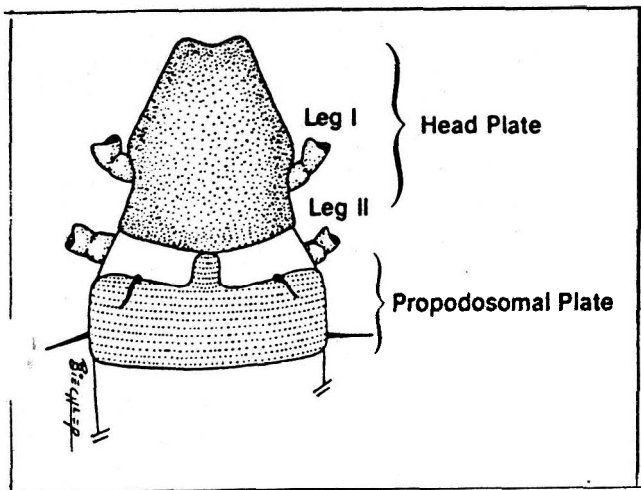
In November, 1979, mites that were identified as *Lynxacarus radovskyi* were submitted from a six year old pet cat born and reared in Southern Florida. The cat had died as a result of congestive heart failure. While the cat was being examined, a dandruff-like condition was observed in the hair coat. Microscopic examination revealed that the scurf was actually numerous fur mites attached to the hairs.

CASE # 2

In April 1981, a specimen of epilated hairs was submitted from a female 12 year old cat that had her hair coat dulled and speckled by what appeared to be scurf. The hairs were easily pulled out, but there was no pruritus. The entire hair coat was affected but the condition was most severe near the base of tail. The skin appeared normal. Microscopic examination revealed that the scurf was actually numerous fur mites attached to the hairs. These mites were identified as *L. radovskyi*.

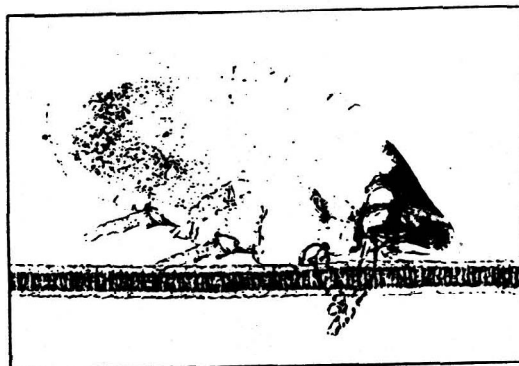
Both cases seen by us originated from the same county in extreme southern Florida, where there is a large population of immigrants from the Caribbean area. Since the mite is common in the Caribbean, it seems likely that this parasite has been introduced by immigration.

A Principal clinical sign of fur mite infestation is scurfiness ("salt & pepper" appearance) due to the visibility of the mites on the hairs, especially on the hind quarters or on the longer hairs of the back line. The skin surface often appears normal, but in some cases it is scabby, exudative and accompanied by pruritus. A few mites may be found in the scabs at the base of hairs while pathogenic fungi and bacteria cannot be found.



Sketch depicting the "bridge" connecting the propodosomal and head plates on the dorsal midsection in *L. radovskyi*.

It is interesting to note that both cats seen by us were suffering from chronic, debilitating diseases. What role, if any, these conditions played in permitting the appearance of large fur mite populations are not known. The cat in Case #2 was a household companion to a normal cat that did not have mites according to the owner. In one other instance, only one of two cats in a household was infested. In other reports of infestation, no mention was made of debilitating diseases.



Lateral view of nymphal *Lynxacarus radovskyi*. Cuticular flaps surround the hair shaft. In the nymph, the head plate is present, but the propodosomal plate is absent.

Lynxacarus radovskyi attach to hair shafts rather than associate with the skin surface. This feature may cause initial confusion with a louse. Microscopic examination will permit immediate differentiation between a louse (3 body segments, six legs) and the mite (one cylindrical, sac-like body segment; 8 legs) An interesting structural feature of *Lynxacarus* is a pair of unusual flap-like prolongations from the sternum. These flaps wrap around the hair shaft, serving as a holdfast for the mite. Apparently *Lynxacarus* spends its entire life on the hair of the host and is thought to feed at the base of the hair. This may account for the infrequency of skin lesions in lynxacariasis.

Little information is available on treatment of *Lynxacarus* infestations. In one case, 5% carbaryl powder markedly reduced the population of the mites. Other cases were treated successfully using repeated applications of lime-sulfur at 1:10 dilution of a stock solution containing 16% calcium polysulfides.

There are no reports that *Lynxacarus radovskyi* is capable of infesting humans.

Lynxacarus morlani from the bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) is the only other member of the genus found on felines. These two mites can be differentiated by the presence of a mid-dorsal "bridge" between the head plate and propodosomal plate in *L. radovskyi* and its absence in *L. morlani*. It should be noted that the nymphal *L. radovskyi* lack the propodosomal plate so this characteristic is valid only for adult specimens. To date, there have been no reports of *L. morlani* in domestic cats.

* * * * *

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Dealing with Feline Aggression: Systematic Desensitization Through the Use of a Psychoactive Drug

By Susan Mathews, B.A.
Animal Behavior Consultant
South Bend Animal Clinic

Reprinted from FELINE PRACTICE.

SINCE THE CATS TREATED IN THIS ARTICLE WERE DOMESTICS AND EACH ANIMAL'S REACTION TO DRUGS VARY, PLEASE DO NOT INSTIGATE A SIMILAR PROGRAM WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING WITH YOUR VETERINARIAN

Social-territorial aggression is often encountered by cat owners who attempt to introduce a second cat into the household. Cats, by nature, are basically asocial animals and the introduction of another can result in actual physical aggression. The cat owner may soon find that the best solution is to return the second cat to the previous owner.

In the situation reported here a solution was not so easily accomplished. Two pet owners, each owned a female cat, 3½ years in age. Both cats had had their front feet declawed. His cat had been spayed 2 months previously. Her cat was unaltered. Both cats were described by their owners as "on the aggressive side" The couple married and she moved into his home.

Trouble erupted immediately during the initial encounter between the two pets. The husband had sat on the couch holding his wife's cat when the couple introduced his cat into the room. His cat immediately attacked hers. The aggressive encounter was described by both owners extremely violent.

During the next few days the couple tried anything they could think of to remedy the situation and bring the attacks to an end. At one point they had harnessed both cats and planned to hold them on opposite sides of the room. This experiment resulted in an almost instant escape by his cat who leaped into renewed attack at her cat. By the fourth day the wife had confined her cat to two rooms in the rear of the house. His cat reportedly pawed at the door, growled and attempted access whenever anyone entered or left the rooms. On another occasion, the wife was carrying her cat when her husband's cat leaped from its hiding place and pounced on them both. Both the wife and her pet ran frightened into the rear rooms.

At this point the couple called for help. They were informed of a technique called systematic desensitization. It was felt that by administering a psychoactive drug the cats would become adapted to each other's presence. After being advised of possible failure and possible risks involved, the couple agreed to the program



PROCEDURE

Valium (Roche), was selected for use in the systematic desensitization program. The tablets were crushed and mixed in with a small amount of desirable food. The clients were instructed to administer the highest safe dosage (see table) to both cats and to observe their behavior. In addition, they were instructed to leave conditions as they existed, i.e. Cat #2 confined to the rear rooms of the house and Cat #1 allowed free run of the house.

The initial encounter took place once Cat #1 appeared to lose interest in pursuing Cat #2 and the owners were able to be present to observe and possibly to intervene. Cat #2 was confined to a holding cage to insure her protection in the event the drug did not block the aggressive response in both cats. The drug, however, was effective in blocking the undesirable behavior and Cat #2 was released from the cage. The owners were instructed to simply observe and appear to be unconcerned with the cats. They were also instructed not to interfere in any way except to prevent the cats from harm. This too proved to be unnecessary.

After two weeks the dosage was decreased and again after 1 week. Thereafter, the dosage was decreased at 2 week intervals until the cats were no longer being administered the drug.

DETAIL INFORMATION

Cats were administered dosages of 5mg-t.i.d. On the second day of the program it was reported that the appetite of cat #1 had increased slightly and that both cats moved about more slowly and slept more but otherwise performed all their normal functions. Cat #1 continued to hiss and growl at Cat #2's door but the clients felt it was to a lesser degree. Cat #1 was favoring one foot, possibly due to a fall as both felines had been observed to fall asleep in the middle of whatever they were doing i.e. climbing, eating, etc. However the limp disappeared after 3 days.

On day 4, cat #2 was placed in the holding cage. The door to the rear area of the house was opened while Cat #1 was in another part of the house. Cat #1 roamed around the house in her usual manner and would growl or hiss whenever she passed Cat #2 in the cage. Three hours after Cat #2 was placed in the cage, it appeared safe to release her. Again, this was done while Cat #1 was not around to observe the actual release. Ninety minutes later the owners were pleased to report that nothing more than threat encounters, hissing and spitting, had taken place. Cat #2 was busy exploring the entire house often with Cat #1 following about 3 feet behind.

Initially the owners had feared that the cats would fall asleep and fall off places which they had climbed up on. However during the second week the cats were noticeable less sedated although the dosage remained unchanged.

At 2½ weeks the dosage was decreased to 3/4 tablet t.i.d. with little change in behavior except that cat #1 was perhaps threatening slightly more often. Cat #2 appeared to have established her territory in the original rear rooms of confinement. The owners began encouraging cat #2 into other parts of the home. Feeding time was the only stressful time. At the sound of food preparation both cats rushed to the kitchen. Cat #1 usually growled, hissed and swatted Cat #2 but the owner put the feed dishes apart and stayed to supervise.

When Cat #1 threatened, Cat #2 usually lay down and rolled onto her side. Cat #1 followed with a few swats and moved on while cat #2 stared after her.

At 3½ weeks the dosage was decreased to ½ tablet t.i.d. No change in behavior was exhibited. Threats were still occurring at feeding time.

At 5 weeks, Cat #2 no longer confined herself to the rear of the house. She returned to roaming the entire house. The owner began feeding the cats in different rooms.

Feline Aggression Cont.

At 5½ weeks the dosage was decreased to ½ tablet b.i.d. Cat 2 was in estrus during this time. Aggressive hissing and swatting increased for 3-4 days, but no actual aggression took place. A small hole in the couch had been chewed into a much larger hole. Cat 1 had been confined to the room containing the couch for feeding time. As a result, the owners returned to feeding the cats together in the kitchen. The feed dishes were placed apart and one of the owners stayed to supervise.

At 7½ weeks the dosage was decreased to ¼ tablet b.i.d. with no change in behavior.

At 9½ weeks the dosage was decreased to ¼ tablet s.i.d. with no change in behavior.

At 11 weeks the cats were no longer receiving Valium.

At 13 weeks a follow-up revealed no changes in the relationships between the two cats. The owners felt that Cat 1 seemed less independent, more sedate. Cat 1 had originally shared her home with her master before his marriage and was considered to be the more aggressive of the two cats. As a result the owners were giving more attention to Cat 1 attempting to make her feel secure in the new arrangement.

The overall results derived from the systemic desensitization program were highly successful. The single most important factor contributing to the successful outcome of the project was the complete cooperation of the owners. They followed the instructions to the letter including the dosage rates and the time elements. They were easily contacted and fully revealed all behavior incidents throughout the 11 weeks of drug therapy. By the 10th week the cats were engaging in friendly chasing games throughout the house. Feeding time had ceased to be a stressful event although the owners continued to supervise.

Drug Therapy Regimen

Dosage	Frequency	Duration
Valium 5 mg (Roche)	1 tablet l.i.d.	2 weeks and 3 days*
	¼ tablet l.i.d.	1 week
	½ tablet l.i.d.	2 weeks
	½ tablet b.i.d.	2 weeks
	¼ tablet b.i.d.	2 weeks
	¼ tablet s.i.d.	1 week and 5 days

Total duration 11 weeks and 1 day
*Three days to observe effects of drug and to increase/decrease dosage if necessary

* * * * *

THE WAY SHE PLAYS
AND ROMPS AROUND
DELIGHTS MY HEART AND
MY JOY ABOUNDS

LIGHTLY SHE SCAMPS HERE
AND THERE
JUMPING SOMETIMES STRAIGHT
INTO THE AIR

SHE IS A SPORTS FAN, DID
YOU KNOW?
WHY, SHE PARTICIPATES
AND REALLY PUTS ON A SHOW.
GRAB THAT BALL, RUN AND JUMP
GIVE IT A TOSS, NOW A THUMP!

AND WHEN SHE IS THROUGH,
A REST IS DESIRED
SHE CLIMBS ONTO MY LAP
MY JOYS SOAR HIGHER.



July Meeting Report

The July guest meeting was held at Mary Parker's. Since it was voted to have the meeting on Father's Day, a better turnout was expected. Jerry Boyle had put up tarps over the patio to give extra protection from the rain and Ethel had trucked 25 chairs. The turnout was approximately 10 people. We had a good visit and gorged ourselves on the excess food Mary had spent many hours preparing.

Main topic was "are we going to host the 1984 Convention in Portland?" All agreed we would make the offer.

Another topic was Ways & Means. To hold a truly successful convention, is to be able to afford speakers have extra money for the auction items and decorations for the banquet. We had a show of hands to see who was going to California and plans were discussed.

Submitted by Ethel Hauser

August Meeting Report

The August meeting was called to order by Mary Parker at the lovely home of our woodcarver Don Schole. His garden paradise for free-roaming servals was beautiful by the new serval swimming pool, filled with Koi fish and a chain-saw art tiki masks highlighted by colored lights complete with water spilling down into the pool. The home should be featured in Sunset Magazine. It's an A-frame finished in wood carved furniture, huge hanging lights decorated with carved trees and suspended from a wagon wheel. The 20 members who attended were pleased to greet 18 guests.

The 12 OEEFC members who attended convention gave reports on the fun and the good times at Convention, the side trips to Chris Love's compound and the wineries. Lora Vigne had the lodge in tip-top shape and the food was extremely good. A big thanks to her and Paul.

Open discussion on the 1984 convention was held and many good ideas on where, when and how much money will be needed. All favored this information being released before November so LIQC members can plan. Conventions have been running small because of inflation and more people are not replacing older cats that have passed away. We want to have a BIG convention. It was suggested that we contact every LIQC member personally to get more people interested. Oregon is a beautiful state and we want to share it.

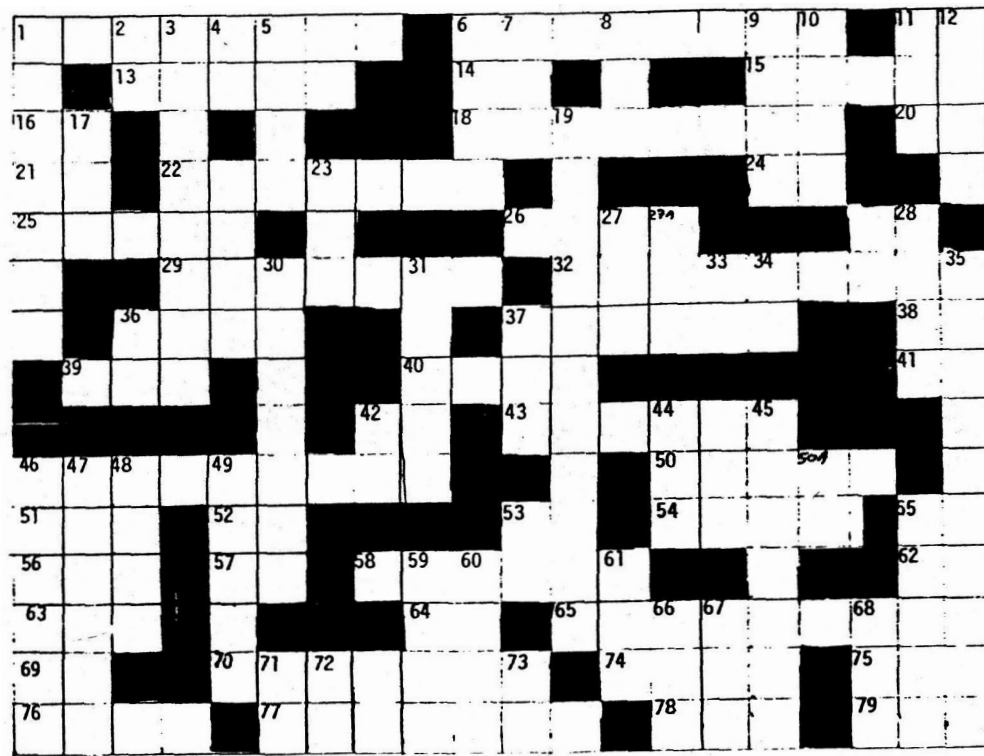
Meetings are being moved to the last Sunday of the month to accommodate the members in the Seattle area who have meetings on the 3rd Sunday of the month. We will have a joint meeting with the Cascade Branch the last weekend of October at Bill Boyles home in Tacoma.

We are pleased to have 5 new families join our branch. We want to grow as all events are more fun with active enthusiastic workers.

New speakout dates were announced and a show of hands was asked for those planning to attend. We've had a good year with the help of all.

Submitted by Ethel Hauser

Donna Perry
From the LCS Newsletter



ACROSS

DOWN

- 1. Cheetah genus
- 6. Australian hoppers
- 11. Lion (Genus & sp)-init.
- 13. Small cat genus
- 14. Suffix
- 15. What your cat sometimes makes you
- 16. Sun god
- 18. Clouded leopard (sps)
- 20. Football score
- 21. article
- 22. Asian cat or weekend pasttime
- 24. Thallium (chem symb)
- 25. Sher Kahn was one
- 26. Jaguar sps
- 27A. Lion (Genus & sps)-init.
- 29. Widely distributed large cat
- 32. Personalized cat
- 36. Our club
- 37. Small S. Amer. cat
- 38. Nickel (symb)
- 39. Help
- 40. Young horse
- 41. Size needed for tigers & jaguars
- 42. Plutonium (chem symb)
- 43. Medium sized African cat
- 46. Pampus cats-sps (plural)
- 50. Some cat's meow
- 51. Mineral bearing rock
- 52. Height
- 53. European wildcat-init.
- 54. Leopard of Tibet
- 55. Serval-init.
- 56. one
- 57. Like
- 58. Largest cat-sps
- 62. Oncilla-init.
- 6. Ultimate OPEC product
- 6. Negative
- 6. omic book cat
- 69. reposition
- 70. Felis margarita
- 74. Belonging to a lion
- 75. Organization of American Indians
- 76. Cats chase them
- 77. Cheetah species
- 78. Group of new world countries
- 79. Master of social science

- 1. African Golden cat (species)
- 2. Probability
- 3. Clouded leopard
- 4. Old London
- 5. Points for pens
- 6. Cheetah with a different pattern
- 7. One
- 8. African antelope
- 9. To throw out
- 10. Precious stone
- 11. Cat or dog
- 12. Cars or companies
- 17. a blackbird
- 19. Leopard cat (species)
- 23. Rabbits do it
- 27. Graveyard abbreviation
- 27A. Jaguar (init)
- 28. Bobtailed cat
- 30. Especially
- 31. (Robert) cat (sps)
- 33. Farmers Union
- 34. Serval (init)
- 35. European wildcat (sps)
- 36. To call attention
- 37. Dance step
- 42. Jaguar (init)
- 44. bugs, beetles, rabbits and things
- 45. Female Lion
- 46. Puma
- 47. Indian Desert Cat (sps)
- 48. 2 or more lions (sps)
- 49. Jungle Cat (sps)
- 50A. Northwest (abbrev)
- 53. Felis rubiginose (init)
- 55. These bother cats
- 59. Indian tribe with a Jaguar cult
- 60. Angora
- 61. Syllable (abbrev)
- 66. Lion (sps)
- 67. Voice of America
- 68. Male cat
- 71. Cheetah (init)
- 72. Greek letter
- 73. "Eres ____"

End Of An Era

Her body presented is that of a female ocelot in good nutritional condition.

Both Kidneys are small and two times the length of the second lumbar vertebrae. The right kidney has several multifocal pinpoint hard white nodules. The bladder and ureters appear grossly normal. The right adrenal gland is small and hard and gritty in consistency. The liver is small.

The chest cavity is filled with 500 ML of sero-sanguinous fluid. Specific gravity = 1.026, sediment reveals red blood cells, white blood cells and chains of rod-shaped bacilli. The lungs are collapsed and have multifocal pinpoint hard nodules. The heart appears small, but otherwise normal.

There is some exostosis present in both scapulo-humeral joints with some abrasion of articular cartilage. This is compatible with degenerative joint disease/arthritis.

In the absence of histopathology and culture it is impossible to identify the organism in the pleural fluid or the type of nodules in the lungs and kidneys.

Ellen Shapiro, DVM

With these few paragraphs we close the door on twenty years.

She was born in some far-off jungle and came to us in August of 1963 at the age of about 14 months. Her name was Mitzi and we thought her the loveliest creature on four feet. She died August 14th, 1983 at the age of 21 years.

Although you know it is quite inevitable that you will someday have to give up your unique companion, it is nevertheless no easier when it happens. We were extremely fortunate to have her for the length of time we did. She remained until the last a free spirit, untroubled with any demands from her human companions.

Her needs were few and we honored them (with some few exceptions such as claw trimming of the back feet which required the services of four people, one to restrain the head, one on each hind leg and one to do the really tough job of trimming.) as the claws would grow back into her pads if not trimmed at least twice a year... I can still smile and remember "My Polish Ocelot" How many humans does it take to trim an ocelot's claws???

She was not as aloof as the preceding may imply. She had her own quarters in our large barn. In the stall next to her resided a horse and the rest of the barn contained an assortment of cows and bulls. This seemed perfect for her as she could go up into her "tree" and watch the rest of the animals. She also was quite cozy in winter and most importantly obtained the humidity necessary to keep her in good health. At feeding time she would play enthusiastically with a celery stalk or chicken wing (after a tummy scratch or a few noshes on a human arm or leg). She did not want the freedom of the house but preferred HER quarters where she felt safe and secure from intruders. We were welcome always if we did not stay too long. I feel that the lack of stress attributed greatly to her remarkable longevity.

Her diet consisted mostly of at least a pound of chicken daily along with adequate greens. Her favorite seemed to be celery stalks, followed by green onion tops and lettuce. Grass, freshly picked was also relished.

In spite of the fact that she was surrounded by other animals, she never had any fleas or internal parasites. I used no additives to her food feeling the calcium to phosphorus balance was fairly well balance with chicken.

Her only health problem was a chronic cystitis which we fought for about two years before we moved to the farm. It was a difficult time as I had to take her to the Small Animal Clinic at Cornell University for culture and sensitivity tests of her urine. In order to accomplish this she had to be put down to obtain a sterile sample from her bladder. We went through all the antibiotics from A to Z and the bugs just kept mutating. When she would spray, her urine would be bloody. Eventually I came to the conclusion that nothing would help and took her off all the medication. She eventually cleared up on her own when she was put into the barn with its high humidity. It seems that in the winters indoors the animal's system is "stressed" and bugs flourish.

The gradual decline that led to her death took almost a year. She was crotchety a lot of the time due to the arthritis in her shoulders and walked quite gingerly. She maintained a good intake of food until about a month or so before she died, then taking about half her normal amount. She had no attention from the vet for the last ten years of her life as it was not necessary and I had no desire to stress her with boosters as isolated as she was.

In discussing her condition with the vet that did the autopsy; she admitted the values she used were those she would use for a domestic cat. Ms.O was about 25 lbs. and Dr. Shapiro is not acquainted with normal values for an exotic, so she may be somewhat in error in feeling that the kidneys and liver were on the small side. There is simply no this type of information available to the local veterinarians. The pleural fluid was sent to Cornell University for complete analysis but as of today the results have not come in.

Peg and Jack Kessler

EDITORS NOTE: The Kesslers are among the original LIOC "Old Timers" joining in 1957. Peg writes that they in addition to Mitzi ocelot have had cougars. She promises to write about them at a later date.



HAVE YOU HUGGED YOUR CAT TODAY?



WILDLIFE USE SOLAR ENERGY

HELP SUPPORT THE BAN ON WHALING

The 35th meeting of the International Whaling Commission was held this July in England. Of the seven whaling nations that had objected to IWS's decision last year to phase out commercial whaling by 1986, only 4 have continued their objection at this year's meeting: Japan, USSR, Norway and Peru.

After intense negotiations, Peru announced it would withdraw its objection to the moratorium, and will cease commercial whaling in two years.

Norway was stunned earlier this year when the world's largest buyer of cod filets, Long John Silver Seafood Shoppes, announced it would not deal with outlaw whaling nations and cancelled more than \$5,000,000 in orders. Since then, the second largest fast-food chain in the U.S., Burger King, declared it will not buy fish from these countries. The U.S. is cutting Japan's fishing allocation in U.S. waters and threatening Norway with an embargo of Norwegian fish imported into the U.S.

You can help by boycotting fish imports from these countries - their major exports are:

JAPAN - cod, tuna, pollock, turbot, sardines, fishballs, fishcakes, crabmeat, oysters, scallops and lobsters

NORWAY - Fresh & frozen salmon, cod, shrimp, haddock, canned sardines.

RUSSIA - Caviar

READ THE LABEL-CHECK WITH RESTAURANT MANAGERS TO SEE WHERE THE SEAFOOD COMES FROM.

Two major chains that buy large quantities of fish from the outlaw nations are:

Safeway Markets
Dale Lynch, president
14th & Jackson Streets
Oakland, CA 94660

Red Lobster Inns
Mr. Joe Lee, President
255 S. Orange Ave
Orlando, Fl. 32802



DOLPHIN SEEKS HUMAN COMPANIONSHIP

Each day for the past several months a large dolphin has been visiting a remote fishing village on the coast of Central America. When it appears children run to the water and climb on its back. The dolphin allows children and adults to hold on to its fins for a slow ride across the surface of the shore.

This report is verified by a World Society for the Protection of Animal staff member, who found the dolphin had lost its mate and followed a fishing boat to the village. Apparently, the animal is trying to communicate. Regional Director John reports "The dolphin would wim up to me, push my leg gently with its nose and hold its head out of the water next to mine and make a variety of sounds, watching for my response. Large signs have been installed around the area explaining that the animal is friendly and asking people not to harm it."

WILDLIFE USE SOLAR ENERGY TOO

A zoologist from Ohio State University has studied the behavior of Herring gulls and finds that on a very hot day the birds face directly into the sun so that the rays hit the smallest possible amount of body surface and are reflected from the white feathers of the breast.

On cool days, the birds turn their backs on the sun, absorbing more heat through the grey wings. The scientist estimates that they absorb about 4 times as much heat with their backs turned to the sun.

The gulls have also learned that the more oblique the angle at which the sun strikes them, the less heat they receive, and they continually adjust this angle according to whether they are hot or cold.

From WILDLIFE REVIEW
Contributed by Ethel Hauser



RACCOON DOG?

The Raccoon dog has been listed as an injurious animal under the Lacey Act in order to limit its importation into the U.S.

The injurious animal list includes species such as the mongoose, fruit bat, Indian wild dog and others which the Secretary of the Interior has determined are harmful to the environment.

Raccoon dogs, though actually Asiatic canids, resemble the American raccoon and have many raccoon-like habits including a wide selection of foods.

Between 1929 and 1955, Russian wildlife agents captured nearly 9,000 raccoon dogs from their natural eastern Siberian range and released them as furbearers in central and western parts of Russia. From that stock, the animals have become widely established in Europe from Scandinavia to Greece.

Reprinted from Pet Business



KIDS USES FOR PETS

A south Florida power & light company recently wanted to know more about the way children looked at energy so they did the obvious - asked.

Among the bright ideas offered to the company were three utilizing the abilities of animals.

- 1 - People should buy birds to fly around warm houses to circulate the air and reduce air conditioning costs.
- 2 - Drivers could train dogs to ride with them, barking if they exceed the speed limit
- 3 - Drivers who have a difficult time seeing at night should keep owls as pets.



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