



JOURNAL

American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association

January–March 2002, Volume 20, Number 4



Journal of the American Holistic
Veterinary Medical Association
Journal@AHVMA.org

Editor-in-Chief
Jan A Bergeron, VMD
Middletown, NJ
Editor@AHVMA.org

Founding Editor
Carvel G Tiekert, DVM
Bel Air, MD

Editorial Board
Joseph R Demers, DVM
Melbourne, FL
Bruce Ferguson, DVM, MS
Reddick, FL
Joyce Harman, DVM, MRCVS
Washington, VA
Jordan Kocen, DVM, MS
Springfield, VA
Dave McCluggage, DVM
Longmont, CO
Nancy Scanlan, DVM
Sherman Oaks, CA
Susan Wynn, DVM
Marietta, GA

**American Holistic Veterinary
Medical Association**
2218 Old Emmorton Road
Bel Air, MD 21015
Phone: 410-569-0795
Fax: 410-569-2346
Office@AHVMA.org

Executive Director
Carvel G Tiekert, DVM
Bel Air, MD

Officers 2000-2001

President
Marlene Smith-Schalkwijk, DVM
Courtenay, British Columbia

Immediate Past President
Joseph R Demers, DVM
Melbourne, FL

President Elect
Mike Kohn, DVM
Madison, WI

Vice President
Madalyn Ward, DVM
Austin, TX

Secretary/Treasurer
Patricia Frederick, DVM
Tucson, AZ

Board Members
James Clark, DVM
Salmon Arm, BC, Canada
Kim Henneman, DVM
Park City, UT
Jordan Kocen, DVM
Springfield, VA
Dave McCluggage, DVM
Longmont, CO
Maureen McIntyre, DVM
Clifton, VA

JOURNAL

of the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association

January–March 2002, Volume 20, Number 4

The AHVMA is an organization whose purpose is to function as a forum for the exploration of alternative and complementary areas of health care in veterinary medicine.

Contents

From the Editor	3
From the Executive Director	5
President's Message	7
Guest Editorial	
AHVMA Today and Tomorrow	
<i>David McCluggage, DVM, CVA</i>	9
Issues Affecting Veterinarians Who Work With Certified Organic Livestock	
<i>Hubert J Karrman, VMD</i>	11
VBMA Report—<i>Piper methysticum</i> (Kava)	
<i>Ihor Basko, DVM</i>	17
Snapshot of a Holistic Dairy Practice	
<i>Hubert J Karreman, VMD</i>	25
The Elders Speak	
<i>Judith Rae Swanson, DVM</i>	33
The Holistic View of Mad Cow Disease, the Latest Breakthrough...	
<i>William G Winter, DVM</i>	37
Searching for the Sorcerer's Stone in 2002	
Comment by...	
<i>William G Winter, DVM</i>	41
Special Announcements:	
2002 AHVMA Annual Conference	10
Call for Papers	34
2002 Scholarships Announcement	35
Grant Reviewers Needed	47
Botanical Medicine Association	52
Student Liaison	43
Meetings and Classifieds	45
Resources	49
Referral Directory Application	51
Index of Advertisers	52

Cover Photo:

"Hazy Morning"

Amish Dairy Farm, Lancaster County, PA
by Hubert J Karreman

Copyright © 2002, American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association, All Rights Reserved.
Without limiting the rights under copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, without the prior written permission of the individual author and the publisher of this Journal.

American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association

Bioethics Committee

Joanne Stefanatos, DVM, Chair
Michael W Lemmon, DVM
Richard Pitcairn, DVM
Charles T Schenck, DVM
H D Sheridan, DVM
Michelle L Tilghman, DVM
Stephen Tobin, DVM
Gloria B Weintrub, VMD

Conference Committee

Joseph R Demers, DVM, Chair
Carolyn S Blakey, DVM, Elder Liaison
Gerald M Buchoff, BVSc, AH
Carol A Lundquist, DVM
Nancy Scanlan, DVM
Stephen Tobin, DVM

Finance Committee

Mike Kohn, DVM, Chair
Stephen Blake, DVM, Elder Advisor
Patricia F Frederick, DVM, Sec/Treas
Marlene J Smith-Schalkwijk, DVM
Madalyn Ward, DVM

Nominating Committee

Joseph R Demers, DVM, Chair

Site Committee

Madalyn Ward, DVM, Chair
Christina Chambreau, DVM, Elder Advisor
Mike Kohn, DVM
David McCluggage, DVM
Gloria B Weintrub, VMD

Council of Elders – 2001

Stephen Blake, DVM, Acting Chair
Ihor Basko, DVM
Carolyn S Blakey, DVM
Christina Chambreau, DVM
Donn W Griffith, DVM
Mark Haverkos, DVM
Michael Lemmon, DVM
Cheryl Schwartz, DVM
H D Sheridan, DVM
Joanne Stefanatos, DVM, BS
Judith Rae Swanson, DVM
William G Winter, DVM

Student Liaison

Diana Beavers
*Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Blacksburg, VA*

Membership & Journal Information

Graduate Veterinarians: **\$105.00**
(Includes Journal and Conference Proceedings)

Veterinary Students: **\$20.00**
(Dean's Letter Required)

Journal Subscription: **\$65.00**
(Non-Veterinarians)

A brochure and membership application may be obtained by contacting the AHVMA office at:
Voice: 410-569-0795, Fax: 410-569-2346, Email: Office@AHVMA.org
Information and a membership application may also be obtained online at the AHVMA Web Site:
<http://www.AHVMA.org>

Cover Pictures

Do you have an interesting picture that would look good on the cover of the Journal? If so, please send a 4" wide x 6" high (or larger) glossy color print to the editor with a brief statement about the picture and permission to use it. Original pictures can be returned if requested.

Instructions to authors—Journal of the AHVMA

The *Journal of the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association* is published four times a year, in January, April, July, and October, and welcomes manuscripts dealing with any aspect of holistic, alternative, or complementary veterinary medicine. Typed manuscripts should be submitted double-spaced with one inch margins. Electronic submission of documents is preferred. Documents prepared in a word processor should be submitted as plain text or in Rich Text Format (RTF). Documents may be submitted on a 3½ diskette for PC, or as attachments to email. The latter is preferred.

Referenced works will be given priority. Works should be cited using the author/date format, and references should be double-spaced and listed in alphabetical order by first author's name. Products and equipment should be identified by chemical or generic names. Trade names should be included as a footnote, with the manufacturer's name and address.

The corresponding author should include a statement, in a cover letter, that the manuscript has been approved by all authors, and that it comprises original work not previously published elsewhere, unless so noted. The AHVMA reserves the right to reject any manuscript. For more information, contact the Editor-in-Chief at: Editor@AHVMA.org

From the Editor

My Last Editorial

Now don't get too excited! That refers to my previous editorial, and it does not mean that this is my last editorial...at least I hope not. My last (previous) editorial apparently touched a nerve, or at least a couple people apparently took it the wrong way. I certainly never intended to point a finger at any one individual or group, and I was not really criticizing anyone. I was simply expressing my frustration with the lack of contributions to the Journal and asking (perhaps begging is more appropriate) for more participation from the membership of this Association. I even made some suggestions for some topics, giving credit for those suggestions to one of our Board members.

I would like to revisit some of those suggestions, but before I do, I would like to apologize to anyone who felt that my last editorial was a personal attack. This is your Journal, and I welcome your input. I can only work with the material I receive, whether I solicit it, or you volunteer it. It has to come from somewhere, and you, the members, are the best source I know of.

I am pleased to know that my problems are not isolated, in fact, they appear to be pretty much universal. A recent post on the CAVM-L discussion list came from John Hoare, BVSC, MRCVS, VetMFHom, of Dorset England, who said:

"It would be nice if the members, including me, were more forthcoming with articles for the Journal [referring to their Journal in the UK]. It would be good to have more than one issue per year. Lets face it, there are enough of us to produce a really good edition at least twice yearly. There is a great tendency to leave things to 'the others.' I am equally guilty. The sad thing with not putting pen to paper—finger to keyboard—is that an awful lot of good material never gets into circulation, and when the associations are a few years older, the knowledge will go to the grave and never get spread."

Please note Dr Hoare's last sentence, specifically the end of that sentence where he says, "...the knowledge will go to the grave and never get spread." Isn't this a good enough reason to put pen to paper (or finger to keyboard) and submit your knowledge to the Journal?

Suggestions

As I said, I would like to revisit a couple of the suggestions from the last issue. Two of those I will group into one—Holistic Medicine Tips/Practice Management Tips. I'm happy to report that a member has contacted me and volunteered to write a regular column along this line. It will deal primarily with treatments first mentioned on the CAVM-L Discussion List. Carol Galka will be writing this column, and she may be contacting any one of you for input, so please help her out and give her the information she needs.

The other topic I would like to concentrate on is "News." I would really like to include a page or more on News about members...what they are doing, where they are speaking, where they are teaching, etc. Unfortunately, the only way I can know about these things is if someone tells me. So if you know of a colleague who is teaching a course or speaking at a meeting or doing something else of interest to the membership, drop me a note with the details. And if you are the person doing the teaching, speaking, volunteering, etc, let me know about it so I can put it in the Journal. Also, if you have a picture to go with the information, send that along. My email address, snail-mail address, and fax number are at the end of this editorial.

Other areas where we are still looking for contributors include regular features on *Profiles of Veterinarians or Veterinary Practices*, and *News About Holistic Medicine in General*. And, of course, we are still looking for scientific articles and case reports. Haven't you ever wanted to see your name in print? **Now's your chance!**

[Note: Just as I was writing this, a message was posted to the CAVM-L list, which provides another **excellent** topic for one or more articles. Deb Kropp, DVM asked for suggestions on clinic design. It would be wonderful if holistic practitioners would share their experiences regarding solutions that have worked for them. Why not feature **your** clinic/hospital/healing space in the Journal, complete with pictures? If this appeals to you, please contact me to discuss it.]

E-Mail

Some experiences with e-mail over the last several months prompt me to discuss this topic in a bit more detail. Perhaps my experiences will help some of you avoid the pitfalls. But before I begin, I'd like to make a comment about spelling. When I started to write this, the heading was spelled "Email." It's a spelling I have used, largely, I suppose, because I am a bit lazy and hate to have to reach up with my little finger for that "hyphen" key. But I happen to be reading a book called "*Lapsing Into a Comma*" by Bill Walsh, Copy Desk Chief at the Washington Post. In this book, Mr Walsh is emphatic about the fact that "E-Mail" is short for "electronic mail," hence it should be hyphenated. He also points out that a word spelled "email" would be pronounced "uh-mail," not "eee-mail" as most of us say it. So from here on, I will try to force the lazy little finger of my right hand to reach for that hyphen key.

I finally decided to write something about e-mail when I received a request a member sent to the contact address for the AltVetMed web site asking that her e-mail address be removed from her listing. She apparently felt that giving her e-mail address to the Association office on her membership application had resulted in her receiving what she referred to as "spam." For those not familiar with the term, "spam" is the name given to unsolicited bulk e-mail—the electronic equivalent of junk mail. In fact, what this veterinarian was referring to was not true spam, but requests for medical advice from people she did not know. I suggested to her that her e-mail address had probably been picked up and posted to a discussion list or web site without her knowledge, and that was probably the source of her unwanted requests.

This brings us to the subject of spam and how to protect your e-mail address. Most of you have only one e-mail address, and short of cancelling your account with your Internet service provider and opening a new one, you can't readily change that address. For this reason, I recommend that you **never** use your primary personal e-mail address in public locations on the Internet. By that I mean do not place it on your web site, and do not use it on public discussion lists, bulletin boards, chat sites, or newsgroups. Private discussion lists such as the CAVM-L list should not be a problem.

Why do I say you should not place your e-mail address on a web site (including the AHVMA Directory that appears on the AHVMA web site)? Because that is one of the surest ways to have your address appear on a spam list! What is a spam list? It is a list of e-mail addresses that is sold to anyone willing to pay the price. These lists usually are

distributed on CD-ROM disks and contain hundreds of thousands of e-mail addresses. Once your address is on one, you are never going to get it off. And if you receive spam, **never, never, never** click on or answer one of the "remove" links or addresses in the spam message. These **do not** remove your address from the list...they confirm that you are a living, breathing person and that your address is real! And using your e-mail address on a public list, in a chat room, or on a newsgroup, is almost as bad as putting it on a web site. (I do not include the private bulletin boards such as those on NOAH and VIN in this category).

So what do you do if you want to participate in some of these functions or you want to put an e-mail address on a web site? You get a different e-mail address for that purpose—one that can be readily changed. If you are an AOL or CompuServe member (or some of the other large service providers), you set up secondary addresses—ones that you can quickly cancel and start new ones. Or, you go to one of the free e-mail services like Hotmail or Yahoo and get an address there; again one that you can readily swap for a new one. Granted, it may be a pain to have to take yourself off of a discussion list or bulletin board and resubscribe yourself with a new address, but it is a lot better than being swamped with spam.

What do you do if you are receiving unwanted requests for advice? Well one thing you can do is politely ignore them. But another thing you can do is write back and tell the person that you do not provide medical advice over the Internet, and you ask the person where they got your e-mail address. If you find that some well-meaning person has posted your address on their web site, you politely ask them to remove it. You would be surprised at the number of pet owners who will take a veterinarian's name and e-mail address from a discussion list and post it on their web site saying something like "...this doctor is really nice, so contact her with all your questions!"

So, if you value your privacy, protect your primary email address. Get yourself one you can readily change. And, lastly, use your "real" email (oops, lazy finger again) address for correspondence with your friends and colleagues.

Jan A Bergeron, VMD
Editor-in-Chief
3 Quail Drive
Middletown, NJ 07748-2923
Phone: 732-671-7856
Fax: 732-671-8432
Cellular: 732-513-7072
Editor@AHVMA.org

Issues Affecting Veterinarians Who Work With Certified Organic Livestock

Hubert J Karreman, VMD

Presented to:
USDA National Organic Standards Board
Washington, DC
October 15, 2001

This paper is intended to help guide those who promulgate healthcare policies for the USDA National Organic Program. I understand that the NOP Rule is new and just beginning to be implemented. I am truly glad that such a Rule exists, for it allows agricultural professionals of all types to work within one set of rules rather than the fragmented system of private certifiers making their own individual rules. No one rule will ever make everyone happy, but it will provide a unified understanding of what is allowed and what is prohibited on certified organic farms in the USA.

I am a practicing dairy veterinarian in Lancaster county, PA. I set up my business, Penn Dutch Cow Care, two years ago specifically to work with small family farmers who are ecologically minded. I work with nearly 60 certified organic and transition dairies out of the 100 dairy farms I work with in total. This means that I tend to the veterinary needs of about 2400 certified and transition milking cows, which translates to about 4800 animals of all ages on these types of farms.

I write this not from a selfish aspect, since I already use complementary and alternative veterinary medicine (CAVM) during my farm visits for routine problems such as infertility, mastitis, and impaired digestion. I neither represent nor am I being paid by any organization to prepare this paper. Rather, I write this for my colleagues spread across the country who may be called upon to tend to organic livestock but have no idea of medical therapies other than those taught as the standard in veterinary schools. I write this also for the animals that may need serious veterinary attention due to some unforeseen occurrence not addressed in the general farm health plan required of certified organic dairies.

As the organic industry has developed, much emphasis has been placed on soil and crop issues. At this point, those areas are fairly well developed, at least compared to livestock issues. Within the livestock segment, most of the attention has focused on feeding and nutritional issues. It is certainly known that the blanket prohibition on certain

substances (*ie*, antibiotics) exists and use of such will render an animal useless for certified organic production. But very little time and energy, as of yet, has been allocated to addressing individual animal needs in times of life-threatening emergencies or surgical needs. As a clinical veterinarian I can assure you that such situations do arise at any time, regardless if a producer is a conventional confinement farm or a wonderfully well-managed organic farm that optimizes grazing as the basis for health.

Unfortunately, at this juncture it is my conclusion that the NOP Rule does not yet give adequate guidance regarding substances needed for life-saving measures that any veterinarian (due to standardized veterinary education) could utilize to relieve pain and suffering—without the consequent immediate removal from the herd. The Rule states that an animal shall not be denied appropriate medication in order to maintain its organic status. Yet if “appropriate medication” is given and it is a prohibited substance, the animal must be removed from the herd. This will usually lead to the animal’s premature slaughter. The notion of treating the certified animal with “whatever it takes, doc” and then simply selling the animal to a neighbor (as some people in certifying agencies insist upon) is now greatly diminished. This is due in large part to the heightened awareness of all farmers regarding biosecurity issues (due to the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in the UK).

Farmers are a lot more cautious these days when it comes to screening animals before entering their herd (and rightly so). It is a reality. Thus an animal will be shipped to slaughter merely because she needed a blood transfusion and the vet used an anticoagulant which hasn’t yet been “allowed” by a certifier or the NOP. Certainly, organic consumers would not condone this kind of consequence if an animal were in true need of a life-saving measure. They want humane treatment, as do the veterinarian and the farmer. The animal is owed this, in my opinion, since she has been a productive member of the herd up to the moment of crisis.

VBMA Report

Piper methysticum (Kava)

Ihor Basko, DVM

Introduction: Its “roots”

Whatever you want to call it; *kava-kava*, *awa*, *ava*, *yangona*, or just Kava, this member of the pepper family has been cultivated for over 3,000 years throughout the South Pacific and as far north as Hawaii. It thrives in tropical to subtropical climates. With thick stalks and heart shaped leaves, Kava has been cultivated for such a long time by humans it no longer produces viable seeds and must be propagated vegetatively by cuttings.



Piper methysticum

In Hawaii, the use of Kava has come back in the past 10 years although its use has been popular for thousands of years by a wide range of South Pacific cultures for spiritual, medicinal, and recreational purposes. The drinking of Kava “juice” has always been surrounded with ritual whether it is used for life passages such as weddings and funerals, or just for relaxation.

In these cultures, Kava has been popular with fisherman and farmers because its active ingredients—kavalactones, concentrated in its roots—relax muscles, but stimulate the central nervous system enough to evoke peace, conversation, friendship, and camaraderie. Most Kava users report a state of relaxation and mild euphoria without feeling drugged, along with decreased muscle tension and greater clarity of thought. Pacific Islanders say the awareness invoked by the herb “brings one into communion with the gods and ancestors.” Therefore, in these cultures, bringing a gift of Kava to someone’s home is a symbol of peace and communion.

The ancient method of obtaining a beverage from the root of Kava is still in use today, although it is not suitable for most modern people. The fresh

root is chewed (usually by virgin girls, or boys) and spit into a bowl. This wad of masticated root is then mixed with cold water and strained through coconut husk fibers for drinking. More modern methods include grinding the dried root in a blender with cold water and then straining through a stainless steel mesh...minus the virgins.

Chemistry and Medicine

The principal chemical constituents responsible for Kava’s psychoactive effects are lipid like compounds called Kavalactones (kavain, 7,8-dihydro-kavain, methysticin, 7,8-dihydro-methysticin, yangonine, desmethoxyyangonin). These lactones are not water soluble and the traditional preparation of Kava produces an emulsion where these lipid like compounds are suspended in water.

Research has demonstrated that its “pleasurable” effects are due to its muscle relaxing, analgesic, and anesthetic properties. Studies indicate that other actions include: anticonvulsive, diuretic, decongestant, antibacterial, antiseptic, and antifungal.



Piper methysticum

In recent years, pharmaceutical companies in Europe, the US, and Japan have been developing various medicines from this valuable herb. Fiji is

Snapshot of a Holistic Dairy Practice

Hubert J Karreman, VMD

Introduction

The world of dairy farming in the US seems to continually intensify, with large total confinement farms of 500-2000 cows becoming commonplace. Mainstream bovine medicine seems to constantly increase its reliance on reproductive hormones for timed breeding and using antibiotics at the slightest provocation. Maximum efficiency is always the impetus, ignoring any individuality of the animals in such large herds.

I, too, am always on the lookout for my farmers' economic well-being. But I sometimes wonder if what I do as a dairy practitioner is "real." I work with farmers who still practice what is generally understood by society to be traditional family farming. In addition, I work with many certified organic farms. As a dairy practitioner who integrates complementary and alternative veterinary medicine (CAVM) into my practice, it may be of interest to review which procedures I commonly carry out and how often. I should state that I am not opposed to an antibiotic or a one-time emergency use of dexamethasone. However, I strive to use an integrative approach, using natural treatments for common afflictions and reserving antibiotics, etc for truly critical, life-saving needs.

In many ways, I feel that compared to mainstream bovine vets I am way out in left field and yet compared to utterly committed CAVM practitioners, I am very conventional. Before using any CAVM modalities for individual animal problems on traditional farms, any potential "holistic dairy practice" must always take into account the health of the farm's soil, crop, pasture, manure, stream, and meadow resources. These factors are truly the basis for a herd's health and disease status.

Is it possible to run a full service dairy practice from a holistic perspective? I know personally that it can be done—but one needs to constantly keep in mind all the very practical realities involved with any livestock operation.

Background

This paper had its inception as a result of a question posed regarding which medicinals are administered to certified organic dairy cattle and how often. Certified organic livestock are not allowed antibiotic, hormone or steroid therapy if they are

to remain in the certified organic herd. (According to the USDA National Organic Program Rule, all synthetic materials are prohibited unless specifically allowed, and, conversely, all natural materials are allowed unless specifically prohibited.)

To figure out how many times I performed any procedure, it was necessary to tabulate data from the last two years. This is the time in which my own practice "Penn Dutch Cow Care" has been operating with its focus to work with ecologically oriented farmers (see *Mission Statement*).



Briefly, the practice consists of roughly 100 active clients, all being small family farms with approximately 40 milking cows in eastern Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The farmers are nearly all Old Order Amish who farm between 50 and 120 acres with draft horses, and grow corn, alfalfa, mixed grass/legume hay as well as manage pastures for grazing (to varying degrees). Soybeans and grains are generally bought.

Many intensively graze their pastures in order to produce the majority of annual milk. Often, these graziers are the same farmers who become interested in totally organic production methods. It seems that the mixture of Amish traditions and having cows eating fresh pasture grasses has led many farmers to seek natural approaches to help

The Holistic View of Mad Cow Disease, the Latest Breakthrough...

William G Winter, DVM

Claude Bernard (the father of experimental medicine):

"When the fact you meet is at odds with the most accepted theory, you must accept the fact and reject the theory, even when this theory is upheld by the most important names."

And he says it is the only way to progress...

Karl Popper:

"Logical reasoning never brings progress, it follows progress. Progress is due to someone who dares to try an unallowed thing, or to someone who makes a mistake. And then the new fact, which has been met, such will modify the logic.... Logic is only the inventory of knowledge, and it has to be changed in relation to every new fact appearing.... The only use of logic is to teach and transmit to students the theories of the moment."

Background:

I am beginning this article with these two quotes because I am going to give you some research findings that are likely to shock, irritate, or disgruntle you. The medical establishment and the veterinary industry are reacting the same way to these new findings. If this article incites you to dig deeper into the factual information, then I have succeeded in my goals.

Despite the fact that millions of dollars are being spent on investigations into this mysterious form of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy—which is of course related to Scrapie in sheep, Chronic Wasting Disease in wild deer, and variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (v-CJD) in humans—there has been almost no progress on tracking down a cause, a cure, or a control, since the disease was first identified early last century. Millions of animals have been destroyed in the process, in addition to a vast number of herds, flocks, and even entire farm families.

The researcher I am quoting from throughout much of this article is Mark Purdey, a former English dairy farmer and independent researcher,

who has focused his studies on these diseases. He has basically received no funding, operating independently as a result, and has been mostly ridiculed or ignored by the research establishment. His studies have taken him around the world, wherever there are outbreaks of the various forms of this disease. And yet his findings are almost impossible to ignore. Though not initially trained as a scientist, his work is consistently pure in form and deeply methodical. Even though persecuted, he has been unrelenting in his quest of the truth.

The Conventional Theory Is Flawed

Almost all current research expenditure and pursuit has been obsessively focused on the conventional theory that these diseases arose via consumption of scrapie contaminated nerve tissue. However, this theory has major flaws and, in many spectacular gaps, fails to follow Koch's Postulates for determination of causation.

I site links to Mark Purdey's website that further elucidate all the points made here. For starters, consider just these few excerpts, which begin to show the serious flaws in the current theory:

- Millions of tons of the incriminated meat and bone meal (MBM) were exported to cattle herds in South Africa, the Middle East, Scandinavia, third world countries, Eastern Europe, and many others, and all these areas remain BSE-free.
- The same conditions have existed in the US for decades, yet there are no outbreaks in cattle.
- No fully organic cattle herds in the UK have developed an outbreak in spite of feeding MBM along side conventional herds.
- More than 40,000 cases of BSE have been diagnosed in cattle born after the 1988 total ban on feeding MBM in the UK.
- Many animals that have never been exposed to MBM in the UK have developed BSE, such as imported kudu and antelope in the London zoo.

Parting Shots

Theresa Mall sent this from the AHVMA office:

May I Bring My Dog?

A man wrote a letter to a small hotel in a midwest town he planned to visit on his vacation.

He wrote: *"I would very much like to bring my dog with me. He is well groomed and very well behaved. Would you be willing to permit me to keep him in my room with me at night?"*

An immediate reply came from the hotel owner, who said: *"I've been operating this hotel for many years. In all that time, I've never had a dog steal towels, bedclothes, silverware or pictures off the walls. I've never had to evict a dog in the middle of the night for being drunk and disorderly. And I've never had a dog run out on a hotel bill. Yes, indeed, your dog is welcome at my hotel. And, if your dog will vouch for you, you're welcome to stay here, too."*

Index of Advertisers

Academy of Veterinary Homeopathy	34	Mayway Corporation	40
Addison Biological Laboratories	24	Morrills' New Directions	48
Animal Natural Health Center	8	Natural Animal Nutrition	16
Animal's Apawthecary	32	NaturVet	44
Ayush Herbs	6	Once Upon a Dog	23
Centurion Systems	40	PetGuard	Back Cover
Chi Institute	8	Prozyme Products	Front Cover
Essential Vet to Pet Products	39	Respond Systems, Inc.	32
Everglo-Natural Veterinary Services	48	Sojourner Farms	15
Healing Herbs for Pets	40	Standard Process	20–21
Integrated Touch Therapy	48	Stefanatos, Joanne	36
Kan Herb Company	32	Vetri-Science Labs	22
Kauai Retreat	39		