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magazine
for the
breeder/exhibitor
WORLD
march - april, 1973



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ENGLAND

LOCAL & OVERSEAS MEMBERS
WELCOME

SOLITAIRE CATTERY

Foreign Lavender

Havana Brown

Egyptian Mau

KITTEN RESERVATIONS INVITED

CH. SOLITAIRE TIARE TAHITI

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HER LITTER-SISTER,

CH. SOLITAIRE TONGAN PRINCESS

IN THE U.S.A. ON HER RECENT C.F.A. WINS:

MR. JAMES KILBORN'S BEST CAT

MR. RAYMOND HENKE'S 3RD BEST CAT

MRS. ANGELA SAYER

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Editors' Preamble

SID & PAULINE THOMPSON

WELCOME TO CAT WORLD

"Some men see things as they are and say, why? I dream things that never were and say, why not?"

These famous words were spoken by the late U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy and, while they were not directed to the cat Fancy, the words are quite apropos.

The concept for CAT WORLD ... an international magazine edited and written by cat people for cat breeders/exhibitors ... is one of which we have wistfully dreamed for a number of years. In 1972, following discussions with fellow breeders and judges in England and the U.S.A., we realized that this dream was shared by many others. So, we asked ourselves, why not?

INTERNATIONAL WRITING TEAM

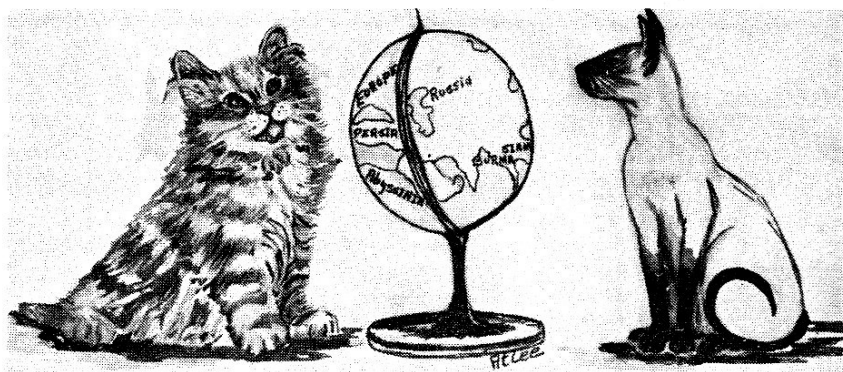
In the pages of this inaugural issue are articles by several talented writers. We'd like to introduce them to you.

Compiler of the Siamese Breeding Chart (p. 4) is C.F.A. judge, James Kilborn. At his Kilborn Cattery, Seattle, Jim now devotes his attention to Abyssinian and Rex cats. We wonder if this might be because he got carried away mating those Siamese N's and S's???

"Himalayans On The European Continent" (p.6), was written by Mevr. Prosé-Imbert. Readers in the U.S. might regard Britain as a part of Europe but, for those resident there, a reference to 'the Continent' indicates that part of Europe excluding the U.K. French-born Mevr. Prosé is a well-known judge for the Independent Cat Clubs of Europe and is currently very busy managing the March show in Amsterdam where an entry of 1,000 cats is expected. At her Cattery Hpog-Moersbergen she raises beautiful Himalayans and Persians.

Writer of the article on cattery finances (p. 9) is Mr. Tom Freeman. These early months of the year are especially busy for this Ohio breeder of Burmese and Black ASH. Preparing income tax returns for his clients in time for the April 15 deadline often keeps him working into the wee hours. Readers with questions about cattery finances and taxes are invited to send them to Mr. Freeman, 7618 S. Tipp-Cowlesville, Tipp City, Ohio 45371. He cannot undertake to write personal letters in reply but questions of general interest will be answered in future issues of CAT WORLD.

We wonder how the income tax requirements of other countries affect breeders and would be interested to hear from readers on this subject.



"The Purring Creature That Walks On Its Toes" is a title which may have a familiar ring for some readers. A series with this title was published a few years ago in a wonderful English magazine, "Cats", which, sadly, no longer exists. CAT WORLD is extremely fortunate to have the author of "Purring Creature", Miss Patricia Turner, as a member of its writing team. She begins, in this issue, a new revision of this fascinating series (p. 10).

The "College of Cat Genetics" (p. 23) is also the work of Miss Turner. Her series of well-written lessons should make this subject easy for all breeders to comprehend.

Miss Turner's cattery, Scintilla, is noted for fine Siamese and Foreign Whites, a breed on which she has done extensive work and research.

The largest cat show held anywhere in the world takes place annually in London at Olympia. Mrs. Angela Sayer gives CAT WORLD readers a look at this fabulous event (p. 13). Mrs. Sayer owns England's Solitaire Cattery which originally became known for top Siamese cats. In more recent years, she has had great success with her development of the Havana Brown and Foreign Lavender breeds.

Mme. Josine Gethmann penned the article on the Lavender (p. 14). This Longhair and Short-hair judge (Independent Cat Clubs of Europe) lives in Brussels, Belgium, and is a breeder of Abyssinian cats. One of her Abys is an import from Oklahoma's Marjorie Pallady.

Mrs. Patricia Absalom is the owner of a cat which has carved himself a secure niche in the history of show cats. Her British Blue male, Brynbuboo Little Monarch, won the first Grand Championship ever awarded in Great Britain. His story is told on page 17.

Guest writer, Carroll Carroll, brings a touch of humor to the pages of CAT WORLD with his review of a TV cat food commercial (p. 18). This review was first published in Mr. Carroll's weekly column in "Variety" magazine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Towe, whose "U.K. Commentary" appears on p. 19, is an International judge and the Croydon Cat Club's delegate to the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy. She began breeding Siamese cats in 1936 and has since worked with Burmese, Abys, Colourpoints (Himalayans) and Persians. Her Hillcross cattery has over fifteen Champions to its credit.

She and her husband ran the first cat show at Olympia in 1950, the Crystal Cat Show, as well as the G.C.C.F. Jubilee show in 1960. Mrs. Towe is the author of a book, "Siamese Cats", already published, and is currently writing two others, "Cats In Colour" and "Book of the Cat", plus a third one about Shorthaired cats except Siamese.


This issue's veterinary article, "Maternal Behavior in the Feline", by Dr. Benjamin Hart (p. 21) was first published in the pages of "Feline

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SIAMESE BREEDING CHART

COMPILED BY JIM KILBORN



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	1 2	1 3	1 2 3 4	2	2 4	3	3 4	4	1
	1 2	1 3	1 2 3 4	2	2 4	3	3 4	4	2
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		1 3	1 2 3 4	2	2 4	3	3 4	4	3
		3 7	3 4 7 8	4	4 8	7	7 8	8	
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						7	7 8	8	7
							7 8	8	
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								9	9

LEGEND

- 1 SEAL POINT
- 2 SEAL POINT WITH BLUE FACTOR
- 3 SEAL POINT WITH DILUTE FACTOR
- 4 SEAL POINT WITH BOTH FACTORS
- 5 BLUE POINT
- 6 BLUE POINT WITH DILUTE FACTOR
- 7 CHOCOLATE POINT
- 8 CHOC. POINT WITH BLUE FACTOR
- 9 FROST POINT

OFFICIAL SANS BREEDING CHART
BASED ON EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY AN CHOU

NEUTER

SPAY

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* SOCIETY FOR ADVANCEMENT OF NEUTERS AND SPAYS

EXAMPLE: IF SIRE IS A BLUE POINT WITH A DILUTE FACTOR AND DAM IS A SEAL POINT WITH A DILUTE FACTOR... LEGEND SHOWS SIRE AS TYPE 6 AND DAM AS TYPE 3... CHART SHOWS RESULTS OF THIS MATING AS 2,4,4,8... THEREFORE, THIS MATING WILL PRODUCE AN AVERAGE OF 1/4 SEAL POINTS WITH BLUE FACTORS, 1/2 SEAL POINTS WITH BOTH FACTORS AND 1/4 CHOCOLATE POINTS WITH BLUE FACTORS.

Practice". Several years ago, a California veterinarian, Dr. Anna P. Gilbride, recognized the need for a journal devoted to feline medicine and surgery for veterinarians. "Feline Practice" was born in January/February, 1971, and received great acclaim. Its contents are a bit technical for the average cat breeder to understand but we would like to suggest that you recommend it to your vet in case he is not already receiving it. Subscriptions are \$10 per year (\$15 overseas) from P.O. Box 4506, Santa Barbara, California 93103. Special rates are available for students.

Last, but by no means least, we would like to introduce CAT WORLD's talented artist, Mrs. Beth Smith, who signs her work 'Atlee'. She is a graduate of George Washington University and Pratt Art Institute and has taught art in Mexico and Ethiopia. At her I-Am-Siam Cattery, Denver, Colorado, Mrs. Smith breeds Blue Point Siamese from Finnish and English bloodlines.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

This first issue of CAT WORLD carries messages to international breeders/exhibitors from breeders in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and the U.S.A.

Due to quarantine regulations, it is quite expensive for a cat to take up residence in United

Kingdom countries. However, there are no problems involved when a cat becomes a 'U.S. immigrant' or goes to live in other European countries.

It has been our own experience that the international airlines take good care of cats flying across the Atlantic Ocean and can give breeders interested in shipping or receiving a cat from another country complete information. (Later we will have an article on this subject).

CAT WORLD provides an international showcase in which breeders everywhere can present their finest show cats and kittens. Advertising rates for both display and "Peruse & Choose" (p. 28) are very reasonable and 'breeder-affordable'. They appear on the inside back cover. A reminder ... deadline for the May/June issue is Monday, April 2

MANUSCRIPTS

When sending articles to CAT WORLD for publication consideration, PLEASE package them very securely! We don't know what devilish contraption the mail must pass through these days but, this month, some envelopes arrived absolutely on a wing and a prayer.

For safety's sake, we suggest putting Scotch transparent tape around envelopes containing mss or photographs.

(Continued on p. 20)

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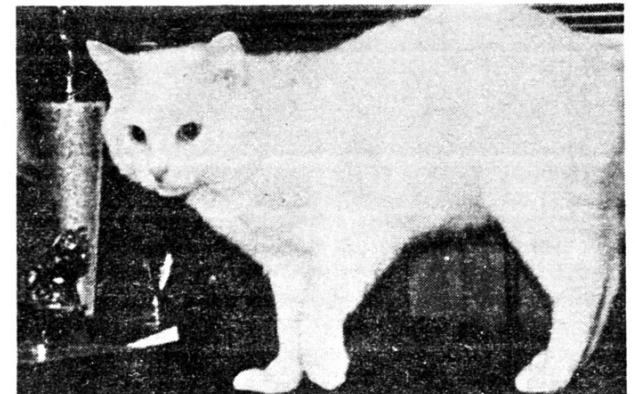
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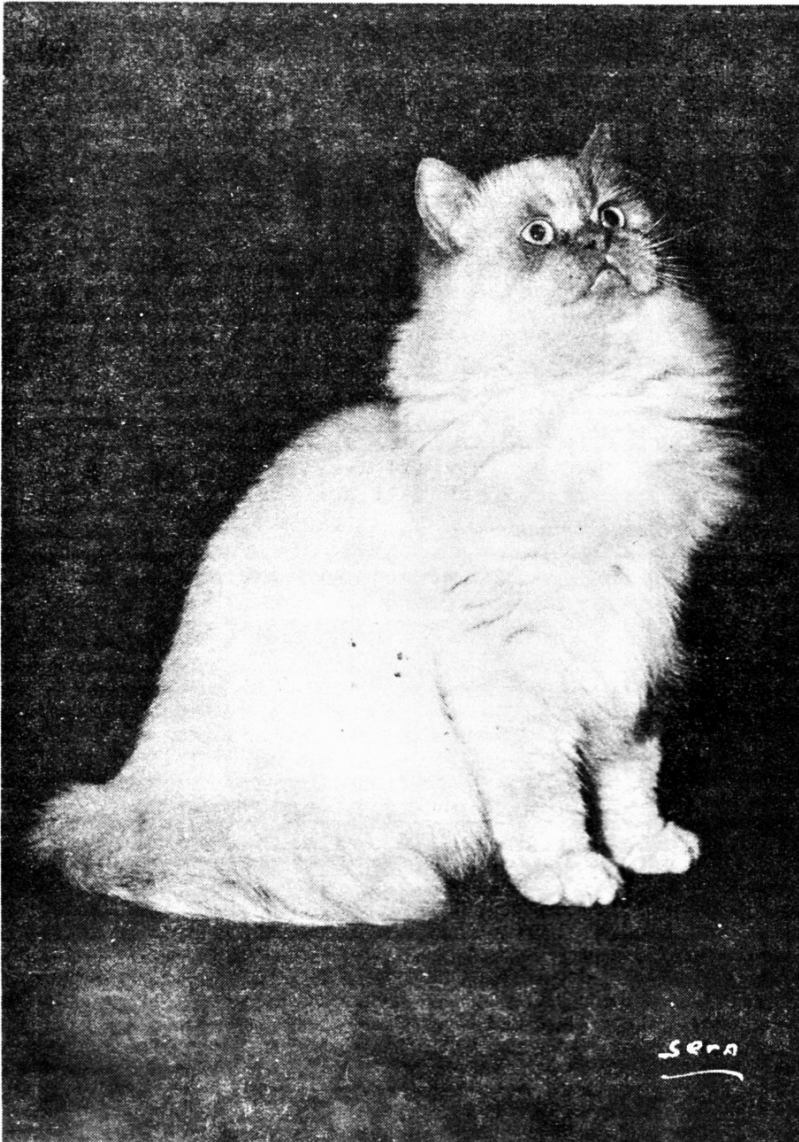
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Every Himalayan breeder in the world knows the story of the birth of the breed in England in 1950 at the Briarry Cattery of Mr. Stirling-Webb, with recognition by the G.C.C.F. in 1955. It is well-known, too, that Mrs. Goforth founded a line of Himalayans in California, U.S.A., at about the same time as Mr. Stirling-Webb but neither breeder knew about the other. The story of the development of the Himalayan on the European Continent, however, is not as widely known most probably because few European breeders write in English and have their work published in English-language journals. In fact, Europe, for this reason, has become something of a forgotten continent for the cat fanciers.

The first-known Himalayans were actually in existence in Germany prior to World War II. These cats were originally known as Persians and later as Khmers. Years ago, I came across a German magazine with the story of the development of the breed in Germany from the early days. It appears that there was a breeder in Berlin who experimented with a number of outcrosses and did extensive work with this breed. Unfortunately, I do not recall all the details and feel it would be very interesting if a *CAT WORLD* reader in Germany would write in with more particulars.

Intl. Ch. UNEXPECTED VICTORY VAN'T BENTHUYLS, Red Point male, bred by Baroness v. Heerdt, Holland, born May 15, 1971. Photo by Sera, Paris, France



HIMALAYANS

The name Khmers was retained until the breed was recognized in England in 1955 and was given the name Colourpoints. This name for the breed was then adopted in Europe and unified all the different lines.

A leading cattery working with the Colourpoints at that time was Frau Schafer's Cattery Vogelsberg beginning to breed with cats of the Rosenthal Cattery. Frau Schafer specialized in Seal Points which were really beautiful breed representatives of that era. When I began to go to the shows in 1959, Vogelsberg was already well-known.

There was a Red Point Khmer at the Wiesbaden show in 1962, *Bubi von Sameck*, from East Germany. At the same show was a kitten of 7 months, *Nezar von Reischach*, owned by Frau Rombach of Cattery Rombachsburg, which became the founder of her line. She began to work with Himalayan hybrids, crosses from one Vogelsberg cat with different White and Blue Persians. Frau Rombach became well-known for her Rombachsburg Himalayans which were mainly Blue Points with long coat and good type.

At the start of the 'sixties, the Himalayan cat was introduced in Holland. Miss van Wessem, a biologist, founded her Siyah Gush Cattery with one cat, as many of us did. This was a Siamese Seal Point who had been born in a home where the dam's owner had never heard of a Fancy. They had a male with a big round head, *Snor*, and an elegant, slim female, *Dicky*, both unregistered. When mated, the resulting litter included a daughter, *Assa*, who had inherited her sire's head type.

on the

Miss van Wessem later mated *Assa* to a Siamese male and then thought that a cat with Persian type and Siamese markings would be very decorative. She was not acquainted with anyone in the Fancy but did know an old lady who had some Blue-Eyed White Persians. These were not very typey but they did have beautiful coats. *Assa* was mated to a male known as *Lohengrin*.

Miss van Wessem had the luck of a novice! In the litter were some Longhairs and some Shorthairs, all being either Black or White, which proved that *Assa* carried the Longhair factor from one of her unknown ancestors. A welcome surprise for a new breeder of future Himalayans!

Out of this litter, Miss van Wessem kept a big Black male with long coat whom she named *Attila*. Mated back to his dam, the Pandora's box was opened! In succeeding litters from *Assa* and *Attila* Miss van Wessem got: Shorthairs, Longhairs, Himalayan Seal Points, Chocolate Longhairs. *Assa* seemed to have all the desired factors for the breeding of Himalayans: Longhair, points, chocolate. She lacked only the Blue dilution and, by that, the Lilac. This was introduced later on by a color bred Blue Persian.

(text continues on page 8)

EUROPEAN CONTINENT

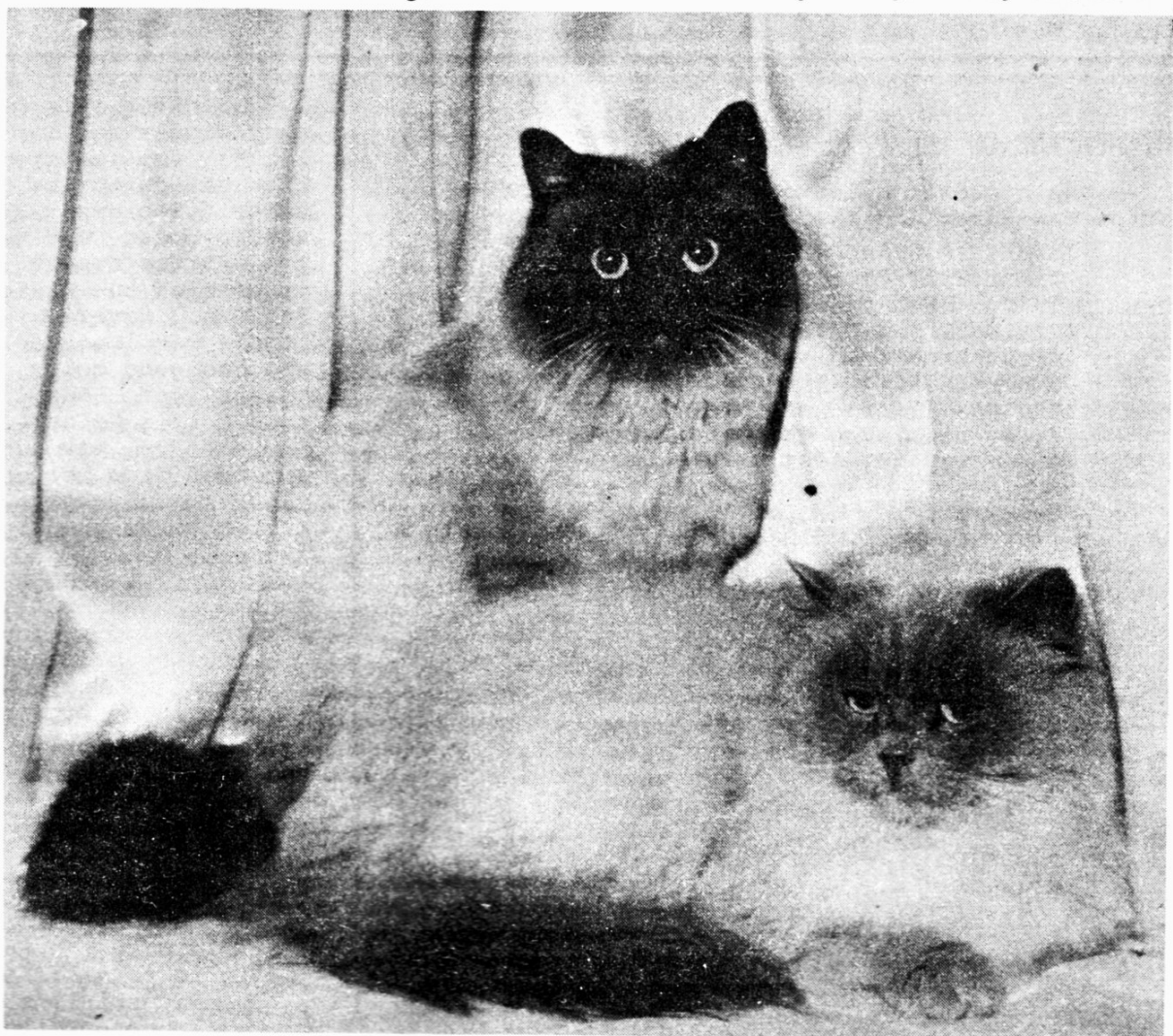


SIYAH GUSH GAZIDAN, Seal Point born in 1960, pictured with two of her hybrid kittens sired by INTL. CH. GALLAHAD'S WHITE SILK



SIYAH GUSH HELA - Chocolate Point - Born: July 24, 1961

OLLIE B. BOMMEL, Seal Point born 1965, with INTL. CH. ADONIS VON DER ROMBACHSBURG, Blue Point, born 1964. ADONIS was the first kitten to be bred by Rombachsburg. *Photo by Sera, Paris, France*

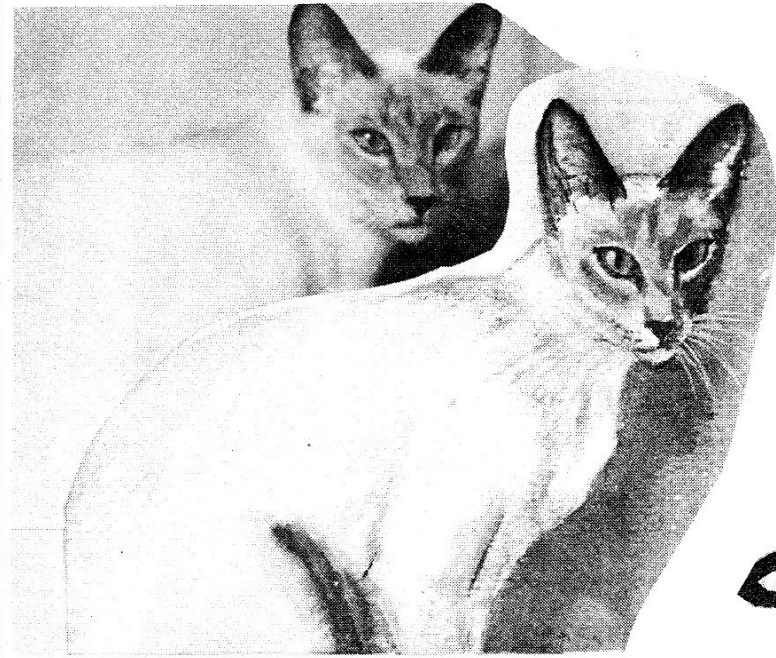


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HIMALAYANS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT (CONT'D)

The historic milestones of the birth of the Dutch Himalayan are the following:

SIYAH GUSH CHENG SEN:

first Self-Chocolate, born May 15,
1960 (*Assa x Attila*);

SIYAH GUSH GAZIDAN:

first Himalayan Seal Point, born
June 4, 1961 (*Sen x Attila*);

SIYAH GUSH HELA:

first Himalayan Chocolate Point,
born July 24, 1961 (*Assa x Attila*).

Following these births, Miss van Wessem began the work of outcrossing with the best Persians she could find to improve both type and coat. For this purpose, she used a Blue, a Blue-Eyed White and a Copper-Eyed White.

Miss van Wessem is still active in the Fancy and is now well-known for her Self Chocolate and Self Lilac Persians.

I took over from Miss van Wessem the work on developing the Chocolate Point and Lilac Point Himalayans. I still have *Siyah Gush Hela* who surprised us this summer with a litter of kittens at the age of 11 years! This was an unexpected love story: she had chosen a mate for herself, her own great-grandson. *Hela's* daughter is still here, too, as well as two great-granddaughters and the children of one of these. *Hela's* granddaughter is deceased. So we are now five generations beyond *Assa*, the Siamese, with a Persian between each generation.

Besides this genuine Dutch line, there are many Himalayans in Holland including progeny of English imports from Briarry, Amaska, Kala and Mingchiu catteries. I think that the Dutch shows offer a representation of the most Himalayans of the European Continent.

At the moment, the pedigrees reflect many crosses of the different lines: Dutch, German and English. Several years ago a Red Point Himalayan female was imported from America, *White's Lilly*: she has good color, good eyes and is a strong, healthy cat. She came from Goforth lines and a good Tortie Point, *Intl. Ch. Viviane van Hoog-Moersbergen*, now owned by Mme. Coupleux of Paris, was bred from her when mated to *Intl. Ch. Adonis von der Rombachsburg*. This male was the first kitten to be bred by Rombachsburg: he was born in 1964.

As is the case in all parts of the world, the Himalayans in Holland are making terrific progress in beauty and in popularity.

France began her Himalayans in 1959 with the importing by Mme. Gamichon of *Amaska Blue Masque* from England, together with some English females. Prior to that time, France had some Himalayans which had been bred from Birmans. This was the result of a mistaken thought in the early years that Himalayans could easily be outcrossed with Birmans. The experiment proved to be no good for either the Himalayan or Birman breeds.

In Switzerland, the Himalayans today are mainly the result of English imports. However, they did have the German Khmers in the early years and it is possible that the two lines were crossed.

In Scandinavia, the Himalayans are descendants of English and Dutch imports. ###

The cat Fancy is a group of individuals interested in the breeding and showing of cats. When does cat fancying cease to be a hobby and become a business venture? What does it mean to you as a business? (1) You start making profits, and (2) you become accountable to the government for your income.

In starting your business you have to presume that you are engaging in this activity for a profit. In the case of breeding and showing cats, you should presume that you are engaged in a profit for two of seven consecutive years.

The next step in your accounting is to become familiar with the Federal Tax Laws as they apply to the owner of a Cattery. There are several types of taxes that will apply: some Federal, some State and, in some cases, even local. These will vary in their application as the business structure changes and grows in size.

Some method must be followed to keep an account of profit and expenses. It is my suggestion that the "cash basis" method be used. In using this method, income is recorded when received and deductions noted as they are paid. Most taxpayers use this method for recording income and expenses. No special system is required by law, only that all records in the accounting system be accurate and complete. This is vital to establish income and all the proper deductions.

Begin organizing by grouping all accounts under descriptive headings such as: Purchases, Food, Rent, Insurance, Veterinary Expense, etc. A more complete list can be found at the end of this article. Use as many categories as needed. Then list all sources of income; include such items as Sales, Breeding, Boarding, Agenting. The third heading will be Depreciation and the method to figure this will be discussed later.

Some expenses incurred are partly for the Cattery and partly for personal reasons. These are deductible only to the extent that they are related to the Cattery. These expenses should be listed and noted as to their pertinence to the expenses in your Cattery.

As you know, gross profits can be figured by subtracting the cost of the goods sold from the gross sales figure. To get a net profit or net loss, as the case may be, the Cattery's operating expenses must be subtracted from the gross profits figure.

One part of the operating expenses picture is all the equipment and animals that make up the business. Depreciation is a way to handle capital improvements through a systematic recovery of the capital invested in business assets. Cats, cages and other big investments made for the Cattery should be handled as depreciable items. Always keep in mind, however, that cats bred in your Cattery between your own animals cannot be depreciated. This is because there is no outlay of cash.

The rate of depreciation will vary with the item. Cages, carriers and other physical equipment can be depreciated based on their life expectancy and cost. Usually this is simply done by the straight line method. Take the cost of the item and divide it by the life expectancy. Cats, I depreciate over a seven year life span. This is what an actuary table for the insurance of cats will allow. Remember, too, that the item can never be depreciated for an amount greater than its cost or basis. The useful life of the item can be changed at the end of any tax year because conditions may change its significant value.

Additional first year depreciation can be used at 20% of the cost of the item in addition to



Young Burmese kittens at Mr. Freeman's Ru-To Cattery, Ohio, U.S.A.

the regular depreciation. The only requirement for this is that the item have an expectancy of six years of useful life to your business.

Methods of depreciation most generally used are (1) straight line (briefly described here); (2) declining balance; (3) sum of the years. I recommend for the novice accounting system the straight line because of its simplicity. The other methods are good but would require taking time to study them and determine which would be more suitable.

Another area to consider is that of Bad Debts. These must be recorded as actual legitimate sales or services rendered which cannot be collected after all possible means of collection have been exhausted. These may be deducted from your gross income as long as they have met the prior stipulations and do not have any incurred interest or finance charges included in them.

CAT FANCYING ... BUSINESS OR HOBBY?

BY THOMAS E. FREEMAN

In summing up, I think a check list of items might be helpful in setting up the Cattery as a business. This check list is set up as income vs. expenses:

<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
Agenting	Advertising
Boarding	Cleaning
Breeding	Commissions
Consultation	Depreciation
Sales	Entertaining
Services	Food
	Legal services
	Licenses
	Safety Deposit Box (for regns., etc)
	Salaries
	Shipping
	Taxes
	Travel
	Utilities
	Vet bills

This is a start on a check list. There may be other categories that will apply to your own situation. A Cattery can make money or it can be only a hobby. Best of luck on whichever way you should decide to handle your Cattery. ###

THE PURRING CREATURE THAT WALKS ON ITS TOES

BY PATRICIA TURNER

PART ONE - THE EVOLUTION OF THE DOMESTIC CAT

The kingdom of animals can be considered as a series of progressively increasing complexity, and evidence supporting evolution is available from many sources. Perhaps surprisingly one of these is that of natural classification. All household cats are regarded as members of a single species *Felis catus* and the use of the word *Felis* implies that the household cat belongs to the genus *Felis* which also includes the European and Scottish Wild Cats; the African Bush Cat; the Asian Wild Cat, and others. All cats have many things in common including retractile claws and the genus *Felis* is included in the cat family *Felidae* which comprises in turn all typical cats including the lion, the Puma and others. The cat family *Felidae* is, in turn, included in an "order" *Carnivora*, or flesh-eating mammal, which also includes dogs, bears, weasels and others. The animals which give birth to live young and then suckle them are classified *Mammalia*. This class is then grouped with the fishes, amphibians, birds and reptiles in the *phylum Vertebrata*, comprising all animals with backbones.

It might at first appear that the natural classification system is little more than a system of cataloguing but it is far more than this for the position of *Felis catus* in the system immediately provides a great deal of information about its characteristics. The fact that *Felis catus* is placed in the *phylum Vertebrata* shows that it has a backbone, the fact that it is further classified as a mammal shows that it is one of the vertebrates having reached the most complete development and adaption to life on land, the fact that it is in the order *Carnivora* shows that it is a flesh-eater and so on. In fact the natural classification of the household cat provides an indication of the steps it has taken throughout its evolution.

By fossil evidence it seems clear that life has existed on earth for at least 500,000,000 years. Earth itself is thought to have existed for at least 3,000,000,000 years. It is known that most of the major groups--the *phyla*--appeared during the Cambrian period of evolution and this makes it practically certain that many simpler animals must have lived in pre-Cambrian times, although leaving little trace. This lack of pre-Cambrian evidence is probably due to the fact that animals of the first *phyla* to evolve had bodies lacking in the hard parts that would fossilise.

The *phylum Vertebrata* emerged just after the Cambrian period and it seems likely that the lower *phyla*, represented today by amoeba, sponges, jelly-fishes, corals and so on, arose before the more advanced ones. Within each *phyla* it is the rule that the less specialised groups appear before those that are more specialised and it seems logical to assume that each new *phyla* may have arisen as a development from one branch of an earlier one.

As well as this generalised picture of the evolutionary processes made clear through fossils, other evidence has been obtained where fossilised remains provide a reasonably complete record of changes during the evolution of one group of animals from another.

The study of embryology has provided further evidence of the evolutionary processes leading to the present day household cat. In fact every member of the *phylum Vertebrata* begins life as a single cell which, by division, produces a multicellular embryo. These cells arrange themselves by folding and other means to give rise to a series of stages which resemble the organisation of young stages in lower animals. Obviously many features of the developmental stages are adaptations to the particular conditions of the embryo's environment. Clearly the embryological history of the cat, which is passed through in a part of the oviduct of the female parent, is different from that of the frog which is passed through in water. By discounting the differences that are obviously adaptional it can be seen that the main features are similar in both. In fact the embryos of all members of the *phylum Vertebrata* are similar to each other in the presence of a number of structures which have no obvious function other than in the fishes. Embryo birds have gill slits which certainly do not act as respiratory organs. Embryo cats have gill pouches. Even though these structures may not appear necessary it seems likely that in some way they contribute to the development of the adult bird or cat. It is known that in the cat the first gill pouch becomes the tube connecting the middle ear to the throat and that its outer blind end becomes the ear drum.

Other evidence for evolution is provided by the geographical distribution of different kinds of animals on earth. Not only have certain areas their own characteristic creatures but similar areas in respect of temperature, latitude, elevation and so on, but in other parts of the world do not always have the same animal forms. Sometimes representatives of particular animal groups occur at widely separated places yet not in the areas between them. Animals occurring in such a way are usually members of primitive groups known to have had a much wider distribution geographically in earlier times.

Populations of primitive animals undertook migrations and these resulted in a slow steady spread from their place of origin. During these slow migrations evolutionary changes occurred making the animals better adapted to their changing environment and therefore the present day distribution of any group of animals depends firstly upon its centre of origin, secondly upon the extent to which migration was hindered by geographical barriers and thirdly upon its ability to survive in the regions it reached. Limits to migra-

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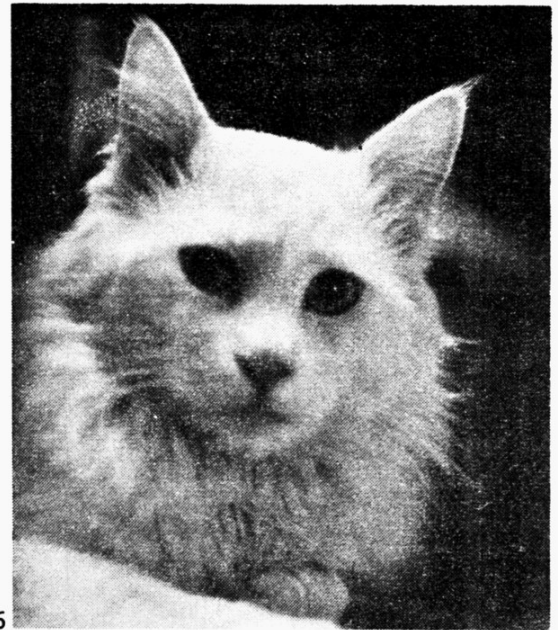
KITTENS IN SEASON

INFORMATION ON REQUEST

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tion are set by natural barriers including mountain ranges, seas and differences in temperature and geographical barriers such as these have changed throughout the earth's history. The surface of the earth has been altered by upheaval and subsidence so that land masses now completely separated by water were once linked together.

Probably the most important evidence on evolution is that provided by comparative physiology and genetics. In animals bred under controlled conditions it has been demonstrated that occasionally a character is altered and inherited in the altered form. This is known as mutation. Some mutations have been found to show their effects only when the gene concerned is inherited from both parents while others show their effect when only one gene is present. Selection does not begin to operate in the former case until like is mated to like but, in the latter case, the mutation immediately comes under the action of selection and, if favourable, will tend to persist at the expense of the normal type. In most instances selection acts upon the effects produced by a complete gene complex or genotype and very rarely on effects produced by a single gene. However, a single gene may influence more than one character so that several apparently quite unrelated characteristics may appear as the result. Certain effects produced may benefit an animal while others may be harmful. In this way many of the so-called non-adaptive characters may well have arisen during evolution. Mathematical evidence has shown that small mutations allied with the natural processes of selection are sufficient to explain evolution in the 500,000,000 years since life has been known to exist.

The history of the earth is divided by geologists into eras and periods but perhaps the divisions of time more easily understood in relation to the evolution of the cat are the following: the *Dawn of Life*; the *Age of Fishes*; the *Age of Reptiles*; the *Age of Amphibians* and finally the present age, the *Age of Mammals*. The ages are named after the creatures dominating the earth at that time. Although in each age there are other creatures not necessarily in a minority but certainly less powerful and waiting for their opportunity to seize the supreme position.

The household cat has developed from the ear-

ly vertebrates of the *Age of Fishes* which evolved a basic structural plan of an elastic axial rod flanked by segmented muscles to make a particular mode of swimming possible. This rod proved effective in other ways and in later members of the group it became replaced by a more developed vertebral column. The members of the group with vertebral columns are, of course, the vertebrates. During the *Age of Fishes*, the early creatures with vertebrate characteristics increased and diversified into many branches from which later evolved the amphibians which creatures were only partly tied to the water. They had limbs instead of fins and, in the adult form, had lungs instead of gills. However, they still returned to the water to breed and the early stages of the young were spent in the water.

Towards the end of the *Age of Amphibians* a group of reptiles evolved. They conquered every habitat and ruled the earth throughout the *Age of Reptiles*. They were completely adapted to life on dry land, both in the embryo form and as adults. Instead of gills they had lungs and their skins were dry and scaly. They were warm-blooded and had a special mechanism for the regulation of body temperature.

These early reptiles were the first creatures to reproduce on dry land. They laid eggs, as had their fish and amphibian ancestors, but the eggs were complicated structures containing the embryo in a large sac to give protection against injury, thus acting as a substitute for the amphibians natural pond. This was the period in history that saw the formation of the Andes and the Rocky Mountains and once the primitive creatures of the time had been freed from the aquatic existence of their ancestors they multiplied and developed into the countless types of reptile that flourished throughout the age.

It may be thought that mammals would have evolved from the later reptiles but the facts are that the stem of the reptilian order from which they sprang was one of the first to be differentiated from the primitives and the first mammals appeared about the same time as the first dinosaurs but remained inconspicuous in order to survive.

In mammalian evolution the first stage was that of the pelycosaurs---creatures more slimly

built than some other reptiles but still with the limbs sprawled out at the sides of the body. Supposed descendants of the pelycosaurs were the therapsids and in this group a mammal-like reptile known as the cynognathus is important in feline evolution. It was rather lightly built with a jaw approaching that of the later mammals and is classed as a reptile but is truly neither reptile nor mammal. It is thought to have looked like a cross between a lizard and a dog. These early mammal-like forms were common during the early part of the Age of Reptiles but were soon crowded out by the more specialised archosaurs and disappeared at the end of the first period living on only through their mammalian descendants.

It is believed that the early mammals were nocturnal creatures living mostly in the trees and it has been suggested by a number of authorities that the Age of Reptiles acted as a period of training during which mammalian wits were sharpened and mammalian characteristics perfected. By the time the great reptiles died out, the higher mammals were more than ready to take the supreme position on earth and the Age of Mammals had begun.

The Age of Mammals, or Cenozoic era, is divided by geologists into two periods. In the latter phase of the first period, there has been found evidence of a gradual cooling of the earth culminating in the Pleistocene Ice Age. Mammals were developing into two great groups---the marsupial or pouch-bearing animals and the placentals. Of these two groups the marsupials are more primitive and were more abundant. Other than in size, the present day opossum is thought to be very similar to the marsupial animals of this time. At the beginning of the Age of Mammals the opossums were spread widely over the earth but other than in the South African and Australian regions they were supplanted by the placental animals which accompanied them.

The placental mammals had evolved an efficient placenta at a very early time by a gradual process which resulted in one of the membranes surrounding the developing egg coming into contact with the walls of the uterus in which it was contained. Thus food and oxygen could be carried through the connecting walls. In this way the embryos were able to reach a far higher stage of development than had been possible previously and this system of reproduction is thought to be one of the main reasons for the success of the placental mammals.

The first placentals are thought to have lived on a diet of worms and insects and few of the original members of the group have survived. However they are the ancestors of all the higher mammals now living---including cat and man. In many ways a diet of insects and worms can be considered a flesh diet and it only needed an increase in size for some of them to become capable of preying upon other members of the group which had become herbivorous. The typical shearing teeth of the carnivores were present in nearly all of these early species. At first the early carnivores were almost indistinguishable from their ancestral insectivores but, as the types developed and diversified, most of them had long bodies with short limbs. These archaic creodonts, as they were known, were eventually replaced by the more modern flesh eaters---ancestors of the dogs, cats, bears and so on.

Among the creodonts there was only one group (miacids) with a good brain and it is from this

group that all the later flesh-eaters have evolved. In comparison with present day carnivores Miacis was not well endowed either physically or mentally and it lived in the tree tops of the tropical forests of its time. Its nearest contemporary relative is the civet inhabiting Africa, parts of Europe and the East. From stock such as this there evolved the fissipedes (split feet) and typical of these was the little Cynodictis, otherwise known as the dog weasel. The name "split feet" is used to distinguish it and its relatives from the web-footed sea carnivores and in appearance the animal seems to have been very similar to a "foreign type" cat. It was not particularly specialised in any direction and although classed as a dog it is likely to have been close to the starting point of all the later carnivore species including the cat. It is thought to have had a long slim body, long limbs, slender tapering tail, and a long head with pricked ears.

During the Oligocene period in which Cynodictis lived, it is known the land living carnivores began to divide into two main groups and while cats and their relatives went into the group including civets, hyenas and so on, dogs became part of the group including raccoons, bears and weasels. The history of vertebrate evolution covers 400 million years but it is less than half a million years since man's ancestors began to develop towards the races of today. By the end of the Oligocene period in evolution the cat had reached a stage far nearer its form of Felis catus than man had reached towards his Homo sapiens.

The word "cat" describes all members of the family Felidae and all cats, whether domesticated or wild, are particularly well adapted to a predatory mode of life. In fact they are the most carnivorous of all the carnivores. The cats important in the evolution of the domestic cat Felis catus are the African Bush Cat, Felis lybie, the Asian Wild Cat, Felis chaus, and the European or Scottish Wild Cat Felis sylvestris.

The African Bush Cat is also known as the Caffer Cat and is similar to the European Wild Cat in coat pattern although the stripes are more distinct in the latter. Both can justifiably be described as Mackerel Tabby (or striped tabby). In other ways they differ considerably and while the African Bush cat is lightly built with a long slender tail the European Wild Cat is heavier, with a broader head and a short blunt-ended tail. The Asian Wild Cat, also known as the Jungle Cat, is similar to the domestic Abyssinian tabby in its coat.

(In her next chapter of "Purring Creature", Miss Turner touches upon pre-historic cats in Egypt and Europe, the cat in witchcraft, and developments up to the time of the first formal cat show.)

Pet Pride Cat Seminar

The first Pet Pride Cat Seminar will be held Sunday, March 25, in Los Angeles at Hotel Bel Air.

Will Thompson will emcee a program featuring well-known speakers---veterinarians, pet food representatives, and Pet Pride members and directors.

There will be panel discussions on many interesting aspects of cat fancying including shelter clinics, legislation, breed points, nutrition, grooming, health, fund raising, cat publications, etc.

The \$10 reservation fee includes lunch and may be sent to Pet Pride, 15113 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades, Ca. 90272

ANGELA SAYER at the 1972 "NATIONAL"

Damp and dismal London was considerably brightened on 25th November, 1972, when the 76th Annual Show of the National Cat Club was staged in the Empire Hall at Olympia.

On two floors, almost two thousand cats and kittens were penned in four separate sections: Longhaired, Shorthaired, Siamese and Household Pets. Many cat clubs and welfare societies had gaily decorated stands and stalls promoting their activities and selling all manner of wares suitable as Christmas gifts or kitty gifts.

In the Longhaired section, managed by Mrs. Blanche Barron, 458 cats and kittens, powdered, primped and perfumed awaited the attentions of twentyfour judges.

Among the first prize Open Winners were Mrs. Shephard's Black female, *Willowglen Gaiety Girl*; a heavenly Smoke male, *Sonata Chiaroscuro*, owned and bred by Mrs. Roden; Mrs. R. Silverman's superb Orange-eyed White male, *Champion Camber Valiant*; and a striking Turkish male, *Van Sayan*, owned by Mrs. Glen-West.

Longhaired kittens which particularly took my eye were Mr. Wickham-Ruffle's home-bred Chinchilla male, *Silvermist Ballerion*; Mrs. E. Cordell's *Chatbleu Angelique*, a Blue-Cream; and Miss N. Woodfield's beautiful little Tortie-and-White, *Pathfinders Hideaway*.

The exhibition section included a wonderful display of Colourpoints staged by Mrs. S. Harding, as well as other notable and famous cats. Eleven litters were exhibited, an excellent showing for the time of year.

Eleven judges tackled the ninety-two British Shorthairs while thirteen coped with the 314 Foreign Shorthairs in the section managed by Mrs. Hilda Philpot. Unfortunately, this Section was benched on the first floor in very bad lighting conditions, making it very difficult to assess coat and eye colour. Three British litters and eight Foreign litters all helped to enchant visitors. A magnificent display of 'exhibition only' Foreign Shorthairs proved to be a perfect shop window for these varieties, especially the Foreign Shorthair Cat Club's section featuring Foreign Lavenders, Egyptian Mau, White and Black 'Russians' and Foreign Black Shorthairs which was designed to educate the public about the newly-developed 'foreign' breeds.

Prominent among the winners in this section were Si-Rex, *Marisarni Voodoo*, a female owned by Mrs. Finnegan; Mrs. J. Green's superb Blue Burmese female, *Pikko Silver Lady*; *Nemophila Meadowlark*, a Red Abyssinian female owned by Mrs. B.M. Kay; Spotted Shorthair male, *Zephyr Hyllus*, owned by Miss I. Smith; and a wonderful six-year-old British Blue neuter, *Jezreel Jokyl*, which won the Premier of Premiers award, owned by Mr. Moon.



Mrs. Sayer
with her
Havana male
CH. DANDY-
CAT ZULU
WARRIOR,
Best SH in
Show, 1970
National.

Kittens I wanted to carry off included Cox's White Devon Rex, *Berilleon Kvan-Yin*; Absalom's Brown Tabby boy, *Brynbuboo Bosselot*, and *Contented Ishtar*, a Red Abyssinian female owned by Mr. Kiernan.

Of the 328 Siamese in competition, many were, on the whole, rather disappointing, although the winners were of the high standard expected at this show. This section, ably managed by Mrs. M. Wilson, needed twenty-four judges to get through the large classes. Four litters of kittens were exhibited and Britain's first Grand Champion Siamese, Mrs. Aslin's Gr. *Champion Seremban Liger*, an elegant Seal Tabby Point, held court to the throngs of admirers all day.

Deservedly winning coveted Open awards were Mrs. Abbey's Lilac Point male, *Quintral Pirata*; Rimmer's lovely Red Point, *Ch. Darling Dream Angus*; and a Tortie Point of outstanding type, Haggard's *Sharlroi Phaedra*.

Among the many kittens of extreme promise, I fancied, Mrs. Gregory's Seal Point female, *Scimitar Sedelia*, would have fitted nicely into my pocket, along with another little female, this time a Blue Point, Holden's *Calendo Carousel*.

There was one Siamese at the show known by practically everybody in the United Kingdom, *Plain-song Jason*, star of the television programme, "Blue Peter". *Jason*, undoubtedly the main draw of the National, was penned in the Pet Section run by Mrs. Warde, catering only for unregistered, non-pedigree cats and kittens. A grand total of 437 pet cats and kittens competed in the many and varied classes and the judges had a very difficult time judging the large numbers entered into each class, especially the classes for "Blue Peter" viewers, one of which, judged by this writer, had an entry of ninety-eight cats, surely a world record class? The winners of the "Blue Peter"

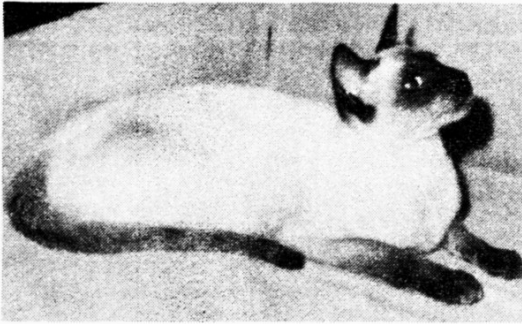
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classes were privileged to appear on this children's TV programme the following Monday to receive special awards from the stars of the show.

A series of untoward events almost stopped the 1972 production of the National, world's largest cat show, and show organizer Grace Pond had to use all her resources in order to be ready for the great day. When the committee arrived to start work on the hall, masses of heavy machinery blocked the way preventing the benching from being erected as required. This was eventually moved and screened off. Next a fire broke out in the neighbouring hall causing soot falls in the 'Empire'. Ordered prize cards failed to arrive in time and some cats had to have altered cards instead of their deserved ones.

"Best In Show" was discontinued after the 1970 show and many exhibitors now feel the end of the day at Olympia to be something of an anticlimax. However, the entry gets higher and higher every year, causing more and more problems, and it is possibly only a question of time when the 'National' will be on a par with the 'Cruft's' of the dog world and cats will have to satisfy qualifying conditions before being accepted into competition.

Love it or loathe it, the whole of the cat world and half of London flock to the 'National' every year, plus interested folk from many other lands, drawn together by the love of the cat. ###

WORLDWIDE WINNERS (CONT'D FROM P. 27)

f Bogda's Sophia of Quiet Blues; 5BC--Nor-Bob's Karima; BK--L.Smith's Tabb-I-Ville's Old Glory; BP--R. Cyr's SP Sia N Chalcedony's Hot Shot

LH--VAUGHN BARBER'S BEST CAT---WALNUT HILL JUNO OF GENGHIS KHAN; 2BC--Catsrealm Bienquista; 3BC--Rain tree Lane's Sun o' A Gun; 4BC--E.Davis' Rd Per f Catsrealm Rozagante; 5BC--J.Pevey/A.Wilson's Brn Tby Per f Wynden's Robin; BK--Snobery Rhapsody of Gatnel; BP--Docia-Dao's Beebe of Catsrealm

BRITISH SHORTHAIR CAT CLUB ORGANIZED

The British Shorthair Cat Club is now being formed in America. Initial purpose is to seek CFA recognition for the breed.

BSH owners are asked to send details of their cats to: Mr. Joel A. Presser, 7 W. 87 St. Apt. 5G, New York, N.Y. 10024.

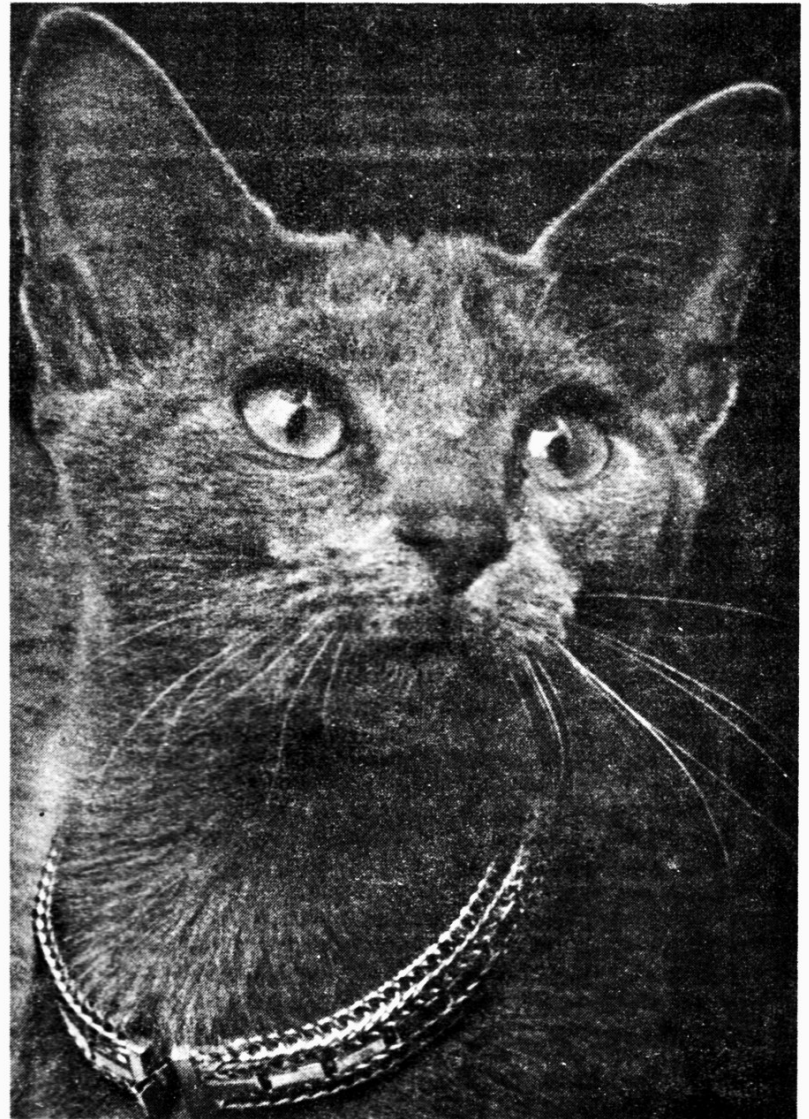
Lavender Blue Shorthairs == Foreign Type

BY

MME. J. GETHMANN

JUDGE (LH & SH)

INDEPENDANT CAT CLUBS OF EUROPE



Lavender Blue sounds like a song, does it not? Well, the Lavender Blue shorthair FT is a cat like a song. Of elegant type, uniformly clad with fine fur of an exquisite pinkish grey colour, which you need to see with your own eyes to believe it, an elongated head crowned with large pricked ears, looking at you with vivid green eyes of oriental form, standing on slender, long legs with hindlegs slightly higher than the front ones, and having, last but not least, a long whiptail .. thus we could describe the Lavender FT.

The first Lavenders appeared in England as a by-product of the Chestnut Brown Foreign, recently re-baptized 'Havana', after the introduction into this breed of the Blue-diluter of the Russian Blue in the fifties. Originally these cats were dismissed as 'bad Self-Blues' and it took some time for breeders to realize that the Lavender-Self, as we are allowed to call them, is a rightful member of the series of Self-Siamese and is produced, as to colour genes, in the same way as the Lilac Pointed Siamese which means that you will only get Lavenders if *both* parents carry the factors for Chocolate and for Blue.

Unlike the Havana, another member of the series of Self-Siamese, in that it is the uniform counterpart of the Chocolate Point Siamese, the Lavender met with endless difficulties once its recognition was at stake. Whereas the Havana (Chestnut Brown Foreign) had received recognition with Championship status in 1958, the Lavender only received a standard as late as 1971, and only when breeders in England have been able to prove the Lavender to breed true for three generations, as required by an old rule of the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy, England, will the Lavender Blue Shorthair FT receive Championship status.

According to information recently received, it looks now (1973) that British breeders of the Lavender have taken the trouble to meet this requirement and we will soon see these lovely cats competing in shows in Great Britain in an Open class of their own instead of in 'Any Other Variety' (26) which has been the case in the past.

In the meantime, Havanas carrying the Maltese (Blue) dilution have been exported to other countries. When these cats were mated, sometimes a Lavender popped up to the great delight of their breeders. In Europe, along with the popularity of the Lilac Pointed Siamese, the Self-variety of this type of cat, i.e. the Lavender, was highly appreciated and it has received recognition with Championship status on genetic argumentation in several Clubs on the Continent.

Just like the Lilac Point Siamese, the Lavender will breed true for colour when two cats of the breed are allowed to mate. The Lavender, as long as it is bred from true Foreign Type parentage, will also breed true for type and coat length provided no 'faux pas' has been allowed with some Balinese or other longhaired cat with Lilac points colour restriction in the past.

There is a possibility that, in a newborn litter of Lavenders, a kitten with Lilac Pointed Siamese coat pattern will appear, standing out white amongst the uniformly coloured Lavender littermates. This 'mishap' not only occurs in Lavender matings but also with the Havana as long as the



DANDYCAT IVANHOE, Lavender male bred by Mrs. Wilding, born Feb. 11, 1968.

cat has not completely lost, in its genetic make-up, the 'c' factor responsible for this provided it is inherited from both sides.

We should not be too exacting. It is already a very nice event that, in the breeding of Self-Siamese, the factor for full coat colour dominates the factor for points restricted colour and, after all, these occasional Lilac Points can be altered. One only needs to think of the battle that has been waged by the Colour Point people when establishing their lovely breed to realize what a blessing this dominating effect of full colour intensity is in the Self-Siamese.

However, if this lovely combination of full lavender coat colour, elegant body and longish head with green eyes is to be maintained, the breed needs a dip into the Lilac Point Siamese every three or four generations. Breeders have found the body colour tends to darken and the eye colour to fade into a pale lime green after breeding full colour to full colour for too long a time. The advantages of this 'out-cross' once one has seen them speak for themselves and are really worth trying, especially when the three or four true-breeding generations have been produced to obtain recognition.

It is possible that, at this stage, it is difficult to import a good specimen from the land of origin. To those who will not wait and have no possibility of crossing their Lavender FT with a Lilac Point Siamese, I would suggest the do-it-yourself method, as has been done in the past by the pioneers of the breed.

This is the method of mating a very good Siamese---in the case of the Lavender, a Lilac Point, or, if not available, a Chocolate Point known to carry the Blue dilution---to a Black Shorthair FT. If this Black FT also carries the Chocolate and Blue dilution it would be ideal as this means that it has inherited these from one of its parents and Lavenders can be expected from the very first cross, as well, of course, as other colours.

If the Black FT sought out to be the partner of your Lilac Point Siamese does not carry the necessary dilutions, the first litter would probably be all Black but every kitten would have inherited the genes for Chocolate and Blue. When mated back to the Lilac Point Siamese of our original combination, this would give Lavender Blue kittens in the second generation.

So it is not so difficult after all. Now that the Lilac Point Siamese, known as Frost Point by some American associations, is a very popular cat, our attempts to get the Lavender are enormously simplified. This was not the case when the first crosses took place between Self-Siamese (Havanas) and Blacks who were not even carrying the dilution for Chocolate.

(Continued on p.20)

MALLORCA LI-MING, bred by Mrs. Lidyard, owned by Mrs. Sayer. "Ming", born Sept. 22, 1968, was the foundation queen for the SOLITAIRE Lavenders which are now (1973) in the fourth generation of like-to-like matings.

Photo by Anne Cumbers



Brynbuboo Little Monarch

To start right at the beginning, I bought a queen from Mrs. J. Richards of the well-known Pennsylvania prefix: she was my very first British Blue. Although a normal sized kitten she grew into a very large cat for a female, a trifle too high and narrow in the legs but with wonderful eye colour and good broad head. I called her *Thomasina Buboo*.

Her first husband was *Tralpark Christopher*, a lovely cat owned by Mrs. Ann Winter who lived just over the mountain from where we lived at the time. She had a fine litter of six and one of these, a female, *Champion Brynbuboo Blue Mist*, has become the foundation of nearly every pedigree in Sweden. Unfortunately *Christopher* was neutered soon afterwards, so I was unable to repeat that line.

After attending several shows and critically appraising the breed, I decided I would like to use *Ch. Jezreel Jomo*, bred by Mrs. Iris Johnson, for *Thomasina's* second husband. Apart from being nice and cobby and heavy jowled, he had a fascinating way of using his litter tray which to me spelt character.

There were only three in the litter this time and one, which was very small, died. The remaining two, both males, were very strong lusty kittens and grew and thrived. When they were only ten days old it was quite obvious that one of them had a gorgeous head and was going to be a very handsome boy. I registered him *BRYNBUBOO LITTLE MONARCH* in anticipation! The other one was registered "*Choochi*" and I noticed that when I called

be awarded.

BRYNBUBOO LITTLE MONARCH won his first Grand Challenge certificate at the 1969 National where he was amongst a class of fourteen Champions; his second one at Bury, Lancashire, in 1970 where the entry was nine Champions and, lastly, at the Southern Counties, 1971, where he was also Best In Show. From there he retired from the show bench as GRAND CHAMPION. It was only retirement of a kind, however, because his progeny have been keeping the flag flying for us ever since.

From his two queens, *Ryelands Blue Heather* and *Manana Angel Topping*, his most well-known progeny on the show benches are:

Champion Brynbuboo Maximilian, Best Shorthaired Kitten at the Midland Counties;
Champion Brynbuboo Blue Vinca, litter-sister of the above and also owned by Mrs. Joy Foster;
Premier Brynbuboo Blue Bandit, Best In Show five times, owned by Mrs. Cynthia Bennett;
Premier Brynbuboo Tom Bombadil, owned by Mr. and Mrs. King, the National's Best Shorthaired Neuter for the last three years, winner of a Grand Premier certificate, and chosen five times Best In Show.

Premier Brynbuboo Madam Monheath, owned by Mrs. S. Swain:

Our latest kitten successes have been *Brynbuboo Blue Aristocat*, Best British Blue male kitten at the 1971 National and Best In Show in his first show in Sweden; *Brynbuboo Blue Edward*, Best Short-

Britain's 1st Grand Champion

BY PATRICIA ABSALOM

him they would both come, obviously liking the sound of the name, so when the real *Choochi* went to his new home, I continued calling *MONARCH* "*Choochi*" as a pet name and still do.

BRYNBUBOO LITTLE MONARCH's first show was at the age of 4½ months at the Kensington Kitten & Neuter Cat Show in 1967. On this occasion, as on several others, I failed to witness his triumph, as I asked a friend, Mrs. Rosemary Wilkes, if she would take him for me. However, she telephoned me in the early afternoon to say he had won his "Open" or Breed class and they were putting up firsts on his pen so fast she didn't know where she was! Eventually he won nine 1sts and was Best Shorthaired Kitten in Show, which was a lovely start to his show career.

As I said, he was a very large kitten, huge bones and frame and when he reached the age of 9 months he looked nothing because he still had to mature and fill his fine frame, so, after a very poor showing at the National that year, I retired him for well over a year to enable him to fill out and regain his lost splendour. It was worth doing because he did mature and, from the age of 2½ years, went from strength to strength.

He was awarded Challenge certificates by Judges Miss Robson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Vickers and Mrs. Towe. He became Best In Show at the South Western Counties show in 1969, the West of England, the Midland Counties and the Southern Counties.

To earn a Grand Championship, a cat competes in the Champion of Champion class and, by GCCF ruling, there must be a minimum of seven exhibits competing before a Grand Challenge certificate may

haired kitten at the 1972 Kensington; *Brynbuboo Blue Maxitwo* Best Shorthair at Amsterdam now living with Mrs. Erika Sikorski in West Berlin; and my own little *Brynbuboo Blue Plush*, Best Shorthaired Exhibit at the 1972 West of England Championship Show at Malvern and Best of Breed out of 15 entries at the 1972 National. Most of these kittens came from litters of eight and seven. In fact, *Maxitwo* and *Blue Plush* are litter brother and sister and were in a litter of eight which proves that *LITTLE MONARCH* is not only good looking but virile, too!

I have found to my surprise and great pleasure that with *LITTLE MONARCH's* daughters, when mated to my *Champion Brynbuboo Brown Peter*, (a wonderful marbled Brown Tabby Shorthair, who appears on the cover of "Champion Cats of the World"), I can get exceptionally good Spotted. In two litters there have been two outstanding Brown Spotted, a female, *Champion Jiminy Jennyanydots*, who has been Best In Show three times and was a Champion all before a year old, and my own *Brynbuboo Bosselot*, a male, who has so far remained unbeaten in his Breed classes and was Best of Breed at the 1972 National. Judge Mrs. K. Vickers report on *Jennyanydots* at the National reads: "Garbett's Jiminy Jennyanydots, the most beautiful Spotted Brown Tabby female that I have ever seen, as near to perfection as I personally believe possible, according to the G.C.C.F. standard of points". Another Judge, Miss Kit Wilson, said of *Bosselot*: "He is the best Brown Spotted I have seen for many years". They are of identical breeding but the mothers were not litter sisters.

Cat Lovers

Unite!

BY CARROLL CARROLL

(Editors' Note: Reprinted, by permission, from Carroll Carroll's weekly VARIETY column of tv commercial reviews, 'And Now A Word From ...')

It must, by this time, be perfectly clear to all who watch the advertising on the telly (and who can help it?) that aelurophiles are as withdrawn, non-social and self-centered as the animals that hold such allure for them. If this weren't true, if feline fanciers had any feeling of fellowship for one another, they would have - by this time - gotten together and created a strong organization, one which - after suitable warning - would march, with maces and battle axes swinging, on every tv station that runs a cat food commercial that depicts a cat owner as some kind of idiot.

Certainly cat owners and fanciers have been given ample cause for violent action against the whole feline food industry. But there is one standout among all the cat-food offenders. It's that retardee who comes home carrying a bagful of Tender Vittles, throws the door open and shouts, "Daddy's home! Come and get it, everybody, even Arlene!" For a moment you think Arlene is his wife and he wants her to help him with the bundle. But, no, Arlene is just another cat, one of a houseful and, obviously, the one who won't eat. The whole attitude of this man would, you'd think, so arouse the ire of the cat-loving community that they'd lay siege to the Tender Vittles plant and ultimately raze it.

That Arlene, who clearly hates this looney with the groceries, is lured out indicates that hunger has triumphed over her dislike for the man. It should not be presumed by aelurophiliacs to mean that the stuff will necessarily tempt their "problem eaters." Arlene, in a recent, exclusive interview to an ANAWF representative, said that the reason she eats the stuff is because she'd eat anything to make her bigger and stronger, "I want to become a tiger," she said, "and eat that jerk alive." Those are her very words.

And if you think cats can't communicate, call your friendly neighborhood aelurophile and ask her how human they are.

BRITAIN'S 1ST GRAND CH. (CONT'D FROM P.17)

LITTLE MONARCH is used regularly by other people also. One of his sons is a very fine Black, *Champion Westways Black Prince*, owned by Mrs. A. West.

LITTLE MONARCH was the first cat of any breed to earn the title GRAND CHAMPION in Great Britain. He has held it for two years and is still the only one apart from a Siamese and, of course, we don't compete with them although we compete against all other foreign and British shorthairs.

A judge's critique on him written by Mrs. Towe, one of our senior judges, read: "Beautiful cat, later Best Shorthair, big cat, excellent type, lovely short coat of correct colour, good tail, good eyes, lovely temperament".

I have mixed feelings about allowing a cat, once it is a Champion, to compete in the ordinary

L E T T E R S

May I suggest CAT WORLD binders as for other cat magazines?

Zygmunt Kozaczka

1367 West 6th Avenue, Mesa, Arizona 85202

(Editors' comment: Interested? Let us know!)

Three cheers for CAT WORLD. At last a real 'Cat Magazine' for people who do more than just admire lovely cats ... a magazine that breeders can turn to for the little things that other cat lovers are only vaguely interested in. Let's face it, there is a difference in having a cat or two as pets and a breeder striving for perfection with a breeding program.

What are the breeders using for Stud Tail these days? How do you get food down a sick cat that clamps its jaws together? How can you tell if you should change vets before its too late? How long should you keep a cat on any one drug, i.e. chloramphenicol? What are the things a breeder can do for herself in the way of medicating and what should be left to the vet? How does one introduce an outside-the-cattery queen to your stud for stud service? There just has to be a right way and a wrong way.

Sylvia Ussery

5578 Beech Valley, San Antonio, Tx. 78242

(Editors' comment: Mrs. Ussery's six questions concern situations all breeders face at one time or another. Readers all over the world are asked to send in their tips on solving one or more of these problems. Please address your tip to 'Solutions', CAT WORLD, 5395 South Miller St., Littleton, Colorado 80123 USA)

Open class. On the one hand it does seem a bit unfair on the ones that have not yet achieved the title, on the other hand an up-and-coming youngster could quite often be better than one that is already a Champion - there are Champions and Champions! One could say that the best cat should win. A great deal depends on the judge.

Having been asked how to recognize a Grand Champion in the making, it is difficult to make any hard and fast rules, but I would say look for good bone structure first, then naturally all the points correct for the breed, allowing for some to change with age, i.e. big ears can be grown into but must be set correctly, a longish tail can look much shorter when maturity thickens the body and legs, good eye colour, and, last but not least, an affable temperament. With good care and feeding, all else should follow.

GRAND CHAMPION BRYNBUBOO LITTLE MONARCH

Born: March 11, 1967

Sire	Grandsire
CH. JEZREEL JOMO	CH. ALDRA'S DARK TALISMAN
British Blue	British Black

Granddam
JEZREEL JUSTINE
British Blue

Dam	Grandsire
PENSYLVA THOMS-	CH. TRALPARK AMBROSE
INA BUBOO	British Blue

Granddam
CH. PENSYLVA BELLA
British Blue

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U. K.

COMMENTARY

ELIZABETH
TOWE



The Croydon Cat Club had a very good show on December 20th, 1972, at the Royal Horticultural (Old) Hall, London, 600 exhibits, all we had room for. Unfortunately the country was more-or-less covered by fog and, in consequence, we had a poor 'Gate'.

The largest entry this year was from the Long Hair exhibitors. Siamese were second and, disappointingly, the British and Foreign entry was poor. The date was poor, also, being too near Christmas for several Shorthair owners who tend to live in the country. Travelling is always difficult in Christmas week apart from fog hazards.

Mrs. Chambers of Melbourne, Australia, had sent us beautiful red and green sashes for the Best In Show winners. The lucky LH winners were: *Honeymist Cream Ricardo*, Cream male adult; *Ariane Lindsey*, Blue male kitten, and *Brackenhill Cream Sherry*, Cream male neuter. Shorthair winners were: *Duamutef*, Red Abyssinian male; *Watermill Hamlet*, Black Cornish Rex male kitten; and *Belcanto Pagliaccio*, Brown Burmese male neuter. Siamese winners were: *Quintral Bubbledot*, Seal Point female adult; *Supra Locket*, Seal Point female kitten; and *Saturn Sebastian*, Seal Point neuter.

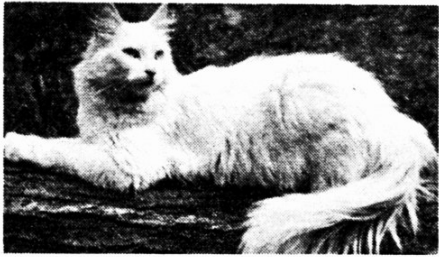
It will be noted that all the Siamese winners were Seal Points. The Seal Point Cat Club has done much to assist the revival of interest in the original colour variation of the breed which has been overshadowed, for a long time, by the popularity of the Blue, Lilac and other colour Points.

Some clubs are giving up the traditional Best In Show ceremony for a system of giving special awards to 'Best of Breed'. This certainly saves time at the end of the day but the Croydon Cat Club, with others, are still having 'Best In Show' as we know that most exhibitors like it and it gives an exciting finish to the day. It is argued that to dispense with the method would save the cats further handling at the end of the day. This is true, of course, but it seems likely that the cats' interest can be better served by a new method of vetting in which has become an exhausting ordeal for cats and owners alike due to the increase in entries.

A special meeting will be held next month when a select Governing Council committee will meet the Veterinary Surgeons to hear their views. More about this later.

The Notts & Derby Club held an all breeds show at Leicester on January 13th with 1056 exhibits plus a good entry of pets. The Norfolk & Suffolk Club staged a smaller show in the interesting old town of Kings Lynn on January 27th with over 400 exhibits including some pets. The latter show was held in the old Corn Exchange which had a glass roof so the Judges were able to assess eye colour without trouble, particularly that of the Burmese; one also saw the correct colour of the Cream and Blue Cream cats and kittens.

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EDITORS' PREAMBLE (CONT'D FROM P.6)

Writers sending from overseas, please feel at liberty to type on both sides of the page to save on postage cost.

If you are an experienced breeder of a particular breed or color of breed and would be willing to contribute to an overall article, please let us know. In future issues we plan to take an in-depth look at cats by breed and color.

SNEAK PREVIEW ... MAY/JUNE ISSUE

Articles already planned for May/June's CAT WORLD include: "The Cat Fancy In Ireland"; "The Turkish Angora"; and "The Rex".

A WORD OF THANKS ... AND A REQUEST

We would like to conclude this "Preamble" by expressing our appreciation to all fanciers who have helped to make CAT WORLD a reality. The many enthusiastic letters we have received in response to the initial announcement have been most encouraging.

A great big *thank you* goes to our charter subscribers and advertisers for their faith in a dream ... and to Mr. Ronald Care (118 Cippenhams Lane, Slough, Bucks - Ph. 20280) who is so energetically spreading the news of CAT WORLD's debut to breeders/exhibitors in his country. A special *merci beaucoup* goes to CAT WORLD writers and artist.

The request? If you like CAT WORLD, please help it grow by passing the enclosed subscription order forms to your friends in the Fancy.

LAVENDER BLUE SHORTHAIRES (CONTD.)

To avoid too much inbreeding, it would be necessary for several new strains to be set up. With the loyal cooperation of enthusiastic breeders, the lovely new Lavender Shorthair FT will soon become popular in Europe and America.

With the very best of wishes for their recognition with Championship status in the near future, this article, written especially for the cat that sounds like a song, viz. the Lavender, is concluded.

(Editors' Note: The Lavender Foreign Shorthair is recognized for Championship competition in the U.S.A. by American Cat Association and American Cat Fanciers Association.)

JUDGING STANDARD FOR THE LAVENDER FOREIGN SH (AMERICAN CAT ASSOCIATION)

<u>Point Allotment</u> (only cats scoring 90 or more points are eligible for Winners)	
HEAD & EARS	20
BODY, NECK, LEGS, FEET & TAIL	20
EYES	15
COAT	10
COLOR	25
CONDITION	10

HEAD & EARS - Moderately wedge-shaped, medium long and well proportioned, tapering to a fine muzzle. In profile, a straight line without a break from the center of the forehead to the tip of the nose, and from the tip of the nose to the chin. Allowance to be made for jowls in stud cats.

Objections: Round or broad head, short or broad muzzle, bulging forehead, receding chin, Roman nose.

Ears should be erect, large, wide at the base and pricked forward as though listening.

Objections: Small or short ears, too much space between ears or ears improperly set.

BODY, NECK, LEGS, FEET & TAIL - Medium in size, a little heavier boned than the Siamese with a sturdier feel, but still long, svelte and graceful in proportion, firmly muscled. Should give the overall appearance of robust power and elegance. Females to be less robust in appearance.

Neck to be proportioned to the size of the body.

Legs and feet to be proportioned to the size of the body, hind legs slightly higher than the front, paws oval.

Tail should be long and gracefully tapered but by no means whip-like. Proportioned to the body.

Objections: Short, thick tail. Withhold winners for visible kink of any kind.

EYES - Eyes should be almond shaped. Eye color to range from medium to deep green.

Objections: Round eyes. Withhold winners for crossed eyes.

COAT - The coat should be very short and fine in texture, glossy and close-lying.

COLOR - Should be an even mauve or lavender on body, gradually lightening to a silvery lavender cast at roots, insides of legs and hocks. Ring of silver around feet and muzzle. Color should be rich looking. Nose leather, paw pads, and insides of ears should be a rosy tone.

Objections: Tabby markings on body and legs.

Withhold winners for blue or black on nose leather and pads.

CONDITION - Hard and muscular with very little inclination to fat. Amenable to being handled, otherwise to be disqualified in that ring.

(Allowance to be made for slight tabby markings and changing eye color in kittens and young adults.)

MATERNAL BEHAVIOR

I--Parturient & Postparturient Behavior

BY BENJAMIN L. HART, D.V.M., PH.D.

Reprinted From "FELINE PRACTICE", Sept./Oct., 1972

Various aspects of maternal behavior occupy a central position in the life of a mother cat. For infant kittens, not only does maternal behavior hold a central position, but the experiences kittens receive as a result of maternal attention and stimulation from littermates has a critical influence on the behavior and health of kittens as they grow into adults. It is important that small animal practitioners be well acquainted with normal parturient and maternal behavior of cats, and in this article we shall consider some aspects of maternal behavior.

It is obvious, but probably still worth mentioning, that for many domestic mammals man has taken over several aspects of maternal care by providing food, water, and shelter to infant animals, and in some cases even assuming the responsibilities of grooming and cleaning the young. In some species this has allowed for a genetic relaxation of maternal behavior and the survival of a maternal-infant "system" not overly sensitive to human intervention. Of all domestic species this is the least true for cats.

Maternal behavior is pointed to by many as a striking example of instinctual or innate behavior. Primiparous females show a whole range of elaborate behavioral patterns for the first time in their lives - although such mothers may improve with the second litter. We are now finding, however, that certain important aspects of maternal behavior are indeed learned. Recent experiments have shown that in monkeys behavior can be severely disturbed in adult females by the experience of being isolated from a mother as an infant. Some aspects of licking behavior may be influenced by experimental factors. The amount of time a female cat spends licking her nipples and genital area increases during pregnancy. After parturition this licking behavior is switched to the anogenital area and other regions of the newborn. In rats the prevention of this preparturient licking reduces the licking directed towards the young after parturition.

Several aspects of preparturient and parturient behavior in cats are described by Schnerila, Rosenblatt, and Tobach (in H.L. Rheingold, "Maternal Behavior of Mammals", 1963). According to these authors as the time of parturition nears, pregnant females become less active. Licking of the abdominal and genital areas increases. Just before parturition the female typically seeks a dry, dark, and relatively undisturbed area in which to deliver the young. For domestic cats that are strongly attached to their owners, this does not necessarily mean a location isolated from the owners. In fact, there are reports of cats showing emotional disturbances during parturition, if the owners were not nearby. There are other cats that are reported to become irritable or actually aggressive as the time of parturition nears.

BEHAVIOR DURING PARTURITION

In discussing the behavior of parturition, it is convenient to divide parturition or labor into four stages. These are the stages of contraction, stage of delivery of the fetus, stage of delivery of the placenta, and the stage or interval between deliveries. The interval between deliveries passes into the period of post-parturient maternal care. Some investigators have divided the stage of delivery to a phase where the fetus begins to emerge but pauses in the vulva, and a stage in which the fetus actually passes through the vulva.

In the first stage uterine contractions begin and there is a good deal of straining. Most cats lie down during this stage of labor although they may frequently get up to change positions. In the second stage contractions of the uterine and abdominal muscles become more intense, and the fetus moves rather rapidly through the birth canal. As the head or buttocks of the fetus appear at the vulva, the female often breaks the fetal membranes with her teeth. By tugging on the membranes she may actually pull the fetus through the birth canal. The female usually lies in lateral recumbency and bends her head to the hind quarters through her back legs. Once the newborn has passed through the birth canal the mother rapidly consumes the fetal membranes and begins licking the newborn vigorously. This usually causes the first respiratory movements of the newborn. In the third stage of placental delivery, the mother continues to lick and groom the newborn. As the placenta is passed it is usually eaten by the mother. While eating the placenta the mother generally bites off the umbilical cord. The pulling and stretching involved with eating the placenta and umbilical cord seem to have the effect of causing constriction of the vessels in the cord still attached to the kitten. Occasionally, movement of the newborn and mother causes breakage of the cord. In lions, it has been reported that mothers, especially primiparous females, may incidentally cannibalize neonate cubs by eating right into the abdominal wall after eating the afterbirth and cord. I have observed this in dogs also. It would appear to be a rather rare occurrence in the domestic cat. If the umbilical cord is not broken within a short period after birth, it may be necessary for a person to intervene at this point. As the mother licks and grooms the newborn she concentrates more on the anogenital region.

During the interval between deliveries, the mother not only continues to lick and groom the newborn animals as well as her own genital region, but she also cleans the bedding that has been soiled with amniotic fluids. According to actual observations, the mother may lick her own body more than that of the newborn. Licking behavior seems to be a response to the presence of fluids rather than a response to the newborn (Schnerila, et al).

Experimental observations have revealed that there is a wide (normal) range of variation in the duration of stages in kitten birth. Schnerila et al. cite a range for the stage of contraction of from 12 seconds to 1½ hours and a range in the stage of delivery of from 32 seconds to 50 minutes. There seems to be no relationship between duration of individual kitten births and their order in the birth sequence.

Differences in parturient behavior between primiparous and multiparous females are apparently minor in most cases. Experienced mothers appear to respond more readily to the neonates in licking, grooming and retrieving and are less disturbed by

the physiological changes during birth. Immediately after birth of the last kitten there ensues a period of about 12 hours in which the female lies almost continuously with her young. The onset of this quiescent period seems to be slower to appear in primiparous than multiparous females.

IMMEDIATE POSTPARTURIENT BEHAVIOR

Most of the newborn kittens begin to nurse within an hour or two after delivery of the last fetus. For about the first two days after parturition the mother cat remains almost constantly with her litter. She only leaves the nest for very short periods to move about and feed. After these first two days she takes breaks away from the nest more frequently.

Retrieving behavior, which is so characteristically associated with maternal behavior in cats, apparently is at its peak in terms of responsiveness to the young and retrieving technique about one week after parturition (Schnerila et al.) Mother cats typically do not retrieve their young on sight, but rather respond to vocalizations of the young. Very often retrieving occurs only when the sound reaches a rather high intensity. Thus the kittens that are marooned several feet from the nest and emit stress vocalizations are the most likely to be retrieved. Almost everyone is familiar with the tendency for a mother cat to shift her litter from one spot to another in response to environmental disturbances. Schnerila, et al. state that the tendency to move a litter is strongest between 25 and 35 days after birth.

For the first three weeks the mother cat continues to lick and groom the newborn, especially the anogenital region. This of course evokes elimination, and the urine and fecal material are consumed by the mother. The nest is kept clean in this manner. As the young are able to leave the nest area the anogenital licking subsides and the young deposit feces and urine on one side of the nest box or in part of the room away from the nest. The nest area is still cleaned by the mother, however.

HORMONES AND MATERNAL BEHAVIOR

Although our understanding of hormonal conditions and changes during birth are very limited, it is known that the placenta produces appreciable amounts of progesterone during pregnancy. In addition to its effects on body tissues and endocrine systems, progesterone has been shown to act as a general anesthetic in large doses and is probably a kind of tranquilizer in smaller doses. Thus with the detachment and expulsion of the placenta, there is a marked fall in progesterone right at the time of parturition. It is quite surprising that animals pass through this period of marked hormonal change with as little emotional disturbance as does occur. In humans, post-parturient depression (reaching the point of psychotic disturbance) does occur, and is apparently related to the parturient fall of progesterone. In cats it may be that the occasional rejection of newborn kittens by a mother or aggressive attacks on kittens, might reflect this physiological hormonal change in combination with a stressful environmental disturbance. The injection of a long-acting progestin may be of value in inducing adequate maternal behavior in a mother cat who shows this type of abnormal behavior.

ADOPTION OF OTHER ANIMALS

We will consider some details of the nursing-suckling relationship in the next article. It would be appropriate here to mention that like most ani-



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havana browns

british shorthairs

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mals that give birth to several offspring rather than just one or two young, mother cats will readily adopt other young. In fact, a mother may attempt to add to her own litter from that of another mother cat in the same house or colony. This "open-arms" adoption system may even extend to different species.

Cross-fostering is one way to raise orphaned cats or of balancing litter sizes in a cat colony. As we shall see later from the psychological standpoint, this would be more desirable than raising a kitten alone by bottle. In the event that one may wish to cross-foster a kitten after having isolated it from a mother cat for a week or more, some experiments reported by Schnerila et al. should be kept in mind. They removed kittens from their mothers for periods ranging from 6 to 20 days. Upon being returned to the litter the kittens took a considerable period to resume normal sucking behavior. For example, it took 20 hours for kittens isolated from the 6th to the 23rd day to begin sucking when returned to the nest. This delay did not represent any rejection by the mother but rather a deficiency on the part of the neonate to orient on the mother and make specific sucking adjustments. In a practical sense this means that attempts at cross-fostering such orphans may require close attention and possibly a bit of help in adapting the foster kitten to nursing and obtaining adequate nutrition.

(In our next issue: "Maternal Behavior II - The Nursing-Suckling Relationship and the Effects of Maternal Deprivation.")

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Patricia Turner's

College Of Cat Genetics

LESSON 1

REPRODUCTION AND INHERITANCE

Many people consider the word "genetics" to be one that describes theories about inheritance which may or may not be proved in practice. There is a lot of discussion about the relative merits of theory and practice. Any serious fancier will immediately understand that the one must go with the other. No one is likely to assert that cats cannot be bred without the conscious application of a knowledge of genetics--long before Mendel founded the science of heredity animal breeders had developed techniques of artificial selection and in fact the laws discovered by Mendel as a result of his experiments with peas were very nearly discovered by Mouse Fanciers first. Perhaps their methods could best be described as the unconscious application of the science now known as genetics.

Thus it is quite possible to breed, quite by accident, the prizewinning cat of the year. The breeder may very well be a novice who has selected the mate for his queen purely out of convenience of location or by attractiveness of appearance. Immediately he repeats the mating he is utilising the tools of inheritance by admitting that his prizewinner has a "recipe". If he were to attribute his achievement only to factors other than the inheritance of characteristics he would mate his queen to the next door tom cat but by rearing the resultant kits in a similar manner expect to repeat his success.

Experienced breeders have been known to state that they do not believe in genetics. However, they might as well state that there is no such thing as life itself; clearly reproduction is the means by which characters are inherited and if there were no such thing as reproduction and inheritance then life on this planet would be extinct. If reproduction did not serve to pass down inherited characteristics there would have been no evolution and division of life into orders and species. Man, as we know him today, would not exist.

Inheritance is not a simple process; sometimes the characters of one parent predominate in a kitten; sometimes those of another. The inherited characters can be modified to a considerable extent by external factors--the body size is determined as much by the availability and suitability of food offered as by inheritance. There are therefore two main factors governing the growth and development of a kitten--the inherited factors and the environment factors. These articles will make an attempt to explain, in simple terms, the processes of reproduction and inheritance. Some aspects are described in very little detail and the breeder interested to pursue study of them is advised to read specialist literature. It would be impossible to undertake a complete explanation of all published knowledge in articles that are only intended to be a guide and simple explanation to the novice breeder.

Many breeders will remember the articles on genetics that were published in the U.K. magazine "CATS". These represented an attempt to explain the genetics of the pet and fancy cat in simple terms and great care was taken to include material that was acceptable as fact to international geneticists rather than to make statements based only upon opinion. The symbols and conventions of the Committees for Genetic Nomenclature were used throughout thus avoiding the confusion arising when different writers use different terms and symbols to describe the same character. The policy of bringing the cat fanciers and the professional geneticists into a common language situation has already proven its value.

The articles were written several years ago and, in the interval between their publication and the launching of "CAT WORLD", several outstanding problems of cat genetics have been resolved, or partly resolved. This series will be based upon the original but will be revised and brought completely up to date. It is planned to keep the series up to date throughout its life by giving new information as it becomes available together with the page, issue and volume reference on the original statement.

The geneticist is rather like a detective for although the answers to many of our problems are there to be discovered the actual discovery takes knowledge, patience and a great deal of time. As each facet becomes clear and the information is published so a "lead" is given to those working in the same or similar fields. In these articles I will attempt to provide cat fanciers with an understanding of the basic principles of genetics, explain, as far as possible, how mutants affect the final character of the cat and put forward new and up to date information as it is published in scientific literature.

Patricia Turner

GENOTYPE, ENVIRONMENT AND PHENOTYPE

Inherited characteristics are controlled by genes and the newcomer to the study of the subject can consider the gene to be a basic unit of inheritance although this is really an over simplification as will be explained later. Each cat or kitten owns a considerable number of genes and its genetic make-up is called its genotype. The genotype can be likened to a cake recipe which is a collection of ingredients and which is conditioned by mixing and baking to form the cake. The cat is the result of the genotype being conditioned by environment factors to form the adult cat and the outward characteristics of the cat are then described as the phenotype. A cat of a particular phenotype can be produced by a number of slightly differing genotypes while cats of identical genotype may differ slightly in phenotype. Cakes of slightly different recipes can taste and appear almost identical while cakes of identical recipe may appear and taste quite different. These differences are caused by what are known as environ-

ment factors--in the case of the cake the methods of mixing and baking--in the case of the cat the availability and suitability of food, the provision of suitable housing and all other aspects of management.

Therefore it is easy to see that the breeder most likely to succeed is one who has ability to utilize knowledge gained both in the fields of management and genetics. The development of that ability comes with practical experience and since cat fanciers in general are very helpful in passing on knowledge gained the novice can use their experience as well as his own. The best advice to the fancier new to breeding is to make careful study of both management and inheritance; to carefully select his foundation stock; to employ a method of selection and up-grading of progeny; to keep careful records in order to have reference on where he has gained advantage and where he has gone wrong and to make quite certain that the environment of his cats and kittens is such as to give full opportunity for the production of the healthy and vigorous youngsters desired. Clearly it is useless to design a pedigree for lusty vigorous youngsters and then to keep them in conditions that imperil their health and impede their growth.

GENES AND CHROMOSOMES

Genes occur in lineo order along chromosomes and chromosomes occur in the nuclei of all cells. However, they are not visible except at the time the cell divides. The actual number of chromosomes in each cell is usually constant within a species but it does differ between species. For example the number in the horse is 64 and in man 46. The domestic cat has 38 chromosomes in each cell. This characteristic number is called the diploid number of chromosomes and is symbolised in literature on genetics as $2n$. Thus the statement "Felis catus $2n = 38$ " means simply that the number of chromosomes in each cell of the domestic cat is 38.

There are two types of cell however that do not possess the diploid number of chromosomes and these are the ovum and the spermatozoon (collectively known as the gametes). The gametes possess one half of the diploid number of chromosomes and this is known as the haploid number and symbolized $1n$. Therefore the ovum and the spermatozoon of the domestic cat carry the haploid number of 19 chromosomes, each of the 19 having an opposite number in the chromosomes of the ovum or spermatozoon it pairs with. Thus after fertilization the resultant embryo has 19 pairs of chromosomes restoring the diploid number to 38. The two members of each pair are described as homologous.

Both the haploid ovum and the haploid spermatozoon gametes carry a complete set of genes and the fertilized ovum then carries two sets of chromosomes on which are carried two sets of genes, one set from the dam and one from the sire and the two genes then act on each other in determining the expression of the character they control. The way in which genes act on each other varies tremendously and depends on a number of things as will be described later.

Genes which control any one particular character occur at the same position or location on the chromosome carrying them; the word used to describe this position is locus and the genes which are so placed in the same position (at the same locus) are called alleles, allemorphs or all-els. In literature on cat genetics the word allele seems most common and will be used henceforth. These allelic genes can show dominance or recess-

ivity and sometimes both genes can interact to produce an intermediate expression while in some species genes may even dominate on different parts of the body.

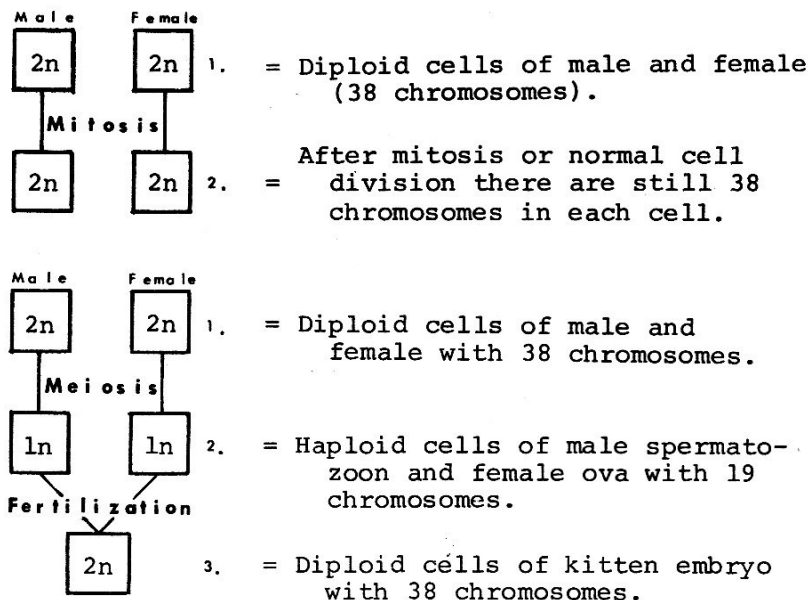
Alleles therefore always occur at the same locus and if one gene is described as allelic to another then the meaning is simply that they both control the same character and are both located at the same place on the chromosome while at the same time differing in their contribution to the character concerned.

Therefore if allelic genes always occur at the same locus then non allelic genes will occur at other loci. The number of genes known to occur at any particular locus can vary--in some cases, i.e. the Brown locus, it may be only two. In other cases there may be several, i.e. the Albino locus where a cat may inherit chinchilla, burmese dilution, siamese dilution or possibly albino. In this context the word chinchilla describes the amount of dilution and its use does not infer that the cat with chinchilla in its genotype will necessarily be that known in the fancy as Chinchilla. Similarly the use of the words burmese and siamese describes the coat patterns caused by those genes and does not infer that the cats owning these genes in their genotype will necessarily be those of the breeds known as Burmese or Siamese. A Silver Tabby British Shorthair has chinchilla in its genotype, a Burmese patterned Cornish Rex has burmese in its genotype while a Colourpoint Persian has siamese in its genotype. These are but three examples but serve to prove that the words in this context are only descriptive of the dilution effect. Except in very unusual circumstances any particular cat can only possess two genes at each locus.

CELL DIVISION

As has been explained the nucleus of the fertilized ovum contains one set of chromosomes derived from the sire and one set of chromosomes derived from the dam. So will all other cell nuclei subsequently formed by normal cell division. In the development of the kitten embryo the cells divide in a manner resulting in all the daughter cells retaining the diploid number of 38 chromosomes and this type of cell division is called mitosis or normal cell division. But there is the special type of cell division that occurs just before the gametes are formed and this results in the daughter cells having the haploid number of chromosomes. This special type of cell division is called meiosis or reduction cell division. Mitosis therefore results in daughter cells with the same chromosome complement while Meiosis results in daughter cells with half the chromosome complement. The stages leading to the final inheritance of 38 chromosomes are as follows:

- (1) the division of diploid cells carrying 38 chromosomes each into diploid daughter cells also carrying 38 chromosomes each (Mitosis);
- (2) the division of diploid cells carrying 38 chromosomes each into haploid cells carrying 19 chromosomes each (1st stage of meiosis);
- (3) the differentiation of the haploid cells into ova and spermatozoa, i.e. the gametes (2nd stage of meiosis);
- (4) the fertilization of the ovum by the spermatozoon resulting in the zygote in which the diploid number of chromosomes is restored.



The zygote (fertilized ovum) develops into the kitten embryo whose cells continue to divide in the normal manner until the cells in the mature cat divide by reduction division preparatory to forming gametes awaiting fertilization to produce the next generation and so on ad infinitum.

SEX CHROMOSOMES AND SEX DETERMINATION

The sex of each kitten is decided by a pair of chromosomes known as the sex chromosomes; all other chromosomes being known as autosomes. The characters inherited along with the sex chromosomes are known as sex linked or sex limited characters and those inherited irrespective of the sex chromosomes are known as autosomal characters. Sex limited characters are caused by genes that can only affect one sex because of the sex chromosome on which they are inherited or because of the physiological differences between sexes. In man there is a gene, inherited along with the Y chromosome, causing him to have hairy ears. An example of a sex linked gene in the domestic cat is red coat colour (described by geneticists as orange) and an example of an autosomal character in the cat is agouti.

There are two types of sex chromosome - the X chromosome and the Y chromosome. The female cat has an identical chromosome pair XX and the male has a dissimilar chromosome pair XY. All the ova produced by the female will have only one X chromosome in addition to the autosomes while all the spermatozoa produced by the male may have either an X or a Y chromosome in addition to the autosomes. In other words the female is only capable of producing eggs with an X chromosome while the male will produce equal numbers of spermatozoa carrying Y and X. If the ovum is fertilized by a spermatozoon carrying the X chromosome then the resultant kitten will have two X chromosomes (XX) and will be a female. If, on the other hand, the ovum is fertilized by a spermatozoon carrying the Y chromosome then the resultant kitten will have one X chromosome and one Y chromosome (XY) and will be a male.

THE EXPRESSION OF CHARACTERS

A kitten may receive a gene for one particular character from its sire and a similar one from its dam. Such a kitten, one with two identical genes, is said to be homozygous for the character

concerned. On the other hand the sire may pass on one gene and the dam may pass on an alternative at that particular locus. The kitten that has two different genes at one locus is said to be heterozygous for the character concerned. Thus homozygotes have identical genes for a character and heterozygotes will have different ones. If the cat or kit is homozygous for any one character then that character will be expressed irrespective of dominance or recessivity. If the cat or kit is heterozygous for any one character then expression will depend on dominance and recessivity of the two genes concerned. A good example of this is seen in the Siamese queen who "gets out". She may mate with the next door tom cat who has no Siamese in his ancestry at all. Any kitten from such parents will receive the gene for siamese dilution from its mother because she has no genes for full colour to pass on. Similarly it will receive genes for full colour from its father because he has no genes for siamese to donate. Such a kitten will therefore be heterozygous at the locus concerned--the Albino locus. Since full colour is dominant to siamese dilution the kitten will be fully coloured and the recessive siamese dilution of colour will not be apparent to the eye. Thus the kitten, although it has siamese in its genotype will not show this in its phenotype.

As has been described, genes governing a particular character and occurring at the same locus are called alleles. Many, but not all alleles show dominance or recessivity. In Mendel's original experiments the alleles studied were either dominant or recessive, however, there are certain circumstances where the matter is not quite so simple. In writing of dominance and recessivity it is usual practice to describe the dominant character by the use of a letter or letters symbolising the locus concerned in upper case. Thus, the dominant gene for agouti at the Agouti Locus is symbolized **A**. Similarly it is usual practice to describe the recessive character by the use of a letter or letters symbolizing the locus concerned in lower case, and the recessive gene for non agouti at the Agouti Locus is therefore symbolised **a**.

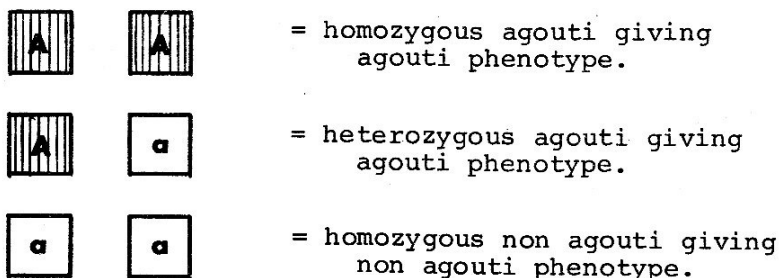
In fact geneticists have evolved a sort of code and to make certain that the symbols used were common to geneticists all over the world a special international committee was set up to review the use of symbols in cat genetics. Members of the committee were drawn from scientists with a special interest and experience in cat genetics and representing a number of different countries. The British members are Dr. A.G. Searle, Mr. Roy Robinson and Mr. C.E. Dyte. Other members are B.W. Moffatt, Dr. N. Todd, C.E. Keeler, and T. Komai. The Committee produced its report in 1968 and fuller details will be given later.

A group of alleles at a locus is known as a Series and a series may include two or more allelic genes. The Agouti Series already mentioned is concerned with the banding of hair and present knowledge classifies either **A** Agouti or **a** non agouti. Agouti is the normal or wild type and non agouti is the mutant. Very often the plus sign is used to describe the normal or wild type gene with whatever letter symbolises the mutant being used in either upper or lower case depending on its dominance or recessivity, as the alternative. For example white is dominant and symbolized **W** --its alternative (non white) is usually symbolized **w** while Cornish Rex which is recessive and symbolized **r** has as its alternative **+**.

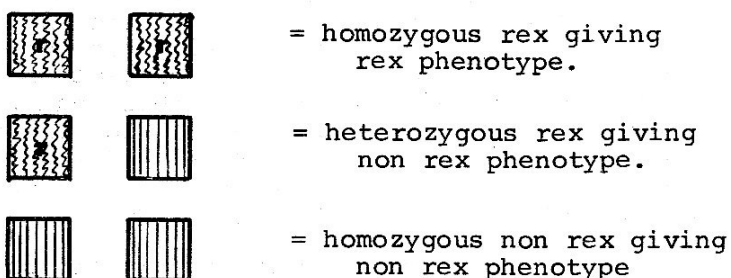
In some cases the homozygote is identical in appearance to the heterozygote and the heterozy-

gote is in its turn different to the alternative homozygote. (This is called full dominance and to use the Agouti series as an example again it can be said that **AA** is equal to **Aa** but not equal to **aa**, which means that homozygous agouti is equal in appearance to heterozygous agouti but that heterozygous agouti is different in appearance from homozygous non agouti. Therefore Agouti is said to be fully dominant. In other cases the homozygote is not identical to the heterozygote but the heterozygote is identical to the alternative homozygote. This is called recessivity and can be seen in the Cornish Rex---**rr** is not equal to **r+** which is equal to **++** which means that homozygous Cornish Rex is not equal to heterozygous Cornish Rex but that heterozygous Cornish Rex is equal to homozygous normal or wild type.

DOMINANT EXPRESSION AS IN AGOUTI



RECESSIVE EXPRESSION AS IN REX



Some genes are only partly dominant, the homozygote being dissimilar both to the heterozygote and to the alternative homozygote. In this case the heterozygous individual shows the intermediate expression. Recessive genes can be partially dominant or fully dominant over their mutant alleles. The effect of a recessive gene being only partly dominant over its allele next down the scale can be seen in the Albino Series where burmese c^b is only partially dominant over c^s siamese. Both are recessive to full Colour **C**. Thus the burmese siamese heterozygote, sometimes known as Tonkanese, is the result of partial dominance of c^b over c^s . Thus c^{b^2} is not equal to c^{b^s} and not equal to c^{s^2} meaning that the burmese homozygote is different to the burmese/siamese heterozygote which, in its turn, is different to the siamese homozygote. The Tonkanese is thus an obligated heterozygote inasmuch as it could not occur without heterozygosity.

Genes at different loci can affect each other, e.g. sex-linked Orange is epistatic over agouti. Epistasis describes the masking effect of one gene by another gene and such a gene is therefore described as epistatic over the other. Some characters are dependent on two or more genes acting together and these characters cannot be formed by

either of these genes alone. It is probable that many phenotypic characters are the result of interaction between several or many genes. It is also probable that most, if not all, genes influence several characters although their influence on one character may be most evident. When a gene causes changes in more than one character the gene is described as pleiotropic. Most pleiotropic effects known are pathological and may involve a variety of different tissues. Most genes probably affect viability and fertility.

Genes which have a marked effect on viability lead to a disturbance of the ratio of progeny expected and in the most extreme examples the genes cause the death of the embryo. In canaries, for example, there is a type of white which causes death in the homozygote embryo while the heterozygotes are not affected; in man there is a disease of the red blood cell which is lethal when homozygous but has very little effect when heterozygous.

CHROMOSOME MUTATION

Genetic changes can be caused by alteration in the number or structure of the chromosomes themselves and an example of this sort of mutation is the XXY individual reported in man, mouse and cat. In all three it is male but associated with sterility and other defects. In man the XXY is known as the Klinefelter condition and the feline equivalent is said to be the male Tortoiseshell cat.

GENE MUTATION

Sometimes the nature of the gene itself becomes changed and this process is called gene mutation. The mutated gene then reproduces itself in its new form and the new and the old are then allelic. Mutation happens very rarely although it seems that some genes have a higher mutation rate than others. Most, but not all mutations are recessive and they may differ from the original gene in various ways. Mutants may produce striking alterations in the phenotype--as seen in the recessive mutant rex coat; the recessive mutant longhair; and the more recent dominant mutant Folded ear. Others may have only small effects. The process of mutation is generally reversible and back mutation occurs when a mutant reverts to its original form. Many, if not all of the allelic genes which occur in cat populations have arisen by mutation. With many genes it is impossible to know which is the normal and which is the mutant allele. Usually the dominant is referred to as the normal or wild type and the recessive as the mutant. The term mutant is thus used loosely and it should be realised that the word normal is used only to describe the original condition from which the mutant made alteration. It does not necessarily infer that the mutant itself is in any way abnormal.

QUANTITATIVE INHERITANCE

Mendelian genetics are sufficient to explain the clear cut differences but more difficult to reconcile with the quantitative differences between cats in which a number of graduations occur between two extremities, e.g. height, weight, intelligence, fertility, etc. Nevertheless it has been shown that the inheritance of quantitative characters can be accounted for in Mendelian terms because of the continuous variation of these characters due to the joint action of many genes; each making a small contribution to the total effect. Various methods have been involved for the study of such quantitative characters and some of these will be outlined later. ###

JAN. 20-21, 1973, COLORADO SPRINGS, CO. (CFA), SILVER DOLLAR C.F.

AB: MATIL ROTTER'S BEST CAT---M.PRESTON'S CR PER M JUST SO FAT HENRY; 2BC--T/S.Goodman's Blu Per m Ol-Ray Beau Dandy of Camlin; 3BC--H/C.Thiessen's SP Sia f Tuter's Tosca Mia; 4BC--O.E.Ferris' Sh Cam Per m Silver Dollar's Sir Drake; 5BC--R/J.Luke's BEW Per f Babalong Phantom of En Ala Acem; BK--C/M.Reich's Burm f Mar-Chu's Picadilly; BA--C.Thiessen's BP Sia N Shara Amigo Leaf of Charpa.

AB: MARION HALL'S BEST CAT---OL-RAY BEAU DANDY OF CAMLIN; 2BC--P.Hunzeker/J.Noblin's Rd Tby Mx m Briar-Brae Maple Sugar; 3BC--Silver Dollar's Sir Drake; 4BC--M.Weiler/K.Richardson's Sh Si ASH f Brandywood Ventisca; 5BC--A.Bandy's Blm Per m Lowlands Geordie; BK--M.Fuller's Shl Cam Per f Silver Dollar's Fleurette; BA--J/D. Kuczynski's Sh Si Per N Crusons Toy Soldier.

AB: KIM EVERETT'S BEST CAT---LOWLANDS GEORDIE; 2BC--Babalong Phantom of En Ala Acem; 3BC--Briar-Brae Maple Sugar; 4BC--A.Kimball's Blk Mx m Mt. Ogden Ace of Spades; 5BC--Silver Dollar's Sir Drake; BK--M.Fernando's Rdy Aby f Ma-Jah Shaba; BA--Cruson's Toy Soldier.

SH: JIM KILBORN'S BEST CAT--S.THOMPSON'S HB F SOLITAIRE TONGAN PRINCESS; 2BC--M.Weilert/K.Richardson's K m Le-Me-Karons Ky-Mook II; 3BC--E/P.Collins' Lx CP SH m Castle Rock Kountry Boy; 4BC--Mt. Ogden Ace of Spades; 5BC--S.Thompson's Rd CPSH m Bodante Utopian; BK--Mar-Chu's Picadilly; BA--Shara Amigo Leaf of Charpa.

LH: JIM KILBORN'S BEST CAT---LOWLANDS GEORDIE; 2BC--Babalong Phantom of En Ala Acem; 3BC--A.Stone's CEW Per f Mar-Geo Draper's Snow White; 4BC--Just So Fat Henry; 5BC--V.Hayman's BC Per f St Ives Boudicca; BK--M.Fuller's Sh Cam Silver Dollar's Fleurette; BA--R.Foote's Rd Per N Terra's Personality.

JAN. 27-28, 1973, ISLAND CAT FANCIERS (ACFA) VICTORIA, B.C. CANADA. 86 exhibitors; 167 entries. Report submitted by Linda Higgs.

AB: ANNE CHAPMAN'S BEST CAT---CM PER M SILVER CREEK KINGPIN; 2BC/BOX--Bl-Cr Per f Kitwillows Pearlle Mae; BK--Bl-Cr BSH f Broadweir Stardust of Kalico; BA--Cr Per N Kitwillow's Regency.

AB: DORIS WALKUP'S BEST CAT---FP SIA F VALENTINE'S ANGELIQUE 2BC/BOX--Silver Creek Kingpin; BK--Kitwillow's Floriana; BA--BP Sia N Tiffany II

SH: DORIS SHORE'S BEST CAT---CH LX PT SIA M ROSTOV'S LITTLE BIG MAN; 2BC--SP Sia f Le Snell's Roxi-Anne; BOX--as 2BC; BK--Broadweir Stardust of Kalico; BA--CP Sia N Ni-ki-li's Pharoah of Reets.

LH: DORIS SHORE'S BEST CAT---SILVER CREEK KINGPIN; 2BC/BOX--Kitwillows Pearlle Mae; BK--Bl-Cr Per f Haro's Sheena; BA--Regency Ruffles.

SH: BERT WILLIAMS' BEST CAT---BLU BSH F KALICO'S MARY POPPIN OF MARVONACK; 2BC--S Lx Sia f Sislinki Tricia of Yclept; BOX--S Lx Sia m Kastle Rock Kountry Boy; BK--Broadweir Stardust of Kalico; BA--Ni-ki-li's Pharoah of Reets.

LH: BERT WILLIAMS' BEST CAT---SILVER CREEK KINGPIN; 2BC/BOX--Bl-Cr Per f Ascot's Lady Gretchen of Haro; BK--Kitwillows Floriana; BA--Blk Per N Powder Puff Tar Baby of Ivywood.

FEB. 3-4, 1973, ALAMO CITY C.C. (CFA) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

AB: BARBARA ST. GEORGES' BEST CAT---C.JAY/C.ROGERS SP SIA F TRES BIEN TRICIA OF ROGERS HTS; 2BC--K.Wilson's Cr Per m Raintree Lane's Sun o' A Gun; 3BC--J.Lee's Sh Si Per f Walnut Hill Juno of Genghis Khan; 4BC--K.Maddox' Burm f Senshus Sakura; 5BC--D.Yoder's Bl-Sm ESH f Docia-Dao's Trilby; BK--M.Wheeler's Bn Tby Mx m Blu-Mist Marquise; BPD/J.Thompson's Burm S Alpatra's Bayou Belle of Jo-Don.

AB--PAUL RAINE'S BEST CAT---RAINTREE LANE'S SUN O' A GUN; 2BC--Senshu's Sakura; 3BC--N/B. Salzman's CP Sia f Nor-Bob's Karima; 4BC--Walnut Hill Juno of Genghis Khan; 5BC--C.Roberts' Sh Si ESH m Grayfire's Pow-Wow of Cindy Lou; BK--J/J. Garrison's Blu Per f Snobery Rhapsody of Gatnel; BP--Alpatra Bayou Belle of Jo-Don.

SH--EDNA FIELD'S BEST CAT---SENSHU'S SAKURA; 2BC--Tres Bien Tricia of Rogers Hts; 3BC--Docia-Dao's Trilby; 4BC--S/W. Thompson's RB m Velva's Gone Blue of Les Joy; 5BC--C.Maddox/S.Giffey's Burm m Senshu's Roadblock of Nomad; BK--G/M. Aughenbaugh's BP Sia m Kismi's Kio; BP--Alpatra's Bayou Belle of Jo-Don.

LH: EDNA FIELD'S BEST CAT---WALNUT HILL JUNO OF GENGHIS KHAN 2BC--E.Davis' Blk-Sm Per f Docia-Dao's Bonanza of Catsrealm; 3BC--J.Flanagan's Bl-Cr Per f Sahara's Mischa of Xerxes; 4BC--Raintree Lane's Sun o' A Gun; 5BC--E.Davis' Blk-Sm f Per Catsrealm Bienquista; BK--J.Flanagan's BEW Per f Xerxes Divinity; BP--C/E.Fraser's Blk-Sm Per S Docia-Dao's Beebe of Catsrealm.

SH--VAUGHN BARBER'S BEST CAT---A.FRECKOWSKI'S TOR ASH F ROCO-CO RUBY PETUNIA OF ADAM'S RIB; 2BC--Senshu's Sakura; 3BC--A.Harris' ST ASH m Tabb-I-Ville Tippecanoe; 4BC--S.Annis' RB

(Continued on p. 14)

Worldwide Winners

Dec. 9-10, 1972, FELIKAT (FIFE) AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Report submitted by Mevr. J.J. Moorman.

Best LH: G.A.Abbing-Meeuwenoord's Ch. Esmeralda Meerenstein

BOX LH: E. Ringsted's Ch. Ruthborgs La

Best LH Alter: M.J.C. Verbeek's Ria van 't Poeseplaatsje

Best LH Kitten: A.Lacroix-van Bergen's Dear Dream of Marscha's Heritage

Best LH Litter: B. Kluwer's Riquette van 't Zandmeer (4)

Best Siamese: E. Pommerel's Wendy van Asgard

Best Siamese Opp. Sex: C.Gron's Ch. Hamilton's Golden Gino

Best Siamese Alter: A. Scharmga's Int. Pr. B-Philippe

Best Siamese Kitten: A. Christensen's Indigo Anuschka

Best Siamese Litter: C. Gron's Int.Ch. Hamilton's Artemis (5)

Best SH: Dr. R.Fulle's Macheth v. Ayudhya

BOX SH: E.Jensen's Ch. Eje Af Yala

Best SH Alter: K. Tommel's Hollander's Selassie

Best SH Kitten: M. Sikorski's Brynbuboo Blue Maxitwo

Best SH Litter: D. Thies' Ayu's Black Giriam (3)

DEC. 9-10, 1972, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. (ACA), MID-HUDSON LH C.C.

88 exhibitors, 150 entries (all LH). Report submitted by Diane P. Chieffo.

GARNET LAMB'S BEST CAT---A.MORACE'S MC M MOR-ACE'S SATAN;

2BC, Bx--V.Whitfield's Per f Kay-Ru Frivolous Sal; BK--J.Hand's Per f Oxbow's Torina Fair; BA--P/W Renninger's Per s Wimauma Pandora of Bean Ridge.

PETER POLICHAK'S BEST CAT---I.ROBERTS' PER M SIMBELAIR HOPE

OF WILLOW LANE; 2BC--B.Thompson's Him m Marlo's Teddy Brent

Bx--C/F Afflerbach's Per f Silva-Wyde Linde Star of Char-Fae; BK--I.Roberts' Per f Von Starlight Pansey of Willow Lane; BA--Afflerbach's Per n Playwickey Sugar Ray of Char-Rae.

RONALD MURPHY'S BEST CAT---L.MILLER'S PER M NATHAN JONES OF

GRAN--DANDY; 2BC--L.Plass' Per m Delphi Twinkle of Nu-Luv's

Bx--B.Bennett's Per f Mar-Al's Sweet Muffin of Winamore; BK--R.Westcot's Per m Simbelair Lawrin of Westmont; BA--as Polichak.

MURIEL CROMARTY'S BEST CAT---C/F. AFFLERBACH'S PER F SILVA-

WYDE LINDE STAR OF CHAR-FAE; 2BC, Bx--Mor-Ace's Satan; BK--

N.Brennan's Pers f Esme's Cinnamon; BA--P.Renninger's Per s Confection's Tricia of T.Renn.

JAN. 13-14, 1973, TACOMA, WASH., (CFA) DAFFODIL VALLEY CAT

FANCIERS. 92 exhibitors, 189 entries. Report submitted by Pete Johnson.

AB: GEORGE EVANS' BEST CAT---D.BROWN'S BC PERS F D'LOI

CHYNNNE; 2BC--L.Carpenter's SP Sia f Lesnell's Roxi-Anne; 3BC

--D.Johnson's Cm Per m Silver-Creek Kingpins of D-Jon; 4BC--

E/P.Collins' Lynx CPS m Kastl Rock Kountry Boy; 5BC--M/J.

Fernando's Rdy Aby f Ma-Jah Tarajah; BK--M.Fernando's Aby f Ma-Jah Shaba; BA--T.Tucker's ASH f LeSabre Silver Charm of Shawnee.

AB: RAY HENKE'S BEST CAT---W.NEGUS & J.DUNN'S ASH M DUNN'S

LEO MINOR; 2BC--C.Russel's Tor Per f Kalamar's Flare of Fur

Haven; 3BC--J/S. Edminster's Mx m Blacky of Shelby & Lynn;

4BC--H.Callaghan's Per m Vagabond's Sergeant York; 5BC--J.

Johnson's ASH m Lofd Rastus of Perdoshai; BK--ESH f Coquette

Crispy Crunch; BA--J.Culpepper's Burm Brown Bun.

SH: JACK WELLS' BEST CAT---J/S.EDMINSTER'S MX M BLACKY OF

SHELBY & LYNN; 2BC--Kastl Rock Kountry Boy; 3BC--K/S.Trues-

dell's Aby m Eriador's Sheikh of Amulet; 4BC--W.Miller's ESH

f Grayfire's Seminole of Tamri; 5BC--Edminster's Mx M Frodo

of Shelby & Lynn; BK--M.Hughes' Sia f Siamal's Fleur; BA--

Brown Bun.

LH: JACK WELLS' BEST CAT---D.JOHNSON'S CM PER M SILVER-CREEK

KINGPIN OF D-JON; 2BC--Vagabond's Sergeant York; 3BC--R.Ger-

ber's Cm Per m Sahara's Gay Son of Treasure; 4BC--C/M.Lee's

Bk Per m Kalamar's Zyrp; 5BC--L.Lemire's ST ASH m Your Pet's

Storm Cloud; BK--D.Johnson's Blu Per f D-Jon Sabrina; BA--S/

C.Lantz's Cm Per Sahara's Cream Morris.

SH: VERN MADDOX'S BEST CAT---E/P.COLLINS' LYNX CPS M KASTL

ROCK KOUNTRY BOY; 2BC--Li-Pt Sia f Valentyne's Angelique;

3BC--Lesnell's Roxi-Anne; 4BC--C.Overland's ST ASH m Jo-Ni

Mr.Cee's Silver Streak; 5BC--RB f Gem Stater Silver Mistique

BK--Burm f Mem Cha's Tinga Ling; BA--LeSabre Silver Charm of

Shawnee.

LH: VERN MADDOX'S BEST CAT---D.JOHNSON'S SILVER-CREEK KING-

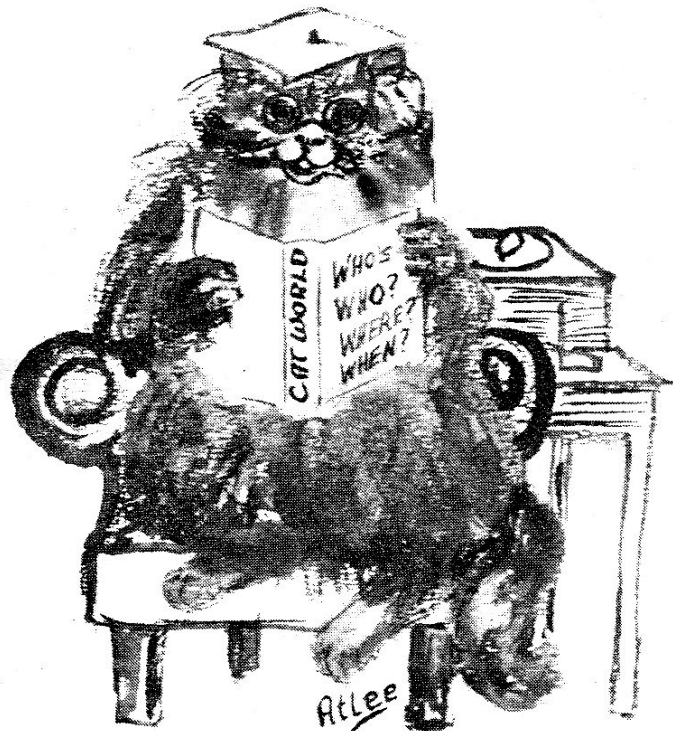
PIN OF D-JON; 2BC--Kalamar's Flare of Fur Haven; 3BC--R/J.

Wilkinson's Bk Per f Bobbi Jeans Brenna; 4BC--R.Gerber's

Blu Per f McKeowns Wee Sissy of Treasure; 5BC--Vagabond's

Sergeant York; BK--Blu Cr Per f Woodland Precious; BA--Saha-

ra's Cream Morris.



PERUSE & CHOOSE

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American SH

SHERETA. CFA BLUE/BUECREAM. EXCELLENT DISPOSITION. INquiries answered promptly. Greta Spencer, 132 Oakwood Rd., Charleston, W.V. 25314 USA. Phone: 304-342-6424 a

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AH-SEE CATTERY. SABLE BURMESE FINEST BLOODLINES. KITTENS proven adults and stud service available. Inquiries promptly answered. 503 S. Carroll, Michigan City, Ind. 46360 USA. 219-872-8030 d

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COLORPOINTS--KITTENS COMING SOON. CFA CH. TORTIE--5TH Best of the Best at Santa Monica. GATO DE ORO. Mrs. Joy A. Pierce, 664 Tulane Dr., Santa Clara, Ca. 95051 USA d

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BODANTE RED POINT KITTENS. OUR TOP QUEENS NOW IN KITTEN to Bodante Utopian. Reservations invited. Ready for new homes in late Spring. 5395 S. Miller, Littleton, Co. d

SHOW QUALITY RED, TORTI, & LILAC PT. SIAMESE. GR.CH. Don Jose, CFA NW Region Best Red Color Pt. 71-72, at stud. Kittens ready now. Pictures and pedigree on request. HU-MAN Cats, 1926 W. 6255 S., Salt Lake City, Ut USA. Ph. 801/298-5280 84118 84118 USA. Ph. 801/298-5280 d

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ROYAL ROW HIMALAYANS--HOME OF "TROUBADOUR OF ROYAL ROW" A.A. Seal Point Male of Color "72". Quality kittens--Seal, Blue & Tortie Point. Choc & Lilac Stud Service. P.O. Box 128, Bellflower, Ca. 90706 USA Ph.213-867-2301

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GLEN TRAIL, PERSIAN TYPE, SEAL OR BLUE POINT KITTENS from champion parents of the Chestermere line. Send for list. P.O.Box 171, Topanga, California 90290 USA. d

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Persian

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CHINCHILLAS & HIMALAYAN COLOURPOINTS ARE OUR SPECIALTY. Kittens from "Best In Show" Champion queens by Champion studs sometimes for sale to loving homes. Marilyn Woodend, The Nook, Ninebanks, Whitfield Hexham, Northumberland, ENGLAND a

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MI-DE'S TOP MIDWEST BLOODLINES. BLACKS, REDS, BLUES, Torties, Silvers and Seal Point Himalayans. Kittens available. Excellent disposition. Raised with children and dogs. 206-494-4068 a

THREE YEAR OLD, ACFA GRAND CHAMPION, REGIONAL BEST BLUE male '71, '72, for sale, \$300. Joy Allen, 534 Glen Trail, Topanga, California 90290 USA. 213-455-2369 d

CARAJA CATTERY - PET PRIDE APPROVED. SHOW/BREEDER BLACK White, Cameo, Cream kittens. Available. \$125 and up. Excellent bloodlines and good dispositions. Suzanne Mutz, P.O.Box 75313, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73107 USA 405-424-3383 d

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Rex - Cornish

ONLY GENE ONE REX BEING BRED BY ZUREIQA CORNISH REX IN country surroundings. Strong healthy kittens available later on. Mrs. Hamilton, Haskers, Westleton, Saxmundham Suffolk, ENGLAND a

GRAND CHAMPION REX MALE AVAILABLE TO VERY GOOD HOME. From famous lines, this boy has sired several top Rex. Will consider show home or family who would have him neutered to be a pet. Enquiries to Box 101, "Cat World" 5395 South Miller St., Littleton, Co. 80123 USA d

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AT STUD: TABBY POINT SIAMESE, CHAMPION CHOSEN PHANTOM Fella. Also S.P. Birman Shaminka Houdini, Himalayan Meonvale Morgan. Kittens for sale from time to time include Burmese, Siamese, Birmans, Rex & Colour Points. Mrs. Jo Cresswell, Bouladuff, Marine Road, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, IRELAND a

SAMOW CATTERY - SIAMESE - SPECIALIZING IN LYNX POINTS. Seal, Blue, Chocolate & Frost kittens also available. Lynx & Seal Points at stud. All enquiries answered. Irma Castle, 362 Mapleview Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2P 0K3 CANADA. Phone: 204-338-8677 a

SYLBA SIAMESE. STUD CHAMPION ELBARAKA TROPHIMUS. REGD. 32A Red Pt. Sire Champion Siepoo Storm. S.P. Kittens from Champion-sired Queens. Prue Critchley, Park Farm, Barton-Under-Needwood, Staffs. ENGLAND. Phone: 3113 a

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WANT AN OUTCROSS? ADORABLE BLUE POINT FEMALE, 4 MONTHS. Available now. Daughter of my Siamese imports from Finland. Beth Smith, I-AM-SIAM, 2565 S. High, Denver, Co. USA. 303-778-1401 d

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TI SONG SEALPOINT, BLUEPOINT SIAMESE KITTENS FROM Champion and Grand Champion cats: Maloja, Hutzler, LeShin-Wieler, and Grand Champion English lines. Judy Ramsey, 1200 W. Pine St., Lantana, Fl. 33462 USA. 305-582-6254 d

BEV-LEN CATTERY OFFERS LILAC PT. KITTENS BORN 12-1-72. Proven Lilac stud for sale. Champion lines. Mrs. Leonard "Bev" Reedy, 962 N. McClellan Ave., Decatur, Ill. 62522 USA d

WORLDWIDE SHOWGUIDE

DATE	PLACE	ASSN	CLUB	JUDGES	INFORMATION CONTACT
MARCH					
10	Bury England	GCCF	Lancashire & N.W. Counties		Miss A. Rickson, 67 School Lane Manchester 20
10-11	Atlanta Ga.	CFA	Phoenix C.S.	Frecowski, Wolfe, Barnaby, Jackson	Joe Wheeler, 3385 Thornwood Dr. Atlanta, Ga. 30340
	Kansas City Mo.	CFA	Mo-Kan C.C.	Koepp, Barber, Mare, D'Ambrosio Goodwin	Karen Richardson, 4019 Lees Summit Independence, Mo. 64055
	Long Beach Ca.	CFA	Crown City C.C.	W. Thompson, Wolfgang, Park, Hummer	Leola Petersen, c/o Van Der Horst Corp., 496 Bauchet, Los Angeles
	Las Vegas Nev.	ACA	Village C.C.	Snyder, Pfohl, Mayer, Prender- gast	Mrs. M. Tissaw, 6945 Erin Circle Las Vegas, Nev. 89107
17-18	Liège	ICFCE	Assn. Féline Belge		Mme. Herz, Rue Fusch 36, Liège, Belgium
	Pilzen, The- -ko Slovakia	FIFE			
	Charleston S.C.	CFA	Lowcountry C.F.	Frecowski, Cruz, Ehrhardt, McQuillen	Grace Johnson, 627 Seaward Drive Charleston, S.C. 29412
	Denver Colo.	CFA	Foothills of the Rockies C.C.	O'Brien, Raine, McPhee, Field	Catherine Barclay, 324 N. 76 St. Boulder, Co. 80303
	Los Angeles Ca.	ACFA	City of Angels	Whitney, Haralampus, Nottingham, Hight, Williams, Kahn	Mary Haffner, 1326 Broadway, Burbank, Ca. 91504
18	Anchorage, Alaska	ACFA	Alaska C.C.		
24	Aberdeen Scotland	GCCF	Nor'east of Scotland C.C.		Mrs. A. Carter, Dalbarrach Cottage Cullerlie, Skene, Aberdeenshire
	London England	GCCF	Southern Counties C.C.		Mrs. M. Johnson, Lydden Cottage, Buckland Newton, Dorchester, Dorset
24-25	Oslo Norway	FIFE			
	Davison Mich.	CFA	Mid-Michigan C.F.	D. Williams, Rogers, Donna Thompson, Parker	Barbara Higbee, 1706 Burke NE Grand Rapids, Mich.
	York Pa.	CFA	Greater York Feline Soc.	Gebhardt, Willwerth, O'Hara W. Beck	Dorothy Laestar, 823 S. George St. York, Pa. 17403
	Waukesha Wisc.	CFA	Southeastern Wisconsin C.C.	Swenson, Frecowski, Maier, Barnaby	Doris Welsh, 2362 South 76 St. West Allis, Wi. 53219
	Waterloo Iowa	ACFA	Red Cedar Valley C.C.	Apel, Nottingham, Walkup, Sweet	Mrs. J. McKinney, 1634 Howard Waterloo, Ia. 50701
	South Gate Ca.	UCF	Gt. Western C.C.	Quilty, Silva, Watson, Bowers	Jean Ford, 6616 E. Hereford Dr. Los Angeles, Ca. 90022
31-Apr. 1	Mt. Pocono Pa.	CFA	Penn-Jersey C.F.	Frecowski, Eisenman, Koepp, Dna. Thompson, Baker, O'Hara, Field, D. Williams, Hutzler	Mrs. F. Afflerbach, 315 Division Bangor, Pa. 18013
APRIL					
1	Medford Ore.	ACFA	Southern Oregon C.C.	Chapman, Shore, Belk, Brehm	Mrs. E. Mozley, P.O. Box 461, Grants Pass, Or. 97526
7	Harrogate England	GCCF	Northern Siamese Cat Society		Mrs. I.A.H. Macalister, Dunsmore Gdns., Clifton, Rugby.
7-8	Liege Belgium	FIFE			
	Stockholm Sweden	FIFE			
	Green Bay Wisc.	CFA	Green Bay C.C.	Maier, Wolfgang, Frecowski, Koepp	Mrs. D. Cook, 1606 Shawano Av. Green Bay, Wi. 54303
	Charleston W.Va.	CFA	Mtn. State C.C.	Wolfe, Baker, Bebout, Faulkner	Margaret McElhinny, Rt.2, Box 464 Elkview, W.Va. 25071
	Huntsville Ala.	CFA	Huntsville F.F.	Hall, McPhee (AB); Maddox, Wells (Sp)	Bill Cummings, 6514 Creighton Av. Huntsville, Al. 35810 205-852-9132
	San Jose Calif.	CFA	Northwest Regional	Park, Mare, Dawe, Lewis, Schilder, McClean	Grace Forrest, 3635 Jasmine Sacramento, Ca. 95838
	Torrance	ACFA	San Andreas F.F.		
14	England	GCCF	Shorthaired Cat Soc. of Gt. Britain & Manx Club		Mrs. I. Johnson, 303a Tamworth Ln. Mitcham, Surrey
14-15	Mt. Pocono Pa.	CFA	Northeastern Pennsylvania CC	Koepp, McPhee, Barnaby, Friend, W. Beck	Mrs. F. Reese, 801 Park St. Scranton, Pa. 18509
	Braintree Mass.	ACA	Iroquois C.C.		Ms. M.M. Stockman, 379 Hingham St Rockland, Mass. 02370
	Decatur Ill.	ACFA	Kacod C.C.	Brown, Junium, Harding, Kahn	Mrs. J. Dickson, 2064 W. William Decatur, Il. 62522
	Frankfurt Germany	ICFCE	Deutscher Katzen-Club		Miss E. Frehse, Im Birkeneck I 6079 Buchschlag, Germany

"CAT WORLD" 'BREEDER-AFFORDABLE' ADVERTISING RATES

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CLOSING DATE FOR NEXT ISSUE - April 2, 1973, for May/June issue (Vol. I, No. 2)

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PERUSE & CHOOSE---SIAMESE (CONT. FROM P.29)

KITTIL KIT: ALL COLORS, MALOJA/JEN-KINS LINES. TR.GR.CH Jen-Kin's Rebel of Catana at stud. J. McMillen/R. Kittilstvedt, 5652 Calmor Ave. #2, San Jose, Calif. 95123 USA. Ph: 408-578-0776. d

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THE ORIGINAL TURKISH ANGORA SOCIETY INVITES INQUIRIES. Mrs. George Thornton, 2750 S. Jamie Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85706 USA. Phone: (602) 883-3413 a

Miscellaneous

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28	Dunstable England	GCCF	Bedford & District C.C.	Mr. J.A.Shewbridge, 14 Park Lane Puckeridge, Ware, Herts.
28-29	Charlotte N.C.	CFA	Cats of Charlotte	Mrs. H.S. McFadden, 1521 Larkfield Lane, Charlotte, N.C.28210
	Oklahoma City, Ok.	CFA	Okla.City C.C.	Gebhardt, Everett, Wells, Yoder Jane Cunningham, 1124 Caddell Lane, Norman, Ok. 73069
	Vancouver Canada	ACFA	Cat Fanciers of B.C.	Whitney, Haralampus, Denny (AB); Mrs. Yvonne Patrick, 4125 W. 16 Av., Vancouver 8, B.C. Canada
	Louisville Ky.	ACFA	Kentuckiana C.C.	Apel, Bremer, Zenda, Bodner Dolores Yunt, 4322 Dohn Ave. Louisville, Ky. 40216
	Oxnard Ca.	ACFA	Anchor C.C.	
	Minneapolis Mn.	ACFA	Gopher State C.C.	
29	Sherway Gdns. Ont.	CFA	Pot O' Gold C.C.	B. Smith, D. Williams, Bebout, Faulkner Mrs. Ruth Parker, 1235 Tecumseh Park Cres., Mississauga, Ontario
MAY 5-6	Troyes France	ICFCE	Assn. des Cercles Felins de France	Countess Trayer de Dhuizy, 28 Rue Grange Bateliere, 75-Paris IXe
	Issoire France	ICFCE	Assn. Feline du Centre	Mme. Terrasse, 38 Rue Guynemer Issoire-63500, France
12	Milwaukee Wisc.	CFA	Shorthair Club of Milwaukee	Hutzler, Parker, Slodden, W. Beck Mary McIntyre, 3801 W. Highland Mequon, Wi. 53092
13	Milwaukee Wisc.	CFA	Longhair Fanciers	Ricky Carroll, Parker, Slodden, Goodwin Mary McIntyre (as above)
19-20	Indianapolis, Ind.	CFA	Indy C.C.	Barnaby, Don Williams, Barber, Bebout Margaret Williams, 8739 Walma Ct. Indianapolis, In. 46219
	Calgary Canada	ACFA	White Hatters C.F.	Belk, Zenda, Patrick, Rippy Jeanne Jeffrey, 712 Memorial Dr.NW Calgary, Alta. T2N 3C7 Canada

CAT CLUBS: PLEASE NOTIFY "CAT WORLD" OF YOUR NEXT SHOW, SEND DATE, PLACE, ASSN., CLUB NAME, CONTACT (name, address, phone), CLOSING DATE. (Clubs in U.S.A. please name judges & indicate AB or Sp.)

Abbreviations: GCCF--Governing Council of the Cat Fancy; FIFE--Federation Internationale Féline D'Europe ICFCE--Independent Cat Fanciers of the Continent of Europe; CFA--Cat Fanciers Assn.; ACA--American Cat Assn.; ACFA--American Cat Fanciers Assn.; UCF--United Cat Federation



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