THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BURMESE BREEDERS
NEWSLETTER

Vol. 7 No. 2/3 July 15, 1988

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BURMESE BREEDERS HONORS THE 1987-1988 NATIONAL AWARD WINNERS

*** GR. CH. CHINQUAPIN’S HIGH ROAD TO CHINA, CFA’s 11th BEST CAT, 5th BEST SH ***
Br/Ow: Anne E. Bickman & Linda M. Swope

*** GR. CH. LAGRIP’S PRELUDE OF GHI, CFA’s 2nd BEST OF BREED ***
Br/Ow: Claudia La Grippe

*** GR. CH. MAR-CHU TAHLLA (Chmpg), CFA’s 5th BEST KITTEN ***
Br/Ow: Charles J. & Mary M. Reich

*** GR. PR. KASHMIRIAN CAROUSEL, CFA’s 2nd BEST PREMIER ***
Br/Ow: George & Shirley Cohoe

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NABBB ALSO HONORS THE FOLLOWING TOP 15 CATS, TOP 10 KITTENS, TOP 10 PREMIERS:

(Source: CFA descending-points computer printout-Regional Award underscored)

CATS:
Chinquapin’s High Road to China, 4th BEST CAT, Region 7
LaGrip’s Prelude of Chis, 3rd BEST CAT, Region 5
Nomad Daisy Mae, 4th BEST CAT, Region 3
Karibe’s Minnie Winnie of Carobum
Austrian Aquarius of Nutcracker
Pussy Pur Mew Picadilly
Akashic’s Simcah
Mar-Chu Poseidon of Austrian
Rickilee’s Satan’s Odyssey
Charm’s Beau Dacious of Windflower
Maple Made In The U.S.A
Sangazure Lady Rosalind
Mar-Chu Mercury (Chmpg)
LaGrip’s Elke of Sablewood
Austrian Ariane of Mar-Chu
KITTENS:
Mar-Chu Thalia (Chmpg), 3rd BEST KITTEN, Region 3
Bayburn's Juno Mako (Chmpg), 13th BEST KITTEN, Region 1
Austrian Ariane of Mar-Chu
Euphoria's Who's That Girl of Maple
Akashic's I'm Koo II
Bayburn's Dom Perignon (Chmpg)
Rickilee's Odessa
Anoka's Legacy (Plat)
Sangazure Lady Rosalind
Pussy Pur Mew Picadilly

PREMIERS:
Kashmirian's Carousel, BEST PREMIER, Region 4
Matiki's Brass Ring of Pa-Ha, 6th BEST PREMIER, Region 7
Darina's Dennis-M of Kissypaws, 4th BEST PREMIER, Region 5
Apreskhats Mr. Pushikat
Maple A. Sun Chaser of Banzai, 5th BEST PREMIER, Region 5
Trebar's Dime A Dancer of Gersue, 8th BEST PREMIER, Region 3
Sablewood Ghi's Own Bagheera
Sinjam's Camelot of Chintche
Pussy Pur Mew Joslyn of Braunhaar
Nutcracker's Pip

N A B B    A L S O    H O N O R S

TOP 5 BURMS, TOP 2 KITS, and TOP 2 PREMS IN EACH OF THE SEVEN REGIONS:
CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 1</th>
<th>NORTHEAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 5 Cats:</td>
<td>Euphoria's Who's That Girl of Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Aquarius of Nutcracker</td>
<td>Rickilee's Odessa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickilee's Satan's Odyssey</td>
<td>Apreskhats Mr. Pushikat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanzazure Lady Rosalind</td>
<td>Nutcracker's Pip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ti-Moi Nemesis of Nutcracker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kekosatra June Bug</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 2</th>
<th>NORTHWEST</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 5 Cats:</td>
<td>Kel-Lin Bronco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagrip's Elke of Sablewood</td>
<td>Wildwhiskers Little Presh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kejik's Bri-G Boise of Tangyi</td>
<td>Top 2 Premiers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Lacy Love of Wildwhiskers</td>
<td>Sablewood Ghi's Own Bagheera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kejik's EL Z Bethany of Suncoast</td>
<td>Sharjo's Syriam Sahra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharjo's Majave</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 3</th>
<th>GULF SHORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 5 Cats:</td>
<td>Austrian Ariane of Mar-Chu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomad Dasy Mae</td>
<td>Pussy Pur Mew Picadilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussy Pur Mew Picadilly</td>
<td>Top 2 Premiers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-Chu Poseidon of Austrian</td>
<td>Trebar's Dime A Dancer of Gersue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-Chu Mercury (Chmpg)</td>
<td>Pussy Pur Mew Joslyn of Braunhaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Ariane of Mar-Chu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGION 4
Top 5 Cats:
Charm's Beau Dacious of Windflower
Shawnee On The Road Again
Linbels Sabrina
Linbels Fiddle Paddle
Ratatat's Fanny Mae

Top 2 Kittens:
Charm's Solar Flare
Windflower's Mary Mary
Top 2 Premiers:
Kashmirian's Carousel
Windflower's Cer Don II

REGION 5
Top 5 Cats:
LaGrip's Prelude of Ghis
Darina's U.P.S.
Si-Mon's Jessica of MacQuarrie
Darina's Solange
Joli's Jasmine of MacQuarrie

Top 2 Kittens:
Colchester Puff Puff Coco Puff
Sablewood's Snugly of Kissypaws
Top 5 Premiers:
Darina's Dennis M of Kissypaws
Maple A. Sunchaser of Banzai

REGION 6
Top 5 Cats:
Austrian's Sepia of Merlynkaatz
Voyageur Brown Bear of Kawpaw
Alynn's Brown Sugar Bear
Road To Fame's Wheel 'O' Fortune
Chamsey's Valhalla

Top 2 Kittens:
Shawnee On The Road Again
Road To Fame's Press Your Luck
Top 5 Premiers:
L Z Ginger Jane of Jubilation
Tok-Lat's Short N Sassy

REGION 7
Top 5 Cats:
Chinquapin's High Road To China
Karibe's Minnie Winnie of Caroburn
Akashic's Simchah
Maple Made In The U.S.A.
Chinthe's Solo

Top 2 Kittens:
Akashic's I'm Koo II
Karibe's Peu De Peu
Top 2 Premiers:
Matiki's Brass Ring of Pa-Ha
Sinjam's Camelot of Chinthe

1987 - 1988 SHOW SEASON STATISTICS
(number of Burmese earning National/Regional Points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATS</th>
<th>Cats in Top 20th Percentile</th>
<th>KITS</th>
<th>Kits in Top 20th Percentile</th>
<th>PREMS</th>
<th>Sable Dilute</th>
<th>TOTAL BURMS SHOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 7</td>
<td>35 3 10 (29%)</td>
<td>26 3 2 (.8%)</td>
<td>8 -</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19 2 0</td>
<td>4 2 0</td>
<td>6 -</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19 6 1 (.05%)</td>
<td>3 1 0</td>
<td>5 -</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19 6 4 (21%)</td>
<td>7 - 1 (14%)</td>
<td>5 -</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16 2 7 (44%)</td>
<td>9 1 4 (44%)</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 5 6 (30%)</td>
<td>2 - 1 (50%)</td>
<td>6 -</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>39 5 6 (15%)</td>
<td>14 3 5 (36%)</td>
<td>11 -</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167 29 34</td>
<td>65 10 13</td>
<td>45 1</td>
<td>317</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And what does all this mean? Especially "Top 20th Percentile?" Let's take an example. Region 7: Of the 35 Adult Sable Burms (sorry, the Dilutes were not counted in the make up of the cats/kits in the top 20th percentile due to small numbers), 10 sables were in the top 34 of the 167 total sable burms shown earning National/Regional points. These 10 cats are 29% of the number of Region 7 cats (35) that made the top 34 sables in the country (34/167 = 20 percent)....pull out your calculators! (Due to insignificant numbers, the Premiers were not figured.)

Nice showing, Northwest Region 2, and Gulf Shore Region 3! Region 7 has alot of kittens! Region 1 has the next highest number of kits, with a nice top 20th percentile showing! Alot of Adults and Premiers in Region 1! I could go on....... but am running out of space........
Please welcome new NABB members!

Phillip Benson, 4405 Monroe, San Diego, CA 92155
Terry Canova, 3013 Miller Dr., Fairfield, CA 94533

This newsletter contains quite a bit of statistical/historical info!! First off, thank you to Andrea Ternus, of Plantation, FL, for a charming article on one of her rascally Burmese, Max, "The Cat Who Ate Yorkshire Pudding". And thank you to Linda Mitchell, of Sterling, VA, for the loan of the 1978 CFA Yearbook, along with other info; thanks to Sharron Schirm, of Alexandria, VA, for her finding a valuable article on medicinals; thanks to our new member Phillip Benson, of San Diego, CA, for his show summary on Dennis-M; thanks to Pattie Jacobberger, of Bloomington, MN, for her info on the Invitational Burmese Breed Booth; thanks to Melinda Webster for her KIT N TIME. THANKS TO ALL.....PLEASE KEEP IT COMING!

In this issue we have the yearly listing of our 1987-1988 Burmese NABB award winners, both National and Regional! Congratulations to all!! Also included will be some interesting and historical facts from the 1978 Yearbook, the year they did a "Burmese" section. The article was written by Dr. Rosemonde S. Peltz. The pix didn't reproduce that well, but the info is great! The first installment is "The Seventies Find Burmese Entering New Era." More installments in later issues! Just for curiosity and information, I've also included a few breeders who took out full page adds back then.

ARE ALL OF YOU NABB MEMBERS ALSO BREED COUNCIL MEMBERS???? Please join! We must have an active membership in not only this club, but the very important Breed Council. The BREED IS IN YOUR HANDS, not your neighbors, not the guy down the street, YOURS. If you're not a member already, please contact Wayne Trevathan, 1011 Charlene Ave., Savannah, GA, 31410, for information.

I NEED REGIONAL NEWS.....PLEASE SEND IN A FEW SENTENCES ON THE LATEST CAT SHOW YOU WENT TO, SPECIAL BURM HAPPENINGS, ANYTHING YOU CAN THINK OF. NABB NEEDS REGIONAL REPORTERS - PLEASE VOLUNTEER! BE AN ACTIVE NABB MEMBER!

IT IS WITH GREAT SADNESS that I announce the death of Art Zeiner (DARINA). All of the NABB members I'm sure send Marie Zeiner their condolences and prayers.

NOTES ABOUT OUR NABB SHOW
Sept 17-18, Seven Springs Mountain Resort, PA

First, a special thank-you to Michael Creamer (Belgeust) for running off many hundreds of NABB show flyers!! ...(free)...

PLEASE DO TRY TO COME!!!! It's a lovely show hall, and a great resort! There will be foreign awards (saches) from Australia in every ring!

WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!!

- Please bring anything and everything for our raffle. Wine, spirits, white-elephants—we NEED contributions to make this show a success!

- Send in an advertisement!

- Send in a DONATION!

HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!!!

Burmese are beautiful!
September 17 - 18, 1988

Seven Springs Mountain Resort
Seven Springs, Pennsylvania

Six Rings: 2 Allbreed & 4 Specialty

JUDGES
Virginia Wolfe.....Allbreed.....Donna Jean Thompson
Miriam Fauliner.....LH & SH.....Becky Jones
Patricia Jacobberger.....LH & SH.....Jo Ann Cummings

CLOSING DATE: Saturday, September 3, 1988 or when 450 entries are received

ENTRY CLERK: Carolyn Bullotta/ 1317 Jefferson Heights Road/ Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania 15235/ (412) 824-5472  No calls after 9 p.m.!

FEES: $30.00 per entry. Double/Sales Cage (as available): $15.00.
Guaranteed End of Row: $10.00. Substitution Fee: $5.00.
All fees MUST accompany entries.
Only one benching Request per exhibitor. No Household Pets.

All entries must be submitted on an official CFA entry blank. CFA registration
numbers must be included for all Championship and Premiership classes.
Kittens must be four months old by the date of the show. Make checks payable
to NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BURMESE BREEDERS. A fee of $20.00 will be charged for
any checks returned by the bank.

STARTING TIME: Check-in will begin at 8:00 a.m. and all cats must be benched
by 9:30 or they will be marked absent. Judging will begin promptly at 10:00
a.m. on Saturday and 9:00 a.m. on Sunday. All entries must remain in the show
hall until 4:00 p.m.

Cages are approximately 22" x 22" x 22". Cat food, litter and litter pans will be
provided. No vet inspection prior to benching will be required. All entries
should be inoculated against feline enteritis, rhino-tracheitis and calici
viruses, and tested for FeLV by a licensed Vet. Cats must be free of mites,
fleas and fungus. Your cat's front and back claws must be clipped! NO DECLAWED
CATS will be accepted in the show. Sorry, no Household Pets.

This show is being held under the auspices of the Cat Fanciers' Association,
Inc. (CFA). CFA Show Rules will be strictly enforced. To obtain a copy of
these rules, send $2.00 to CFA Central Office/ 1309 Allaire Avenue/ Ocean, New
Jersey 07712. The Club reserves the right to add judges not named in the show
announcement to judge non-championship and non-premiership classes. All
championship, premiership and registered kittens will be scored for CFA
National and Regional Awards.

Cats will not be permitted in the show hall overnight. The club will exercise
due care on the sponsorship of this show, but will not be liable for any loss,
damage or injury. No watchman will be provided overnight.

DIRECTIONS AND HOTEL INFORMATION: Our show hall is the Seven Springs Mountain
Resort in Seven Springs (Champion), PA. The hall can be heated or
air-conditioned. It will be climate controlled as needed. Detailed directions
and hotel information will be sent with the confirmation. If you wish to stay
in the Resort complex, early reservations will be required. Dinner reservations
in the Resort are required.

***Stewards: Exhibitors, please contact the entry clerk if you have reliable
and responsible children who would like to work as ring stewards.
MINUTES OF NABB MEETING
JUNE 25, 1988

Members present were Linda & Kelly Anderson, Shirley Cohoe, David Godfredi, Patti Jacobberger, Michael Pajak, Chuck and Mary Reich, Linda Swope and Melinda Webster.

The lovely NABB rosettes were handed out to the top winners as the first order of business. Those who received an award but were not in attendance will either be given the rosette by a person in NABB who was present and carrying back the award or they will be mailed.

Michael Pajak reminded us about the upcoming NABB show on September 17, & 18, 1988. See the newsletter for show information.

There was much discussion about where to have the 1989 NABB show and a few ideas surfaced and will be pursued, but nothing definite was decided upon.

The 1990 NABB show will be put on in the Los Angeles area by Michelle Clark.

Michael mentioned that Erika Graf-Webster had suggested that we think about instituting a NABB lifetime achievement award. There was some discussion about this and there will be more about this idea in upcoming newsletters.

There will be breed booths at the Invitational Show which will be held in St. Louis in November. Patti Jacobberger volunteered to co-ordinate such an effort with the permission of Wayne Trevathan who is the breed council secretary. He is the person who will decide who is to handle the Burmese breed booth at the Invitational. I am sure we will be reading more about this in the newsletter as well.

Patti reported that the pamphlet she has been working should be done by the end of the summer and ready to go for the Invitational Show.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Melinda A. Webster
Treasurer
Urinary Problems in Cats

Why do some cats get urinary blockage? Many different causes have been suggested.

It seems pretty certain that a high level of magnesium in cats' diets can cause stone formation in the urine and that making the urine more acid through additions to the diet can help. But what sets the process off in the first place?

Mary Brown, Ph.D., of the University of Florida, Gainesville, has been looking at tiny organisms called mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas through a grant from Morris Animal Foundation. These tiny creatures, similar to bacteria but without a cell wall, are known to cause urinary infections and respiratory infections in humans and other animals. Do they in cats?

After almost two years of study, Dr. Brown isn't sure that they do. Of 30 sick cats she tested in the University clinic, only two showed ureaplasmas in their urinary test cultures. (Cats kept in large groups have higher rates of infection. Eighty percent of cats in a cat colony she tested carried mycoplasmas in their throats.)

Dr. Brown, a nationally recognized expert in mycoplasmas, became interested in these tiny organisms while working for her doctorate at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, working in a laboratory which deals with human infertility and sexually transmitted diseases. Mycoplasmas are a frequent cause of urinary and genital infections in people. Though the diseases can cause embarrassment, Dr. Brown has found that her sense of humor helps carry her through the more sensitive areas of such work.

Because mycoplasmas are a cause of mastitis (udder infections) in large dairy herds, Dr. Brown spends a great deal of time testing dairy cattle for infections. Infected cows frequently are eliminated from dairy production.

When she accepted the position at the veterinary college, Dr. Brown says she was assured that hers was a laboratory position — only to find herself straddling a large, wet sheep for testing.

"I know a test tube when I see one, and this isn’t it," she told the accompanying veterinarian. Now she is a veteran of the cow and sheep pasture.

"I get to take the numbers off their ear tags. I’m too short to reach their tails for blood tests," she says of the work with dairy herds.

She also has been consulted by zoo workers who thought mycoplasmas might be causing arthritis and fertility problems in one of their elephants. When she asked them to send her a sample of joint fluid for testing, she was reminded of the size of the patient — and that a jackhammer might be needed for the job.

Dr. Brown’s specialty has taken her to seminars in Japan, France, and Austria. When at home in Gainesville, she, her husband and their seven-year-old son share their home with a cat, Curious — presumably mycoplasma free.

The low mycoplasma finding in cats is somewhat discouraging. It may show that these little creatures are not important causes of disease in cats. However, cats concentrate their urine much more than other animals do, and the tiny mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas, unprotected by cell walls, may shrivel in the process. Dr. Brown will test this possibility by using artificial urine and live organisms, then concentrating the solution to see what happens.

But Dr. Brown points out that a great deal has been gained from the study, even though it may not point to a cause for feline urinary syndrome. She has developed new ways to culture ureaplasmas and mycoplasmas. These organisms have traditionally been tricky to detect. Dr. Brown has learned also to test body fluids for antibodies and antigens to mycoplasmas and ureaplasmas. Antibodies are formed by the body's immune system as a response to a foreign invader, and serve as "fingerprints" to show what the original infection was.

Dr. Brown hasn’t tested the blood samples from the cats with urinary infections yet. When she does, she may find that though she wasn’t able to grow the living organisms, that they have left traces in the form of antibodies.

Because the "little bugs" look similar on the test plates and she can't convince them to wear name tags, Dr. Brown has developed a way to identify the different varieties directly on the primary isolation plate.

She plans to use the same techniques for testing fluid from the lungs of horses with pneumonia, because mycoplasmas are suspected as a cause of this disease.
**SHOW OFF...**
Burms have the right stuff!

REPORT COMPiled FROM THE JULY ISSUE OF CFA'S ALMANAC (all points earned this report starting 5/1/88). Due to unavoidable circumstances, the May and June reports will not be listed.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATS</th>
<th># of Points</th>
<th># of Rings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee On The Road Again</td>
<td>774.2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charm's Solar Flash</td>
<td>499.85</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo-Don's Pan D Bear</td>
<td>234.15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo-Don's Hon E Bear</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickilee's Satan's Odyssey</td>
<td>807.96</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagrip's Prelude of Ghis</td>
<td>536.4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kel-Lin's Bronco</td>
<td>471.65</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buster Brown of Belquest</td>
<td>123.35</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sojoy Nestle of Ourcats</td>
<td>81.85</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risu's Mac As in Truck of Eidole</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>4 (Japanese show!!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickilee's Omnibus</td>
<td>77.25</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasmin's TKO</td>
<td>48.45</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karibe's Peu De Peu</td>
<td>84.25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussy Pur Mew's Pom Pom of Karibe</td>
<td>60.75</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road To Fame's Precious</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pussy Pur Mew Johnny Reb of Chintan</td>
<td>31.05</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austriana Aquarius of Nutcracker</td>
<td>111.45</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gersue Maggle Mae of Starbolt</td>
<td>212.75</td>
<td>6</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KITTENS</th>
<th># of Points</th>
<th># of Rings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratatat Penny Lover</td>
<td>106.2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbolt Four On The Floor</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katzilsk's Marrakesh Express</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kel-Lin's Buster Brown</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>PREMIERS</th>
<th># of Points</th>
<th># of Rings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sher-Ming Stetson of Tuo-Ee</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Le Veaux</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apreskat's Music Man</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekosatra's Precious Topaz</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate Mousse of Sablewood</td>
<td>69.75</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zelina Fiji of Sky Lake</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut's The Devid Made Me Do It</td>
<td>122.45</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickilee's Almando</td>
<td>95.15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misan's Cuban Pete</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pussy Pur Mew Joslyn of Braunhaar</td>
<td>111.1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trebar's Dime A Dancer of Gersue</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PO P the C O R K for the following recent Bum GRAND CHAMPIONS:
(SM, F = sable male or female; DM, F = dilute male or female)

!! CONGRATULATIONS

Grand Champions:

Akashic Tantiana
SF, Br/Ow: Sharron & Bob Schirm

Karibe's Tina Turner of Caroburm
SF, Br: Karen C. West, Ow: Carolyn Shook

Braunhaar's Tj Guthri
SM, Br/Ow: Fred-Sylvia Kraushaar

Pussy Pur Mew Bambi
SF, Br: Mrs. John I. Patton/P. Lueker, Ow: Mrs. John I. Patton/P. Klepinger

Rickilee's Satan's Odyssey
SM, Br/Ow: J-D-R Martin/Lubin Thoren Kress

Sharjo Majave
SF, Br/Ow: Mr-Mrs. Joseph Garrity

Shawnee On The Road Again
SF, Br: Nikki Horner, Lessee, Ow: Nikki Horner

Si-Mon's Jessica of MaQuarrie
SF, Br: Jane D. Simon, Ow: Catherin Macquarrie

Bayburm's Juno Mako
DF, Br: Joseph Manno, Ow: Joseph R. - Marie Manno

Sharjo's Royal Meow of Wildwiskers
SM, Br: Mr./Mrs. Joseph A. Garrity, Ow: Peggy N. Blackburn

Grand Premiers

Maple Le Veaux
SF, Br/Ow: Linda Mitchell

Pussy Pur Mew Joslyn of Braunhaar
SF, Br: Mrs. John I. Patton/P. Lueker, Ow: Fred-Sylvia Kraushaar

Scotchill Brigadoon
SM, Br/Ow: Louis W. Miller
NUTCRACKER'S NICHOLAS NICKOLBY

BY MELINDA A. WEBSTER

Nicholas was born on January 28, 1988. Since he was born we felt that there was a little "something special" about him. The something special is his personality - he is a continual purr - even in the judging ring. His first CFA show was I Love New York over the Memorial Day weekend. Nicholas had just turned four months old and yet you would not have guessed it from his size. He looked at least a month to two months older. His mother Grand Champion Tio-Moi Nemesis was large for her age as a kitten also. His father is Champion Day Ho Lion el Bear Amour of Bimi.

Retrurning to the I Love New York Show, Nicholas made five out of eight finals - he made all the allbreed rings - his highest win was third best kitten allbreed. Two weeks later Nicholas was show in Quincy, MA at the NAR regional show and he made two out of four finals both allbreed.

The qualities I like best about Nicholas - other than his personality - are his short coat, good body size and boning. He also has a round head and nice gold eyes. A fellow Burm breeder saw him as at an early stage and suggested I sell him as a pet. But because he was so sweet I could not part with him. Then suddenly he started changing and getting better and better. I am glad that I did not consider the advice and hopefully Nicholas will be another Nutcracker grand.
DARINA'S DENNIS-M of KISSY PAWS
Owners: Phylly J. & Sharon J. Benson
NABBB's 3rd Best Premier, 1987-88.

Dennis-M competed in 20 shows for his Regional Win (4th Best Premier, Reg. 5), was shown in 102 rings, finaled in 76 rings of which 16 were BEST CAT IN PREMIERSHIP. He also had 2 long winning streaks, one in which he finaled 29 times in a row, and another was 19 times in a row. Art and Marie Zeiner are the breeders. His sire is Ch. Keijik's Ta Li Garath of Darina, and his dam is Gr. Ch. Darina's Yes I'm From Dixie.

*BOMBAYS*  
(217) 749-2358

**MERLYNKATZ cattery**
Kathleen von Ruff  
RR #2 Box 97  
Gibson City, IL 60936

*SABLE BURMESE*

**Lokinvor/Cin-A-Barr Cattery**
Ann and Jim Mullins  
214/561-2278

**BURMESE**

*Sable & Colors  
(KITTENS OCCASIONALLY)*

12 WILANA  
TYLER, TEXAS 75703
Box Car, or "Boxy" as we called him, was born on Mother's Day, being quite appropriate for my maiden queen at the time, Ouistiti Aux Yeux D'Or of Maikiki (French for Gold-eyed Monkey). He had a typical young kit's life, romping and teasing his smaller sister. Ouistiti loved and cared for them both, and she, like us, would miss them when they would eventually leave.

Regretfully, they finally grew to 3 months and it was time to find them a new home, hopefully, a home where their true Burmese-ness could be appreciated. An ad was placed, and an older woman called and asked about the kits for sale. She then proceeded to tell her story of how her husband had just been stricken by a stroke, was in the hospital, and was shortly going to return home. She told me she that her husband had often admired the Burmese at the local cat shows they had been to and heard of their sweet dispositions and people-loving character. She wanted to give him a gift of a Burmese kitten, to help with his recovery; as she put it "for pet therapy." She had related how her husband's stroke had damaged the speech section of his brain, and described other effects. However, she also related how she was quite unprepared to take a cat immediately, since she would have to buy a few things. They had been petless for quite a number of years after his dog died. Her husband would be arriving from the hospital soon, and she wanted everything perfect for him.

She came by a few days later and immediately fell in love with Boxy, and visa-versa. I gave her a bit of advice on owning a cat, etc., and told her I'd like to occasionally come to see him. She emphatically said, "oh yes, do come by, but let me call you first." I bearhugged Boxy goodbye, and while Ouistiti and I looked out the window watching them leave, I wondered about the fate of her husband. I knew Boxy was going to a good home...to be loved...but it seemed he had a different fate than most pets: he was hopefully going to help that poor man get better!

I hadn't heard from them for 3-4 weeks, so I called. It didn't sound good. She described her husband as not doing well - cautiously optimistic about her husband's chances for improvement. But, she went on the mention how Boxy was doing well, and loved how he would play, then sit on her husband's lap, and how he would pet him. I closed the conversation with "you call me when you think I can come and see Boxy." She replied that she hoped it would be soon.

Another 3 weeks had passed before she FINALLY called and said I could come and see Boxy. As I was driving to their home, I was thrilled at thinking I'd see the little Boxy again, but was also wondering how her husband was doing. She hadn't mentioned him during our phone conversation. I was expecting to see a man unable to speak, walk or comprehend things. I rang the doorbell and, to my surprise, he answered with a cheery smile and "hello." I think I just stood there, mouth agap, and stared in disbelief. I finally came to my senses and walked in.

They had such pride in their new pet and I noticed how Boxy's new owners loved and admired him. The husband didn't say much, but it was obvious he was well on his way to recovery, with a Burmese on his lap!

As I drove away, I thought not only was Boxy growing up into a fine, good looking little boy, but he was doing a great "job" at bestowing his love and a sense of peace to his new master, enough of it, I'm sure, to aid in his recovery - a real "Pet Therapist".
Wednesday 6:00 a.m. a young American Shorthair female was rushed twenty miles to the veterinarian's with a 106° temperature. She had no appetite the previous evening (the only sign of abnormality.) After administering fluids and antibiotics throughout the day, she was much improved when we saw her at 6:00 p.m. She spent the night at the vet's hospital. Thursday morning our veterinarian found her dead.

That 36 hours was the harbinger of a 96 hour nightmare in which we watched in horror as 15 young cats (between 9 weeks and 20 months) became violently ill.

On Friday morning three more cats were hospitalized with temperatures above 105°. They were stabilized during the day after medication to reduce the fever, penicilin and other antibiotics to fight secondary infection and a constant Ringers drip to prevent dehydration. Friday evening we picked up the cats to treat at home. We thought we had beaten the killer and the troubles were over.

They had hardly begun. We walked into the house to find cats that had appeared healthy that morning, now dead or drastically ill. While I nursed the cats that had just come home, Gar drove 40 miles to an emergency clinic with others to be treated and brought home.

By Saturday morning we were back at the vet's with the three that had come home the night before, plus a little brown tabby girl as a new patient. Temperatures had dropped to below normal on the original three. One girl was now at 93°. Put into a portable incubator, she and two others all on IV's were taken to the emergency clinic, while the brown girl waited at the hospital for us pick up on our way home.

By the time we reached home, more were gone and a silver tabby girl was immediately rushed to the emergency clinic for out-patient treatment. The little brown girl who came home was much improved. Although still not eating she climbed into the window to "machine gun" birds. And for the brief period that we slept that night, she was on our bed as usual. On the way to the emergency clinic at 4:00 a.m., she died.

At 8:00 a.m. we were back at the clinic to visit the three who were hospitalized and showing signs of healthy improvement. We took the silver girl for more out-patient work. She came home only to return a few hours later when her temperature rose alarmingly. While she was being given fluids, one of the others died.

On Monday morning at 5:30 I dropped the silver girl at the emergency clinic so that she and the others could be transported to our vet's office by a veterinarian assistant. The girl whose temperature had dropped to 93° never regained a normal temperature and we lost her that day. That night, a calico, the only survivor of the days between hospitals went back for a night at the emergency clinic and the silver girl came home.
On Tuesday the procedure was repeated, except that night they did not come home. The silver girl has maintained a normal temperature, has been eating and gaining weight. Her crisis has passed. Today is Thursday, a week to the day. The calico lost her fight during the night.

The killers: Panleukopenia and our ignorance. Two years ago we changed our immunization program to intranasal vaccine and did not use an injectable. We thought we were preventing the same viruses. We were not. The intranasal vaccine does not prevent Panleukopenia. Consequently, those cats two years of age or older that had been inoculated were safe. Those younger animals became victims.

I have not begun to describe the horror of those days. How much bedding and clothing we burned. How raw my hands are from chlorox (that or formalin will kill the virus.) The heartache each time another body bag was carried from the house to be cremated. We would leave the house and fear to return to more cats dead or dying. We would be at home afraid to answer the phone for fear of the news. Walking from room to room was like walking through a hospital to the morgue. The only thing that got Gar and I through were the supportive veterinarians and caring friends who let us know they were available if we needed them. Two breeders offered queens and kittens if we wanted them for future breeding or showing. To all of you, God bless.

Where did the killer come from? Maybe a motel, maybe a show hall or maybe we tracked it in from outdoors. We will never really know. All that matters now is that a week after it began it seems to be over. The death toll is 14. But, we have 12 healthy breeders and our alters who have all had booster shots and show no signs of problems.

We lost some deeply loved animals; GRC Hedgewood's Gurl Talk, GRC Hedgewood's Bi-American, Hedgewood's Gurl on the Go and others that were not shown, but were loved by us. In their memory, please learn from our mistakes. If your inoculations are not up to date, do it today. Prevent the killer and save yourself unbearable heartbreak.

Ande DeGeer
Hedgewood Cattery

April 14, 1988
ROKAW'S STANDARD CATTERY
PHARMACOPOEIA
Catherine Rokaw
NANG MAO Cattery
Atlanta, GA

Cathy is a former and well respected breeder exhibitor in the Southwest Region. She was a researcher at UCLA and currently resides in Atlanta, GA with her husband, Bill, an epidemiologist. Reprinted, with permission, from the January/May, 1986 Tonkinese Breed Association Newsletter "AQUA EYE", Fran Nickerson, Editor.

As breeders, most of us soon discover that many of the day-to-day health problems that arise can be diagnosed and treated at home. It quickly ceases to be cost effective to go to the vet for every scratch when your feline population exceeds 4-5 cats. It is important to remember a few cardinal rules, however, if you are going to play "doctor".

1. Follow the instructions given for the medication in question. In pharmacology, "more" is NOT necessarily "better" and you can do real and perhaps irreparable harm by not paying attention to this fact. By the same token, less than the recommended dose--either in amount given or number of days treated--may be just as bad (or worse) as doing nothing at all. If you try to save money by skimping on medication you will usually find it is more expensive in the long run--either you will lose the cat or kitten entirely or you will eventually wind up with a much larger than necessary vet bill.

2. Don't combine medications without checking with your vet. Some antibiotics act to block each other and giving two such antibiotics at the same time is the same as giving none at all. Other medications enhance each other and you may succeed in overdosing an animal without intending to.

3. Don't try one medication for a few hours or a day then switch to another one because the first "didn't work". In order for antibiotics and other medications to be effective they must reach the proper levels in the blood stream and then they must be given time to reach the organisms they are supposed to fight and do their job. It may be several days before you can see overt evidence that the medication is working; by discontinuing use of the drug too soon, you are accomplishing about the same effect as flushing the medication down the toilet.

4. Do remember that good treatment involves good supportive care--if the animal has severe diarrhea you need to treat with an antibiotic to get to the cause of the problem but you also must try to relieve those symptoms you can and attempt to make the animal as comfortable as possible. This includes medication to slow down the intestinal tract, of course, but it also includes keeping the animal comforted, clean and comfortable (we all know how cats hate to be dirty), providing plenty of fresh water and making certain that the animal is not becoming overly dehydrated, providing a quiet place where the cat or kitten will be undisturbed by other animals (both for their sake and his), providing mild appetising food which appeals to him and yet does not upset his stomach; most of all, providing plenty of TLC--tender loving care. The antibiotics and other medications I have listed are a blessing--they make both our lives and the lives of our feline friends much more comfortable and hopefully longer. They are not magic, however, and they do not replace attention and loving treatment. Remember the things that are important to you when you are sick and treat your cats accordingly--they will no doubt appreciate it far more than all those awful pills and liquids!

5. Isolation is important! Letting a sick cat or kitten (even only a "slightly" sick one) run free with others is asking for trouble--both in the length of time you will need to medicate and the number of animals you will have to treat. Such a situation can lead to a vicious cycle of cats and kittens passing an infection back and forth endlessly.

The type of isolation depends on the type of problem. Diarrheas and gastrointestinal illnesses usually require only physical separation, but since most respiratory illnesses are passed by airborne transmission greater precautions and a greater degree of isolation will be required.

6. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Good nutrition, routine worming and vaccination, regular testing for the feline leukemia virus (yes, even if you vaccinate for FeLV--the vaccine is not 100% protective), adequate air circulation,
essential medication to have on hand useful but not an absolute essential
Eye inflammations/infections: Eye problems may be either viral or bacterial in origin. The usual case is initially viral compounded by secondary bacterial infections. (The most common exception to this is chlamydia infection—see terramycin discussion below). Antibiotics have no effect on viruses—all we can do is provide proper diet, nursing and supportive care, and treat with antibiotics to prevent secondary bacterial infections. Viral infections are usually indicated by swelling, irritation and redness, and tearing. Evidence of bacterial or chlamydial infection is usually more copious discharge, frequently thickened and/or yellowish in color. Healthy kittens and cats can usually deal with viruses, but if the problem is compounded with secondary bacterial infections allowed to go untreated, real and sometimes permanent damage can result.
** Terramycin (tetracycline) ophthalmic—my first drug of choice with kitten problems (unless there is severe inflammation present) as it is specific for the most common kitten eye ailment—chlamydia, which is often carried and transmitted by the mother as a venereal disease. Treat 3 times per day for 8-10 days. IT IS IMPORTANT NOT TO STOP TREATMENT EARLIER EVEN IF EYES LOOK CLEAR, AS INFECTION MAY REOCUR. Some cats and kittens appear to be sensitive to terramycin ophthalmic preparations and irritation, redness and apparent itching may occur. This inflammatory reaction in itself may boost the body’s defenses and contribute to overcoming the infection. If irritation becomes too severe gentomycin may be a better choice of treatment.
** Gentocin (gentomycin sulfate) ophthalmic—second drug of choice for kittens and first drug of choice for adult cats. It is very broad spectrum and should deal with most ailments promptly. Treat 2-4 times daily for 5-7 days. Continue treatment for 2-3 days after symptoms disappear. It is available either as an ointment or a solution. I prefer the ointment as I feel it stays in the eye better, despite the usual vigorous attempts by the kitten or cat.

Chloromycetin (chloramphenicol) ophthalmic—another broad spectrum antibiotic, less expensive than gentocin but more commonly used, so that the possibility of resistant organisms may be higher. Treat every three hours around the clock for the first 48 hours, then 4-5 times per day. Continue treating for 2 days after eye appears normal.
** Neo-predef (neomycin sulfate & isoflupredone acetate)—there are also a number of other ophthalmic preparations which combine the antibiotic neomycin (and sometimes polymyxin, bacitracin, etc.) with some form of corticosteroid. For any problem which involves severe inflammation, these preparations can be extremely helpful. CAUTION SHOULD ALWAYS BE EXERCIZED WHEN USING STEROID PREPARATIONS IN THE EYE. THESE COMPOUNDS SHOULD NOT BE USED IF THERE IS EVIDENCE OF CORNEAL ULCER (usually indicated by severe cloudiness in the eye itself) OR PHYSICAL INJURY (such as a scratch). These compounds can retard the healing process in such cases.
NOTE: We are seeing more and more of a severely inflammatory eye infection, usually not accompanied by copious discharge other than tearing, but with terrible swelling and redness of the conjunctiva of the eye and obvious attendant discomfort to the cat or kitten. There is speculation that this may be caused by a herpes virus. The most effective treatment I have found for this problem is a combination of gentocin ointment 2-3 times a day combined with one of the neomycin/corticosteroid combinations such as Neo-predef. The antibiotics serve to protect against secondary bacterial infection and the corticosteroid relieves much of the swelling and discomfort. I prefer to utilize gentocin in this treatment despite the neomycin present in the corticosteroid preparations because at this point in time there appear to be fewer bacteria which have developed resistance to gentocin. An alternative to this form of treatment is Gentocin Durofilm, which contains an extremely potent corticosteroid. While it is an extremely useful drug, the same precautions should be observed with this product as with other steroid preparations. ANY INFECTION OF THIS NATURE WHICH DOES NOT RESPOND TO THE ABOVE DESCRIBED TREATMENT WITHIN A WEEK TO 10 DAYS SHOULD BE REFERRED TO A VETERINARY OPHTHALMOLOGIST FOR CONSULTATION AND CULTURE. CONTINUED USE OF STEROID/ANTIBIOTIC COMBINATIONS UNDER THESE CIRCUM-
STANCES CAN RESULT IN PERMANENT DAMAGE AND CHRONIC RHINITIS SITUATIONS.

Respiratory infections: With the advent of the 3-way and 4-way vaccines our problems in this regard have been greatly reduced. I recommend vaccinating all adults on at least a yearly basis and am in favor of revaccinating females before they are bred if the last vaccination was more than 6 months previous. Queens must not be vaccinated with modified live vaccines after they have been bred. This can cause serious defects and even death in the kittens. If vaccination of a pregnant queen becomes absolutely necessary, Fort Dodge manufactures a killed form of the 3-way vaccine which is safe. This vaccine does not give as high a level of protection as the modified live vaccines for the respiratory viruses, however, so it should be used in the cattery only when modified live vaccines are considered unsafe. The mother provides protection to the kittens through her milk in direct proportion to her own level of protection. The level of antibody begins to fall appreciably after 6-7 months and while there should be a sufficient amount present to provide protection up to a year, a little more will not hurt. Levels of protection do vary to some extent from animal to animal and are also somewhat dependent on stress levels, so in the case of breeding queens more frequent vaccination may be a good precaution. As there have been some reports of the Siamese, Burmese and Abyssinian breeds being more sensitive to combined 3-way modified live vaccines, some breeders prefer either to split the vaccines (usually Panleukopenia vaccine, followed in a week to 10 days by Rhino/Calicivirus vaccine, either injectable or intranasal) or utilize one of the vaccines in which the panleukopenia component is in the killed form. The panleukopenia vaccine provides much more lasting protection than the respiratory vaccines and research indicates that a killed form of this vaccine is entirely satisfactory.

If your vaccination program is up to date the respiratory problems you see in your cats and kittens should be relatively minor and treatable. While some of these problems may well be viral, antibiotics are indicated in any case, to prevent secondary bacterial infections which may complicate the picture.

** Chloromycetin palmitate or chloromycetin tablets (chloramphenicol)—my drug of choice in kitten respiratory cases. In my cattery, 9 out of 10 cases respond to this antibiotic. In smaller kittens the palmitate form (liquid) is preferable, as it allows you to administer the smaller doses required. The usual dose is 25mg/lb twice daily. It is important to note that cats do not excrete this drug as fast as do dogs, therefore the treatment is twice rather than the three times daily the drug companies recommend for dogs. This drug should NOT be administered at the same time as penicillins or streptomycin. The drug may cause some slight depression and reduction of appetite in kittens, so this should be considered when initiating treatment. I generally recommend using chloromycetin for only 5 days. This gives sufficient time to treat sensitive organisms without unduly jeopardizing young kittens' health. If the chloromycetin appears to have worked well, but upon discontinuing use the symptoms reoccur, a second course of treatment may be indicated. In such cases I follow the pattern of 5 days on, 2-3 days off, then 5 days on. This minimizes the drug's effect on blood components should a blood panel be required in the near future. If the problem reoccurs after this amount of treatment, another antibiotic would be indicated. Some breeders are now mixing chloromycetin palmitate in a 50:50 solution with a suitable liquid vitamin supplement such as Lixotinic and then administering twice the calculated volume for chloromycetin alone. This certainly may be worth considering as in times of stress there is more need for vitamins and if the respiratory problem is severe, appetite (and therefore usual vitamin intake) may be depressed. The additional vitamin C thus provided may also help, if only for its mild antihistaminic and anti-inflammatory properties.

** Amoxv-drops, amoxy-tabs (amoxicillin)—a relatively new and very effective antibiotic with very few side effects. This is a very broad spectrum drug, a synthetic from the penicillin family. The usual dose is 5-10mg/lb administered for 7-10 days. Treatment should be continued for 2 days after symptoms have disappeared. Again, the liquid form may be preferable for small kittens. This form comes as a powder, to which you add water. After reconstituting, Amoxy-drops should be kept in the refrigerator. Reconstituted Amoxy-drops have a limited shelf life and should not be kept for any length of time.

** Keflex (cephalexin for oral suspension)—currently only available as a
human pediatric suspension, although your veterinarian should be able to obtain it. It is only moderately expensive and since it is a relative newcomer to veterinary usage, there appear to be few resistant organisms. It seems to be effective against most strains of the following organisms: beta-heliolytic streptococci, staphylococci, streptococcus, e.coli, proteus mirabillis, and klebsiella. This would indicate that the drug should be useful not only against respiratory infections, but also gastrointestinal and genitourinary (uterine) infections. The suspension must be reconstituted and is usually given in 50-75 mg/kg in two divided doses. Keflex should be given with caution in animals with impaired renal function. Prolonged treatment may result in the overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms. The safety of usage during pregnancy and lactation has yet to be established. If no improvement is noted within 10 days another antibiotic should be considered.

* Hetacin-K (hetacillin) tablets or oral liquid—the old stand-by for vets and breeders alike. It is still a very effective antibiotic with very few side effects. Because it is inexpensive and has been around for some time, I believe that we are beginning to see some organisms which are becoming resistant to it, so I have put amoxicillin above it on the list. It is still a good antibiotic to have on the shelf. Dosage (which should be given 2 hours before meals to increase absorption) is 5mg/lb twice daily. The usual course of treatment is 7-10 days, or 2 days after symptoms are relieved.

* Tribrisin tablets (trimethonrin & sulfadiazine)—effective combination antibiotic with few, if any, side effects. Only available in tablet form, so dose is somewhat limited in smaller kittens. (CFN Editor's note: Tribrisin is available in liquid form. It was prescribed by our vet several years ago. I would not recommend it. It is VERY unpalatable, kittens foam at the mouth, and more ends up outside the kitten than inside.) Give 14mg/lb once daily, not to exceed 14 days therapy. In severe infections the initial dose may be followed by 1/2 the recommended daily dose every 12 hours. Therapy should be continued 2-3 days after symptoms have resolved.

Injectable antibiotics—use only in severely ill cats or kittens and only under the supervision of your vet. If a cat or kitten is sick enough to require this kind of treatment, then more extensive suppor-

tive care and blood work will also be necessary and your veterinarian should be consulted.

* Kantrim (kanamycin sulfate)—kanamycin should not be given after prolonged therapy with antibiotics such as neomycin or streptomycin, as kidney damage and/or hearing loss can result. Another helpful hint is to include a drop or two of local anesthetic such as lidocaine in the injection, as kanamycin is extremely irritant and can burn on injection. Subcutaneous injection is preferred in a dose of 5mg/lb per day in equally divided doses every 12 hours. Duration of treatment should be limited to 5 days.

* Gentocin (gentomycin sulfate)—although an expensive drug, gentomycin can be extremely effective in stubborn cases as it is broad spectrum and has not been overused. Dosage is 2mg/lb twice the first day, then once a day thereafter. Treatment should be discontinued after 7 days.

Diarrhea and gastrointestinal infections: Most of the problems which occur in cats and kittens are readily treatable. The major problem is in identifying the cause, as there are numerous. If the kitten or cat is not severely ill, is still eating and drinking water, you can afford to try one of the good general purpose antibiotics. If a kitten is severely ill, dehydrated, a veterinarian's assistance may be necessary, as the reserves of a young kitten are not great and diarrhea and associated problems can kill very quickly if proper treatment and supportive care are not immediate.

** Biosol (neomycin sulfate), Biosol-M Aquadrops (neomycin sulfate & methscopoline)—I prefer to use the latter form as the methscopoline slows down the intestinal tract and helps control the diarrhea while the antibiotic gets to work. Neomycin is a broad spectrum antibiotic which is not appreciably absorbed across the intestinal tract so that the antibiotic is concentrated in the affected area. Caution should be used with Biosol-M, as the methscopoline does slow down the intestinal tract very effectively and too much may create more problems than not enough. The dosage is usually 5mg/lb in divided doses every 12 hours. If improvement is not noted in 2-3 days, consider consulting your vet. Kittens cannot withstand prolonged bouts with diarrhea and proper treatment is important.

** Albon (sulfadimethoxine)—avail-

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able in both liquid and tablet form. My
drug of choice in general gastrointestinal
problems in both cats and kittens. If
diarrhea is severe, additional antidiarrheal
therapy may be necessary (see discussion of
Centrine below), but the sulfa family of
drugs seems to be one of the best antibio-
tics for gastrointestinal problems in my
cattery. It is also an excellent antibiotic
for respiratory, genitourinary tract and
soft tissue infections. It is important
to ensure that animals treated with Albon
have access to plenty of fresh water.
Dosage involves an initial or loading dose
of 25mg/lb, followed by 12.5mg/lb once
daily. If no improvement of symptoms is
noted in 2-3 days, treatment should be dis-
continued and veterinary assistance is in-
dicated.

** Amforal (kanamycin sulfate, amino-
pentamide hydrogen sulfate, pectin, bismuth
subcarbonate) -- available in liquid or
tablet form. A very good antibiotic for
this purpose (kanamycin) combined with other
effectives treatments for diarrhea and
associated problems. I recommend that this
drug be on every cat breeder's shelf. Dosage
is one tablet or one teaspoonful (5 mls.)
per 20 lbs body weight. If symptoms are
still present after 3-4 days treatment should
be discontinued and veterinary advice sought.
One of the kitten problems I have seen re-
peatedly over the years appears to be an
E. coli superinfection. Whether this is
just an exceptionally virulent strain of
E. coli or whether it is occurring secondary
to a viral infection (such as a rotavirus)
is unclear. What is clear is that this
problem can kill, and kill quickly. Often
the kitten is dead or dying before diarrhea
is evident, but there are some symptoms
which are consistent enough to make me reach
for the Amforal immediately. If a kitten
becomes extremely depressed and listless
very suddenly, particularly if it acts as
though its tummy hurts (hunched walking
posture with stiff hind legs, lying with
feet tucked under the body, complaining
when it is picked up); this presentation may
or may not be accompanied by a fever, usu-
ally it is not very high and as the disease
progresses it usually drops into the subnor-
mal range with alarming speed--often within
8-12 hours of my noticing there was something
wrong with the kitten; a particularly foul
smell to the stools (and often the kitten),
stools which are pale and yellowish or
greenish in color. Often by the time I
see severe diarrhea it is too late to save
the kitten. However, if the moment I be-
come suspicious I put the kitten on Amforal
or any form of oral kanamycin, recovery
is almost always swift and complete—never
requiring treatment for more than a few
days. To date I have had no luck with any
other antibiotic I have tried for this pro-
blem and I have tried quite a few. If the
problem does occur in your cattery I rec-
comment treating ALL cats and kittens on the
premises for 4-5 days, followed by a week or
more of adding acidophilus culture (avail-
able in most health food stores) to the
food. This helps to populate the intestinal
tract with healthy, beneficial organisms.
I utilize acidophilus on a regular basis in
my cattery (every 6-8 weeks) as a precaution.
It can't hurt the animals and I don't know
that it doesn't help. The incidence of
these severe E. coli problems seems to be
reduced with regular acidophilus treatments.

NOTE: It is generally a good idea to
treat with acidophilus (see above) after
any prolonged treatment with antibiotics, as
the antibiotics kill off helpful organisms
in the intestinal tract as well as harmful
ones and these organisms aid in the digestion
and absorption of food.

** Centrine (aminopentamide hydrogen
sulfate) -- a very potent antidiarrheal, one
of the ingredients in Amforal. This drug
does not treat the cause of the diarrhea,
just the symptoms. It acts in much the same
way as kapectate, but is much stronger.
As such, it should be reserved for severe
cases of diarrhea only and must not be
used in conjunction with other drugs with a
similar effect--such as the methsconom-
mine in Biosol-M. In combination with
antibiotics such as Albon, it can be very
effective, as it slows down the intestinal
tract and allows the antibiotic to do its
work, reducing dehydration and attendant
problems at the same time. Always start
with a low dose and work up to a satisfac-
tory level, as some cats seem to be much
more sensitive to it than others and going
from diarrhea to no stools at all doesn't
solve the problems of the animal's discom-
fort--merely changes them. It is available
in tablets and in an injectable form. The
injectable form is useful in smaller kittens,
but because of the potency of this drug, it
should be attempted only after consulting
your vet. Dosage is 1/2 (or less) tablet
for 10 lbs or less of body weight or 0.2ml
(or less) for 10 lbs. or less of body weight
given every 8-12 hours. The drug should be
discontinued after 2-3 days or if problems
the safest and most effective treatment for tapeworms (it requires only one treatment for effective removal). It is available in tablet and injectable form, but the injectable form is very irritating and painful for the animal so I prefer the tablet form. Dosage is 17 mg for 5 lbs body weight and under, 28.4 mg for 6-10 lbs body weight, etc. Animals do not need to be fasted and Droncit is safe for pregnant and nursing mothers as well as kittens as young as 4-5 weeks.

There are other possible parasitic causes of diarrhea and gastrointestinal problems in cats, but these are less common and require specialized drugs to treat properly. If routine worming and/or antibiotic therapy fail it is time to have your veterinarian examine the cat or kitten, as well as a stool specimen, in order to determine exactly what agent is responsible.

Intractable and unresponsive diarrheas can also be an indicator of a number of severe problems in cats as well, ranging from FIP to tumors. If a cat or kitten is unresponsive to one or more of the above treatments given in the recommended manner, it is definitely time to see your vet, if you have not already done so.

**Abscesses:** Sooner or later, in most multi-cat households, someone will take exception to something someone else says or does and an abscess may result. These are usually the result of a puncture wound, probably more often by a tooth than by a claw. Not all punctures result in abscesses, but when they do it is important to treat them promptly. Usually an abscess will first be detected as a small lump—pea-sized or larger—which appears to be under the skin, but over the muscle. If such a lump appears keep an eye on it and if it changes in any way—grows larger or becomes softer—antibiotics are called for. Unless the lump is very large, involves the mammary area, or seems to cause pain to the animal, you are probably safe in putting them on an oral antibiotic such as Amoxicillin or Metacin-K for a week to 10 days. If the size has not been reduced within that time it would be wise to see your vet. Lumps answering the above descriptions may signal any number of other problems—most of them benign, but some of them serious—and it is always better to remove all doubt. Some of these problems, if properly identified early are easily treatable by proper medication and/or surgery, but if left untreated may cost your cat's life.

**Nemex (pyrantel pamoate)—currently the safest and most effective treatment for roundworms. It is available in liquid form, so dose is easily adjusted for body weight. Nemex dosage is 5 ml (1 teaspoonful) per 5 lbs body weight. Animals do not have to be fasted and it is safe to treat pregnant and nursing mothers with this drug as well as kittens as young as 4-6 weeks. Treatment should be repeated in approximately 10 days to ensure complete eradication of worms.
Appetite depression: Frequently a cat or kitten will feel a little "off" without overt symptoms or indications of illness. This may affect appetite and nothing more, but it can be a real source of worry in kittens or pregnant or nursing mothers. There are two ways to cope with this kind of problem besides tempting the cat or kitten with sirloin and freshly roasted turkev. While these are good ideas too, there are occasions when even gourmet treats will not tempt your friend to eat. It is then time to move on to the next resort.

** Injectable B-12 (cyanocobalamin)—no cat breeder should be without it! The safe way to boost appetite in even overtly ill cats and kittens. B-12 in cats appears to produce a mild euphoria and sense of well-being, as well as stimulating appetite. Whenever I have a cat off their feed—whether sick or not, I include a dose of B-12 in the regimen; in most cases, I never have to resort to anything else (this does not mean that I do not treat a sick animal with antibiotics if it is warranted—B-12 is simply an indispensable adjunct to such therapy). Dosage is usually 1/2-1cc given subcutaneously. This can be repeated on a daily basis if necessary, although I usually do it every other day. It will take somewhere between 12-24 hours for you to see an effect, but be sure there is food available then, because it seldom fails. This is frequently all that is needed with a "down-in-the-dumps" kitten or cat and it is invaluable in helping a sick cat or kitten begin to feel better.

* Winstrol-V (stanozolol)—available in tablets or injectable form. This is an anabolic steroid and should be used with caution. Since it is useful in building muscle tissue, it can be helpful in putting weight back on a cat who has become emaciated during the course of illness or lactation. I do not recommend its use until the cause of the problem is known and under control. It should not be used with nursing mothers as it is passed in the milk. It should be used only with extreme caution in any animal with impaired kidney function—including aged animals. Prolonged use is not recommended. Dosage is 1/2 to 1 tablet daily for adult cats. An initial injected dose of 0.5ml (25mg) can be followed with oral therapy if desired. &

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** SOJOY CATTERY **
C.F.A. BURMESE
HOME RAISED

EBE & JOY McCabe
3709 Worthington Road
Collegeville, Pa. 19426
(215) 489-7702

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** BRAUNHAAR BURMESE **
"The House That Bruno Built"

Fred & Sylvia Kraushaar
5131 E. 23 Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114
(918) 744-5568

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** DARINA CATTERY **
SABLE BURMESE

WALT & MARIE ZEINER
13950 N. 36th Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85023
(602) 938-3735

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** anoka burmese **
champagnes and sables
michele clark
5079 glen iris ave
los angeles, Calif. 90041
(213) 259-8101
A NOTE FROM PATTI JACCOBERGER (via Marie Denoyer)

As you know, the PURINA INVITATIONAL is coming up in November. It's really exciting when you think about it. All of us must try to enter and go to the Qualifying shows! We need the strongest-ever showing of BURMESE!! This is a great opportunity for promoting the breed, and, as you may also know, each breed club has been assigned a "BREED BOOTH" at the Invitational show. Wayne Trevathan, our Burmese Breed Council Secretary, has chosen NABB to represent the breed at the BREED BOOTH! Wayne and Patti will be our delegates at the booth, BUT WE NEED YOUR HELP!

NABB will be buying a Nimlock® Portable Display, that will be able to fold up and be used again. Yes, the display can be USED AGAIN! It would be great if the other Burm clubs could utilize it at their shows, Burmese West, Giledge (Chicago), Midwest is Best Burmese, and Burmese South, and NABB too!! So the display will not be for naught. HOWEVER, we need to make the display a nice one. And this is where YOUR HELP comes in.

1) If anybody has cute pictures, of Burms playing, looking funny, or something similarly enchanting and charming, could you please send in the photo, b/w or color. We'd like to start a "library" of sorts. Not all of them will be used at the BOOTH, but all will hopefully be copied onto a "library" book. WE need ALLOT to choose from.

2) Could all of you, with National Award Winners, including Nat'l BOB and 2nd BOB, send in a photo of your kitty, b/w or color. Patti will have it blown up for display at the BOOTH.

ALL PHOTOS WILL BE RETURNED, if:

You put your name, address, name of cat, on the back, and for those of you with National Wins, the show year of award.

ALL PHOTOS SHOULD BE IN TO PATTI JACCOBERGER BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1988. This will give ample time for preparation, and blowups. If you see Patti at the shows, give her the photo(s) there!!

Her address is:

Patti Jaccoberger
2701 Overlook Drive
Bloomington, MN 55431

The Invitational Breed Booth is a wonderful opportunity for the Burmese to receive its due recognition as a truly beautiful, sweet, fun-loving breed. Only with your participation in sending in these photos will their true character AND beauty shine through. Please send them in! If you have any questions, please contact Patti or myself (Marie Denoyer). With your help, we know this booth will be a GREAT SUCCESS!!

Also, another note from Patti:

The Breed Brochure will HOPEFULLY be ready by the Invitational show.... The Final draft will be sent to Michael Pajak sometime in Sept.
The Purina/CFA Invitational Show

Background
Cat Fanciers' Association (CFA) members, delegates and officers have discussed the desirability of conducting a CFA sponsored cat show for well over a decade. The rapid growth of the cat as a pet coupled with an increase in the interest about the pedigreed cat now makes a major event for the cat fancy even more desirable. Existing show mechanics make it difficult to produce an event that is easily understood by the general public and appropriately staged for media exposure. The following proposal for an invitational cat show will provide the major event needed to showcase the pedigree cat and provide the format acceptable to media coverage.

Objectives
The objectives for this event are:
• provide a major media showcase for the pedigree cat.
• recognize as broad a range of cat breeders/exhibitors as possible.
• provide an alternative recognition program for cat breeders/exhibitors.

General Structure
The desire to offer an opportunity to all cat breeders/exhibitors to participate in the invitational show is best expedited by conducting regional qualifying shows, where exhibitors within the region may qualify cats for entry in the invitational show. The following details the format and structure of the regional qualifying shows and the invitational show.

REGIONAL QUALIFYING SHOW
Each of CFA's seven regions will hold an annual show to qualify cats for the invitational show.

Show Committee
The Regional Director will appoint a show chairperson and show committee for this show.

Date
All seven regional shows will be held the second weekend of October beginning October 8-9, 1988. No other shows will be licensed by CFA for that weekend.

Site
Each region's show committee will select a convenient site within the region.

Entry
Exhibitors may enter cats only in the regional show held in their home region.

Format
The regional shows will be 6-ring shows (5 All Breed, 5 Specialty rings), held over two days. (If entries exceed the +50 maximum, additional rings will be added.)

Awards
Cats will compete for Winner's Ribbons, Grand Points, Regional/National Points, etc.

Qualifying for the Invitational Show
Cats will qualify from the Championship, Kitten, and Premiership classes described as follows:

Championship - one cat will qualify for every five cats present and competing in each CFA recognized breed/division. (i.e., 1-5 cats = 1 qualifier, 6-10 cats = 2 qualifiers, etc.) There is no limit on the number of cats that may qualify in each breed/division. The highest scoring cats (based on official CFA point counts) will be the qualified cats.

Kittens - one kitten will qualify for every five kittens present and competing in each CFA recognized breed/division. (i.e. 1-5 kittens = 1 qualifier, 6-10 kittens = 2 qualifiers, etc.). There is no limit on the number of kittens that may qualify in each breed/division. Kittens that qualify for the invitational show will compete as adults if they reach 8 months of age prior to the invitational show. The highest scoring kittens (based on official CFA point counts) will be the qualified kittens.

Premiership - one cat will qualify for every five cats present and competing in each CFA recognized breed/division. (i.e., 1-5 cats = 1 qualifier, 6-10 kittens = 2 qualifiers, etc.). There is no limit on the number of cats that may qualify in each breed/division. The highest scoring cats (based on official CFA point counts) will be the qualified cats.

Other - in addition to the breed qualifiers, the top 30 championship cats, the top 25 kittens, and the top 20 premiership cats in the show (based on official CFA point totals) will also qualify for the invitational.

Selection of Judges
Judges of the regional qualifying shows will be selected in the following manner:
• CFA Central Office will supply a complete list of all eligible judges to all current clubs in each region (an eligible judge must reside outside the region).
• Each CFA club will rank their preference for judges from "1...N".
• These rankings will be returned to the Central Office where a composite ranking will be compiled using the format in Exhibit 1 for each regional director.
• After receipt of the composite ranking by each regional director, their directors will meet at a directors meeting at the annual CFA meeting to select the judges for the regional show using the following format.

A device will be provided that produces a random selection of the numbers 1-7. These will represent the seven CFA regions. The device will produce the first random selected number. The regional director from that region will select the first judge on their ranking list. The second number will be randomly selected and the regional director from that region will select the first available judge from his/her ranking sheet. This process will continue until each regional director has selected seven judges (6 plus 1 alternate).

Financial Assistance
TheRalston Purina Company will provide $5,000 to each
Ralston Purina Company will be the sole pet food manufacturer named as sponsor of the show. (This does not exclude sponsor activity by other cat related manufacturers/vendors or other pet food companies from participating as vendors).

Proceeds
All proceeds from the regional shows will go to the regional treasury for use as determined by the region.

THE INVITATIONAL SHOW
Show Committee
The CFA Board of Directors will appoint a committee chair who will recommend a show committee and show manager to the CFA Executive Board for approval. A Ralston Purina Company representative will be on the committee.

Date
The invitational show will be held the third weekend in November. This will allow adequate time to extend invitations to exhibitors and for them to make necessary arrangements. The show will be held November 19-20 in 1988. This will be the only CFA show licensed for this weekend.

Site
The 1988 and 1989 show will be held in the St. Louis, Missouri area. Sites for subsequent years will be determined after the 1988 show.

Show Format
The invitational show will be a 12-ring show (3 All Breed Championships, 3 Specialty Championships, 3 All Breed Non-Championships, 3 Specialty Non-Championships). Only cats qualified at the regional qualifying shows will be eligible to enter the show.

The show will be conducted in accordance with current CFA show rules with the following exceptions:

• Finals - each judge will record their top 10/10/10 cats and call them to the ring. The judge will present the cats as his/her "top 10/10/10" without revealing the first to tenth ranking. The ranking will be submitted, in confidence, to the master clerk who will produce a composite point total (via the accepted CFA point system) to determine the "top 10/10/10" cats in the show.

• Best of Breed/Division - The master clerk will determine the best of breed/division using the same composite point system.

• National/Regional points will not be awarded.

• Finals Presentations - there will be three final presentations (championship, kittens, and premiership) conducted as follows:

• All best of breed/division winners and best cat placements (determined by the composite point rankings) will be called to a special presentation ring. The best of breed winners will be presented to the audience and the media in the catalog sequence. The best 10/10/10 cats will then be presented.

This format allows the selection of an individual(s) as the presenter(s) who is/are capable of presenting the cats in a highly attractive manner and can explain the characteristics of each breed and animal to the audience and media. The presentation of the "bests" in this manner will build suspense while expediting the award process.

The normal ribbons and rosettes will be awarded in addition to the following cash prizes totaling approximately $22,000.00.

• Best of Breed in Championship, Kitten and Premiership: $100.00
• First Best Championship Cat $1,000.00
  Second Best Championship Cat 900.00
  Third Best Championship Cat 800.00
  Fourth Best Championship Cat 700.00
  Fifth Best Championship Cat 600.00
  Sixth Best Championship Cat 500.00
  Seventh Best Championship Cat 400.00
  Eighth Best Championship Cat 300.00
  Ninth Best Championship Cat 200.00
  Tenth Best Championship Cat 100.00
  First Best Kitten 500.00
  Second Best Kitten 450.00
  Third Best Kitten 400.00
  Fourth Best Kitten 350.00
  Fifth Best Kitten 300.00
  Sixth Best Kitten 250.00
  Seventh Best Kitten 200.00
  Eighth Best Kitten 150.00
  Ninth Best Kitten 100.00
  Tenth Best Kitten 50.00

(Sixth through Tenth Best awarded if entries indicate 10 places.)

Financial Assistance
Ralston Purina will underwrite the entire expense of this show, to include show hall rental and associated costs, judging expenses, catalog and other printing, cage rental, labor to set-up/tear-down/clean-up the show hall, publicity, show supplies, ribbons/rosettes, etc.

Proceeds
All proceeds resulting from this show (entry fees, gate, catalog/booth sales, etc.) will be donated to the Robert H. Winn Foundation to assist in feline research projects.
NOTES ON THE REGIONAL QUALIFYING SHOWS AND PURINA INVITATIONAL

Here are a few additional notes on the qualifying and invitational show.

- All cats must be present in EACH ring to be invited! If you miss out on a ring, you miss out on an invitation.

- There will be a free dinner buffet ticket, compliments of Purina, for each cat that you enter. If you enter 2 cats, you will receive 2 tickets, etc. Extra tickets can be obtained from the entry clerk at time of entry.

- You ONLY HAVE 2 WEEKS TO ENTER for the Invitational show after the Qualifying show, so DON'T delay entering your qualifying kitty(s).

- There could be 900 qualified cats for the Invitational, about 150 per Region, however, that number may be less, depending on the Regions' entries.

- For the Invitational, breeds will be benched TOGETHER! If you have more than one breed entered, you must specify within which breed you'd like to be benched.

- For the Invitational, there will be a designated breed booth located in close proximity to its breed location in the showhall.

- Will the show be on cable? They don't think this year, but they're working on it.

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BURMESE CATS

unOfficial Feline of the 1988 Olympics

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The Seventies Find Burmese Entering New Era

Ten years ago the CFA Yearbook, under the editorship of Christine Streetman, published an article I wrote on Burmese. The history of the breed encompasses nearly sixty years, and we are now on the threshold of a new era. Much of what was written in 1968 is incorporated in this survey of the Burmese. There are ten more years of growth and accomplishments. New breeders have joined in the task of producing the best Burmese cat possible.

Like any breed of cats, the Burmese has had periods of flowering and valleys of floundering in a false sense of accomplishment. The first period began with the separation of the Burmese allele and its establishment into a breed. That era culminated with the first cat, Mizpah's Clancy, that stamped a mark on succeeding generations. Prior to the birth of Clancy was the moratorium that caused breeders no small amount of problems. The next period started with Burmese Road's Detour of Senshu, the second great Burmese recognized by the fancy, and continues to present. The present era has begun appropriately enough with Good Fortune.

In 1968 the introduction to the first article stated — When Dr. Joseph Thompson presented the first Burmese import to a San Francisco cat show, he was ridiculed for showing “a poor Siamese.” The cat fancy could not accept the walnut colored cat as a new breed and indicated that the cat he possessed was neither Burmese nor representative of a new breed. Dr. Thompson left the hall determined to prove to all that his impossible cat was indeed possible.

GR. CH. BURMA ROAD'S DETOUR OF SENSHU

What follows is more of that history and the cats and people who took part in it. It would not have been possible without the gracious help of Christine Streetman, and Doris Springer who both collected and supplied most of the pictures in 1968. Grace Forrest, Mary Kate Carroll, Evelyn Smelie, Edna Murelty, drawings, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Broaddus Estes were of great help. Anne Bickman has been of tremendous help with recent pedigrees and her ideas of the evolution of certain lines. To all breeders who have contributed pictures of their cats goes my appreciation. Like all other Burmese breeders I am grateful to Dr. Joseph Thompson, for his righteous indignation, and to that impossible cat, Wong Mau.

THE ELEGANT BREED
THE BURMESE CAT

The Burmese Breed has never lacked for interest or fascination since Wong Mau, the first cat of this type, was brought to the United States from Burma by Dr. Joseph C. Thompson of San Francisco, California in 1930. At first, the cat fancy did not recognize this walnut brown female as being a new variety of Malayan cat; rather she was suspected of being a poor Siamese. Intrigued with a cat unlike any other in the United States or Europe, Dr. Thompson was also faced with the quandary of finding a mate to perpetuate her type. Since the most available breed of the Malayan cat in the United States was the Sealpoint Siamese, Wong Mau was bred to one, and the cat fancy in general was even less impressed when Wong Mau presented typical Siamese in her first litter of kittens.

GR. CH. MIZPAH CLANCY

In New Orleans, at a somewhat tender age, I saw a dark brown cat with copper eyes and have remembered to this day the magnificence of the animal. Many years passed before I saw another such cat. The eyes were no longer copper, but there was no mistaking that the breed was the same. The first cat had belonged to the late Winifred Porter and the second was Christine Streetman's cat. Without realizing it, I had seen one of the first Burmese in the United States and had witnessed a part of cat history.

WONG MAU and Kitten

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Eventually a cross occurred between two Siamese-Burmesse hybrids, which resulted in kittens with three types of coat colors. These actually were three levels or grades of pigmentation. First, there were the lightest colored kittens which were pure Siamese. The intermediate coat color was that similar to Wong Mau and represented Burmese-Siamese hybrid coat pigmentation; and third, there were the darkest coats which represented the pure Burmese. The typical 3:1 ratio occurred whenever two Burmese-Siamese hybrids bred. From all of these breedings, it was concluded that the Burmese gene represented a previously unidentified allele in the albino series. It ranked between silver and Siamese in order of dominance. These findings were first presented by Dr. Joseph C. Thompson, Virginia C. Cobb, Clyde E. Keeler and Madeleine Dmytryk in the Journal of Heredity, Volume XXXIV, April, 1943.

Dominance is a relative term. In the albino group, it should be apparent that the relationship between the Burmese and Siamese alleles is one of incomplete dominance. If this were not so, the intermediate coat color would not have appeared. It should also be noted that brown in Siamese and Burmese results from an incomplete misdominance reaction that occurs because of insufficient tyrosinase.

By 1973 Robinson and Turner proved that silver was dominant to full color, and therefore the order of the albino alleles at present is:

- $C^b$: silver
- $C^+$: full color
- $C^b$ : Burmese
- $C^s$ : Siamese
- $C$ : albino

Robinson has proposed the existence of a blue eye albino that would be immediately dominant to the pink-eyed albino in the genes.

The first people who worked with the anticipated Burmese breed were Dr. Thompson, Dr. Keeler, Mrs. Virginia Cobb and Mrs. Madeleine Dmytryk. Records from individual breeders were forwarded to Dr. Keeler for his review and interpretation. This was done in order to have independent breeders compile separate records and in such a way the theory of the Burmese allele would either be proved or disproved.

Perhaps what these people did can best be expressed in diagram:

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<table>
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<th>C^s</th>
<th>C^b</th>
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<tr>
<td>C^s</td>
<td>C^sC^s</td>
<td>C^sC^b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C^b</td>
<td>C^bC^s</td>
<td>C^bC^b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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- $C^sC^s$ = pure Siamese
- $C^sC^b$ = Siamese-Burmese Hybrid

The Siamese-Burmese hybrid kittens were ultimately crossed and produced the following types of kittens.
Other Imports

In December, 1941 Mr. Harry Birkin imported for Mr. Guy Fisher a female Burmese Tangyi. This kitten and her brother and sister were boarded on the S.S. Chart and arrived in New York five months later. They survived bombings of the Japanese to add new blood to the Burmese breeding program in the United States. The three cats arrived in 1942, and the two females were registered.

1. **TANGYI OF FORBIDDEN CITY (Hybrid)**
   Born: November 1941
   Parentage unknown
   ACA 19704 V. 41, CFA 24-FR-285 V. 26

2. **ANANDA OF FORBIDDEN CITY**
   Born: November 1941
   CFA 24-FR-284 V. 26

Of the litter of three, only Tangyi figured in later breedings.

Two other brown cats from Burma were brought by a Captain Wade to his family. One of the cats was described as a large brown cat named Dhu. There is no further information about this cat that was brought to New Zealand in 1891.

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**Wong Mau and her early progeny**

Wong Mau is said to have been born in February, 1930. Her registration numbers are: ACA 12390, V. 27, and CFA 15-FR-969, V. 17. She was bred to TAI MAU and then to YEN YEN MAU and HO KIK MAU. Some of the breedings are as follows:

- **Wong Mau X Tai Mau (Siamese)**
  - Topaz Mau(F) / Yen Yen Mau(M)
  - born August 16, 1932

- **Wong Mau X Yen Yen Mau(Son)**
  - Mussolini(M)
  - born June 1933

- **Topaz Mau X Yen Yen Mau**
  - Shari(F)
  - born June 1933
  - Shari X Mussolini
  - Fung Nung(F)
  - born April 1934

- **Wong Mau X Yen Yen Mau**
  - Brownie Mau(F) / Gerstdale’s Mei Mei(F)
  - born February 18, 1935

- **Wong Mau X Yen Yen Mau**
  - Wong Me Mau(F) / Pip Squeak Mau(M)
  - born October 11, 1936

Dr. Thompson sent Topaz Mau to Mrs. Cobb. Unfortunately, Topaz died, and Mrs. Cobb did not continue working with the breed. Brownie Mau went to Mrs. Paul B. Machane of San Francisco; Yen Yen II went to Mrs. Billie Gerst and from her to Mrs. Joel Olmstead. Mrs. G.C. Tillman sent Till and Tilly to Miss Winifred Porter of New Orleans who also obtained Paat Wan Faith and Hope from Mrs. C.R. Byrd of Los Altos, California.

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**TOPAZ MAU HYBRID**

*Sire:* Tai (Siamese)
*Dam:* Wong Mau (Burmese-Siamese)
*Showing Cobbly Type Natural to Burmese*

Many Burmese breeders have made a hobby of tracing each kitten’s pedigree back to Wong Mau. Such a procedure can be difficult task because of a scarcity of earlier Stud Books of all associations. Consider all of the generations going back to 1930. Long rolls of charts have been prepared by Tommy Brodie and one of two early Burmese cat societies. Each of these is so large that they cannot be reproduced. Perhaps the best way to handle the process is to form a file of 3 x 5 cards, listing total information of immediate lineage on each card. The order to start the interesting breeder off in, hopefully, the right direction a listing of some early Burmese is given.

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**EARLY BURMESE**

Gerstdale Brown Brother, CFA 28-FR-195B
Gerstdale’s Chin Chin, CFA 28-FR-196B
Gerstdale’s Dark Cat, CFA 28-FR-197B
Gerstdale’s Mei Mei, CFA 30-FR-342-3
Gerstdale’s Paat Keet II, CFA 31-FR-547
Gerstdale’s Seal Skin Jacket, CFF 796V15
Gerstdale’s Wong, CFA 31-FR-548
Ho Kik Mau, SP Siamese, CFA
Koko of Tang Wong, ACA 15656V33
Nun’s Sister Mau, CFA 28-FR-828B
Paat Keet, CFA 28-FR-829B
Run Tai Mau, CFA 20-FR-598V22
Yen Yen Mau, CFA 15-FR-971V17

**GR. CH. (ACFA) SHOW BOAT**

Br. Owner Gerene Nitschman

---

306
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BURMESE

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Greenwood Acres
Annapolis, MD 21401
Tel (301) 224-2747

GR. CH. GOOD FORTUNE FORTUNATAS
CFA NATIONAL BEST BURMESE AND SOUTHERN REGION
4th BEST CAT, 1976-77.

IN ACTION AND IN REPOSE

CONGRATULATES HIS FIRST DAUGHTER,
GR. CH. BALOFF GALANDRIEL OF AUSTRIANA, CFA
NATIONAL BEST BURMESE AND 8th BEST CAT
AND SOUTHERN REGION 3rd BEST CAT, 1977-78
AND "THEIR" DAUGHTER CH. AUSTRIANA ALIA,
SOUTHERN REGION 3rd BEST KITTEN, 1977-78,
ALSO HIS 1977-78 SEASON CFA GRAND OFFSPRING

GR. CH. AUSTRIANA CARINA
GR. CH. DEAUX DEAUX’S LUCKY PEACE
GR. CH. MAPLE’S SGR. GUCCI OF SANGAZURE
GR. CH. MAPLE’S NIGHTINGALE EVE
GR. CH. AUSTRIANA ALIA
GR. CH. CHINQUAPIN’S A ROSE AND A BABY
RUTH
AND THEIR BREEDERS AND OWNERS.
LaSell Cattery

GR. CH. LASELL'S LUCIFER
presents with pride
his first “grand” daughter

11th Best Cat Northwest Region 1977-78
2nd Best Burmese Northwest Region 1977-78
UBCF National 4th Best Cat 1977-78
15th Best Cat Northwest Region 1976-77
2nd Best Burmese Northwest Region 1976-77
UBCF National 3rd Best Cat 1976-77
Grand at 11 months

GR. CH. LASELL'S LIGHT MY FIRE

12th Best Cat NW Region 1977-78
6th Best Kitten NW Region 1977-78
UBCF National 5th Best Cat 1977-78
Grand at 9 mo.
Best Cat Across the Board at 10 months

Both Lucifer and Light My Fire were only shown half of the
1977-78 show season!

Watch also for Pum-Ko's and LaSell's joint venture -
LaSell's Low Rider - out of Gr. Ch. Senshu's Teddy Bear of
Pum-Ko and our own Ch. LaSell's Lucinda.

Top quality kittens available upon reservation only. All
correspondence promptly answered. FeLV negative.

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Introducing Ch. LaSell’s Lion In Winter - “Tigger” -
Lucifer’s son, who will make his reach for the stars during
the 1976-78 show season.
NABB
3702 Broomsedge Ct.
Fairfax, VA 22033

TO:

NABB
3702 Broomsedge Ct.
Fairfax, VA 22033

KIT 'N TIME

NAME: ___________________________ BORN: _______________________

SUBMIT A KIT 'N TIME!! If your kitten has made at least one CFA final, we'd love to hear about him/her.

You can include a 2 generation pedigree. Also, general info in 2-3 paragraphs on him or her, including litter mates, favorite plaything, favorite food, friend, how he/she did in their first show, what his/her best features are, his/her future, and just about anything else you can think of!!

DON'T FORGET TO SEND IN A PHOTO

Send the information to Marie Denoyer, NABB Editor, 3702 Broomsedge Ct., Fairfax, VA 22033.

GO FOR IT!
Burmese