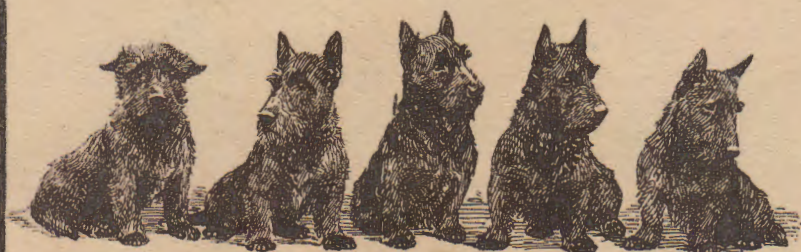


Scottish
Terrier
Club
of
AMERICA



YEAR BOOK

1922

W. H. Murray

The Scottish Terrier Club of America wishes to express its thanks and appreciation of the work of the Year Book Committee. This book has been possible because of the earnestness and energy of the Committee headed by Mrs. A. P. Saunders. We wish to thank especially Miss M. Kirmse for the art work and Miss Hoppin for the general appearance and press work.

HENRY D. BIXBY,
President.

Scottish Terrier Club of America



YEAR BOOK

1922



ALBOURNE BEETLE
The International Champion, property of Fairwold Kennels
First and best Scottish Terrier in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Morristown Shows, 1921.

Scottish Terrier Club of America

1921

OFFICERS

HENRY D. BIXBY	-	-	-	-	-	President
CLARENCE C. LITTLE	-	-	-	-	-	Vice-President
N. DARRELL HARVEY, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary-Treasurer
ROBERT SEDGWICK, Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	Delegate to A. K. C.
R. M. CADWALADER, Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	Delegate at Large

At a meeting of the Board of Governors, Scottish Terrier Club, on May 3, 1921, the resignation of Mrs. A. P. Saunders as Delegate at Large was accepted and Mr. R. M. Cadwalader, Jr. was elected in her place.

1921

COMMITTEES

SHOW COMMITTEE

SHERWOOD HALL, Jr.	R. M. CADWALADER, Jr.
MONTAGUE FLAGG	

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

H. T. FLEITMAN	WALTER T. STERN
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COMMITTEE FOR YEAR BOOK

Mrs. A. P. SAUNDERS	Miss FRANCES HOPPIN
C. E. JEFFERY, Jr.	Miss M. KIRMSE

*DUNCAN SAUNDERS

*Deceased

**THE LIST OF JUDGES APPROVED AND SUGGESTED BY THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS, MAY 3, 1921, ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

EWING, DR. F. C.	COOPER, J. B.
FLEITMAN, H. T.	THOMAS, GEORGE S.
LITTLE, C. C.	MITCHELL, J. WILLOUGHBY
WOLSTENCROFT, JOHN	LYNN, DANIEL E.
MULFORD, W. H.	WALCOTT, W. P.
BIXBY, HENRY D.	PRICE, JR., J. SARGENT
WINTERS, MISS M. R.	JOHNSON, JR., RUSSELL H.
OFFERMAN, THEO.	MORSE, TYLER
SEDGWICK, JR., ROBERT	HARVEY, DR. N. DARRELL
BATES, JOHN G.	HALL, JR., SHERWOOD
CADWALADER, THOMAS	CADWALADER, JR., R. M.
STERN, W. T.	FLAGG, MONTAGUE

Officers 1922

CHARLES E. JEFFREY Jr.	- - - -	<i>President</i>
R. M. CADWALADER Jr.	- - - -	<i>Vice-President</i>
CASWELL BARRIE	- - - -	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
CLARENCE C. LITTLE	- - - -	<i>Delegate to A. K. C.</i>
ROBERT SEDGWICK	- - - -	<i>Delegate at Large</i>

Rules of the Club

1. This Association shall be known as and called the Scottish Terrier Club of America.

2. The object of the club shall be:

- a To promote the breeding of pure Scottish Terriers.
- b To define precisely and publish a definition of the true types, and to urge the adoption of such types on breeders, judges, dog show committees, etc., as the only recognized and unvarying standard by which Scottish Terriers are to be judged and which may in future be uniformly accepted as the sole standard of Excellence in breeding and awarding prizes of merit to Scottish Terriers.
- c To do all in its power to protect and advance the interest of the breed by offering prizes, supporting certain shows, encouraging the development of working qualities, and taking any other steps that may be deemed advisable.

3. The management of the Club shall be vested in a board of five Governors. They shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which meeting shall take place in New York during the winter show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Six members of the Club shall constitute a quorum at all meetings.

On or before December 1st of each year, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of two to present names for officers for the following year. Any member may also make nominations, which must be seconded by another member. All nominations must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than December 31st. He shall prepare a printed ballot, bearing all the names in nomination. Such shall be forwarded during the latter part of the following January to every member in good standing on the 20th of that month. The votes shall be opened at the annual meeting and a plurality shall elect. In case of a tie vote, the members present shall, by vote, decide between those ties.

4. All vacancies occurring in the Board shall be filled by a majority of the members thereof.

5. The Board of Governors shall be constituted of the officers of the Club—President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Delegate to A. K. C. and Governor-at-Large.

6. The Board of Governors shall, from time to time, make regulations in accordance with the power herein given or on matters not herein provided for.

7. The Board of Governors shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Club, showing its receipts and expenditures for the current year, the number of members, and other matters of interest to the Club, and a copy forwarded to each member. The fiscal year shall terminate on the 31st of December each year.

8. The interpretation of these rules shall be given by the Board of Governors.

9. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Club or of the Board of Governors, and shall have power to call all special meetings.

Inasmuch as it is scarcely possible for the Governors to meet more than once or twice a year, it shall be competent for the Secretary-Treasurer to transact by letter such business as might be done at a meeting, but the replies in writing of the majority of the Governors must be obtained before such business shall be considered as having the sanction of the Board of Governors and binding accordingly.

10. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a complete record of all meetings of the Club or Board of Governors, and of all matter of which a record shall be ordered by the Club. He shall have charge of the correspondence of the Club. On the election of a member he shall send him a written notice of his election, and furnish him with a written copy of the rules and standard of the Club, and request him to pay his entrance fees and annual dues. He shall notify officers and members of their election or appointment, and shall issue notice to members of all meetings. He shall keep a roll of the members of the Club, with their addresses.

11. The Secretary-Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due, or belonging to the Club, and receipt thereof. He shall deposit the same in a bank satisfactory to the Board of Governors, in the name of the Club. His books shall at all times

be open to the inspection of the Board of Governors, and he shall report to them at every meeting the condition of the finances of the Club, and every item of receipt or payment not before reported; and at the annual meeting of the Club he shall render an account of all moneys received and expended during the year previous, which account must be audited by the President of the Club.

12. Every candidate must be duly proposed by a member, in writing, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer.

13. The name, profession and residence of the candidate shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer and the latter to notify the Governors at least ten days before the balloting.

14. Candidates for membership shall be voted for by the Board of Governors. A majority vote of the Board shall be necessary to elect.

15. Every person shall within thirty days after notification by the Secretary-Treasurer pay to him his entrance fees and annual dues, and shall then become a member of the Club. In case of failure to do this his election shall be void, at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

16. The interest of any member in the property of the Club ceases with the termination of his membership.

17. The Board of Governors shall have the power, by a two-thirds vote of the whole Board, to forfeit the membership of any member of the Club for conduct on his part likely, in the opinion of the Board, to endanger the welfare or character of the Club.

18. Notice shall be mailed to each member when his annual dues are payable, and should such dues remain unpaid for ninety days after the regular notice has been given, he shall cease to be a member of the Club, except in cases of absence from the country, which shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Governors. A second notice of indebtedness shall be mailed six weeks after the dues are payable.

19. The Club may be dissolved at any time with the written consent of not less than two-thirds of the members for the time being. After payment of all the debts and liabilities of the Club, its property and assets shall be divided equally among the members.

Scottish Terrier Club of America

20. A special meeting of the Club shall be called by the President, upon a written request of five members.

21. These rules can be amended only by two-thirds vote of the members present at the regular or special meeting called for the purpose. The proposed amendments must be embodied in the call therefor and mailed to the members fifteen days before such meeting.

22. At the meetings of the Club, the order of business, so far as the character and nature of the meeting may admit, shall be as follows:

1. Calling of roll and reading of minutes.
2. Report of Governors.
3. Report of Committees.
4. Election.
5. General business.
6. Adjournment.

23. Every member shall pay an entrance fee of five dollars, and the sum of five dollars as annual dues, payable on the first day of January of each year.

24. All complaints and suggestions as to the management, must be made in writing to the Board of Governors.

25. All resignations must be in writing, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, No member can resign while he is in debt to the Club.

26. Three members of the Board of Governors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

27. At all regular and special meetings of the Club members can be represented by proxy, which may specify vote, as in case of election of officers or amendments to the rule.

TROPHIES WON 1920

Open Trophy Walecott Kennels, Walecott Wag.
Exhibitor's Trophy Walecott Kennels, Walecott Wag.
American-bred Trophy Walecott Kennels, Walecott Wag.
Puppy Trophy Boglebrae Kennels.
Novice Dog Trophy Mrs. F. C. Hood
Novice Bitch Trophy Tie between Mrs. Seagrave and Mr. Caswell Barrie.

Scottish Terrier Club of America

TROPHIES OFFERED FOR 1921

Open to members only unless otherwise specified. Any award void unless at least two members compete for that award. To be finally awarded to dogs and bitches winning most points during the year, each win to count same number of points as A. K. C. rating of show at which it is made.

1. The Francis G. Lloyd Memorial Trophy, a perpetual challenge cup for best of either sex. Silver club medal to be awarded to dog or bitch scoring the greatest number of points, owner's name and that of the winner to be engraved on cup which will be in the custody of winner for the ensuing year.

2. The Laindon Lockhart challenge cup offered by H. R. B. Tweed of England for best American or Canadian bred of either sex. Silver Club medal to be awarded annually to dog or bitch scoring greatest number of points.

3. 1921 American or Canadian Bred Trophy, value \$25.00, for best American or Canadian Bred of either sex. (Champions barred.)

4. 1921 Exhibitor's Trophy value \$25.00 for best of either sex bred by the exhibitor.

5. 1921 Puppy Trophy value \$25.00 for best pup of either sex to be won by Exhibitor or Kennel winning most points during the year, not necessarily with same pup.

6. \$2.50 in cash for best coated Scottish Terrier.

TROPHIES WON 1921

Francis G. Lloyd Memorial Trophy. Albourne Beetle
1921 American or Canadian-bred Jock McNutt o'Glenmanor
1921 Exhibitor's Trophy Jock McNutt o'Glenmanor
1921 Puppy Trophy Lochtay Kennels
H. D. Bixby Novice Dog Cedarpoint Bannockburn Greedie
H. D. Bixby Novice Bitch Cedarpoint Bannockburn Haggis
H. R. B. Tweed Trophy Walecott Rebecca Whiskey
Glenmanor Coat Trophy Lochtay Coquette

7. Trap Rock Produce Plate offered by Mrs. D. W. Evans for best brood bitch and two of her produce under twelve months. Merits of latter only to be considered. To be won three times by produce of the bitch. At least two members must compete for each award.

8. Kirmse Trophy, Bronze Statuette of a Scottish Terrier made and offered by Miss M. Kirmse for best two puppies sired by same dog. To be won three times but not necessarily with same two pups. At least two members of the Club competing for each award.

9. Novice Trophy, value \$25.00, open to all, offered by Henry D. Bixby for best dog entered by an exhibitor who has never previously shown more than three Scottish Terriers at any one A. K. C. Show. To be awarded to exhibitor scoring greatest number of points, not necessarily with same dog.

10. Novice Trophy, value \$25.00, open to all offered by Henry D. Bixby for best bitch under same conditions as the previous special.

11. The Ballantrae Kennels offer the Ballantrae Trophy (value \$25.00) for the American-bred Scottish Terrier with the best head, to be judged according to the Scottish Terrier Club Standard and to be awarded to the Dog or Bitch scoring the greatest number of points up to and including the 1922 Summer Specialty Show of the Club. Open to members only.

12. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Hall offer the Glenmanor Glen-gairn Coat Trophy, a bronze model of a Scottish Terrier, for the best coated American-bred Scottish Terrier. Open to all. A Silver Club Medal to be awarded annually to the Dog or Bitch scoring the greatest number of points. The owner's name and that of the winner to be engraved on the Trophy which will be in the custody of the winning owner for the ensuing year. It will finally be awarded to the owner or kennel making two yearly wins, not necessarily in consecutive years or with the same dog.

STANDARD

The standard adopted by this Club shall be the same as that of the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland, as follows:

Skull (value 5) proportionately long, slightly domed, and covered with short, hard hair, about three-quarters of an inch long or less. It should not be quite flat as there should be a sort of stop, or drop between the eyes.

Muzzle (5) very powerful and gradually tapering toward the nose, which should always be black, and of a good size. The jaws should be perfectly level and the teeth square, though the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, which gives the impression of the upper jaw being longer than the under one.

Eyes (5) set wide apart, of a dark hazel color; small, piercing, very bright and rather sunken.

Ears (10) very small, prick or half-prick, but never drop. They should be sharp pointed but not cut. The hair on them should not be long, but velvety. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top.

Neck (5) short, thick and muscular, strongly set on sloping shoulders.

Chest (5) broad in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep.

Body (15) of moderate length, not so long as a skye's and rather flat sided, but well ribbed up and exceedingly strong in hindquarters.

Legs and Feet (10)—Both fore and hind legs should be short and very heavy in bone, the former being straight or slightly bent and well set on under the body, as the Scottish Terrier should not be out at elbows. The hocks should be bent, and the thighs very muscular; the feet strong and thickly covered with short hair; the fore feet being larger than the hind ones, and well let down on the ground.

Tail ($2\frac{1}{2}$) which is never cut should be about seven inches long, carried with a slight bend, and often gayly.

Coat (15) should be rather short, about two inches, intensely hard and wiry in texture and very dense all over the body.

Size (10)—About 16 lbs. to 18 lbs. for a bitch, and 18 lbs. to 20 lbs. for a dog.

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Colors (2½)—Steel or iron-gray, brindled or grizzled, black, sandy, and wheaten. White markings are objectionable and can only be allowed on the chest, and that to a small extent.

General Appearance (10)—The face should wear a very sharp, bright active expression and the head should be carried up. The dog owing to the shortness of his coat should appear to be higher on the leg than he really is, but at the same time he should look compact and possessed of great muscle in the hind-quarters. In fact a Scottish Terrier, though essentially a terrier, cannot be too powerfully put together. He should be from 9 inches to 12 inches in height.

FAULTS:

Muzzle either under or overhung.

Eyes large or light-colored.

Ears large, round to the points, or drop. It is also a fault if they are too heavily covered with hair.

Coat—Any silkiness, wave or tendencies to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat.

Size—Any specimens over 20 pounds should not be encouraged.

It should be the spirit and purpose of the judge in deciding the relative merits of two or more dogs to consider the approximation of nature to the standard rather than the effect of artificiality.

SCALE OF POINTS.		VALUE
Skull		5
Muzzle		5
Eyes		5
Ears		10
Neck		5
Chest		5
Body		15
Legs and Feet.....		10
Tail		2½
Coat		15
Size		10
Color		2½
General Appearance.....		10
Total.....		100

LOCHTAY KENNELS

EDWARD WARBURTON, Manager

Scottish Terriers



TIP O'LOCHTAY
LOCHTAY COMMANDER
LOCHTAY MEDDLESON
LOCHTAY WINSOME
LOCHTAY COQUETTE

} By the English Champion *Ems Quisby* ex
Lochtay Morag.

LOCHTAY GLENCROSS
LOCHTAY MORAG

} *Glencarron* ex *Glenluce*, English
Eng. Ch. *Tip O'Deeside* ex *Dunnollie Darkie*

LOCHTAY DAUNTLESS
LOCHTAY DEFENDER
LOCHTAY CHORUS GIRL

} *Lochtay Glencross* ex *Glenmanor Blossom*

LOCHTAY LEADING LADY
GLENMANOR BLOSSOM

} *Lochtay Glencross* ex *Farquharson's Jean*
Champion *Conqueror* ex *Glenmanor Olivia*

At Stud {
LOCHTAY GLENCROSS
TIP O'LOCHTAY
LOCHTAY COMMANDER
LOCHTAY DAUNTLESS

MR. and MRS. C. E. JEFFREY, JR., Owners
COCHITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS



Boglebrae Kennels

HENRY D. BIXBY, Owner

A small breeding Kennel where the only interest is in producing the low to the ground, carthorse type Terrier of correct size.

Puppies and young females of the best breeding and type usually for sale.

At Stud — Fee \$25.00

ALBOURNE LINNISON (Sire of Int. Champ. ALBOURNE BEETLE)

BOGLEBRAE LITTLEJOHN (immense head and bone)

BOGLEBRAE BADGE

Kennels Located

Huntington, Long Island, New York

The Great Scottish Terrier Families

(Reprinted from the Bulletin)

Today in England there are three families that stand out above the rest, both because of the distinguished types possessed by most of the members of each family, and from the fact that the great majority of our show winners are closely related to one or the other of these families.

These are * * the Bapton-Norman Claymore-Defender line, the Laindon family, and the Ems family. * * * Taking the first mentioned we find * * * a gay debonair carriage and stylish movement continually seen in the entire family. This, combined with confidence and good common sense, is most noticeable, and tends to make a Norman-Defender bred dog stand out in the show ring. Other features are an extremely short back, sound, low-sprung body; deep well-sprung ribs, and straight front; short legs with heavy bone. They nearly always have a good heavy coat of proper texture, small, well-placed ears, and a short tail beautifully set on and well carried. * *

Along with the good points we find faults that can only be corrected by breeding away from the line, either to the Laindon, the Ems, or to some out-cross entirely unrelated. In the first place thick skulls are much to be feared from Norman, occurring much more often in his sons than in his daughters. * * * When Norman has been bred to Laindon bitches the head, as a rule, came very clean, and long clean heads are typical of the Laindon dogs from Lockhart down. * * *

The only other fault that at times shows in his blood is a tendency toward looseness in one or both shoulders. * * *

* * *

The next family is the Laindon strain, founded by Laindon Lockhart. Their best features, and in fact the ones that can be depended upon to breed true to type, are the length of head, eye, and coat. The shape of the head and entire expression is not only typical of the family but comes close to the breeder's ideal. * * *

As a family the Laindons are finer bred than the

Scottish Terrier Club of America

Norman-Defender stock, lighter in build, narrower in rib and in skull. At times they seem to lack the robustness of the harder, northern families. * * *

Judging by present day show successes the winning combination seems to have been a careful blending of Bapton and Laidon blood, in the majority of cases the male blood coming from the Bapton family and the female blood from the Laidon.

* * *

The last family is the one established by Mr. McCandlish, the Ems line. The features they seem to have been noted for * * * are correct expression, proper carriage and movement, etc. Although sturdily built they are not always too short in body; this shortness, if carried to extremes, spells ruination of movement and action.

SHERWOOD HALL.

BENTLEY KENNELS

BERNARDSVILLE Prentice Talmage, Owner NEW JERSEY



ALBOURNE ADAIR. A. K. C. 325559

At Stud

ALBOURNE ADAIR Fee \$35

By *Albourne Joe* ex. *Ch. Albourne Dinkie*; black dog, low to ground, fine head, great bone and front, short back, dark eye, hard coat, Whelped May 3rd, 1920. Became Champion in England at age of 15 months, Sire of 50 puppies in England. His first get to be shown won 10 firsts and Championship at the National Terrier Show; (117 entries) and Championship at Crufts. This bitch *Albourne Alisa* is only nine months old, considered the best of her age in England. Adair has sired several litters in America. He is a real Stud Dog.

CH. WALESCOTT WHIM Fee \$25

Puppies and grown stock always for sale
equally at home or stable

Apply: DENNIS GRACE, Manager.

GLENMANOR KENNELS

Scottish Terriers

THE PROPERTY OF
Mr. and Mrs. SHERWOOD HALL

A Kennel that has established a reputation for scientific breeding and which is producing a line of stock with consistently good coats, action, type and character.

We have been carefully importing and breeding for eight years, selecting our stock for proper blood lines rather than for show winning superiority, and the wins of Glenmanor during the last few years are a proof that blood and type must go together. Our aim has always been superior home-bred stock, and because of this, to have won the Scottish Terrier Club Trophies for Best American Bred and Best Bred by Exhibitor for 1921 (with two other Glenmanor bred dogs as runners up for the same trophies) was much more satisfying than winning the Open Trophy for best of either sex in 1917 with one of our brood matrons.

If you want to buy type, come to Glenmanor, and if you want to breed type with real coats and Scottish Character in your puppies, use Glenmanor stud dogs. Our steady wins of the Coat Trophy speak for themselves and Glengairn who took the Coat Trophy in 1917, and again at Westminster in 1918 and 1921, (not competing in 1920) has passed this along to his sons as shown by Jock McNutt's wins on it at the Specialty Show, Westminster, and Boston, -1922.

We have from time to time a few scientifically bred puppies of both sexes for sale which will make splendid pets, companions and watch-dogs and can supply breeding stock if desired.

GLEN MANOR, WINCHESTER, MASS.

Scientific Records:

A Suggestion

In writing this statement for the year book, I am assuming that breeders of Scottish Terriers who may happen to read it, will be interested primarily in producing the largest possible number of vigorous Scotties conforming in so far as possible with the mental and physical requirements of the standard for the breed. A great deal has been published concerning modern findings in experimental breeding but I believe that few if any of these publications have attempted to allot the proper proportion of importance to Mendel's Laws, and to the general mass of clearly inherited traits which have up to now failed of exact analysis.

In this note, then, I shall try to outline briefly, First: The type of character which may be expected to yield clearly analyzable data and which might well be completely eliminated from any particular stock or kennel by simple breeding methods. Second: Those general characters to a large degree hereditary which appear to be so complex that their analysis on a Mendelian basis is not likely. Third: General questions of physiology such as sex, fertility, and susceptibility to disease which may be approached by new methods; and Fourth: A suggestion as to a co-operative scheme by which breeders may materially aid in the collection of data under all these headings.

1. Characters possibly favorable to Mendelian Analysis

(a) **Color.** As a general thing the color characters which have proven the simplest to analyze in a Mendelian fashion will have little interest for Scotties. There are four probable exceptions. First: The occurrence of a rare chocolate or liver colored "Scottie" with light orange yellow eyes and brown nose and paws. I have seen three animals of this type, all obtained by my father from a single breeder in Canada. The conformation of the dogs clearly proved that they were true bred, as indeed their pedigree certified. This color variety when it appears

will, in all probability behave as a simple Mendelian recessive to black and brindle. Second: A rare blue brindle type; one of which I now have in my possession and which I am trying to study genetically. This variation appears superficially to be that seen in the Blue Chow, Blue Great Dane, and in the Maltese Cat. If breeding experiments confirm this impression we shall find that it is a simple Mendelian recessive to the normal pigmented types. Third: The difference between light (yellow), and dark (brown) eyes. In many strains of Scotties these characters seem to segregate clearly from one another and it seems entirely likely that their behavior is Mendelian. Data on this point should be easy to collect. Fourth: The occurrence of white spots on the feet and chest. From stud books and from a small amount of breeding experiments, it seems likely that this type of spotting is inherited as a Mendelian character usually if not always, recessive to solid colored coat. It would therefore be capable of elimination by the usual breeding methods.

(b) Four obvious faults which tend to run in families and which provide sufficient contrast with normal types to be clearly measured quantitatively are: First: Rounded or bat ear; Second: A carriage of tail which results in a curl over the back, and finally, overshot and undershot mouths.

(c) There may be added on the basis of analogy with fox terriers, the difference between a wiry and a soft coat. There is some evidence to believe that the occasional silky-coated Scottie which crops out uninvited may be eliminated by Mendelian methods.

2. Those characters apparently not simple Mendelian

Under this heading comes the residue of inherited characters concerning which we know as yet, very little, but whose variations form the minute differences on which rest the distinctions between the various show specimens of the breed. We may enumerate under this heading: general conformation, size, including length of head and legs, shades of color such as difference between the light brindle, dark brindle and black, and finally, temperament. Studies on these matters are now under way at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, using however, different

breeds from Scottish Terriers. The matter of temperament so often the determining factor in the bench records of a dog is of particular interest and is already giving extremely interesting results.

3. General physiological factors

(a) **Sex.** The control of sex and the prediction of a high number of males has been and probably will continue to be for dog breeders a matter of great interest and economic importance. There is clear evidence from other forms such as rats, that first litters have a relatively higher proportion of males, than do subsequent litters by the same parents. This conclusion is not absolute. It does not rest upon observations of one litter or of a small group of individuals. It is a statistical difference based upon thousands of cases. Fragmentary evidence therefore, of several cases which run contrary to it are not so important as a large amount of information covering many individuals.

In addition to this difference between litters a piece of work published by Pearl and Parshley on experiments with cattle is of interest. They found that more male calves were born when the mating was made early in the period of heat, than when the mating was made at the end of the period. Dogs offer an even better opportunity to test this question. It would, however, be necessary to make only one mating for each animal, and that at a known time in relation to the heat period.

(b) **Fertility.** The collection of data concerning the number of puppies born, the age of the mother, the number of matings made, the viability of the young after birth, the proportion of still births, the age at which the first heat period occurs are all matters of extreme interest and of relatively easy approach. They correspond with the studies of fertility and fecundity in poultry on which the successful economic approach to that problem rests. It is quite possible that some of the causes of sterility could be identified and explained if data on these matters were collected on a large scale.

(c) **Susceptibility to disease** in relation to age, number of young per litter, color, sex, and occurrence within particular families would also be extremely interesting. It is very likely

that many types of fits will prove to be hereditary. It is also not impossible that by careful records and by selection, a strain of dogs practically resistant to distemper could be developed after a considerable period of time.

4. The opportunity for co-operative work

The writer has several hundred cards prepared for the collection and recording of data along many of these lines. If any breeders of Scottish Terriers are willing to co-operate, these cards together with return, stamped envelopes will willingly be forwarded. Collection of data necessarily takes time and trouble. There will be little or no return to the breeder excepting the knowledge that he or she is aiding our scientific knowledge of the matters above mentioned. The greatest care and absolute accuracy are essential. Partial records are really worse than none at all.

Even supposing that some breeders read this communication, I have little confidence that many will undertake the effort suggested. If, however, any are willing to do so, it will be a beginning along lines which seem eventually almost sure to be of great value.

C. C. LITTLE.

Coats

A true Scottie coat is a wonderful invention of Mother Nature to keep the body warm and dry. It consists of a dense soft furry blanket a half inch or more in length all over the body with stiff harsh hairs two inches or more long growing through it. To the hand the harsh outer coat only is felt and the under coat is not noticed until the hair is parted. This hard outer coat keeps rain and snow away from the undercoat and it has to be a severe storm that gets through to the skin.

A good coat on a Scottie is largely a matter of physical condition. Of course, some dogs have harsh double jackets and some do not and never will have. Given a wiry harsh outer coat to start with it can be very successfully maintained by good feeding

and plenty of exercise. Above all do not wash if it can be avoided. Constant grooming except under very unfavorable circumstances will keep the coat clean and sweet. A steel terrier comb followed by a stiff brush such as used in grooming horses will not only put a natural bloom on the coat, but will actually keep your dog in better physical condition. A naturally soft coat will be much improved by this treatment also.

In regards to stripping, one thing must be kept in mind. That is that it takes from two to three months to grow a new coat. The individual dog must be considered on this point. As a rule the harsher the coat especially if it is a double coat, the longer it takes to come to maturity and also the longer it stays in good condition.

In the past I suppose the traditional method of stripping was simply pulling the hair with thumb and forefinger. That must have been a tedious job and possible only when the hair was fully ripe. Now the method is to use a fairly sharp knife holding it in such a way that the hair is held between the thumb and the knife edge. The hair is partly pulled and partly cut with a quick motion. It is usual to start with the head and work down over the back stripping to the required length and then proceed all over the body being careful to keep the same length of hair all over. If the coat is old and ready for stripping the work is not hard but it must be confessed that much experience is required to make the result look smooth. It is well for the amateur to try his skill but if he wishes a real shipshape job he had better turn the work over to a professional dog man.

With house pets it is best to strip twice a year; once in the early spring to make the animal more comfortable during the summer and again in the fall so that a new warm coat can be grown before the real cold weather comes.

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An Inexpensive Home Kennel

(Reprinted from the Bulletin)

When we saw that very timely story of Mr. Wolstencroft's home-made Kennels in the Scottish Bulletin we asked him for the privilege of the cuts and now we are enabled to pass this very useful contribution to kennel appliances to a very much larger audience that in the main is just aching for these sort of handy suggestions. It is not the man of millions who makes the world of humans, but the very good folks who have to match both ends so they will meet evenly and to these who love a dog a good deal more than their means will sometimes warrant, we command this story of a homely kennel in practical form.

I will say that I live on the outskirts of the city where yard room is limited and so have to put up with many out-of-the-way and questionable things that others do not who have the room and money to meet their requirements.

Number One Kennel House—is built on the highest part of the yard and is built in the same style as a hen house with a one pitch roof, the size being 6 feet deep by 9 feet wide, 6 feet high in the rear and 7 feet in the front. This Kennel was originally built to hold two females with puppies, and also, on shelves built on the space above, there is sleeping room for four other dogs in separate compartments. The Kennel was built by myself and the lumber cost was \$30.00. The outside of the Kennel is covered with a three ply rubber roofing paper, the cost of covering being \$15.00, the windows \$5.00, total cost, not counting labor, \$50.00. The door to the Kennel is in the centre of the front and there is a window in the door. There are also two other windows in the front, each window being three feet wide by two feet high, this being the full width of each pen. They are hinged to open inward from the bottom. This arrangement gives lots of sunlight, which is needed, and in the summer time provides plenty of fresh air. The window space in front all told is seven feet long by two feet high. The Kennel is divided into three equal parts from front to rear. The centre space is used as a hallway and the space on both sides of this hallway is used for puppy pens. The partitions of this hallway are made of

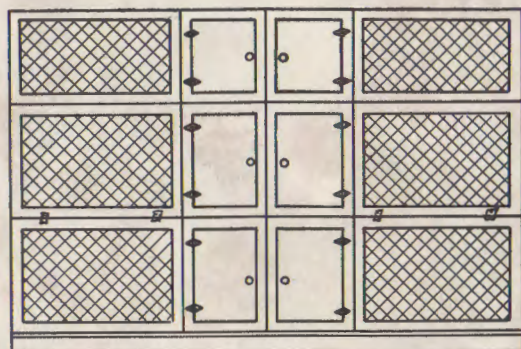
matched boarding, two feet high, which protects the puppies from all drafts, with a wire door from the boarding to the roof.

Across the rear of the Kennels are the sleeping and resting quarters. The resting bench is built four inches high from the floor and is two feet deep, and the width of pen space is three feet. This resting bench is filled in with from six to eight inches deep of loose straw, and has a small piece of light wood three inches high across the front to keep the straw in place. A wire screen hinged from above, can be dropped to shut in the pups while the floor is being cleaned. This bench being directly in line with the window gets the sun shining on it nearly all day so that with lots of sun and warm straw the dogs manage to have a pretty comfortable time. An inclined plane leads up to it from the floor.

From the resting bench they can go through a small hole leading into the hallway where is situated their sleeping box so that the pups have the full floor space of three feet by six to run in and enjoy themselves. The sleeping box is eighteen inches wide and two feet deep, two of these together taking up the floor space in the rear of the hallway. These sleeping boxes each have a door into the hallway through which the straw can be changed. (See cut.)

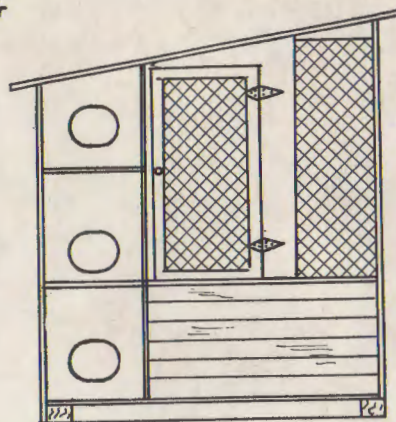
Number Two Kennel House—is a Kennel which I can recommend as very practical for the owner of one to three dogs. I have one or more of these coops to use right along, and in one of them my stud dog makes his headquarters—in fact he has never lived anywhere else. Any two dogs that are good friends can use one of these Kennels together. The basis of this Kennel is a packing case three feet by three, by four feet long. The best cases for this purpose may be secured from drygoods stores. Saw the top away from the highest point in the front to within three and a half feet of ground in the rear and from that point build a movable roof up to within the highest point of the case in front, thus giving the Kennel a height of two and a half feet in the rear and three feet in the front, plenty of pitch for the snow and rain to run off. This roof should be covered with rubber roofing. Inside this can be placed a small box with plenty of straw for sleeping purposes. A small entrance is cut, hung with burlap. Each week I make it a point to remove my roof, take out the sleeping box, burn the straw and whitewash the inside of the Kennel. While burning the straw I smother the

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ELEVATION OF BACK FROM DOOR

SCALE
1 FOOT



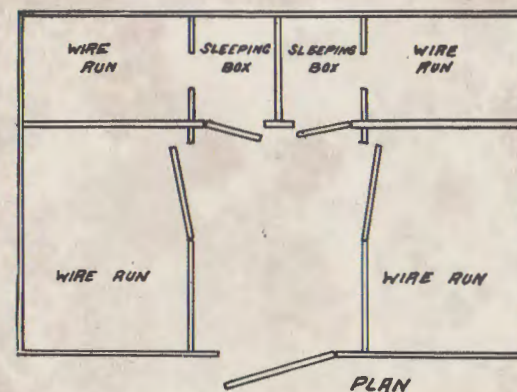
SECTION THROUGH A-A

sleeping box in the smoke in order to kill off all vermin. This number two Kennel costs about a dollar.

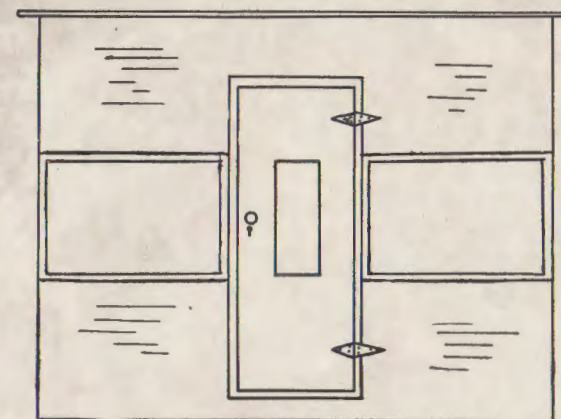
My Kennel runs are four feet wide by twenty long, boarded up one and a half feet from the ground. I use heavy lawn wire fencing four feet high, which makes my fence five and one half feet high. I keep one or two in it if they are friendly.

It must be remembered that the Scottie is essentially an out of door dog, and is given his rough outer coat and his fur under

Scottish Terrier Club of America



PLAN



A
FRONT ELEVATION

coat to withstand the raw winters of the Scottish Highlands which is their native heath. If you allow your dogs to rough it and breed them to dogs raised under similar conditions, you will soon have dogs that will not need steam heated apartments, and which are equal to all weathers. In fact even my puppies play out in the snow at three months and seem to enjoy it as much as the little boys and girls with their sled and skates.

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Home Remedies and Devices from Members Past and Present

(Reprinted from the Bulletin)

My only plan for keeping my dogs well is to give them a couple of tablespoons of salad oil at least once a month, and some worm remedy every three months, whether they need it or not.

Ruth Murray.

For putting bone on puny, thin pups, that I have sometimes bought, I find I can always succeed with condensed milk, used freely with rice, a little bone meal, and kalfos.

A. G. Hertzler.

Our best brood bitch has whelped three litters of seven each in thirteen months, and raised them all, except one killed by an accident, nursing each litter for six weeks.

I ascribe this good fortune almost entirely to the feeding of the bitch while the pups are nursing, not "weak, sloppy food to make milk" that some books recommended, but four good big meals a day of the most nourishing food obtainable: Raw eggs, rich milk, raw meat, soups, cereals, table scraps and raw eggs again. Indeed, the first two days after whelping I feed her every two hours, a small quantity, one egg or a cup of milk, or a tablespoon of raw beef chopped. This feeding of the bitch is expensive, but far less expensive than a foster mother, or the loss of one or two out of a litter of seven good pups.

I find fleas and mange amenable to chloronaphthaleum and "Glover's."

Nosegay.

A teaspoonful of Epsom salts, dry on the tongue before the first meal of the day, is good for skin trouble. The remedy is Mr. Mayhew's.

Other kennels add their testimony: "The Epsom salts cure, together with stripping the dogs in June, freed us from all eczema last summer."

For a little "wet Patch eczema" I use one-third sulphur, one-third bicarbonate of soda, and one-third boric acid powder.

M. Brigham.

For eczema, we use with success, olive oil, one tablespoonful every morning for three weeks; also Epsom salts baths.

Cromarty Kennels.

As an external treatment for eczema, learned from experience with horses, comes the following: Wash and dry, and apply baking soda, only once a day if the case does well; if badly, add an application of zinc ointment. Wash and dry every second day. I have cured very obstinate and severe cases.

Dr. Hannah Morris.

For canker in the ear, one teaspoonful of melted vaseline mixed with one teaspoonful of kerosene, poured into the ear, has helped for me better than any other medicine. Repeat three times, three days apart.

For distemper, our only precautions are a warm but well ventilated room, light but nourishing food, and boxes into which our dogs can crawl if it is too cold for their sensitive condition.

Walescott.

Raw eggs and raw eggs and raw eggs. If you can keep the dog's strength going with these you can pull him through.

Gael Kennels.

To bring up a good coat on a dog in "about ten days," rub him with cocoanut oil and olive oil, half and half. It does wonders.

Carolina Newton.

For cramps, heat prostration, convulsions, any symptoms—"in fact, when in doubt—use aromatic ammonia." Put one-half teaspoonful into one-half glass of water, and feed a teaspoonful of this every fifteen minutes.

Cromarty Kennels.

To puppies who have swallowed foreign objects, feed solid food, raw meat, etc., and follow by a warm water enema. Do not dose!

M. Kirmse.

Earlybird has also the following suggestions: When a dog is "off feed," and nothing will tempt him try canned salmon. Also Dr. Miller's feeding for a dog suffering from diarrhoea: Spread a thin coating of raw meat on both sides of a piece of bread, and toast the whole through and feed warm.

How to Raise Puppies

"The successful rearing of young puppies must begin before they are born, in the care that is taken of the mother. To secure good constitutions for them she must have sufficient healthy food, regular gentle exercise, and proper surroundings." (Miss Lewis in Year Book of Scotch Terrier Club, England.)

For the last five weeks before her puppies' birth a bitch should be given a supplementary diet of raw meat, eggs, and whole wheat bread, sufficient to keep her well nourished, but never more than she can comfortably digest.

She should have a kennel quite apart from the other dogs, where the temperature can be kept at 70 or 80 for the newborn puppies, and a box that she can get in and out of easily.

An experienced bitch is best left alone while whelping, but for a young mother it is safer to take away each puppy after she has cleaned it and put them together in a shallow basket with warm flannel where she can reach them, until all the family have arrived. Then they must all be given back to her and not handled again until they are two weeks old. A young mother should not be left alone in the dark for the first week. A night light is a practical safeguard against smothered puppies. Loose straw in the bed is also a danger that can be avoided, for the safest as well as the cleanest bedding is made of many layers of newspaper, from which the top ones can be removed when soiled.

During the first two days after whelping the mother should be given only soft food, and then be put gradually back on her former diet, with plenty of eggs, cereals and meat. The puppies, when they are three weeks old, can have a saucer of warm milk to lap, and at four weeks, two little extra meals a day of any good infant's food, like Granum, Mellen's, or malted milk. About the fifth week some stale bread may be added to this and one meal

of soup. A puppy who needs it can have a teaspoonful of scraped raw meat daily.

The puppies should be weaned gradually, letting the mother nurse them at night into the second week if she will, and for a month after she has quite left them they should have four or five meals a day, one very early and one as late as possible. The number of meals can be gradually reduced until at three months they have only three, a breakfast of cereal and milk; a dinner at noon of meat boiled or raw, chopped fine with stale bread and green vegetables, moistened with good strong soup; and a supper of cereal with milk, soup or eggs. Oatmeal, cream of wheat, shredded wheat, zweiback, are all excellent foods, and so are spinach, string beans, fats, and gravies with big bones and bits of dry puppy biscuit to gnaw. Sloppy food is not good, for the puppy must learn to chew, and nothing must be given to him that is hot or very cold. It is well to feed in pairs or singly to avoid gobbling. Respect for the other dogs' dinner is a good first lesson in self control. A puppy should never be given enough at one time to fill his stomach out hard, or as much as he thinks he wants. This rule holds good to the end of his life.

Even a big puppy needs a warm place to sleep in, protected from draughts, and if he is out in a run or yard, there should always be a warm kennel with plenty of dry straw for him to take his naps in. A young animal needs sleep and play as much as he does food.

The best cure for all slight illness is diet, and only small doses of simple medicines such as castor oil, milk of magnesia, or Fairchild's pepsin, should be used for young dogs. For stoppage caused by impacted intestines or by foreign substances in the stomach or intestines, high enemas of warm water are the best treatment, and nothing must be put into the stomach but a tablespoonful of salad oil every two hours. Little puppies who show signs of worms can be very lightly dosed at five weeks, and a thorough treatment for worms must be given to every puppy at seven or eight weeks.

The sooner training begins the better. A puppy can wear a tiny light collar as soon as he is weaned, and learn to go on a lead at two months. To housebreak he must be put out or on newspaper early and late and after each romp or meal or nap.



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Feeding. Feed him until he is three months old five times a day, no too liquid food—milk, broths, cereals, especially wheat which best forms bone, almost any table scraps, and include always some meat. Hamburg steak is cheap and can be mixed in cereal. Give also "green" bones to keep the teeth good. Things to be avoided are small bones like chicken bones, or small vertebrae that splinter or might be swallowed whole; and in my experience, potato, which pups do not digest well. After three months feed four times a day till six months, then three times a day till one year old, after that twice a day. More frequent moderate meals are better than a less number of very heavy meals. Have water accessible at all times. Avoid a heavy meal or a long thirsty drink immediately before going to bed, if you would have good house habits. Above all, feed your puppy yourself.

Housebreaking. The one golden rule of all is: Do not let an "accident" happen in the house. A three months puppy can be broken, but four or five months is easier. Start by having a puppy when in the house always in your lap, or up beside you on a chair, or on the floor tied to your side. About every three-quarters of an hour put him out. If successful let him play indoors freely for perhaps half an hour, and put him out again. By keeping him constantly with you and putting him out at short intervals, so that the forbidden act never occurs in the house, you can housebreak a puppy in a week or less. At night close him into a box just large enough to be a good bed, by means of a slat nailed or locked, and let him out early in the morning. He will be housebroken at night, then, from the very beginning.

Teaching. Teach him to come to his name or to any special call by feeding him a bit of meat whenever he comes. If necessary hold it before his nose, then go with it to a distance,

calling him. He will follow! Teach him to lie down, to "charge" on order, and to stay still until you give the sign. All this is done by placing him in the required position and holding him there firmly until he relaxes, even for an instant. Then instantly take your hands off him and give him a scrap of meat. He will learn with wonderful rapidity first to relax under your hand, and soon to take the required position without your hand.

Teach him to run on a leash, and then to "heel" at command. one of the most useful of all accomplishments. I do it by taking him out with the crook of a walking cane caught in his collar. Say, "Heel," and hold him behind you, walking on with him. As soon as he gives up struggling say, "On," and take out the cane. If you live in the country, take him through chicken yards always on a leash dragging him sharply back if he looks at a chicken, and if he runs towards one give him a sharp cut with a lash. You can chicken-break him in a walk or two if, as in housebreaking, you never let the wrong deed happen. Presently he will contract the habit of not looking at hens.

Train him not to put his paws on the table or on you or on furniture, by pinching the paw while it is in the offending position. He will soon associate pain with those particular acts. In all training, your object is to teach absolutely your will, not his, but never to strike him with the hand. Once lose his loving confident bearing towards you and it is practically impossible to regain it.

Cleanliness. The least water possible is the rule, but you can't brush a puppy's coat too much. If once he gets infested with fleas, wash him rubbing a good disinfectant soap into his coat, and comb off the fleas as he stands in the tub, while they are numbed by the soap and so fall into the water. Then sprinkle his bed with insect powder.

Don't coddle him. He must have exercise, and if you don't give it to him will take it out in straying away from home. Then alas, you will cease to care for him. Nothing else is so alienating to one's affections.

If he is ill, keep him warm, don't wash him, and get a good doctor. Nursing does more than any medicine, and love has saved many a dog. And with this assurance I entrust him to your tenderest care.

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