

UNITED PERSIAN QUARTERLY

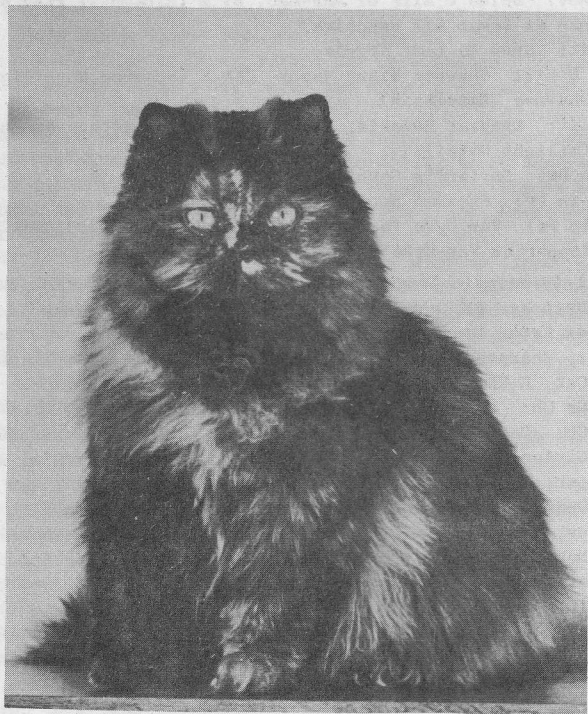
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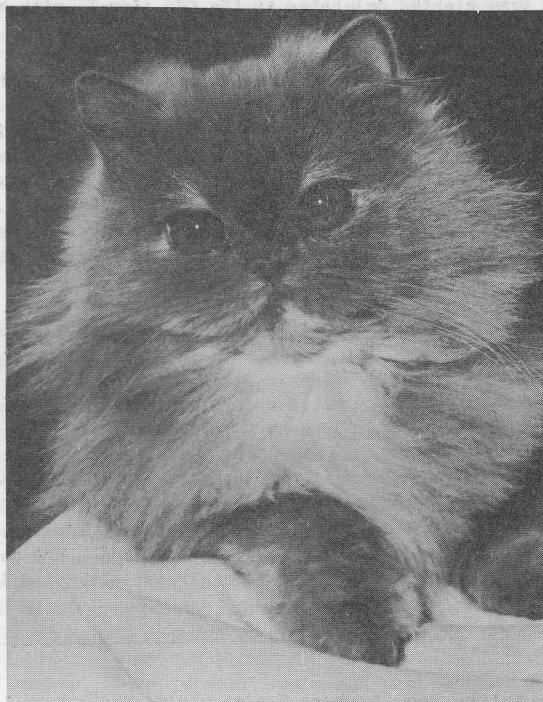
JANUARY, 1967

WHITE, BLUE, BC TOP UPS SHOW

The first, annual, four-ring, All-Longhair, CFA, cat show was held December 3-4, 1966, at Memorial Hall in Racine, Wisconsin, under the main sponsorship of the United Persian Society, Inc. One hundred top Longhaired cats and kittens and 61 exhibitors competed for "Bests". Topping two rings and receiving Second Best Cat in two was the ethereal copper-eyed white female GR. CH. SHAWNEE WHITE WASH, bred and owned by Dr. and Mrs. William Shuttleworth of Kentucky. Another "Best Cat" (and Best Novice in three rings) was the well-boned blue female SHAWNEE JUBILETTE, also bred and owned by Dr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth. The final "Best Cat" (and Best Parti-Color in all four rings) was the pale blue-cream GR. CH. MAR-GEO PRINCESS OF RANGEMORE, bred by Mrs. George Draper and owned by Dr. and Mrs. Rex B. Foster, Jr., all of Iowa. "Best Kitten" in all four rings went to the flashy, personable tortoiseshell SHOW ME LADY ARGYLE, bred and owned by Mr. and Mrs. James S. Frankenberger of Illinois. "Best



SHOW ME LADY ARGYLE



GR. CH. MAR-GEO PRINCESS OF RANGEMORE

in Premiership" was awarded in three rings to the top show quality cream neuter PR. GAYLAND'S GAYBLADE, bred by Miss Verner E. Clum of Florida and owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Jutkins of Illinois. "Best in Premiership" in the final ring went to the large-eyed, copper-eyed white neuter SHAWNEE MOON SAINT, bred and owned by Dr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth. (Other show results will be found later in the article.)

Of the 100 entries, 20 were kittens, 72 were entered in the Championship classes (8 Gr. Ch's, 32 Ch's, 9 Opens and 23 Novices), 6 in the Premiership classes and 2 Sacred Cats of Burma were entered for "Exhibition Only".

The Premium table was aglow with silver, brass, pewter and top quality trophies. The awards would stand up against any All-Breed show in the nation. Once again, the United Persian Society wishes to express its appreciation to the many donors who made this top quality possible.

SHOW RESULTS

Harlos (United Persian Society): B Cat, B Gr Ch: Shawnee White Wash, CEW F (Nor-Mont Jubilee II of West Allis ex Shawnee Soap Suds).
2nd: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo, Bl F (Vi-Jon Gorgeous George Jr. ex Gra-Stone Lady Zane).
BX Cat, BX Gr Ch: Mar-Geo Mighty Thor of Rangemore, Blk Smk M (Janet's Prince Charles ex Erman Meowsette of Mar-Geo).
B Ch: Gayland's Arabesque, Cr M (Beamsley Sunshine of Gayland's, Imp. ex Gayland's Dream).
BX Ch: Montpellier Chanteuse, Shl Cam F (Montpellier Le Creme

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UPS NEWS

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting of the United Persian Society, Inc., was held January 2, 1967, at the West Suburban YMCA in La Grange, Illinois.

The Treasurer, Dr. Richard Maier, reported that, despite the obstacles of a first show and the inclement weather the weekend of the show, that it was still a financial success.

The Nominating Committee presented their slate of officers, which was elected with one exception. Dr. Maier regretfully declined the office of Treasurer due to pressing professional commitments. Dr. Kenneth Madison was elected Treasurer. (Results of the election are found elsewhere on this page.)

Mrs. Lester O'Neill, Mrs. Jess Franco and Miss Donna Jean Thompson were elected delegates to the CFA Annual, with Mrs. O'Neill as the Board Delegate.

A discussion on the show site for the 1967 UPS show was held. In this regard, the Show Management requests information from our readers on: 1) if the show site was a decisive factor in attending or not attending the show, and 2) if you did attend, would you return next year to the same site, or would some other city be preferred? Please send your comments to the Club Secretary prior to the March meeting.

The next meeting will be held again at the West Suburban YMCA, La Grange, Illinois (Ramm Room) at 3 PM, March 5, 1967.

UPS SHOW SPONSORSHIP

UPS sponsored LH Specialty Shows still to be held this show season:

January 28-29, 1967	Lincoln State Cat Club
March 4-5, 1967	Cat Fanciers of Washington, Inc.
March 18-19, 1967	Genesee Cat Fanciers

Wins at these shows will be scored for the UPS Cup List. If your club is interested in UPS sponsorship for the 1967-68 Show Season, contact the Secretary for details. Rosettes, cup list and publicity via the Quarterly are offered. UPS membership is international and is the largest specialty club in CFA.

- JSF

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WHITE, BLUE, BC TOP UPS SHOW (Concluded)

Victor ex Montpellier Reine Citadelle).
 B Open: Rangemore Lil Prince, Bl M (Montpellier Le Creme Victor ex Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore).
 BX Open: Erman Karol of Mar-Geo, BC F (Bloemhill Troy of Erman ex Erman Lil Sapphire).
 B Nov: Starmist Sunrise, Tortie F (Briargate's Red Treasure ex Starmist Dolly).
 EX Nov: Favors Twilight Scotty, Chin M (Favors Twilight Zachary ex Cashmere Tenderly of Twilight).
 B Kit: Show Me Lady Argyle, Tortie F (Show Me Contrail ex Gayland's Imp of Show Me).
 2nd Kit: Hadleigh Hedda of Misty Mornin', Cr F (Hadleigh Star-Dust ex Widdington Selina of Hadleigh, Imp)
 BX Kit: Mar-Geo's Victor's Spittin-Image, CEW M (Montpellier Le Creme Victor ex Mar-Geo Smantha).
 B in Pr: Gayland's Gayblade, Cr N (Beamsley Sunshine of Gayland's, Imp. ex Gayland's Coquette).
 2nd in Pr: Shawnee Moon Saint, CEW N (Shawnee Moonflight ex Shawnee Ethereal).
 BX in Pr: Carroll's Princess Rane Kurora, Chin S (Chayzar Bolero of Carroll's ex Pa-Ri-Ca's Black Night of Carroll's).
 McPhee (Mid-America Persian Club): B Cat, B Nov: Shawnee Jubilette, Bl F (Nor-Mont Jubilee II of West Allis ex Shawnee Diantha).
 2nd, B Gr Ch: Shawnee White Wash.
 BX Cat, BX Ch: Shawnee Voo Dee Doo Dee, Bl M (Vel-Vene's Voo Doo of Silva-Wyte ex Shawnee Jubilette).
 BX Gr Ch: Mar-Geo Mighty Thor of Rangemore.
 B Ch: Shawnee Cream of the Crop, Cr F (Beamsley Sunshine of Gayland's, Imp. ex Shades of Bloemhill).
 B Open: Erman Karol of Mar-Geo.
 BX Open: Rangemore Lil Prince.
 BX Nov: Spice O'Life of Mar-Geo, Bl M (Bloemhill Troy of Erman ex Erman Lil Sapphire).
 B Kit: Show Me Lady Argyle.
 2nd B Kit: Shawnee Wishy Washy, CEW F (Shawnee Moonflight ex Shawnee White Wash).
 BX Kit: Chayzar Polaris, Chin M (Chayzar Heritage ex Favors Twilight Mitzl).
 B in Pr: Gayland's Gayblade.
 2nd in Pr: Shawnee Moon Saint.
 BX in Pr: Van Dyke Fantasy of Joy-O, CEW S, (Windibank Mr. Topper ex Van-Dyke's Sweet Alice).
 O'Neill (Wisconsin Longhair Fanciers): B Cat, B Gr Ch: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore, BC F (Montpellier Le Creme Victor ex Erman Meowsette of Mar-Geo).
 2nd: Shawnee White Wash.
 BX Cat, B Ch: Shawnee Voo Dee Doo Dee.
 BX Gr Ch: Mar-Geo Mighty Thor of Rangemore.
 EX Ch: Gayland's Peggy of Iowana, BC F (Perivale Pegasus of Gayland's, Imp. ex Widdington Rosebud of Gayland's, Imp).
 B Open: Erman Karol of Mar-Geo.
 BX Open: Rangemore Lil Prince.
 B Nov: Shawnee Jubilette.
 EX Nov: Shennen's Black Jack, Blk Smk M (Nigrette Lord Pomp of Khyo ex Arland's Aharlane of Shennen).
 B Kit: Show Me Lady Argyle.
 2nd & BX Kit: Chayzar Polaris.
 B in Pr: Gayland's Gayblade.
 2nd & BX in Pr: Carroll's Princess Rane Kurora.
 Rotter (All LH except Solid Color Society): B Cat, B Gr Ch: Shawnee White Wash.
 2nd: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo.
 BX Cat, BX Ch: Gayland's Arabesque.
 BX Gr Ch: Mar-Geo Mighty Thor of Rangemore.
 B Ch: Shawnee Cream of the Crop.
 B Open: Erman Karol of Mar-Geo.
 BX Open: Briargate's Red Treasure, R M (Briargate's Man About Town ex Willowood Barbara of Briargate).
 B Nov: Shawnee Jubilette.
 EX Nov: Spice O'Life of Mar-Geo.
 B Kit: Show Me Lady Argyle.
 2nd B Kit: Hadleigh Hedda of Misty Mornin'
 BX Kit: Mar-Geo's Victor's Spittin Image
 B in Pr: Shawnee Moon Saint.
 2nd in Pr: Gayland's Gayblade.
 EX in Pr: Carroll's Princess Rane Kurora.

YOUR EXPERT OPINION, PLEASE

A colloquium designed to give opportunity for varied ideas, questions and rebuttal on topics pertinent to Longhair breeders.

THE CAMEO CAT

Questions put to participants:

1. Do first generation Cameos tend to carry "muddy" coats, i.e., coats that do not show distinct tipping or good color contrast?
2. Is it necessary to breed back to silvers or smokes on occasion to restore tipping and/or color contrast? If so, what unwanted effects do these breedings produce?
3. What is the most desirable eye color for a Cameo - red-copper, brown-copper...?
4. In using dilute solid colors or blue creams for Cameo production, it is possible to produce cream-tipped Cameos. What is the fate of these animals? Can they be used successfully for breeding? Do some of them appear in the show ring? Are they mistaken for creams? Should there be a separate color class for them?
5. Are there other problems in breeding Cameos which should be discussed? YOUR EXPERT OPINION, PLEASE!

THE ANSWERS

FROM MR. VAUGHN BARBER:

Our first show-type Cameo was Les Mew's Surprise, first generation shaded male. Neither Surprise, nor our other first, second or third generation Cameos seem to have the "muddy" coats. However, we have a litter of fourth generation kittens with a heavy cream and blue-smoke pedigree that do appear to have this color condition. Time will tell if it remains or if better tipping, color and clear undercoat will come with maturity.

We do retain several silver-cream females, first generation crosses, that we go back to for a better tipping factor, but I'm not sure that this is necessary. Our second and third generation Cameos have progeny with tipping just as pronounced. I don't recall this being an established fact, but at this cattery the shaded gene seems to be dominant.

A blue-smoke male was used extensively for breeding this year. This has produced more refined type but we've also had a smaller percentage of Cameo colors and more shaded blue-creams and blue smokes, the latter being the only "disadvantage" we have noted in using the smokes.

Everyone seems to have their own favorite tone of eye-color. I am no exception. Nothing is more appealing to me than brilliant red tipping, white undercoat, and the big red-copper eyes of the shell and shaded Cameos, but the cream-tipped Cameo looks better with the brown-copper eye color.

It is our experience that frequently a cream-tipped Cameo is produced when using dilute cream or blue-cream. Genetically, these are just as much a Cameo as their red-tipped brother. Some breeders do prefer the cream tipping. At this point the breeder must decide what route to take. I prefer the red tipping because

(Continued, Page 4, Column 1)

FROM MR. RICHARD FERRARI:

With no background other than the basic knowledge one acquires in the required college science courses, I decided five years ago that I wished to attempt to breed and perfect Cameos. Any knowledge I may have acquired over the past years has come from discussions with fellow Cameo breeders, older, established breeders of other colors, any books on cats upon which I could lay my hands and, most important of all, my personal experience from five years of concentrated Cameo breeding.

First generation Cameos may or may not be of muddy coats. I think it depends entirely upon the parents. There are five basic coat patterns that can exist in longhairs: solid, shaded, patched, tabby and the masked effect encountered in Himalayans. Since the two main ingredients needed to produce a Cameo are the color red or any of its dilutes, and the tipping factor possessed by shaded cats, a breeder can use any number of different combinations to produce that first generation Cameo. If he uses a patched or tabby cat for the red and a shaded cat for the tipping factor, I feel the Cameo produced will tend to be splochy, patchy, and muddy in color contrast. Using a solid color cat and a tipped cat can usually produce a first generation Cameo who has good tipping with definite contrast. Probably, the ideal breeding pair would be a color-bred red mated to a color-bred silver (or smoke).

Until this year I had not thought there would ever be the need to breed back to silver (or shaded) in order to restore tipping. I have always been told tipping is dominant over solid color; so, logically, once one has a tipped cat and breeds only

(Continued, Page 4, Column 1)

FROM DR. RACHEL SALISBURY:

1. Muddy Coats. The so-called muddy coat in cameos is, in my experience, associated with the use of cream bloodlines instead of red. In daylight, there is a definite difference in the color between cream and red tipping. Some cream coats, especially in the shaded cameo, have a brownish cast to the tipped areas, instead of the delicate haze one expects of cream tipping. Not all cream breedings will be muddy colored. I have never noticed it in shells - only in shaded coats. I have never seen a red-tipped coat that I would describe as muddy-colored. But the muddy one may crop up when dilutes are used - just as shaded silvers with blue behind them may have muddy-silver coats. I have no reason to believe that the occasional muddy-cream-tipped cameo coat has anything to do with the generation of the cat. This problem does not seem too important to me, since in most show situations, fluorescent lights are used and all the cameos, unfortunately, look muddy. (Note that at flower shows, exhibitors of red, pink, and cream blooms refuse to exhibit them under fluorescent lights, as the color is drained out of them.)

The cameo breeder may, however, be bedeviled with an irregularly shaded mantle instead of the smooth blanket of red- or cream-tipped fur over the back. In the second and third generation of cameos, there is sometimes a cat with a fine, dark saddle, followed by a broadish band of lighter tipping across the middle of the back, and finished off in front of the tail with another wide band of properly shaded hair. These variegated coats are much more noticeable in the young cat and in the short summer coat than in the long, winter coat. The irregularity almost always disappears in the adult cat, which will have the

(Continued, Page 4, Column 2)

FROM MRS. BLANCHE SHY:

I can, of course, only tell of my own experiences with Cameos. In one of my first Cameo breedings, a Shaded Silver male and a Blue-Cream female produced four Cameo males, two very well tipped and two lightly tipped. None had muddy undercoats.

So far, I have not bred back to the silver, so I do not know if it is necessary to use such back-crosses. I believe the silver-cream and the smoke-cream would be the best to preserve the tipping. To go back to the silver might be a set-back in eye color.

I think the most desirable eye color is the red copper, but golden or brown copper are all beautiful and blend in with the coat tipping. I have only second generation Cameos and eye color varies from golden to copper.

In Cameo breedings, there could be cream-tipped Cameos in a litter, but I do not think that they could be mistaken for creams. At birth, Cameos are tipped with red or cream and have light or almost white undercoats. Creams should be "sound to the roots". And, of course, if there is not silver or smoke in the pedigree, it is genetically impossible for them to be Cameos - they would only be unsound creams, and should never be shown or bred as Cameos.

I personally use my nice cream male for Cameo breeding. Cream is only a dilute of red so the necessary gene is there. And since silvers and black smokes carry the dominant non-dilute black, red-tipped Cameos should appear in these litters. It is only when you double-up on the dilute that

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YOUR EXPERT OPINION, PLEASE (Continued)

MRS. SHY (Continued):

cream-tipped Cameos can appear.

I have not attended too many shows lately and those that I have attended have not had large Cameo classes, so I don't know if many cream-tipped Cameos are being shown. If they do appear, however, especially in abundance, there should be a separate class for them.

I do not specialize in Cameos, so am still learning. I do believe that Silver Creams and Smoke Creams should soon be a recognized show color. The Cameos are on the way to becoming very top show cats; each year shows their improvement.

I might also mention that I have produced several beautiful blue smokes from Cameo breedings.

MR. BARBER (Continued):

the contrast is greater thus attaining a more dramatic appearance, but I also have a very beautiful cream-tipped shell, and one of the nicest Cameos I have ever seen was a cream-tipped smoke. Some of these are showable; others should be retained only for breeding.

It has been my observation that few, if any judge...CFA or other associations...will put down a good specimen simply because he has cream tipping instead of red. I have seen the cream-tipped Cameo go up many times in CFA as well as ACFA. Even if the standard calls for red tipping, many breeders will continue to show their cream-tipped Cameos....and win. It is one of those things that will resolve itself in time. I don't really think it is that important.

There is a difference between a poor of faulted cream and a cream-tipped Cameo. A cream-tipped Cameo was occasionally mistaken for a spoiled cream a few years ago, but with more and better Cameos being shown, I don't know of a single case where this has happened recently.

The greatest problem facing Cameo breeders is the one that plagues all conscientious breeders.....that is breeding the cat for which the standard calls. Color can be had in one generation. Type sometimes takes an eternity! We Cameo breeders are very fortunate to be able to use the solid colors with their years of established type behind them, to improve the type in our Cameos.

MR. FERRARI (Continued)

to other tipped cats, there should never be the need to reintroduce this tipping factor. However, I have noticed this year in one litter that the three kittens are extremely pale; in fact, to the unknowing, uneducated eye, they could be whites. These kittens are only nine weeks of age, and went through a drastic coat change, so I cannot be definite about them. Only time will tell if the tipping is there and will increase with age. They are third generation out of Shell Cameos (a second generation female ex a first generation male).

We are breeding towards a standard which exists in solid colors, so naturally if a Cameo breeder must breed back to silver after having introduced solid color type, the most likely result will be a loss of solid color type. I am assuming that most silvers do not have solid color type, and the theoretical, pale Cameo does. Again, the result will depend entirely on the specific cats used and the characteristics they possess, not only visually but also in their background. There need not be a loss of type if the silver is as typey or more so than the Cameo. But I can't see why a Cameo who possesses good tipping and is an out-cross couldn't be used to restore tipping if it is lost in an inbred line.

My personal preference in copper-colored eyes is the red-copper. I have seen examples of this color and, in comparison, is to me much more desirable than the brown-copper. I would prefer it in any cat which should have copper-colored eyes.

Since breeders first started trying for Cameos, the majority of those first generation Cameos, in my belief, were cream-tipped cats. Some were not even tipped. Some were splotchy, broken tabby patterned, muddy-colored cats. In reality, some were cream smokes. I can't see that they will suffer any fate other than the one they have been suffering. I personally know of many of these so-called "spoiled creams" or "spoiled cameos" who have done and are still doing quite well at shows.

Some Cameo breeders feel that the cream-tipped cat is as much a Cameo as the red-tipped cat. I personally feel the cream tipped cat is not and should not be judged as a Cameo. As with

the silvers, there exists today any number of silver cats who are tipped with a dilute of black. These silvers who have a dilute of black other than black itself are not good-colored cats. They appear muddy. The same exists in the Cameos. The true red-tipped Cameo is much more pleasing than their cream-tipped counterparts, who seem pale and muddy in contrast. What makes it so difficult to weed out these cream-tipped cats is the simple fact that they usually possess better type than the red-tipped, true Cameo. If at this early stage in the development of Cameos, the cream-tipped cats are accepted as Cameos, it will eventually lead to the same hassle the silver breeders are now having. I strongly feel the standard of a red-tipped Cameo should be strongly adhered to now when it is easier to eliminate and start out right by accepting only those cats who display the correct color tipping. These cream-tipped cats can and should be used to produce the correctly colored cat, but they should not be seen at shows.

I don't feel there should be a separate color class for these cream-tipped cats. If so, why not a separate class for the blue-tipped silvers, or, for that matter, why not a separate color class for all of the different dilutes of red or black that are possible?

DR. SALISBURY (Continued)

normal, smooth, even coat. The variegated pattern is sometimes accompanied by a red cap between the ears, which also fades with age. In the very young, there are often decided tabby markings. If these are mackerel, the coat smooths out to a shell; if they are classical, it smooths out to shaded. If the markings remain - red markings on an ivory-white ground - you'll have a tabby, of course, a cameo tabby. In many cases, you can't be sure of the final color of the cameo until it is well over a year old. If the variegated coat persists, don't show the cat. But it is entirely useful for breeding, as is the muddy-coated cat. In either case, the faulty gene may not crop out again for several generations. In the second generation, expect quite a few solid reds. The frequency of these diminishes as generations pile up.

2. Back-breeding. Breeding to a silver or a smoke male occasionally is a good idea for maintaining type and eye-color, rather than for correcting coat color. Cameos bred to cameos for seven or eight generations regularly produce normal, cameo-colored coats in all three shades, but the more nearly "color-bred" the line becomes, the fewer shells there are, and more shaded and smoke coats occur in the litter. I have found that after three or four generations of straight cameo breeding, the introduction of a smoke male (for eye color) will bring out the pale, shell coats again. It is not that the shaded-tipping was faulty but only that you may wish to have lighter tipped coats for a change. If the cameo coat is well established, a good black male will do the same thing - increase the number of shells. So far I have not discovered nor has anyone advised us how to control the shell, shaded, or smoke output of cameo breeding. Using white cats does no good at all, of course, in the effort to get more shells. We all need to swap experiences on this problem.

3. Eye Color. For at least another 10 years, it seems reasonable to me to accept deep gold as the proper eye-color for cameos. It takes two or three generations to get completely away from the influence of green if a breeder begins with silvers. Deep gold gives a little latitude. Most breeders suppose that use of silvers gives lighter coats than use of smokes, while use of smokes gives excellent eye color right from the start. So we have two legitimate streams flowing into the eye-color pool for cameos. In another 10 years, few breeders will be starting from scratch for cameos, and the latitude will not be necessary.

The cameo is capable of producing a red-gold eye color that I have never seen in any other Persian. It is not brown-copper at all. It is not red-copper, either, having a vitality and a shine to it that the word copper obscures. The red-gold eye, surrounded by lightly tipped red fur on the forehead and face gives the cameo a very special beauty. But if only copper is acceptable to solid-color breeders looking on, then red-copper would be nearly right.

Crossing cameos and brown tabbies can produce a lovely, warm eye-color that is truly brown-copper on the tabby-coated kittens in the litter.

(Continued, Page 5, Column 1)

YOUR EXPERT OPINION, PLEASE (Continued)

DR. SALISBURY (Continued)

4. The cream-tipped cameo has been a controversial beast. To see the problem in perspective it is necessary to realize clearly that there are six colors in cameos, just as there are six colors in silvers (only four of which are recognized). The shell cameo may have either red or cream tipping; so may the shaded cameo; so may the smoke cameo. So far, no association has recognized the blue-tipped chinchilla or the blue-tipped shaded silver (nor the cream-tipped shell, shaded or smoke cameo). But all associations recognize the black-tipped smoke and the blue-tipped smoke. Red-tipped and cream-tipped cameos are combined simply as cameos. The line-up of possibilities (all of them already demonstrated) is as follows:

Silver Division		Cameo Division	
Black-tipped	Blue-tipped	Red-tipped	Cream-tipped
Chinchilla	(Not recog.)	Shell	(Not recog.)
Shaded	(Not recog.)	Shaded	(Not recog.)
Smoke	Smoke	Smoke	(Not recog.)

As for showroom practice, chinchilla and shaded cats with blue tipping are often entered as chinchilla and shaded blacks (silvers). Cameo cats with cream tipping are entered with those with red tipping. The standard calls for black tipping in silvers, for red tipping in cameos. Actually, under lighting conditions in show rooms, it is often difficult for a judge to tell the difference - if she were looking for it. If a judge recognizes blue tipping in a chinchilla class, she may quietly hang the winners on the true black's cage. And she does the same thing for the shell class. In the silvers, the hazel eye will give the blue-tipped cat away; in the cameos there is no help from eye color. Realistically, the proper recognition of the blue-tipped chins and shadeds, of the cream-tipped shells, shadeds and smokes, may be a long time in coming. But it will come, and until then, in both Silver and Cameo Divisions, we recognize four classes: Chin or Shell, Shaded black or shaded red, black or blue smoke, and red smoke. Because of the depth of tipping, nobody can confuse a black smoke with a blue smoke, or a red smoke with a cream smoke. Only the cream smoke has not gained its legitimate place in the color gamut of Persian coats.

One cause of the controversy over cream tipping is historical. When early cameo smokes were shown, there was a loud cry of "Foul!" "That's nothing but a poor cream." The tragic difficulty of the situation lay in the fact that the cameo smoke is, of course a "poor cream" or a "poor red". It isn't red or cream at all - it's cameo. Apparently it came about this way. Cameos, unrecognized as shaded cats and for the most part unwanted and certainly not understood, had been produced in silver catteries, whenever some silver male took breeding into his own cunning paws and eloped with a tortie or a blue-cream bride. The resulting cameo male, if it was shell or shaded, was promptly snapped up by the pet trade as a beautiful "pink" cat. If it were smoke (red or cream) it was mistaken for a solid color cat with a more or less faulty undercoat, and was often entered in red or cream classes in shows, where any good judge promptly labeled it a "poor red" or a "poor cream". So when these same older breeders recognized them and understandably said "Why, that's just a poor cream." (Of course it was, with all that white undercoat!; but if it wasn't in the cream class, it couldn't be a poor cream.) It has taken more than five years to persuade some of these breeders that the fault lay in early failure to recognize a distinct and genetically sound coat color - the white-rooted coat with red or cream tipping, now given the cameo name and recognition in a color class of its own.

That backwash from the pre-war fancy, when it was anathema to think of anything but the color-bred cat, almost swamped the entire cameo class in the first years that it was trying to gain recognition, and it lingers on in general prejudice toward the cream-tipped coat. But as the entire cat fancy awakened to the facts of genetics and the excitement of exploring the possibilities just around the corner in both new colors and new breeds, the prejudice weakened. Cream-tipped cameos are here to stay, and are just as useful at all stages of breeding as are the red-tipped ones. They tend to produce more shells and cream smokes, while the red-tipped cameos tend to produce more shaded and red smokes. Of course either can produce the opposite if properly crossed. In actual practice, cameo breeding is full of surprises. Right now, my red smoke female has a litter of three shells. It may be because I introduced a blue-cream female two

generations back, and the cream gene is dominant this time. When there are enough of them, we can perhaps unscramble the mixed litters we now get and develop within the cameo class a distinct line of shells or shadeds or smokes.

In any case, the distinction between red and cream smokes should be recognized by all associations and judged just as black and blue smokes are - with the two dilutes (blue and cream) looking just alike except for the tipping.

5. Cameo Tortie. No discussion of cameo breeding is complete without reference to the tortoiseshells that occur in the first generation. They are variously called silver creams, shaded torties, cameo torties, and silver torties. I believe that CFA registers them as silver creams. ACFA calls them shaded torties. By whatever name they are registered, they are tremendously important to cameo breeding. They have a silver or smoke ground color, with cream and red patches, in tortie pattern. The important fact is that all hairs are either silver or cameo (shaded hairs). They present a necessary transfer point for the cameo gene. If a silver male is bred to a red-gened female, one cameo male occurs in the first litter, with several of these cameo-torties (females). These cameo torties (bred to red, cream, or cameo males) will produce predominantly cameo-coated litters, including females. In that cross, the cameo-tortie is the shortcut to a female cameo. Moreover, if you cross a silver female and a red or cream male, you will not get any cameo-coated kittens at all - only a supply of these cameo-torties and a silver or two. These torties must in turn be bred to a red or cream or cameo male, in order to get any cameo kittens at all, but you will undoubtedly get both sexes. It is thus apparent that the torties play a crucial role in cameo breeding and are not to be ignored. They will appear in litters for two or three generations and are pure-bred, showable cats, which should be recognized as a separate color to be shown either in the Cameo or the Tortie Division, probably the latter.

Some of them are not particularly pretty, being a muddy silver with too few patches of cameo. (Many standard torties are too black and too poorly marked for the show ring.) But for breeding purposes, remember that if one of these silver-smoke ladies has even one cream (cameo) hair on her, she will include cameo-coated kittens in her litter. One of my best dams is a "solid silver" with just one, cream toe. The toe does it; it puts cameo coats on most of her kittens.

But when cameo patches are nicely distributed and the face has a good blaze, the cameo torties have a mother-of-pearl look that is enchanting, and that will compete strongly with the best of torties and blue-creams. Each hair on the cat, of course, is shaded - white at the root and either black, blue, red or cream at the tip. You have to see one of these in order to get the misty effect that the light undercoat gives. Today, many breeders just starting on cameos are buying these cameo-torties as a short-cut to cameo kittens, particularly if they already have a good red or cream male.

Another problem in the development of cameos is the entry in the cameo classes of cats that actually are poor creams or reds. Occasionally a cream breeder will have a hot-cream cat with white-rooted hairs along its back for a year or so, after which time the pale-colored root disappears. During the first year, it is easy to think - "This may be a cameo." On these doubtful cases, the test is the pattern. A cameo cat must have not only red or cream tipped hairs, but these hairs must be arranged in pattern, just as in silvers. The back must be more heavily tipped than the sides, shading down to almost pure white on front legs, belly, undertail, and in the ruff. (You know the complete pattern if you know silvers.) The cameo kitten is born with a white face, with very pale tipping, if any, on the forehead, and strong tipping on the back; the rest of the kitten is white. On the potential cameo smoke, the face tipping will include the "eye-glasses" characteristic of the silver smoke. If cameo kittens lie on their backs, you will mistake them for white kittens.

Cream kittens don't look like that. No matter how pale the cream, they are cream all over - cream faces and cheeks, cream legs and ruff, cream backs and upper tails, cream bellies. And each hair is cream from one end to the other if it is a good cream. If it has dark tips and pale roots, it is a poor cream - but it is not a cameo and should not be entered as such in stud-books or shows. Some adult cats that look solid cream all over will prove on inspection to have a pale yellow undercoat, but it is yellow - not white. And a yellow undercoat does not make a

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THE CAT FANCY IN ENGLAND

As 1966 draws to a close, I look back on the past few months with happy memories. My visit to Paris was a very happy one, and one which I will always remember. On October 21, 22, 23, the Cat Club de Paris et des Provinces Francaises held their annual championship show at the lovely Continental Hotel. It was beautifully organized by Madame M. Ravel, who is secretary and show manager.

Miss Kathleen Yorke (Chairman of the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy in this country), Miss Val Prentis, and my husband (Carol Dugdale) traveled by plane from the London Airport to Orly Airport in France; but I crossed the channel by boat. While having lunch I made the acquaintance of a charming couple from the United States who had been enjoying a visit around England selecting horses. They were visiting Paris for a few days before they returned home to the wide open spaces. They found time to visit the show and were enchanted by the French cats who all displayed themselves beautifully. The setting of the Hotel was most exciting - ornate ceilings and French gilt complete with cherubs. The chandeliers, however, played havoc with coat and eye coloring. The stewards were all dressed in their pink coats. The visitors to the show were all dressed as though they were at the opera and seemed too good or fine for the cats. A big attraction at the show was the famous "Velvet Paws" owned by Mr. Walt Disney. Velvet Paws seemed a character and had his Oscars with him in the attractive setting.

The Best Long Hair Exhibit in Show was Int. Ch. Michael Des Monts De Courcy, owned by Mme. Radovitch, who excels in creams. She also had some adorable kittens. Mme. Radovitch owns a charming cream female I bred, Int. Ch. Harpur Sunflower. The Best Long Hair Kitten was a superb white, orange-eyed, owned by Dr. Kaiser. The Best Long Hair Neuter, owned by Mme. Kjellberg-Monfiet, Pr. Ludwig du Mont D' Anbois, another orange-eyed white who was superb. The white cats excelled in Paris and stood out in quality above all other Longhaired breeds. Their coats really sparkled, were of the purest white and groomed to perfection. The Best Blue adult was Int. Ch. Georgian Natasha, bred and exported by Mrs. D. Smart of Kent. Natasha is now owned by Mr. M. W. Rodenstein of Germany, who is a charming man and adores his cats which were all in beautiful show condition. Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch of the United States won a C.A.C. with their lovely Blue male, Hendraw Beau, bred and exported to Switzerland by Mrs. Nash. A litter of Chinchilla kittens won Best Litter. They were owned by a delightful young Parisian girl who looked just like the lovely Brigitte Bardot. It was wonderful meeting all the exhibitors from the various countries - France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. I remember many years ago, that well-known personality in our cat fancy, Kit Wilson, suggested that we "take over" a ship in mid-channel and overcome the Quarantine difficulties we have in England.

There were many outstanding cats and kittens, and I was greatly impressed. The French cat lovers really adore their cats and the three day show was held in ideal surroundings and conditions. Dr. Doeksen from Holland was one of the Longhair judges and a delightful man. Mme. Sauve-West and Mme. Deve were the French judges. Not far from our hotel was the United States Embassy and the Stars and Stripes flew in the autumn breeze. Each day as I passed, I thought of you all, and hope one day, all of us arriving in helicopters, we shall enjoy a real international cat show!!

October 27 the Blue Persian Cat Society held its 28th Championship Show in London, Victoria, and a very happy, delightful show it was. Champion Lomond Lucky was Best Blue adult. Lucky was bred and is owned by Mrs. R. Richardson of Yorkshire. Mrs. Richardson does produce some exquisite blues and Lucky is beautiful. There were 14 males in this class and some very outstanding males among them. Mrs. Rees of Devon won 1st Blue adult female with Camber Donna, bred by Mrs. Denton and now owned by Mrs. Rees. Eleven females were competing in the class. The best female kitten and later the Best Kitten in Show was Camber Yasmin, bred, again, by Mrs. Denton, and owned by Mrs. Tapp of Bristol. Yasmin is out of this world and no doubt a future champion. The best neuter was Mooncoin Porthos, bred by Mrs. Knight and owned by Mrs. Newsome. The show was a big success and the prestige of wins at this self breed show a very high one.

November 5 I journeyed to Blackpool, a famous seaside resort, with Mrs. Brunton (famous for her Dunesks). We were both judging there. Mrs. Brice-Webb's Ch. Borrodale Play Girl was Best Long

Hair adult. It was a well organized show staged by Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, owners of the lovely Ch. Orion of Pensford. I traveled back to Marguerite's home in Horsham and stayed for two nights. It was wonderful and the cats and kittens were so adorable. They have complete freedom and walk around very boldly. I saw some lovely kittens while there and the little mother cats looked as though they were counting kittens when I left! Two of the kittens were very outstanding and showed great promise.

December 4 the National Cat Club Show held its 70th All Breed Championship show and each year it seems there is not enough space to house all the would-be exhibitors. This year the cats and kittens totalled approximately 1365 - a lot of cats and kittens! Mrs. Grace Pond manages this big ordeal and has to be greatly admired. This show has no financial backing from any company and is self-supporting. As can be imagined, the costs and overhead of staging a show this size is a big gamble. However, it attracts thousands of people to visit. The last year's show, held on a weekday and not on a Saturday, was not a financial success, and lost several hundred pounds. Most people are at work on weekdays and do not work on Saturdays, so it would appear best to hold shows on Saturday.

The Best Long Hair adult was the wonderful Orange-Eyed White, Ch. Snowwhite Giselle, bred and owned by Mrs. J. Hogan. This cat is truly magnificent and has had this honor at Olympia before. The Best Long Hair kitten was a Chinchilla owned and bred by Mrs. Mollie Turney of Holyport, Berks, Bonavia Debonair. Some of the other outstanding winners in vast classes were: Best Blue Male, Ch. Orion of Pensford owned by Mrs. Burrows, and bred by Mrs. Thompson; Best Blue female kitten (3-5 months), Gaydene Michelle, bred and owned by Mrs. McVady, well-known for her outstanding and true Blue cats and kittens. Camber Yasmin won the 5-9 month class of females. Mrs. Wright won the Cream Males with Wildfell Northern Light. Mrs. Wright, from Yorkshire, perseveres for perfection in creams, especially color. Mrs. Richardson won in the female class with Ch. Beamsley Patience. My husband judged the cream kitten classes and the 3-5 month male class was won by Mrs. MacDonald's Dooneen Heather Honey. Mrs. Thompson won the female class, 3-5 months, with Barwell Cleopatra bred by Mrs. Farwell. In the 5-9 month classes, Miss Sheppard won with Widdington Appollo, male, and Widdington Athens, female. One of the kittens went off the France and Madame Ravel from Paris seemed captivated by them. The Blue Cream adults was won by Ch. Ogal of Pensford, bred and owned by Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Roden won with a nice Chinchilla male, Sonata Sovrano. The female winner in Chinchillas was Mrs. Thornhill's Sunhaven Ronda. The Color Points were very lovely. The male class was won by Mrs. Harding's Mingchiu Kamet and the female by Osiris Nefretiti owned by Mr. Nicholas. Mrs. Harding won both with her male and female kittens, Mingchiu Mansur and Moppette.

It was a very exhausting day and the visitors came in hundreds. All day I kept looking towards the award board where the awards are placed to enable exhibitors to read the results. I was afraid it may collapse on some of the viewers. It had been made, or shall I say, assembled, by my husband, and he has had no training in the art of carpentry. Royal Lodge, Windsor (now the home of H.M. Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother) where he lived, Eton College, and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, never produced efficient carpenters, nor trained them. Now that the board is complete, I can relax in the farm house with no more "blackouts" or scares of being blown up by the electrical gadgets he used for so many months. I can now assure you of more interesting news of cat life in England as there were no casualties, and the board stood up to the eager exhibitors.

There is still no news of the future of Our Cats and everyone hopes it will continue to be published. (Ed. Note: As previously reported, the publisher of Our Cats, Mr. Arthur Cowlishaw, died quite suddenly this past summer.)

A great loss to the cat fancy was the death of Mr. Brian Stirling-Webb. He loved all animals and especially his cats. He struggled so hard to perfect his Color-Points. Brian Stirling-Webb was greatly loved and looked up to here, as he was the perfect gentleman in every sense of the word.

To each and all of you, all good wishes for 1967. Peace and happiness to all mankind.

- Christina Dugdale

DISEASES OF CATS - PART I

(Based primarily upon a talk sponsored by Lincoln State Cat Club, Inc., to Chicago area cat club members.)

On behalf of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, its faculty and students, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the establishment of the Lincoln State Cat Club loan fund. This fund, available only to veterinary medical students, provides a source of money to help many of our needy students.

When I was asked to talk, I tried to think of items that might interest you and would make you more aware of the disease problems in your cats. Also, I hope to promote a closer working relationship between cat fanciers and veterinarians. I think you all recognize that Dr. Makk Morris of Morris Animal Foundation has made numerous contributions for research on diseases of cats. The Foundation supports 18 feline research projects. This indicates a great interest, but there must be more. Cats are now ahead of dogs in number and popularity. This was not true a few years ago. However, whenever we increase animal populations, we are bound to increase disease problems.

Congenital. Veterinarians have described certain disease problems as being congenital. This term implies that the disease comes with development and birth. There are certain implications that these are genetic or inherited in nature. But several disease problems which we thought, for many years, were associated with heredity or genetic factors, we have found out are not. For example, the problem may not be derived from a certain stud or queen, but it may result from abnormal handling of the queen during pregnancy. Often, problems may be associated with the actual queening process or possibly difficulties following queening. Those of us who felt 10 years ago that many problems were the direct result of close breeding have been forced to take a closer look. Perhaps by careful scrutiny of the cat's nutrition and improved handling of the female before, during and following the queening process, we might find clues to prevent some of the problems.

Cerebellar Hypoplasia. This condition occurs in individuals or entire litters. I noticed in the latest issue of the United Persian Quarterly (Vol. I, No. 3), there is, under discussion of the physiology of sex, a diagram of a brain which shows the location of the cerebellum. About weaning age, the affected kittens have a scissor-like gait either of the front or back legs or both; kittens will weave and bob and find it difficult to pick up food. If you see one or more of a litter with such signs, you should suspect a brain disturbance. It may be the result of an underdeveloped cerebellum. If diagnosis is established by your veterinarian through a combination of visual examination, history and neurologic examination, the afflicted animal should be "put to sleep."

Secondary Nutritional Hyperparathyroidism. This is another serious disease of young cats. For a long time we associated the problem with breeding but now consider it a calcium-phosphorus imbalance. Many newborn kittens were much smaller than other members of the litter. These kittens seemed in pain when handled. If they fell or jumped from even low height, they might easily break one or more bones of the legs. Their spinal columns would undergo tremendous curvature somewhat like a snake; constipation develops which the breeder may attempt to relieve by use of baby suppositories and enemas. In most cases, even if the cat reaches maturity, it is greatly stunted. This disease entity may be an entire litter problem, but is usually limited to a kitten within a litter. Radiographs demonstrate curvature of the backbone; the bones are thinner-walled than they should be and, of course, more susceptible to fracture; the pelvis is extremely narrow. Researchers have learned that cats that are maintained on pure fish or muscle meat diets may develop imbalance of the calcium-phosphorus ratio. Consequently, giving a variety of foods should prevent its development. If (SNA) is recognized in an early stage, administering calcium and phosphorus along with dietary changes may correct the disturbance. I have seen kittens that were severely crippled and had to be put to sleep. Radiographs revealed numerous fractures in all of their limbs.

The pelvises were reduced to approximately a half of normal size.

Q: At what age does this disease show up?

A: Generally between weaning age and maturity.

Steatitis. My initial experience with this disease was in the middle 1950's. Siamese cats, which we had handled before and had never had any problems, suddenly acted like tigers. One could seldom put one's hands on them. However, where one could, numerous little lumps could be felt under the skin along the back or along the sides. Body temperature was elevated, often as high as 105°. The patient would refuse to eat and slink to the back of the cage. The animals were extremely sore and sensitive to touch. A common denominator was that the diet of these cats was exclusively of tuna fish. They would not touch a T-bone steak but they would gorge themselves with certain brands of tuna fish. Small sections of subcutaneous fat, that is the fat just beneath the skin, were obtained by biopsy technique. Such fat is normally a whitish-grayish, but in affected cats it was orange to brown. Additional laboratory procedures revealed a tremendous amount of degeneration of fat cells. In further examinations of a number of cats that had died, we found all of the fat on the body to be involved. Investigations revealed that, in some manner in the processing or handling of the tuna, the vitamin E in it was destroyed. Injections of vitamin E and high doses of antibiotics during cases recognized in early stages resulted in recovery. Many cat breeders as well as individual owners began to write cat food companies and to complain. Veterinarians also inquired. The companies involved finally recognized their problem and have overcome it by adding vitamin E to their canned products.

Deafness. This problem is encountered with a reasonable degree of frequency among Persian cats. A current research project on deafness in cats is being carried on by the College of Veterinary Medicine, the Department of Speech and the College of Medicine. As knowledge grows, we recognize the need for taking advantage of the team approach to better apply the findings of science. It's no secret to those of you with white Persians, that deafness is occasionally a problem. It's no less a secret to the Dalmatian dog breeder.

Deafness has been considered an inherited disease for many years. It has been investigated, during the past couple of years, in Dalmatians. I believe that if we can arrive at some answers to the causes and control of deafness in Dalmatians, we may be able to overcome some of the difficulties in cats. In early studies of the Dalmatian, the anatomy of the ear was found to be normal but degeneration of the lining and hair cells of the inner ear was the cause of trouble. We wonder whether the problems may be associated with the gestation period as well as during the actual queening process (the birth of kittens) or due to injury after birth. These possibilities have been observed in about 10 Dalmatians. If it is proved, the finding will be an extremely important one and may remove the inadvertent blame of the stud or the queen.

Cancer. This disease is recognized as becoming more prevalent. It occurs in all animals, including the human being. Cancer appears in many forms in the cat; it may affect the blood, bone and various organs, e.g., kidney, liver, eye, skin. Certain cancers, if detected at an early age, may respond to their surgical removal. If cancer involves major organs, such as the liver and kidney, little aid can be given. Certain drugs and X-radiation sometimes fight a delaying action. Nitrogen mustards can be administered but most people who have witnessed the suffering associated with cancer would not want to let their pet survive indefinitely.

Saddle Thrombus. This condition may develop at any age, but generally is not seen in cats less than 6 months or over 10 years of age. A perfectly normal cat may suddenly return from outside dragging one or both hind legs. It has extreme sensitivity, pain and will cry. In a few hours the animal will become completely paralyzed. The femoral pulse will be absent. These signs result from formation of a large blood clot in a major artery or its branches. The site is often where the major artery branches off to form the artery to each of the back legs. It appears that the clot was actually formed in the heart, as do coronary thrombi, but instead of

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cameo. In many of these poor creams, the yellow darkens as the cat grows older until it becomes a good cream. The cameo keeps its white undercoat and its white pattern areas all its life.

Such two-toned creams and two-toned reds have been wrongly entered as cameos and because of superb type have sometimes been allowed cameo wins. It is hoped that the distinction will soon be so well-recognized by both judges and exhibitors that such errors will no longer occur. The blue-smoke class is not a dumping ground for poor blues; neither should the cameo smoke class be a dumping ground for poor reds and poor creams.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS:

1. Have you in any of your Cameo breedings had a Cameo with green eyes?
2. Can type be improved more quickly and efficiently by the out-cross method of breeding or very selective in-breeding?
3. Why would CFA change the names of Shell Cameos and Shaded Cameos to Red Chinchilla and Red Shaded when the names do not resemble the cats at all?
4. Do you think, in the future, we will be breeding Cameo to Cameo to get what we want, just as Silver breeders breed only silver to silver?
5. From your own preferences, requests for kittens and stud service, what seems to be the most popular of the Cameo colors?

TO MR. BARBER:

1. In the preceding United Persian Quarterly, in a discussion of silver-blue crosses, it was pointed out that the blue-smokes are not being shown lately. Do you think that the frequency of their appearance in the Cameo breeder's cattery may revive this lovely color in the show room?
2. Is there a difference between the silver-cream female and the shaded blue-cream?

REPLY:

Before answering the last questions I want to say that I have thoroughly enjoyed participating in this colloquium. It has been stimulating and I have learned something from each of the other three participants. It is through this type of discussion that better understanding will result in better Cameos.

The gold eye is dominant in Cameos; we have never had one with the green eye color. Occasionally, in that first generation red and silver cross, the Cameos and silver-creams will have a maize-colored eye but this was still more gold than green.

Out-crossing and in-breeding is always somewhat of a question. Since the Cameo colors are relatively new, there aren't too many generations behind our Cameos in which this can be tested as much as I would like before making a definite statement. In my own experience, I have attempted to get type first, color second. I have been content with that one Cameo kitten in a litter when I probably could have gotten 100% Cameos by using another mate. It seems that our best kittens have been produced by in-breeding for two or three generations and then going to an out-cross for some other desired features.

The question of the CFA change for names of Cameos is a BIG QUESTION. I have not found one Cameo breeder in favor of dropping the word Cameo. It is quite descriptive for the color. On the other hand, I can see CFA's point of view in assigning new color names. However, it doesn't seem to be consistent because we still have CAMEO tabby. Is it true that the word SILVER will be dropped also?

Many of us are already breeding Cameo to Cameo and coming up with what we want. It is only a matter of time before more of us will be doing this. The Cameo breeder has the advantage of being able to out-cross with the solid colors of superior type in order to improve the Cameo stock. I don't know of anyone that goes back into the silver after that initial cross.

It seems we have two dozen requests for Shell females. (I'd like a good one myself!) Shells seem to be #1 with Smoke Cameos coming in a close second.

The fact that blue-smokes are appearing in breedings for Cameos may help to stimulate interest in this color. I only know of a handful of people actively breeding for blue-smokes and these are also very interested in Cameos. The blue-smokes that I have seen need whiter undercoats. This includes my own.

There certainly is a difference between silver-creams and shaded blue-creams. A silver-cream is a female from a silver and a solid color cross. She is more like a silver in confirmation and head type, but she has gold or maize eye color. In-termingled with the silver coat are cream or red patches. CFA advised us years ago to register silvers appearing in Cameo

litters according to their color but to make special note of their eye color so that anyone looking for a line-bred silver would be aware of the ancestry. A shaded blue-cream is just that. A blue-cream female with a white undercoat. These girls are invaluable to the Cameo breeder. If you need that extra bit of undercoat, then go back to the silver-cream. The shaded blue-cream might be what you need to improve type.

TO MRS. SHY:

1. To help with the comparison between the cream-tipped cat and the "unsound" cream, will you please describe the "unsound" cream? The notice breeder could profit from such an explanation.
2. Are the cream hairs on the silver-creams and the smoke creams actually cream (solid from one end to the other) or are they cream tipped (Cameo)? Do these patched cats have both cream tipping and red tipping, as well as silver hairs?
3. In using your cream male for Cameo breeding, do you find that you get a majority of solid or spoiled color kittens instead of Cameos?
4. Do you consider color or type more important in Cameo breeding?

REPLY:

No, I have never had a cameo with green eyes so far. Eye color has varied from gold to brown or copper.

I think the type can be improved more quickly by using the out-cross method, at least that is what I have used so far. But selective in-breeding would bring good results, also, especially after several generations of out-breeding.

I wish I knew why CFA changed the name. I think the names Shell, Shaded and Smoke Cameo fit the colors better. They look pink to me, not red, at least not the color of our reds. Most people now know what Cameos are. They will only be confused if the name is changed. Being a chinchilla breeder, I can only think of the name chinchilla as silver. A shell cameo, in my estimation does not fit the name Red Chinchilla; neither does the name Red Shaded fit the Shaded Cameo.

Yes, in time we will be breeding Cameo to Cameo. Cameos have been greatly improved and are making good wins in the shows. More experimental breedings are needed as yet, but I personally think we will not need to breed to other colors in time.

I prefer the shells and shaded cameos. They look like pink tipped cats, are quite beautiful and distinctive from other accepted colors. They are noticed right away by people who come to see the kittens. They, also, always call them pink kittens.

The cream-tipped Cameo cat would have cream tippings but the hair to the skin would be white or almost white. The cream tippings would be in a pattern such as in the silvers. The unsound creams would be all cream to the skin, but a hot cream on the ends or tips. Most unsound creams are those that haven't had all of the dead coat groomed out in the summer. They do not look at all like a cream-tipped cameo.

I only have a silver cream to describe. Her patches are mostly shaded cameo with a definite pink coat rather than cream. Her blaze and some patches on her ears are pink (cameo). She has patches of cameo on her legs and her toes are pink and dark (black-tipped). She has some cameo patches down her back, also. Her color is mostly silver with these cameo patches here and there. Her eye color is light gold. She is out of a blue-cream female (Black Smoke ex blue cream) and a first generation Shell Cameo male. As a blue-cream is mostly blue with cream patches, a silver-cream is mostly silver with the cameo tipped patches.

In using my cream male for my breeding to one of my silver creams, several of my kittens were cameos. In each of the two litters I have bred so far, there was what looked like a reverse smoke and one that was like a brown tabby without the tabby markings. So far I haven't used him with my Cameo female. I will try it this next spring to see what I get. I have been breeding my cameo female to cameo males and got all cameos from that

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YOUR EXPERT OPINION, PLEASE (Continued)

breeding.

I really don't know what to say about color versus type. Both are important, but I believe type would be considered most important. Cameo color is not hard to get, although all are not perfectly colored. However, neither are all the established colors perfect either.

All of the opinions here are from my own experiences and what I think cameos should be. I'm sure that I haven't bred the cameos as extensively as some cameo breeders and so, therefore, cannot describe them as well as a breeder with several generations of cameo breeding.

TO DR. SALISBURY:

1. What experience have you had breeding cream females to Shell Cameo males?
2. Do you feel that there is a distinct difference between a silver-cream and a shaded tortie, or do you consider these names for the same thing?
3. If there are 12 possibilities in the shaded-haired cat, according to your diagram, why not recognize them all at once?
4. You probably have more experience with Cameos than anyone living today. What part, if any, would the copper-eyed white cat play in Cameo breeding? Could it be used the same as any cream or blue-cream if the mate was a Cameo or Cameo recessive?
5. Do you feel that the reason for more shaded and smokes appearing after generations of Cameo breeding instead of shells is because the red factor has been compounded? Would this indicate a possibility that less red color and a greater tipping factor could be used to create a greater percentage of shells?
6. Do I understand correctly that you say it is the cream gene that produces the shells? This is not the case in our experience. Cream and blue-cream have been used extensively with a majority of shaded Cameos resulting.

REPLY:

I have never had a cameo-coated kitten with green eyes. To improve type speedily, I found out-crossing the best method, but type is achieved at the expense of color. To improve type and color efficiently, I have found selective in-breeding best.

My guess is that CFA is trying to achieve an objective, scientific attitude towards its classifications - a goal which I heartily approve. Red and black are clear-cut. Silver can mean almost anything in anyone's mind (and obviously has) and so can cameo because they are descriptive words, picked for the picture they make or the resemblance they indicate. The words tortoiseshell, frost-point, and others are also descriptive words, capable of a variety of interpretations. I approve the scientific goal, but I don't think it will work. (The first thing that happens is that red chinchilla is a misnomer. The silver chin resembles a chinchilla and gives some reason for the use of the word; but there never was a red chinchilla - they are all gray.) The breeder with his first litter of cameos is dead sure that they all are shells - because he likes the pretty word. That attitude permeates the thinking of the fancy, and is not to be changed over night. In my opinion, CFA is making a mistake to go so far so fast. The resulting confusion will set cameo breeding back severely. The word cameo gives semantic satisfactions that the expression shaded red can never do, and much of the success of cat shows hinges on the emotional satisfactions involved, let the genes fall where they may. At any rate, if they drop the word cameo, they should be consistent and drop the word silver. Both are used as color words.

Breeding cameo to cameo to get what we want has been going on for four or five years with older breeders. It is the only way to achieve a color-bred cameo.

Shell has been the most popular. As noted above, I think much of the preference lies in the word. In the show room, many observers find by contrast that the shell is paler than they like, that the shaded cameo has the sparkle and the contrast. They'll remark: "That one is the pretty one. (a shaded). Are you sure that isn't a shell?" Personally, I prefer the red smoke cameo.

I have had no experience in breeding cream females to shell cameo males. I have frequently used blue-creams, and in the pedigrees of other cats there is a liberal sprinkling of strong cream lines, such as Spoon River, Marie Wilson's Champagne, etc. For the last few years I have used mostly cameos.

For all practical purposes, I consider the silver-cream the same thing as the shaded tortie. Breeders just automatically started calling these cats silver-creams. Actually, silver-cream would have been more correct, as the red- or cream-tipped hairs are cameo, not solid cream. ACFA voted to recognize the shaded tortie, after which there was objection that the name violates the code scheme of registration and an adjustment is pending, recommending cameo-tortie instead (a color plus a pattern).

There is a great gap between what is genetically factual and what is practical and realistic in the current show room. That gap must be bridged by education of breeders, exhibitors, and judges, and such education takes time and experience. Because there are 12 possibilities (and perhaps more that are not yet discovered), we need not conclude that each must be set in to the machinery of the show room at once. Each classification needs to be defined and exhibited AOC so that people can become familiar with it and see its place in the show spectrum before it is added to the list. The exhibitor has to know how to register his cat properly. Hence, as these divisions grow, it is important to take one step at a time.

Until the several shades and colors can be intelligently identified, there is no injustice in bunching the cats in the general categories. For example, a blue-tipped shaded and a black-tipped shaded can be benched and judged together, and the judge can easily pick the better cat of the two. The same can be done with cream-tipped and red-tipped cameos. (At least this should be no challenge to judges who have had long experience in picking the Best from a line-up of both tabbies and torties.) When the difference between cream tipping and red tipping is clearly understood by a majority of people involved in the show room, then the two colors can be set up as separate classes. That distinction is clear now only in smokes.

Let us make haste slowly, presenting and showing and studying one new breed or color, or one new phase of a breed or color at a time, so that we can keep show rules and show practices on a realistic base.

It would not be realistic to try to set up 12 possible colors without the cooperation of the silver breeders, as black and blue tipping form half the scheme, with red and cream tipping the other half. Apparently CFA is working toward this, though they do not recognize cream tipping yet, nor (so far as I know) the blue chinchilla or the shaded blue).

I have had some fine cameos from mating a white male and a cameo. Being a solid-color cat, the white adult has no color influence on the cameo kitten - only type. The kitten takes its shading from the cameo parent. The white parent has nothing to do with a white undercoat. The cameo undercoat is not something that comes and goes with the season. A true cameo never loses its white undercoat. And that undercoat comes from the gene for shading, not from the color-gene of a white parent. Using a white parent contributes type (we hope) and not color.

I have not yet discovered how to get shells to order. Most litters have been pretty evenly mixed, with more shaded than either shells or smokes. Odd things happen, and we need much more information. Curiously, I once got three shell cameos from using a black male with a cameo female. One instance proves nothing.

The presence of the cream gene does not necessarily produce shells. I meant merely to suggest that when very short tipping is cream, people tend strongly to call the coat shell. If the short tipping is red, even though short, breeders are more likely to call the coat shaded cameo. The present lack of uniformity in classifying the tipping (red or cream) in shells is one reason why I am in no rush to set up all 12 classifications. Judges and exhibitors are having enough trouble getting together as it is.

TO MR. FERRARI:

1. What other dilutes of red and black are there in addition to cream and blue respectively? Are you perhaps referring to the tawny color in the brown tabby - which some breeders have used in Cameo programs?

2. Are Cameo breeders faced with special problems or with special opportunities because of the fact that they can secure Cameo coat colors by use of either green-eyed silvers or orange-eyed smokes? Can the smoke cross be depended upon to give better type right from the start - more like the solid color standard?

(Continued, Page 13, Column 1)

CFA SHOW REPORTS

ENDICOTT, NEW YORK; 10-1/2-66

Gebhardt (AB): B: Castilia Mr. Surprise, BEW M (Azulita Paleface of Casa Cielo ex Windibank Bo Peep of Azulita).

2nd & BX: SH.

Pedula (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F (Vel-Vene Voodoo of Silva Wyte ex Silva Wyte Tiffany).

2nd: Cashmere Feather of Bean Ridge, Chin F (Cashmere Thunderhead ex Cashmere Wendy).

BX: Castilia Mr. Surprise.

Kayhart: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.

2nd & BX: Silva-Wyte Jack-A-Napes of JB, Blk M (Vel-Vene Voodoo of Silva-Wyte ex Silva-Wyte Tiffany).

Koepp: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.

2nd: Cashmere Feather of Bean Ridge.

BX: Stonybrook Sir Walter, CEW M (Stonybrook Comet ex Stonybrook Pamela).

WILMINGTON, DELWARE; 10-8/9-66

Rotter (AB): B: SH.

2nd: SH.

BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M (Skyway's Bufton of Kingshill ex Willouise Zorette of Skyway).

Koepp (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.

2nd: SH.

BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

Martinke: B: Silva-Wyte Jack-A-Napes of JB, Blk M.

2nd: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

BX: Castilia Diana of Nor-Mont, Cr F (Nor-Mont Brandy of Castilia ex Su-Bell Bo-Peep of Castilia).

Tracy: B: Nor-Mont Claudia, Bl F (Nor-Mont Mischief ex Gergette of Nor-Mont).

2nd: Castilia Blue Eyes, BEW F (Nor-Mont White Shadow ex Klinkhammer Sherry of Castilia).

BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; 10-15/16-66

Wolfgang (AB): B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M.

2nd & BX: Nor-Mont Claudia, Bl F.

Koepp (AB): B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

2nd: SH.

BX: Petite Carla of Nine Lives, Chin F (Chateau Chat Le Petit Sir Echo ex Sari Soroya).

Tracy: B: Nor-Mont Claudia.

2nd: October Blaze, Tort F (Shawnee Sandstone ex Brookfield's Mignonne II).

BX: Castilia's Mr. Surprise, BEW M.

Smith, B.: Dunhova's Sumthin Special, BT F (King Midas Angelo of Skyway ex Skyway's Janie of Dunhova).

2nd: Azulita Pinafore of Apollo, OEW F (Azulita Paleface of Casa Cielo ex Windibank Bo Peep of Azulita).

BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; 10-15/16-66

Gebhardt (AB): B: SH.

2nd: Gayland's Astra, Cr M (Beamsley Sunshine of Gaylands ex Gayland's Dawn).

BX: Vi-Jon Georgie Peachie, Bl F (Vi-Jon Gorgeous George ex Gra-Stone Lady Zane of Vi-Jon).

Rotter (AB): B: Gayland's Astra.

2nd: SH.

BX: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore, BC F (Montpellier Le Creme Victor ex Erman Meowsette of Man-Geo).

Anderson: B: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore.

2nd: Shawnee Nylana, CEW F (Shawnee Bertram ex Erman Nyla of Shawnee).

BX: Gayland's Astra.

Maier: B: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore.

2nd: Shawnee Nylana.

BX: Gayland's Astra.

SAN FRANCISCO; 10-15/16-66

Martinke (AB): B: SH.

2nd & BX: Gray-Ivy Winsome of Cardell, Chin F (Gray-Ivy Aladdin ex Wee Heather Holly Ann of Gray-Ivy).

St. Georges (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.

2nd: SH. BX: SH.

Ramsdale: B: Gray-Ivy Winsome of Cardell.

2nd: Shah-An-Shah Be'l-Akhanah of Khyo, OEW F (Gallahad's Azhar of Shah-an-Shah ex Shah-An-Shah Ma Jehan).

BX: Zoda Top Hat of Toireh, Bl M (Zoda Tenacious ex Wimauma Daphne of Zoda).

Rogers, W.: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.

2nd: Shah-An-Shah Be'l-Akhanah of Khyo.

BX: Hayward's Golden Jubilee, Cr M (Zoda Valerian of Hayward ex Hayward's Bouquet).

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS; 10-22/23-66

Wolfgang (AB): Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo, Bl F (Vi-Jon Gorgeous George, Jr. ex Gra-Stone Lady Zane).

2nd: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore, BC F.

BX: Gayland's Astra, Cr M.

O'Neill (AB): B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo.

2nd: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore.

BX: Gayland's Astra.

Koepp: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.

2nd: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo.

BX: Shy's Castle "Stan the Man", Chin M (Shy's Castle Jeffrey ex Shy's Castle Joni).

Reed: B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo.

2nd: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore.

BX: Chestermere Kinuba of Nevah-Tep, BP Him M (Chestermere Paul ex Chestermere Toshika).

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA; 10-22/23-66

Gebhardt (AB): B: Rondelay's Drummer-Boy, VEW M (Skyway's Gai King of Rondolay ex Castilia Krystal of Rondolay).

2nd: Castilia Mr. Surprise, BEW M.

BX: SH.

Rotter (AB): B: Rondelay's Drummer-Boy.

2nd: SH.

BX: Silva-Wyte Funny Face of Astoria, Bl F (Vel-Vene's Voodoo of Silva-Wyte ex Silva-Wyte Tiffany).

Barnaby: B: Dunhova's Sumthin Special, BT F.

2nd & BX: Rondelay's Drummer-Boy.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA; 10-22/23-66

Vanderpoel (AB): B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M.

2nd: SH.

BX: Kohinoor Kathleen of Moonfleet, Tort F (Southland's EmCee ex Sperd's Burma of Kohinoor).

Pedula (AB): B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

2nd: SH.

BX: Castilia Diana of Nor-Mont, Cr F.

Martinke: B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

2nd: Windy Oaks Galaxy, Blk Smk M (Stonybrook Ollie of Windy Oaks ex Jan-Dam's Shamrock of Windy Oaks).

BX: Castilia Diana of Nor-Mont.

Willwerth: B: Kohinoor Kathleen of Moonfleet.

2nd: Ben-Mar Jeanette, Cr F (Ben-Mar Daydream of Moonfleet ex Larks-Purr Lyric of Ben-Mar).

BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

POMONA, CALIFORNIA; 10-22/23-66

Favors (AB): B: Desert-Rose Paddy Too (of Toireh), Ddk M (Toireh Precious Le Noir ex Rosalie of Dunesk, Imp).

2nd: SH.

BX: Beau Geste Patina, Chin F (Dearheart Oliver ex Fair Oaks Fantasy of Shasta).

Powell (AB): B: Shah-An-Shah Be'l Akhanah (of Khyo), CEW F.

2nd & BX: White's Princess Marguerita I, SP Him F (Goforth's Top Hat of White's ex Goforth's Conchita).

Over: B: Zoda Top Hat of Toireh, Bl M.

2nd: Sequoia Sir Laddie, SS M (Gray Ivy Aladdin ex Walnut Hill Parfait of Sequoia).

BX: Hhah-An-Shah Be'l Skhanah (of Khyo).

Frankenfield: B: Shah-An-Shah Be'l Skhanah (of Khyo).

2nd: Gayland's Wildrose of Ma-Be, Cr F (Beamsley Sunshine of Gayland's, Imp. ex Gayland's Imp of Show Me).

BX: Bayhorne Zenith of Azulita, Imp., Bl M (Bayhorne Ajax ex Heatherdown Tinkabelle).

(Continued, Page 11)

CFA SHOW REPORTS (Continued)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; 10-29/30-66

Swenson (AB): B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo, Bl F.
 2nd: SH.
 BX: Mata-Blu Matador, Chin M (Silver Mesa Nakota of Chayzar ex Brave's Suzette of Mata-Blu).
 Beck (AB): B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo.
 2nd: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore, BC F.
 BX: Mata-Blu Matador.
 Tracy: B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann of Khyo.
 2nd: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M.
 Maier (All SC): B: Shawnee White Wash, CEW F (Nor-Mont Jubilee II of West Allis ex Shawnee Soap Suds).
 2nd: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann.
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.
 Maier (All LH ex SC): B: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore.
 2nd: Co-Mc Lady Finger of Renoir, BT F (Co-Mc Chess Nut ex Co-Mc Ambrosia).
 BX: Mata-Blu Matador.

COLUMBUS, OHIO; 11-19/20-66

Martinke (AB): B: Painting the Town Red II, R F (Shawnee Red Letter Day ex Shawnee Godiva).
 2nd: Shawnee White Wash, CEW F.
 BX: SH.
 Field (AB): B: Shawnee White Wash.
 2nd: Wil-Jene Ruffita of Casto, RT F (Skyway's Red Gold of Wil-Jene ex Wil-Jene Rose Aura).
 BX: Rondolay's Drummer-Boy, BEW M.
 Herma: B: Shawnee White Wash.
 2nd: Castilia Diana of Nor-Mont, Cr F.
 BX: Castilia's Mr. Surprise, BEW M.
 Pedulla: B: Shawnee White Wash.
 2nd: Castilia's Diana of Nor-Mont.
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA; 11-19/20-66

Rotter (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.
 2nd & BX: SH.
 O'Neill (AB): B: Ben-Mar Jeanette, Cr F.
 2nd: Elise of Kohinoor, Chin F (Moonfleet Beau D'Argent ex Moonfleet Bunni of Kohinoor).
 BX: SH.
 Swenson: B: Kohinoor Kathleen of Moonfleet, Tort F.
 2nd: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.
 BX: Wes-Cal's Shy Guy, Bl M (Wimauma Beta Bee ex Wimauma Mar-Belle of Wes-Cal's).
 Rogers, W.: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari.
 2nd: Elise of Kohinoor.
 BX: Woodkiff Talisman, Cr M (Castilia Sandy of Pur-Time ex Shiraz Tasha).

OMAHA, NEBRASKA; 11-19/20-66

Wolfgang (AB): B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann, Bl F.
 2nd: Mar-Geo Princess of Rangemore, BC F.
 BX: Gayland's Arabesque, Cr M (Beamsley Sunshine of Gayland's ex Gayland's Dream).
 McQuillen (AB): B: Babalong Little White Kloud, OEW F (Babalong Salvo ex Tina's Snowflake).
 2nd: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann.
 BX: SH.
 McPhee: B: Bloemhill Fancy Free, BC F (Bloemhill Pekoe ex Bloemhill Miss Iowa).
 2nd & BX: Babalong Little White Kloud.
 Harlos: B: Vi-Jon Georg-Ann.
 2nd: Babalong Little White Kloud.

KING OF PRUSSIA, PENNSYLVANIA; 11-19/20-66

Favors (AB): B: Chestermere Kinuba of Nevah-Tep, BP Him M.
 2nd: SH.
 BX: Robsway Babbette of Brandylane, BC F (Klinkhammer's Prince Valiant ex Padua Hill's Pippin of Robsway).
 Park (AB): B: Canuso Coppertone, Cr M (Canuso Blue Nile ex Fairvilla Charm of Canuso).
 2nd: SH.
 BX: Sari's Cleopatra, SS F (Chateau Chat Le Petit' Sir Echo ex Citrus Ridge Eo of Esperance).

Kayhart: B: Silva-Wyte Jack-A-Napes of JB, Blk M.
 2nd: Chestermere Kinuba of Nevah-Tep.
 BX: Brandy Lane Little Bits, Cr F (Eyre's Sir Showman ex Princess Margaret Du Mar).
 St. Georges: B: Walnut Hill Pride of Gray Ivy, SS M (Gray Ivy Aladdin ex Walnut Hill Sweet Sue).
 2nd: Silva-Wyte Jack-A-Napes.
 BX: Cashmere Feather of Bean Ridge, Chin F.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK; 11-26/27-66

Wolfgang (AB): B: Simbelair's Sandsaar, Cr F (Castilia Sandy of Purr Time ex Larks-Purr Cleome of Simbelair).
 2nd: Stonybrook Marylyn, Tort F (Wimauma Petrarch of Stonybrook ex Stonybrook G.B.).
 BX: Rondolay's Drummer-Boy, BEW M.
 Favors (AB): B: Rondolay's Drummer-Boy.
 2nd: SH.
 BX: Skyway's Bo-Peep of Dunhova, BC F (Willouise Anthony Evergreen ex Skyway's Norah Lee of Evergreen).
 Williams, D.: B: Dunhova's Sumthin Special, BT F.
 2nd: Skyway's Bo-Peep of Dunhova.
 BX: Rondolay's Drummer-Boy.
 Willwerth: B: Dunhova's Sumthin Special.
 2nd: Skyway's Bo-Peep of Dunhova.
 BX: Rondolay's Drummer-Boy.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA; 11-26/27-66

Field (AB): B: SH.
 2nd: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M.
 Ehrhardt (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.
 2nd: SH.
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.
 Vanderpoel: B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.
 2nd: Wes-Cal's Shy Guy, Bl M.
 BX: Kohinoor Elfin of Kirklea, BC F (Gayland's Ormazd of Kohinoor ex Moonfleet Flairette of Kohinoor).
 Anderson: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.
 2nd: Nor-Mont Blue Starr, Bl F (Nor-Mont Applause ex Nor-Mont Little Gale).
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA; 11-25/26-66

Gebhardt (AB): B: Babalong Little White Kloud, OEW F.
 2nd: Co-Mc's Lady Finger, BT F.
 BX: SH.
 Yoder, D. (AB): B: Ga-Lin Brigitte, BC F (Blu Acre MacBeth ex Hadleigh Can-Can).
 2nd: Babalong Little White Kloud.
 BX: SH.
 Smith, B.: B: Babalong Little White Kloud.
 2nd: Ga-Lin Brigitte.
 BX: Las Montanas Tallyrand of Bar-Le, Chin M (Chatami Barbu II of Las Montanas ex Red Top Duke of Las Montanas).
 Park: B: Co-Mc's Chess Nut, BT M (Co-Mc's Chess Pie ex Co-Mc's Inky Dinky).
 2nd: Mata Blu Matador, Chin M.
 BX: Babalong Little White Kloud.

RACINE, WISCONSIN; 12-2/4-66

SEE FRONT PAGE.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK; 12-3/4-66

Gebhardt (AB): B: Merchants Misha of Nor-Mont, CEW F (Nor-Mont Mischief ex Herondale Querida of Nor-Mont).
 2nd & BX: SH.
 Smith, B. (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.
 2nd & BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont, R M.
 St. Georges: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.
 2nd: Nor-Mont's Blue Starr, Bl F.
 BX: Silva-Wyte Alladin of Sandia, CEW M (Vel-Vene's VooDoo of Silva-Wyte ex Gallahad's First Lady).
 Kayhart: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.
 2nd: Merchant's Misha of Nor-Mont.
 BX: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.
 (Continued, Page 13, Column 2)

DISEASES OF CATS (Continued)

lodging in one of the coronary arteries as in people, it travels along the route of the aortic artery. When the clot reaches the junction with a smaller vessel which it cannot pass, it impedes or dams back the flow of blood to the limbs and quickly results in paralysis. The clot might get in only one branch and thus affect only one leg. In most cases, however, both legs are involved. Treatment requires immediate surgery. If there is doubt as to location of the clot, contrast dyes are used to find it.

Skin Problems. I'm not a dermatologist, yet I continually see skin problems and diseases of cats. Many of them are associated with the feeding of certain exclusive diets. Some are identified with the feeding of milk. Not all cats can tolerate milk any more than all children or grown-ups can tolerate milk. Some cats will break out in a rash which they scratch and cause great irritation of the skin. The same problem may be caused by eating fish and also certain meats.

I would like to illustrate how severe skin problems might become in the cat. A small localized skin lesion behind the ear may cause continual scratching which mutilates the area. If the pruritis persists or is not treated properly, the injury may become so extensive as to even prevent showing the cat. Even if it is controlled and the skin covers the scars, hair growth may never cover the skin and you still can't show the cat.

Ear mites might be responsible for skin lesions. Once the mites are eliminated, recovery of the skin may be dramatic.

Rodent ulcer. This lesion appears as a small elevated nodule on the upper or lower lip. On occasions, similar lesions can be detected in other areas of the body. The lesion gradually enlarges and starts to ulcerate. If the lesion is recognized in time, treatment may succeed. Blood examination will often show a rise in eosinophilic cells. A biopsy may reveal a predominance of eosinophiles. The early administration of cortisone usually will prevent disfiguring scars. However, in some cases that were not accurately diagnosed, the ulcer went beyond the stage of successful medical treatment. Surgical correction at this stage leaves the cat with a perpetual smile. The end result is, of course, that the cat's show days are ended.

Fading Kitten Syndrome. This problem involves litters of very young kittens - those of six weeks or older but possibly younger. Rapid kitten losses occur in a cattery from unknown causes. The kittens may appear to be progressing well when suddenly they have abdominal cramps, poor appetites and elevated temperatures. The stools will become quite fluid and the kittens rapidly waste away. On necropsy, a yellowish liquid material is found to cover the entire intestinal tract. The causative agents include bacteria, pleuropneumonia, etc. The infection may enter the body through the nose or digestive tract. If this infection "seeds down" the cattery, it can put you out of business in a short time. It is possible that the queens, not showing any signs or symptoms themselves, may be apparently normal carriers of the contagion and infect the newborn.

Ringworm. This mold infection can run rampant in a cattery before it is recognized. It's also of human health significance. You'd be surprised at the number of people that have contracted ringworm from animals. If your cat shows a circumscribed area with the hair being brittle or falling out, you should suspect ringworm. An examination by your veterinarian should precede any treatment. Presence of ringworm will give fluorescence with a special type of light. Remove some hair for laboratory culture which may identify or exclude ringworm infection. Culturing is important because exceptional species of ringworm will not fluoresce. You must be careful, after clipping the animal, to guard against spread of the ringworm infection to other animals with the contaminated clippers. With today's new preparations - medicated shampoos and a drug called Fulvicin (griseofulvin) - one can eliminate ringworm. If you or members of your family should contract ringworm, prompt care by a physician is advised to minimize the problems of expense and inconvenience.

Urinary Problems. The primary signs of difficult urination are those of straining or constipation. The cat still strains even though the owners administer enemas, suppositories and laxatives. Straining by the cat has nothing to do with his digestive system. The cat's bladder becomes greatly distended

with urine if the urethra is plugged with calculi or mucus. When stretched to its maximum, the bladder becomes completely atonic. Distension of the bladder may destroy the nerve endings in the wall of the bladder. As a result, the patient may always have difficulty controlling the urine even though it appears that recovery is complete. The stoppage may also be accompanied by severe cystitis and the lining of the bladder may erode away. Death may occur in 48 to 72 hours.

Many other problems may develop in addition to bladder difficulties. Should the ureters which lead from the kidney to the bladder neck get plugged, the pressure destroys the kidney.

Q: What is Urised?

A: It is a urinary antispasmodic. The urine of the normal cat is acid in reaction. In many bladders, the urine becomes highly alkaline; however, antibiotics and urinary acidifiers may be necessary to supplement this drug.

Pyothorax. Following an infection of pneumonitis, the cat may develop pus in the thorax. A cat with pus in the lung or thoracic cavity has great difficulty in breathing; the body temperature may rise to 105° to 106°. Unless infection is controlled and the purulent material removed, the cat will die. A cat that has had a slight cold with sneezing and runny eyes, may seem to recover. If it then has difficulty in breathing, it is a prime candidate for pyothorax. An X-ray will confirm the presence of pus in the chest. Your veterinarian can tap the chest and remove the pus. He may hospitalize the patient for 5 to 7 days and tap the chest each day while administering antibiotics.

Unexplained sneezing may also result from the use of commercial kitty litter. If you use such litter, open the container a few days ahead to allow any fumes to dissipate.

Infectious Anemia (*Hemobartonella felis*). Research on this disease is a personal activity. The responsible agent destroys the red blood cells. These cats will have anemia approximately 7 to 10 days after initial infection. The method of transmission is unknown. Nevertheless, the patient will be running a temperature or 2 to 3 degrees. The hair coat will be very rough. On lifting the upper lip, one will notice that the gums are very pale when they should be deep pink. This is evidence of anemia.

There are several tests for detection of infectious anemia, but none is fully reliable. The fact that our present diagnostic techniques are not adequate prompted me to select this subject for my M.S. thesis research. Study of the problem for about 5 years included both field cases and experimentally infected cats. Cats with infectious anemia will have microscopically fluorescent bodies within the red blood cells when stained with acridine orange. Staining procedures were applied, at the same time, to suspected blood samples from cats in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa. On the basis of our work, approximately 50% of the anemias that were detected were infectious in nature. Then, I decided to investigate the structure of the infectious agent. By means of the electron microscope, red blood cells containing the agent were magnified 30,000 times. The surface of the agent is rough and the organism is pleomorphic or many-shaped. It appears to attach itself to the membrane of the red blood cell. We learned much about the agent - what it is composed of, how it attached itself to the cell and now we will attempt to develop tube type tests and maybe even vaccines.

Q: Do you use vitamin B₁₂ in your treatment?

A: Vitamin B₁₂ is certainly helpful, but other drugs and procedures are more important. The antibiotics I generally recommend are chlormycetin or terramycin. I determined the hemoglobin value as I believe that any cat with a hemoglobin value or less than 6 (the normal is 12) automatically requires blood transfusion.

Q: How accurate is the acridine orange test?

A: With this staining technique we may still be able to detect the infection in most cases, although only a few cells are infected. With other staining procedures, greater percentage of infected cells is necessary to have the same assurance of reliability.

Q: Do you see infectious anemia accompanying other diseases?

A: We know that it can lie dormant. If other diseases occur, they may trigger or activate a latent case of infectious

(Continued, Page 14, Column 2)

YOUR EXPERT OPINION, PLEASE (Concluded)

TO MR. FERRARI (Continued):

3. Is it possible that people are confusing the genetic fact of cream tipping, which appears frequently in Cameo breeding, with the personal preference of some for red over cream tipping (or black over blue)? Should the standard be based on fact or personal preference? Others may prefer the delicate tipping of the almost-white Cameo.

4. Many breeders have relied upon blue-creams for better type in their Cameos. Seldom are the Cameo progeny splotchy, patchy and muddy. On what are you basing your view? How often and over what length of time did you experiment before reaching your conclusion?

5. What suggestions do you have for solving the spoiled cream or spoiled Cameo problem? Better education for breeders and judges?

6. If you were judging, would you pass up a Cameo with exceptional type but cream tipping in preference to one of poor type but excellent color?

REPLY:

I personally have never had a cameo with green eyes result from any of my breedings, although genetically it is possible. I have seen two examples. One was a neutered male out of red to silver; the other a female kitten who is the result of a very strictly in-bred line consisting mainly of solid color and smokes.

I feel type improvement can be achieved by either in-breeding or out-crossing, but that the faster, but less safe method, would be in-breeding. By unsafe, I mean that there is more chance of permanently setting undesirable characteristics that exist in the lines.

I think CFA equates progress or improvement with the word change. Each year they make a number of changes wherever possible in their standards, etc., with no real consideration as to whether the changes are improvements or, for that matter, valid. The change in the name for Cameos makes no sense to me at all, or for that matter, to anyone with whom I have spoken concerning the matter. If they are to call cameos Red Chinchillas and Shaded Reds, then they should call the silvers Black Chinchillas and Shaded Blacks; this would make more sense. They would be better off if they expended more effort towards education of their judges as to what a Cameo looks like, so that they can tell the difference between a Cameo and an unsound red or cream.

We should breed Cameo to Cameo to get what we want. I have been working towards this goal ever since I started breeding Cameos. I am at present breeding Cameo to Cameo with the occasional introduction of cream for improvement in type.

Three years ago, I would have said that there was a preference for the darker shades - shaded, smoke, tabby. But, in my experience, especially with this last year's breedings, I would say the majority of the people desired the Shell.

The first question directed to me probably results from the fact that, in my first article, I did not make myself clear when I mentioned all of the dilutes of red or black. As is well known, blue and cream are dilutes of black and red respectively. When I refer to other dilutes of black or red, I am referring to all of the other shades that are possible from black or red. I'm sure most breeders are familiar with the terms, lavender blue, dark blue, light blue, hot cream, pale cream, etc.; all of these terms plus others one might like to use can describe the many shades that are possible from diluted black or red. No, I am not referring to the tawny color in the brown tabby. I have had no experience with brown, tabbies or otherwise.

The concept that Cameo breeders can use solid colors to breed Cameos is a misconception as far as I'm concerned. Yes, solid colors must be used in order to establish that first generation Cameo, but after the color is established, as was done with the silvers, Cameos in order to maintain and improve color, should be color-bred.

Smokes or silvers can be used to produce Cameos. I don't think one can make a broad statement and say that smokes or silvers would be depended upon to produce typier Cameos from the start. The Cameo produced will possess the characteristics - visibly or genetically - that exist in the specific blood lines that are used. I feel fortunate to be living in an area where, in my opinion, the finest silvers in the country are bred. Any smokes I have seen in this area do not compare to the silvers available here. I can say, therefore, for my specific purpose, I would, and have, used silvers.

I can't be sure, but I think the person who asked the question about cream tipping cannot be too familiar with what is meant by tipping or has not has much experience with cameos. What is meant by tipping, ideally, is a hair that in itself possesses two colors. The hair nearest the skin or root is a light shade. On the same hair at its extremity, a darker shade. The depth towards which the darker shade nears the skin is what determines the color classification of the cat. If just the extreme tip of the hair is colored the cat is a Shell; if the darker shade goes deeper it is called a Shaded Cameo. In my cattery, which exists solely of cameos and one cream female of part cameo parentage, I have examples of the shell and shaded. All, I repeat, ALL (except for the very sound cream) have an almost white ground color. As for the tipping, that is another matter. I can honestly say that no two of them, male or female, have exactly the same shade or depth of tipping. And, I can say, the darker the tipping, the more dramatic the contrast and more pleasing the overall effect of the cat. The better contrast also leaves no doubt in anyone's mind as to whether the cat is a cameo or a spoiled cream. I think quite a few breeders and judges are still confused about this. To this date, I still know of some breeders who think a shaded silver with rusty, black tipping, is a cameo. The standard for cameo, as is usually the case in most matters, be based upon whatever those in command wish to make it.

In my personal experience, I discovered when I first started to breed cameos, the use of blue-creams to produce a first-generation cameo is possible - but that there is a better way. From a number of breedings using blue-creams, I discovered that the red color tends to be muddy or diluted by the presence of the blue and the cream in the background. Also, the first generation cameo from the blue-cream background does not in the true sense of the term "tipping", have tipping. Upon close examination one would discover the areas of the fur which are covered with red or cream are in reality an unsound red or cream, not truly tipped. Also, there is usually heavy barring on the legs. I have at present a female produced by blue-cream to cameo who has areas on her head, back and flanks which are not tipped but are just an unsound pale red. She is registered as Shell, but if I had registered her, she would have been registered as a shaded because of the depth and amount of her red coloring.

The question on a solution of the problem on spoiled reds or creams was answered by the person who asked it. I would add that the presence of more cameos at the shows would also help.

If I were judging, I would do what must be done according to the standard and show rules which exist. If one is familiar with the points awarded for color, type, etc., one must realize that the cat with the better type would be the victor, in spite of color.

CFA SHOW REPORTS (Concluded)

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS; 12-10/11-66

Wolfgang (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB, Blk F.

2nd: Skyway's Blue Taffeta of Nor-Mont, Bl F (Skyway's Bufton of Kingshill ex Dimples of Dunesk of Skyway, Imp.)

BX: Skyway's Erid of Nor-Mont, R M.

Field (AB): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.

2nd: SH.

BX: SH.

Pedulla: B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

2nd: Tree Mount's Cousin Brucey, Bl M (Minqua's Commando of Tree Mount ex Tree Mount's Loverly).

BX: Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB.

Swenson: B: Skyway's Eric of Nor-Mont.

2nd: Walnut Hill Pride of Gray-Ivy, SS M (Gray-Ivy Aladdin ex Walnut Hill Sweet Sae).

BX: Merchant's Mischa of Nor-Mont, CEW F.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN; 1-7/8-67.

McQuillen (AB): B: SH.

2nd: SH.

BX: Shawnee Nyland, CEW F.

Favors (AB): B: Shawnee Nyland.

2nd & BX: Erman Theodocious of Jeannel, Bl M (Bloemhill Troy of Erman ex Erman Lil' Sapphire).

Maier: B: Shawnee Nyland.

2nd & BX: Erman Theodocious of Jeannel.

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DISEASES OF CATS (Continued)

anemia to an acute attack. I've seen this exact picture in cats 9 and 10 years of age. They are admitted and diagnosed, for example, Diabetes mellitus. However, on direct examination of the blood cells, I find this agent present. One shouldn't expect that administration of antibiotics will give complete cure; therefore, I recommend an annual blood examination.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT QUARTERLY)

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