Pet IDs: Easy to Promote; Can Make Your Job Easier!

by Debbie Reed

One of the most important efforts of an animal-welfare organization is its licensing and identification program. Pet cats and dogs should have some form of identification to protect them when they become lost, to help pet owners reclaim them when they are missing, and to make the work of animal-control and welfare workers easier and more effective.

The "HSUS Guidelines for Responsible Pet Adoptions" specifies that a shelter must be assured that all animals adopted out will be provided with properly fitting collars (with an elastic inset for cats), bearing the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, as well as rabies, license, and other tags required by local or state law.

"Tag it - or Lose it" is National Petwatch's (P.O. Box 16, Brighouse, West Yorkshire, England HD6 1DS) program in response to the large number of dogs that never are returned to owners because...
Snakes: They can Benefit People
Part Two

The organization would like to share its ideas with other Shelter Sense readers.

The new campaign, launched in early August, depends on widespread distribution of educational leaflets. National Petwatch has received considerable financial help from Sterling Pet Foods Inc. of West Yorkshire, which has sponsored the leaflets. Leaflets are distributed free, although Petwatch would appreciate help with postage. Supporters also are asked to write to their local newspapers to help educate the public about the problem of stray animals.

Petwatch now offers an "identity disc" service to remind dog owners of the importance of having a collar and an identification disc for their dogs. In fact, identification is a legal requirement. The Control of Dogs Order, 1930, specifies that every dog on the highway or in a public place shall wear a collar and disc with the owner's name and address inscribed on the collar or badge attached to it (the organization recommends that a pet owner's telephone number and address be on the disc, but not the pet's name). In addition, the Animal Health Act, 1981, provides for a maximum fine of two thousand pounds for failure to display this information.

After worrying about the large number of dogs in his area that have no identification, Ray Mackinlay, who runs National Petwatch's Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham Missing Pets Bureau, bought an engraver and discs and began his own one-man effort to have dogs tagged. Now he does this for Petwatch, financing his scheme through local fund-raising ads and, therefore, offering free discs to pet owners.

National Petwatch recommends that pet owners check their pets' collars and identification discs regularly. In particular, they should watch for:
- missing IDs
- worn engraving, making reading difficult
- outdated information

The Peninsula SPCA Inc. (523 J. Clyde Morris Blvd., Newport News, VA 23601) has been sponsoring a 1987 SPCA ID tag program. The organization mailed a promotional letter, which accompanied a new, red, plastic identification tag and a registration card, to owners of West Yorkshire, which has sponsored the leaflets. Leaflets are distributed free, although Petwatch would appreciate help with postage. Supporters also are asked to write to their local newspapers to help educate the public about the problem of stray animals.

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Snakes can squeeze through small holes. Plug spaces around pipes and electrical wires that pass through outer walls. Patch holes in the foundation or walls that are larger than one-quarter inch with mortar, one-eighth-inch hardware cloth, or sheet metal. In older homes, extensive and costly repairs may be required but are worthwhile given the benefits of snake-proofing. In addition to preventing snakes, small mammals, or insects from entering a home, repairs may result in lower heating and air conditioning bills.

Effective repellents for snake control are nonexistent. Moth balls are rumored to repel snakes but are highly toxic and should never be used near children, who may mistake them for candy.

Caustic cleaners, gasoline, kerosene, and ammonia sometimes are never be used near children, who may mistake them for candy. According to one myth, you can ward off snakes by laying a coarse rope around the perimeter of a house or barn; however, snakes are not troubled by the texture of a rope.

Caustic cleaners, gasoline, kerosene, and ammonia sometimes are recommended for driving a snake out of hiding. Such chemicals can kill snakes needlessly and could harm people who inhale the fumes. An injured snake is irritable and more difficult to handle. A chemical simply may drive the snake into a less accessible hiding place. Pouring liquids into an air conditioner or dishwasher in which a snake is hiding may do as much harm to the appliance as it does to the animal.

Many commercial pest-control companies stock an adhesive compound which they claim will repel snakes from any surface to which it is applied. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) regards glueboards and glue compounds as inhumane and counsels against their use. Snakes normally avoid crawling across a sticky surface but still can get stuck when encountering this obstacle. The animal can damage its skin through contact with an adhesive.

Repelling Snakes

Coping with a Nonpoisonous Snake in the House

Occasionally a nonpoisonous snake is discovered inside a house. The animal may have entered accidentally, been drawn to the warmth, or been in search of prey. Before taking action, a homeowner should confirm that the snake is nonpoisonous, assume that it is venomous, and leave it alone. Contact an experienced snake handler. Depending on the homeowner's fear, he or she can handle. A chemical simply may drive the snake into a less accessible hiding place. Pouring liquids into an air conditioner or dishwasher in which a snake is hiding may do as much harm to the appliance as it does to the animal.

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In most cases, a snake is as anxious to escape from people as the family is to have it depart. Attempt to confine the animal inside a room with a door that opens outdoors. Close the interior door, and wedge a towel or rag under the base to prevent the snake from fleeing into another part of the house. If there is no interior door, use a wood board to block access to other parts of the house. Prop open the exterior door, remain out of sight, and watch for the snake to depart.

Remember, the snake is frightened and confused. The animal may take several hours to discover the escape route set up by the homeowner. In some cases, the snake may seek refuge under furniture or cabinets rather than retreat outside.

In some circumstances it is possible to hasten a snake's departure by "herding" the animal outside. It will quickly crawl away from a person if it feels it can reach cover safely. The "herder" should be positioned slightly to the side and to the rear of the snake. As the animal retreats, the person must move left or right to keep it on a path toward the door. He or she should move slowly and not corner the snake.

Sometimes a snake may be found in a part of the house from which it can't be herded. A broom can be used gently to steer the snake into a box or pail. Once it enters the box, quickly tilt the container upright, and place a heavy lid across the top to prevent escape. Release the animal away from human activity.

Someone easily can remove a snake humanely with the aid of a snow shovel, broom, rake, or other long-handled tool. Few snakes can move fast enough to escape a determined pursuer. Place the tool in the snake's path. As it begins to cross over the tool, gently lift it off the ground. If the tool is held high above the ground, a snake usually will not attempt to jump from it; rather, it will concentrate on keeping its balance. It can be carried outside on the tool safely and placed on the ground.

The HSUS cautions against attempting to handle a snake with bare hands, even when you are confident the animal is not poisonous. Some larger snakes can cause lacerations by biting. Although the bite from a nonpoisonous snake may be no more severe than a scratch from a cat, any animal bite can become infected. Also, hand capture can be hazardous to a snake. Many have suffered serious injuries to their vertebrae from people struggling to grab them or pinch them to the ground.

When no other option exists, someone can attempt to catch a nonpoisonous snake using a burlap sack or pillow case draped over his or her arm (the average person most likely will not be quick enough to catch a snake by hand). The pillow case not only protects against bites but instantly converts into a carrier. Sometimes a snake may be found in a part of the house from which it can't be herded. A broom can be used gently to steer the snake into a box or pail. Once it enters the box, quickly tilt the container upright, and place a heavy lid across the top to prevent escape. Release the animal away from human activity.

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Sometimes a snake may be found in a part of the house from which it can't be herded. A broom can be used gently to steer the snake into a box or pail. Once it enters the box, quickly tilt the container upright, and place a heavy lid across the top to prevent escape. Release the animal away from human activity.
One recommendation for catching a snake in hiding is to place a pile of damp burlap rags or towels on the floor either along a wall or in a corner. Theoretically, it makes an attractive hiding place. The rags will be more attractive if several handfuls of litter from the bottom of a mouse cage are added to the pile. Discarded mouse litter may be obtained free for the asking from a pet shop. If the snake takes refuge in the pile, it can be swept into a box or captured by hand using the rags for protection against a bite. Several experts contacted by The HSUS expressed doubts about catching a snake in this manner, but they agree the procedure is harmless. If a snake is hiding in an inaccessible location, it may be worth trying to lure the animal into a pile of damp rags.

A humane society has developed an attractive flip chart and instructor’s manual to use for educating preschool through junior high school students about animals. The materials can be purchased for use by other animal-welfare organizations.

The Martinsville-Henry County SPCA created the 18-inch by 24-inch flip chart to help students learn about responsible pet ownership and respect for animals. According to Alvina G. Pitches, executive director of the SPCA, topics include the care and training of pets, the importance of spaying and neutering, safety around animals, euthanasia, exotic pets, and wildlife. The flip chart is available in color or in black and white, for later coloring by students or teachers. To order the flip chart, including manual, specify color choice. Color costs $57; black and white, $37. Shipping and handling costs an additional $4.50. Send check or money order to the Martinsville-Henry County SPCA, 335 S. Virginia Ave., Collinsville, VA 24078.

The 1988 "Winning Pets" calendar, produced by the Jefferson SPCA of Louisiana, is available for purchase by other humane organizations for use in fund raising.

The full-color calendar features a variety of dogs and cats as well as a rabbit, goat, and horse. It can be ordered from the SPCA for a discount price of $2 per calendar, or $65 for three dozen, and may be sold by organizations at a profit of their choosing. The back of the calendar contains a spay/neuter message and can be personalized with an organization’s name, address, and telephone number.

To order the calendar, send check or money order to the Jefferson SPCA, 8601 Veterans Blvd., Metairie, LA 70003, or telephone (504) 456-2085.

A recent two-day workshop dealing with dangerous dog issues in the community, sponsored by The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and held in Allentown, Pa., was so successful, another is planned next month in Bowling Green, Ohio.

These workshops offer information and assistance to people in dealing with issues and problems related to dangerous or vicious dogs as well as pit bulls. Topics include shelter policies regarding vicious animals, handling and housing of vicious animals, legal responsibility and liability, dealing with the public and the media, enacting workable vicious dog laws, and the connection between dogfighting and vicious dogs.

The December workshop will be held the 14th and 15th at the Holiday Inn, 1550 E. Wooster St., Bowling Green, Ohio. Registrants must make their own room reservations with the Holiday Inn no later than December 1 (mention that you are with The HSUS; call (419) 352-5211). Workshop registration costs $35 per person and includes both days. To register (also a December 1 deadline), send check or money order to The HSUS, 735 Haskins St., Bowling Green, OH 43402-1696.

The Allentown workshop, which was held September 28-29, included 100 participants: animal-control officers, humane society staff members, city attorneys, humane society board members, HSUS staff members, and other concerned individuals. A Monday evening "rap" session was attended by approximately 50 people.

Speakers included Wilhelmina Sweenholt, shelter manager for the Washington Humane Society's District of Columbia Animal Shelter, who discussed pit bulls and vicious dogs in D.C., information on their handling and housing, and dealing with the public. Rachel Rine, of the HSUS and Nancy Barr of the American Kennel Club (AKC) shared information about working with the media and public. Phyllis Wright, HSUS vice president, and Barbara Cassidy, HSUS director of Animal Sheltering and Control, talked about shelter policies. Randall Lockwood, HSUS director of Higher Education Programs, discussed why dogs bite. Nina Austenberg, director of the HSUS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, and Ann Church, HSUS coordinator of State Legislation, reviewed legislation in this
Names ‘National Litter Month’

Congressional Resolution

Annette Hirsch, chief of the biological services program for the New Jersey State Department of Health, discussed tracking dog bites in relation to the current rabies epidemic. Robert Baker, HSUS investigator, discussed the vicious dog/dogfighting connection.

Activities included role playing, which helped to illustrate the subjects discussed. "The ongoing exchange of ideas, concerns, frustrations, problems, and solutions was a big part of the success of this workshop," said Rindy, who coordinated the workshop. "Evaluations indicated that all of the areas 'hit home' for a large group of people."

Those interested in attending the Bowling Green workshop should register early as it is expected the workshop will fill up well before the December 1 deadline.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the U.S. Congress designating April 1988 as "National Prevent a Litter Month"-- an effort to curb the pet-overpopulation crisis, focus on spaying and neutering as the primary solution to this tragedy, and promote responsible pet ownership.

The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Minority Leader Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and in the House of Representatives by Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash. Both members of Congress are sensitive to the suffering of companion animals. Sen. Dole's family includes their dog, Leader, who once was a homeless pet. Rep. Foley's family includes a dog, Alice, whom they found wandering around New York's Kennedy Airport, and a cat, Roger, who Foley said adopted them.

In introducing the joint resolution, both members emphasized that as many as 70,000 puppies and kittens are born in the United States each day compared to only 10,000 human beings. Only 20 percent of these animals end up in loving, lasting homes. Animal shelters handle over 11 million dogs and cats each year, and 7.6 million animals must be humanely killed because good homes cannot be found for them. The real tragedy of pet overpopulation, said each, is people's failure to act to stop unwanted animal births.

This fall, The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) launched a major public awareness campaign called "Be a Pal-- Prevent a Litter" and has designated April as HSUS "Prevent a Litter Month." Across the U.S., animal-welfare organizations, animal shelters, and local communities are working hard to reduce pet overpopulation through education programs, spay/neuter clinics, and local ordinances that encourage spaying and neutering. Soon, shelters will be sent a packet of information about the campaign, including suggestions for celebrating "Prevent a Litter Month."

Please join The HSUS in its effort to see Congress pass this joint resolution by writing to your senators and representatives to encourage them to support it. You can work with The HSUS in this all-out effort to educate people about the need to end the births of unwanted puppies and kittens. For more information, write to "Be a Pal" Campaign, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St. N.W., Wash., DC 20037.

Gaines Offers Annual Journalism Scholarship

The Gaines Dog Care Center has established an annual journalism scholarship in memory of a woman who wrote many of Gaines' publications.

The scholarship winner, a journalism student, will be selected by the Dog Writers' Association of America (DNWA) and will receive $1,000 toward college expenses. The DNWA will administer the program.

Evelyn Monte Van Horn, in whose memory the scholarship has been established, spent 25 years writing for Gaines. Among her publications was the quarterly scientific "Gaines Dog Research Progress" which presented news of dog health matters to veterinarians and dog breeders. She also wrote every Gaines dog care pamphlet and news bulletin during those years, according to a Gaines news bulletin. For further information about the scholarship, contact Steve Willett, Director of Gaines Professional Services, Gaines Dog Care Center, P.O. Box 9001, Chicago, IL 60684-9001.

The Humane Society of the United States has issued an alert to dog and cat owners regarding Blockade, an aerosol flea spray. Blockade has been implicated in the poisoning of 360 animals, although it is unclear at this time whether these incidents are attributable to problems with the product itself or to the manner in which it was applied by the pet owners. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is studying the poisoning incidents and will require additional toxicity testing by the Hartz Mountain Corp., the manufacturer of the flea spray.

Hartz Mountain Corp. has agreed to tag cans of Blockade with an additional label statement. The new labels were expected to begin appearing on cans in stores in early October. The HSUS was informed by an EPA official that no steps were planned to notify the buyers of the 5 million cans already sold. Under federal law, the EPA apparently only has the authority to regulate labels; the agency cannot direct a manufacturer to post notices in stores or include warnings in television commercials.

The new labels will caution pet owners not to spray Blockade on pregnant cats; sick, old or debilitated pets; young (less than three-month old) puppies; or young (less than one-year old) cats. Blockade should be applied lightly; do not saturate an animal's coat, and do not apply more often than every seven days.

If salivation, tremors, or vomiting occurs after treatment with Blockade, the case should be reported in writing to NAPINet, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hotline operated by the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, 2001 S. Lincoln, Urbana, IL 61801. NAPINet is a national toxicology hotline operated by the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

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If salivation, tremors, or vomiting occurs after treatment with Blockade, the pet should be bathed immediately with a non-pesticidal shampoo, wrapped in a towel to prevent chilling, and taken to a veterinarian.

If a dog or cat requires veterinary treatment after exposure to Blockade, the case should be reported in writing to NAPINet, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hotline operated by the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, 2001 S. Lincoln, Urbana, IL 61801. NAPINet is a national toxicology hot line operated by the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.
The owners of a Weimaraner puppy recently discovered their pet dead after it strangled by sticking its head through the wires of a crate used for housebreaking and training. The manufacturer promised to review the cage's design and make further changes, but the owner would like it to do more.

According to Marc D. Jonas of Huntington Valley, Pa., he and his wife purchased two wire pet enclosures with removable pans to use in raising a Weimaraner puppy. Last June, the couple acquired a second Weimaraner puppy and began to train her using the same crate. Approximately two weeks later, they discovered her trapped between the wires of one crate after she was left alone, supposedly secure in the crate, for what Jonas said was a brief time.

Jonas said he is convinced that there is a problem in the cage's construction with regard to the flexibility of and wide spacing between the wires of the grid. He also believes it is dangerous to use an adult-sized pen for puppies, as he did, which was recommended in the instructions accompanying the crate. On July 1, Jonas wrote to the manufacturer to express his suspicions about the crate. "It is my strong suggestion that either the pen be modified in its construction or obvious written warnings be provided to the consumer, alerting him or her that the crate is not suitable for puppy training," he wrote.

In a written response to Jonas on July 7, the director of marketing for the Mid-West Metal Products Co. Inc. (P.O. Box 1031, Muncie, IN 47305), James W. Wingate Jr., said, "I am very sorry to hear of the incident involving our cage. We recently made design improvements and increased the wire diameter to prevent this kind of possibility. We will again investigate and make further changes. Again, I apologize and thank you for making us aware of this problem." Nevertheless, on October 2, Jonas said he is still not pleased with the cage wires, which he believes are too flexible and, therefore, dangerous. He acknowledged that Mid-West Metal Products is still looking into the problem. In a second letter to Jonas on September 14, Wingate had written, "My primary recommendation will be to reduce the spacing between the wires. Our goal is to manufacture the highest quality product. I appreciate your comments because it gives us direction."

This is not the first time Shelter Sense has been alerted to a serious problem with pet products. The March 1985 Shelter Sense (p. 22) described how a puppy strangulated after putting its head between the unsecured side and top corners of a collapsible wire dog cage. The manufacturer subsequently added a warning on its assembly instruction card in order to help avoid future tragedies.

Nevertheless, we question the wisdom of leaving a puppy or dog in a crate without pet-owner supervision, even briefly. If a dog must be confined briefly, it may be more humane for the owner to use an airline crate, designed for carrying dogs, for this purpose. He or she never should leave the animal confined in the crate without supervision. Also, wire crates, no matter how well constructed, can injure or kill pets that catch tails, muzzles, necks, teeth, paws, and toenails in the wiring.

In addition, pet owners should read manufacturers' instructions carefully before using pet products. When an accident occurs that may be related to a product, the owners should write the manufacturer immediately, providing full details and photographs, if possible. Share your correspondence with Shelter Sense so that we can alert others about potential problems with such products.
everyone on its mailing list. If one finds a lost pet, a phone call to the SPCA can connect the finder with the pet owner. In addition to asking for the registration card to be returned, filled out, the organization requests a donation. Since January, tag donations have totaled $1,000. In 1988, the group will mail a renewal card to update pet information.

According to Fran Falls, the SPCA’s public relations and fund-raising coordinator, the ID tag program has been successful. One thousand tags were ordered; few are left. Besides those receiving the promotional mailing, people adopting animals from the shelter have been offered tags. The SPCA also asks its donors to help cover the tag program idea with other area animal-welfare organizations.

Falls said the SPCA no longer plans to use plastic tags because the paint on the numbers wears off. They’ve ordered metal tags from Campbell Enterprises, P.O. Box 122, Brush Prairie, WA 98606 (telephone, (206) 892-9786). Tags cost $110 for 1,000; $-books cost three cents each, or $30 for 1,000.

For the first time during May’s “Be Kind to Animals Week,” The Marin Humane Society (171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd., Novato, CA 94947) sponsored a “Cat Tag Give-Away Program,” which was a success. Thanks to the enthusiastic response from 11 schools, the organization estimates it now can identify and assist 622 cats in Marin.

According to Mickey Zeldes, humane education specialist, who coordinated the tag program with Rick Johnson, community service director, they first contacted specific schools that had wanted to present the tag giveaway. Permission was granted by 11 middle and elementary schools (no high schools responded).

Next they visited the schools to hand out cat tag registration applications to students. Students were asked to have the applications completed by their parents and to return them to their school by a certain date. When a student returned his or her application, he or she received a cat collar and tag.

The society learned a lot from the experience and believes it can handle more schools more efficiently next year. For example, Zeldes believes information sheets should have been handed out to students with this year’s applications in order to explain the program accurately (one told students they would receive free flea collars). Zeldes also would like to have more parent involvement in next year’s program.

Zeldes also would like to have more parent involvement in next year’s program. She found that some children brought in forms unsigned or not filled out completely. Therefore, humane society staff members helped many students complete their forms so that they could receive a collar and tag. Zeldes also discovered that some students placed their free collars and tags on toy cats instead of their pets. She believes parents can be instrumental in explaining the program’s importance and purpose to their children.
Next year, the society also will distribute fliers and posters to publicize the cat tag giveaway.

Citizens for Animal Welfare Education (C.A.W.E., 713 Thurman, Saginaw, MI 48602) makes its own ID tags using a machine it purchased in 1978 from the George T. Schmidt Company (6250 W. Howard St., Chicago, IL 60648; telephone, (312) 967-6250). The organization is satisfied with the tag maker and, although it lacks a regular system of follow-up, the Saginaw County Animal Shelter reports seeing the tags often on stray animals it impounds, according to Dolores McCoy, treasurer of C.A.W.E.

Presently, Cathy Tilot prepares the tags, which are purchased from the Monroe Specialty Company (3200 Highway 11 East, Monroe, WI 53566). McCoy said tags cost $200 per 1,000 plus $20 per 1,000 s-hooks. C.A.W.E. recommends the flat s-hooks because they are more suitable for mailing. Tilot uses small round tags although other sizes and shapes are available. The tags take only minutes and are very easy to make. McCoy also uses stainless steel tags because they are more durable.

Tilot prepares approximately 200 tags per year for the general public tags in $5 per year for people who adopt an animal from the county animal shelter. C.A.W.E. prepares pet care packages for new adopters, including information on all aspects of animal care and a tag order form. Non-adopters pay $2 for a tag. Tag order forms are placed in all area veterinarians' offices and at the shelter office.

Tilot picks up tag orders from C.A.W.E.'s post office box and prepares tags weekly. She includes pet overpopulation information with each order mailed.

SpokAnimal C.A.R.E. of Spokane, Wash., not only encourages pet owners to place IDs on their pets but urges owners of young pets to do so, too. The organization's "Love License" program provides it with a way to send reminders to owners when the age of proper licensing approaches.

According to Gail Mackie, assistant executive director, SpokAnimal C.A.R.E. long has been concerned about the number of puppies, cats, and other animals in the area that do not wear identification. To help eliminate this problem, the free program was started. "We have no patent on our program," said Mackie, "so anyone is free to incorporate it into his or her own program."

Often puppies that are too young for their regular dog license (which must be obtained at six months of age) become lost without having an ID. Cats also roam frequently with nothing to show to whom they belong. Love licenses do not replace regular city or county dog licenses. To receive a love license, owners of young animals should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to LOVE LICENSE, c/o SPOKANIMAL C.A.R.E., N. 107 Park Road, Spokane, WA 99212.

Tag programs are easy to establish and promote. They are important, too. Giving pets permanent identification can save animal lives, prevent hours of worry, and make the job of animal control a lot easier. •

Executive director needed for society handling 14,000 animals per year. Must have administrative experience in a humane or animal-care facility. Skills in public relations, education, fund raising and budget negotiations needed. Salary commensurate with experience and skills. Send letter and resume, including reference and salary requirements, to Knox County Humane Society, P.O. Box 9479, Knoxville, TN 37940.

Director needed to administer county animal-control program. Prefer Bachelor of Science degree and experience in managing animal-control programs. Salary to $32,780. Send resume to J. Orthoefer, Winnebago County Health Dept., 401 Division St., Rockford, IL 61108.

Shelter manager needed for southeastern Pennsylvania humane society. Responsibilities include supervision of 10 to 20 employees, preparation and administration of an approximately $400,000 budget, handling of humane education and public relations, and enforcement of humane laws. Salary and benefits commensurate with education and experience. Send resume, salary requirements to SPCA, P.O. Box 2507, West Chester, PA 19380.

Multifaceted manager needed for new, small humane society in central Oregon. Must be creative and energetic, have an animal-welfare orientation, and be experienced in volunteer programs and humane education. Low pay, great lifestyle, supportive board. For information, contact Manager, Redmond Animal Shelter, 925 S.E. Sisters Ave., Redmond, OR 97756; (503) 923-0882.

Shelter manager needed. Must have experience in kennel and personnel management, euthanasia, and animal welfare. New facility planned. Society handles 7,200 animals per year. Salary, $18,000 or commensurate with experience and skills. Send resume to Albany Humane Society, P.O. Box 3151, Albany, GA 31706.

Shelter manager needed with experience in animal care and shelter operation to manage large, new facility in northeastern Pennsylvania. Send resume to Humane Society of Lackawanna County, Box 229, Clarks Summit, PA 18411.


Patient care staff needed for nationally recognized wildlife rehabilitation center caring for 5,000 wild mammals, birds, and reptiles per year. Animals-rights orientation. New hospital under construction. No experience necessary; lots of hard work. Housing, utilities, and salary provided. Searching for exceptional individuals. Send letter and/or resume to Betsy Lewis, Executive Director, Lifeline for Wildlife Inc., Blanchard Road, Stony Point, NY 10980; (914) 429-0180. •

Only Shelter Sense subscribers may advertise. Ads must be submitted on your organization's letterhead no later than six weeks before month of issue. Please limit to 35 words (including address). Sorry, we cannot print "position wanted" ads.
As 1988 approaches, shelter directors should think seriously about those in their organization who can benefit from the excellent training and comradery provided by The HSUS Animal Control Academy. Everyone can benefit from this important two-week training program.

The Animal Control Academy offers training for animal-control officers and others working in animal care and control. Sessions are held at various locations around the nation, and participants learn about modern techniques of enforcement and enjoy opportunities to share problems and solutions. Graduates are certified in basic studies in the field, based on participation, assignments, and tests.

The Academy operates as part of the Companion Animals Section, under the direction of Hurt "Bill" Smith. Each session includes experts in the fields of animal behavior and handling, chemical capture, communications, human relations, veterinary medicine, law enforcement, and more.

In early 1988, sessions will be held
* January 11-22 in Ashland, Mass. (outside of Boston; your hosts will arrange for transportation)
* February 29-March 11 in Charlotte, N.Car.
* May 9-20 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Begin the new year productively by sending your staff members to The HSUS Animal Control Academy. The knowledge they will gain can be put to use immediately to help your community and its animals, and it can make your jobs easier by helping to professionalize your organization. To learn more about these and other 1988 sessions, write to the Animal Control Academy, 5126-A McFarland Blvd., East, Tuscaloosa, AL 35405, or telephone (205) 752-0058. (Remember to change your Roladexes to reflect the Academy's new address in Tuscaloosa!) •