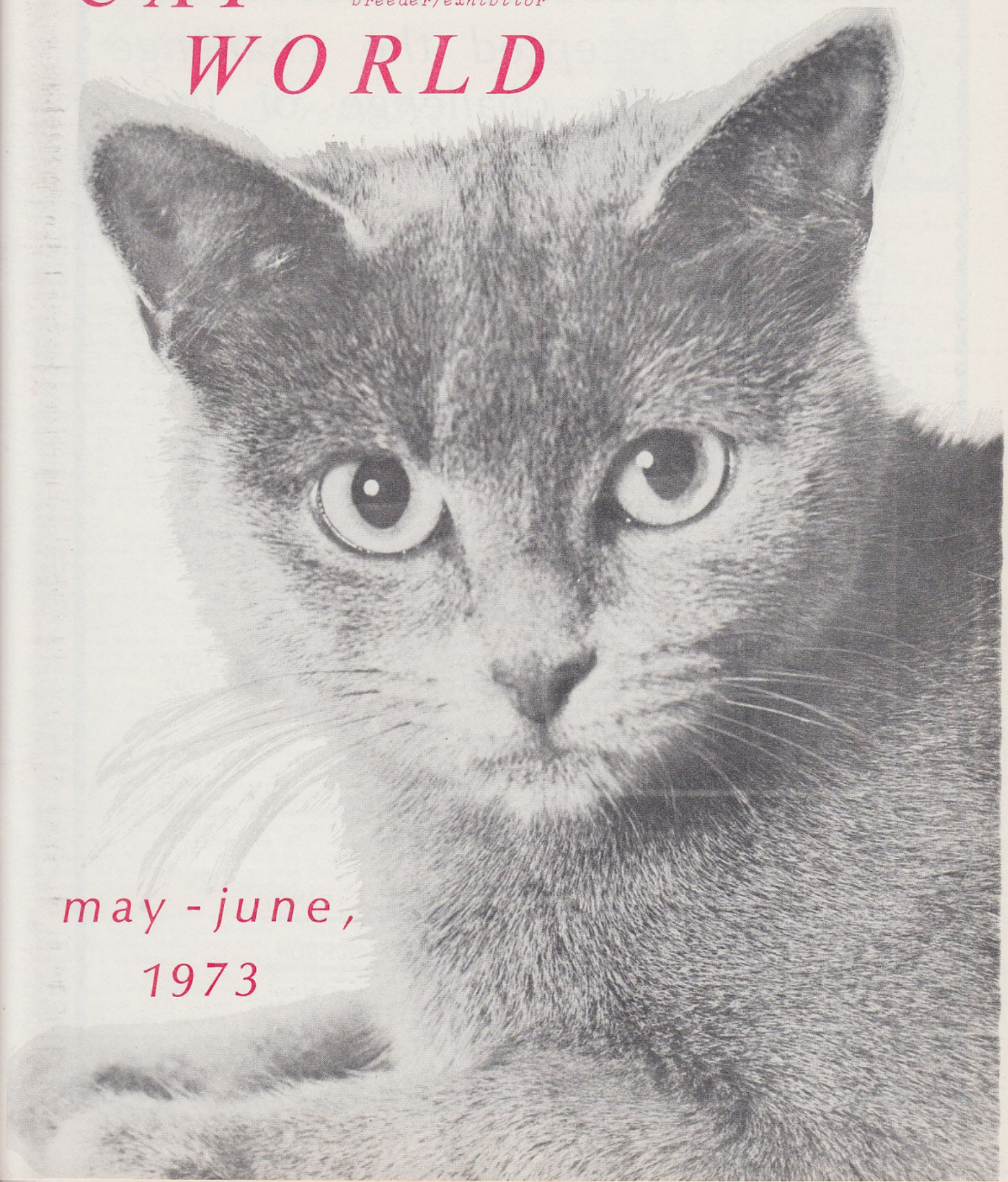


CAT WORLD

magazine
for the
breeder/exhibitor

may - june,
1973





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WORKING FOR THE FANCY

-----TODAY AND TOMORROW

THE CAT FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

P.O. Box 430

RED BANK, NEW JERSEY 07701

Editors' Preamble

SID & PAULINE THOMPSON

THE SANDS OF TIME

Following the mailing of CAT WORLD's inaugural issue we were saddened to receive a letter from Mevr. H. Prose, author of "Himalayans On The European Continent", announcing the sudden demise of Miss van Wessem, Siyah Gush Cattery, from a heart attack.

This modest lady, who did so much for the Himalayan, Self-Chocolate and Self Lilac Longhairs yet seldom attended a show, was only 38 when she was stricken on February 26. She had already sent seven Siyah Gush cats, mostly Self Chocolates, to breeders in America.

Miss van Wessem was aware that an article to commemorate her work was soon to be published but it was very sad that the sands of time sifted away before she could read it in print.

Mrs. Prose, who worked with her for twelve years, intends to continue her breeding program.

The editors extend sincerest sympathy to the parents of Miss van Wessem in Gronsveld, Holland.

COVER CAT

Our spinning globe stopped at Russia so it is appropriate that the cover of this issue is graced by Russian Blue female R.M. QUAD GRAND CHAMPION SYNEVA TSISHKA. Owned by Warren and Linda Kirsch, Los Altos Hills, California, this fine cat is also an A.C.A. Grand Champion and a C.F.A. Champion.

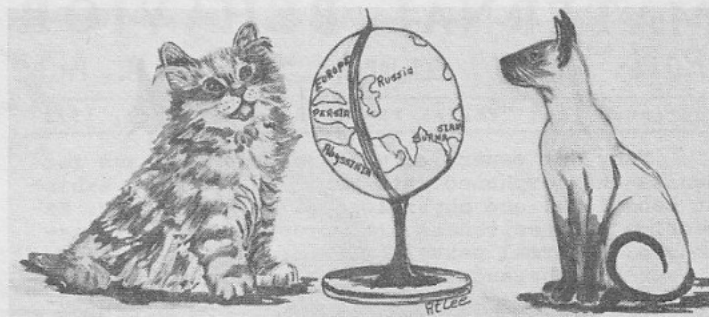
TSISHKA's 1972 national awards included 6th Best All Western Cat and Best All-American Russian Blue (CATS Magazine); and Best Russian Blue plus 15th Highest Scoring Cat (ACFA).

NOVEL GIFT IDEA

Mrs. Jean Campbell, a breeder of Siamese in England, came up with a great idea for a birthday present. She and her husband are giving their friend, Mrs. Haggard, the quarter-page advertisement on page 5 as a birthday surprise. Happy birthday, Mrs. Haggard!

Reg and Joy Allen, Topanga, California, who advertised a 3 year-old Blue Persian for sale in "Peruse & Choose" last issue wrote us a note: "Will you please remove the ad. We had several enquiries about our cat and sold him in less than a week after your magazine was published." Glad to hear that CAT WORLD brought you such speedy results!

The next issue of CAT WORLD, July/August, will be mailed in midsummer. This is a marvellous time to advertise your new litters of kittens (next season's potential prize-winners) and your cats at stud. It's a good time, too, to salute the great show achievements of your lovely cats during the show season just ended. CAT WORLD's low advertising rates (see page 35) are truly 'breeder afford-



able'. Please mail your advertising copy to reach us by June 4.

NEW THIS ISSUE

This issue we have some new writing and artistic people to introduce to readers.

Mrs. Lee Brooks Thornton, writer of "The Turkish Angora" (p.6), lives in Tucson, Arizona. She has devoted nine years to promoting this lovely breed and is president of the Original Turkish Angora Society and the C.F.F. Turkish Angora Breed Club, and breed chairman in C.C.A. and A.C.F.A.

Mrs. J.M. Dawson, who writes about "New Zealand's SH Cat Breeders Assn." (p.9), breeds Seal Point Siamese and Havanas at the Braemar Cattery, Christchurch, N.Z.

The Rex cat receives attention from two writers, Mrs. Nancy Hardy (p.14) and Miss Anita White (p.16). Mrs. Hardy, a G.C.C.F. judge, lives in Budleigh Salterton, Devon. Her early breeding programs were guided by Mrs. Greta Hindley (Siamese) and Mr. Brian Stirling Webb (Rex), two well-known personalities on the British cat scene. Her Senty-Twix show cats are now in several countries.

Miss White and her family live in Austin, Texas, where they raise Siamese, Rex and British Shorthairs under the Anglo-Tex banner. Her article is an excerpt from a definitive study of the Rex which she researched and had published in booklet form. Copies may be ordered (50¢ each) from 4909 Tomahawk Trail, Austin, Tx. 78745.

The attention of breeders interested in knowing more of their cats' pedigrees is directed to the article on p.17. Mrs. A.M. Dickie, its president, describes the work and aims of the Stud Book Fanciers Assn.

The story of GRAND CHAMPION PATHFINDERS CHIFFON LINDA of Norway is told by her proud owner, Mrs. Åse Nylehn Haugen (p.18). Mrs. Haugen is a judge for Europe's Independent Cat Clubs and lives in Mjøndalen, Norway.

Fifteen years ago, her husband gifted Jo Cresswell with a Siamese kitten ... plus a Great Dane to keep it company! The kitten started her interest in breeding and showing cats. The Cresswells reside near Dublin, Ireland, and she writes of the fancy in that country (p.20).

Rex breeder, Mrs. Susanna Bugge, exhibited her cats at the recent RACEKATTEN show in Denmark. She describes her weekend on p.22. Since then, SENTRY-TWIX MIA has won her Championship.

It seems that we have a witch in our pages! Malcolm Lauder, London graphic designer, illustrates Patricia Turner's "Purring Creature That" (Continued on Page 27)

MATERNAL BEHAVIOR

Part II

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

Reprinted From "FELINE PRACTICE", Nov./Dec., 1972

Many cat owners as well as veterinarians recognize that orphaned cats may, when mature, exhibit behavioral and physiological abnormalities. Excessive aggressiveness, inappropriate social responses, abnormal sexual behavior as well as indications of substandard health have been related to the effects of an artificial nursing and developmental environment. In this article we will look into some experimental studies which substantiate these clinical observations and which reveal some suggestions for clinical application.

If maternal deprivation has such important influences, then it is important to understand the rich environmental experience a kitten receives in infancy. In the preceding article on maternal behavior we discussed parturient and immediate postparturient behavior of mother cats. In this article we will complete the picture by looking at the nursing-suckling relationship.

THREE STAGES OF NURSING-SUCKLING BEHAVIOR

Within an hour or two after birth the young begin to suckle. In many cases nursing may not begin before the delivery of the last newborn. With the mother lying and partially encircling the litter, the newborn find it fairly easy to find a teat. They are, of course, attracted by the warmth of the mother's body. A neonate crawls slowly and irregularly with paddle-like movements of the front legs and by pushing with the hind legs. By moving its head from side to side it "scans" the area ahead of it, eventually coming into contact with the mother's ventral wall. Young kittens climb onto the mother's body and nuzzle into the mother's fur until they make contact with a nipple.

For the first two days after parturition, the mother spends almost all of her time with the litter. Later the size of a litter has an influence on the amount of time the mother spends nursing the young. With a litter of several kittens 70% of a mother's time may be spent nursing, but with only one or two kittens it may be considerably less.

Developments that occur during the nursing-suckling relationship have been summarized by Schnerila, Rosenblatt and Tobach (in H.L. Rheingold, *Maternal Behavior of Mammals*, 1963). They differentiate three stages. In the first, which lasts from parturition through about the next three weeks, the mother initiates essentially all nursing sessions. By hovering over the litter or lying near them she arouses the kittens by licking them. Typically she lies with her body arched around the litter with the mammary surface exposed. As time progresses the newborn become very adept at finding teats and responding to the mother's solicitous behavior. Apparently after just two or three days of life many kittens are able to take specific nipple positions with some regularity. They may take a pair in front, center or back and alternately suckle from both sides. Other kittens nurse at any available space and do not seem to prefer a particular nipple location.

The second phase of nursing runs from about the third week to 30 days. In this phase the young, with their eyes and ears functioning well, are able to leave the nest and to recognize and interact with the mother outside the nest. The

young initiate most nursing episodes. These episodes may take place inside the nest or outside. The mother generally cooperates by immediately lying down, or by making nipples available if she is already lying down.

The third phase of the nursing-suckling relationship starts at about the 30th day after birth and blends into weaning. During this phase practically all of the nursing is initiated by the young. The young follow the mother with increasing frequency, and as time progresses the mother frequently evades nursing attempts of the young. This may take the form of lying with the mammary region against the floor or climbing upon objects so that the young cannot reach her. Weaning is brought about toward the termination of this phase by the mother becoming less available to the young; the young on the other hand, become more capable of taking adult food. Mothers of wild feline species will bring adult food to the young near the termination of this phase. In the domestic household this task, of course, is assumed by the owners of the kittens.

ROLE OF FOOD REWARD IN NURSING BEHAVIOR

A recent study by Keopke and Pribram on suckling behavior in kittens revealed that even with no rejection or evasive behavior on the part of a mother, the young show a decline in nursing activity as the time of weaning approaches. Thus, evidently the behavior of both the mother and young bring about a termination of nursing activity.

This study of Koepke and Pribram is particularly interesting because it also throws some light on the question of whether the continuation of suckling behavior in the young is due to the fact that it is rewarded by food (milk) or whether suckling is an innate response which would continue even without food reward. They recorded nursing behavior of kittens suckling from either a lactating cat or an anesthetized non-lactating cat. All kittens were fed using a stomach loading technique and they were allowed only two hours a day contact with the adult female. The dry suckling group spent as much time suckling as the milk suckling group during the first three weeks, but later the dry suckling group nursed for shorter periods than the milk suckling group. However, the dry suckling group initiated suckling as much as the milk suckling group throughout the six months of observation. The results show that an active lactating mother is not necessary for the initiation and maintenance of nursing responses. Apparently both a food reward system as well as innate behavioral mechanisms are responsible for complete maintenance of normal nursing behavior.

ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN INFANCY

There are several ways of looking at how disturbances during the nursing period may affect the health and behavior of the offspring as adults. A few minutes of moderate stress of neonatal animals induced by handling, or exposure to cold temperature, has been shown to result in more rapid growth and development. As adults the handled animals are less emotional in strange environments. Some investigators report that neonatally handled animals are most resistant to some disease processes. However, this "beneficial" stress is administered to neonates for only a few minutes each day, otherwise the animals are in the nest and with their mothers. I suggested previously, on the basis of experimental work, that it would probably be advantageous, from the standpoint of optimal behavioral and physiological development

(Continued on Page 27)

SENTY-TWIX

MRS. NANCY HARDY
2 Cliff Terrace
Budleigh Salterton
Devon EX9 65Y England

CORNISH REX

QUEEN:

CHAMPION SENTRY-TWIX CRISPATIS
(33) Tortie And White

ZUREIQA

CORNISH REX

MRS. R. W. HAMILTON
Haskers, Westleton
Saxmundham
Suffolk IP17 3AP England

AT STUD: SENTRY-TWIX CRISPARIS - (33)
(33) Cream And White

SENTY-TWIX JASPAR
(33) Cream - Sire: AMASKA MUSCATEL (33)
Havana Brown Dam: CHAMPION SENTRY-TWIX
CRISPATIS (33) Tortie And White

QUEENS: DuBU CINDERELLA
(33) Tortie - Sire: AMASKA MUSCATEL (33)
Havana Brown Dam: DU BU NANKYPOO (33)

SENTY-TWIX SAPPHIRE
(33) Blue - Litter Sister to SENTRY-TWIX
JASPAR.

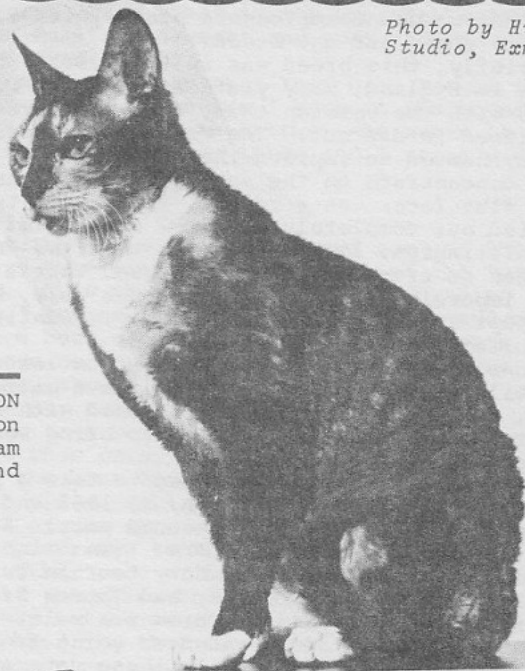


Photo by Hill's
Studio, Exmouth

NONE OF THESE CATS HAVE ANY
GENE 2 REX IN THEIR BREEDING.
KITTENS FOR SALE.

FOREIGN WHITE



CAT FANCIERS ASSOCIATION

* SPECIALIST CLUB FOR THE BEAUTIFUL,
BLUE-EYED, SIAMESE TYPE SH KNOWN
AS FOREIGN WHITE.

* ALL KITTENS APPROVED FOR EXPORT BY
FWCFA HOLD A SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR
JUDGES ASSESSMENT BEFORE SALES
ARE COMPLETED.

* ENQUIRIES FOR FW KITTENS TO:
JULIE FARLEY, Wilderness Cottage,
Nunhold, Hatton, Nr. Warwick,
England

* ENQUIRIES ON FW BREEDING TO:
PAT TURNER, 7 Bodiam Crescent,
Eastbourne, BN 22 9HQ
England

Sharlroi Siamese

AT STUD:

OUR SUPERB RED POINT

CH. PITAPAT FIRECREST

QUEENS:

BANKTOP PORTIA, S.P.
CH. SHARLROI FANTASIA, S. TOR. P.
SHARLROI PANDORA, S.P.
PITAPAT SWEET HONEY, S. TOR. P.
ELBARAKA TIRZAH, S. TAB. TOR. P.

"CREST" is siring kittens of outstanding
type, and is one of the few R.P. Studs
in the U.K. whose pedigree is free from
Tabby.

He and PORTIA are the proud parents of
FANTASIA and the late PHAEDRA, Blue Tor-
tie Point.

He and PANDORA are the proud parents of
PR. SHARLROI LOKI, Seal Point.

MRS. J. M. HAGGARD

23, CHESTERFIELD ROAD,
CLAY CROSS, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND
Telephone: Clay Cross 862547

This lovely, pure, natural breed is back with us and has gained Championship status, its rightful place among our cat breeds.

Briefly, this breed was in the U.S.A., as well as in England, many years ago, but it was so crossed with the Persian that, as a pure breed, it was allowed to die out. The Persian breeders of that day wanted to improve the coat of their breed and to concentrate on the square body type and round, flat face; as a result, the Angora type just died out completely. In *The Cat Manual* by Dick Whittington, 1902, he stated that the Angoras have been so crossed with the Persian that a pure one is impossible to find. Pure ones were, however, kept in the Ankara Zoo, Turkey, country of their origin, to preserve the breed.

None of these cats were allowed to leave the Zoo until the early 1960's. Then, as a matter of record, four people who were stationed with the U.S. armed services were allowed to bring some of these cats to America.

Mrs. Liesa Grant was allowed to take a pair of Turkish Angoras to the U.S.A. in 1963 and went back to Turkey in 1966 for a second pair. At about the same time, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Leinbach took home a pair after their duty tour in Turkey as did Mr. and Mrs. Roy Porter and Thomas Brown, the Porters a female and the Browns a male. Thus, four pairs are fully documented as going from the Ankara Zoo to the U.S.A. While these cats all came from the Zoo, none had the same parents and, with very careful breeding, these cats formed the foundation of a healthy and sturdy breeding program which has been accomplished.

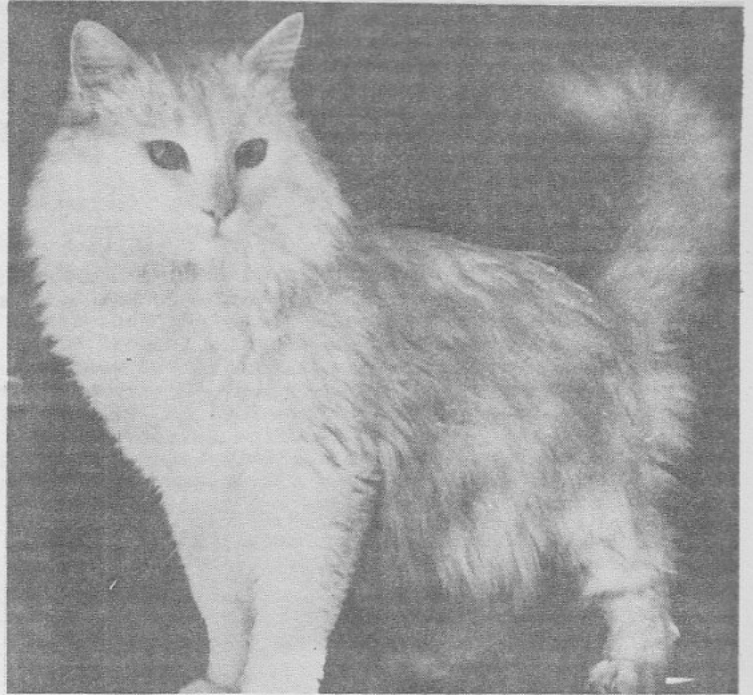
PHOTOS:

A Turkish Angora Kitten at 6 weeks (facing page);

RISE OF THORNTON'S DESERT, adult male (above);

VARDA OF THORNTON'S DESERT, adult female (below)

Photography by Michael Konecky



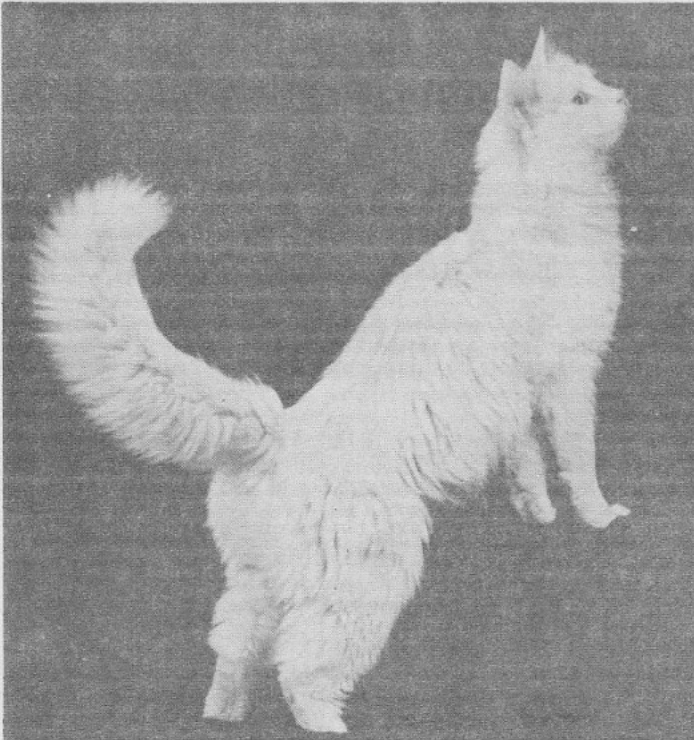
The TURKISH ANGORA

BY LEE BROOKS THORNTON

WHITE CATS ONLY

No doubt there could be other pure breed Turkish Angoras in Turkey kept by individual families but we do know that there is no official registering association and there are no records kept as we know them. We also know that a female cat in season is not easy to confine and is prone to slip out and meet a likely tom in her travels which could destroy the purity of the kittens.

Some people have the idea that the Turkish Angora can be in colors. This is, no doubt, from the fact that they were crossed with the Persians many years ago and the crosses were seen and accepted as the pure cat. Many years ago people called all longhaired cats "Angoras" and then, for many years, they were all called "Persians". Now we have several different breeds of longhairs and people are gradually learning the difference. The Standards that have been accepted by the Associations call for the Turkish Angora to be pure white and any color is a disqualification. They have been accepted for Championship competition by most of the American associations and also by the Canadian Cat Association.



CHARACTERISTICS

At first glance, some people have observed that a white Maine Coon Cat looks like the Turkish Angora but, on a closer examination, they are very unlike. The Maine Coon conformation and the Turkish Angora conformation are not at all the same and the fur is very different. The Maine Coon tends slightly more toward the Persian conformation, voice and disposition, while the Turkish Angora tends to be more Oriental in all aspects. Judges have remarked that once you feel the Turkish Angora's fur no other cat could be mistaken for it because it is just that different.

These cats are highly intelligent and sensitive. They usually attach themselves to one person and, even when they are raised with a family, they will favor one person.



They are very affectionate and display their affection in many ways. They pat the face or sit on the back of a chair and pat the head: they want to be near the one they love and they will reach out for attention. Carrying small articles is another of their pleasures and you may find yourself with a flashlight looking under furniture for the small things they have carried off to play with.

Most of these cats do not like to be picked up and carried around but I have a young male whom I have to pick up at each feeding time or he will nip my ankle; he loves to be held in my arms and

just purrs away. That is the way with cats---anyone can make a statement and some individual cat will contradict it!

Some owners say that they have taught their Angoras tricks. The one I keep in the house has successfully taught me tricks---he makes it very clear what he wants me to do and I usually do just that.

CONDITIONING FOR SHOWS

At the shows the public and some of the other breeders have been hyper-critical of the Turkish Angora. This is to be expected of anything that is 'new' to the public. Too, breeders and/or owners have been so anxious to show their cats that they have been unable to be selective about the cats they show.

As any cat owner and/or breeder knows, not all cats take well to a show and some will never be good show cats. So many people will take a cat out of the home environment and put them in a show with no pre-conditioning for the public and the turmoil of the show. A show is indeed a turmoil and very strange to the cat---strange people, odors, other cats of both sexes, females in season (and all the males know about it even though the owner may not be aware of it), noise, and strange people handling them in a most familiar, and probably annoying, way. When you stop to think about it, it is amazing that we are able to have cat shows at all and that any of the cats behave well.

It would help the cats if exhibitors would take the time to train and condition them before the show by taking them for rides in the carriers, put them in and take them out of a cage, take them to places where they would see strangers, put a radio near them so that they can hear all kinds of programs, etc. It is too much to expect of a cat to suddenly take him from home to the show hall and expect anything but a "wild cat".

Turkish Angoras do not require the grooming that the Persians need. I never groom the cattery cat and grooming for a show is not a problem. I just comb them occasionally and, before the show, use powder, clean their ears, clip the nails, comb and brush and away we go. I never bathe a cat but use powder, powder cleaner and fullers earth.

Normally they get a lovely coat at the age of two years. At the moment I have two eleven months old with lovely coats. The Turkish Angoras seem to reach their prime at five or six years of age and hold that prime for several years more.

SEVENTEEN ADULTS

When I first heard that the Turkish Angora was coming to the U.S.A., I started doing research on the breed. It is one of the oldest of breeds and I felt that it was worthy of saving and reintroducing for Championship status. When I saw the first ones, a pair that the Leinbachs brought back, I thought, and still do, that they are the most beautiful of cats.

I got some Angoras from all four of the people who brought them from Turkey and now have 17 adults. They are the most fascinating cats I have ever known (and I have known many different breeds for more years than I care to admit). They are alike as a breed but, as in any breed, each individual cat has its own personality. As they are going from the kitten to cat stage they are like teenagers and can be most difficult but, as they get older, they settle down.

I have found the breed to be very healthy and easy to care for. They eat well, breed and have

Brock'Ann Cattery

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MRS. ANITA HARRIS



THE TURKISH ANGORA (CONTINUED)

their young with almost no problems. The young seem to be born running and are most active.

In closing I will say that the Turkish Angora is not a cat for everyone. If you want a ball of fur that just sits around, this is not the cat. This cat is active, amusing, loving and wants to be in the middle of whatever is happening, a true companion thriving best on love and attention. When the owner is away for even a short time, this cat welcomes you back. They want to show their welcome and want you to acknowledge it. Oh, how they do show their great love as anyone can see and how I do love them!

My best to cat owners of all and every breed. Even though I love the Turkish Angora the best, I do truly love all cats.

JUDGING STANDARD FOR THE TURKISH ANGORA (AMERICAN CAT FANCIERS ASSOCIATION)

HEAD TYPE25 points

Size: Small in female, medium in male
Shape: Wedge-shaped
Chin: Rounded
Jaw: Tapered
Nose: Medium long, a curve, but no definite break
Eyes: Large, round, sometimes slightly slanted
Ears: Wide at base, set wide apart, pointed and tufted
Skull: Wide at top, gently tapering toward chin
Neck: Slim and graceful

BODY TYPE30 points

Size: Medium in female, larger in male
Torso: Longer than cobby
Chest: Light framed
Rump: Slightly higher than front
Legs: Upper leg should lay at close angle, lower leg straight
Paws: Small and round
Tail: Long and tapering, wide at base, narrow at end. Full. Carried lower than body but not trailing. When moving relaxed, tail is sometimes carried horizontally over body.
Bone: Slender

COLOR20 points

Body: Pure white
Pads: Pink
Nose Leather: Pink
Lips: Pink
Ears: Like pink shells
Eyes: Odd-eyed, amber, gold, greenish or blue

COAT15 points

Length: Longer than body coat at ruff and undersides. Full brush.
Texture: Silky with wavy tendency on longer portions. Very fine
Gloss: Silk-like sheen

CONDITION5 points

Solid, firm, giving the impression of flowing movement.

BALANCE5 points

Proportionate in all physical aspects, with graceful, lithe appearance

On April 25, 1972, the Shorthair Cat Breeders Association had its inaugural meeting in New Zealand. The purpose of the Association is to promote the raising of sound, healthy kittens and to develop a market for such kittens. Thirtyfour interested breeders attended the first meeting and by January 30, 1973, membership had grown to sixty-five. The members are mostly from the Canterbury district but there are some from as far south as Otago and others from as far north as Wellington and Auckland.

The following "Standard Of Quality" governs the sale of all cats and kittens through the Association:

1. Cats and kittens for sale will be in a sound physical condition, from a clean cattery, open for inspection by the prospective buyers;
2. All kittens whether sold, leased or gifted regardless of the breeders or new owners personal convictions, must be accompanied by a Veterinary Certificate stating that each kitten has received a complete course of Vaccination either of Inactivated single dose Vaccine, 2 dose Inactivated Aqueous Vaccine, or Living Attenuated Feline Enteritis Vaccine for prevention of Feline Infectious Enteritis according to the Manufacturers recommendations. This Certificate must also state the date on which the Booster, or in the case of 2 dose Inactivated Aqueous Vaccine, the second dose is due. The word 'Vaccination' as used in this clause shall be taken to mean 'an injection of Live or Dead Feline Infectious Enteritis Virus Vaccine' as previously described;
3. All kittens must be not less than 10 weeks of age before delivery to a new owner.
4. All kittens eligible for full register must be registered;
5. All kittens sold as pets must be transferred on N.Z. Cat Fancy Registers as neuters or spays, and it is recommended that they be registered as such;
6. Any kittens dying within two weeks of delivery to new homes from infectious or hereditary cause, (as established by report from a Veterinary Surgeon) to be replaced free of charge, or if the vendor wishes money may be refunded;
7. Receipt to be supplied for all monies paid;
8. Diet Sheet and General Care Sheet must be supplied to the new owner at the time of sale;
9. Kittens must have been treated for round worms at least twice before delivery to new home;
10. While the Association may approve its members kittens only, this does not imply other kittens are inferior.

The Association is publicised by fortnightly advertisements alternating morning and evening newspapers. When funds allow this advertising program will be more extensive. Another type of advertising was recently started by which individual members may contribute a nominal sum to have the breed of kittens for sale and their own telephone number included in an advertisement under the S.H.C.B.A. heading when a minimum of three breeders participate. This has already proved to be successful.

To assist members, other breeders and the public who require good quality stud services for their pedigree queens, the S.H.C.B.A. has compiled a Stud List comprising all available studs owned



OBERON
EMERALD,
Havana
Brown
female
owned by
Mrs. Dawson

by its members. No one stud is recommended - all studs of the required breed are given along with a few relevant details. No show results are given.

A Kitten List is also operated by the Association which, with the regular advertising, helps to publicise the Association, assists members in

NEW ZEALAND'S SH. CAT BREEDERS ASSN.

BY MRS. J. M. DAWSON

the sale of litters, and helps the public to purchase healthy, well-cared for kittens that will be a constant source of pleasure to their new owners. Members kittens may be listed at birth and are recommended to all enquirers for kittens. Kittens remain on the List until they are sold, either through the Association or privately. S.H.C.B.A. members breed all dilutions of Siamese, Burmese, Red and Usual (*Ruddy*) Abyssinians, Havanas, Self-Lilacs and Cornish Rex.

The service, which is free to both members and the public, has been very well received. Since September, 1972, when the advertising was started on a regular basis, nearly fifty kittens have been sold through the Association. Most members are finding they do not have to advertise privately.

The Association works in close liaison with the Canterbury All Breeds Cat Club and hopes to become known to all New Zealand clubs. Pennants have already been donated to several clubs for their shows.

As fund-raising activities, Association members have held a Paddy's Market (secondhand sale) and a Mini-Show which was a fun evening in the form of a knock-out competition. Every cat parti-

(Continued on Page 20)

College Of Cat Genetics

Patricia Turner

EDITORS' NOTE:

Miss Turner would like to see students' written answers to the problems below. These can be mailed direct to her at 7 Bodiam Crescent, Eastbourne BN22 9HQ, England.

Periodically, Miss Turner will conduct special Students' Seminars in *CAT WORLD*. The points she will cover in these seminars will be based on the written answers sent to her as well as replies to questions submitted to her by students who would like further clarification on material presented in the regular Study Units. Miss Turner regrets that she is unable to undertake personal correspondence with students but the Student Seminars will enable all to benefit from her explanations.

Problems

The following problems are based on information contained in Study Unit #1 published in the March/April issue of *CAT WORLD*. Solutions will be printed in the July/August issue.

1. In the cat there are thirtysix autosomes in addition to two X chromosomes in the female and one X and one Y in the male. What are the chromosome constitutions of the two types of gamete produced by the male?
2. Why do genetic differences between cells arise from meiosis and not from mitosis?
3. Recessive Oregon Rex, recessive Cornish Rex and recessive Devon Rex are non-allelic to each other. Will a mating between an Oregon Rex queen and either a Cornish OR Devon Rex stud produce any rex kittens? If the litter includes any non-rex kittens will they be carriers for the rex varieties of both parents or only of one?
4. In a litter from a Seal Tabby (or Seal Lynx) Point Siamese there are three Seal Point kittens and one Seal Tabby (or Lynx) Point kitten. The sire of the litter is a Seal Point Siamese. Is The Tabby (Lynx) Point kitten homozygous or heterozygous for agouti and will the Seal Point kittens later produce Tabby (Lynx) Point progeny if mated to Seal Points?

STUDY UNIT 2

The first of these articles explained that characteristics are transmitted from one generation to another by a system known as heredity and the study of heredity and the nature of life itself has occupied scientists for centuries. It is now accepted fact that most living processes are controlled through complex protein substances

known as enzymes. However, proteins, although fundamental to life, are not the key to life--this having been proved to be the materials known as nucleic acids (known as DNA and RNA) responsible for the mechanism of heredity by the control through the protein enzymes of most of the activities of life and living.

The science of heredity is known as genetics, the study of which, in cats, involves the study of the way that kittens may differ from their parents. The variations may be in coat colour, tail length, ear placement, or eye colour, etc.--all these characteristics are heritable.

It is known that a kitten may own thousands of distinct characteristics which together make up its individuality; that each of these characteristics is controlled by genes and that genes are distributed to the kitten from either sire or dam in a manner that is controlled to a great extent by chance.

The exact nature of the gene will be discussed in a later article.

It can be seen that the idea held by animal breeders of the past--namely that characteristics of the parents were blended in their progeny, like the mixing of milk and water or blood and blood, was a misconception. This misconception persists to a certain extent in the use of expressions such as 'Champions blood', 'bloodline', 'bloodstock', or the 'diluting out' of particular characteristics. As Gregor Mendel showed by his experiments over a hundred years ago, there is no such thing as blended inheritance or dilution of characteristics, and although a particular characteristic may disappear in one generation the kitten may carry it as a hidden recessive so that it may very well reappear in a later generation.

Nor are characteristics inherited in the blood--in fact the dam's blood is broken down into its elements before reaching the kitten embryo and therefore not even the dam's blood passes on directly to the kitten she carries. Right from the beginning kittens make their own blood and this may even differ in type from that of their dam.

The characteristics of a cat or a kitten are controlled by genes which are linear segments of the chromosomes carried in the cell nucleus. The cell itself can be regarded as a sort of factory, the product of the factory varying with the type of factory it is (or type of cell) and the actual link between generations being made by the gametes (the male and female sex cells) which produced by reduction cell division fuse at fertilization and give rise to the zygote from which the new kitten is produced by repeated normal cell division.

THE CELL

The basic functional unit of the cat is thus the cell and any one cat is made up of millions of cells. Most cells contain the mechanism for their own reproduction and can use nourishment to pro-

KARISMA KATTERY

ACFA AND CFA GRAND CHAMPION

Dunbrody's Lone Ranger of Karisma

SEAL POINT MALE

Sire: CFA GR.CH. CHESTERMERE CHU WOO (S.P.)

Dam: ACFA QUAD GR.CH. CHESTERMERE CHENDA OF DUNBRODY (B.P.)

LONE RANGER IS LITTER BROTHER TO GR.CH. DUNBRODY'S
SNEAK PREVIEW PICTURED IN CAT WORLD'S FIRST ISSUE.

KARISMA, WHERE STRIVING TOWARD PERFECTION IS
THE NAME OF THE GAME.

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vide energy and to make their own constituent parts. They also contain a source of information determining how they function and reproduce. Cells differ greatly in their size and function but the cells of any one type are usually similar in all species.

A liver cell in a lion may be similar in size to a liver cell in a domestic cat although the overall liver size is different. Therefore it can be seen that although a lion may be larger overall than a domestic cat it may be equal in the size of its cells. Like large buildings built of small bricks lions are large cats built of small cells. The cat's blood cells include a group of small round cells, consisting mostly of nucleus and very little cytoplasm, which do not normally divide--their function is the protection of the cat against infection.

In contrast the nerve cells in the cat's brain have very large areas of cytoplasm (the area outside the nucleus) and their function is to transmit nerve impulses. There are many, many kinds of specialised cells and yet they all come from a single fertilized ovum and it is clear that the instructions inherited from the sire and dam must give all the information necessary for their production, differentiation and function. Ultimately genes control the manufacture of enzymes which, in their turn decide what functions go on in a cell and thus in the tissues, organs and the cat as a whole.

The way in which genes affect cells depends not only on the genes themselves but also on the physiology of the cells which, in turn, is related to their function in the cat's body.

That function, as has been explained, is de-

pendent on the instructions received from the genetic inheritance from sire and dam.

DIFFERENTIATION OF CELLS

It is known that no one cell type necessarily utilises its full potential and the examination of various kinds of cell from any single species shows that certain proteins and enzymes may be synthesised in some sorts of cells and yet not in others. Clearly some sorts of cell have the ability to carry out metabolic reactions that others cannot undertake.

As has been explained there is a great variety of cell types in the cat's body and they are all derived from the single fertilised ovum. The process by which different cell types are formed is known as differentiation, and the varying of function in the different cell types is thought to be accounted for by the differential expression of the instructions contained. This could be brought about by the transcription of different parts of the coded instructions in different cells, or alternatively it could be that there is control over some of the translation of the coded instructions so that only some of them are translated in all cells.

This transcription of the coded instructions of the genes in DNA by messenger RNA and their translation by other types of RNA to form protein will be discussed later. It has been suggested by some authorities that a particular protein known as histone may be concerned in this control while others feel that hormones may be the important factor.

The nature and function of the whole cat is largely governed by the nature and arrangement of



BODWIN

SPECIAL BREED OF CORNISH REX (GENE 1)

Bodwin's Carlyon

Born March 24, 1972

Sire: JOACHIM PYAMES

Dam: CH. SENTRY-TWIX MIA

FOR SALE: A VERY GOOD ONE-YEAR-OLD BLACK REX MALE LITTERMATE OF
BODWIN'S CARLYON. HE HAS A THICK, WAVY COAT WITHOUT
ANY BARE SPOTS ANYWHERE, REASONABLY PRICED.

KITTENS OCCASIONALLY

BLACK, BLUE, CREAM, TORTIE

SUSANNA BUGGE
KAERLODDEN 7,
8320 MAARSLET, DENMARK

its ingredients which are manufactured according to instructions contained in the genes made up of segments of DNA in the nuclei of its cells. Its final nature is decided by both heredity and environment and although some characteristics such as eye colour may be determined genetically those such as size may be the result of a combination of factors. So it can be said that the cat's coded instructions govern the nature of both the chemical ingredients from which it is made and the nature of the chemical changes in its body during its life.

CELL STRUCTURE

If the structure of cells is studied it can be seen that they have an outer membrane acting as a barrier between their contents and their surroundings but this membrane is, of course, permeable to small molecules. Inside the cell membrane is the cytoplasm, or the cell sap, which is made up of the various complex structures controlling life processes. All cells need energy to live and they have to have the ability to use, conserve and process this energy in their cytoplasm. Some cells are able to harness energy and store it as chemical energy while other cells draw on the store to transform it in order to re-create themselves, fulfil their function and to stabilise their environment. To do this they have to make use of catalysts that make possible the chemical reactions and the catalysts are called enzymes, usually being protein molecules built up of hundreds of thousands of amino acid components arranged in precise sequence. The sequences of the amino acids are determined by the nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) carrying the inherited coded instructions.

The cytoplasm also encloses small bodies known as ribosomes composed of nucleic acid (rRNA) bound to protein and which are joined together in groups by strands of nucleic acid (mRNA). Ribosomes have an important role in the synthesis of protein by controlling the sequence of amino acids making up the protein molecules.

Cells almost invariably contain a nucleus which can be described as the brain of the cell. Although the removal of the nucleus does not 'kill' a cell immediately it does cause the activities gradually to cease so that it eventually stops growing and dies. The nucleated cell, however, grows in size and, at a predetermined moment, divides into two identical daughter cells. The division is preceded by a division of the nucleus in the parent cell in which the chromosomes present concentrate together, reform, duplicate and re-allocate themselves at different ends of the nucleus so that when it actually divides there are the same number and type of chromosomes in each new nucleus.

The division of the nucleus into daughter nuclei is followed by the division of the whole of the cell into daughter cells. This process is the mitosis or normal cell division.

The main constituents of the nucleus are large molecules (known as macromolecules) of the nucleic acids which have the ability to copy or make replicas of themselves--one variety of nucleic acid (DNA) carrying the entire heredity of the cell in a sort of code. This code includes all the specifications for every component of the cell, controls the differentiation of cells into the specialised groups which make up the organs and tissues and gives the exact details of when they should be constructed, differentiated and assembled to re-create similar cells.

The cell is thus the unit of life and can be

seen to be a highly efficient unit for the manufacture and construction of active chemical molecules, the instructions being coded in a chemical form within molecules of nucleic acid contained in its nucleus.

The messages from the nucleic acids in the nucleus are transmitted by more nucleic acids to the ribosome assembly units in the cytoplasm so that protein molecules can be constructed. While the cell is growing and building the master instructions are being duplicated in the nucleus so that when growth is complete the nucleus and the cytoplasm divide with one set of instructions being enclosed in each daughter cell.

The first scientific observations on heredity were presented by Gregor Mendel in 1865. He carried out experiments with 'pure breeding lines' of garden peas and examined the inheritance of characteristics from generation to generation.

From the results of these experiments he was able to lay the foundation of genetics in what are now known as Mendel's laws or principles.

The essence of his discovery was that the inherited characteristics of an individual are distinct and independent, each characteristic being transmitted as a separate unit from parent to offspring, so that although an individual possesses thousands of separate characteristics each of these are controlled by units of heredity (now known as genes) and distributed from the male and female parents.

GENETIC NOMENCLATURE

Cats are bred in countries where various languages are in general use. While those truly involved in genetic research represent only a very small number in any one nation it may be difficult for a researcher living in one country and using one language to understand the opinions and hypotheses of a colleague in another country. Yet science has no barriers and the exchange of knowledge and ideas is fruitful. Similarly genetic researchers using the same native tongue may well find difficulty in communication because of differences in symbol or terminology. Just as in the cat Fancy the same breed of cat may be known under different names in different countries so, in the field of genetic research, a strain or mutant might be known under different names in different parts of the country or different countries of the world.

As the problem in genetic nomenclature grew steps were taken to standardise genetic nomenclature and symbolism and to provide rules which workers in all countries would follow. Proposals for nomenclature symbols and rules were drawn up and over the years have been revised when necessary.

The names of genes (i.e. piebald white spotting) are written with a lower case initial letter (i.e. not Piebald White Spotting) regardless of whether the mutant is dominant or recessive except at the beginning of a sentence or in any place where a capital letter would normally be used (i.e. Oregon Rex, Manx, Abyssinian tabby).

The symbols used for genes are typically abbreviations of the accepted name and for convenience the initial letters of names and symbols should be the same.

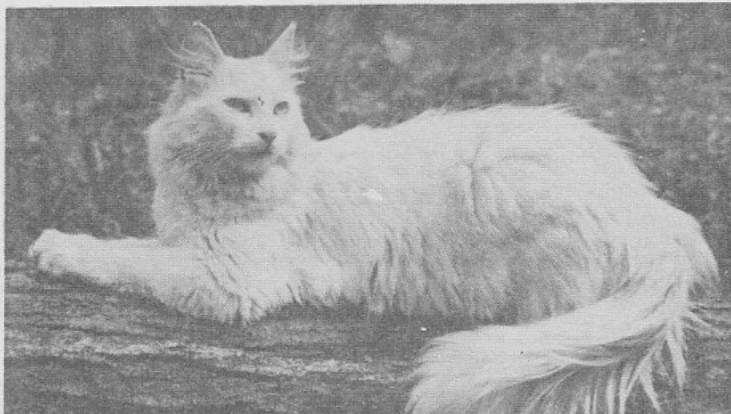
Recessive mutations are indicated by the use of a small initial letter as the symbol of the mutant gene--a for non-agouti and b for brown. Dominant mutations are indicated by the use of a capital letter as the symbol of the mutant gene--W for white, Pd for polydactylia.

The symbol used to describe the locus is the symbol of the first named mutant but any super-

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script indicative of a specific allele is omitted. Normal or wild type can be designated by:

- (1) The locus symbol with a small initial letter and a plus superscript (i.e. x^+);
 - (2) The + sign only, when the context leaves no doubt as to the locus concerned;
 - (3) The same symbol as the mutant gene but with a capital initial letter for recessive mutants and a small initial letter for dominant mutants.
- (1) and (2) are recommended except where there is doubt as to which allele is the wild type or for teaching purposes.

Multiple alleles determining visible or other clearly characterised distinctions are represented by the locus symbol with an added superscript (i.e. c^s - Siamese allele, c^b - Burmese allele.)

The Committee for the standardization of genetic nomenclature in the domestic cat was listed in the first Study Unit (*CAT WORLD*, March/April, 1973, page 25) and it presented its report in 1968. Mr. Roy Robinson, a well-known geneticist noted for his interest in cats, was a member of this committee and describes its work and recommendations below.

STANDARD GENE SYMBOLS FOR THE CAT

BY ROY ROBINSON

Over the last few years there has been an upsurge of interest in the genetics of the cat. One result has been the formation of a committee to review the use of symbols for genes and to recommend a uniform notation.

The task the committee set itself was three-fold--to examine the various symbols which have been utilised to denote the genes and to ensure that the symbols do not conflict with those in general usage in mammalian genetics. Finally, to recommend a standard set of symbols for use henceforth. This has been accomplished and a report has been published in the *JOURNAL OF HEREDITY* (Vol. 59, pp. 39-40, 1968).

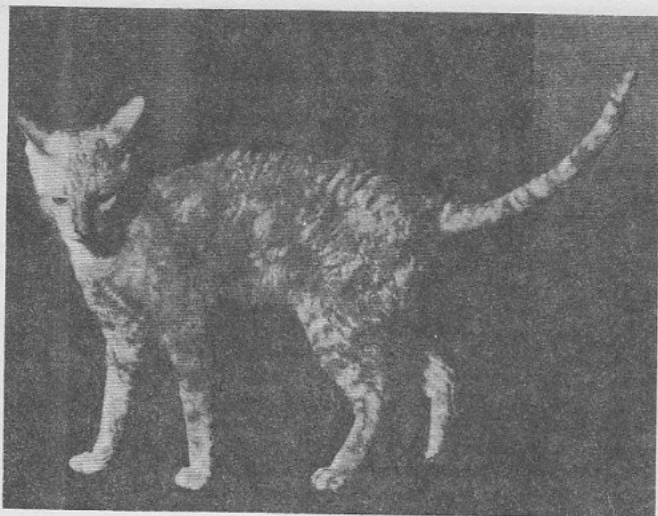
The recommended symbols are given in the accompanying table. Few changes have had to be made and the most important are probably the following:

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
a	non-agouti	M	Manx
(At)	ataxia	n	nepetalactone insensitivity
b	brown	O	Orange (sex-linked)
(c ^{ch})	silver	(p)	Pink eyed dilute
c ^b	Burmese	Pd	polydactylia
c ^s	Siamese	r	Cornish rex
(c)	albino	re	Devon rex
d	blue dilution	ro	Oregon rex
(Db)	dominant black	S	piebald white spotting
dp	duplicated pinnae	Sh	split hand
Fd	folded ears	T ^a	Abyssinian tabby
hy	hydrocephalus	t ⁺	striped tabby
h	hairlessness	t ^b	blotched tabby
I	melanin inhibitor	W	dominant white
l	longhair	Wh	wirehair

NOTE: Symbols in brackets indicate symbols which are accepted on a provisional basis.

The symbol y has been previously used for the yellow sex linked gene whereas O is recommended. The reason is that the symbol y contravenes the rule that genes with a heterozygous expression should be given a capital letter. A capital Y is clearly unsuitable because of confusion with the y chromosome. The designation O had already been employed by Komai as an alternative symbol for the gene and is now adopted as standard.

(Continued on Page 20)



KALLIBUNKER, the first Cornish Rex cat. On the back of this photo are the words: "To my lady doctor who refused to neuter me and so I grew up to be a famous cat. Kalli, Spring, 1952".

It all began in 1952 when Mrs. Ennismore and Miss McAllister, living then at Mount in Cornwall, England, asked their veterinary surgeon, who was on a visit to their small holding, to neuter a cream kitten for them. The veterinary surgeon thought this kitten unusual both in body type and coat texture and, wondering if this could possibly be a true mutation, advised Mrs. Ennismore to keep the kitten entire and mate him back to his mother, an ordinary looking Tortie and White short-haired cat. Hence the reason for the wording on the back of his photograph.)

For several years, Mrs. Ennismore, with the advice of the geneticist, Mr. A.C. Jude and of Dr. A. G. Searle, bred many rex-coated kittens. Although nearly all were lost, the rex gene was established as a recessive true breeding character and the mutation kept going until Mr. Brian Stirling-Webb took over.

These inbred rex-coated cats had now become rather frail and of variable fertility. Mr. Stirling-Webb set to work to introduce some hybrid vigour by crossing with British Short-hair and a Burmese queen with the cooperation of Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Hughes. The male used was the Cream-and-White Rex registered as SHAM PAIN CHARLIE but recorded by Mrs. Ennismore as "Polruan". This cat was by the original rex, KALLIBUNKER, out of his own mother, and was on loan from the Cornish veterinary surgeon interested in the mutation at the beginning.

In September, 1957, I was invited to join the group of breeders and was introduced to Mrs. Hughes who had produced the first curly kitten from an outcrossed line, BROUGHTON PURLEY QUEEN. Mrs. Hughes gave me the hybrid litter sister of this cat, BROUGHTON PETITE BEURRE, the founder of my Cornish Rex cats and dam of my Champion SENTRY-TWIX CRISPATIS and the first Cornish Rex cat to go to Australia, SENTRY-TWIX CRISPUSS.

RECOGNITION BY G.C.C.F.

These original Cornish Rex cats were delightful, affectionate, graceful and wonderful pets for young and old alike, with thick, plush, waved coats and they are now quite easy to breed.

The CORNISH REX

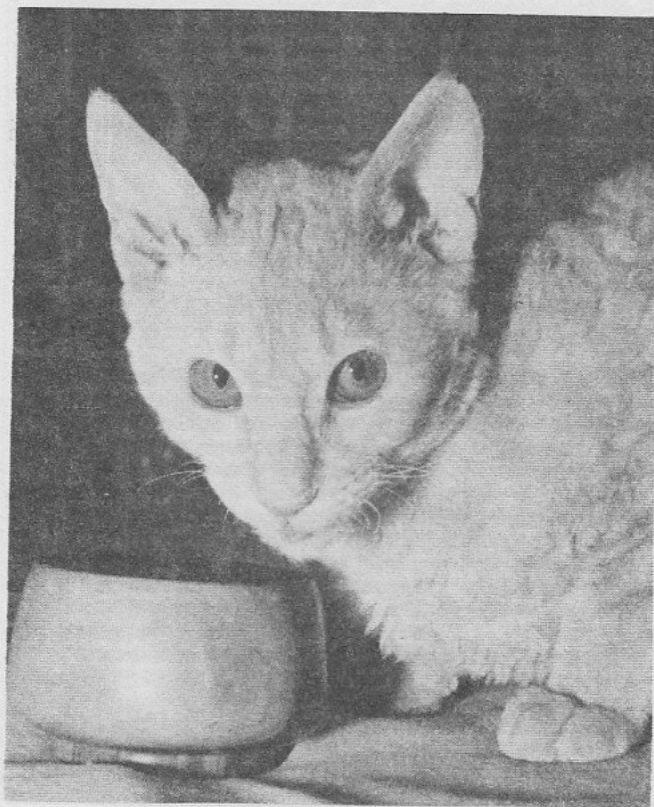
BY NANCY HARDY

GCCF JUDGE

Suddenly we had news of another curly male cat in Devon, namely KIRLEE. This caused quite a stir but also disappointment. A mating to the Rex-coated queen, BROUGHTON PURLEY QUEEN, produced only normal-coated kittens and it was finally proved that KIRLEE carried a different coat mutation. His coat caused worry, too, as it was very fine and he had some tendency to bareness when moulting.

Finally, after much had been written and a conference held, these cats were established and recognized by the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy as the Cornish Rex, Breed 33, and the Devon Rex, Breed 33A.

ZUREIQA SAND RIPPLE, owned by Miss Hazel Johnston, New Zealand, is the son of SENTRY-TWIX CRISPATIS and CH. BELHAVEN TOPAZ.



SOLITAIRE CATTERY

ANNOUNCES THE BIRTH OF
Solitaire Linden
 FOREIGN LAVENDER MALE
Solitaire Ling
 FOREIGN LAVENDER FEMALE
 ON 10TH MARCH 1973

SIRE: SOLITAIRE LATHYRUS

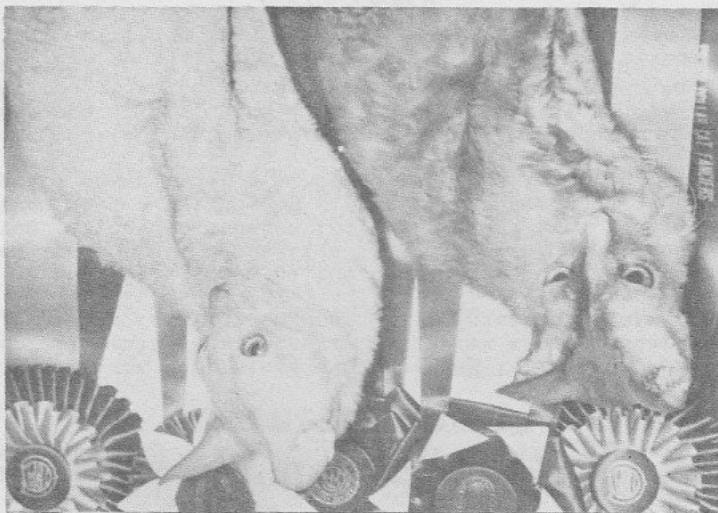
DAM: SOLITAIRE ASTRATHINE

SOLITAIRE ARCHIL
 SOLITAIRE LAVENDULA
 SOLITAIRE ARCHIL
 SOLITAIRE LAVENDULA
 SOLITAIRE LAVENDER
 SOLITAIRE ASTROITE
 SOLITAIRE AMETHYSTINE
 SOLITAIRE AMETHYST
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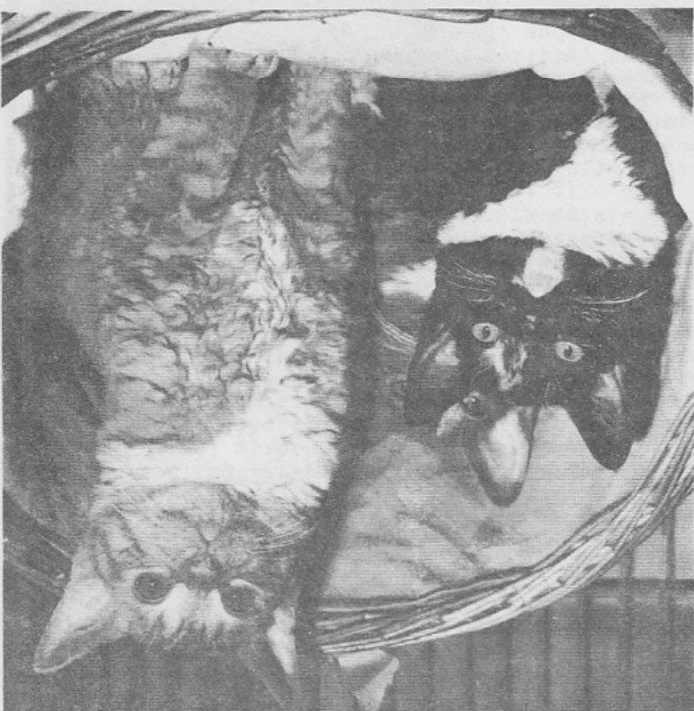
ALL-FOREIGN LAVENDER PEDIGREE:

COAT DETERIORATION
 Some six years or so ago, I noticed that the Cornish Rex cats' coats were becoming very fine and thin and not at all like the original beautiful, full, thick, curly soft fur. This shocked and worried me and I started trying to discover a reason for this serious deterioration of the natural mutation given to us, the first for many hundreds of years.
 Then I personally experienced it myself in two litters, one in 1970 when a kitten I sold lost her coat and became almost naked, and in 1971 when another kitten also suffered the same deterioration of coat after I had sold her. In the latter litter one kitten had to be destroyed at birth as it was hairless. What was causing this?
 I felt that something must be done and then I had a sudden thought: "Could a cause be the mixing of the two Rex genes when KIRLBE was introduced into the Cornish Rex line ten or more years ago? Do genes get lost?"
 Cornish Rex kittens bred by the author in 1963. This litter was exhibited at the 67th National Cat Show, Olympia, London.

SENTY-TWIX PRANNE, Blue Cream bred by Mrs. Hardy, and GR.CH. ANGIO-TEX CARNABY, Cream male bred by Mr. and Mrs. R.A.E. White. "Pranne" is the daughter of SENTY-TWIX CRISPARIIS and CH. SENTY-TWIX CRISPARIIS. "Carnaby" is the son of ANNELIDA ANDROCHLES and GR.CH. OAKHILL TARTIE GIRL.



RESEARCH PROGRAM
 I have now started trying to prove this theory with the help of Mrs. Hetty Hamilton who has done some really tremendous research on Cornish Rex pedigrees.
 I did a brother/sister mating with my queen, SENTY-TWIX CRISPARIIS and SENTY-TWIX CRISPARIIS knowing that there was no Rex Gene 2 in this line. I had five beautiful kittens with lovely coats.
 Later last year I had a litter from my queen by AMASKA MUSCATEL, a Havana Cornish Rex with no Rex Gene 2 in his line either. This litter consisted of three lovely kittens with even better coats than those I bred in 1970 and 1971.
 It will take time to prove this idea and I hope many Cornish Rex breeders will join and help, as several already are in Europe, New Zealand and U.S.A.
 There may be other causes, of course, but here is one idea that cannot but improve the Cornish Rex cats. That is my aim.###



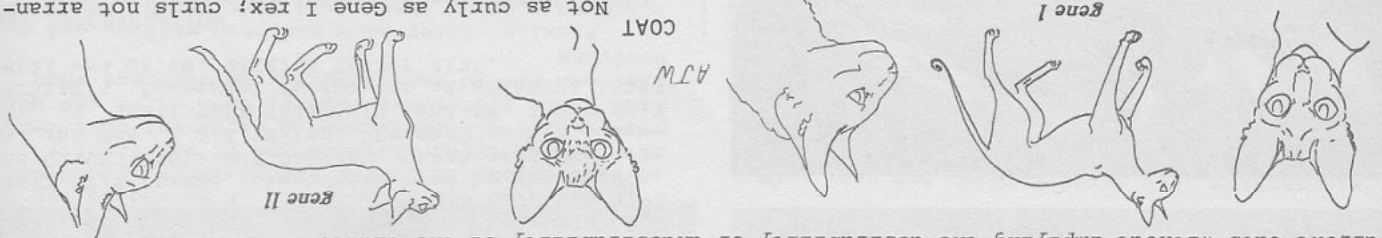
A COMPARISON: CORNISH & DEVON REX

BY ANITA J. WHITE

The rex which have been seen most frequently in American show rings are the GENE I rex, the rex genotype which includes cats of Cornish, German and Californian rex ancestry. The rex show standards have been based on this type of cat and GENE I rex, whether Cornish, German, Californian, or a mixture of these, generally conform to this standard.

There is another rex genotype, GENE II, which is popularly known as the Devon rex. Curly-coated like the GENE I rex, the Devon rex nevertheless owes its coat to a mutation of a different gene, and is thus a different breed of cat. In addition, Devon rex have a substantially different type from that of the Cornish/German/Californian rex; the Devon have a unique and distinctive appearance. Devons are extremely popular in England, where they are shown under a standard separate from that of the Cornish rex.

Devon rex have not been judged extensively in the United States and many fanciers feel themselves at a loss to distinguish between the two genotypes. This guide illustrates important differences, depicting traits which good cats of the two genotypes have now. In some cases, such as a tendency to heavier bones in Devon rex, the guide merely puts forth a generalization concerning current cats without implying the desirability or undesirability of the trait.



COAT

Tight, close-lying curls arranged in a highly ordered regular pattern; marcel waves. Coat is short, dense, without guard hairs. Very soft texture, silky, like velvet or cut pile plush. Ears bare on outer surface; upper surface of tail may be bare. Inner ear surface bare or furnished with a few fine curly hairs. Abdomen--tummy--has softer, more tightly curled fur, has no "suede feel."

Most Gene I rex have long, gracefully curling eyebrows and whiskers (although kittens and young cats may have short, broken vibrissae due to mother cats who chew off their young's whiskers, or due to rough play).

TYPE

Body muscular, firm, slender--noticeable "tuck-up" after rib cage; dainty, fine-boned feet and legs; long, very slender tail, frequent-ly capable of almost prehensile agility, tail often with curly tuft of fur at end, and possibly having a slight bend (not a kink) in last vertebrae, noticeable in many rex.

HEAD, PROFILE

Traditionally described as "Roman nosed." Nose does have a break, though not a stop; and nose forms two convex arches in profile--one from forehead/upper nose to break, the other from break to end of nose. Chin is firm, not receding. Ears are set high on head. Skull bulges behind (in other words, ears are not set at rear of skull). Head has sometimes been described as "egg shaped," a term which is fairly accurate.

HEAD, FULL FACE

Head is longer than it is wide--muzzle tends to be about 1/3 of length of head. Distinct whisker break. In cross section, skull rounds above eyes. Ears set at an angle high on head, tall and tapering to a modified point at top.

HEAD, PROFILE

Body is firm, muscular; does not have exaggerated slenderness of typey Gene I rex; tuck-up not as pronounced--current tendency to somewhat heavier bone structure in legs and feet. Tail long, tapering, slender--however, the tails of most Devon do not have prehensile-like quality of Gene I tails and may be more readily compared with tails of foreign body type cats.

HEAD, FULL FACE

Modified wedge--wedge is short, and head is composed of many flat planes, in contrast to the predominantly curving planes of a Gene I rex. Nose has pronounced break, almost a full stop, and might put one in mind of a not-overly-typey Persian. Skull is flat behind ears, and in profile, ears are placed low on head. Bottom line of jaw flat. Head is short, very broad across brow--broad muzzle, definite and prominent whisker break, greater than in Gene I rex. Skull is flat above eyes. The Devon rex has an impish pixie look which is found in no other breed of cat. Ears even larger than those of Gene I rex, set low on sides of head at a flaring angle. Ears wide open, rounding at top.

Why A Studbook Fanciers Assn.?

BY ELLEN D. DICKIE

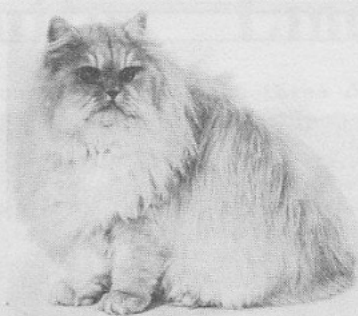
In the early days of the cat fancy it was quite evident to the breeders that pedigreed cats must be registered and that these registrations should be readily available for study which would result in more professional breeding. Cat associations, therefore, published Stud Books. Copies of these early books show that they were well used!

As time went on the use of Stud Books by breeders fell off. Perhaps it was because of the cost or perhaps because the newer generation of breeders felt that they were not necessary since the earlier breeders had set a pattern of good breeding.

Gradually the associations in North America stopped publishing the books and, when I entered the fancy, C.F.A. and C.F.F. were the only ones publishing. Eventually C.F.A. ceased to put out the books. Since C.F.A. (Cat Fanciers Association) registers more cats than the other associations this was a blow to the few of us who still felt that much could be learned from extended pedigrees which could only be worked out with the aid of Stud Books unless one wished to spend a great deal of money having them done by the various Recorders.

Four of us met for lunch about this time and spent a happy afternoon hashing over the Stud Book problem. Shortly after this the Stud Book Fanciers' Association (SBFA for short) was formed. The Association is unaffiliated and open to all interested persons; it was just a happenstance that we founders all belonged to C.F.A. We hoped that we might attract enough members to put pressure on C.F.A. to continue publishing. Our plan backfired and we were given the books to publish!

Though we are not catching up we are slowly bringing out the new books. We are also acquiring a library of magazines, show catalogs and old pedigrees which help in the tracing of pedigrees. Card files are kept for cats appearing regularly on extended pedigrees. Our newsletter lists cats



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788-2868

that breeders are trying to locate and gives information on queries whenever our Secretary, Mrs. Warren Wise, has been able to find the answers or when some kind breeder will furnish them. Mrs. Wise welcomes queries and hopes that breeders will share their old records with us. Her address is: 1990 20th Avenue, San Francisco, California 94116.

Our Las Vegas office now has Xerox masters for the out-of-print early C.F.A. volumes as well as some of the A.C.A. books and we can furnish copies to fill out breeders' sets. As we can locate the old and valuable records we file them for future reference.

Since the SBFA just grew like Topsy and the working officers are busy housewives and breeders, we proceed slowly but we feel that we are accomplishing something worthwhile. We know that any collection of records made now will be of vast importance in the future since we have heard that many of the old breeders' records have been destroyed. It is our hope that breeders with collections of old magazines, show catalogs, books and pedigrees will see that they are eventually delivered to us.

Thornton's Desert Cattery

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from Ankara zoo

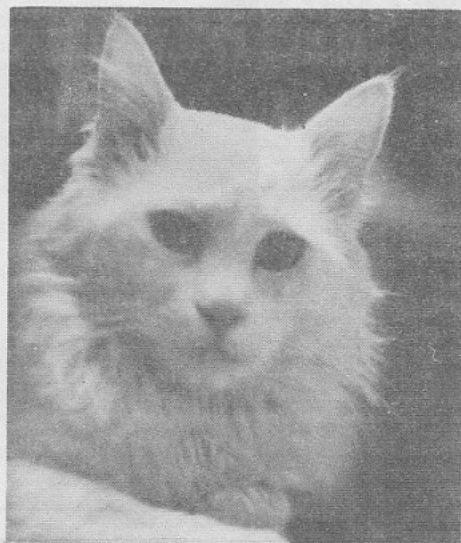
KITTENS IN SEASON

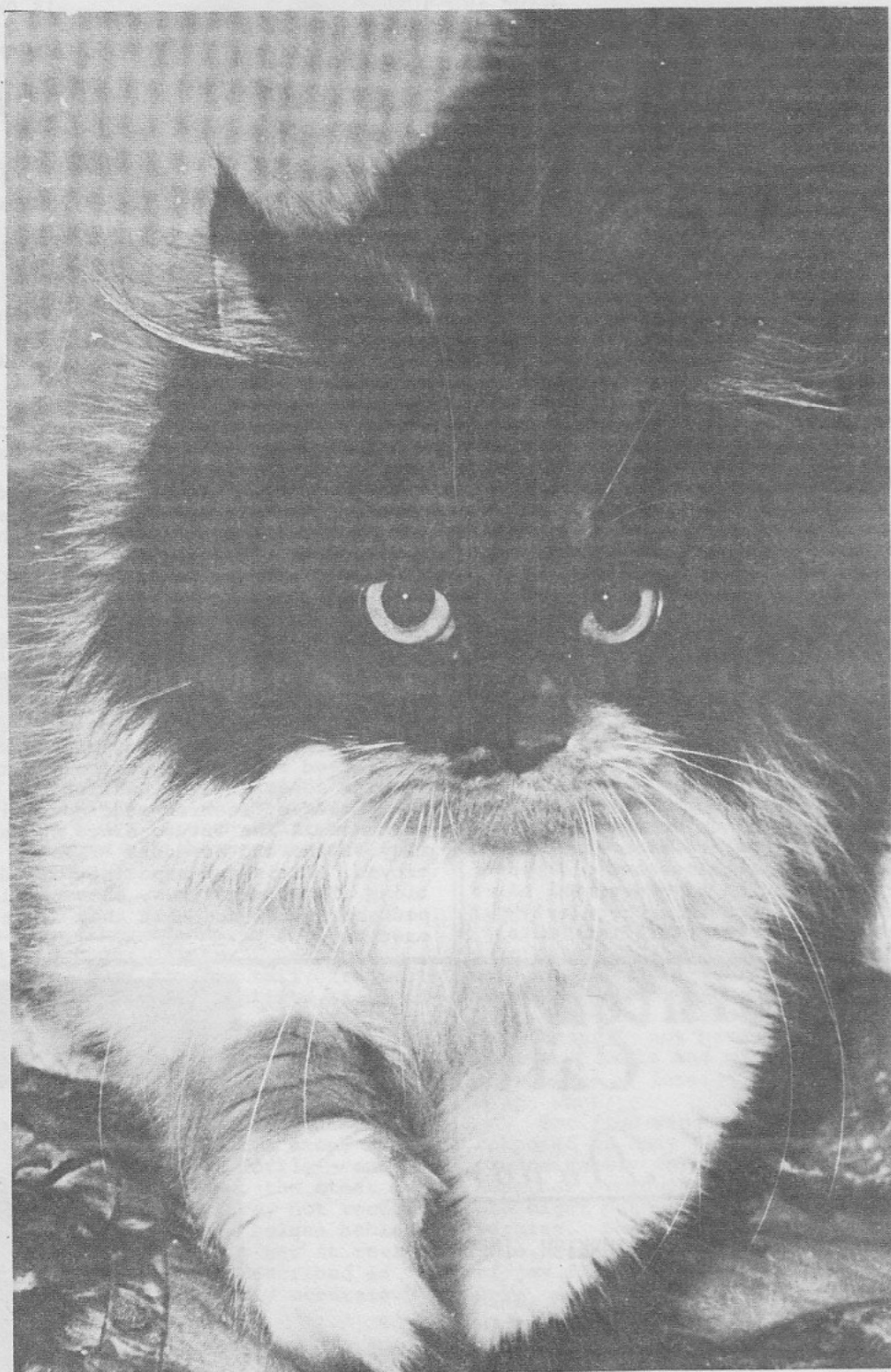
INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Mrs. George Thornton

PHONE: 602-883-3413

2750 S. JAMIE AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85706





Pathfinders Chiffon Linda

The weekend of May 9-10, 1970, was a memorable one for *PATHFINDERS CHIFFON LINDA*. The beautiful, 4-year-old Tortie-and-White Persian was in a show at Arboga, Sweden which proved to be the scene of her greatest show triumph.

"*LINDA*", as she permits family members and close friends to address her, was born at Miss Norah Woodifield's Pathfinders Cattery, England, on April 12, 1966. As a kitten at shows in that country, her future show potential was quickly evident when she won two Best Kitten in Show awards. During her show career there she won 10 first, 16 second and 10 third prizes.

She was sold to me in April, 1968, and was flown by jet to her new home at the Veigard Cattery, Mjøndalen, Norway, in kitten to *Pathfinders Blackberry*. When I saw her I fell deeply in love with her and am still her slave.

In Scandinavia, where *LINDA* competes in shows held in Norway and Sweden, her career was not as rapid as one might have expected of such a superb cat. This was because I was very often a judge at the shows and she could not, of course, take part in those.

The first step toward show honors in Scandinavia is for a cat to become a Champion by winning CAC at three different shows. *LINDA* achieved this title at a show in Västerås, Sweden, April 19-20, 1969, when Ebon Bjørklund of Sweden gave her her third CAC.

won at no less than three different shows before a cat is a Grand Champion.

England's Grace Pond judged the class at Drammen, Norway, October 12-13, 1969. She liked *LINDA* and gave her her first CAGCI. At the same show, *LINDA* was accorded the honor of being chosen "Best Longhair Opposite Sex". In Sweden on March 7-8, 1970, she competed at Kristinehamn where judge Gullan Bjørn deemed her worthy of a CAGCI. One more CAGCI to be won ... still no Grand Champion cat in Norway!

So we came to the Arboga show, Sweden, and fortune smiled upon this elegant cat. Judge Inger Hagstrøm of Sweden gave her that sought-after CAGCI. *PATHFINDERS CHIFFON LINDA* became Norway's first Grand Champion.

LINDA has since taken part in several shows and has been "Best Longhair Cat in Show" on two occasions. Her son, *Glowing Sunset*, one of her first kittens, became a Grand Champion shortly after his dam won the title in December, 1970, when Germany's Elke Frehse awarded him his third CAGCI. Her daughters *Polka-Dot* and *Pretty Patchwork*, as well as her other sons, *Toy-Boy*, *Red Robin* and *Candy Boy*, have all been winners at show.

LINDA rules our cattery, our home and our friends. She sleeps on our bed and, when she has kittens, which is less often than once a year, our bedroom is her nursery. The ten-hour drive by car to compete in shows in Sweden is not popular with

Norway's 1st Grand Champion

BY ASE OG ROLF HAUGEN

As a Champion *LINDA* was shown in a special class; our target was three CACIB's for the title "International Champion". For this title, a cat is also required to have won awards under at least two different judges in two different countries.

LINDA's gold and enamel International Champion's medal was won by her at Furuvik, Sweden, the weekend of August 23-24, 1969, when M. Svenningsen awarded her the third CACIB.

At this point in a Scandinavian cat's show career, the new International Champion competes with all the other International Champions, separated only by sex, longhair and shorthair. It is extremely difficult for a cat to win a CAGCI with such competition and this coveted award must be

this fine lady who would prefer to travel by plane. She seems to be of the opinion that the latter mode of travel is more dignified for a Grand Champion!

LINDA is a good mother and loves her babies. Her litters have included Tortie-and-White, Bi-Colored, Red Tabby, Red and Tortie kittens. She is expecting her next litter in May and has already indicated to my husband that, if he wants a good night's rest the week she is due to deliver, he must sleep downstairs on the sofa. As I said earlier, *LINDA* does rule the family! Seriously, we are all very proud of Norway's first Grand Champion, *PATHFINDERS CHIFFON LINDA*. ###

PATHFINDERS CHIFFON LINDA

TABLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

	DATE	JUDGE	SHOW
CAC Awards:	Nov. 23-24, 1968	Gullan Bjørn, Sweden	Gjøvik, Norway
	Dec. 14-15, 1968	M. Svenningsen, Norway	Oslo, Norway
	April 19-20, 1969	Ebon Bjørklund, Sweden	Västerås, Sweden
CACIB Awards:	May 31-June 1, 1969	Gullan Bjørn, Sweden	Uppsala, Sweden
	June 14-15, 1969	Gullan Bjørn, Sweden	Elverum, Norway
	Aug. 23-24, 1969	M. Svenningsen, Norway	Furuvik, Sweden
CAGCI Awards:	Oct. 12-13, 1969	Grace Pond, England	Drammen, Norway
	March 7-8, 1970	Gullan Bjørn, Sweden	Kristinehamn, Sweden
	May 9-10, 1970	Inger Hagstrøm, Sweden	Arboga, Sweden

STANDARD GENE SYMBOLS (CONT'D FROM PAGE 13)

The tabby alleles have been variously symbolised in the past. The recommended symbols are now T^a , t^+ and t^b for the Abyssinian, striped and blotched tabby respectively. Unfortunately the second symbol cannot easily be shown with some typewriters; in these cases it is legitimate to use a plain capital T. Though, strictly speaking, striped should be used, mackerel could be employed for one of the tabbies designation as this description is perhaps more well-known in the fancy. The designation of Abyssinian replaces the former "lined" since it is considered that the new description is more apt. Most people are familiar with the Abyssinian tabby as represented not so much by the exhibition animal but the form with the narrow stripes on the limbs.

The gene for complete albinism (pink eyes and white coat) is listed as provisional because no breeding data have been published, but there is good reason to suppose that such animals have been seen in the past.

The gene for dominant black discovered by Tjebbes is listed as provisional because the gene has not been definitely observed since Tjebbes report of 1924.

A gene producing ruby, reddish or pink eyes combined with a bluish fawn coat colour is known in many animals but not in the cat until very recently. In 1962 Todd discovered a cat of this general description but the animal died before leaving viable young. Thus this mutant colour is a decided possibility and a careful watch should be kept for a recurrence. As yet this gene has not been formally symbolised although the symbol p is held in reserve for it.

Since the report was sent for publication several other genes and breeding results have come to hand. The new genes are Fd for folded ear carriage; hy for a bloated head anomaly; Wh for wirehair coat; ro for Oregon rex; and I for inhibition of hair melanin. The existence of the gene c^{ch} for silver is now suspect and the phenotype thought to be due to c^{ch} now seems due to gene I .

Crosses between Cornish rex and German rex have revealed that these are due to identical mutations. Hence the symbol rg for German rex which had been provisionally proposed by the committee, should now be ignored. ###

Advertising deadline is
JUNE 4 for next issue

NEW ZEALAND ASSN. (CONT'D FROM PAGE 9)

icipating was given a number, two numbers were drawn together and these two cats judged together (males, females, neuters, spays or kittens). The winner went on to the next round until there was one cat left who was declared the winner. Small cups were awarded to the winner, runner-up and best loser.

The Association has a quarterly newsletter, "Fourpaws".

President of the Shorthair Cat Breeders Association, Inc., is Mrs. T. Coulson, Flat 1, 234 Lichfield Street, Christchurch 1, N.Z.; Vice President and Secretary is Mrs. C. Lamont; Treasurer is Mrs. M. Wiseman; Editor is Mr. L. Sibley and this writer is the Assistant Editor, Advertising, Stud and Kitten Lists. ###

Fifteen years ago, half a dozen people with perhaps twenty pedigree cats between them met to discuss and form a cat club. As a result, the Siamese Cat Club of Ireland came into being.

With 2,500 Siamese, 100 Burmese and 300-400 long haired cats registered and a vastly increased membership, the Siamese Cat Club is now a flourishing part of Irish life.

Ireland has its own Governing Council which holds the register and licenses shows. The Council was formed in 1968 as a result of advertisements in the national papers which asked interested parties to meet with a view to forming a governing body. A Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and officials are elected by ballot.

Dublin holds two annual Championship shows each year. Cork, which has a thriving and very enthusiastic club has, until this year, only been allowed to run sanction shows but, next September, will hold its first Championship. Waterford has not yet reached this stage and will again have a sanction show which means that it cannot award Championship Certificates.

Waterford Club is now missing one of its most active members, Mrs. Ruth Rough, who, with her many cats, has gone to live in Wales. A very keen breeder, Mrs. Rough introduced Tabbypoint Siamese into Ireland with her champion queen TAMARA VANARI and stud SENTRY TWIX SOUCHEE.

Shows are run on the same lines as English ones, with the main classes judged by an overseas judge, usually from England. With only two Championship shows in a year it has, in the past, been impossible to make up a Champion within a year. Now that the Cork show has been upgraded, a cat could be made up within the year.

In Ireland a cat must get a first in a Championship class at three different shows in order to gain his certificate but these are not automatically awarded. If a judge thinks that the winning cat is not of a sufficiently high standard, the certificate can be withheld. All cats winning a first in their own class, whether or not it is a championship one, are eligible to compete for the Best of Breed Award. Best of Breed winners then compete for Best in Show.

A curious anomaly is that although there is no quarantine restriction between England and Ireland, the English Governing Council refuses to register cats belonging to Irish residents and, therefore, these cats cannot compete in English shows. On the other hand, English cats can be registered and shown in the Republic of Ireland.

POPULAR BREEDS

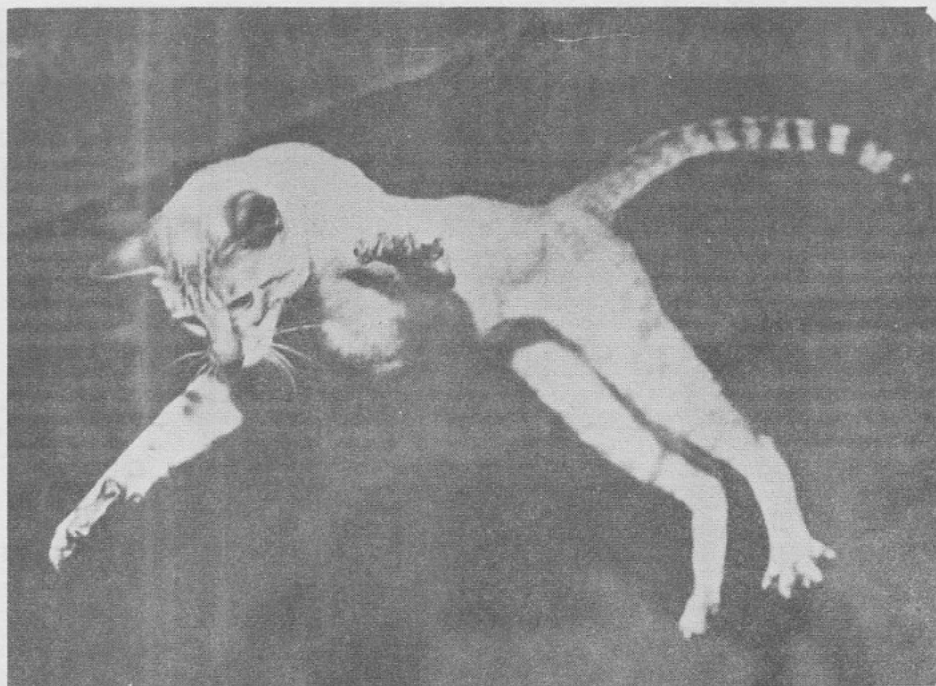
With 2,500 Siamese as against 500 other varieties, it is obvious that the Irish, having taken wholesheartedly to Siamese, are rather slow to accept other breeds.

Burmese are gaining in popularity but only the more usual brown variety. It is not unusual for a breeder to advertise Burmese kittens for sale and have the prospective buyer on seeing the kittens say, 'Oh, I didn't think that Burmese looked like that.' In spite of this, a few of the rarer breeds are creeping in---Russian Blue, Rex, Silver Tabbies and Colourpoints (Himalayans). Two Abyssinians which have been in the country for several years have never been shown and one which was shown at the last show has since left the country.

Longhairs are becoming more popular, especially the Persians which are of a very high standard. However, the amount of grooming needed tends to discourage the average person. A few

The Cat Fancy In Ireland

BY JO CRESSWELL



Foreign Whites and British Blues also appear but don't seem to excite much comment.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

Between shows the various clubs have regular monthly meetings to maintain the interest of their members. Lectures are given on various aspects of showing and breeding by veterinarians and other qualified people. Cat matches and social evenings as well as visits to English shows are some of the other activities.

Clubs keep abreast of cat news through a quarterly news sheet edited and produced by Margaret Baker and Jane Quinlan, members of the Cork Club.

The Siamese Cat Club runs a kitten pool and a Stud Cat Register. Members with kittens for sale notify the Club. If the kittens are sold through the pool a very small percentage of the selling price is paid to the Club.

After years of hiring cages for their shows from various agricultural bodies, the Club has, through the efforts of its members, raised sufficient money to buy new cages. These were used for the first time at the last show. A special method of securing the cages made the taking out of cats for judging so much easier that judging was over several hours earlier than usual.

THE NORTH

Northern Ireland has two clubs of its own and comes under the jurisdiction of the Governing Council of England. Unhappily the last few shows have had to be cancelled because of the troubles in the North but this has not discouraged the members. They turn up in force at shows in the Republic and, in fact, at the last Cork show a Northern cat was 'Best in Show'.

FASCINATING HOBBY ...

Cat breeding is a fascinating hobby. On the whole, I suppose we make a little pocket money, but in Ireland, conservative about cats, it is not as profitable as it is in England or the U.S. However, my partner, next-door neighbor Penny Gordon,

Mrs. Cresswell's CH. CHO-SEN PHANTOM FELLA, 2-year-old Tabby Point Siamese, has won many accolades including Best-in-Show and Best Siamese at Dublin, Cork and Waterford, Ireland.

and I both enjoy it and, like all breeders, we have our heartbreaks when a favourite dies.

Penny has twentyone cats including Blue and Brown Burmese, Colourpoints, and Chocolate and Tabby Point Siamese. My five are Si-Rex, Birmans and Tabby Point Siamese watched over by an Irish Wolfhound.

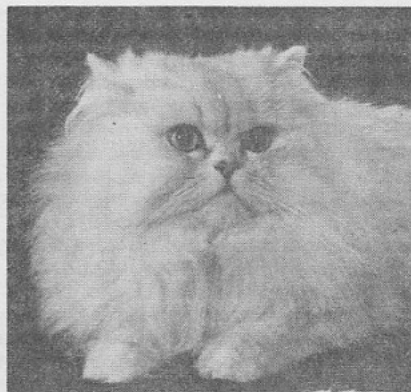
We have one word of advice to any reader who may decide to take up cat breeding as a hobby. It is - and it comes from both our hearts - make sure you have a tolerant husband! ###

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Mrs. Fibiger's SASCHA DEUXIEME DU LOUP,
Red Abyssinian, at Hilleroed.

Susanna Bugge

Exhibits at

DENMARK'S RACEKATTEN SHOW

On January 6 and 7, 1973, RACEKATTEN, the largest cat club in Denmark, held its International Champion Show at Hilleroed. Some 300 cats were entered many of whom were from Germany.

Judges were Kate Stierncreutz, Finland (Long Hair); Inga Persson, Sweden (Long Hair Young Animals and Litters); Dr. Max Martin, Germany (Short Hair); and Nelly Burri, Switzerland (Short Hair Young Animals and Litters).

I am told that our shows are run differently from those in the United States so I have prepared the accompanying table to indicate the classes in which the cats can be entered and the titles they can achieve.

One usually starts showing a cat in class 4, this class being a sort of 'waiting room' for class 3. I entered two of my Rex, *SENTY-TWIX MIA*, a female, in class 3, and *BODWIN'S CARLYON*, a male, in class 4. Mia had her first CAC in November and Carlyon was chosen "Best SH Young Animal" at that same show. I hoped very much for a second CAC for Mia and was anxious to know the opinion of Miss Burri about Carlyon.

Show check-in time is 7:30 to 9:30 AM on Saturday but, whenever possible, I like to check in on Friday nights. By kind arrangement of Mrs. Ringsted, President of RACEKATTEN, there would be a vet present for this show on Friday until 9 PM.

Hilleroed is 150 km by car from my home at Aarhus with a sea crossing of Kattegat by ferry-boat of 2½ hours. A friend of mine, Mrs. Leiditz, famous breeder of Lilac Point Siamese cats, was to accompany me to the show and we started off from Aarhus on Friday expecting, according to the ferry boat schedule, to arrive about 8:30 PM. None of us knew beforehand that that night would be the foggiest one of the year and, in addition, that my old car would choose to break down that particular foggy and nasty night. To make a long story short, we arrived exactly ten minutes after the vet had left!

According to the rules, cats are not permitted to enter the showroom without vet examination, so there we were with five kittens and four adults in transport boxes. Fortunately, judging would take place in separate rooms and we were able to install the cats in the judging cages for the night.

Next morning we arrived early enough to get ahead of the long queue for vetting-in. All the cats seemed to be in perfect condition and none were expelled. The most frequent cause for expulsion is ear-mites.

At this show I had my cats in a double cage (175 x 65 x 65 cm) so had only the one cage to decorate. We drape three sides of the cage and put a carpet on its floor, drapes and carpet being of colours to harmonize with the colour of the cat. My cage for my two Black Rex was decorated with white cotton curtains and a sea-green carpet.

The cages of the Long Hair cats are the most fancy ones---curtains of light-coloured silk and floors covered usually with thick fur. Now and then it is hard to see where the cat ends and the carpet begins. There is always a sweet scent of powder hanging around the cages of those cats. In the Short Hair section, decorations are less fancy; I have always wondered why. Could it be because SH cats are more lively by themselves? Do forgive me, LH breeders!

At our shows sand is supplied by the host club while the trays are ones own. The owners feed their cats and accept the responsibility of keeping the cage clean and neat during the two days the show lasts. Believe me, it's quite a job with some of the studs!

JUDGING

Judging starts at 10 AM, when the show is opened to the public, with the International Champion Class. Normally the 1st and 2nd winners, both SH and LH, are known around noon.

CLASSES	REWARDS
1. Intl. Champion	3 CACIB (gold medal) ¹
1a. Intl. Premier	3 CAPIB (gold medal) ²
2. Champion	3 CAC (silver medal) ³
2a. Premier	3 CAP (silver medal) ⁴
3. Open (<i>cats more than 10 months old</i>)	(medal)
3a. Open, neutered	(medal)
4. Young animals (<i>3-6 months & 7-10 months</i>)	(ribbon)
5. Novices (<i>cats without pedigree applying for registration</i>)	(ribbon)
6. Litters	(ribbon)
7. Breeder's class (<i>male or female with at least 5 offspring from at least 2 litters</i>)	(ribbon)
8. Breeder's class, prefix (<i>7 cats of at least 2 litters</i>)	
9. Veterans	
10. House-cats	

¹CACIB = Certificat d'Aptitude de Championat International de Beaute
²CAPIB = Certificat d'Aptitude de Premier International
³CAC = Certificat d'Aptitude de Championat
⁴CAP = Certificat d'Aptitude de Premier

POINT SCALE
 Excellent - 88-100*
 Very good - 76- 87
 Good - 61- 75
 Tolerable - 46- 60
 *more than 93 = CAC in class 3

Class 3 is next, according to breed numbers. Breed 33 is the Rex so they are rarely judged before Sunday morning.

Having decorated the cage, fed the animals and installed them, there is really nothing much for a breeder to do except, of course, to have a good look at the other cats of the same breed as one's own, calculating the chances, etc.

I set off to look at the sensation of the show, three Burmese, one Cream and two Red, newly imported from England. Many people had the same idea and it was not until later in the day that it was possible for me to get a glance at them. The cats were handsome but, in my opinion, they still looked too Siamese in type.

Time goes fast when there are many people to talk with. Around 3:30 PM I was told that Carlyon was up for judging.

Normally judging takes place in the same room as the benching cages are in. In a way it is like a boxing ring. People are kept at a distance by thick ropes. At the RACEKATTEN show, the judges were in separate rooms and, even though one cannot follow the judging, this is a system which I personally prefer.

I returned to the SH section anxiously waiting for the result. He did not get "Best" this time, but he had the Excellen 1 indicating that he had won his class. In class 4 this is always without CAC, while in class 3 sometimes CAC is withheld.

The show closed at 6 PM and, after feeding the cats, we returned to our hotel. That night the club had arranged a dinner party at the famous Marienlyst in Elsinore which gave one the chance to talk with old and new friends. Needless to say, the conversation was mostly about cats!

BEST IN SHOW

Sunday, Mia was up for judging and, as I had hoped, she got a CAC and competed for "Best SH" but was beaten by a really beautiful Seal Point Siamese male. At 4 PM the final results were announced and were as follows:

(Continued on Page 28)

VEIGARD CATTERY

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TORTIE-AND-WHITES,

BICOLOUR AND

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 ENGLAND.

THE PURRING CREATURE THAT WALKS ON ITS TOES

PART TWO - THE EVOLUTION OF THE DOMESTIC CAT (CONTINUED)

BY PATRICIA TURNER

The earliest date given for the domestication of the genus *Felis* is 3000 B.C. but this is by no means proven. However it is certain that in Egypt of 1600 B.C. the cat was treasured as a sacred animal, as a hunter and as a pet. Farming was extensively practised in ancient Egypt and the crops must have attracted all kinds of rodents. So the cats were put to work in the fields and granaries and the rodents were quickly exterminated.

According to the Greek historian Herodotus the ancient Egyptians shaved their eyebrows and went into mourning if the family cat died.

It seems that cats were also trained (if training were needed) to catch and retrieve birds and small mammals and their third great role was as sacred animals. The tapetum lucidum, or the reflective part of the coat at the back of the cats eyes, led the ancient Egyptians to believe cats to be the guardians of light. When the sun had gone down its light could still be seen shining from their eyes.

Bast the cat goddess was usually shown with a cat's head in Egyptian art and the sacred city of Bubastis to which pilgrims travelled to pay her homage was also famous for its sacred temple cats. The sacred cats have been given the sub-species name *Felis lybica bubastis* for this reason. After death the cats were embalmed and placed in tombs with remains of the ancient Egyptian kings, queens and nobles.

At the beginning of this present century, when excavations were made in Egypt, thousands of mummified cats were revealed and were sold by the ton for fertiliser. Examination of the skulls of these cats showed them to be larger than those of *Felis lybica* and our present day domestic cat *Felis catus* but smaller than those of *Felis chaus*. The discrepancy in size of these skulls gives credence to the view that the sacred cat was neither *Felis lybica* or *Felis chaus* but another variety of cat which died out with the dawn of Christianity thus allowing the cat associated with the working man in Egypt to spread throughout the world.

It is interesting that although the uniform agouti coat, as seen in the domesticated Abyssinian tabby, was apparently present in the sacred cat illustrations of the period also depict Egyptian cats as mackerel tabby. This applies particularly in the case of drawings showing "working cats".

The Egyptians were known to keep both the uniform "Abyssinian-like" *Felis chaus* and the smaller mackerel striped tabby *Felis lybica*. It has been suggested that *Felis chaus* may not have been a truly domesticated variety since it was poorly represented. The fact that the mummified cat skulls are, on average, larger than those of *Felis lybica* and that there is no wild form matching the sacred *Felis lybica bubastis* leads to the possibility that hybridisation between the more commonly known working cat *Felis lybica* and the rarer *Felis chaus* gave rise to an intermediate size cat with a uniform agouti coat. The uniform



agouti is dominant in inheritance and the range of intermediate sizes would also be explained this way. It seems unlikely that the ancient Egyptians would allow cats identical to the sacred cats of the temples to be used for hunting and retrieving or to become family pets. A far more logical explanation is that of two classes of cat in Egypt. Once the rise of Christianity caused the sacred cat to lose its position it seems likely that the remaining members of the group would breed back with the "working cats" *Felis lybica* and that there would be a gradual return to the gene complex of the latter. This return to the species gene complex is not so unlikely as it might at first appear.

CATS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

There are records of domesticated cats in India about 1000 B.C. although they may have arisen from different species. Domesticated cats were also known to be in Greece and Palestine but the first records of domesticated cats in Europe are in Italy, some time before Christ.

It seems probable that cats were taken to Italy by the Phoenician traders and that they then spread out across Europe. A tabby cat is depicted in a Roman mosaic from Pompeii and excavations at a site of a Roman villa in Britain revealed the remains of several cats. It seems likely that the Romans brought their domestic cats to Britain yet the possible place of the native wild cats in the evolution of the household cat must not be ignored. In his book on the cat Mivart said that when Julius Caesar landed in Britain he probably found the woods and forests full of cats and the towns empty of them. The cats in the woods and forests would

be *Felis sylvestris*.

Although the cat appears in numerous paintings of New Testament scenes, including Leonardo's drawing of the Virgin Mary, it is not mentioned in the Bible at all and was not included in the animals Noah took into the Ark. Yet the Hebrews were contemporaries of the cat worshipping Egyptians and must have known of its existence.

By the 5th Century A.D. the Asiatics were keeping cats as rodent exterminators and by 1000 A.D. they were valued by the Chinese and Japanese.

The first definite records of domestic cats in England are contained in laws passed by Harold the Good, Prince of Wales, which established prices and terms of contract for the sale of kittens and cats. An old Welsh law made provision for the compensation of an owner whose cat was killed.

THE DARK AGES

The Dark Ages were dark indeed for domestic cats and the protective laws did nothing to stop the cat killers who believed them to be evil "personal devils". The most common story in the records of the witch trials in Great Britain is the domestic familiar in animal (often cat) form. It was believed that the familiars were bestowed by the Devil and that they went about to do the witches' evil work, returning to be fed on blood or suckled by the witch herself from supernumerary nipples. In spite of the mystical and literary origins of the cat as a familiar the majority of household cat familiars as described in the trials were probably the pets of lonely if eccentric old women. Old women do tend to keep cats and it is possible too that in folk lore the old word "cat" meaning stick may have become confused with the household pet cat and thus the "familiar" may have become confused with the "broomstick". The trials of the English witches are horrifying reading and the passages about familiars are gruesome indeed.

As a result of the wholesale destruction of cats the rodent population increased in Europe and was probably directly responsible for the Black Death (bubonic plague). Eventually the connection between rats and the Black Death was suspected and the rat killing domestic cats began to find favour once again.

They were taken on sea voyages to protect the cargoes despite the superstitions that storms would blow up if a cat washed its face while on board and that shipwreck would follow if a cat ran around on deck. Colonists from European countries took the cat to the New World and although no definite records are available it seems likely that both long-haired and short-haired varieties were included.

ORIGIN OF VARIETIES

There are various explanations for the origin of the particular varieties of cat but it seems logical to assume that *Felis lybica* and perhaps *Felis chaus* had a part to play in the development of all of them. The European Wild Cat *Felis sylvestris* is generally thought to be an unlikely ancestor because of its wild and savage temperament yet fertile hybrids between it and the domestic cat have been recorded and of particular interest is the fact that there seems to be genetic variation for tameness. This would be one of the prerequisites for its domestication.

Knowledge of the way in which mutation can produce variations in coat length, quality and colour is sufficient to account for the variety of colours and patterns found in the present day cat.

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TED FERRIS

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Knowledge of the way in which domestication removes many of the hazards of the natural wild state accounts for the preservation of mutants, such as that for long hair, which might otherwise have been subject to adverse selection. Whatever the answer to the question "from which wild species did *Felis catus* evolve?" there is no doubt that its populations are genetically similar.

It appears that the cobby, heavily built cat and the slender foreign type cat represent the two extremes of shape and conformation between which there are many intermediates. The intermediates can be found in any non pedigree cat population. As domestication took place so did a certain amount of artificial selection (as opposed to the natural selection partly responsible for the original wild cat forms) for colour, pattern, coat length and conformation. In general two main groups of non-pedigree cat evolved--those with long hair and those with short hair.

THE CAT FANCY

When, in Britain in 1871, Harrison Weir organised the first formal cat show, he created the

HO-CO-MO

Himalayans

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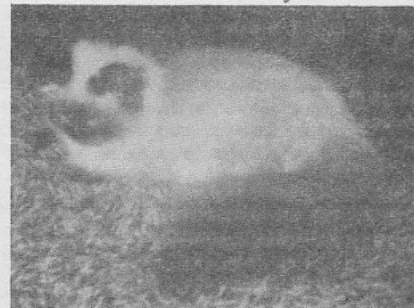
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"STUD TAIL" BY ANGELA SAYER

With the breeding season well under way, the hardy perennial 'Stud Tail' will be bothering stud owners the world over. Cures for this problem are advertised by pharmaceutical firms, and veterinary surgeons try to treat the condition when it is discovered. It is a source of amazement to me why it is not prevented in the stud male.

Stud Tail is caused by overactivity of tiny sebaceous glands near the tail root of the cat and is occasionally present in queens as well as males. The glands become over-activated, especially in the breeding seasons, presumably due to an increase in hormonal activity, and an oil-like substance is extruded from the enlarged pores in that area, which oxidises on contact with air and forms 'black-heads'. These seal off the area and are often not noticed by the cat's owner until a lump has formed and, in some cases, abscessed.

In my cattery, tails are inspected regularly every week at the time of general maintenance such as ear-cleaning, claw-trimming and teeth inspection. If any grease is noticed in the tail, a sprinkling of fine talcum powder is rubbed in, left for a few moments then groomed out thoroughly with a fine-toothed comb. If any small scabs have formed these will be removed with the comb, and a speck of antibiotic eye ointment can be applied to the tiny, raw pore.

Once a month all my studs have a tail shampoo. Sitting happily on the draining board in the cat-kitchen and held firmly by my daughter, the tail is soaked in fairly hot water. Coal tar soap is then worked well into the glandular region at the top of the tail with care taken to avoid the genital area. The soap is left on for about two minutes, then thoroughly rinsed away, and the area is towelled dry.

Apart from a slight brindling effect seen very occasionally in the chocolate series of cats, this treatment does not affect the tail adversely and the thorough rinsing prevents any toxic reaction from the soap. This monthly routine may seem a bit of a bore, but prevention is better than cure which can entail weeks of bathing, antibiotic injections and a very unhappy stud cat.


By the way, some cats get a nasty seborrhoe under the chin as well and the coal tar soap treatment is just as effective on the secretions from the chin glands.

Cat Fancy. He instituted a form of registration so that the ancestry of cats and kittens was recorded and he classified the varieties into groups according to coat length, body conformation and colour. He drew up the first "Standards of Points" and by so doing he provided an impetus for breeders and founded the scientific hobby of cat breeding for improvement in chosen qualities. From this point the evolution of the pedigree cat became the history of the cat fancy. (TO BE CONTINUED)

U. K.

COMMENTARY

ELIZABETH TOWE



More cat news from our strikebound isle. The rail stoppages affect us all, especially those who have no second means of transport. We have just endured another rail strike which caused several meetings to be cancelled but fortunately, this did not happen to the shows.

The Wessex Show was held at Bournemouth on March 3rd with 549 exhibits including pets. I was to meet a fellow judge at Waterloo Station but due to the crowd of people rushing about as trains were announced or cancelled, we did not see one another until the packed train arrived at our destination. It was just as difficult to get home but luckily not too far from London.

I handled some very good exhibits particularly Rex including two with odd eyes of very good blue and yellow.

The next show to be affected was the Lancashire held at Bolton on March 10th with an entry of 666 including pets. Arriving at Euston for the 4:10 PM train on which we had booked seats, we were held up in the Underground as the station was closed on account of a bomb scare. This luckily proved to be a hoax but our train was cancelled. We managed to get seats on another to Manchester, going on to Bolton from there by taxi.

Only one train was guaranteed on the afternoon of show day. As this was to depart about 2:30 PM it was impossible to think of catching it as judging cannot be finished at such an early hour. All this was very hard on the management but the Show Manager hired a coach to take sixteen judges back to Rugby, Hertford, London and Berkshire. We had to continue our journey by car or taxi. Some of us did not arrive home until the early hours of Sunday but no one had considered not going to the show.

My next engagement was for the Nor' East of Scotland Show held on March 24th with 272 exhibits, a smaller show needing fewer judges. The Scottish clubs have built up their shows in a marvellous way, the number of entries increase every year. We had booked sleepers for this trip but, due to the strike, we decided to fly. Quite suddenly the strike was ended but we felt it was too risky to change back to the train.

Arriving at Aberdeen airport we were surprised to find that, as a result of oil being found off the Scottish coast, that the granite city was on the way to becoming a boom town. Property has rocketed in price, buildings are going up to house and provide offices, etc., for the great army of workers who will be needed to work there. Already Americans are seen in the vicinity wearing Stetson hats which must gladden the hearts of the local small boys--just like the movies and television.

It is always so nice to go to Scotland. The scenery is so fine and the pace of life is slower. Russian Blue cats are popular there. This breed is in short supply and it is hoped to restore their lost popularity.

MATERNAL BEHAVIOR (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

of the kittens, for owners to handle them at least a few minutes each day.

EFFECTS OF EARLY SEPARATION OF KITTENS

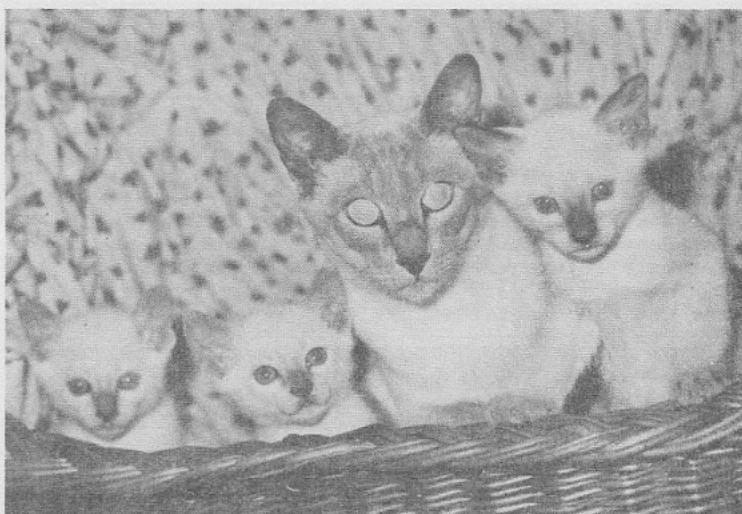
Removal of the young from the mother and nest permanently rather than for just a few minutes each day is quite a different matter than stressing a neonate for only a few minutes each day. Some interesting research on this topic has been conducted by Seitz. He was interested in comparing the behavior of cats separated from their mothers at 2, 6 and 12 weeks of age. Under domestic conditions, weaning at 6 weeks of age is common and kittens separated from their mothers at this age occasionally cry for a day or two but otherwise seem to suffer little stress. Kittens separated closer to 12 weeks cry even less and show practically no indication of stress from the separation. On the other hand, kittens separated from their mothers at 2 weeks of age were found to cry intensely for as long as a week or more following the separation.

In the cats studied by Seitz as adults, there was little behavioral difference between those separated at 6 and 12 weeks. In comparing the two-week animals with those separated at a later age, there were some striking differences. The two-week kittens were the most randomly active when tested in situations where they could move about freely. In a simple learning task where the animals had to obtain food by opening a container when the light was on, these animals were the slowest to learn but the most persistent and least organized in their approach to this learning task. In general, when compared to the animals separated later, they were more suspicious, cautious, and aggressive; they exhibited more hissing and scratching towards the experimenter. When all of the animals were run through a feeding frustration task in which they received electrical shocks after opening the food container, the two-week animals developed an asthma-like condition characterized by wheezing and sneezing which could not be related to any obvious respiratory disorder.

EFFECTS OF TOTAL ISOLATION FROM MOTHER AND MATES

Other types of experimental studies that reveal the importance of social contact that normally occurs during the nursing period are those involving the isolation of newborn from both the mother and peers or littermates. Most noteworthy are the studies by Harlow and Harlow (reviewed in B.M. Foss, *Determinants Of Infant Behaviour*, Methuen, 1969) showing that infant rhesus monkeys raised since birth in isolation, but given adequate nutrition and medical care, develop signs of behavioral pathology characterized by stereotyped behavioral responses, self-aggression and lack of appropriate social responses to other animals. Interestingly the detrimental effects of such isolation from mothers could be compensated for to a considerable extent by allowing infant monkeys to contact other infants. On the other hand, allowing mother contact and not peer interaction was not as beneficial as peer contact without mother contact.

Cats raised from birth in an environment away from any contact with a mother cat or other kittens also show a disruption of normal behavior. Konrad and Bagshaw found that such cats were inhibited in normal exploratory behavior, markedly passive to physical restraint, and gave larger autonomic responses to auditory stimuli than controls. The more severe forms of behavioral patho-



INTL. CH. CATTLEYA VAN POELGEEST, Lilac Point owned by Mevr. J. J. Moorman, Oegstgeest, Holland, poses with her kittens sired by Ch. San-T-Ree Caress Tangle.

logy such as those observed in monkeys were not reported however. The kittens raised by Koepke and Pribram were isolated from maternal contact for 22 out of 24 hours per day, but they did have the constant company of their littermates. The cats apparently grew into relatively normal animals. Thus, as in the monkey studies, peer contact would seem to greatly compensate for the maternal deprivation at least in regard to development of normal social behavior.

CONCLUSIONS

In terms of the clinical significance of the above studies, it is apparent that if given a choice in methods of raising an orphaned kitten, one should first attempt to foster the young kittens on other mother cats with kittens. The second choice would be to hand raise the kitten but to make every attempt to arrange for maximum interaction with littermates for at least the first four to six weeks of age. The most undesirable arrangement would be in raising an orphaned kitten singly with no contact with other cats and minimal human contact. In the latter case we would expect the degree of behavioral and physiological abnormalities in such isolated animals to be proportional to the duration of isolation from birth and the degree of social contact with other cats during the critical period of isolation.###

PREAMBLE (CONTINUED FROM P.3)

Walks On Its Toes", p.24, with a sketch of famous English witch, Jennet Dobb, and her cat. Mr. Lauer and his wife raise Cornish Rex at their home in Kent, England.

The elegant portrait of GR.CH. BRYNBUBOO LITTLE MONARCH last issue was taken by Miss Anne Cumbers.

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LETTERS

PEDIGREE RESEARCH IN ENGLAND

I could, I think, be of some assistance to many cat people who are really interested in cat pedigrees. I am an experienced pedigree research consultant, specializing in Siamese but able to undertake all breeds. I am a member of the Pedigree Research Group in England and have all the necessary reference books including all GCCF Stud Books, Lists of Cats at Stud, and cats in the Siamese Cat Club registers, as well as a very extensive cat library.

My services would be free but donations to any cat club would be welcomed.

*Mrs. I.C. North, The Cottage,
Manor Farm, Hilton, Blandford, Dorset*

MORE ON THE FOREIGN LAVENDER SHORTHAIR

Congratulations to CAT WORLD on filling a literary gap in the cat fancy.

I was delighted to see the Foreign Lavender Shorthairs given a breed article in the first issue, by Madame Josine Gethman, but would like to briefly comment on two points in her article.

Firstly, neither I, nor any other breeder of my acquaintance of this variety would refer to these ethereal cats as lavender BLUE; secondly, as the type of the third generation Lavenders is superior to that of any Lilac Point Siamese on the show bench today, it would be foolhardy and unnecessary to out-cross back to Siamese. My third generation Lavenders are free from the Siamese restriction factor, and the eye-colour is improving with each successive generation.

Two definite colour phases are apparent in this variety, blue-toned and pink-toned, just as there are two colour phases in all Siamese and Siamese-derived cats, seen particularly clearly in Chocolate-pointed Siamese, and selection for the correct tone, as well as type and temperament is important in the Solitaire lines.

Application has been made to the GCCF through the Colourpoint, Rex-Coated and AOV Club for recognition of the Foreign Lavender in Great Britain and it is confidently expected that these lovely cats will be granted a breed number and Championship status in the very near future.

*Mrs. Angela Sayer, Hunting Grove,
Lowfield Heath, Crawley, Sussex*

CAT WORLD -- READERS' REVIEWS

I was overwhelmingly surprised by the amount of work and the effort that has gone into this little book. I can't tell you how pleased I was, and such a high standard! I know I shall thoroughly enjoy future editions. You folks certainly are to be congratulated on your effort for the Fancy.

*Mrs. Matilda H. Unruh, 9412 116th St.,
Delta 716, B.C., Canada*

Congratulations on your little giant of a first issue. May I predict that in years to come CAT WORLD will go down in 'Feline History' as a noteworthy reference, each issue being worth its weight in gold.

This is truly the first 'trade magazine' that we in the U.S.A. have ever had. I say 'trade magazine' because its purpose is to inform rather than entertain. We are so proud that our ad is a part of this new trade magazine.

*Mrs. Sylvia Ussery, 5578 Beech Valley,
San Antonio, Tx. 78242*

My copy of CAT WORLD arrived yesterday and I can only say that I am delighted and very impressed with it, which really doesn't seem enough to say about this wonderful magazine. I think CAT WORLD must be what all cat breeders have been waiting for and will bring great rewards for all the hard work which you must have put into producing it.

*Mrs. Jean Campbell, 10 Blencarn Lawn,
Seacroft, Leeds 14, Yorks., England*

Congratulations on a terrific magazine; enjoyed every word. Continue the good work. Your CAT WORLD is a publication we have needed for a long time.

*Mrs. Artalie Brannon, 11619 Canyon Rd. E
Puyallup, Wash. 98371*

KUDOS FOR COLLEGE OF CAT GENETICS

Congratulations for the very fine first issue of CAT WORLD. Fine articles and valuable information make it an asset for the cat fancy. Personally I was most impressed by Patricia Turner's *College of Cat Genetics*; it really made understanding of inheritance easy. As a matter of fact, I have heretofore never encountered a write-up that would make genetics more plausible than her article.

*Mrs. Gisela Stoscheck, RD 1, Box 365
Van Etten, N.Y. 14889*

SILVER TABBY PERSIAN NOT AN ASH

Congratulations on a very informative first issue of CAT WORLD. Every article was worth reading and pertinent to breeders. I'm afraid other publications cater too much to the public and leave the interests of the breeder-exhibitor out of mind.

On page 27, Jack Wells' 5th Best Cat, *Your Pets Storm Cloud*, is not an "Ash". She is an exquisite Persian silver tabby and indeed is the only C.F.A. Silver Tabby Persian to be Best Cat, All Breed in C.F.A. She is a Grand in ACFA also. I mention this error only to point out how frustrating it is---the minute someone sees "silver tabby" they immediately think of "Ashes".

Your advertising rates are fabulous! Sure hope you can keep them as low.

*Laird Lemire, 4483 Barker Ave.,
Burnaby 1, B.C., Canada*

RACEKATTEN SHOW (CONTD. FROM PAGE 23)

Best LH:	RUTHBORGS LA, Colourpoint*
Best Young LH:	KLEINE MARJORIE VAN WIERINXVESTE, Chinchilla
Best Neutered LH:	FARINA DIXEN, Cream
Best SH:	RANGOON HARLEKIN, Seal Point Siamese
Best Young SH:	ECHELLE AF ZAROEMAHA, Blue Point Siamese
Best Neutered SH:	SYRIAMS JACQUES, Charteuse
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My friend, Mrs. Leiditz, had the best SH litter, so all in all we were both happy and tired when starting our Sunday night journey home. The cats were happy to enter their transport boxes.

Soon Mia will be off again. This time I hope she will return home a Champion! ###

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DAWN-DEE PERSIANS--QUALITY BLOODLINES. SOLID/PARTICOLOR /Cameo. Grand & Champion proven female available. Mr./Mrs. Jack Miller, 4748 W. Clarendon, Phoenix, Az. 85031 USA. 602-272-1971. b

MINNEWASKA CATTERY--BLUES, BLUE CREAMS, CREAMS, WHITES. Stocky bodies, small ears. Mrs. Roy Vegoe, Glenwood, Mn 56334. Phone: 612-634-3137. b

SILVER WILLOW CATTERY. SPECIALIZING IN CHAMPION-SIRED Silver Tabbies. Available soon: Grand Champion-sired Shaded Silver kittens, Walnut Hill bloodlines. Lucy Kizzier, 9353 Harney St., Omaha, Neb. 68114 USA. 402-393-4086. b

BETSY-BEE PERSIANS FROM CHAROE, K'LANE, BATTOHADI, STONYBROOK and Castilia lines. Kittens and cats. Stud service to approved queens. Betsy Boyer, 227 N. Yale Ave., Villa Park, Il. 60181 USA. 312-279-8955 b

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

BEAUTIFUL RED PERSIAN MALES, 5 MONTHS TO TWO YEARS. From Grand Champion stock. Must see to appreciate. Mrs. C.E. Cruson, 1610 North Cleveland Ave., Loveland, Colo. 80537 USA. Phone 667-3109 d

INTRODUCING KEVINGTON CATTERY, THE COMING NAME IN QUALITY Persians. Finest bloodlines, all colors, typey tabbies. Kathy Cash, 23644 Martha St., Woodland Hills, Ca. 91364 USA. 213-883-1933 d

PINK MOUNTAIN CAMEOS, REDS, BLUECREAMS: ARAHO/SILVA-Wyte/Azulita/Pensford/Widdington/Toireh/Bloemhill. Rod-abi breeder: Blue Montpellier male. Connie Curtin, 6243 E. Monterosa, Scottsdale, Arizona 85251 USA d

GOLDAMIST. CFA. ACFA. PET PRIDE APPROVED. BLUES/BLACKS/ Creams/Particolors. Kittens/Stud Service. Mrs. Evelyn Gold, P.O. Box 3445, Cocoa, Fla. 32922. 305-636-0085. Inquiries answered promptly. b

DAISYFIELD OFFERS RED TABBIES. SUPERLATIVE COLOR AND markings. Gentle dispositions. Carefully planned breeding program combining Elco, Bloemhill, Daisyfield lines Truly competitive in today's show ring. 2211 Melrose, Rockford, Ill. 61103 USA. 815-968-8411 e

PERSIANS (CONTINUED)

MELITA CATTERY, HOME OF SWEET PERSIANS. BLACK, SILVER, White, Blue, Smoke. Stud service. Ethel Miller, 310 Monterey St., Vallejo, Ca. 94590 USA. 707-644-6176 e

KIT-KAT TOWN PERSIANS--ALL SOLID COLORS, TORTIES, BLUE-Creams, Smokes, Cameos, Bi-Colors, Calicos. Stud service. Judy Beitzel, 638 Childs Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. USA. 215-CL9-2273 or 215-MA2-0742 e

SURFSIDE PERSIANS, SOLIDS, PARTICOLORS AND SMOKES. Breeder kittens available. Reservations taken on show quality. Ralph & Sue Stevens, P.O. Box 112, Mentor, Ohio 44060 USA e

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

KENI KATZ. KITTENS FROM OUR CFA CHAMPIONS--GRANDS/REG-ional/National winners available by reservation. Most colors. Pet Pride Approved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries answered. Ed and Cynthia Dyer, Rt. #1, Black Mountain, North Carolina 28711 USA. 704-669-8355 b

CREAM REX MALE IMPORT FROM ENGLAND. 18 MONTHS OLD. SHOW winner. Excellent eye color; thick, wavy coat. Good temperament. Proven sire. Bodante Cattery, 5395 South Miller St., Littleton, Co. 80123 USA 303-986-0442 d

ADORABLE RED CORNISH REX MALE KITTENS, GR. CH. SIRE. Fine import bloodlines. Anglo-Tex Cattery, 4909 Tomahawk Trail, Austin, Tx. 78745 USA. 512-444-7346 d

Russian Blue

LUV CATTERY: TOP AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BLOODLINES. Kittens from award-winning parents. Also Persians and Himalayans. Janet Ritter, 7073 Bestview, Cincinnati, Ohio 45230 USA. 513-231-8964 d

DAYTIME PRESENTS LOVEABLE, SUPER FRIENDLY KITTENS FROM a winning combination of Velve/Hy-Line, Flo-Mar/Dunloe bloodlines. Grand Champion sired. Candy Craig, 10447-3 Larwin Ave., Chatsworth, Ca. 91311 USA. 213-341-4461 e

BLUEGENES CATTERY. QUALITY RUSSIAN BLUES FROM EXCELLENT bloodlines. Kittens usually available. CFA-ACFA registered. Judith Kethley, 533 Elgin, Forest Park, Illinois 60130. Phone 312-771-5589 b

SYNEVA CATTERY--RUSSIAN BLUES FROM GRAND CHAMPION BLOOD lines. Stud available. We welcome inquiries. The Kirsch's, 28030 Natoma Rd., Los Altos Hills, Ca. 94022 USA. 415-948-6365. b

Self - Longhair

PITTMAN'S, KITTENS AND CATS, THE NEWEST LONGHAIR COLORS Deep Chestnut Brown with Orange Eyes and Light Lilac with yellow eyes. Some carry the Himalayan pattern. Truly a lovely cat to own. Elinor Pittman, 1430 East Bastanchury Road, Fullerton, California 92635 USA. 714-8719590 or 5295521 and 213-6971762 a

Siamese

FANCICATS - QUALITY KITTENS/ADULTS. SHOW/BREEDER/PET. Outstanding male Champion for sale. At stud Triple Champion Fancicat's Corcoran. Clare Braun, 406 Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa. 19123 USA. Also Burmese. 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 OK3 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

MARKYN CATTERY - SPECIALIZING IN FINE LILAC & CHOCOLATE Point Siamese. Stud service to excellent Siamese and Russian Blue males. Kittens and Boarding. Rockland, Massachusetts USA. 617-878-4401 a

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

LEGOULLON'S SIAMESE - ALL COLORS - STUD SERVICE. TOP winning lines, Jen-Kins, Maloja, Jo-San, Tap Toe, Pure English - Makhanda, others. Ann LeGoullon, 19403 Vineyard Lane, Saratoga, Ca. 95070 USA. Ph: 408-257-2456 a

SHERETA. CFA. EXCELLENT CHAMPION BLOODLINES. BLUE/SEAL. Blue Stud. Inquiries answered promptly. Greta Spencer, 132 Oakwood Road, Charleston, W.V. 25314 USA. Phone 304-342-6424 a

SHARA - PERSONALITY PLUS TOP GRAND CHAMPION BLOODLINES. Behind Shara are the best of Thaibok, Catana, Singa, Gaidon, Karnak, Maloja. Kapilian, 39 Edi, Plainview, N.Y. USA. 516-WE5-3439. b

TSIN THAI SIAMESE--KITTENS & STUD SERVICE--DINAPOLI & English bloodlines. Very affectionate. Mrs. P.E. Pilcher Box 4, Site 3, RR#5, Calgary, Alberta CANADA T2P 2G6 b

VINDABONA. CHOCOLATE, LILAC & SEALPOINT KITTENS. SHOW, breeder and pet quality. San-Toi, Catana and import bloodlines. Trudy Hoffman, 1549 W. Indianola, Phoenix, Ariz. 85015 USA. b

FOTHERINGAY: SEAL, BLUE, CHOCOLATE & LILACPOINT SIAMESE Also Rex. Tom and Elaine Keen, 845 Walnut St., Milford, Ohio 45150 USA. 513-831-5297 e

VINDABONA: LILAC POINT MALE, 10 MONTHS, PROVEN. SELL or trade. Both parents San Toi-Catana bloodlines. Trudy Hoffman, 1549 W. Indianola, Phoenix, Az. 85015 USA 602-264-3590. e

STONECLOUD SIAMESE ARE WINNING AT SHOWS IN ENGLAND, Canada and U.S.A.! Kittens born early December now available. Seal Lynxpoints, Sealpoints, Chocolatepoints. Typey and affectionate. Mr. R. Wiltshire, 61 Beechwood Road, Luton, Beds. ENGLAND d

THE HOUSE OF CHUSAN - SPECIALIZING IN SEAL & CHOCOLATE Points - Welcome and wish every success to "Cat World". Ron & Rita Care, 118 Cippenham Lane, Slough, Bucks. ENGLAND. Phone: Slough 20280 d

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

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

Turkish Angora

TURKISH ANGORAS, PURE NATURAL BREED FROM ANKARA ZOO imports. Thornton's Desert Cattery, 2750 S. Jamie Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85706 USA. Phone: (602) 883-3413 a

PITNEY FARM HAS ANGORA KITTENS DUE APRIL FROM R.M. QUAD Ch. Yansi of Pitney Farm. Jo Anne Gilbertson, Route 1, Cottage Grove, Wisc. 53527 USA e

CFA'S ONLY BREED CLUB DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO TURKISH Angoras. For membership, kitten/stud registrars, breed information: National Turkish Angora Cat Club, Woodbine, Md. 21797 USA. 301-795-1367. b

WANTED

CFA YEARBOOK EDITIONS FOR YEARS PRECEDING 1968. OLD CAT books with history of the fancy everywhere, development of breeds, etc. Write giving price wanted to Pauline Thompson, 5395 S. Miller St., Littleton, Co. 80123 USA

NOTE TO "PERUSE & CHOOSE" ADVERTISERS



There is no charge for name of country in address.

Worldwide Winners

DEC. 2-3, 1972, COLUMBUS, OHIO (CFA), OHIO ST. PERSIAN CLUB
Marked catalog submitted by Judy Bolin.

AB: VIRGINIA WOLFE'S BEST CAT--A. POELTL'S ST ASH M APACHE CHIEF MATEO; 2BC--Mrs. M. Hoag's Cm Per f Surfside Delight of Nor-Mont; 3BC--Mrs. A. Landreville's BP Sia f Sing-To-Me Gremlin Mai Ling; 4BC--J. Batchelor's Burm m Tok-Lat's Little Awful Arnie; 5BC--Hoag's CEW Per f Surfside Paula of Nor-Mont; BK--Hoag's CEW Per f Castilia Pekoe Doll of Nor-Mont; BP--G. Roberts' Chin Per S Ruthsborgs Lorlei of Happy Days. AB: C. SMITH'S BEST CAT--MRS. B. FULTZ'S CHIN PER F MARY CRARY'S LETITIA; 2BC--Apache Chief Mateo; 3BC--E. Gaide's Burm m Lotus Eye's Right; 4BC--M/M C. Polon's BC Per f Battohadi's Gretchen of Maridot; 5BC--J. Bolin's Bk Mx m Bo-Lin's Black Jack; BK--Castilia Pekoe Doll; BP--Ruthsborgs Lorlei of Happy Days SH: CAL CAILLOUET'S BEST CAT--APACHE CHIEF MATEO; 2BC--M/M H. Kemp's Burm m Kemlen Keowee; 3BC--E/J Sandefur's BkSm ASH m Sandefur's Chinaman; 4BC--M/M R. Jones' Ry Aby f Quin-Jo's Cassandra; 5BC--T/S Bolander's BkSm Rx Nike Eclipse of Shartebo; BK--G. Sellars' Burm m Casto's Playboy of Tru-Lu; BP--B. Collins' BEW Mx f Kittrik's Bon-Angel of Wila-Blite. LH: CAL CAILLOUET'S BEST CAT--SURFSIDE DELIGHT OF NOR-MONT; 2BC--T. Kile's Blu Per m Wind Hilla Hon. Gov. Keebie; 3BC--Myers/Hoag's R Per m Castilia Red Treasure; 4BC--M/M J. Hood's OEW Per m Tabrook's Major Dundee; 5BC--F/A Frisina's Tor Per f Surfside Gypsy Queen of Smartee; BK--Castilia Pekoe Doll of Nor-Mont; BP--Dr/M C. Lehmenkuler's Blu Per m Ceefall's Blue Colonel. SH: MIRIAM FAULKNER'S BEST CAT--APACHE CHIEF MATEO; 2BC--Sing-To-Me Gremlin Mai Ling; 3BC--Quin-Jo's Cassandra; 4BC--Dr/M W. Self's SP Sia m Thai-Mao's Sanford; 5BC--J. Williams' Burm m Wil-Jon Sable Sultan; BK--Soltesz/Casto's LP Sia f Casto's Zsa Zsa of Lake Isle; BP--Kittrik's Bon-Angel of Wila-Blite. LH: MIRIAM FAULKNER'S BEST CAT--BATTOHADI'S GRETCHEN OF MARIDOT; 2BC--Surfside Delight of Nor-Mont; 3BC--M. Herold's BP Him f Pitt's Peau De Soie of Lora-Li; 4BC--Mary Crary's Letitia; 5BC--Wind Hills Hon. Gov. Keebie; BK--Castilia Pekoe Doll of Nor-Mont; BP--Ruthsborgs Lorlei of Happy Days.

JAN. 13-14, 1973, HOUSTON, TX. (CFA), HOUSTON CAT CLUB

Marked catalog submitted by Mrs. Frank McPhee.

AB: BARBARA ST. GEORGES' BEST CAT--R. EVERETT'S RDY ABY M PHAROH CITATION OF SWINGATE; 2BC--J/A Knowlton's CEW Per m Phoenician Damascus; 3BC--S. Weston's BC Per f Simbelair Meisha; 4BC--C. Roberts' SS ESH m Grayfire's Pow-Wow of Cindy; 5BC--K. Maddox' Burm f Senshu's Sakura; BK--LH--M/M K. Owen's Bn M Per O-Wen's Colorado Curio; BP--SH--L. Robison's Burm S Nomad Quiche AB: EDNA FIELD'S BEST CAT--PHOENICIAN DAMASCUS; 2BC--Simbelair Meisha; 3BC--R. Long's BEW Per m Babalong Love Bug; 4BC--P/V Markstein's BP Sia m Felitan Frodo of Petmark; 5BC--Pharoh Citation of Swingate; BK--SH--M/M D. Yoder's BkSm ESH f Docia-Dao's Trilby; BP--C/E Fraser's BkSm Per S Docia-Dao's Beebe of Cats-Realm LH: DON WILLIAMS' BEST CAT--PHOENICIAN DAMASCUS; 2BC--Myers/Hoag's Red Per m Castilia Red Treasure; 3BC--J. Pevey's Bk Per f Wynden's Blackberry; 4BC--M. Hoag's BluSm Per m V.I.C. of Nor-Mont; 5BC--Simbelair Meisha; BK--SH--Maddox/Griffey's Burm m Senshu's Roadblock of Nomad; BP--Docia-Dao's Beebe of Cats-Realm; BP (SH)--W/D Cummings' Burm S Phi Line Libra of Kaos LH: DAVID BANDY'S BEST CAT--SIMBELAIR MEISHA; 2BC--Phoenician Damascus; 3BC--B. Long's CEW Per m Babalong Ashes; 4BC--E. Davis' BkSm Per f Catsrealm Bienquista; 5BC--Wynden's Blackberry; BK--M. Hoag's BC Per f Nor-Mont Pekoe's Little Darlin; BP--Docia-Dao's Beebe of Cats-Realm SH: ADAM FRECOWSKI'S BEST CAT--PHAROH CITATION OF SWINGATE; 2BC--Grayfire's Pow-Wow of Cindy; 3BC--N/B Salzman's CP Sia f Nor-Bob's Karima; 4BC--Felitan Frodo of Petmark; 5BC--Jay/Rogers' SP Sia f Tres Bien Tricia of Rogers Hts.; BK--AB--Docia-Dao's Trilby; BP--AB--Phi Line Libra of Kaos SH--JEANIE MCPHEE'S BEST CAT--PHAROH CITATION OF SWINGATE; 2BC--V/C Maddox' Burm m Senshu's Banzai; 3BC--Grayfire's Pow-Wow of Cindy Lou; 4BC--M/M W. Weiss' CEW Rx m Dazling Elite; 5BC--M/M S. Annis' ST ASH M Chanthaburi D.J. of Genghis Kwan; BK--AB--Docia-Dao's Trilby

MAR. 3, 1973, JOHANNESBURG, S.A., (GCSA), RAND CAT CLUB

Report by Linda Emery, Registrar.

Best LH Adult: Mr/Mrs. Edwards' Tor Per f CH. GRAINSBOROUGH SORAYA; Best LH Kitten: E. Gray's Chin Per f GRAYNEL'S NIGNONETTE; Best Siamese Adult: Mr. & the Misses Snow's S1 Tor Pt Sia f LO SHU'S TOOTSIE TWIX; Best Siamese Male Kitten: Mr/Mrs. Grassi's Tby Pt Sia CHU CHAI'S ROMULUS; Best Siamese Female Kitten: Mr/Mrs. Erasmus' Tby Pt Sia CHU CHAI'S EUROPA; Best Burmese: J. Glavovic's Bn Burm m TANAKA SHIVA OF BLUE ORCHID; Best Abyssinian: Mr/Mrs. J. Beswick's Red f GOLDEN IDOL OF SHAY LIN.

FEB. 10-11, 1973, (CFA), SACRAMENTO VALLEY CAT FANCIERS

Report sent by Ray Henke.

AB: JEANIE MCPHEE'S BEST CAT--W/R HERRMANN'S BC PER WIL-O-ROSE COVER GIRL; 2BC--A. Bandy's Blu Per m Lowland's Geordie; 3BC--R/R Rogers' LP Sia m Santana's Podgorny; 4BC--B/D Smith CEW Rx f Thalia Ravissant of Rodell; 5BC--R. Jackson's Burm f Desvedado's Miss Noz; BK--D. Murrain's BC Per Glory Sunday's Child; BP--T. Tucker's ST ASH Le Sabre Silver Charm of Shawnee AB: WILLIAM P. THOMPSON'S BEST CAT--THALIA RAVISSANT OF RODELL; 2BC--Lowland's Geordie; 3BC--H. Callaghan's CEW Per m Vagabond's Sergeant York; 4BC--Santana's Podgorny; 5BC--D. Kellams' BkSm Per Sherlock of Pet Set; BK--W/V Martin's Shl. Cam f Majolobi Aimee; BP--Le Sabre Silver Charm of Shawnee LH--ROBERT EVERETT'S BEST CAT--VAGABOND'S SERGEANT YORK; 2BC--J/LA Todd's Cm Per m Old Adobe's Don Juan; 3BC--D. Taylor's Cm Per m Sierra Challenger; 4BC--Lowland's Geordie; 5BC--Sherlock of Pet Set; BK--Majolobi Aimee; BP--M/M H. Mathiesen CEW Per f Wild Rose Teacup SH--ROBERT EVERETT'S BEST CAT--THALIA RAVISSANT OF RODELL; 2BC--L. Sweet's CEW Rex f LuLu's Nova; 3BC--Santana's Podgorny; 4BC--J/M Messenger's Burm m Yiza's Jamar Lewis & Clark; 5BC--L/S English's Red Aby m Rusty Red of Eriador; BK--B/D Smith's Rd Tb Rx m Rodell's Red Rover; BP--M.D. Alessandro's Burm S Yiza's Mia Gatto Rosa LH: CATHERINE HUMMER'S BEST CAT--WIL-O-ROSE COVER GIRL; 2BC--Vagabond's Sergeant York; 3BC--Lowland's Geordie; 4BC--W/R Herrmann's Cr Per m Wil-O-Rose Galliano; 5BC--D. Kellams' Bk Sm Per f Bon Purree Pebbles of Pet Set; BK--Glory Sunday's Child; BP--Wild Rose Teacup SH--CATHERINE HUMMER'S BEST CAT--SANTANA'S PODGORY; 2BC--D. Lech's Aby m 3 Crown Taco; 3BC--Desvedado's Miss Noz; 4BC--Thalia Ravissant of Rodell; 5BC--D/C Coito's LP Sia f Jo-San's Theia of Da-Car; BK--Rodell's Red Rover; BP--S. Trent's Bi-C Mx N Glendower's Maxwell

FEB. 10-11, 1973, MERRITT ISLAND, FLORIDA (ACFA), PLATINUM

COAST CAT CLUB. Report sent by Robert C. Zenda.

AB: DORIS WALKUP'S BEST CAT--KEMMER'S BLK SM PER M SILVER MOTH SHADOW; 2BC--Brocklebank's FP Sia m Jo-San's Zeno of Brock Ann; BOX--Hotchkiss' Bn Tab Per f Vibrant Glory of Lokanotsa; BK--Cox' Blu Cm Per f Flo-Sher Genna; BA--Woodruff's Blu Cm Per S Flo-Sher Princess AB: SUSIE PAGE'S BEST CAT--COX'S CEW PER M CASTILIA AWARD OF FLO-SHER; 2BC--Feddern's Blk Mx m Cricket Man; BOX--DePew's Rdy Aby m Ky'om Abi Zarah of Chinteh; BK--Butler's SP Sia f Tiki Tswun's Shao Hsing; BA--McCauley's Rd Tby Per N Moonflight Wimple LH: GLORIA STEPHENS' BEST CAT--COX'S BLU CM PER F FLO-SHER JULIE 2BC & BOX--castilia Award of Flo-Sher; BK--Flo-Sher Genna; BA--Flo-Sher Princess SH: GLORIA STEPHENS' BEST CAT--BERGSTROM'S SP SIA M MARALYNN'S MEXICO; 2BC & BOX--Bergstrom's BP Sia f Brock Ann Rosebud of Maralynn; BK--Saemmer's SP Sia f Bon-Sai's Suki of Seaview; BA--Horenstein's Burm N Eksif Thami of Chin Hills LH: BARBARA BREMER'S BEST CAT--COX'S BLU CM PER F FLO-SHER COOKIE; 2BC & BOX--Parks' Blu Per m Flo-Sher Fritz of Cobby cat; BK--Flo-Sher Genna; BA--Flo-Sher Princess SH: BARBARA BREMER'S BEST CAT--BUTLER'S SP SIA M TIKI TSWUN'S NO NAYM; 2BC & BOX--Butler's SP Sia f Siamews Pei-Lan of Tiki Tswun; BK--Tiki Tswun's Shao Hsing; BA--Eksif Thami of Chin Hills.

FEB. 24-25, 1973, DEN HAAG, HOLLAND, (ICFCE), NEDERLAND-

SE KATTENFOKKERS VERENIGING, 264 exhibitors, 689 entries

Marked catalog sent by Mevr. H. Prose.

Best LH Male: A. F. v.d. Berg's Red Per CH. VIOLETTE'S JULY'S RED AUBORN JACQUE; Best LH Female: C. Kloosterman's Per MAROESJA V. 'T VAARTHOF; Best LH Kitten & Best LH in Show: A. Smeehuizen's Chin Per f GYPSOPHILA V.D. EIKEN; Best LH Neutered Male: F. Smit's SS Per TOLCO V.D. EIKEN; Best LH Neutered Female: D. Stam's Cm Per BELLONA DE ROCAWINI; Best LH Litter: E. Heykoop's CLAUDIA V. WALENBURGH (2 Rd. Tby & 3 Turtle born Dec. 15 sired by Int. Gr. Ch. Manolito v. Smeotland); Best SH Male & Best SH Kitten: M. Smink's Self-Lav CAPAR MORGENSTOND; Best SH Neutered Male: L.A. Frolich's Rd Aby VLADIMIR DE NOUVELLE BUBASTIS; Best SH Neutered Female: A. v. IJzendoorn's Blu Cm Per ZANUSCHKA V. 'T RUIGE-PLAATBOS; Best SH Litter: T. Craane-Mulder's CH. BASTET DAME CASSANDRA (1 Havana, 2 Self-Lav sired by Int. Gr. Ch. Twinkle Star's Lailafenco); Best Siamese: Hr. Akkerman's RP m CH. ARON V.D. YEARSLEY ABBAS.

MAR. 17-18, 1973, (CCFF), LITTLE ROCK, ARK. MAGNOLIA STATE

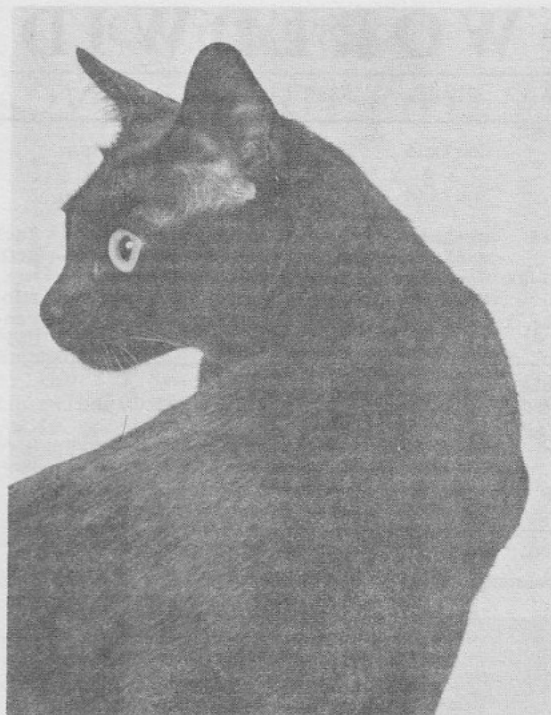
CAT CLUB. Report submitted by Harold Dowda.

AB: LARRY PAUL'S BEST CAT--S. KAISER'S BK. SPYXN F DUTCHIE'S NEFFERTITI; 2BC--P. Anderson's SS ASH f Si-Aby's Cotton Candy 3BC--H. Newton's CEW Per m Kitty Lee Run-T Sam of Ro-Cha; 4BC--H. Dowda's RP Him m Holli-Hi's Red Alert of Mao-Jen; 5BC--A. Bailey's Tor Per f Blue Valley Mess; BK--M/G Miller's BP Sia m Gleeeful's Mr. Song Blue; BA--C. Segerson's Hav N Namekagon Eager Beaver AB: RON MURPHY'S BEST CAT--HOLLI-HI'S RED ALERT 2BC--Blue Valley Mess; 3BC--M. Bolles' Rdy Aby f Si-Aby Tiy; 4BC--R. Zenda's CP Sia m Maralynn's P-Nutz of Tsu-Kee-Ah

-Kee; 5BC--Dutchie's Neffertiti; BK--M.Bolles' Rdy Aby f Si-Aby's Maybe; BA--Dr/M Doherty's Korat N Jalna's Ariel LH; ED MCNUTT'S BEST CAT--BLUE VALLEY MESS; 2BC--Holli-Hi's Red Alert of Mao-Jen; 3BC--C/M Kelly's Blu Per f Kelly's Charmin 4BC--E.Broach's BnTb MC f All-Saint's Karen; 5BC--D.Newton's Blu Per m Astro Spring-Rainbow of Ro-Cha; BK--J.Lachowsky's Rd Per m Carojon Bengalle; BA--J.Boullioun's Cm Per S Tu Jab Royal Vivian SH; ED MCNUTT'S BEST CAT--R.ZENDA'S BP SIA M TSU-KEE-AH-KEE DAZZLER; 2BC--Si-Aby's Cotton Candy; 3BC--Dutchie's Neffertiti; 4BC--Si Aby Tiy Tiy; 5BC--D.Wrenn's BC Rx f Nike Funnycar; BK--Si-Aby's Maybe; BA--Namekagon Eager Beaver LH; RICK HAMILTON'S BEST CAT--BLUE VALLEY MESS; 2BC--Kitty Lee Run; 3BC--E. Broach's BnTb MC m Lby-E Karen's Kelle 4BC--A.Bailey's CEW Per f Blue Valley Amanda; 5BC--Holli Hi's Red Alert of Mao-Jen; BK--C.Busse's BEW Per f Carojon Margaret Rose; BA--Tu Ja's Royal Vivian SH; RICK HAMILTON'S BEST CAT--SI-ABY TIY TIY; 2BC--C.Colton's RB f Bethsheba; 3BC--Nike Funnycar; 4BC--M/M R.Zenda's ST ASH Sandef Betsy Ross of Tsu-Kee-Ah-Kee; 5BC--Dutchie's Neffertiti; BK--Glee-ful's Mr. Song Blue; BA--Namekagon Eager Beaver LH; MARTHA HAMILTON'S BEST CAT--BLUE VALLEY MESS; 2BC--Kitty Lee Run; 3BC--Blue Valley Amanda; 4BC--Holli Hi's Red Alert of Mao-Jen; 5BC--H.Dowda's BP Him m Mao-Jen's Gandalf; BK--Carojon Margaret Rose; BA--H.Dowda's SP Him N Hsiao-Hing of Mao-Jen SH; MARTHA HAMILTON'S BEST CAT--B.ZENDA'S BLU BSH SIDLO'S TJA OF TSU-KEE-AH-KEE; 2BC--Dutchie's Neffertiti; 3BC--Si-Aby Tiy Tiy; 4BC--Tsu-Kee-Ah-Kee Dazzler; 5BC--D.Wrenn's Rd Tby Mx m Nike Huey; BK--Gleeful's Mr. Song Blue; BA--Namekagon's Eager Beaver

MAR. 17-18, 1973, LIÈGE, BELGIUM, (ICFCE), ASSN. FELINE BELGE, 428 entries. Report from Mme. Cellier-Abry.

Best LH: Mme Bacquet's Blu Per m CH. ULYSSE DE ST WITZ (France); Best LH Female: Mme Prose's Sm Per CH. URIEL DE LA MUSARDIERE (Holland); Best LH Kitten: Mr Monfils' CEW Per m VALOIS D'ARMAKHIS (Belgium); Best LH Neuter: Mme Vilain's CEW Per f PRINCESSE DU ROSAY (Belgium); Best SH: Mme Cellier-Abry's Bn Burm f QUAD. GR.CH.INT. ADLE SURABAYA MY-DIEM (France); Best SH Male: Fr. Westermann's RP Sia CH. DARLING RED RUFUS (Germany); Best SH Kitten: Mme Soudan's LP Sia f VENUS DU DIAMANT BLEU (Belgium); Best Neuter: H. Kaufhold's SP Sia m PR BAJAZZO OF COLOGNE (Germany).

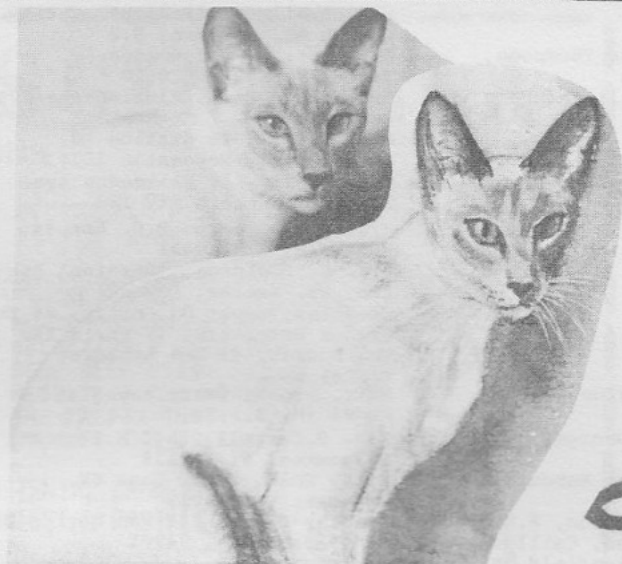


QUADRUPLE GRANDE CHAMPIONNE INTERNATIONALE ADLE SURABAYA MY-DIEM, 3-year-old Brown Burmese, has been Best-in-Show ten times and Best Burmese fourteen times. She is owned by Mme. Cellier-Abry of Chambéry, France.

WATERCOLORS

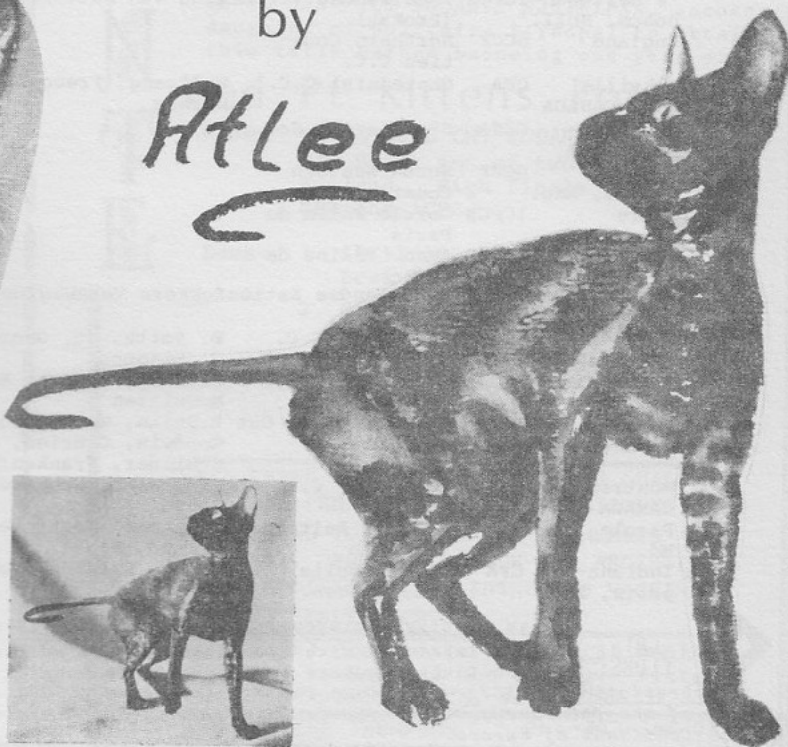
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WORLDWIDE SHOWGUIDE

DATE	PLACE	ASSN	CLUB	JUDGES	INFORMATION CONTACT
JUNE					
2	England	GCCF	Siamese Cat Assn.		L. Carter, Honeycroft, Holsworthy Beacon, North Devon
	England	GCCF	Cornish Cat Assn.		Mrs. B. Bright, Penhaldarva House Kenwyn, Truro, Cornwall
2-3	Braintree Mass.	CFA	Minuteman F.F.	Jackson, Willwerth, Cruz, McQuillen	Joanne Schmidt, Concetta Dr. Bridgewater, Ma. 02324
23-24	Ventura, Calif.	ACFA	Canyon Country C.C.	Mazil, Hubbard, Lenox, Denny, Shore, Kahn	Carol Brown, 1920 Cheremoya #302 Hollywood, Ca. 90028
30-1	Ohio	CFA	Sacred Cat of Burma Fanciers	Frecowski, McQuillen, Goodwin, Caillouet, D'Ambrosio	Ed Rindfleisch, 8022 Theota Dr. Parma, Ohio 44129
JULY					
14	England	GCCF	Essex Cat Club		F.E. Marshall, 35 Barrington Rd. Loughton, Essex
22	Redondo Bch. Calif.	CFA	Siamese Fanciers	D'Ambrosio, Schilder, Dawe, Naples	Mrs. S. Tanehaskdi, 2930 Orinco Pl. Hacienda Heights, Ca. 91745
28	London	GCCF	Kensington Kitten & Neuter C.C.		Mrs. E. Christmas, Winter's Choice Parson Ln. Hindhead, Surrey
AUG.					
5	Miami, Fla.	CFA	Royal Palm Cat Fanciers (SH)	W. Beck, Henke	Mrs. R. Horenstein, P.O. Box 3, Ojus Stn., Miami, Fl. 33163
11	Lynwood Ca.	CFA	Burmese Club of So. Calif. (SH)	W. Thompson, Schilder, Park Raine	Nancy Bunge, 941 Magelian St. Costa Mesa, Ca. 92626
11	Durban So. Africa	GCSA	Natal C.C.		Mrs. E. Hendry, 31 Springdale Rd. Kloof, Natal
15	Wales	GCCF	Gwynned C.C.		Mrs. E.L. Williams, 5 The Dell, Prestatyn, Flintshire
18	England	GCCF	Three Counties C.C.		Mrs. M. Wilson, Amberley, Manor Rd Verwood, Dorset
SEPT.					
1-2	Grayslake Ill.	CFA	Jolly Rogers F.F.	Beck, Maier, Rotter, Slodden	B. Teron/L. Keely, 4646 N. Hermitage Chicago, Ill. 60640
	Rochester N.Y.	CFA	Monroe SH Club	Field, Smith, Barnaby, Eisenman	Miriam Faulkner, 25 Juniper St. Rochester, N.Y. 14611
8	London England	GCCF	Herts & Mdx.		Mrs. A. Wilson, "Redleaf" Christ Church Rd., London, N.8
8-9	Roslyn Va.	CFA	Northern Virginia F.F.	Frecowski, Donna Thompson, Wolfgang, Wolfe	Wm. Duesing, 611 Boston Av. Takoma Park, Md. 20910
	's Hertogenbosch, Holl.	ICFCE	Nederlandse Vereniging van Kattenliefhebbers (Prokat)		Mr. van de Ende, Fioringeras 100 Rotterdam
15	England	GCCF	Northern Counties C.C.		Mrs. N. Hill, 26 Station Rd. Forest Hall, Newcastle 12
15-16	Oakville Ont. CANADA	CFA	Centennial C.C.	Wolfgang, Frecowski, D. Williams Barber	Mrs. S. Bray, 19 Clarendon Ave. Toronto, Ontario M4V 1H8
22	Johannesburg, S.A.	GCSA	Siamese Cat Soc.		Mrs. Linda Emery, P.O. Box 44, Edenvale, Transvaal
	Newton Abbott, Eng.	GCCF	South Western Counties C.C.		Mrs. M. Robinson, 'Bernina', Ashton, Nr. Exeter, Devon
22-23	Tours France	ICFCE	Cercle Félin de Paris		Countess Trayer de Dhuizy, 28 Rue Grange Bateliere, 75-Paris IXe
	Chartres France	ICFCE	Assn. Féline de France		Mme Lochet, 43 Rue Labouret 92 Colombes
29-30	Leiden Holland	ICFCE	Nederlandse Kattenfokkers Vereniging		Mevr. Prosé, Gastelseweg 45 Budel (N.-B.),
	Milwaukee Wisconsin	CFA	Milwaukee C.C.	B. Smith, St. Georges, M. Kilborn J. Kilborn	Mrs. R. Carroll, 5643 N. 65th St. Milwaukee, Wi. 53218
	Roanoke Va.	CFA	Star City C.F.	Barnaby, L. Beck, Bebout, McQuillen	Kathy Gold, Cedar Lane SW, Roanoke, Va. 24018
	San Francisco, Ca.	CFA	San Francisco Cat Fanciers	R. Smith, W. Thompson, K. Everett, Goodwin, O'Brien, Caillouet, Schilder, Frankenfield, Naples	Dorothy Doner, 201 San Marino Dr., San Rafael, Ca. 94901
	Montreal CANADA	CFA	Expo City C.C.	Frecowski, Gebhardt, Ehrhardt, Field	Mrs. J. Graham, 131 Broadview, Pointe Clair, P.Q.
	Parole Md.	CFA	Greater Baltimore Cat Club	Eisenman, Martinke, Jackson, Friend, Beck	Edward Glenn, 213 Chelsea Rd. Riviera Beach, Md. 21122
	Indianapolis, Ind.	CFA	Indianapolis Feline Assn.	Wolfe, Swenson, McPhee, Teron	Richard Crowder, 5936 McFarland Rd Indianapolis, Ind. 46227

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Abbreviations: ACFA - American Cat Fanciers Assn.; CFA - Cat Fanciers Assn.; GCCF - Governing Council of the Cat Fancy; GCSA - Governing Council, South Africa; ICFCE - Independent Cat Fanciers of the Continent of Europe.

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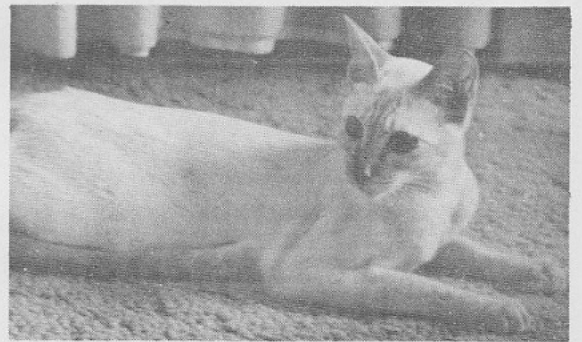
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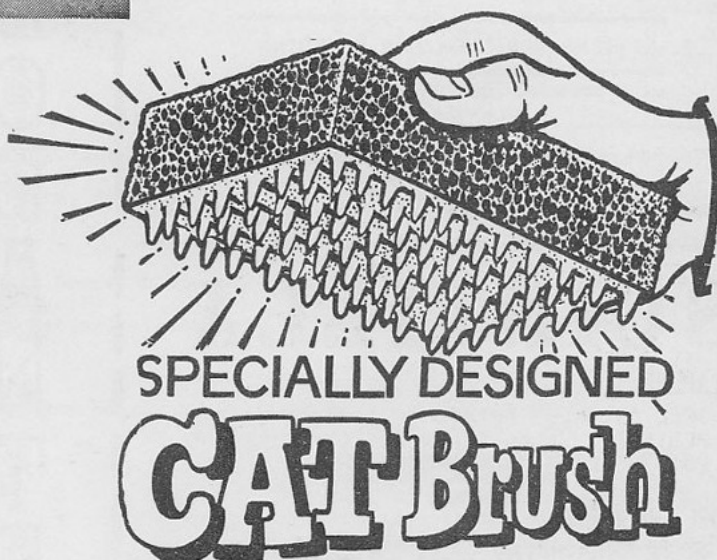
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