

# UNITED PERSIAN \* QUARTERLY

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1969

## NEW IDEAS FEATURED AT 4th ANNUAL UPS SHOW

The Fourth Annual Longhair Championship Show of the United Persian Society will be held December 6th and 7th, 1969 in the same location which has served so well the past three years, viz. MEMORIAL HALL, 7th & Lake, Racine, Wis.

This year, as in years past, the ever-growing membership of UPS is bending every effort to make this event the high-light of the show season. One ring, the United Persian Society ring, will feature 24 carat Gold plated awards.

In addition to the finest of the longhairs exhibited we will again include HOUSEHOLD PETS, those beloved members of families of any and all breeds or mixture thereof - whether longhair or shorthair, or even hairless if anyone has already adopted this new and unique breed of cat.

HOUSEHOLD PETS will be judged both days - in all four rings, with awards and rosettes in each ring. At many shows Household Pets are only judged one day in one or two rings. Not so at the UPS show. We are giving them a place of importance equal with all exhibits and we urge you to bring out those very special members of your family.

With the wide acceptance of the Congress of Specialties last year, UPS will again feature this ring. This ring will include specialty judging of each of the following divisions separately:

Solid Color  
Shaded  
Smoke  
Tabby  
Parti-Color  
Himalayan

The top three cats in each division will receive awards. Finally, a Best Cat will be chosen from the bests of each division which will be declared Best Cat in the Congress of Specialties. In view of the action taken at the September meeting of



Not a persian - of course, but in honor of the "Household Pet" of which we hope to see many at the forthcoming United Persian All Longhair championship show Dec. 6-7, 1969, we present the barn cat of William Vokoun, photographer extraordinary who produced the above portrait.

the CFA Executive Board, this may be your last chance to exhibit in a series of divisional specialty shows. (See comments on this subject elsewhere in the Quarterly.)

For the other three rings, in accordance with the new CFA rules, the top five (5) cats, regardless of sex, will receive awards instead of Best, 2nd and Best of Opposite Sex as has been the custom. This same system holds true with the Kitten Class and in the Premiership Class the top three (3) cats will receive awards.

The judges for this year are:

Mrs. Barbara Maier	Glenview, Ill.
Mrs. Frank McPhee	Houston, Texas
Miss Peggy Otto	Lutherville, Md.
Miss Virginia Wolfe	Menomonee Falls, Wis.

The 24K Gold Awards will be presented in the UPS ring. These have already been selected and will be in the form of usable pieces such as trays, cups, bowls, compotes, serving dishes, centerpieces, etc. so that each lucky winner may have the pleasure of using these lovely awards as well as displaying them. We are so excited about these awards for they require no shining, no polishing; they glisten with just simple washing.

To our knowledge this is a first among cat clubs and is one of the extras to make the UPS show the outstanding show of the 1969-1970 season.

Our trophy chairman, Miss Stella Harlos of 3060 N. Gordon Place, Milwaukee, Wis. 53212 will gratefully receive all donations of trophies or cash toward the purchase of the gold awards. Proper acknowledgement of all contributions will appear on the premium list as well as on the awards.

It is sincerely hoped this year our members will extend themselves a little and send, in addition to the trophy donations, at least a small check to be applied solely to the purchase of the gold awards for it is the desire of the Show Committee to have such a spectacular display of gold as to bewitch all exhibitors and visitors and make this show one to be long remembered.

MEMORIAL HALL located at 7th & Lake Sts., Racine, Wis. has proved to be an ideal site for the UPS show due to its easy accessibility and proximity to excellent accommodations, and the fact that there is adequate parking space at the rear of the Hall.

The Racine Motor Inn directly across the street from the Show Hall boasts one of the finest Smorgasbords in the State of Wisconsin. All exhibitors who care to partake of this excellent cuisine may dine together on Saturday evening. A special section of the dining hall has been reserved for us. The price of the dinner is moderate.

While the United Persian Society show is a four ring show, only two (2) rings are conducted each day. The judging is done at a relaxed pace, with an early closing time, thereby permitting exhibitors to enjoy some other type of entertainment on Saturday evening, and an early departure for home on Sunday.

FREE DOUBLE CAGES: The entry fee is \$10.00 for all classes, whether cat, kitten or household pet. But the show hall will be set up with double cages for all adult cats FREE OF CHARGE. It is felt that adult cats, particularly in the longhair breeds are more comfortable in double cages so they will all be housed that way. You won't have to ask for one - you won't have to pay for one.

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# CFA Board Makes Waves Again

## EDITORIAL

### PERSIAN DIVISIONS TO BE ABOLISHED!

For many years the Siamese breeders have been unhappy because in order to receive grand champion points it was necessary for them to take a Best Siamese Champion win (or Box Siamese Champion) or better. In contrast, persian breeders could get grand points by taking best divisional champion wins (e.g. Best Solid Color Champion). Since in many shows, the number of siamese entries is on a par with persian entries this would seem to work a hardship on the siamese in making grands. On occasion the siamese breeders have attempted to have the rules changed to allow grand points for color class wins such as Best Lilac Champion. This, they feel, would be comparable to the persian divisional set up.

At the September meeting of the CFA board it was decided to equalize things by allowing grand points in each color class of the siamese (and all other breeds as well), and, in addition, to abolish not only divisional champion wins for persians, but to abolish persian divisions as well! The traditional solid color, parti-color, tabby, etc. divisions are to be no more. The wins for Best Solid Color, Best Solid Champion, etc., are to be eliminated.

It is not our intent nor our province to argue the problems of the siamese breeders in this forum. The longhair breeds have enough of their own. Nevertheless, the arbitrary and capricious action of the CFA board in eliminating persian division makes some of their previous errors pale by comparison. Do what you will with grand champion points, but what purpose does elimination of divisions serve? One purpose is that the board will no longer have to worry with the problems of realignment of divisions, what colors will be in what divisions, should there be a Silver Division etc., etc.. But these problems have in most cases been created by the board itself through their illogical reasoning of the past.

It will be interesting to hear comments of persian breeders on this subject. Comments received by the Editor will be published in the next Quarterly.

The Editor

### EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENT FOR JUDGES ELIMINATED!

If you spend many years breeding cats, trying to come up with what you believe to be a cat that is fairly representative of the standard, but who is going to compete against other fine

cats of nearly equal excellence, who would you want to judge the cats and tell you yours is best - or third best in a class of three? Would you want to have a judge who has raised cats for many years and knows the subtle differences among good cats, and more than this, who knows how to evaluate these differences from years of past experience? Or, would you like to have a newcomer to the fancy who perhaps has had a cat or two for two or three years but whose enthusiasm and eagerness are his only apparent qualifications to be a judge? The CFA board has taken the position that the place to learn how to judge a cat is behind the judging table rather than in the cattery. Last year the requirement of seven years breeding experience for entry into the judging program was reduced to five years experience. At the September board meeting the experience requirement was dropped altogether.

The tremendous increase in the number of cat shows in recent years has created a shortage of experienced judges, and at each board meeting the problem is discussed. But is this sufficient reason to abolish the most important of all requirements of a judge, experience? Do we want the requirements for a judge to be that he must be able to dress in the manner of Liberace, he must be able to fling the largest cat overhead one handed with the agility of an acrobat (and the same light footedness), he must have his hair done in the latest fashion? I think it is time the breeders decide what they want from a judge - a good judging, or a fashion show - and then let the CFA board know what the priorities should be.

These are but two of the board's actions. When the minutes are published, read them. You may not believe what you read, but read them anyway.

The Editor

### THE PRESIDENTS CORNER

The editorial below examines the feasibility of CFA's clerking program, it's merit, changes in policy regarding show records and judges fees. Your comments will be appreciated.

CFA has undertaken an extensive clerking program in an effort to avoid errors in judges' books reaching the Central Office. The goal is to educate potential clerks in show mechanics as well as to assist our judges in the performance of their duties.

With this idea in mind, Will Thompson, Southwest Regional VP, and by request of the board, began the tremendous task of organizing clerking schools, certifying clerks and qualifying teachers. Under his able direction, clerking schools were held in all parts of the country and approximately 300 clerks were certified. Considering the effort afforded this program, we might examine it's progress.

Clerking is a gratuitous duty. Even though there has been much discussion in favor of compensating clerks, most clubs have been unable to do so. Clerks therefore, have been donating two days of their time and have been absorbing transportation costs and expenses incurred at the shows. Understandably there is a tremendous shortage of volunteers willing to assume these responsibilities. Volunteer clerks usually fall into three broad categories:

1. Aspirants to the judging program
2. Novice exhibitors who wish to learn basic mechanics
3. People who like to clerk

Needless to say, the last category encompasses the smallest number of fanciers.

Drawing from all three categories, show management is still hard pressed to recruit enough clerks for our shows. Clubs are being forced to enlist the services of inexperienced personnel. The situation shows no sign of improving for when volunteers obtain their goal, they drop from the ranks.

Perhaps clerking should be geared towards a minimal position; one which any novice can fill. Full responsibility for accuracy should rest upon the paid personnel of the show - the judges. Since Championship, Grand Championship and All Star wins are determined from the judges' records, it is imperative that all records be accurate and complete.

The board recently shifted another responsibility onto the shoulders of show management - the responsibility of submitting the officiating judge's records to the Central Office: thus freeing the judges of that responsibility. The board has completely overlooked one most important point.

Show management is voluntary help and not necessarily qualified in either efficiency or accuracy. CFA judges on the other hand, are supposed to be qualified and are being handsomely remunerated by the clubs for that knowledge. Since CFA considers the judges copy to be the only correct copy anyway, regardless of posted slips or the club's submitted marked catalog, this new rule can only add confusion. The responsibility for submitting records should remain with the officiating judge. CFA's responsibility lies with better training of their judges, not in asking voluntary help to assume a greater role.

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# Vaccines and Serums: Present Research Into Virus Infections

John Prydie, MRCVS The Wellcome Research Laboratories  
(The following paper was presented by Dr. Prydie at the 1964 Annual Conference of the Feline Advisory Bureau and was subsequently published by FAB in their News Bulletin. It is reprinted here by their permission for which we are grateful.)

The organic world around us teems with a bewildering variety of micro-organisms which are so named because of their microscopic size. They can be divided into four main groups:-

1. Bacteria
2. Fungi
3. Protozoa
4. Viruses

The bacteria and fungi belong to the lowest form of plant life with no differentiation into root, stem or leaf; they do not possess chlorophyll and so are unable to utilize the energy of sunlight to produce their own food. They are thus committed to a saprophytic or parasitic existence. It is as well to remember that although among the micro-organisms one finds some of man's most deadly enemies, one also finds some of man's most able assistants. Death is the natural fate of all organic things, yet if it were not for the myriads of saprophytic micro-organisms then the world would be littered with millions of corpses. Decay or putrefaction, means life to millions of micro-organisms and much of their activity contributes to the foodstuffs and nutrition of much higher forms of life. Again, deliberate use is made of some of the fungi, the yeasts, in the making of bread and in brewing; certain bacteria are used as so-called "starters" in the ripening of cheese. There are many other examples.

The protozoa represents the lowest form of animal life. They are single-celled organisms but nevertheless show a high degree of specialization since the single cell can, in many cases, perform most of the functions which are carried out by groups of cells all performing the same function in higher forms of animal life. This is to say, whereas the higher animals have skin cells, muscle cells and so on, with each group of cells performing only one function, the protozoan must combine all these functions, albeit in a much more primitive form, in a single cell.

A definition of the viruses is much more difficult at the present time and their basic structure is currently creating much interest not only to virologists but also to biochemists and biophysicists as well. In the laboratory some viruses have been produced in crystalline form and would thus come under the heading of chemical substances. Yet these crystals have been shown to be able to reproduce replicas of themselves; in other words self-replication or multiplication, which is considered to be one of the basic distinguishing features between living and non-living things. To the pathologist, however, viruses are more important for what they do than for what they are. Viruses represent the highest form of parasitic existence known. They are entirely dependent on living cells for their reproduction and once inside a living cell, completely lose their identity and become an intimate part of the invaded cell. Within the cell they become the controlling influence and direct the cell to make more virus. The result, at the least, is a serious disruption of the functions of the cell; at the most, the result is complete destruction of the cell. In either event freshly-made virus, in enormous quantities, is liberated from the cell and is then free to attack and repeat the chain of events, in neighbouring cells if these are available.

How does the animal body withstand and resist the attacks of these different pathogenic micro-organisms to which it may be constantly or repeatedly exposed? Broadly speaking, animals have two main lines of defence - the external and the internal. The external defences comprise, among others:-

- (1) The intact skin and mucous membranes, i.e. the layer of cells lining the natural body openings and the intestinal tract. This barrier is often weak at certain points, e.g., hair follicles and the openings of the skin glands.
- (2) The anti-bacterial effect of sweat.
- (3) The chemical flushing action of tears, nasal secretions, saliva and urine.
- (4) The acidity of the digestive juices in the stomach, and so on.

The internal defences comprise:

- (a) Phagocytosis (Cellular immunity)
- (b) Antibodies (Humoral immunity)

Certain cells within the animal body, particularly the white blood cells, are able to engulf, or swallow up, invading mi-

crobes and then destroy them. This form of resistance is also called cellular resistance because of the active part played by such cells, called phagocytes, in the defensive process. It is important to note that this form of resistance is a general one. That is to say, it operates against all kinds of invading organisms. It is also effective against particles of matter which are foreign to the body, for example, particles of dust, the pollen from plants, etc. It is thus clearly distinct from the humoral type of immunity which is highly specific and which will operate only against the organism which provoked it.

The favourable outcome of any infection by micro-organisms is dependent on the co-operation and ability of the cellular and humoral defences to overcome the invading microbes.

Humoral immunity, derived from the word "humor", meaning fluid, is that form of resistance consisting of antibodies. It has been given this name because antibodies are found in the blood and other body fluids.

Antibodies, or antagonistic substances, are formed in response to the administration of antigen provided the antigen is administered by a route other than by mouth (parenteral). There are a few exceptions to this rule, but, in the main, this forms a useful definition. Conversely, an antigen is any substance which gives rise to the formation of antibody if introduced by a parenteral route. The definitions of antigen and antibody, as can be seen, are dependent on each other and this helps to emphasize the specificity of the reaction against them. Any antibody produced in response to one antigen is ineffective against any other unrelated antigen. In other words, for every antibody there is a corresponding antigen. Outside the body, antigen and antibody can usually be made to react with each other in an observable way and wide use is made of these reactions in every biological laboratory. Chemically speaking, antigens are most commonly protein in composition. Examples of antigen would therefore include such material as egg white, fish and meat, as well as micro-organisms. Most microbes have a highly complex structure and contain several antigens.

The development of antibody takes some time and it is generally about ten days before detectable levels in the body are achieved. In the very early stages of infection by micro-organisms, therefore, the animal is almost entirely dependent on its cellular immunity. The antibodies cannot be brought into play until the microbe has gained some sort of foothold, so to speak, because the presence of the microbe is necessary to stimulate the formation of antibodies. The production of antibodies in this way (in response to the presence of an antigen) is termed an active immunity because the animal has actively produced its own antibodies. Although relatively slow to develop, an active immunity is the most reliable form of protection since antibodies are usually produced in large quantities and tend to persist for a considerable time - in some cases for the remainder of the animal's life. As a rule, however, actively-produced antibodies tend to disappear slowly but they are very quickly restored to high levels in the body if the animal is re-exposed to the same antigen as provoked their formation initially. This resurgence of antibodies is sometimes called the secondary response.

Now, an active immunity may be produced in one of two ways:- (a) naturally and (b) artificially. The natural production of antibodies is seen during the course of natural infection. For example, those of us who had an attack of influenza last winter will have high antibodies to that particular influenza virus which attacked us.

But waiting for a microbe to come along and infect us so that, if we recover, we shall be immune is obviously only for "bingo" players and others who like to take chances, because sooner or later we may be exposed to a highly virulent, or even lethal microbe. The element of risk is usually, but not always, overcome if we resort to vaccination whereby an active immunity is induced by artificial means. Before we can vaccinate, however, we must first have a vaccine. Vaccines come in two different varieties, the living or attenuated vaccines, and the killed or inactivated vaccines.

In a living vaccine the antigen has been altered or weakened (i.e., attenuated) in such a way that it is no longer able to cause disease but is still able to multiply in the vaccinated subject. This is the nearest approach we can get to reproducing the natural conditions without causing the actual disease and the immunity which follows vaccination with a live vaccine usually parallels that found in recovery from the actual disease

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## VACCINES AND SERUMS (Continued)

itself. Another attraction in the use of live vaccines is the relatively small amount of antigen which is necessary to inject, and usually one dose is sufficient to produce a long-lasting immunity. It is obviously essential when using a live vaccine to make certain that it is completely safe and that there is no danger of the antigen reverting to its original virulent, disease producing form.

With killed, or inactivated, vaccine on the other hand, the antigen is not capable of multiplying after vaccination since it has been subjected to some physical or chemical treatment, and if this process has been properly carried out then there is no risk whatsoever of the antigen reverting to its original virulent form. The most commonly used chemical for inactivation is formalin or solution of formaldehyde. This is a well-known preservative used in many industries. In the biological sphere it is particularly useful because, if used at the correct concentrations, it not only prevents micro-organisms multiplying (i.e., inactivates them) but also preserves their antigenic structure. Although inactivated vaccines are safe they have a number of disadvantages:-

- (1) The immunity produced does not generally achieve the high levels which follow the use of live vaccine because the antigen is incapable of multiplying.
- (2) The immunity is not so long-lasting as that produced by live vaccine.
- (3) The dose of vaccine has to be relatively large to produce any worthwhile immune response.
- (4) More than one dose of vaccine may be necessary.
- (5) The formalin in the vaccine may cause slight or temporary pain on injection.

An example of an inactivated vaccine with which, no doubt, you are all thoroughly familiar is feline infectious enteritis vaccine.

Let us now briefly examine the different forms of passive immunity. The newly-born animal would be prone to attack by many infectious agents were it not protected by antibodies derived from its mother through colostrum. This form of immunity, which is called passive-naturally-acquired, is not long lasting and has generally disappeared by the time weaning takes place. The immunity is "passive" in the sense that the antibody forming mechanism of the young animal plays no part in the development of the immune state. It is essentially a gift from the parent. This resistance in the new-born, however, will only result if the young animal has access to its mother's milk within the first 24 hours or so of life. It is only during this period that the offspring is capable of absorbing the colostral antibodies and, not surprisingly, it is also during this time that colostral antibodies are at their highest level.

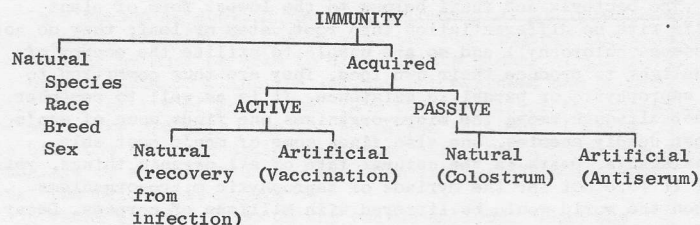
The transfer of immune bodies from mother to offspring works very well under natural conditions but it creates serious difficulties in attempts to immunize the young animals by means of vaccines when they approach weaning age. By this time the youngster will have lost most of its mother's immune bodies but the small amount of these substances still present may, and often does, prevent successful vaccination due to the neutralising, or destructive, effect they have on the vaccine antigen. Still later in life when the young animal has completely eliminated all its colostral antibodies, it will be left completely unprotected or susceptible - even although it may have been vaccinated! In any vaccination programme, therefore, it is necessary to strike a certain balance since, on the one hand, vaccination too early in life may not achieve the desired effect while, on the other hand, excessive delay obviously increases the risk of infection in the completely unprotected subject.

There is another type of passive protection - the artificial form which is achieved through the use of antiserum. Everyone is doubtless familiar with the tendency of blood to clot outside the body. If we collect blood, say into a bottle, from an animal and allow the blood to clot, after a while the appearance of a clear, pale yellow fluid will be noticed above the clot. This fluid is termed serum. If the animal we have bled is immune to a certain disease then its serum provides a rich source of antibodies to that particular disease and the serum is then called an antiserum. Antisera against all sorts of diseases can be produced, on a large scale, horses being the most commonly used animals for this purpose for several reasons. From the immunity point of view it does not matter whether the antigen injected into the horse is infectious for the horse or not. Antibodies will still be produced. If the horse antiserum is now injected into another animal that animal will be protected by the horse antibodies. This form of artificial protection is usually used only when it is considered that a susceptible animal is in

imminent danger of being exposed to infection. The protection conferred in this way is immediately effective but it generally does not last longer than 2-3 weeks. The method also has the added disadvantage that it is necessary to inject fairly large amounts of antiserum. There is also the risk of allergic reactions in the inoculated subject.

Yet another form of resistance is the phenomenon of natural species immunity which seems to be just part of the animal's biological endowment. For example, cats are not prone to swine fever; humans do not contract lamb dysentery; and so on. Under this heading there are examples not only of differences between species but also between races or breeds of the same species. For example, anthrax is particularly dangerous for sheep, yet the Algerian breed exhibits a high resistance.

The various types of immunity, then, may be summarized as:-



One final word about natural immunity. It is very important to recognize that there is not one, but many, grades of natural immunity. Hence we find some animals that are solidly immune and as many more that exhibit partial resistance in every degree. The solidly immune may be expected to defeat re-infection, whilst the remainder can be anticipated to show degrees of illness that are of inverse proportion to their grade of resistance. Thus when resistance is of high degree illness is mild if it happens at all. Much more serious disease is associated with low grade immunity. Moreover, in the poorly immune, there is always the chance that the invading microbes will suffer and that a more strongly resistant animal will result from the attack of infectious disease.

(Ed. Note: In the remaining portion of this article the term, "influenza" or, "feline influenza" is used. This term has been used over the years in referring to a variety of illnesses including gastro-intestinal disorders and feline infectious enteritis. In the context of this article the term refers strictly to a viral infection of the upper respiratory tract.)

I would like to discuss, very briefly, some of the work we have been doing recently in my own laboratory on the disease called feline influenza. We have shown that a variety of viruses can give rise to this condition and produce the characteristic signs of sneezing, coughing, discharge from the eyes and nose, elevated temperature and so on. I don't think there is any need for me to spend time discussing the symptoms since you are all no doubt thoroughly familiar with them. We have been able to isolate viruses quite readily from the nose, eyes, throat, lungs and, in one instance, from the faeces of affected cats. Recovery of virus from these parts of the body is achieved by rubbing the area with a sterile swab and then placing the swab in contact with living cells growing in a test tube. In these cells the virus multiplies and the cells are destroyed. The effect is readily seen under the microscope. The virus is released from the cells into the fluid which surrounds them which contains all the necessary ingredients for feeding the cells. By this method, which is called tissue culture, we have an economical and ready way of studying viruses and by such techniques we can examine the behaviour of viruses under all sorts of different conditions. We can, for example, classify viruses and examine any relationships or similarities between one virus and another. We can determine how resistant a virus is to different disinfectants, or to heating, and so on. And we can also examine the serum from infected or recovered animals and measure the amount of antibody they possess.

What we have discovered so far is this. Firstly, there is not one, but several different types of virus causing cat influenza. Most of these are unrelated so that immunity following recovery from infection by one type does not necessarily protect against another type. In other words the different virus types have different antigenic structure. This explains why it is possible for a cat to become re-infected at fairly short intervals. The second infection looks very similar to the first but is actually caused

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VACCINES AND SERUMS (Continued)

by a different virus. Secondly these viruses are not highly invasive. That is to say they do not, generally speaking, spread throughout the body and virus multiplication seems to be mainly limited to the surface of the upper part of the respiratory tract. Because the viruses behave in this manner the antibody forming mechanism of the infected animal is only poorly stimulated and antibodies are not produced to a very high level. Furthermore, such antibodies as are produced do not last for any great length of time. It would thus seem that resistance is predominately at the cellular level with little emphasis on humoral immunity. We made an experimental batch of vaccine and tested it in a number of cats in our breeding kennels. We were not really surprised to find that it gave hardly any protection. We then tried producing an antiserum by giving horses repeated injections of one type of cat 'flu virus. Antibody levels were disappointingly low and although we have not yet tested this antiserum in cats it is doubtful if it will confer any worthwhile protection. The prevention of this disease through the use of conventional vaccine or antisera, as I see it, is going to be a very difficult thing to do and it may be that we shall have to tackle this problem from quite a different angle altogether.

DISCUSSION

Mrs. ? : What do you consider to be a too early age for a kitten to be inoculated against F.I.E. and also what do you consider the latest age?

Mr. Prydie: This would depend on the antibody level of the mother, the conditions under which the cats were kept and also the incidence of F.I.E. in your area. You couldn't vaccinate at one day of age, the antibody mechanism of the kitten is not operational then, it usually starts at about one week, certainly not at 24-48 hours. Provided that one can isolate kittens then the best policy is to delay inoculation for as long as possible so that any chance of interference with the vaccine by the mother's antibody (is minimized). But of course if you delay it too long you run the risk of the kittens picking up infection. I would say as a general rule around 8-9 weeks for the first inoculation.

Mrs. Ashford: I wonder if you can give us some idea of the incubation period for the various types of virus diseases?

Mr. Prydie: Incubation periods in cats, and in fact incubation periods generally vary very widely. For example there is a disease in sheep where the incubation period can be as long as two years. In cats the incubation period for F.I.E. is round about 6-8 days, very occasionally a little longer. For cat influenza is usually very short - 2 or 3 days. It all depends on the volume of infection exposed to and the degree of resistance, and the interplay of these factors can result in some variation.

Dr. Raleigh: Some of the so called multi-spectrum anti-biotics are reputed to have some effect on viruses. Is that in fact so or is the beneficial effect due entirely to the fact that secondary effects are dealt with by the anti-biotics? Second question: It is a practice in the Cat Fancy for judges who handle cats to wash their hands between cats in a solution of some unspecified antiseptic which is weak to start with and becomes weaker as the judging progresses. It is my feeling that this process is entirely useless - will you please confirm or deny?

Mr. Prydie: I will answer your second question first - I won't say that the practice is doing any harm! (Laughter)

Concerning antibiotics, true viruses are not affected by known antibiotics. There is some talk about pneumonitis being caused by a virus - this organism is in the twilight zone between viruses and "something else" but most biologists do not recognise the pneumonitis organism as a true virus. These are sensitive to penicillin and also to some of the tetracyclines I think. This is as far as it goes - antibiotics are designed solely to overcome the secondary bacterial infections.

Mrs. Silson: What research is being done in this country on feline pneumonitis?

Mr. Prydie: None at all. In fact myself and some of my colleagues are a little dubious as to the existence of the disease. There has been a lot of talk of it in America and in fact one commercial organisation there produced a vaccine against it. They've now withdrawn the vaccine - I don't know why. This disease is by no means as common as is made out - I have never come across it in a natural outbreak.

Mrs. ? : Can it be defined in layman's terms?

Mr. Prydie: Pneumonitis is pneumonia attributed to a virus but there is considerable argument as to whether it is a virus or not but one of the stronger arguments against is that it is sensitive to anti-biotics. From what one reads in the literature, its very like influenza in its symptoms but it's only since tissue-culture methods became available that diseases like influenza can be studied. Now that we have such techniques we are realising that many cases which were diagnosed as "pneumonitis" were very possibly influenza.

Mrs. Grainger: Can I ask Mr. Prydie at what intervals he would advise booster injections for adult cats that have been inoculated at the normal age against F.I.E.?

Mr. Prydie: Ideally, annually. But if the cat is allowed to roam fairly freely it will almost certainly be exposed to the disease which will reinforce its immunity. But if the cat is isolated and kept in the house under careful conditions, I would strongly advise annual injections.

Mrs. Hylda Wilson: Has Mr. Prydie any experience of a non-specific enteritis of a very virulent form which causes death within 24 hours, symptoms very similar to F.I.E.?

Mr. Prydie: Myself, no I have not come across this disease but I have my head in the clouds most of the day in the laboratory and I would rather you asked one of the practising veterinary surgeons present.

Mr. Boyd Langman: There is much about this in the veterinary press particularly the American press and the evidence seems to be that it is bacterial in character.

Mr. Randall: I have had this condition in my own cats - it had the very acute gastritis that we see in South Wales, with death in 24 hours, and we find that this responds very quickly to chloromycetine so I can't see that it can be a variety of infectious enteritis.

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## MISCELLANY

FELINE I.Q. CORRECTION: In the last issue of the Quarterly the answer to question number 4. was incorrect. At the time the quiz was written it was correct. This is what happens when you let a board meeting transpire between the time something is written and the time it is printed. The CFA board last December devised a type of show in which no opposite-sex awards would be made. It was to be put into effect in the May 1, 1969 show rules (which were never printed), and two such shows were held. In June the board reversed itself and eliminated this type of show.

COMPLIMENTARY QUARTERLIES

In addition to the 350 Quarterlies mailed to our regular and associate members, we mail approximately 100 complimentary copies to people who have expressed an interest in UPS.

If you have any friends who would benefit from membership in UPS, please send their names and addresses to Mrs. J. S. Frankenger, 6316 Walnut Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515 and they will be included in the list of complimentary recipients.

SHOW REPORTS

The Quarterly would like to print as many show reports as possible during the show season. We obtain these reports by various means, however, if you would like to assure that your show is reported, send a catalog to our show reporter:

Miss Donna Jean Thompson  
405 West Lincoln Highway  
Crown Point, Indiana

It need not be marked except for the top five cats in each ring on the finals page.

NEWS ITEMS SOLICITED

The editorial staff of the UPS Quarterly solicits and welcomes any newsworthy information of general interest to long-hair fanciers. Remember, this is your publication and an active exchange of news among the membership could add a more personal touch to the Quarterly. They do not have to be lengthy.

It would please us to have some of our members express an interest to participate in a colloquium, even suggest some subject matter which has not been covered before. If you've had some unusual or humorous experience with longhairs, why not tell us about it. Our other members can enjoy it too!

Naturally, we must reserve the right to edit material.

# CFA SHOW REPORTS

The following reports are for 1969-70 CFA shows. We have reported the top wins in each show ring (All Breed and Longhair Specialties) and in detail only when these awards were won by a Longhaired cat. The format is as follows; Site of show and date; Judge (AB indicating All Breed); Awards; Name of Cat, Color and Sex, Sire and Dam in parentheses. For SH wins in AB shows, SH alone is used. If a cat wins several awards in one weekend, only the name will be repeated. When a cat wins at several different shows, full information for that cat is given the first time.

## MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY; 8-23/24-69

- Swenson: B: Simbelair Fantastic, CEW M (Skyway's Rajah of Simbelair X Simbelair Pale Doll).  
 2nd: Araho's Moonmist, BLK SMK F (Moonshine X Silva-Wyte Super Suds of Araho).  
 3rd: Stonybrook Matt Helm of Kyle, BLK M (Stonybrook Paquerre X Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B.).  
 4th: Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B., BLK F (Vel-Vene Voo Doo of Silva-Wyte X Silva-Wyte Tiffany).  
 5th: Silva-Wyte Jack-A-Napes of J. B., BLK M (Vel-Vene Voo Doo of Silva-Wyte X Silva-Wyte Tiffany).  
 Eisenman: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B.  
 2nd: Canuso April of Vogue, BC F (Canuso Coppertone X Canuso Petit Maybelle).  
 3rd: Simbelair Fantastic.  
 4th: Toireh Pary Winkle of Gray-Ivy, SS F (Gray-Ivy Paragon X Toska of Toireh).  
 5th: Astra's Cricket, TORT F (Gayland's Sunbeam of Astra X Astra's Black Pearl).  
 Hampson: B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B.  
 2nd: Simbelair Fantastic.  
 3rd: Araho Cheyenne of Polly Pur Jhan, BLK SMK M (Moonshine X Araho's Moonmist).  
 4th: Toireh Pary Winkle of Gray-Ivy.  
 5th: Kilarney's Miss Dublin, CEW F (Chee Chee of Kilarney X Silva-Wyte Colleen of Kilarney).  
 Erhardt (SC): B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B.  
 2nd: Simbelair Fantastic.  
 3rd: Silva-Wyte Jack-A-Napes of J. B.  
 4th: Stonybrook Matt Helm of Kyle.  
 5th: Sylva Lee's Q P Doll of Cloud Nine, OEW F (Ridgmont Lord Mike X Ridgmont Blue Mist).  
 Erhardt (SHD): B: Toireh Pary Winkle of Gray-Ivy.  
 2nd: High Haven's Luv of Diadem, CHIN F (Walnut Hill Solo of Mer-C X Silver Mesa Noelle of Briar-Brae).  
 3rd: Sequoia Shady Lad, SS M (Sequoia Sir Laddie X Sequoia Hilidae).  
 4th: Cashmere Rebel of Sandia, CHIN M (Sheromar Confederate of Cashmere X Tina Marie of Cashmere).  
 5th: Eroica's Aphrodite, SS F (Kitza Lord Shannon of Wicklow X Kitza Delphia).  
 Erhardt (SMK): B: Araho's Moonmist.  
 2nd: Araho Cheyenne of Polly Pur Jhan.  
 Erhardt (PARTI): B: Canuso April of Vogue.  
 2nd: Chatalain Nepeta, BC F (Chatalain Boo X An-Ju Amber).  
 3rd: Astra's Cricket, TORT F (Gayland's Sunbeam of Astra X Astra's Black Pearl).  
 4th: Stonybrook Chesstina (of Rogay), TORT F (Stonybrook Lam X Stonybrook Lustre).  
 5th: Simbelairs Caprice, BC F (Skyway's Rajah of Simbelair X Simbelair Paula).  
 Erhardt (TABBY): B: Stonybrook Drestis, RT M (Stonybrook Lan X Stonybrook Lustre).  
 2nd: Wizard's Gay Thomasina (of Rogay), RT F (Wizard's Gay Bonny Box X Wizard Maple Melamine of Ting-Hi).  
 3rd: Gringo, RT M (Fairview's Ringo X Fairview's Rosie).  
 Erhardt (HIM): B: Chestermere Chumosa, BP F (Chestermere Chen-Soo X Chestermere Chuma).  
 2nd: Chestermere Kulan of Samarkand, BP F (Chestermere Chen-Soo X Chestermere Dumpling).  
 3rd: Chengali's Helena of Chalimar, SP F (Chestermere Chengi of Nevah-Tep X Imperial Crown's Papagena of Chengali).  
 4th: Bethany's Maria, SP F (Goforth's Monkey Biz X Tanya of Bethany).  
 5th: Chestermere Wakhuna Toi, BP F (Chestermere Chen Soo X Chestermere Dumpling).  
 Williams (BEST OF BESTS)  
 B: Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B.  
 2nd: Simbelair Fantastic  
 3rd: SH  
 4th: SH  
 5th: SH

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; 8-30/31-69

- Mare: B: Show Me Blueberry Muffin, BC F (Bloemhill Co-Pilot X Bloemhill Pale Moon of Show Me).  
 2nd: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip, BC F (Bloemhill Pekoe X Erman Duchess of Bloemhill).  
 3rd: Silva-Wyte Rise N Shine, BLK F (J. B. Van Cleef of Silva-Wyte x Azulita Patent of Silva-Wyte).  
 4th: Azulita Patrice of Timberlane, CEW F (Azulita Paleface of Casa Cielo X Windibank Pleasette of Azulita).  
 5th: Bloemhill Jabot of Charoe, CR F (Bloemhill Pekoe X Bloemhill Mary Poppins).  
 Rotter: (AB): B: SH  
 2nd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin  
 3rd: SH  
 4th: SH  
 5th: SH  
 Barnaby: (AB): B: Show Me Blueberry Muffin  
 2nd: Mata-Blu Renee of Geor-Al, CHIN F (Mata-Blu Matador X Braves Suzette of Mata-Blu).  
 3rd: SH  
 4th: SH  
 5th: Chemu Chebee, BP HIM (Chestermere Kinuba of Nevah-Tep X Chemu Cheruba).  
 Tracy: B: Silva-Wyte Rise N Shine.  
 2nd: Willow Glen's Scandal of Gambit, TORT F (Simbelair Blue Chip X Rustnik Sheba of Willow Glen).  
 3rd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin.  
 4th: Mata-Blu Renee of Geor-Al.  
 5th: Merriland's Solitaire, BLK F (Illini Pines Top Hat X Crisara Blue Lady of Merriland).

## WHITE PLAINES, NEW YORK; 9-6/7-69

- Eisenman: B: Simbelair Ree Gal of Ronaele, CEW F (Skyway's Rajah of Simbelair X Skyway's Gai Doll (of Simbelair)).  
 2nd: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip, BC F.  
 3rd: Stonybrook Matt Helm of Kyle, BLK M.  
 4th: Toireh Pary Winkle of Gray-Ivy, SS F.  
 5th: Araho's Moonmist, BLK SMK F.  
 Otto: B: Con Meo Buccaneer, BLK M (Con Meo Bold Lad X Diamond-T Velvet of Con Meo).  
 2nd: Stonybrook Drestis, RT M.  
 3rd: Canuso Copperette, CR F (Canuso Coppertone X Canuso Miranda).  
 4th: Dunhova's Dream of Vi, B F (Skyway's Victor of Sherdon X Skyway's Sky Blossom of Sherdon).  
 5th: Stonybrook Matt Helm of Kyle.  
 Swenson: B: Simbelair Ree Gal of Ronaele.  
 2nd: Araho's Moonmist.  
 3rd: Stonybrook Matt Helm of Kyle.  
 4th: Diadem Sweet Memories, CHIN F, (Walnut Hill Pride of Gray-Ivy X Toireh Pary Winkle of Gray-Ivy).  
 5th: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip.  
 Gebhardt (SC): B: Simbelair Ree Gal of Ronaele.  
 2nd: Con Meo Buccaneer.  
 3rd: Rondolay's Drum's Indigo, BEW F (Rondolay's Drummer Boy X Castilia Krystal (of Rondolay)).  
 4th: Canuso Copperette.  
 5th: Simbelair Mighty of Ronaele, CEW M (Skyway's Rajah of Simbelair X Skyway's Gai Doll (of Simbelair)).  
 Gebhardt (SHD): B: Diadem Sweet Memories.  
 2nd: Toireh Pary Winkle of Gray-Ivy.  
 3rd: Wicklow Blarney, SS M (Kitza Lord Shannon of Wicklow X Kitza Krystal of Wicklow).  
 4th: Kitza Kyle of Merchant, SS M (Kitza of Merchant X Kitza Mellissa).  
 5th: Walnut Hill Comet of Bean Ridge, SS M (Gray-Ivy Aladdin X Walnut Hill Sweet Sue).  
 Gebhardt (SMK): B: Araho's Moonmist.  
 Gebhardt (TABBY): B: Stonybrook Drestis.  
 2nd: Cattails Cadenza, ST M (Cobble Hill Beauti-Boy X Cattails Calliope).  
 3rd: Sherdon's Sherry of Maple Lane, BMT F (Skyway's Gayfeather of Skykits X Skyway's Charm of Sherdon).  
 4th: Dante's Paprika, RT F (Dante's Tabby Tat X Dante's Circe).  
 5th: Rogay Red Heart (of Ardasa), RT F (Roe's Del Juan Valentino X Wizard's Gay Tomasina (of Rogay)).  
 Gebhardt (PARTI): B: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip.  
 2nd: Jeannel Charisma, BC F (Erman Theodocious of Jeannel X Bloemhill Money Moon).  
 3rd: Miss Checkers of Oak Hill, BC F (Merchant's Snow Chief X Merchant's Blueberry Mist).  
 4th: Canuso Marianne, BC F (Canuso Coppertone X Canuso Maybelle).

(Continued, Page 7, Column 1)

CFA SHOW REPORTS (Continued)

- 5th: Fiesta of Pensford (IMP), BC F (Wildfell Plough-boy X Opal of Pensford).  
 Gebhardt (HIM): B: Mingchiu Emma of Maple Lane (Imp), BP F (Mingchiu Ghunti X Mingchiu Moppette).  
 2nd: Mingchiu Sabastian (Imp), SP M (Mingchiu Polo X Mingchiu Souk).  
 3rd: Chestermere Azure Prince Nikki, BP M (Chestermere Al Chana X Chestermere Cherub).  
 4th: Chengali's Janine, SP F (Chestermere Chengi of Nevah-Tep X Con-O-Sur's Simone of Chengali).  
 5th: Tailspin's Astro, SP M (Emindale's Omoo of Tailspin X Nevah-Tep's Boki).  
 Gebhardt (SACRED CAT of BURMA): B: Griswold's Rejouir of Queen Tiye, SP F (Korrigan of Clover-Creek (Imp) X Griswold's Nina).  
 2nd: Janacques Parvula of Skybrook, SP F (Kairos de Lugh (Imp) X Janacques Deesse).  
 Smith, Blanche (BEST OF THE BESTS)  
 B: SH.  
 2nd: Simbelair Ree Gal of Ronaele.  
 3rd: Stonybrook Bristis.  
 4th: SH.  
 5th: Con Meo Buccaneer.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: 9-20/21-69

- Pedulla: (AB): B: SH  
 2nd: Glenorchy Merl, TORT, F, (Larks-Purr Ruadh of Glenorchy X Gradh Dhu of Glenorchy).  
 3rd: Ti-Sai's Little Brucey, BL., M, (Tree Mount's Cousin Brucey X Dawnmist Orchid of Ti-Sai).  
 4th: SH  
 5th: SH  
 Swenson: (AB): B: SH  
 2nd: Gayland's Love of Glenorchy, CR., M. (Larks-Purr Cairngorm X Gayland's Priscilla).  
 3rd: Arah's Moonmist, BLK SMK., F. (Moonshine X Silva-Wyte Super Suds of Arah's).  
 4th: SH  
 5th: SH  
 Koepp: B: Ti-Sai's Little Brucey, BL., M.  
 2nd: Glenorchy Merl, TORT, F.  
 3rd: Kilarney's Miss Dublin, CEW, F, (Chee-Chee of Kilarney X Silva-Wyte Colleen).  
 4th: Arah's Moonmist, BLK SMK., F.  
 5th: JB Blackmail of Silva-Wyte, BLK., M. (Longhill's Michaelangelo X Silva-Wyte Trafari).  
 Field: B: Glenorchy Merl, TORT, F.  
 2nd: Gayland's Love of Glenorchy, CF., M.  
 3rd: Arah's Moonmist, BLK SMK., F.  
 4th: Chatalain Nepeta, BC, F. (Chatalain Boo X An-Ju Amber).  
 5th: Kilarney's Miss Dublin, CEW, F.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 9-20/21-69

- Barnaby: (AB): B: Mata-Blu Renee of Geor-Al, CHIN F.  
 2nd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin, BC F.  
 3rd: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II, R F (Shawnee Red Letter Day X Shawnee Godiva).  
 4th: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip, BC F  
 5th: Rodabi's Wildfire of Colbyshire, SHD CAM M (Rodabi's Walking the Pland X Rodabi's Playing with Fire).  
 Park: (AB): B: Mata-Blu Renee of Geor-Al.  
 2nd: SH  
 3rd: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II.  
 4th: SH  
 5th: SH  
 Frecowski: B: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II.  
 2nd: Shawnee White Wash, CEW F (Nor-Mont Jubilee II of West Allis X Shawnee Soapsuds).  
 3rd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin.  
 4th: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip.  
 5th: J. B. Arpel of Silva-Wyte, BLK F (Shawnee Moonflight X Silva-Wyte Trafari of J. B.).  
 Wolfe: B: Show Me Blueberry Muffin.  
 2nd: Bloemhill Brocade of Serendip.  
 3rd: Shawnee White Wash.  
 4th: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II.  
 5th: Mata-Blu Renee of Geor-Al.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: 10-4/5-69

- Smith, B.: (AB): B: Solon's Ebony Queen, BLK. F. (Solon Prince Charles X Kalimeh Rachel of Solon).

CFA MAKES WAVES AGAIN - EDITORIAL (Continued)

Recently the board voted a pay increase for their judges, from 40¢ a cat to 50¢ a cat. Using an average show with 200 cats competing for computation, this increase raises judges compensation from \$5.00 an hour to \$6.25 an hour - plus expenses. Proportionately, a larger show increases compensation slightly and a smaller show decreases compensation slightly. Air fare is being increased and excursion fares eliminated. These spiraling costs can only place an additional financial burden upon the show management, who must pass the increased costs onto the fancy in general. I question the merit of this increase at a time when registration fees have also been raised.

Perhaps the board, in their zeal to improve the lot of their judges, has not considered the effect of these decisions. Since the clubs financial status cannot improve, the board has forced the day of adequately compensating clerks into the distant future. If clerks' duties must remain voluntary, their responsibility should be decreased, or a feasible method for compensating them found.

Wilma Franco

A FINAL COMMENT

At the September CFA board meeting a budget proposal was presented which may have been misinterpreted by some to the effect that a \$50,000 surplus might be expected under the latest price increases for CFA services. This is an incorrect assumption but already clubs are making proposals on how this "money" might be spent. Increasing the size of the board is one such proposal. I submit, it will be a cold day in you know where when CFA has a \$50,000 surplus. At the present moment they are in arrears on various debts. It is to be hoped that CFA will remain on as sound a financial footing as they have in the past, but irresponsible spending proposals must certainly be discouraged.

There are various reasons why a surplus is not to be expected but it would be too lengthy a dissertation to go into them here. Perhaps we can investigate this further in the next issue of the Quarterly

The Editor

NEW IDEAS AT UPS 4th ANNUAL SHOW (Continued)

In consideration of the extra incentives this year, such as the 24K gold plated awards, double cages at no charge, and others, we anticipate a full house.

Entries close November 3, 1969. If you haven't sent your entries already, please do so without delay as double cages may require limiting entries. Send them to our Entry Clerk:

Miss Nancy Gurley  
 432 So. Clinton Ave.  
 Oak Park, Ill. 60302

For those arriving by plane at O'Hare Field, the Tri-State Coach Lines provides direct transportation from O'Hare to Racine, Wisconsin. For schedules and information please write Miss Nancy Gurley. Limousines leave O'Hare at 12:00 PM (noon), 4:00, 6:00 PM, and 8:00 PM. Round trip fare is \$12.00.

All those working on plans for the show are looking forward to renewing old acquaintances and meeting new exhibitors and are bending every effort to making attendance at this show a pleasurable experience for all.

As usual, all four rings are scored for the UPS Annual Cup List. The beautiful placques given by the United Persian Society annually to the Cup List Winners will be presented at this show to the 1968-69 show season winners. See you there.

RA

- 2nd: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II. Red, F.  
 3rd: JB Cezanne of Silva-Wyte, BLK. M.  
 4th: SH  
 5th: SH  
 Maier: (AB): B: Shawnee White Wash, CEW, F.  
 2nd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin, BC, F.  
 3rd: SH  
 4th: Shawnee Voo-Dee-Doo-Dee, BL., M. (Voo-Doo X Shawnee Jubilette).  
 5th: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II. Red, F.  
 Field: B: Mata-Blu Renee of Geor-Al, CHIN, F.  
 2nd: Shawnee Voo-Dee-Doo-Dee, BL., M.  
 3rd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin, BC, F.  
 4th: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II, Red, F.  
 5th: JB Cezanne of Silva-Wyte, BLK, M. (Longhill's Michaelangelo X Silva-Wyte Trafari of JB).  
 Frecowski: B: Shawnee Painting the Town Red II.  
 2nd: Show Me Blueberry Muffin.  
 3rd: Shawnee Voo-Dee-Doo-Dee.  
 4th: Shawnee White Wash.  
 5th: Shawnee Sunny Side Up, CR., M, (Shawnee Phillippe X Shawnee Top of the Cream).

# UPS NEWS

## DUES

United Persian Society dues are payable annually on the 1st Sunday of January. Since this is the last Quarterly you will receive before payment date, we use it as a reminder. If your dues are payable this coming January you will find the amount in the box on the address page. If the box is blank, your dues are not payable at this time.

Please send your check before January 4, 1970 to Mrs. J. S. Frankenberger, 6316 Walnut Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515. If your dues are paid a little early it doesn't matter, your membership will still remain current until January 1971.

## UPS MEMBERS TO RECEIVE FREE SHOW CATALOG

How's this for another innovation? All United Persian Society members, whether located in the U.S. or abroad, each and everyone will receive a FREE catalog of our 4th Annual Longhair Championship Show set for December 6-7, 1969 at Racine, Wis. Already there is indication that the catalog will be the best and biggest in the history of UPS.

AND - members taking an advertisement, even a small quarter page at the special members' price of \$6.00, will find their catalog completely MARKED - a \$5.00 value absolutely gratis for any advertisement one-quarter page or larger. The catalog will be mailed promptly after the show.

### ADVERTISING RATES are as follows:

	Members	Non-members
Full page	\$15.00	\$30.00
Half page	10.00	20.00
Quarter page	6.00	10.00

Take a black and white snap of your favorite purr-purr. We will reduce it, enlarge it, crop it, or whatever is necessary to get an attractive cut for you at a very nominal cost. If you already have a cut, that's fine. Send your advertising copy and photo (glossy print please) or cut to:

Mrs. Jess Franco, Sr.  
5565 S. 34th St.  
Milwaukee, Wis. 53221

Do it now - don't delay - the space is going fast. At least reserve your space so you won't be left out. All cuts should be received not later than Nov. 3rd - pictures earlier to give us time to have cuts made.

The more pictures the better. We want this catalog to be something you'll keep always to look through and enjoy. Don't forget the catalog will be going to all members (about 350) as well as to those who purchase it.

## AGENTS' REGISTRY

At the last meeting of the United Persian Society an idea was advanced that we might render a real service to our members by having a Registry of Agents.

Too often exhibitors intend taking one or more cats to a show but circumstances beyond their control prevent them from doing so. An agent might be the answer, but finding one is not always easy. A registry is a possible solution.

First of all it is requested that anyone who can and is willing to agent cats register with Miss Nancy Gurley, 432 So. Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302, giving name, address, zip code and complete telephone number, as well as the amount of the agenting fee. In time we hope to have a comprehensive list of agents which we will publish in future issues of the Quarterly, enabling you to contact them personally.

Should you desire an agent for the coming UPS All Longhair show, contact Miss Gurley who will make every effort to put you in touch with a competent individual.

## BACK ISSUES OF QUARTERLY

In the last issue of the Quarterly a listing of available back issues was made. It was pointed out that certain issues were not available and other issues were in limited supply. Since that time a few copies of "out of print" issues were located. Specifically, eight copies each, of the following issues are available: Vol. I, Nos 3 and 4, Vol. III, No. 2. This means until these are sold, all past issues of the Quarterly are available except Vol. I, No. 1. Except for the above named issues, the July-August Quarterly listed briefly some of the contents of available back issues. Below are listed a few of the principle articles to be found in these newly found Quarterlies:

### Vol. I, No. 3

Colloquium - Miniture Persians  
Diseases of Old Cats, by Jean Holzworth, D.V.M.  
Physiology of Sex, by Richard A. Maier, Ph. D.  
Perivale-Kala, and Coylum Cats (of England)  
Famous LH Cats-Ch. Renown of Dunesk

### Vol. I, No. 4

Colloquium - The Silver - Blue Crosses  
The Cat Fancy in England, by Mrs. Dugdale  
Famous LH Cats - Ch. Great Lakes Basildon Talisman, &  
Ch. Wycliff Black Jack of Longhill

### Vol. III, No. 2

Feline Reproductive Failure and Neonatal Disease by  
R. H. Johnson, Ph. D., B.V.Sc., M.F.C.V.S.  
The Hotline - Anatomy and Physiology, by R.A.Maier, Ph.D.  
Famous LH Cats - Ch. Foxburrow Frivolous

Prices remain as previously published. Issues from Volume I, II, and III are 40¢ each or four for \$1.50. Issues from Volume IV are 50¢ each.

## UPS SHOW SPONSORSHIP

Listed below are the CFA shows at which there will be a United Persian sponsored ring. As of this date, UPS is sponsoring rings at 27 shows, an all time high which will give even greater significance to the annual Cup List Awards. If your all-breed club has not yet contracted for specialty clubs, why not consider UPS? There is no sponsoring fee. In addition to Cup List scoring for members, a large best cat rosette is provided free of charge. Your request for a show license will be given immediate attention. Write the Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. J. S. Frankenberger  
6316 Walnut Avenue  
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

Garden State Cat Club	Aug. 23-24, 1969
Windy City Cat Fanciers, Chicago	Aug. 30-31, 1969
National Cat Club, Inc., Long Island	Sept. 6-7, 1969
Boston Cat Club	Sept. 20-21, 1969
Indianapolis Feline Asso., Inc.	Sept. 20-21, 1969
Salt City Cat Club, Syracuse, N.Y.	Sept. 27-28, 1969
Fraser Valley Allbreed Club	Sept. 27-28, 1969
Milwaukee Cat Club	Oct. 4-5, 1969
Twin Cities Cat Fanciers, Minneapolis	Oct. 11-12, 1969
Memphis Dixieland Cat Club	Oct. 25-26, 1969
Erie Shore Cat Fanciers, Ohio	Nov. 1-2, 1969
Capital Cat Fanciers, Inc., Washington, D.C.	Nov. 8-9, 1969
Cornhusker Cat Club, Omaha, Neb.	Nov. 15-16, 1969
William Penn Cat Club	Nov. 15-16, 1969
Cats Royale, Inc., Calif.	Nov. 15-16, 1969
Cotton States Cat Club	Nov. 29-30, 1969
UPS All Longhair, Racine, Wis.	Dec. 6-7, 1969
Ohio State Persian Club	Dec. 6-7, 1969
Magic City Cat Club, Fla.	Dec. 13-14, 1969
Canton H.O.F. Cat Club, Inc.	Jan. 3-4, 1970
San Diego Cat Fanciers	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1970
Cleveland Persian Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1970
Chesapeake Cat Club	Feb. 14-15, 1970
Cat Fanciers' of N.E. Iowa	Feb. 14-15, 1970
Cincinnati Cat Club Himalayan Spec.	Feb. 14-15, 1970
Miami Florida Cat Fanciers	Feb. 20-21, 1970
Lincoln State Cat Club	Feb. 28-Mar. 1, 1970
Cornhusker Cat Club, Omaha, Neb.	Nov. 14-15, 1970

## FELINE UROLITHIOSIS DISCUSSED AT UPS MEETING

At the September meeting of the United Persian Society in Chicago, Dr. John Hanover presented a most interesting talk on cystitis and urolithiosis in cats. One of the most pressing problems for cat owners, very little is known of the exact causes. Treatment and cure presents the veterinarian with various alternatives none of which are very desirable, particularly from the cat's point of view. Essentially, cystitis and urolithiosis have to do with bladder inflammation, and blockage of the urinary tract. It can occur in both male and female cats. Dr. Hanover was quick to dispell some of the common conceptions of the cause of this problem including low water intake, vitamin A deficiency, and high ash content diets, though it is possible that these factors could have a contributing effect. The exact cause, in fact, is not as yet known. More important than the ash content of a diet, he pointed out, is the calcium phosphorus balance. A diet consisting largely of heart or kidney, two items near the top of a cat's "favorite food" list, can result in severe calcium deficiencies due to the high percentage of phosphorus these meats contain.

A question was asked as to whether, before buying a male cat, tests could be made to determine if the cat was having urinary problems or would be prone to have problems. Dr. Hanover replied that while certain tests could be made (such as urinalysis, X-ray), the results, though they might give some indication, would certainly not be foolproof. Question: Would distilled water for drinking be a good idea? Dr. Hanover answered that while it wouldn't hurt the cat, it probably would be of no particular benefit. Question: Is the disease inherited? Dr.

(Continued, Page 9, Column 1)

## UPS NEWS - UROLITHIOSIS (Continued)

Hanover replied that the infection associated with the problem certainly is not inherited, but the possibility exists that the metabolic make up of a cat, which has a definite connection with the disease, can be inherited.

The symptoms, he pointed out, include frequent use of litter pan, sometimes with little or no elimination, going off feed, and becoming lethargic. Lack of elimination would indicate a plugging of the urethra which would result, usually within 24-36 hours, in the cat becoming weak, toxic, and a poor surgical risk. Treatment consists of the use of anti-biotics, acidifiers, and muscle relaxants. If the cat is plugged, it has to be unplugged. Depending on the circumstances, this is accomplished by massage, back flushing, use of catheter, or tapping the bladder and then back flushing. As Dr. Hanover points out, the choices are all bad, but nevertheless it is essential that the bladder be kept emptied. After unplugging, treatment continues with the use of anti-biotics and steroids (to reduce inflammation and perk up metabolism).

Dr. Hanover remarked that it is desirable for a cat to have as high a water intake as possible to help keep the wastes and crystals (struvite) eliminated from the bladder.

Question: Would more water in the food be helpful for cats that are not prone to drink much water?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Would salt in the diet be helpful?

Answer: Yes, anything to increase water intake.

Question: In the case of a cat which will not eliminate for a weekend while at a show would a diuretic like D-s pills be OK to use?

Answer: Dr. Hanover stated that he wasn't too familiar with D-s pills and wouldn't know the dosage to suggest, but he recommended that it would be a good idea to consult a veterinarian who could prescribe a diuretic that would no doubt be beneficial in making the cat urinate while at a show.

A final unrelated question concerned the use by breeders of mail order vaccines. It was pointed out that a breeder with ten kittens can run up a vet bill of more than \$125.00 just for F.I.E. vaccination. Dr. Hanover did not recommend the use of these mail order vaccines for several reasons. Among them were the lack of Federal Drug Administration supervision of the companies involved, lack of proper refrigeration in shipping, and the wide variation in potency from lot to lot. Dr. Hanover discussed the subject of breeders rates between breeders and veterinarians, and suggested that breeders should approach their individual veterinarians with the problem. He intimated that most veterinarians will give breeders a break on prices especially if the breeder is having an unusually large amount of vet bills. In the case of an obnoxious breeder the vet will seldom give a price break since they would just as soon see the individual go elsewhere. Are your vet bills unusually high??

## THE CAT FANCY IN ENGLAND

It is with regret that the Quarterly announces that Mrs. G. C. (Christina) Dugdale will be unable to continue her articles on "The Cat Fancy in England" due to poor health. With the inception of the Quarterly, which was formulated in 1965, it was felt that because of the deep roots of the American cat fancy in England and in English cats it would be very desirable to have a correspondent who could write knowledgeably about the English fancy. Mrs. Dugdale kindly consented to help and her first article appeared in the Vol. I, No. 1, issue. Her final column was in the last issue (Vol IV, No. 3). She has been active in the English fancy for some twenty five years being secretary of the Longhair Cream and Blue-Cream Association for several years. Her husband, Mr. G. C. Dugdale has been secretary of the Blue Persian Cat Society for many years and has been active as a member of the Executive Committee of the G.C.C.F. We are sorry that Mrs. Dugdale is unable to continue her articles and wish her the best of health and success for the future.

To continue our series, The Cat Fancy in England, we have been fortunate in that Miss Elspeth E. Sellar has offered to write on the happenings in England. Miss Sellar's Cattery (Coylum) and cats were featured in an article in the July, 1966 United Persian Quarterly (Vol. I, No. 3). One of her more famous cats of recent years has been Ch. Coylum Marcus, a magnificent copper-eyed white who has been best in show at English shows. Miss Sellar has been involved with most of the Persian colors over the years. We will be looking forward to her notes in the coming issues of the Quarterly.

J.F.

## SHOW MANAGEMENT (and MISMANAGEMENT)

Part Two of the COLLOQUIUM on show management will be presented in the next issue of the Quarterly. Part One was contained in the last issue. If you are interested in the various aspects of show management be sure and read the conclusion of this discussion as seen from the point of view of a show secretary, a show manager, an exhibitor, and a judge. Any comments you may have on this, or any, colloquium should be directed to the associate editor, Mrs. Richard Maier.

## REFRESHMENTS FOR SHOW SET UP

To those of our members who will arrive on Friday evening December 5th to help set up our 4th Annual Longhair Championship Show, the Show Committee has planned to have food and refreshments available at the hall, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Kenneth Madison.

In addition, the good souls who remain Sunday evening to dismantle will not have to take time to seek nourishment. Again food and drink will be furnished, thereby saving time for all.

Please notify Mrs. Madison of your intentions so she may know how many to plan for. Her address is 828 Oakton St. Evanston, Ill.



## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Wanted-Will pay \$1.50 for one issue of UPS Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 1. Or will pay \$1.00 for use of issue to make a copy. Mrs. Katie Turner, Rt. 3 Box 347-2, Huntsville, Ala. 35806.

**WHITE HEATHER** - Specializing in finest quality Blacks, Bloemhill, Show Me, Stoneybrook, Kay Ru and Longhill bloodlines. Whites occasionally. Nancy Gurley, 432 S. Clinton, Oak Park, Illinois 60302. (312) 386-7584.

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**WANTED.** Old cat publications - magazines, stud books, books. For personal use - not a "dealer". Mrs. Richard Maier, 912 Highland Lane, Glenview, Ill. 60025. X

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