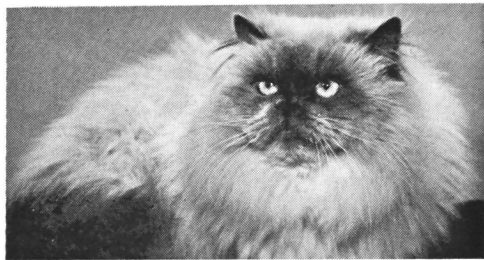
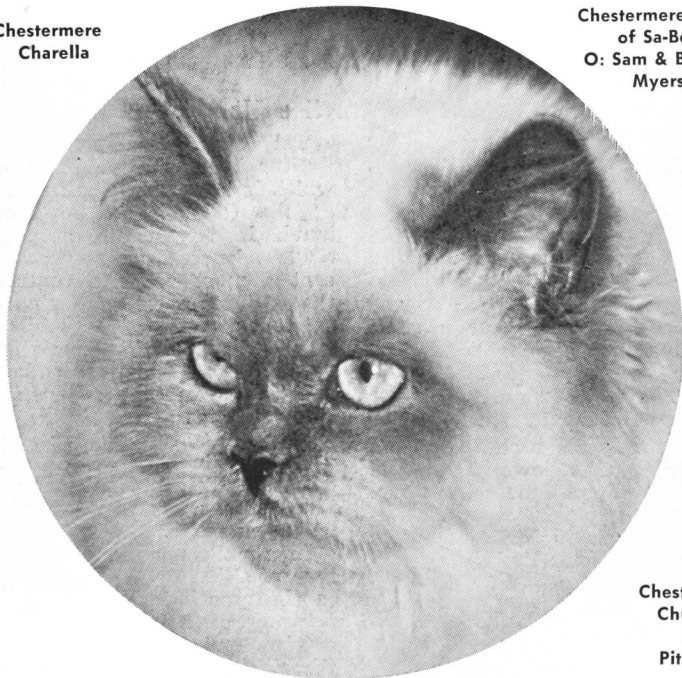


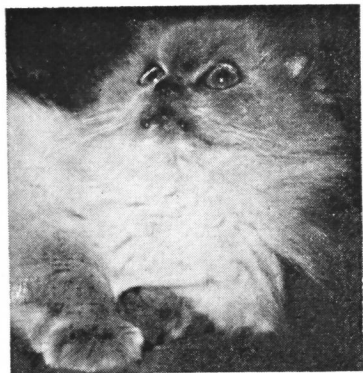
**Chestermere
Charella**



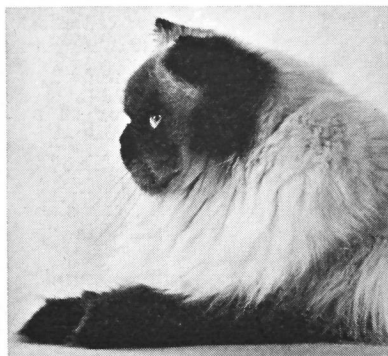
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of Sa-Bon
O: Sam & Bonnie
Myers**



**Chestermere
Chufasu
of
Pittman**



Chestermere Chiquot



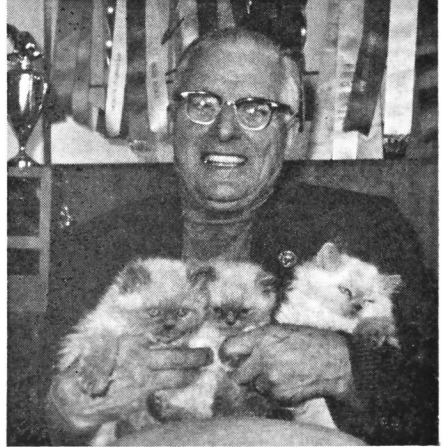
**Gr. Ch. Dunbrody's
Sneak Preview
B-O: Dick Rhodes**

HIMALAYAN HIGHLIGHTS

Ben and Ann Borrett
(of Chestermere)



Ann



Ben

Perhaps first of all we should clarify the fact that a Longhair is not classified by type. A Longhair does not necessarily mean a Persian. Therefore those who make statements about the “Longhairs-or-Persians” in one breath, as if they were one and the same, are not accurate; Longhairs are just that, cats with Long hair.

Possibly the most numerous of the Longhair Breeds is our lovely Persian, in all its many beautiful colors. There is the Himalayan Breed of Longhair, and we hear talk of the revival of the earlier Angora Breed of Longhair (CFA. YB 1970). Then we have the Sacred Cat of Burma or Birman, a breed of Longhair, and the Balinese is yet another. The Maine Coon Cat is a Longhair Breed, as is the Turkish Cat, and there was the Longhair Russian Blue of yesteryear (CFA YB. 1967). It is not unreasonable to suppose that many of our present shorthair breeds and colors of cat, may, if the interest occurs, be bred to produce long fur. Indeed, already the Longhaired Manx and the Longhaired Abyssinians are not uncommon, and it could be only a matter of time before many more different types of Longhair cats are produced in sufficient numbers to warrant recognition for competition in Championship Shows. No amount of contradicting can alter the above facts — there is no such thing as the “Longhair Type,” for each is different in some way.

There used to be a saying in England that the Siamese was so royal and haughty that it would never breed with any other cat. We all know today that this is not true, the Siamese has been crossed with many other breeds, particularly with regard to obtaining new “points”

color, and we know that the resultant offspring of a Siamese mated with any other variety cat, will never have the coat pattern of the Siamese unless the mate used is also carrying the Siamese coat pattern as well, which could have been the reason for the birth of the above saying. The offspring will carry the Siamese color characteristic, capable of being passed on to future generations only when this factor meets with a similar factor in the opposite sex.

In 1924 it was acknowledged that the inheritance of the Siamese coat color was not well understood and statements were made in England to the effect that the evidence of Longhair being recessive was not really conclusive. In 1930 Dr. Clyde Keeler and Mrs. Virginia Cobb of USA experimented to produce the first recorded Siamese marked cat with long fur (*Journal of Heredity* 1933). They wished to prove that such a cat could be produced and they succeeded. Pre-1939 the late Brian Stirling-Webb of England told us he corresponded with Mrs. Cobb and worked on the same lines to produce a cat of Persian type with long fur and the Siamese coat pattern, and he wished to produce enough to start a new breed. With the war and food rationing, only limited breedings were possible. In the early 1950's the late Mrs. Marguerita Goforth worked on her lines in California, and we worked on ours in Canada. We had some pleasant correspondence with each of these breeders — our aims were all the same.

It was the cat fanciers and their elected representatives who divided cats into categories to facilitate judging at cat shows, and provide some semblance of organization for future breeding. In U.K. the cat fanciers divided cats into Longhair and Shorthair. Then they sub-divided these into what they called Breeds. For example, No. 1, Black Longhair breed. No. 2, Blue-Eyed Longhair breed: No. 2a, Orange-Eyed White Longhair Breed. No. 9, Red Tabby Longhair Breed. No. 13b, Birman Longhair Breed, and so on. They had to use a, b, c, etc., because they had only allowed Nos. 1 to 13 for Longhair Breeds; No. 14 onwards was for Shorthaired cats.

In North America the cat fanciers divided cats into a number of breeds to start with. Abyssinian, Burmese, Persian, Siamese, and so on. Then they sub-divided these breeds into colors. The number of breeds and colors could be increased as necessary.

When the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy of England in 1955 accepted the Himalayan for Championship competition, they voted to call them Colourpoint Longhairs, Breed No. 13b, and they are still listed and registered as a separate breed in the GCCF Application for Registration forms and in the 1971 *Cat Lover's Journal*, Year Book of the British Cat World, which lists the English Pedigree Cat Breed Numbers in full on page 102.

Through our Siamese, we knew of Bryan's experiments and decided to visit and purchase some of these new cats. In our early Himalayan pedigrees, with the Briarry prefix we have the most astonishing crosses — SH Blues, SH Blacks, Siamese. Burmese, a SH White, LH Blues, Blacks and Smokes of course, a SH Cream, SH Tortoiseshell, Chestnut Brown SH and others. It appears that any registered cat

(long or shorthair) can be bred indiscriminately if so desired, and the result registered in England as "what it looks like."

However on this side of the Atlantic, the Association rules were very rigid as to which could be crossed with what.

One Association did allow the showing in championship classes of such crosses, if a breed was recognised, and it could be shown as "listed". In 1957 we were asked to draw up a proposed Standard by this Association. We did, it was accepted and is still the same as when we wrote it.

Saying Seal Point Colorpoint Longhair is very cumbersome and there are other animals with the same color restricted-to-points pattern known as Himalayan. This name was considered apt and compact. There was a vote of the then interested breeders and the name Himalayan adopted on this side of the Atlantic. In other Associations, other breeders started the move for Himalayan recognition for Championship status, and this was accomplished within a year or two.

The conformation and bone structure of the Balinese in the CFA Show Standard Book, as compiled by Irene Powell, follows word for word the Siamese standard, yet we have heard no mention of the Balinese being classed as a Siamese — it is rightly a separate breed. Yet every now and then a voice crops up about the conformation and bone structure of the Himalayan being like the Persian, and thus it should be a Persian. This obviously shows lack of knowledge of the basic facts of how the cats were divided for Judging in the first place.

As pointed out so aptly, by our dear friend, the late Mr. Robert Winn, under the existing way of grouping all cats for show in North America, the crossing of two different breeds of cat, could never be called a color class of either. Hybrid, as defined by Webster, is an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different varieties — mixed — derived from different sources. Thus the Himalayan is a hybrid, for it doesn't matter how many generations are bred, part of it comes from the Persian and part from the Siamese. Such an animal can be produced accidentally if there are free-roaming Persians and Siamese together, or it can be man-made. Some hybrids breed true, some don't, and some are sterile. Calling the Himalayan a hybrid does not mean it will not breed true, it merely admits that it comes from two different sources. New varieties, formed from two other varieties are always termed hybrids, and it is not a derogatory term, indeed hybrids are often acknowledged to be better than the originals. And this was the idea with the purposeful production of the Himalayan in the first place, to combine the desired qualities of the Persian with those of the Siamese. So in North America as well as in England, the Himalayan became a separate breed, for since the Himalayan was originally produced from two already recognised breeds, the end product could not be any more Persian than Siamese. If the resultant 50% Persian 50% Siamese first cross is mated to a Persian, and the resultant offspring again mated to a Persian, and so on, it will decrease the amount of Siamese influencing its make-up at each cross — and one will eventually end up with a solid color cat

again. The points will start to fuse into the body color and the eye color will revert to the original Persian. Whatever makes some people think that the only characteristic that they want will be retained, is a mystery. Genetics is not an exact science — you can breed for what you want, but it doesn't mean you are going to get it, for you cannot use a pair of scissors on a chromosome to cut out what you want and what you do not want. They wind around each other so much at conception, then double themselves, and when cell division occurs, each set pulls apart to opposite ends and forms a new cell, with the same number of "characteristics" the original cell had. If this process were identical each time, every animal (or plant) with the same characteristics (or genes) involved in its make-up, would be identical. They are not. Kittens from the same litter are not identical, repeat breedings are not identical, in fact we have never found two cats to be identical — similar, yes, identical no.

To produce the Himalayan it is necessary to breed to both Persian and Siamese in the early stages, but we are not crossing back to either at the moment in our top lines. Our best results are from selected breeding of the best Himalayan to the best Himalayan, with drastic culling. Everything for which we are striving is recessive. The deep blue eye color in our lovely top Siamese appears to be tied in with the long straight nose, slight bone, and sveltness — but why shouldn't it? Siamese breeders have been concentrating on this for many years. We need good eye color but not long nose or slight bone. Pale coat color is hard to find in the everyday Siamese, and to have to go to our Siamese for good eye color and good coat color brings in the wrong bone type. We originally had to keep many cats and many lines going — we needed to be sure of our pedigrees, and there was no one anywhere near with whom we were able to work. We now keep only a small number of cats, from carefully selected stock, and we have always been extremely accurate with our pedigrees, so we have come to know what to expect from certain crosses.

If there is just the right amount of Siamese in the Himalayan, the body warmth will maintain a light body coat, too much Persian and there is an imbalance — the coat darkens. Of course there must be no kinked tails, no crossed eyes, no white toes or white tails. The cat should have a solid chunky feel when held. Fur has seasonal variations and Judges take this into account or there would be very few longhairs of any kind at the early or late shows.

The color requirements should be as near as possible to Siamese, but the very nature of the fur being long does not lend itself to a complete lack of shading, however careful the breeding programme happens to be. We have found over the years that continually breeding to the Persian has resulted in a damage to the color-restricted-to-points "gene". we all know that the Siamese would be a self-color shorthair, were it not for this factor — i.e. the Seal Point Siamese is a short-haired brown cat with the color restricted to the coldest part of the cat, the ears, feet, nose and tail. The introduction of more and more

Persian, (blue for blue points, black for seal points, and so on) is like mixing more and more dark paint to a basic color, the result will become darker and muddier. The basic color is eventually lost, the point color travels up the legs, over the face and is increasingly distributed over the body. Bands of color can appear on individual hairs, the tabby markings can re-appear in the fur as dark patterns. Thus the Himalayans with near Persian background often have very dark coats, very early in life. Meanwhile the constant addition of more and more copper eyes (so strongly developed over many years in the good pedigree Persians) becomes also stronger in such produced Himalayans.

The number of Himalayans shown today is constantly increasing and CFA Judge Will Thompson informs us that he is seeing far too many with indistinct points these days as he goes across the country — “I am not talking about the body shading”, he says, “but those off-color muddy points; blue points which have almost a chocolate cast to their points as opposed to the steel blue that I’ve come to expect from my Chestermere cats”. Yes, he is right, and we firmly believe that this “muddy” coloring is due to the introduction of too many colors — too much Persian — to much hodge-podge of background, for we had to breed this out in our early Himalayans. Ideally, we find selectively bred blue point to blue point is best, seal point to seal point and so on, although it is of course not always possible to color-breed as yet, when one wishes to try and bring in some particular characteristic, so we must plan each individual mating with thought and care.

In the early days we used Black, Blue and Cream Persians; we have bred to Copper-Eyed White Persians, pale yellow-eyed Persians, Blue Eyed White Persians and Smokes and a Silver. We discontinued some of these lines because they were proving of no value and some lacked type when mixed with the Himalayan factor. The introduction of either White or Cream Persian appeared to have a deleterious effect on some color genes, seeming to be incompletely dominant and white being a masking color too, it was found that white tails and odd white feet were produced. In correspondence with Mrs. Goforth, we found that she also was coming up such animals. One exceedingly well-bred Blue Cream, sired by Grand Champion Beamsley Sunshine of Gaylands, with nothing but Cream, Blue-Cream and solid Blue Persians in the background, the later being color-bred Pensford blues, even produced white lockets when bred to a 5th generation Himalayan. Ticking of the fur was another problem with another cross. We all obtained our best blue eyes from the Siamese, the nearer the Siamese ancestor, the better the eye color; Blue Eyed White breeders told us they produced their best blue eyes from the intense copper-eyed parents, not the pale yellow eyes, but we did not find much difference whichever we used. We wonder if it is a different enzyme or blue gene operating.

Another problem is that the Siamese mature early and are shown to the best advantage as kittens or in young adulthood, whereas the Persian matures late and they are shown to the best advantage when

over three years old, in the majority of cases. One wonders if one should show a Himalayan early to take advantage of the best time for showing the Siamese color and coat pattern, or to wait until later when the coat color may not be as good as previously, but the heavy bone structure is carrying the needed muscle only obtained at maturity.

The large heads of our Persians can cause difficulty at birth amongst good Persian to Persian crossings — more difficult then, is our problem, for with the introduction of the Siamese structure, we have to breed for a large pelvis on the Himalayans — something which is not in the standard.

In our opinion it is extremely cruel to breed from cats with so short a nose the tear ducts are blocked and the eyes constantly running. The poor cat spends its life gasping for breath through its mouth, with the tongue hanging out. These type kittens have turned up in our litters from time to time, but we will not use, breed or sell them. Such cats are not difficult to produce, but they are well night impossible to keep healthy, and we think such animals should be barred from the shows. They are not a pleasure to themselves, their owners or the public, just a pathetic deformity. We need a broad, short nose, but not so short and indented as to be malformed. Our better Judges are interpreting the standard as it was meant to be and hopefully the rest will soon follow and the “putting up” of a deformed nose cat will be a thing of the past. We also need a sweet expression, not a face which looks so bad tempered it resembles a bulldog, for after all, we are breeding for a pleasant lovable companion, not a wild or working animal.

We have found there are a number of different types of temperament, and temperament can be an inherited characteristic. We are informed that in a recently published English cat book, it is stated that as regards Himalayans nothing has been done for selection for personality. If true, this is too bad. We ourselves have been selecting for personality for years, and feel it is an integral part of the product of a good Himalayan. One type is a “people cat” — they will allow a human to do almost anything with them without fear, they will not object to strangers, to even having a child see their day-old kittens, but they will not tolerate sharing anything with another cat; in fact females of this type would prefer never to even see another cat, except when they are in season. Another temperament encountered is the cat tolerant of both people and other cats — they have a charming disposition to everyone — excellent for show cats, for breeding and mixing with others; such males will even kitten-sit and not even fight with another male; they are gentle sires, not aggressive, but they get there just the same. Then there is another temperament which is a nervous, highly strung one; such cats are difficult to handle, well-nigh impossible to show and we would never like to use them. Of course environment also plays its part, and rough handling will ruin even the sweetest disposition, and then there are all the temperaments in between those mentioned above.

Even with the same diet and care, we have come across different types of long fur. There is (1) long silky fur with a silky undercoat, (2) long silky fur with a very dense woolly undercoat, (3) dense long fur which seems to have the undercoat as long as the outer, it is almost "bushy".

Guardhairs may shimmer from all these types as well. We really prefer the first type, because it is much easier to care for — a woolly coat can mat so quickly and owners these days do not have the time for constant grooming. As in all cats, a healthy coat will shine with beauty and correct feeding is essential. The necessary vitamins and minerals must be available in a high protein diet.

We are often asked "What will be the perfect diet for my Himalayan?" This is more difficult to answer than one would imagine. Most cat books will give the basic diet, plus this, that and the other, but we are confronted with his majesty, the puss, such an individual. Everything that is good is placed in front of him, but (a) will he eat it all? Will he sniff and poke out bits that displease? or (b) will he eat it all and then his body not assimilate or make use of the "goodies"? We find that our cats like a little variety. Not too much, for cats are creatures of habit, but just a little something different each day. Perhaps one day we add one kind of vitamin, the next day another. Our Himalayans have a basic raw meat diet. When we have a steer killed for ourselves, we have the cheaper cuts and roasts ground up with the kidney, liver, heart and tongue, to hamburger for the cats. There is no bone in this, so we do add calcium. For a change we add raw horsemeat, and then we delete the calcium. Tomato juice, cottage cheese, baby cans of spinach, linatone (or Mazola oil or Halibut liver oil), egg yolks, and fresh frozen cod fillets, (cut in chunks and warmed), are all part of our feeding programme. Each cat has 2-4 Brewer's Yeast tablets daily, and these are chewed like candy, with eyes closed and loud purrs; a sprinkling of Brewer's yeast powder over the food would serve the same purpose, though care must be taken not to procure the bitter kind. One of our Himalayans loved grapes, but the grapes had to have pips. She would carefully take a whole grape in her mouth and wiggle it around and then crunch it. A few careful chews and she would extract the seed like a shot from a gun. We believe she considered it was a hidden pill, and she looked very pleased with herself for discovering it and expelling it "poof" — she was however, never interested in seedless grapes. Most of ours are offered esbilac and hot water, with a little Carnation evaporated milk daily, males as well as females and kittens. Milk is laxative, and should be reduced or cut out, if tummy upsets occur, but we find no trouble if the kittens are weaned on esbilac and glucose, and they graduate to evaporated milk later. We add a raw egg yolk, but not the white, to kittens milk as well. We have always found that good plentiful food, clean quarters, and daily individual care will reduce vet fees to a minimum. When people say they cannot afford to give their cats such a diet as we suggest, then we feel that they are keeping more cats than they should.

We find that we can never make immediate drastic food changes, or they look with wide open big round eyes and a hurt expression, as if to say, "You mean me to eat this? — surely not ME." The Himalayan face is as expressive as the Siamese. If you take the time to talk to them, it is very important to wait for a reply, and you will be surprised how you get to understand their various chirps, meows, and grunts. This becomes a particular asset when a cat is "off-color", not much, but just a little. Anyone can tell when a cat is really sick, but it takes a good cat person to tell in advance about minor things which need attention before they turn into major problems.

Himalayans have very definite habits and each animal may develop individual antics which make him or her so special to the owner — it may be rolling over (not of course when **you** want him to, just when he feels it might be to his advantage to do so for a piece of T-bone steak maybe, or smoked salmon); one of ours will sit up very nicely with 2 front paws waving, begging, for canned shrimps or oysters, but will she sit up in front of strangers? Not even if she starved — she will come running, break with a skid, look and meow a bit, even sniff the shell food, but that is it. After a minute she turns her back, sits swishing her tail, and completely ignores us. Some Himalayans will open doors, sit by the refrigerator when hungry, wait in a certain window when it is time for the slave to return from work or where ever he has been; some sit upside down in a bowl with all four feet in the air, some are great face-lickers at wakening-up time, some at any old time; others like to hug you, paws around the neck, and some prefer a walk on the shoulder, then drape themselves around the neck and chew an ear, a human ear; yet others will jump into your arms, with great trust, and some will hide behind things and jump out at you, as if to say "Boo", or make a rushing-leap and climb up the owner. We have one 15 lb. male whose "Thing" is to wait until you bend down in his walk-in pen or outside run, and like greased lightning he is sitting on your back — he just likes to sit and purr, and you have to walk bent over towards a shelf and gently tip him off.

The majority of cats like to climb, and Himalayans are no exception; they are also vigorous and healthy, but are of course subject to the same type of respiratory complaints as all other cats. Distemper shots should be given at weaning and hairballs prevented by adequate grooming and a laxative diet when necessary. They can be very mischievous and naughty, in fact quite a tease, for they are intelligent, quick and very active. We have one which delights in pushing an ashtray off a coffee table, and instantly pretends it was not her — when you come rushing in, and she is the only cat in the room, she is to be found washing herself on a chair yards away. Put the ashtray back, and she will repeat her "Thing." They are great retrievers — carrying small objects all over the house, but they like particularly to hoard them in their sleeping quarters. This can be frustrating if there is only one eraser in the house, but you just haven't lived until your Himalayan has discovered that pencils make a delightful plopping sound when dropped down a drain! We find it is essential to keep the

cover over the side which has the garbuettor in it, when ever Chuff is around.

We believe that access to sunshine is vital, not only to Himalayans but to all cats. Ours enjoy walk-in pens with a roof outside, and grass and barley growing for them to play upon. Barley or wheat grows quickly here and has nice broad leaves for chomping. Their sensitive noses adore the perfume of flowers; we always have plants such as stocks, catnip and sweet rocket, growing just outside runs so pieces can grow through. Night-scented stock or *Matthiola Giroflee* is a great favorite.

In the winter the outside pens are covered with plate glass and filon, although none like to stay out when the temperature gets down to 40 below zero. Shelves and tree stumps abound, and there are plenty of resting boxes in the shade. All is painted in white enamel. During the winter, when many days and every night is spent inside. they have walk-in pens with fluorescent lighting in each, heated by thermostatically controlled natural gas, and sliding windows lead to the outside pens. All is painted yearly, white enamel woodwork, and grey enamel cement floors.

To win in our shows, a cat must not only have been bred from the very finest stock, it must have in itself the potential and also be groomed to perfection and presented in immaculate condition. No amount of last minute powdering and brushing will bring a Himalayan to the peak of perfection necessary, if it has not been carefully fed and looked after previously. Many an excellent cat has lost out to an inferior specimen because of poor conditioning and presentation. It is therefore essential for every novice owner to acquire such knowledge early in a cat's show career — to watch and learn from the experts. Many old time exhibitors with more than one cat to show, will be very pleased to have help with drapes, litter boxes, water carrying, or even just bringing her a cup of coffee, and in turn you can learn from her how to present your cat to the best advantage.

Sometimes a cat may be a little upset by all the show noise, and being carried through crowds of chattering strangers to the show cages, so it is as well to have the front claws clipped. Also be sure to attend to those little extra hairs on the ear tips and tail — the dab of vaseline on the nose leather — the toe tufts carefully combed and extended, not forgetting to comb the hocks. Ears and corners of eyes must be clean, and any powder left in previously, should be gently combed and brushed out. Too much bathing and brushing can remove a lot of the growing fur in a Himalayan — too little and the Judge finds her or himself in a cloud of powder and dead fur.

To bath or not to bath — that is often the question. We usually bath our adult Himalayan males two or three days before a show because it certainly improves them. There are many good cat shampoos on the market — although we always found the Shaklee ones suited ours — the cat must be dried thoroughly, and of course dyes, bleaches and so on must not be used. We go by the rule that if you think your cat needs a bath, go ahead — he probably does. If you are

not sure, or you don't think he does need one, don't, it probably won't improve the fur anyway. All grooming should be done before the show day, so all that is needed in the morning is a quick visual check and touch-up. It is possibly in the pre-show weeks of preparation that the Himalayan breeder may wonder "How did I get into this?" but on show day, when you present your cat, beautifully groomed, in immaculate condition, at the peak of perfection, then you know the answer, and irrespective of the results, you can be proud of your exhibit.

Although the Himalayan has been in the making for a comparatively short time, the pattern of breeding we have followed has resulted in the production of more consistently winning cats than any other method — the show awards of **Chestermere** bred to **Chestermere** speak for themselves, cats which are not only shown by ourselves and long time breeders, but also by novice owners. The best specimens are now only competing with the long established breeds, they are winning Best Novice, Best Open, Best Champion, and Best Grand Champion — they are not only being nominated for Best in Show, they are winning Best in Show, consistently.

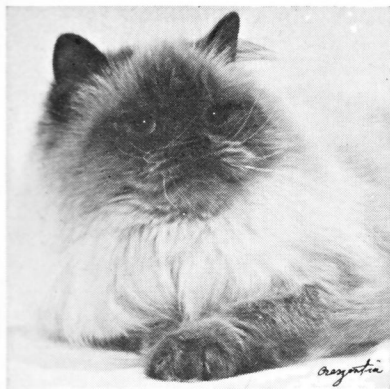
We are sorry that space does not permit us to include photographs of all the lovely Himalayans and mention their owners, but some of the most outstanding ones are the following:—

Grand Champion **Chestermere Choi** (seal point female) was the first Himalayan ever to take Best Cat in Show (Irene Powell, 1960); she is still with us, and rules the other queens like a matriarch.

Grand Champion **Chestermere Dumpling** was the first blue point female to win Best Cat in an All Breed Show and has produced many of today's outstanding Himalayans. She still retains her lovely eye color and excellent body coloring at 6 years old.

Grand Champion **Chestermere Kinuba** was the first Himalayan to win Best Cat in a CFA All Breed Show (Judge Stella Harlos, Salt Lake City, 1962) and he went on to become the first and only CFA Grand Champion Himalayan of 1966, owned and superbly shown by Boris Teron and Larry Keely of Chicago. He was not only the top Himalayan in the country during 1966 and 1967, he was the No. 3 Longhair male (which includes all breeds and colors of longhair shown.) Many of his offspring are gracing the show benches today.

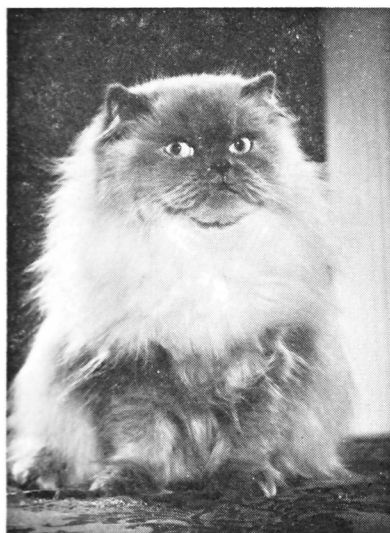
Grand Champion **Chestermere Chen-Soo** was the first Himalayan to win Best Cat in Show across the board, 4 shows in one weekend (Winnipeg 1965), and he repeated this many times. Now 8 years old and retired from shows, he purrs and kitten-sits, and time and time again proves himself to be a superb sire. CFA Judge Jeanne Ramsdale was the first to "put him up" when he was a Novice, and she was a Novice Judge, doing her first show. Chen-Soo was the second and the only Himalayan Grand Champion in the 1967 CFA Y.B. In 1968 two more lovely Himalayans were awarded their Grand Championships. Grand Champion **Chestermere Kannika-Minga**, exquisite seal point female, owned and always shown in beautiful condition by Nat and Carol Martin, Penna. The other was **Di-Or Angelique**



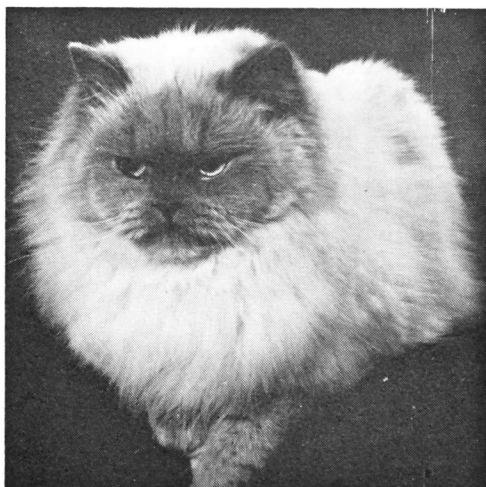
Chestermere Chen Sa
O. Hillard Horowitz



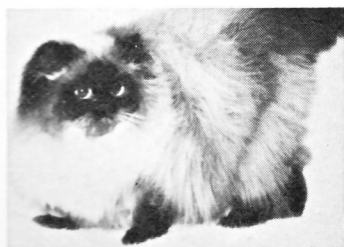
Chestermere Chen Soo



Gr. Ch. Chestermere Chahila
O - W. Thompson



Chestermere Chenda of Dunbrody
O - Dick Rhodes



Co-Co's Challenge
B-O - Caroline Owens



Chestermere Choia
O - Laurie Stevens

of **Hima-Tab** (daughter of Kinuba), a lovely little blue point female, owned by LaVerne Grusell, Ohio.

The most outstanding Himalayan cat for the 1968-69, and 1969-70 years was the faultless Grand Champion **Chestermere Chahila**, top Himalayan cat of all colors, of all Regions of North America, for two consecutive years. She is owned and always immaculately groomed and shown by CFA Judge Will Thompson, California. "Cha-Cha", as she is known to her friends, won Best Cat in Show 41 times — a record performance.

The only Grand Championships awarded last year were to:—

Chestermere Cajun of Sa-Bon (blue point male, owned by Sam and Bonnie Myers), **Chestermere Chi-Chi of Hima-Tab** (blue point male, owned by LaVerne Grusell). **Chestermere Chu-Woo**, (lover-boy seal point, owned by Camille Copeland, Texas). **Chestermere Kulan of Samarkland** (blue point female, owned by Stewart Geboff and Jim Graffius), **Chestermere Chumosa** (blue point female, owned by Shirley Smith, New York), **Tailspin's Astro** (seal point male, owned by Claire & Al Lunde, Penna.), All of them, fine examples of the Himalayan breed.

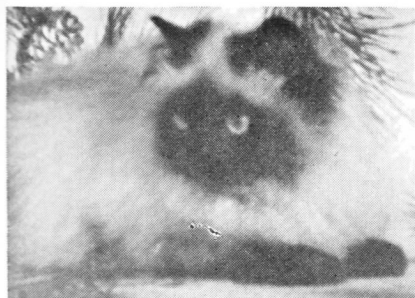
Some of the other present day "Best in Show", "Greats" and "Grand Champions" are: The lovely **Quiksilver's Cascade** (blue point female, daughter of **Chestermere Chahila** and sired by **Chestermere Chai-Wong**, who is owned by Ernestine Beaver). Cascade was bred and is owned by Will Thompson, and in her first show season she won Best Cat in Show 8 times, after winning Best Kitten in Show the first time shown.

Chestermere Chenda is another outstanding blue point female, owned and beautifully shown by Dick Rhodes of New Orleans. Her wins are many, Regional and National. Chenda was bred to the excellent seal point male, **Chestermere Chu-Woo**, and produced **Dunbrody's Sneak Preview**, recently 4 times Best Cat in Show on one weekend. This seal point lovely female is 5th generation Chestermere Himalayan on BOTH SIDES.

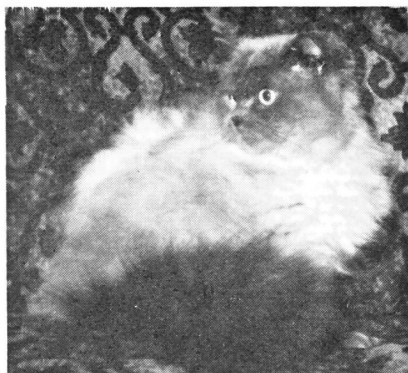
An up and coming exquisite blue point female, who was Best Himalayan kitten of the year, 1969-70, is **Chestermere Chufasu**, owned and beautifully shown by Otis and Elinor Pittman of California. She has just been awarded the Best Himalayan Western Region, and the Highest Scoring Himalayan in the Nation for 1971, by the Himalayan Society.

There is charming mischievous **Chestermere Chalusu**, who owns Georgia and Harley Kemp, Michigan, she is a seal point female who retains an excellent light coat, and has big round blue eyes that are so expressive, with her very short broad nose.

In the New York area there is another winnig blue point female, **Chestermere Chensa**, owner Hillard Horowitz, and **Chestermere Chahiko**. blue point male, owned by the Martins, Penna. **Chestermere Apollo**, blue point male, weighs in at 18 lbs., and his fur touches the ground. He owns Anne Lane of Texas, who is further bothered by



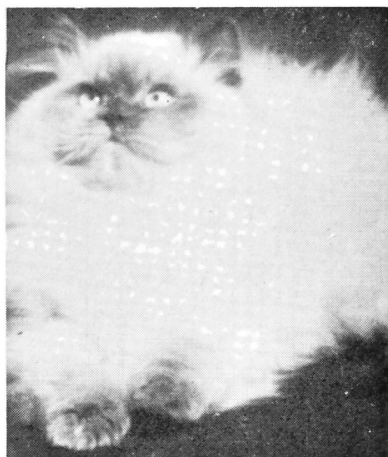
Big Mountain Chinook. O - C. Martin



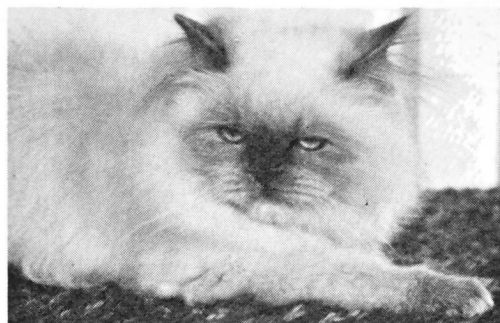
Chestmere Cracker of Yehti
O - Caroline Owens



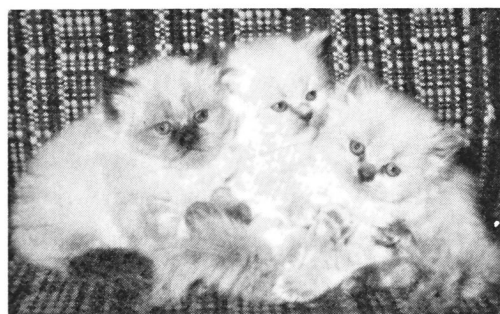
Gr. Ch. Chestmere Kannika-Minga
O - Nat & Carol Martin



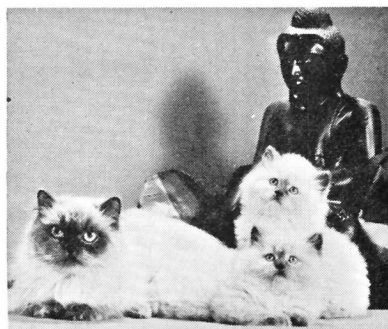
Gr. Ch. Chestmere Chiqolli
of Pittman



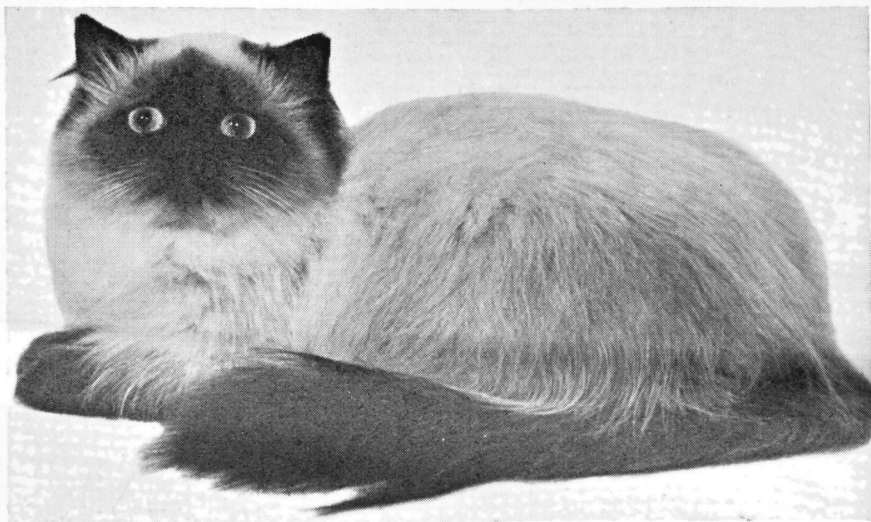
Kemlen Kala Haji. B/O - H. & G. Kemp



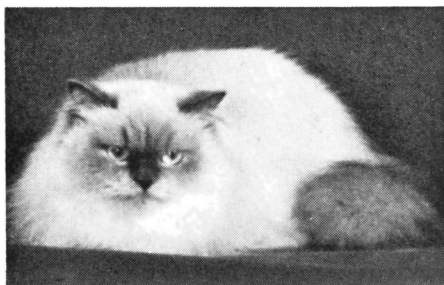
Chestmere Choia's First Litter
B/O - Laurie Stevens



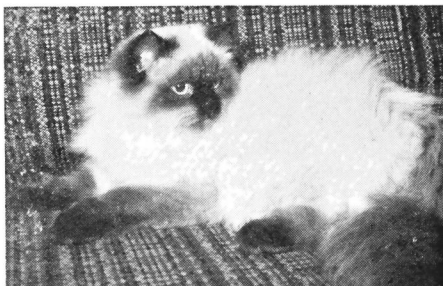
Gr. Ch. Chestmere
Chahila with First Litter



Neva-Tep's Vogue. B/O Larry Keely and Boris Teron



**Chestermere Kulan of Samarkland
O - Geboff & Graffius**



**Cat Lore Puff & Stuff
B/O Laurie Stevens**



**Gr. Ch. Chestermere Kinuba
O - Boris Teron & Larry Keely**



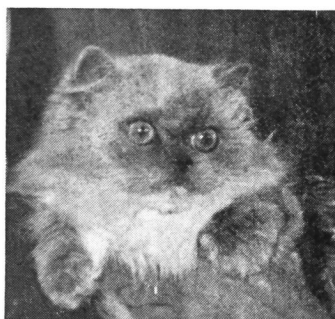
Chestermere Chapasha

the almost-human **Chestermere Chiqua**, as unusual in personality and tricks, as she is outstanding in type and color. Another blue point boy who is developing very nicely, is **Chestermere Chilaroo**, owned by Pat Mills of California. Esther and Merlin Tams of Utah have a fine blue point stud in **Chestermere Ben Bleu of Tam Lyn**, 1970 top North western Himalayan, with Leona Schmarje's blue point female, **Chestermere Chi-Lyn** of Purrfect taking all the female honors for the Region for 1970.

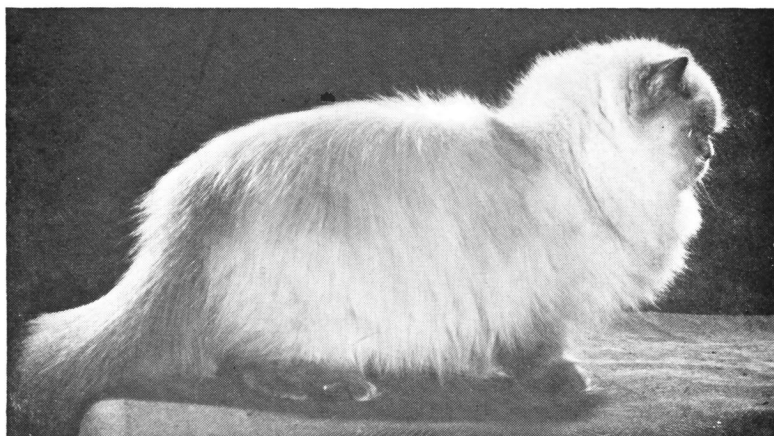
Laurie Stevens of Chicago owns the lovely **Chestermere Choia**, a fine seal point girl with a delightfully round head, big blue eyes and tremendous bone, and in the same region is the up-and-coming **Co-Co's Challenge**, seal point male, owned by Caroline Owens, Illinois. Challenge is from **Chestermere Cha-Sa** (seal point female) and **Yehti's Rooter** (seal point male) — Rooter is the son of **Chestermere Cha-Sa** and **Blue Mist Boy** (blue point male from Chestermere and Goforth lines), so Challenge is the product of a mother-son mating. His big



Blue Mountain Colleen
Tortiepoint
B/O Carol Martin



Chestermere Dumpling



Gr. Ch. Quiksilver's Cascade. B/O Will Thompson's BP Female

round wide open blue eyes are so much like his dam's. In Connecticut the Uprights have an excellent little blue point girl called **Chestermere Chenita**, and in Ohio LaVerne Grusell has a good seal point female **Chestermere Chareta** who has done some fine winning, as has Philip Moore's lovely **Chestermere Sweet Charity**, blue point female. All the above are the product of Himalayan to Himalayan matings only.

Josephine Schneider is busy in Southern California, and Sarah and Bill Todd are producing the flame and tortie point Himalayans — Dan Bowser is working for the good of the Himalayans in the Southern Region, with Chestermere "Jon" at his side.

Various new point colors are now being produced, and we see seal, blue, chocolate, lilac, flame, tortie point, cream point and other exciting new colors on our show benches today.

In 1967 in the CFA Y.B. we said "Watch for Chahila", then unknown. She broke all the Himalayans records in the shows of 1968-69 and 1969-70. In the 1968 CFA Y.B. we said "Watch for Kulan, Cajun, Chu-Woo", and are all now Grands. This year we say "Watch for Chenba."

We have not found any short cut to breeding good cats. Our Himalayans today are the result of generations of strict selective breeding from high quality cats and drastic culling. It can be heartbreaking at times, but with perseverance it becomes a very rewarding hobby, and everyone needs a hobby, so having concentrated on the seals and blues for many years, we are now experimenting as well with the Himalayan dilutes.

Biographical Notes

Ben and Ann Borrett retired in 1954 but still retain their farms and ranches in Southern Alberta, Canada. Ben was an International Cattle Judge for many years and after selling all the Chestermere Herds of Cattle, they were able to devote more time to their hobby, the Himalayan Cat.

Ann was educated in England and obtained her B.Sc. at the University of Bristol. They have one son, Bart, who was born in 1964. The Barretts can be reached at: 2308 Sovereign Crescent S.W.; Calgary 4, Alberta, Canada. Phone (403) 242-6638.

The CFA Quarterly

Reminder: You may obtain The Quarterly four times a year by ordering it as a member from your CFA Club Secretary, right after each edition comes out.