

The Scottish Terrier Club of America



Handbook

Published by the Scottish Terrier Club of America



**THE
SCOTTISH TERRIER
CLUB
OF AMERICA

HANDBOOK**

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Cover Illustration by
Jackie Balog

"THIS LOVELY FIRE"

By Evelyn Kirk

What makes the Scottish Terrier different, what sets him apart from all the other animals in the whole world? I believe it is his pride in being a Scot.

His commanding presence, his unflinching gaze, his deep-rooted conviction that he is his own man; these are the attributes of the adult Scottish Terrier of proper type. Once witnessed, this attitude is hard to forget. Seldom seen, it is a thrilling experience.

I don't want to mislead you; the dog must also have all the other features which label him a Scottie, even to the untrained eye. That unknowledgeable spectator can pick the right dog almost every time, because the dog is so pleasing to behold.

This is where good balance comes in. The dog mustn't look as if he is going to tip over on his nose. In outline, he must have that beautiful line down his arched neck, over his well-knit withers, and onto his father short back to his handful of a tail. It is a pleasure to run your hand over such a dog; it should be a continuous flow, not interrupted at the withers by too-straight shoulders or a roach over the loin.

There should be enough of him extending behind his tail to balance his forepiece. Well-muscled thighs fill your hands and you think to yourself, 'Good Hams.' You'd like to give that broad bottom a pat, but you feel the impropriety of such a gesture. The feet are firmly planted and the upright hocks unyielding to pressure.

His brisket is deep, deep and well padded with flesh to protect the point of ribs when he is hard at work. It is on this pad that his body rests, freeing his forelegs to dig. A round rib cage is a detriment to a typical Scottish Terrier. The rib cage extends well back so that his last rib is definitely beyond the halfway point of his body.

The forelegs do not come down straight from the point of shoulder on the typical Scottish Terrier. They extend down from his elbow, which is at the end of his upper arm. This upper arm, often overlooked is an essential part of his front assembly. The proper length of upper arm allows the dog's forelegs to be set well back at his sides, displaying his broad chest and providing the room needed for his deep brisket between those legs.

His proper lay-back of shoulder blade will give him the reach needed to offset the thrust of his powerful hindquarters.

The beauty of his head can be enhanced by proper grooming. Whiskers combed forward, the head is a rectangle. Lean at the sides of the skull, it diminishes very little to the muzzle. It is filled in under the eyes and in the molar area of the upper jaw.

His large black nose twitches with interest as you approach and he allows you to examine his wide scissors bite. His head is heavy in your hands and you can hardly encircle his muzzle with your fingers. His deep-set eyes have a dark expression of composure and something else, not definable.

Overall, there stretches a tight jacket of various textures. Softest of all is on his small ears. The rest of his hair is hard with his back-coat being of great coarseness. As you test his coat in a scratching motion, your finger tips come in contact with an undercoat of incredibly thick down.

As the dog is placed on the floor to exhibit that gait which is peculiarly his own, he invariably shakes. He must get comfortable again, after being lifted onto and off of the table and after you have touched him and disarranged his hair. He gives you a quick disdainful glance and he moves off about his business.

You wonder, as you watch him gait and pose and stalk past his competitors, how could so much dog be packed inside that small package? Where did he get that indomitable spirit, from whom did he acquire that unshakable faith in himself?

Without this temperament, this 'lovely fire,' the dog is just another dog. The 'cutey-pies' that wag, and kiss, and wiggle their way into your heart, make friends for the breed and we thank God for them. But the dog that makes your spine tingle, that makes a lump come in your throat, who stands alone in his undeniable glory, is the typical Scottish Terrier.

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PREFACE

"For it is the new or novice fancier upon whom any breed must depend chiefly for its popularity. The old ones depart or die, although in the particular case of the Scottish Terrier, it is invariably the latter rather than the former event that causes severance of relationship between man and dog. The Diehard holds them til death. Once a Scot owner, always a Scot owner, for no other breed can quite fill his unique place." — Vinton P. Breeze, Comments on the Standard in *Field and Fancy*. 1926

The above was taken from the 1929 Breed Pamphlet published by the Scottish Terrier Club of America. Those sentiments are as true today as then. Our devotion to our cherished breed never wanes, nor does our insatiable appetite for the smallest detail of information if it is useful in attaining our mutual goal: to help maintain, protect and produce our beloved Scottish Terrier.

With this latest publication, the S.T.C.A. continues its drive to bring members the best possible reference material, articles and opinions covering the history, breeding, showing, and health of the Scottish Terrier. The difficulty experienced by many contributing authors in finding accurate research material has driven home the need for better record-keeping. We must never lose any part of our past, as it will only affect our future.

When I took on this project as editor, no one thought it would take so long to complete the task. Much time has passed, however, since our last handbook, and the research and compiling of statistics took much more time than expected.

Neither time nor space permit me to thank everyone enough for their time and effort towards this publication. We are most grateful to Ann Wooldridge, our advertising chairman, who brought forth the record number of ads which have helped finance this handbook. Many thanks to Neatha Robinson, Marjorie Cohen, Bob Graham, Ruth Tryon, Miriam Stamm, Jackie Seelbach, Betty Cooper, Evelyn Kirk, Barbara DeSaye, Susan Gaskell, Merle Taylor, Ken and Joann Glaser, Claudia Leffler and Joyce McNabney, whose articles make up the heart of the book. Heartfelt thanks to Cindy Cooke, who had the arduous task of writing the history of the Scottish Terrier in America. This was no small undertaking, requiring as it did months of painstaking research and writing. Jackie Balog's charming drawings have graced countless Scottie publications, and we are very grateful that once again she was willing to share her talents with the S.T.C.A. Dorothy Greenhouse and Helen Prince brought us valuable updated health articles from prominent experts in their respective fields. Thanks are due to Ed Ingram, our past President, who got this long-overdue project underway, and to our current President, John DeSaye, who was diligent in his efforts to see that it came to pass. Finally, special thanks to Sandi Hach, who shaped this final product from the mountains of papers, articles and pictures with which she was deluged.

I hope that, as the saying goes, "Anything worthwhile is worth waiting for."

Michael Cook
Editor

INTRODUCTION

At long last, our dream for the new publication of our S.T.C.A. Handbook has become a reality. It has been a long time, 1972, to be exact, since the last publication of our handbook, followed two years later by a supplement.

There is an absolute need for our Handbook to be published on a **scheduled basis**. I am very proud to announce that the Board of Directors have unanimously approved that the handbook be up-dated and published every five years. The editor for future handbooks shall be chosen **five years** in advance of publication.

With your continued interest in and support of the S.T.C.A., schedules will be met, and once more, a record of history, achievements and goals of our breed will be published.

After all, is it not the most wonderful breed of them all? ... We must keep striving for that perfect Scottie, while not losing sight of health and temperament. Only by **working together** can we accomplish this.

I am proud to have been a part of this endeavor and wish to thank and congratulate all those who helped to make this handbook possible.

John H. DeSaye
President
Scottish Terrier Club
of America, May 1986

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Claribel Graham

The earliest origin of the Scottish Terrier will always be something of a mystery. The principal source of historical knowledge is found in religious works, literary fragments, and available drawings and paintings. The antiquity of the breed's ancestry is unassailable, however. Known by many names, the "Scotch Terrier" has been native to Scotland for several hundred years. It is believed that the original stock was brought in by the Celts, and probably the Scandinavians. The Norsemen had been ruling the Hebrides and adjacent islands long before the Norman conquest, and there are records of the terriers which they brought with them. The Scottish, the Skye, the West Highland White, and the Cairn are all likely descendants of a common breed native to the Scottish soil and of Norse descent.

One of the earliest references to these game little dogs was by John Leslie, the Bishop of Ross, who wrote a history of Scotland covering the period 1436 to 1561 and in it mentioned a dog of low stature being used to "go to ground" to kill or drive out the wild cats, foxes, otter, and other vermin.

You may well ask how the Scottish Terrier, a dog so individual in appearance and characteristics, and so interestingly unique, developed. The western part of the Scottish Highlands and the Hebrides Islands are the localities which gave it birth. Different localities produced modifications of type, and to this we owe the Scottish, Cairn, West Highland White, and Skye terriers. All of them had a common origin, however, and all of these Highland terriers were alike in fundamentals. Some were longer in back, some were higher behind. Some had prick ears; some had drop. Some were short-faced; some were long. There were many colors, but all had in common the fact that they were lively as crickets and very game. They had to be, for they came from a land in which the weak do not endure. As travel was a difficult undertaking, there was little opportunity for an intermingling of strains; therefore, the different rough-coated working terrier types evolved. The type that produced the Scottish Terrier is thought to have been found in the Blackmount region of Perthshire, the moor of Rannoch, and surrounding districts. Judging from drawings of these early Highland dogs, that type of Scottie was somewhat the same as those we see today.

The reason Scotland has produced so many terriers is that, although the land has a limited area, it presents a variety of environments. It has its Highlands, its Lowlands, and its Eastern Coast. The Highlands are a land of smooth rock, with a shoreline seared by the seas into a thousand inlets. Floods and storms have plowed the mountains into vales and glens. Here live the stern, sport-loving Scotsmen, a clannish folk, who have simple habits and who are devoted to the things they call their own. This land and its people have produced from early canine history, a race of sturdy terriers adapted by nature and environment to face the hardships of life in a rough and storm-swept country. The various strains of Highland terriers have always been the pride of their owners.

In early times, each district had its official "todhunter" or gamekeeper. It was his duty to wage an eternal war of extermination on the badger, the fox, the otter, and all vermin. He was, of necessity, accompanied by his

“tyke,” a small, rugged terrier, active enough to keep on the move all day long over rough country, and courageous enough to follow a fox into its den and drive it out or kill it. The dogs were picked for their gameness rather than for their looks. They were cherished for their splendid working qualities and were bred with that alone in mind. No record of lineage was maintained, and the sole criterion of type was adaptability to the work at hand. However, because of the nature of the work and because the smallest, gamest, and toughest dogs were bred from a type did evolve—our beloved Scottish Terrier, sometimes referred to quite appropriately as the “Diehard.”

Modern Scottish Terrier history can be said to have its origins in the kennels of Mr. J. H. Ludlow, who founded the Scottish Terrier Club of England, and who bred or owned many of the breed’s earliest champions. He owned the famous dog, Bonaccord, and the bitch, Splinter II. Bonaccord sired Rambler, often referred to as the “pillar of modern pedigrees.” Rambler, in turn, sired Ch. Alister, the first black-coated winner of note, and Ch. Dundee. Every modern-day Scottish Terrier traces its descent, in the male line, from one or the other of these two famous half brothers and grandsons of Bonaccord. Bonaccord was also the grandsire of Ch. Kildee, the most famous show winner of his time. Kildee traced back to Splinter II in everyline. Splinter II is called the “mother of the breed,” as most of the present-day Scotties trace back to her.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

PART V 1972 - 1985

By Marjorie M. Cohen

To review the history of a Club, the efforts and accomplishments of its members must be measured; not only for merit to the individuals, but for the enhancement of the purposes and aims of the Club. In recounting events important to our Club during the span of fourteen years since 1972, when the last update was made, a few names will stand out for having contributed to important events. Some have shown great dedication to our Breed over the years and have been rewarded by fame to be long remembered in the history of the Scottish Terrier. There are others, however, whose names may not be mentioned because they do not campaign in the show ring or who have no opportunity to breed a beautiful litter of puppies, but whose Scottish Terrier is, nevertheless, an important member of the family. They too contribute to the history of our Club, and, though not mentioned here by name, are remembered, with thanks, for their love of the Breed.

Membership in the STCA has expanded from a total of 555 in 1972 to 873, the latest count in 1985, and is made up of 323 individual and 260 family units, all residing in the United States; 15 individuals and 4 families comprise the Canadian memberships; and England, Scotland, Switzerland, Australia and Venezuela are represented by 5 individual and 1 family memberships. The State of California seems to have far outdistanced other States in the number of members; New York and Texas vie for second place.

In 1972, a completely revised Constitution and By-Laws, approved by The American Kennel Club, was introduced to the members. One of its principal changes was to substitute the title "Board of Directors" for the previously designated "Board of Governors." The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at the Annual Meeting was increased from twenty to thirty five, a number that remains unchanged today. Some of the amendments later made to the By-Laws are reflected later in this update.

1972 was also the year the Board of Directors authorized the coveted bronze Bred-By-Exhibitor Medallion to be awarded to the first place winners in the Bred-By-Exhibitor Classes at all STCA and its Regional Clubs' Specialty Shows. These continue to be a valued award to those who receive them.

1973, a devastating year, brought the loss to the Club of many who had rendered great service to our Breed. John Peter Murphy, the legendary "Johnny" was known for his great dedication and love for the Scottish Terrier. His advice to "Help and encourage beginners, for they are the future of the Breed" is a lodestar to be remembered for all time. Dorissa Barnes (Crescent Hill), David Eadie, Frank Brumby (Rannoch Dune), Janet Mack (Grenadier Kennels), Charles Pengra (Moorscot), E.J. and Cynthia Fox, Carl LaRue, Helen Baird and Sue Pruett also passed away this year as did Alva Rosenberg, the noted Scottish Terrier judge.

This year also saw the adoption of the new logo for the Club, the perky Scottie designed by Miss Jacqueline Balog which clearly identifies our Club today. The first committee to compile information on the member Specialty Clubs was formed this year and it was the foundation for the Regional Clubs' Representatives Committee.

The Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington, D.C. held its Silver Anniversary Specialty Show in 1974; and the San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club held its first Specialty, while three new Clubs were recognized by the Parent Club, the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Atlanta, the Aloha Scottish Terrier Club and the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Houston.

Maureen Setter, Faith Erlacher, Lorayne and Bart Lapin and their son, Mark, joined many others interested in working their Scots in Obedience. New incentives were offered in 1974 as awards to recognize achievements in this field were distributed for the first time. Certificates of Merit were given to all owners of Scottish Terriers attaining an obedience degree during the year; and an additional award was established, for STCA members only, for the top obedience Scotties of the year in Novice, Open and Utility Classes. Under the guidance of Mrs. Ruth Tryon, current Chairman of the Obedience Committee, more owners are gaining the satisfaction of having their Scotties earn an obedience degree today.

Junior Showmanship also received a boost this year by the award of a Certificate of Achievement to any Junior Showman exhibiting a Scottish Terrier who had five first place wins at point shows in the Open Class during the year.

Two other prominent Scottie fanciers were lost to the Club in 1974. Mrs. Mabel Pillsbury who, with her husband Mr. Clive Pillsbury, owned Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, the 1970 and 1971 Lloyd Memorial Trophy winner, and Senator Anthony Stamm died during the year. The name "Anstamm" brings to mind many famous Scottish Terriers; dogs from this kennel won the Lloyd Memorial Trophy, the most prestigious of the Club's trophies, in 1964, 1966, 1972, 1973 and 1978. During my time Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture ("Murray"), and Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata ("Sunny") achieved remarkable records. "Murray" earned 104 Best of Breed titles, 15 first in Group placements and 10 Specialty Bests in Show. His daughter "Sunny", not to be outdone, attained 103 Best of Breed placements, was First in the Group 41 times, had 5 Specialty Best in Show wins and 9 All Breed Bests in Show.

Following Senator Stamm's death, his wife Miriam established the Anstamm Achievement Award. Originally to be given by the friends of Anthony Stamm, this award was later changed so that it is now given through the STCA, and donated by Anstamm Kennels, to an individual, club or organization — the nominations for the award to come from the general membership. The recipient need not be a member of the Scottish Terrier Club of America, particularly in cases of achievements, affecting or relating to the Breed, which transcend any accomplishment by a Club member for a particular year. Though not necessarily an annual award, when a recipient is chosen by the Board from those nominated, the award is presented at the Annual Meeting. Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr. was the first recipient. Others who have received it are Blanche Reeg, Robert C. Graham, W. Jean Dodds, D.V.M., Louise Ellsworth, Kenneth M. Meyers, Ph.D., Betty Malinka (awarded posthumously), Betty Penn-Bull, Lawrence T. Glickman, D.V.M., and Helen Gaither.

The program of mini-workshops was initiated in 1975. These are designed to assist owners of Scottish Terriers with grooming and health related problems and to furnish information concerning the objects and purposes of the STCA. Generally, they are given with the assistance of one of the

Regional Clubs. Under the leadership of the first Chairman, Miriam Stamm, the programs were very popular. In January, 1976, Mrs. Stamm, assisted by John Sheehan, gave the first mini-workshop for the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Houston. Other members conducted or assisted in the programs in ensuing years. Their popularity is attested by the fact that several were requested and given in areas where there was no Regional Club. Notably, one was given in Calgary, Ontario, Canada in 1981. Under the current tutelage of Chairman Merle Taylor, the mini-workshops continue in demand.

The STCA celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1975, and it was a busy year for the Board of Directors. An amendment to the By-Laws was proposed and adopted which increased the number of the Board of Directors to fourteen. Officers' terms of office remained at one year, but the other members of the Board, the Directors, had their terms increased to two years so staggered that four are elected each year. Too, this was the year the Board adopted the Code of Ethics which, in its updated form, all prospective members sign and submit with their applications for membership.

Prompted by the wish to keep current on any changes in the development of the Scottish Terrier the Board appointed the Standard Review Committee. Robert C. Graham was the Chairman of this Committee and he was assisted in its final stages by Miriam Stamm and Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr. The Committee's purpose was to review areas where clarification of the Standard would be helpful and to prepare an illustrated Standard for publication. The work of the Committee culminated in the publication of the *Clarification And Amplification Of The Scottish Terrier Standard* published in 1980 and distributed to all members.

Again, 1975 was a sad year for the Scottie Fancy for Miss Martha Melekov (Marlorain Kennels) died. She was a loyal member who served four terms as President of the STCA and had been a breeder for many years. Arnault Blake Edgerly (Scone) also passed away this year as did Mrs. Helen Stalter. Mrs. Stalter and her late husband, Charles Stalter, founded the famous Barberry Knowe Kennels. Champions bearing this name appear in the pedigrees of many of the Scotties now being shown and dogs from this Kennel are known for their many wins in the Show Ring. Their Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal won the Rotating and Montgomery County Specialties in 1972. Mr. and Mrs. Stalter's friend, Miss Barbara Kingsbury, carries this great kennel name forward today.

1975 was also the year the Silver Service Medallion Awards were first distributed. The Seal of the STCA is reproduced on a sterling silver medallion which is presented at the Annual Meeting to members who have rendered outstanding service to the Club. A recipient may receive this award only once. The first fifty of these Medallions were numbered. Mrs. Blanche Reeg received Number One in recognition of her many years of service to the STCA. Others who received these first Medallions, given in memory of Martha Melekov, were Jackie Balog, Cornelia Crissey, Barbara Dunham, E. Garber, Kennan Glaser, Joann Glaser, Robert C. Graham, Harry Johnston, Elizabeth (Betty) Levandoski, Betty Malinka, Vana Mappleback, Tom Natalini, Jackie Seelbach, Maureen Setter and Cynthia Wallgren. Current winners are chosen from those nominated for the award by the general membership and are prized by the recipients.

The Board of Directors made a noteworthy decision in 1976 when it established an annual award of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to a Veterinary School in memory of the STCA members who died during the previous year. It is known as the Anthony Stamm Veterinary Memorial Award. Its purpose is canine research, programs involving the Scottish Terrier to be given preference. The University of Michigan School of Veterinary Medicine was the first school to receive this donation, the gift going to a private endowment fund established there by the Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan and known as the Anthony Stamm Memorial Fund.

The Scottish Terrier Club of California was fifty years old in 1977 and the Scottish Terrier Clubs of Greater New York, Dayton and Dallas held their first Specialties that year. The University of Pennsylvania received the Anthony Stamm Veterinary School Award in this and the following year; and the members mourned the death of Mrs. Resli Costabell (Lochearn), a long time member.

The Regional Clubs' Representatives Committee became very active in 1977. Its interest was in improving communication with the Regional Clubs and to enhance this, meetings of the Clubs' representatives were held at the time of the National and Rotating Specialties. Health problems including von Willebrand's Disease in Scotties, Canine Cramp, Fading Puppy Syndrome and Parvo are only a few of the health problems studied and discussed. Articles of interest taken from recognized medical journals were gathered for the mutual interest of the members. Other interests of this Committee concentrate on improving membership in the individual clubs, designing interesting programs and suggesting ways of enhancing a Club's treasury.

The Fancy lost a dear friend when Miss Betty Malinka whose Sandoone Kennels were known to all, died in 1978 thus ending a thirty year career as a breeder and exhibitor of Scottish Terriers. She was the 1975 Lloyd Memorial Trophy winner and she was the breeder of Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone owned by Richard Hensel, who won the Lloyd in 1976 and 1977. The Democrat was better known as "Tiger" who achieved the enviable record of 18 All Breed Bests in Show and 13 Specialty Bests in Show. His son, Ch. Democratic Victory, owned by Barbara and Robert L. Willis, is distinguished for winning the Lloyd Trophy in 1981 and 1982 and for attaining 14 All Breed Bests in Show and 14 Specialty Bests in Show.

1978 brought the adoption of the rule permitting a professional handler (anyone who receives remuneration for handling dogs) to handle a dog at STCA Specialties only if the dog was owned or co-owned by the handler. This rule was revised in 1982 to include the situation where the handler, or a member of his immediate family bred the dog he led in the ring.

The Charles C. and Helen B. Stalter Memorial Trophy, provided for under the Will of Mrs. Stalter for Best of Breed at the fall Montgomery County Show was first offered in 1978. Other things recalled for that year are that Scotties earning high scores in the several categories of Obedience were thereafter rewarded with pewter medallions; the energetic members of the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Atlanta held their first Specialty; and a rule to hold National Rotating Specialties on the West Coast every other year was set up.

Long tedious hours of waiting at the Annual Meeting while ballots were counted for the election of Officers and Directors ended in 1979 when the

next amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws passed the vote of the membership and was approved by The American Kennel Club. It authorizes retention of an independent auditing firm to count the ballots for the election prior to the Annual Meeting so that the results are available early that evening. A provision was also added to the By-Laws which makes the Immediate Past President a voting member of the Board for the year following the expiration of his term as President.

Beverly Haines (Kassaba Kennels) and Sam Hosey, an AKC licensed judge, both breeders and exhibitors of Scottish Terriers passed away this year.

A new format for *The Bagpiper* appeared in 1980. Louise Ellsworth retired as its Editor after eight years of dedicated service to the job and Mrs. Jackie Seelbach, the new Editor, weathered the trials of getting the magazine off to a new start. The format has been very successful and members find the Club's magazine an excellent medium for their advertising. The winter Stud Dog Issue gives prospective breeders an opportunity to study the pedigrees of the dogs appearing in it.

1981 is remembered as the year the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Houston had its first Specialty. Since no donation was given in the previous year, One Hundred Dollars was given to each of the University of Florida and Tufts University Veterinary Schools under the Anthony Stamm Veterinary Memorial Award — these gifts given in memory of Josephine Seymour, William Drake, Donna Little, Elizabeth Weiner and Joseph Nutter.

The American Kennel Club picked the Scottish Terrier to be the first breed in the Terrier Group depicted in its Slide Program. This visual presentation of the Standard for our Breed closely follows its description in our publication *The Clarification And Amplification Of The Scottish Terrier Standard* and was introduced in 1981. It is a popular program for Regional Clubs and may be rented from the Club Historian for a nominal fee.

Procedure for awarding National Rotating Specialties was changed in 1981 so that they are now held in succeeding years in areas in the North, South and West.

July 2, 1983 was the date of the One Hundredth Anniversary Show of the Scottish Terrier Club of England. The Parent Club was well represented. Many members made the memorable trip to see the trophy given in the STCA name to the winner of the C.C. Bitch Class, Ch. Stuanne Highland Empress. Miss Betty Penn-Bull of Kennelgarth Kennels passed on the 170 Scottish Terriers that day.

The Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club held its silver anniversary Specialty in January 1983.

Mrs. Constance Winant Earle, past President of the STCA and founder of Edgerstoune Kennels, passed away in February, 1983. Her Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune was Best In Show at Westminster in 1950, and after he was retired from the show ring he spent his happy days in the kennel of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham (Todhill). Bloodlines from Mrs. Earle's kennel are found in the pedigrees of many of today's outstanding dogs. This year our Club also lost one of its most enthusiastic breeders, Mildred Charves, who did much to popularize the Wheaten Scottish Terrier.

Good things come in small packages. *The Whelping And Rearing Of Puppies* written by Muriel Lee and published in 1983 is a fine example. There is so much invaluable information in this book that no one who has a breeding program in mind should be without it.

Once again the By-Laws were amended in 1984. The membership approved an increase in dues and an initiation fee for new members. Additionally, those wishing to oppose the slate offered by the Nominating Committee by running for a position on the Board in an annual elections are required to be supported by written nomination signed by at least twenty-five members.

Muriel Lee remembers him as "A Gentle Man And A True Gentleman" in the tribute she wrote for the *Bagpiper*. This is a thought shared by all who knew Richard (Dick) Hensel. The sudden death of this well known Terrier breeder judge in the spring of 1984 shocked and saddened his many friends. While his interest in dogs extended to more than one breed he was best known for his Dunbar Scottish Terriers. His Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone, which he co-owned with William Crouse, is now at home with Bergit Coady. The name Dunbar will continue for a long time since many of the dogs in the show ring today bear this prefix prominently in their pedigrees.

The 1984 Montgomery County Show entry of 165 was the largest ever, a tribute to the highly respected breeder judge, Mrs. Ruth Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was the breeder of Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare, a Best in Show winner at the Westminster Kennel Club's 1965 Show, and "Mamie" as she was lovingly known held the record for the greatest number of Best in Show wins for many years.

Another highlight of 1984 was, of course, the American Kennel Club's Centennial Show at Philadelphia in November. Years of planning resulted in a splendid exhibition. As many of our members who could manage it participated in the Show. Elizabeth Cooper's Ch. Perlor Playboy was the choice of Judge T. Allen Kirk, Jr. for Best of Breed.

And finally, 1985, the year of the Scottie. Never before have we seen our Breed brought before the public eye in such a concentration of artifacts and memorabilia as is displayed this year. Will this begin a trend to increase our Breed's popularity? It may be too early to tell what effect the memorabilia will have, but we know the electrifying effect one dog, Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, has. This 1984 Best in Show winner at Montgomery County was also Best in Show at Westminster in 1985. Handled in her career by George Ward, she has broken the all time record of any breed with 201 Best in Show awards at Specialty and All Breed Shows. Her breeder Ron and Helen Girling and her owners, William and Kathleen MacInnes are proud of her.

To give proper credit to everyone who has contributed to the growth of our Parent Club would take volumes. That they are not mentioned here is not an oversight, but time and space have limitations. However, I hope that each and everyone who has loved and cared for a Scottie during the years covered here knows in his heart that he too had made great contribution to the Scottish Terrier Club of America and to our Breed.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH TERRIERS IN AMERICA 1970 to 1985

By Cindy Cooke

"May we all **continue** to strive toward that ever elusive goal. . . **The Perfect Scottie.**"

**Barbara Dunham,
1972 STCA Handbook**

"Strive" hardly seems to be an adequate verb to describe the efforts of Scottish Terrier breeders in the years since Barbara Dunham wrote those words. Virtually all records that were in place in 1970 have been broken. Despite a slight drop in numbers during these years, the Scottish Terrier has become a force to be reckoned with in the show ring, and, at least in recent years, the darling of the fashion world.

The good news has not been unadulterated. Health problems have arisen to plague the breed. Cancer, hypothyroidism, kidney and liver disease, and cranial mandibular osteopathy have taken their toll. Von Willebrand's Disease, a hitherto unidentified hereditary defect, was discovered in our breed. Canine parvovirus, a new disease, terrified breeders as it rampaged through entire litters while researchers desperately sought a vaccine. Despite these setbacks, breeders of the Scottish Terrier can take justifiable pride in their achievements in the last 15 years.

In this history of a breed, 15 years is a long time. Many successful breeders described in the last history are no longer active. Death has claimed a number of dedicated fanciers in the past 15 years, including Gladys Apfel, Dorissa Barnes, Frank Brumby, Mildred Charves, Charles and Resli Costabell, Jackie Dugas, David Eadie, Dick Hensel, Ann Harbulak, Betty Malinka, Martha Melekov, Johnny Murphy, Mabel Pillsbury, Wilfred Schwer, Charles and Helen Stalter, Anthony Stamm, Cyrus Rickel Sr., and Betty Weiner. Many breeders have chosen to become judges, while divorce and changes of lifestyle have further thinned our ranks. Still, dog breeding is an art where the influence of individual breeders extends far beyond their active careers. There may be many new faces in the show rings, but each newcomer has the advantage of "starting at the top" with a Scottish Terrier that represents the diligence and creativity of preceding breeders.

The most difficult task in writing the history of the past 15 years was deciding how to organize all of the information. A chronological telling of who won the Lloyd Trophy or who was Best of Breed at what Specialty sounded too dull. I have instead decided to move across the country from East to West and describe what individual breeders have accomplished in the last 15 years. Inevitably, this history will not be complete. I am dissatisfied with that, and I know that many of you will be, too. If nothing else, preparing this article has convinced me that the STCA needs a full-time historian who will maintain annual records in a breed archive. I wish to thank Louise Ellsworth who was kind enough to send me a complete set of the Bagpiper covering the years during which she was editor. I also wish to thank the many people who received late-night phone calls with questions like, "Who won the 1971 stud dog trophy?"

The early 70s saw the beginning of the decline of the large kennel as a force in Scottish Terriers. Barberry Knowe, Gaidoune and Carnation Farms were pretty much the last of their kind, but they went out with a bang, not a whimper. Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal, bred by Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, was the last great standard-bearer for Barberry Knowe kennels. Although edged out for the Lloyd Trophy by her English rival, Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, Naughty Gal was three times Best of Breed at the STCA Specialty Show at Montgomery County between 1970 and 1972, a feat that has not been repeated. She also carried off the supreme honor at the February 1973 STCA Winter Specialty in New York. With the deaths of the Stalters, first Charles, and then Helen, in 1975, the Barberry Knowe dogs and esteemed name were handed down to Barbara Kingsbury, who has maintained the high standard of quality for which the Barberry Knowe dogs were renowned. Many successful breeders started with Barberry Knowe dogs and bitches, such as Dick Hensel (Dunbar), Ron Schaeffer (Schaeffer's), Ruth Johnson (Carmichael), Kathi Brown (Blueberry Hill), Merle and Carolyn Taylor (Jabberwok), Bart and Lorayne Lapin (MacLapin), Bob and Betty Marshall (Raab Hill), Dick and Carla LaCoe (Whiskybae), and Gary and Sue Carr (Whiskybae Yanky). Certainly some measure of the success of these breeders is due to the strength of the Barberry Knowe line.

Ron Schaeffer was a new face in the early 70s, but today everyone recognizes the distinguished, mustachioed gentleman with a comb clenched between his teeth as he enters the ring with an impeccably groomed Schaeffer Scot. Ron was introduced to Scotties by Florence and Phil Prentice, kennel managers and handlers for Barberry Knowe. His foundation bitch, Fashion First Impression, bred by the late Johnny Murphy, was a granddaughter of the great Ch. Edgerstoune Troubador, sire of 35 champions. First Impression's son, Ch. Schaeffer's Sky Rocket, sired 8 champions, including the Group-placing bitch, Ch. Schaeffer's First Impression. Sky Rocket's top-producing son was Schaeffer's Dark Avenger who, although he never finished, sired 7 champions. Among them was Schaeffer's most recent star, Ch. Schaeffer's Calling Card. Calling Card finished as a puppy with group placements and went on to become a Best in Show and five-time Specialty Best of Breed winner, including Best of Breed at Montgomery County in 1979. Another very promising Schaeffer Scottie was the lovely Schaeffer's Cracklin' Rosie, Best in Sweepstakes at Montgomery County and the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington, D.C. Specialty in 1981. Rosie, owned by Carol and Harold Ames, was killed in a tragic accident and never had the opportunity to fulfill her promise.

Fred and Jean Ferris followed the old breeder's maxim: "Get the best bitch you can afford." Their Ch. Am Anger Glendale Star did it all. She was rated among the top ten Scottish Terriers from 1974 to 1976, winning numerous groups and placing Best of Opposite Sex at Montgomery County in 1973, all owner-handled by her relatively inexperienced owners. Retired to the whelping box, she produced 8 champions, 5 in her first litter sired by Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor, and thereby winning the Ch. Lady Alberta Memorial Trophy in 1978. Her daughter, Ch. Wychwood Sea Nymph was a Specialty point and Best of Breed winner, and a top ten ranked Scottish Terrier in 1978. Ch. Wychwood Beau Geste is her top-producing son with 10 champions to his credit.

Bob and Betty Marshall's Ch. Raab Hill Merry Poppins was the tail female foundation for Dick and Jackie Seelbach's three generations of "Merry" champions, Ram Tree Merry Go Round, Ram Tree Merry Cricketeer, and Ram Tree Merry Remembrance. The latest Ram Tree star, Ch. Besscott's Genesis of Ram Tree, was Best in Sweepstakes at Montgomery County in 1983.

Bill and Kathy DeVilleneuve's Ch. Duff-De Fireworks, a Ch. Schaeffer Sky Rocket daughter, was the first big winner for this young couple. Fireworks was aptly named since she started with a bang, winning over 25 Bests of Breed and two Specialty Bests of Breed. This Group-winning bitch was a "top-tenner" during 1977, 1978 and 1979. Her grandson, Ch. Duff-De Pac Man, sired by the Ferris' Beau Geste, is the DeVilleneuve's current standard-bearer. Pac Man finished at 11 months with two Specialty wins and has gone on to a successful specials career which has included top ten ranking in 1983, 1984 and 1985.

Joan Eagle started at the top with a Best-in-Show winning bitch from the great Blanart line, Ch. Blanart Bracelet. Another Blanart bitch, Ch. Blanart Bounce of Gren Aery, bred to Ch. Schaeffer's Sky Rocket, produced Joan's first home-bred winner, Ch. Gren Aery Edward. Joan managed to acquire Ch. Am Anger Starlight, sister to the Ferris' Ch. Am Anger Glendale Star, and daughter of 1973's top-producing brood bitch, Ch. Fashion Merry Star. Starlight produced seven champions for Joan, most sired by Edward. Among these were Ch. Gren Aery Guthrie and Ch. Gren Aery Small Wonder, both Group-winning specials. Small Wonder, who finished in 1980 in three shows, including the Scottish Terrier Club of New York and Scottish Terrier Club of New England Specialties, is the dam of Joan's newest special, Ch. Gren Aery Merely a Monarch. In addition to her success as a breeder, Joan Eagle is an artist of some renown whose dog portraits and sculpture are highly sought after.

Another beneficiary of the Barberry Knowe legacy is Kathi Brown of Blueberry Hill. Kathi started with Ch. Blueberry Thistle, a granddaughter of the great Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor. Carefully linebred to Barberry Knowe stud dogs, Thistle produced five champions, including Ch. Blueberry's Colonial Caper who finished as a puppy and went on to a career as a Specialty and Group winner. Kathi keeps a very small number of dogs, but the Scots of Blueberry Hill have proven to be very successful, particularly at Specialties. Of Thistle's 12 champion descendants, six were winners or better at one or more Specialty shows.

Gary and Sue Carr obtained their Barberry Knowe bloodlines in a rather roundabout fashion. Although they were already successful breeder/exhibitors of Tibetan Terriers, the Carrs had relatives in Texas, Richard and Carla LaCoe of Whiskybae Scottish Terriers. The Carrs purchased Whiskybae Ginger (bitch) and Whiskybae Connecticut Yanky (dog), who combined the old Barberry Knowe lines with the newer Bardene blood through Ch. Meeder's Discord. Ginger Bear produced three champions, including Whiskybae Yanky Bagpiper, who was a top ten bitch in 1981. It is, however, through Ginger Bear's daughter, Whiskybae Yanky Anne of Ballynoor, that most of the Carrs' champions are descended. Anne's daughter, Ch. Whiskybae Yanky Go Lightly, was another top-ten rated bitch. Bred to Ch. Schaeffer's Calling Card, Go Lightly produced Ch. Whiskybae Yanky Hit-Man, a Group-placing special. Hit Man was bred

back to a Ginger Bear daughter to produce the current top-ten ranked Ch. Whiskybae Yanky Stunt Man.

Ch. Whiskybae Yanky Bagpiper was co-owned by Carol and Harold Ames and is the foundation of their Amescot Scottish Terriers. Piper's daughter, Ch. Amescot Piper's High C, sired by Ch. Ashton's Renaldo Aristocrat, was the first of three Scottish Terriers owned or co-owned by the Ames to win the Sweepstakes at Montgomery Co. The other two were Schaeffer's Cracklin' Rosie and Whiskybae Yanky Stunt Man. The Ames have two other interesting achievements. To my knowledge, they are the only American breeders to whelp a litter of 11 living Scottish Terrier puppies and rear them successfully. Amescot is also one of the only two kennels to export an American Champion Scottish Terrier to Australia. High C's Son, Ch. Amescot Grand Slam, was a 9-month old puppy at Montgomery County when Australian Scottie fanciers Lee and Chris Godden spotted him and decided he would complement their primarily English-bred bitches. Grand Slam finished at 10 months and left for the "Land Down Under."

Tom Natalini and Don Massaker have managed to breed 20 champions, including Specialty and Group winners, while running a boarding kennel, handling dogs professionally and working full-time. They started with a first-class bitch, Ch. Raab Hill Rockette, and her half-brother, Ch. Raab Hill Special Delivery, who were Best of Opposite Sex and Best of Winners respectively at the 1969 Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty in New York. To their primarily Barberry Knowe Lines, Tom and Don introduced Ch. Marlorain Lolita, strongly linebred on the "Three B's," Champions Bardene Boy Blue, Bingo and Bobby Dazzler. Bred to the Rockette son, Ch. Stonehedge Bandmaster, Lolita produced three champions, Ram Tree Stonehedge King Arthur, Ram Tree Stonehedge Maid Polly and Ram Tree Stonehedge Aleta. King Arthur went on to a successful specials career and sired eight champions. In his part-time career as a professional handler, Tom has shown many dogs to their championship, including Chris Hepler's Ch. Anstamm All American, which he took to Best of Breed from the classes at Montgomery County in 1982.

Bart and Lorayne Lapin began their MacLapin line with Ch. McRae's No Apologies, a granddaughter of Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare and linebred on Ch. Barberry Knowe Merrymaker. No Apologies' first champion offspring, MacLapin Jupiter King Bee, was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Baltimore Specialty. Over the past 15 years, the Lapins have bred many quality champions. Their most recent special is the Democrat's son, Ch. D. Dunstan MacLapin, ranked in the top-ten in 1980 and 1981. D. Dunstan finished as a puppy and was owner-handled to his numerous breed wins and group placements.

Hampton Hill is an old, respected kennel name. Mrs. Werner Josten bred a litter of four champions out of her Ch. Walsing Wyndola of Hampton Hill, sired by the great Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune. Mrs. Josten's son, Peter, and the late Stephen Spector had similar success with their imported English bitch, Ch. Kennelgarth Annabelle, who produced five champions in her first litter, sired by Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone.

It is interesting to note here that at the time of the last breed history, only five American-bred bitches had produced a litter consisting of five

champions. Since then, seven more bitches have accomplished this feat, and more. If the record of Ferris' Ch. Am Anger Glendale Star did not explode the myth that a good show bitch is not a good producer, the records of **Champions Mar-De's Dark Felicia, Sandgreg's Sweet Charity, and Anstamm Happy Sonata** certainly should. Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia, owned by Susan and Ed Fitzwilliam, was the 1967 Lloyd Trophy winner. Bred to the Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler son, Ch. Lettyswynne the Senator's Boy, Felicia produced a litter of five champions. John and Barbara DeSaye's Ch. **Sandgreg's Sweet Charity** was somewhat of a rarity when she arrived on the show scene—a Specialty and Group-winning wheaten. When she retired to the whelping box, Charity became the only wheaten bitch in breed history to produce five champions in a single litter. In an era when many judges are still reluctant to recognize a quality dog if it is not black or brindle, Charity's accomplishment is even more noteworthy, since four of the five champions in this litter were wheatens, two of which were pointed at **Specialties.** Miriam Stamm's Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata was the second Lloyd Trophy winning bitch to produce a litter of five champions, and the first to produce two litters of five champions, each. Four of her sons finished at Specialty shows and two went on to win Groups.

On April 16, 1975, Ch. Camyscot Elizabeth, a granddaughter of Ch. **Barberry Knowe Merrymaker** and Ch. Special Edition, made breed history as the first American-bred Scottie dam to produce six champions in a single litter. The sire was the 1969 Lloyd Trophy winner, Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie.

Guid Giftie's son, Jaudon's Guid Brigadier was bred three times to Ch. **Glenlivet Heather-Bell**, a Scottie bitch who would make breed and group history. Owned by Ron and Judy Barker, Heather-Bell retired from a show career that included two Group I's. and a Specialty Best of Breed. Of a total of 21 puppies, 20 were shown and 19 finished their championships. Heather-Bell's first litter consisted of three champions, her second of five, her third litter of six, and her fourth litter of one. Heather-Bell was a daughter of Cy Rickles; English import, Ch. Viewpark Viking of Cy Ann, and a double granddaughter of the Bingo son, Ch. Viewpark Red Hackle.

Guid Giftie's owner and handler, Betty Munden, was the judge who finished Ch. Sun Ray Summer Day, to make Fitzwilliam's Fancy the second Scottish Terrier bitch to produce a six-champion litter. Fancy was a brood bitch who had an exquisite head and impeccable breeding. Sired by 1973's top stud dog, Ch. Anstamm Dazzler Dynamic, Fancy was the great granddaughter of Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia. Fancy's litter of six champions was sired by Miriam Stamm and Cindy Cooke's English import, Ch. Gaywyn Square Deal, a grandson of the highly regarded English sire, Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Landmark. Luanne Barney of Sun Ray Kennels co-owned Fancy with Miriam and Cindy. Two bitches from this litter, Ch. Sun Ray Summer Day and Ch. Sun Ray Happy Day, finished with Group placements. A third, Ch. Anstamm Fancy That!, finished with four Specialty point wins, including a Best of Breed from the puppy class. A fourth sister, Ch. Anstamm Fancy Me, also finished with a Specialty point win.

Others active in the Northeast on a somewhat smaller scale but with quality dogs include John and Joyce McNabney (McLyn's), James and Marjorie Guppy (Evergreen), Eino and Gertrude Reid (Eager), Faith

Harrop (Wil-Far), and John Hughes and Robert Hovey (Dabob). Dabob recently scored their biggest win when their nine-month old puppy dog, Dabob's Highland Chief was Best of Winners at Devon, and Best in Sweepstakes and Best of Winners at Montgomery County in 1985. Among the new faces who will probably be featured in the next history are Conrad and Donna Ambrette (Ambrette's), Tom and Joy McDonald (MacAlpine's), and Berenda and Armando Perez-Gill (Peregil).

The Southern Scottie population was for many years rather sparse, but the last 15 years has seen growth both in numbers and quality. Our Southern brethren have to contend with extremes of heat and vigorous parasites, and there are only three regional clubs south of Washington, D.C., as far west as Houston. Despite these difficulties, the Southern Scottie fanciers have persevered and thrived.

Miss Caroline Reid of Glenlivet Scotties began with bitches combining Viewpark, Gaidoune, Balachan and Woodhart bloodlines. She bred numerous champions, the best-known being the great bitch, Ch. Glenlivet Heather-Bell, and the Best-in-Show winning Ch. Glenlivet Gordon of Jaudon. Gordon was the son of Caroline's first champion, Ch. Glenlivet Christina and the Best-in-Show winning Heather-Bell son, Ch. Jaudon's Highland Jester.

Jaudon was the kennel name of Ron and Judy Barker, the young couple who were fortunate enough to purchase Heather-Bell as their foundation bitch. They handled Heather-Bell throughout her successful show career and showed most of her offspring to their championships. This included showing the home-bred Ch. Jaudon's Highland Jester all the way to Best in Show.

Duane and Karen Cox were another young couple who were highly successful with Heather-Bell descendants. Their first champion bitch was Jaudon's Gypsy Queen, a double Heather-Bell granddaughter. Gypsy Queen, bred to Ch. Glenlivet Gordon of Jaudon, produced Ch. Schorl's Sweet Caroline, a Specialty point winner and Group-placing special, and winner of the 1980 Balachan Bred By Exhibitor trophy. The Cox's also won the Dunbar Puppy Bitch Trophy for three consecutive years from 1980 to 1982. Karen's latest hopeful is new champion Schorl's Snap Dragon, a daughter of Ch. Hughcrest Hot Rod, Karen's first champion Scottie. Snap Dragon finished with a flourish by winning the Terrier Group from the classes.

Still a third couple who started with a Glenlivet bitch is Joanne and Eddie Ingram of Edina Scottish Terriers. Their Ch. Glenlivet Fiona was the top Scottie bitch in 1975, and was number two mid-year in 1976 when she died suddenly. She had only one litter, sired by Ch. Jaudon's Highland Jester, but produced four champions. The Ingrams have bred eight champions and finished 17, owner-handled.

Gail Gaines started in the late 60s with a Viewpark Red Hackle daughter purchased from Tom and Evelyn Kirk. Balachan Natie Nittack soon gained her championship and was the foundation for Gail's Neidfyre Kennel. Natie Nittack produced four champions, and for the next 15 years, Gail developed a successful line based on this bitch, using primarily Balachan, Viewpark and Barberry Knowe stud dogs. Her group winning Ch. Neidfyre Doon Agape was Winners Dog at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago Specialty and Best of Winners at the 1975 STCA Rotating

Specialty. The next year, Neidfyre Folksinger was Winners Dog at Montgomery County.

Over and over, breeders emphasize the importance of starting with a good bitch. Herb and Linda Quarles started with two good bitches. Their first champion, Kirk Nor Sitting Pretty, was a daughter of Judith Bonaiuto's Best in Show and Specialty-winning Ch. Kirk Nor Outrider and a granddaughter of the great Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear. Sitting Pretty was a top-runner and Specialty Best of Breed winner before retiring to the whelping box where she produced five champions. Among these were 1975's top-ten ranked Ch. Kirk Nor Rhymes and Reasons, and 1977's Montgomery County Winners Dog, Ch. Aerie Poem, Prayer and Promise. The Quarles' second good bitch, Ch. Scattergood Magic Moments, continued the bloodlines of Gaidoune and Scots Delight. Magic Moments was the Quarles' second top-ten rated Scottie in 1975. In her second litter, Magic Moments produced 4 champions, among which were the 1979 Montgomery County Winners Bitch and Best of Winners, Aerie Beneath the Golden Sun, and the Best in Show winning Ch. Aerie Almost Heaven. Almost Heaven eclipsed the records of her predecessors at Aerie by winning five Bests in Show, numerous Groups and Specialty Bests of Breed. In the middle of her show career, Almost Heaven was bred back to her sire, Ch. Gaidoune Bicentennial Bear, and produced a litter of four champions. Throughout her show career, Almost Heaven was entirely owner-handled.

Carol Plott began showing Scotties as a child. When she and her husband, Don, wanted a foundation bitch, they chose Wayridge Becky Nic-Bobby, who combined the old Balachan line with the newer Bardene bloodlines. Becky finished quickly and, bred to Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture, produced Redoubt's Salute to Anstamm, one of Happy Venture's top-producing sons. The Plott's also acquired Ch. Schwer's Happy Melody, the number two Scottie bitch in 1977, and Ch. Schwer's Dynamic Happy Boy, one of only eight Scottish Terriers to go Best in Show at Montgomery County. Carol and Don have always kept a small number of dogs, but by working together with Lee and Elaine Lawrence of Gaelwyn Scottish Terriers, both couples were able to increase the size of their genetic pool without overloading themselves with dogs.

The Lawrence's first champion, Gaelwyn's Beauregard was a Group-winning son of Ch. Scots Delight Rough Rider, out of a Sagette's bitch. Their foundation bitch, Don-John's Wee Bonnie, had a pedigree that was to prove very successful in the 70's and 80's. She was a Happy Venture daughter out of a daughter of Ch. Gosmore Gillson Highland King. Wee Bonnie's daughter, Gaelwyn's Beau's Image, bred to the Plott's Redoubt's Salute to Anstamm, produced Ch. Gaelwyn's 'N'Redoubt's Son and Ch. Redoubt's Gaelwyn's C'Est Moi, two sires whose offspring would provide the foundation stock for a number of other successful breeder-exhibitors, including Johnny and Jane Anderson (Uncanny), Sue and David Smith (Ashton) and Bob Moore (Ashmoor).

Sue and David Smith purchased Reality Symbol in 1976 from Ed and Blanche Nutter. Symbol was the daughter of the Best in Show winning Happy Venture son, Ch. Dunbar's Distinction, out of Ch. Anstamm King's Tribute, a daughter of Highland King. Symbol produced four champions, including Ch. Ashton's All Spice, the 1980 Montgomery County Best in

Sweepstakes and Reserve Winners Bitch, and Ch. Ashton's Especially Me. The Smiths went back to Blanart and Carmichael lines when they bred Ch. Ashton's Adamant, their 1979 Montgomery County Winners Dog. The Smith's most recent standard-bearer, Ch. Ashton's Debonair, Best of Breed at the 1984 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington, D.C. Specialty, is the result of crossing Adamant's Carmichael and Blanart lines with Symbol's Anstamm breeding.

Johnny and Jane Anderson ignored the conventional wisdom and started with a dog instead of a bitch. The dog, a litter-mate of Sue Smith's Especially Me, was Ch. Redoubt's Ashton. Despite their inexperience, the Andersons conditioned and handled Ashton to Group and Specialty wins, and he finished in the top ten for 1980. Ashton sired only two champions for the Andersons before his early death from a brain tumor. The Andersons very successfully brought Gaidoune lines into their breeding program when they bred their Ch. Uncanny's A Little Night Music to the Quarles' Ch. Aerie Deal with the Ladies. The resulting offspring, Ch. Uncanny's Go Your Own Way, finished with two Specialty wins, including Best of Breed from the classes at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington, D.C. Specialty. Within a month of finishing, this lovely bitch won her first Group.

Bob Moore is another breeder who started with a first-class male, Ch. Glendale Happy Hooligan. Hooligan, a Happy Venture son, finished quickly and was retired after a successful specials career. In 1982, Hooligan came out again at age nine and quickly moved to the number four position in the top ten. Bob, with Carol Plott, acquired Ch. Reality Tassie Lynn, litter sister to Sue Smith's Reality Symbol. Tassie Lynn, bred to the Plotts' Redoubt's Salute to Anstamm, produced Bob's next big winner, Ch. Ashmoor At the Ritz, Specialty Best of Breed winner at the 1983 STCA Rotating Specialty, and top-ten rated Scottie bitch in 1983 and 1984. Bob's current special is a young dog bred by Lee and Elaine Lawrence, Ch. Ashmoore Huck Finn of Gaelwyn. Huck Finn is tightly linebred to Happy Venture through the Plotts' Redoubt's Salute to Anstamm and the Lawrence's Don-John's Wee Bonnie. Before his second birthday, Huck Finn had won two Specialty Bests of Breed and three Group I's.

The South is not entirely peopled with newcomers to the breed. Tom and Evelyn Kirk's Balachan Scottish Terriers had a long record of success when the last history was published. Their Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal was the last great standard-bearer for Barberry Knowe Kennels. As the Kirks devoted more time to judging and writing, breeders like Caroline Reid, Gail Gaines and Sandi Hach carried on the Balachan bloodlines.

Sandi Hach finished her first champion, Balachan Windsong, in 1973. This bitch was the dam of three generations of Breacan champions. Windsong's daughter, Breacan Sun Dancer, was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of Western Virginia Specialty. It was, however, Sandi's second champion bitch who provided the foundation for what Sandi calls her "Naughty" line. Balachan Noelle was a 7½-year-old stay-at-home, already the dam of six litters, when Sandi acquired her from Lee Hastings. After whelping a litter sired by Ch. Neidfyre Aftercummer, Noelle began her show career. A few months short of her ninth birthday, this grand old Viewpark Viking daughter finished her championship. Noelle's daughter, Ch. Breacan Truly Naughty, was the dam of

Ch. Breacan Naughty Enough, Specialty winner and number five Scottie bitch in 1981 after only 11 shows.

To appreciate Sandi's other major accomplishment during the period covered by this history requires a little digression. For nearly eight years, Louise Ellsworth was editor of the *Bagpiper*. When she retired from that position, Jackie Seelbach took over. The Scottish Terrier Club of America leadership had given Jackie the go-ahead to turn the *Bagpiper* into a full-fledged breed magazine. In two short years, the *Bagpiper* grew from a quarterly newsletter to a quarterly magazine with both photographs and articles. Jackie's successor was Sandi Hach. Sandi begged, cajoled and threatened until breeders began to use the *Bagpiper* as their primary advertising medium. She traded her labor for low printing costs until the *Bagpiper* became not only self-supporting, but a profitable venture. More important, however, under Sandi's aegis, the *Bagpiper* has become an informative and useful tool for future breed historians.

Ed and Alice Watkins are still another couple who started with a well-bred male instead of a bitch. Their first champion, *Sagette's Murphy's Leisure*, was a Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear son out of a Carmichael bitch. *Leisure*, bred back to his half-sister, a daughter of Ch. Scots Guard Troop the Colors, produced Ch. Kinsman's Noble Heir, multiple Best of Breed and Group winner, ranked in the top-ten in 1978 and 1979. Noble Heir is the sire of Ch. Ashton's Adamant and Ch. Kinsmon's Rebel Ryan, himself a Group winner.

Chris and Judy Hughes are newcomers to the South, and relative newcomers to the breed. After the years as successful breeders of Miniature Schnauzers, the Hughes purchased their first Scottie bitch, Ch. Sonata Serenade, from Mike and Sharon Lowman. Serenade was a Happy Venture daughter out of the great-producing English import, Ch. Reanda Razziella. Serenade was an exhibitors dream as she finished with back-to-back majors at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago Specialty and International Kennel Club. The following year, Serenade was the number two Scottie in the country, winning two Bests in Show, ten Group I's, and 30 other Group placements. If a pedigree can be said to predict success in the whelping box, Serenade was bound to be a great brood bitch. Her father, Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture was the breed's all-time top producer with 90 champions, and her mother was the dam of ten champions. True to her lineage, Serenade produced six champions, five of which were Winners or better at Specialty shows. Her top-producing son, Ch. Hughcrest Home Brew, has seven champions to his credit, six of which were also Specialty winners. Home Brew's daughter, Ch. Hughcrest Sparklin' Burgundy, is the current Hughcrest special, and is a National Specialty and Group winner.

In one of their early litters, the Hughes bred a bitch named Ch. Hughcrest Happy Hour. Happy Hour had another "producer's pedigree," being the daughter of Happy Venture and Fitzwilliam's Fancy. Owned by Ed McParland and Karla Ward, Happy Hour was bred to Dick Hensel's two-time Lloyd Trophy winner, Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone. In the resulting litter was a bitch who would become the foundation for Mike and Chris Cook's Bar-None Scotties. Bottoms Up finished at the 1978 Scottish Terrier Club of America and started on her long successful specials career by going Best in Show her first time out. In the next seven years, Bottoms Up dominated the Specialty scene, winning 14 Specialty Bests of Breed and

ten Bests of Opposite Sex, three of those at Montgomery County. In 1985, Bottoms Up crowned her illustrious career by winning Best of Breed from the Veteran's Class at the Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County. Bottoms Up was owner-handled at this and her other wins. She is the dam of five champions, four with Specialty wins, including Ch. Hughcrest Jigger O'Gin, Best of Winners at Montgomery County in 1981. Bottoms Up was not, however, the Cook's first great bitch. Their very first champion was the English import, Ch. Gaywyn Nelda, a Specialty and Group winner. Nelda's daughter, Bar-None's Forget-Me-Not, is the dam of four champions, all finished with Specialty point wins.

In the early 1980's, a number of quality English imports started showing up in winner's circles around the South, owned and exhibited by Antonella Visconti Di Midrone of Quercus Farms. Antonella's first Scottie came from an Italian pet shop, but her subsequent imports reflected the finest English and Italian bloodlines. She started with Ch. Denibi Aristocrat, a son of the great Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Landmark, and Ch. Offshore Tidal Race, a Landmark daughter out of a Kennelgarth bitch. Her third import, Eng., Italian and Am. Ch. Enchanter of Eilburn, a grandson of the great Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, was to be her top-producing sire with 11 champions to date. Quercus Marcus Aurelius, Enchanter's first champion, out of Tidal Race, was a Specialty and Group winner. 1985's top-winning Scottish Terrier dog, Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer, was also a son of Enchanter. Antonella's next import, Ch. Woodmansey Wait for It, a granddaughter of Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Kingson, finished handily and went on to a successful specials career as a Specialty and Group winner. Wait For It has produced five Quercus champions in her first two litters.

When Rae and Olwyn Hawkins returned to the United States after a lengthy sojourn in England, they brought their foundation bitch, Ch. Kennelgarth Columbine, and her daughter by Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Landmark, Ch. Raewyn Christina. Christina, in whelp to Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Telek, produced Ch. Raewyn Teletype, a top-ten ranked Scottie in 1984. Teletype's son, Ch. Raewyn Mac's A Million, was exported to Heath Hill Kennels, one of the most successful in Japan.

Bill and Kathy Bowers of Vikland Kennels started with a daughter of the top-producing Ch. Sandoone Prairymill Rebecca. Their Ch. Prairymill's Top O' The Morning finished quickly and produced four champions. The Bowers acquired two young stud dogs from the Midwest, Ch. Vikland's King Richard of Dunbar, a Democrat son and 1979 Winners Dog and Best in Sweepstakes at the 1979 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Atlanta; and Ch. Sandgreg's Gemini O'Vikland, a son of Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial and 1980 Best of Winners and Best in Sweepstakes at the Atlanta Specialty. By combining the lines of these two dogs with their Democrat daughter, Ch. Vikland's Top O' The Morning, the Bowers have successfully bred four generations of winners. Their most recent standard-bearer has been Ch. Vikland's Carbon Delight, a Specialty and Sweepstakes winner.

Joan Duke started with a pet shop Scottie and took on the challenge of training it for obedience. After getting C.D. and C.D.X. degrees on her dog, Joan became interested in conformation. She then acquired her foundation bitch Vauntie Glaikit, a granddaughter of Ch. Kirk Nor Out Rider and Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie. Glaikit produced three champions, and her daughter, Ch. Balgair's Duhallow Jen, and granddaughter, Ch.

Balgair's Center Stage, have each, in turn, produced three champions. Joan has linebred to Gadiscot and Camyscot lines until recently when she outcrossed to the Plott's Ch. Redoubts' Galwyn's C'Est Moi. This breeding produced Ch. Balgair's Redoubt's Take A Bow, Best of Breed from the 9-12 Puppy Class at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Atlanta Specialty and Best of Winners at the Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County, and her brother, Ch. Redoubts' Front Row Center, A Group Winner from the classes.

Among the South's newest exhibitors are Ann Schuman and Dick Hall. They purchased their first champion, Anstamm Happy Victor, from Miriam Stamm as a pet, but started showing him and got the "bug." Their foundation bitch, Ch. Anstamm Happy Lallan Lass, came to them already a champion. In three litters, she produced five champions, including Ch. Anstamm Sharkey's Machine, a multiple Best In Show winner in Canada, and Ch. Stalwart Knight Errant and Ch. Stalwart Amazing Grace, the first two champions to carry Ann and Dick's Stalwart kennel name. Another Lallan Lass son, Ch. Anstamm Major Attraction, shown by owners Conrad and Donna Ambrette, was Winners Dog at the 1984 American Kennel Club Centennial Show. Debbie McGrory and Lynn Struck are also newcomers who have attracted favorable attention in the show ring around Greater Baltimore, they are a pair of attractive redheads who are most often seen with a showy black dog in immaculate condition. Their first homebred, Ch. Deblin's Small Talk, was Best in Sweepstakes at the 1983 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Baltimore Specialty. Small Talk's son, Ch. Deblin's Back Talk, sired by Ch. Anstamm All American, bettered his mother's achievement by going Best Of Breed from the 6-9 puppy class at the same show two years later.

Helen Gaither's Gaidoune Kennels in West Virginia was virtually an institution, the last of the great breeding kennels. In the last breed history, Barbara Dunham wrote accurately that to do justice to Gaidoune's record would take a book. A lot of outstanding breeders devote a lifetime to their dogs without breeding a single Best in Show winner. At Gaidoune, Best in Show winners abounded, including, to name a few, Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, Ch. Gaidoune Gay Bear, Ch. Gaidoune Bear Garden, Ch. Gaidoune Good Will, Ch. Gaidoune A Go Go Bear, Ch. Gaidoune Party Girl, Ch. Gaidoune Jonathan R. Bear, Ch. Lakelynn Rantin Robin (import), Ch. Gaidoune Great One, Ch. Gaidoune Oh Hugh Bear, and Ch. Gaidoune George W. Bear. Gaidoune's record for top-producing bitches is almost legendary, while their finest top-producing sire, Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, was the top-producing dog in 1970 and 1971. In 1972, he tied for top-producing sire of the year, and became the breed's all-time top producer. Great Bear eventually sired 59 champions, a record which stood until 1979. By 1976, Gaidoune ads boasted of 20 Best in Show winners and 40 Group winners in 20 years of breeding. The December 1978 Terrier Type cover featured the Gaidoune Scotties and a new face, Barbara Lundell, who was to continue the Gaidoune name. Without maintaining the large numbers of dogs formerly kept by Gaidoune, Barbara could not match the records of the past. In the past decade, however, Gaidoune dogs have continued to rack up wins that are the envy of many exhibitors. Ch. Gaidoune Bicentennial Bear finished in 1977 in eight days and six shows, undefeated in the classes. His son, Ch. Gaidoune Bear

Bryant, was a Group winner from the classes. Bicentennial Bear is the sire of the Best in Show winner, Ch. Aerie Almost Heaven, and her litter of four champions.

Moving to the north central states, we come to an area which, perhaps more than any other region, felt the impact of the so-called "Three B's"—Champions Bardene Boy Blue, Bardene Bingo, and Bardene Bobby Dazzler.

The last history recounted how Miriam Stamm and her husband, Tony, imported Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, who quickly became the breed's all-time top-producing sire, a record he held until 1972. Boy Blue's son, Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture won the 1964 Lloyd Memorial Trophy and became the only Scottie sire to produce two Lloyd Trophy-winning offspring, Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia in 1967, and Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture in 1972 and 1973. Anstamm was rather an anomaly in that it was a kennel founded on stud dogs, rather than bitches. For that reason, Happy Venture and many of the other great dogs who carry the Anstamm prefix, were "stud puppies," bred by people who used the Anstamm studs. Happy Venture, bred by Mary and Wilfred Schwer, had a pedigree which reflected a superb blending of the "Three B's" through some of their most outstanding offspring. His dam, Ch. Fitzwilliam's Happy Girl, was a daughter of Ed and Susan Fitzwilliam's Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia, and the Stamm's Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, both Lloyd Trophy winners. Happy Girl, bred to her grandfather, Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, still another Lloyd Trophy winner, produced the dog who would rewrite the breed history. After twice winning the Lloyd Trophy, owner-handled, Happy Venture settled down to do what he did best—sire puppies. He sired a total of 90 U.S. champions, breaking not only the record for Scottish Terriers, but for all Terrier breeds. Among his get were three American and two Canadian Best in Show winners, and numerous Specialty and Group winners. Many of the top winners of recent years, including the great bitches Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter and Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up, are the grandchildren of Happy Venture. Fully one-third of the champions finished in the last five years are his descendants. His top-winning offspring was Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata, bred by Mike and Sharon Lowman of Sonata Kennels. Happy Sonata finished by going Best of Winners at three successive Specialty shows, including the Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County. She went on to a successful specials career, winning nine Bests in Show, 41 Group I's, and five Specialty Bests of Breed, including the 1977 Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County. Happy Sonata retired in 1978 after winning Anstamm's fifth Lloyd Trophy. Happy Sonata and her father Happy Venture were the only owner-handled dogs to win the Lloyd since Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie did it, handled by Betty Munden, in 1969. Happy Sonata was killed in a tragic accident shortly before her sixth birthday, after producing two litters. After Tony Stamm's death in 1974, Miriam carried on with the dogs by herself until, in 1978, she acquired her first partner, Cindy Cooke. Four years later, Linda Nolan joined Anstamm. Anstamm has consistently produced top-ten placing Scotties, including, in recent years, Ch. Anstamm All American, 1982 Best of Breed from the classes at Montgomery County, Ch. Anstamm Go For It and Ch. Anstamm Right On, all Specialty Best of Breed and Group winners. Still, Anstamm's pride is their producers. Since 1972,

Anstamm dogs have won the stud dog trophy nine times and tied once; Anstamm bitches have won the brood bitch trophy three times and tied once. Their current senior stud dog, Ch. Anstamm Venture On, is Happy Venture's top-producing son with 20 champions to his credit.

On the other side of the state of Michigan, a revolution of sorts was going on—Sandreg Kennels was breeding great dogs, some of which also happened to be wheaten. John and Barbara DeSaye started in California with a grandson of Irene Robertson's great Ch. Glad Mac Rolling Stone, Ch. Wee Doc of Rancho Milandy. Wee Doc, although not a wheaten himself, was descended on both sides of his pedigree from Heather Asset, imported from England in 1938 by DeePhaven Kennels, and the progenitor of nearly all wheaten champions in America. Bred to a granddaughter of Mrs. John Gilkey's Ch. Johnny Come Lately, another descendant of Heather Asset through the wheaten, Ch. Bramshire Blazing Sun, Wee Doc sired Ch. Sandreg's Ball O'Fire, their first wheaten champion. The DeSays subsequently acquired two bitches from the Charves, Ch. Charves Dazzler Design, Litter sister to the great Ch. Charves Dazzler Dyke, and Ch. Charves Dashing Dawtie. Design, bred to Ch. Bardene Bingo, produced a litter of four champions, including Ch. Sandreg's Keno Ticket, a Specialty winner in the U.S. and a Best in Show winner in Canada. It was Dawtie, however, who would produce the two brothers, Ch. Sandreg's Headliner and Ch. Sandreg's Editorial, who became two of the breed's most influential sires. Headliner, the older brother, had a successful career as a special, going Best of Breed at the 1979 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty and winning a number of Groups, all owner-handled. Headliner's younger brother, Ch. Sandreg's Editorial, sacrificed a glamorous show career in order not to compete against Headliner. Instead, Editorial became the breeds third leading sire, with 45 champions as of this writing, and more waiting to finish. Editorial's get have taken honors at Specialties across the country and he twice won the Scottish Terrier Club of America stud dog trophy. Headliner sired 18 champions, certainly a respectable record, and even more so since those champions include the great Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, the all-time top-winning show dog; Ch. Braeburn's Main Event, the Wallgren's top-producing stud dog; and Ch. Sandreg's Square Deal, who, along with Editorial, made wheaten not only "respectable" again, but desirable. Square Deal, owned by Irene Robertson of Glad-Mac, sired 22 champions, including the wheaten champions, Sandreg Sweet Charity, multiple Group and Specialty winner and top-producing dam of seven champions; Wychwyre Liberty, first wheaten to go Winners Bitch at Montgomery County; and Sandreg's Sweet Luv, the second Best in Show winning wheaten in the U.S. and the second wheaten to go Winners Bitch at Montgomery County. Sweet Luv is currently the top-ranked Scottish Terrier bitch in the country. Editorial's two sons, Ch. Sandreg's Journalist, Specialty and Group Winner, and Ch. Sandreg's Second Edition, 1984 Montgomery County Winners Dog, are the current stud dogs at Sandreg. The DeSaye's success proves Dr. Ewing's maxim that "there was never a good Scottie with a bad color."

Anstamm and Sandreg provided the foundation for Ron and Helen Girling's Braeburn Scottish Terriers. They purchased their foundation bitch, Anstamm Happy Moment, from Miriam Stamm with an agreement to finish her championship, breed her, and return a puppy to Miriam.

Happy Moment finished easily, and the Girlings decided to breed her to Ch. Sandgreg's Headliner. Miriam, thinking she would rather have an Editorial puppy, agreed to take her puppy from a subsequent litter. Happy Moment produced three puppies, one dog and two bitches. Bill McInnes purchased the dog and one of the bitches. The dog, Ch. Braeburn's Main Event, finished at the age of nine months, with two wins at Specialties. Handled by George Ward, Main Event had a successful specials career until his little sister grew up. Her name was Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter. In addition to her outstanding conformation, Close Encounter had a special charisma in the ring that made her impossible to ignore. Under the guidance of her handler, George Ward, Close Encounter amassed more Best in Show wins than any dog in history—201, including Westminster 1985 and Montgomery County 1984. That record may be broken some day, but there is another interesting statistic that will be hard to match. During Close Encounter's last full year in competition, she won 114 Best of Breed and 113 Group 1's—no Group placements, just Group wins. Unfortunately for the breed, and for Miriam Stamm, Happy Moment never produced another litter. Close Encounter's sister, Ch. Braeburn's Topic of Sandgreg produced seven champions for the DeSayses. The brother, Ch. Braeburn's Main Event, was sold to Bengt and Cynthia Wallgren of Terriwall Kennels.

Both Wallgrens had Scottish Terriers as children, and, like so many breeders, started their show career with a pet. Their first champion was a male, Ch. Ardmore Angus McTavish. Shortly after he finished, they purchased their foundation bitch, Anstamm Bright Promise. Bright Promise came from a line of producing bitches. Her mother, Ch. Anstamm Ebony, produced five champions, as did her grandmother, Aldon's Angela of Anstamm. Bred to Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, Bright Promise produced seven champions, including Ch. Terriwall Andy Dazzler, a Group and Specialty Best of Breed winner. From that start, Terriwall has bred 26 champions. In addition, they have imported several Bardene dogs, the most recent of which are Ch. Bardene Bookmark and Ch. Bardene Be My Guest. The acquisition of Ch. Braeburn's Main Event, a great-grandson of Bright Promise, has had a significant impact on the Terriwall breeding program. Main Event has sired 13 champions already, with more on the way.

Bill and Sue Martin purchased their first Scottie as a pet through an ad in the newspaper. From that rather inauspicious start, they did everything right. Their first champion, Sandgreg's Casey at Bat, was a grandson of the DeSayses' great Ch. Sandgreg's Keno Ticket. Their second champion was an Editorial daughter, Ch. Sandgreg's Kismet. Kismet is the Arabic word for "fate," and no bitch was more aptly named, since Kismet was fated to become not only a top producing dam of six champions, but the dam of three of the most beautiful wheaten bitches in breed history, Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Charity, Ch. Wychwyre Liberty, and Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv. Liberty has the distinction of having produced 10 live puppies in her most recent litter.

Frank and Evelyn Morrow also started with a pet and purchased a Sandgreg dog when they decided to become exhibitors. Their first showdog, Ch. Sandgreg's Silverhawk, got them started with a bang, going Best of Breed at the 1979 Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan Specialty. Silverhawk's top-winning son, Ch. Sandgreg's Nighthawk, finished in 1978 with three

consecutive five-point majors by going Winners Dog at the Michigan Specialty, the Scottish Terrier Club of Northern Ohio Specialty, and the Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County, judged by the redoubtable Betty Penn-Bull of Kennelgarth fame. He was best of Breed the following year at the Scottish Terrier Club of New England Specialty. The Morrows' most recent champion, Hughcrest Moonlite Serenade, was Winners Bitch at the Michigan Specialty in 1982, also judged by Betty Penn-Bull.

Benscot is the kennel name shared by James Bennie and his granddaughter, Beth Cloven. Beth and her grandfather acquired their foundation bitch, Viewpark Vesta, in 1957 from Archie McLaren whom they visited in Scotland. Carefully linebreeding Vesta's son to her granddaughter, Mr. Bennie and Beth produced their first Benscot champion, Ch. Benscot Lassie. Their second champion, Benscot Highland Thistle, won multiple Bests of Breed and Group placements. Thistle was tightly linebred to Vesta, and her second breeding was to another Viewpark import, Ch. Viewpark Buteman, who also had a successful specials career. Their son, Ch. Benscot Tickle Em Jock, was Winners dog at Montgomery County in 1980, and Winners Dog and Best of Winners three weeks later at the Scottish Terrier Club of Northern Ohio Specialty. The following year, he was the number seven Scottie, owner-handled by Beth, winning Bests of Breed and Groups both in America and Canada. Mr. Bennie and Beth have bred eight champions, although they only have a small number of dogs in their home.

Dee Carter is another breeder who has done big things with a very small number of dogs. Although she started out in Schnauzers, Dee acquired her first Scottie in 1979 from Ruth Ann Krause. This bitch, Ch. Lady Fortune O'Mac Cal, was a daughter of the Happy Venture son, Ch. Hughcrest Happy Go Lucky, and it was from Hughcrest that Dee acquired her second champion, Hughcrest Helzapoppin', Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at Montgomery County in 1980. Helzapoppin' was beautifully bred, the daughter of Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial and the granddaughter of Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture and Fitzwilliam's Fancy. Unfortunately, Helzapoppin' produced only one litter, but in that litter was Ch. Cherokee Smoke Signal, Dee's first home-bred champion. Smoke Signal, bred to Lady Fortune, produced Ch. Cherokee Crash Landing, Best in Sweeps, Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1984 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Dayton Specialty. Crash Landing, bred back to a Helzapoppin' daughter, is the sire of Ch. Cherokee Sky King, Winners Dog at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago Specialty.

Down in Ohio, John and Goldie Seagraves had produced a strong line of top-winning and producing Scotties during the late 60's and 70's, including the Best in Show and Specialty-winning father and son, Ch. Seagraves Heather Rogue and Ch. Seagraves Rogue's Image. Both these dogs were owned, conditioned and handled by the Harbulak sisters, Helen and Ann. Ann died in 1970, and as Goldie began to have health problems, Helen assumed the duties of conditioning and handling most of the Seagraves' show dogs. This was a very successful combination for all parties. The most

recent Seagraves standard-bearer was the Best in Show winner, Ch. Seagraves Heather Craftsman, sired by Dick Hensel's Ch. Dunbar's GOP of Sandoone.

Dick Hensel's Dunbar name was already well-known for quality Scottish Terriers when he acquired Ch. Gosmore Gillson Highland King from Clive and Mabel Pillsbury. They had imported King and his kennelmate, Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration in 1969. Both were English Best in Show winners, and they continued their show ring successes in America. Admaration, who had been England's Top Dog, all breeds, won the Lloyd Trophy in 1970 (his first full year in the U.S.) and 1971. During those years, Admaration's show record eclipsed that of Highland King, and perhaps for that reason, the Pillsburys finally agreed to sell Highland King to Dick Hensel.

Up to that time, Dick's breeding consisted primarily of Blanart and Barberry Knowe bloodlines, combined with Reanda from bitches he and Evelyn Sanders of Sandbark Kennels had imported. The acquisition of Highland King was a turning point for the Dunbar Scotties. The Pillsburys had set very high stud fees for both Highland King and Admaration, which led many breeders to take their bitches elsewhere. At Dunbar, Dick Hensel set a more reasonable fee, and Highland King became a top sire, eventually producing 35 champions. Highland King's best known offspring, and the top-winning dog to carry the Dunbar prefix, was Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone, bred by Betty Malinka of Sandoone Kennels. Democrat, handled by Bergit Coady, compiled a record unmatched by any male Scottish Terrier, consisting of 18 Bests in Show, 12 Specialty Bests of Breed (including the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty, where he won from the classes), and 52 Group I's. Like his father, Democrat was a consistent producer, siring 37 champions, including the 1981 and 1982 Lloyd Trophy winner, Ch. Democratic Victory, and the great Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up.

Like many fanciers, Ray and Hilda Bigelow started with a well-bred pet bitch, and in two generations of careful breeding, they produced their first champion, Hil-Ray's Smoke Signal. During that time, they acquired Gaidoune Gale of Hil-Ray's, their first champion bitch, who went on to produce seven champions. Her son, Ch. Hil-Ray's Anchor Man, sired by Ch. Bardene Bingo, was a top-ten ranked Scottie from 1971 through 1973. About this time, the Bigelows, in co-ownership with Blanche and Ed Nutter, acquired from Dick Hensel Ch. Dunbar's Distinction, their all-time top winner. Distinction, sired by Happy Venture, was a multiple Specialty, Group and Best in Show Winner, all owner-handled. Although not heavily used at stud, Distinction produced three champion daughters out of the Nutter's Ch. Anstamm King's Tribute: Ch. Reality Stethoscope, Ch. Reality Tassie Lynn, and the Group-winning Ch. Hil-Ray's Reality. These bitches are behind a number of champions in Ohio and the East.

Cass and Wayne Ridgley had a houseful of Pekingese which they bred under their kennel name, Ridge Lei, when they acquired their first Scottie, Charves Kate Dalrymple. Kate was a daughter of Ch. Gilkey's Johnny

Come Lately and the Charves' foundation bitch, Ch. Balachan Gambit. Although she never finished, Kate, like so many of the Charves bitches, proved to be a solid foundation for a long line of champions for the Ridgleys. Kate was the dam of two champions sired by the Stamm's Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, but it was her non-champion daughter, Ridge Lei Dazzling Wendy, bred to Ch. Bardene Bingo, who would produce the first Ridge Lei Group winner, Ch. Ridge Lei Bobby Bingo. Dazzling Wendy was also the dam of the first champion to carry the Ridgleys new kennel name, Ch. Wayridge Beau Bingo. The Ridgleys had decided that Ridge Lei, a suitable name for their Pekingese, sounded too oriental for a kennel composed increasingly of Scottish Terriers. Dazzling Wendy's top-producing daughter was Ch. Ridge Lei Sassy Girl, who produced six champions.

In 1969, the Ridgleys acquired Wayridge Warlock from Hilda and Ray Bigelow. Warlock, a son of Ch. Hil-Ray's Smoke Signal, was a Group and Specialty Best of Breed Winner and sired nine champions. The last home-bred and owner-handled champion for the Ridgleys was Ch. Wayridge Bold Ruler, a grandson of Carol Plott's Ch. Wayridge Becky Nic Bobby, who finished at 10 months with two Specialty majors and a Best in Sweepstakes. Bold Ruler sired five champions before the Ridgleys retired from breeding and exhibiting.

Roy Lay started with an English import — his wife, Pauline. Their first two Scotties were pets, both of which obtained obedience degrees. In 1974, they acquired Wayridge Touch O'Mink from the Ridgleys and became the first of many successful Ohio breeders to found their line on a Wayridge bitch. Touch O'Mink finished at 13 months of age and had won her first Group before an emergency C-Section and spaying cut short her specials career. The Lays' second Wayridge bitch, Wayridge War Maiden, finished, owner-handled, at the first Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Dayton Specialty show by going Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex. In addition to these two bitches, Pauline and Roy purchased a stud dog, Ch. Meade's Touch of Andy, whose tightly line-bred Wayridge pedigree would complement their bitches. Touch of Andy was a grandson of Ch. Ridge Lei Bobby Bingo on his father's side and a grandson of Ch. Wayridge Warlock on his dam's side. Bred to Touch O'Mink, he sired the first Lochlaymen champion, Lochlaymen's Storm Warning who finished in 1979, like his kennel mate, War Maiden, by going Winners Dog, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Six at the Dayton Specialty. Storm Warning went on to a successful specials career, winning a number of Group placements and again winning Best of Opposite Sex at the Dayton Specialty in 1980. Unfortunately, Storm Warning was a carrier of Von Willebrand's Disease and was only bred twice, siring five champion puppies out of a total of eight. His sire, Touch of Andy, has produced eight champions to date. Storm Warning's top-winning son was Lochlaymen's Weather Watch, who was Winners Dog and Best of Winners from the 6-9 puppy class at the 1980 Associated Specialty Club of Greater Detroit show (STCM), and went on to win three Bests of Breed from the puppy class and a Group IV to finish. In 1981, the Lays purchased Wayridge Dark Raider from the Ridgleys. Dark

Raider, litter brother to Ch. Wayridge Bold Ruler, was Winners Dog at the 1982 Scottish Terrier Club of Western Virginia. The Lays also acquired Ashmoor Tea Dancing, litter sister to Bob Moore's Ch. Ashmoor At the Ritz. Bred to Dark Raider, Tea Dancing is the dam of two champions, including Ch. Lochlaymen's Weather or Not, Winners Bitch at the 1984 Dayton Specialty.

Dave Luken was only eight years old when he got his first Scottish Terrier puppy from Goldie and John Seagraves, and fortunately for his wife, Ginny, she shares his love for the breed. They bought their first show bitch, Wayridge War Dance, in 1976 from Ridgleys. Pauline Lay helped them condition and show War Dance, who finished with four majors. They finished their second champion, Lochlaymen's King of Colwick themselves. Breeding on a very small scale, the Lukens have produced five champions, including Ch. Colwick Prime Time, Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Dayton Specialty; Ch. Colwick Time After Time, 1984 Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan Best in Sweepstakes; and her son, Ch. Charthill Worthy of Colwick, co-bred with Tom and Charla Hill. Worthy was Winners Dog at both the 1985 Michigan and Northern Ohio Specialties.

Tom and Charla Hill bought a pet male from Stewart Gettle in 1966, and with his help and inspiration, they developed an interest in showing. In 1981, they obtained Wayridge Abigail from the Ridgleys. Abigail needed six points to finish, and she quickly became their first champion. In her first litter, sired by the Plotts' Redoubt's Salute to Anstamm, she produced three champion males who each finished with four majors. Abigail is now the dam of five champions. Her son, Ch. Charthill Baron Briggs was Best of Breed at the 1985 Dayton Specialty from the classes under English judge Nellie Holland. Briggs has gone on to a successful specials career with a number of Group placements. The Hills' second litter consisted of one male puppy out of their Ch. Colwick Time After Time, sired by Ch. SunRay Summer Sun. Both parents are grandchildren of the English import, Ch. Gaywyn Square Deal. Normally, a single-puppy litter (and a male puppy at that) is no cause for rejoicing, but as he began to develop, the Hills decided that this puppy was something special. They named him Charthill Worthy of Colwic, and before his first birthday, he racked up two five-point majors by going Winners Dog at the Michigan and Northern Ohio Specialties in 1985.

On the other side of the state of Ohio, Alan and Judy Riga have combined Dunbar, Sandgreg and Hughcrest breeding in their Rigadoon Scotties. Their first champion was a Group-placing daughter of Dick Hensel's Democrat, Ch. Dunbar's Dixiecrat. Their first home-bred champion, Rigadoon's Double-O-Seven, finished with a Group III from the puppy class. Their second Dunbar bitch, Ch. Dunbar's Something Else is the dam of two champions sired by Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial, and a third by Ch. Hughcrest Jack Daniels. In 1982, the Rigas acquired Hughcrest Sunrise Serenade, a daughter of the Best in Show-winning Ch. Sonata Serenade, who finished undefeated from the puppy class in six shows with five Bests

of Breed, a Specialty Best of Winners and a Group IV.

Jeanne Pearson, one of Indiana's most successful breeders, was introduced to Scotties as a child by her mother, who was also a breeder. As a girl in high school, Jeanne successfully hand-raised a litter of eight orphan puppies and became hooked on the breed. Her first champion, according to Jeanne's ad, "started out her show career like a rocket." Carus Quite A Doll was a daughter of the great Ch. Seagraves' Rogue's Image out of Reanda Dark Daisy, a Ch. Gillis Prince William Daughter.

Quite A Doll won the Terrier Group at her very first show and finished her championship with her third major by going Winners Bitch at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County. Bred to Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture, Quite A Doll produced four champions, including Ch. Anstamm Happy Tedrick, Winners Dog from the 6-9 puppy class at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of Northern Ohio Specialty, and the Canadian Best in Show winner, Ch. Anstamm Happy Emigrant.

Another small Indiana kennel that made a big name for itself during the 70's was Mike and Sharon Lowman's Sonata Kennels. They started with two line-bred Reanda bitches, Reanda Razziella and Reanda Rock and Pop. Razziella had already produced her first champion, Sonata Pickpocket, sired by Gillis Prince William, when she met the "love of her life," Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture. Together they produced eight champions, including the Hughes' Best in Show and Specialty-winning Ch. Sonata Serenade and Anstamm's 1978 Lloyd Trophy-winning Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata.

In the Chicago area, Betty Malinka's Sandoone Scotties also benefited by a number of imports from Reanda, not the least of which was a very talented young handler named Bergit Zakschewski, better known today as Bergit Coady. Betty also acquired two new stud dogs, the Bingo son Ch. Sandgreg's Poker Chip, and the Specialty and Group-winning Ch. Sandoone Rob Roy of Mil-Bran. Rob Roy was sired by Ch. Gillis Prince William, a son of Eng. Ch. Kennelgarth Viking. Prince William was purchased for Milarie Bliss by Bergit Coady, who handled him to his championship. Although his show career was undistinguished by any Specialty or Group wins, Prince William proved to be an outstanding sire, eventually producing 23 champions. Rob Roy was one of his top-winning sons, and Rob Roy in turn sired Betty's first Lloyd Trophy winner, Ch. Sandoone Royal Barclay, top Scottish Terrier in 1975. Royal Barclay's record was soon eclipsed, however, by the young Sandoone-bred dog owned by Dick Hensel, Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone. In addition to breeding dozens of outstanding champions during her more than 25 years as a breeder, Betty Malinka was the heart and soul of the Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago until her death in 1978.

A great Sandoone bitch was the foundation for Prairyhill, another successful midwestern kennel during the 70's. In 1970, Louise Lemke and her daughter, Karen, were looking for a dog to show in 4-H obedience competition. They decided to get a Scottie because no one else they knew had one, and because they thought it was a "cute" breed. They drove from their

home in Wisconsin to Sandoone Kennels where they purchased Sandoone Prairyhill Rebecca with money saved by Karen (and some contributed by Karen's grandmother). Betty suggested they join STCA and advised them to contact Bergit for help with the grooming. Bergit and the Lemkes became good friends, and Bergit encouraged Karen to groom and show her own dog. Before embarking on her show career, however, Rebecca was bred to Ch. Gillsie Prince William, and whelped the first two of nine Prairyhill champions they would produce together. Rebecca went on to finish her championship quickly, but these honors did not cause Karen to forget her original goal — a 4-H trophy for the highest scoring registered dog. It was to be Rebecca's only failure — she did earn her C.D., but without enthusiasm. The highlight of her obedience career came when she captured and killed a mouse in front of the judge's table. Rebecca was 1975's top-producing terrier dam.

Jake and Nancy McClosky were also beneficiaries of Betty Malinka's Sandoone heritage. Their first champion, Sandoone Ruff-Me-Tuff Toffee, was a daughter of Betty's English import, Ch. Reanda Rocksand. Bred to Betty's Ch. Reanda Rosko, Toffee produced the McClosky's first champion, Ruff-Me-Tuff Trump Suit. Their own imported bitch, Ch. Stedplane Suki, was a daughter of Eng. Ch. Reanda Ringgold, and she produced four champions, including the first Ruff-Me-Tuff Group and Specialty winner, Ch. Ruff-Me-Tuff Roustabout. Roustabout, who was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1972 Chicago Specialty, went on to be a top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier during 1973, 1975 and 1976. Bred back to Ch. Ruff-Me-Tuff Run Amuk, another Suki offspring sired by Highland King, Roustabout sired Jake and Nancy's top-winning dog, Ch. Ruff-Me-Tuff Rabble Rouser, the 1979 and 1980 Lloyd Trophy winner, owned by Bill and Judy Shanholtz. Jake and Nancy are also the breeders of Nancy Becker's Ch. Anstamm Go For IT!, multiple Group and Specialty Best of Breed winner and top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier in 1984 and 1985. Their most recent specials dog is an English import, Ch. Reanda Royal Sovereign, Best of Breed at the 1984 Chicago Specialty from the classes.

Debbie Kinsey's Bear-Bee line was also based on imported bitches: her first champion, Reanda Relcia, another Reanda Ringgold daughter, and Bonnie of Argyll, a granddaughter of Eng. Ch. Kennelgarth Great Scot. Relcia was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1971 Northern Ohio Specialty, and like so many Reanda bitches, she was an outstanding producer. Her first champion son, Bear Bee Bo Jangles, sired by Ch. Ruff-Me-Tuff Roustabout, was Winners Dog at the 1974 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty and went on to a successful career as a special, winning multiple Bests of Breed and Group placements. Still another Relcia son, Ch. Reanda Bear Bee King, sired by Highland King, was Winners Dog at the 1975 Scottish Terrier Club of California Specialty and went on to be the number three Scottish Terrier in 1977. Bear Bee King's sister, Ch. Dunbar's Bear Bee Doll tied for the top-producing Scottie bitch of 1977, and is behind most of the top-winning Texas dogs in recent years. Although Relcia was Debbie's top-producing bitch, Bonnie of Argyll was the dam of

Debbie's all-time top-winning dog, Ch. Bear Bee's Bit of Dunbar, a Best in Show winner who was ranked in the top ten during 1976 and 1977.

Bill and Sandy Kroll started with a bitch, Camydnas Hi-Lite's Little Luv, from Allen Cartwright's well-established midwestern kennel. Little Luv was **Winners Bitch** at the 1978 Chicago Specialty on her way to her championship. Because all of their dogs are house dogs, the Krolls have only bred each of their bitches one time. Little Luv was the dam of Ch. Krolscot Catherine the Great, Best of Opposite Sex at the 1980 Chicago Specialty, and Catherine's Daughter, Ch. Krolscot Great Guns, followed in her grandmother's "paw prints" by going **Winners Bitch** at the 1981 Chicago Specialty. Bred to Ch. Anstamm Venture On, Great Guns was the dam of two champions, Ch. Krolscot Mostly Murray and Ch. Anstamm Audacious.

Ruth Ann and David Krause fell in love with a pet Scottie named Laddie, whom Ruth Ann describes as "an eccentric Scottie who excelled in character though he lacked in conformation." Laddie's owners regaled the Krauses with stories of Laddie's exploits until Ruth Ann and David decided that their lives would not be complete without a Scottie of their own. Their first pet was a semi-rescue, purchased from an owner who could not keep her. Similarly, they purchased their first two champion Scots from a couple who were discarding their kennel. Ch. Camydnas Calamity Jane, the bitch, was a double granddaughter of Allen Cartwright's top-producing Ch. Camydnas Island Queen. The dog, Ch. Camydnas MacGregor, was a son of Ch. Camydnas Anstamm Blue Dart, a Boy Blue son. The Krauses then purchased Hughcrest Happy Go Lucky, a Happy Venture son, who finished quickly and sired the first home-bred Mac Cal champion, Lady Fortune O' Mac Cal. The Krause's next champion, Sandgreg's Warrior of Mac Cal was their first Sweepstakes winner (STCNO 1980), and, like so many of Editorial's other offspring, Warrior carried the wheaten gene. He passed this on to his non-champion daughter, Mac Cal's Mi Tee Dina Mite, and she produced the Krause's first wheaten champion, Jacob the Best, co-bred with Helen and Herb Malzacher. The Krauses have since bred two more wheaten champions, Mac Cal's Gold'N'Best, sired by Jacob, and Mac Cal Semper Fi O'Vikland, sired by Warrior. The Krause's Ch. Reanda Royal Sovereign son, Ruff-Me-Tuff Royal Stuff, was winner of the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan Sweepstakes.

Another midwestern breeder who has successfully bred wheatens started when, to paraphrase Loretta Lynn, "wheaten wasn't cool." Ken and JoAnn Glaser bought their first Scottie bitch, Glaser's Lady MacTavish, and began showing her in 1966. Although she never finished, Lady MacTavish was well-bred and produced the Glaser's first champion bitch, Kenjo Sho Go Bo Peep, sired by Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler. On her way to her championship, Bo Peep was **Winners Bitch** at the 1973 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington, D.C., spring specialty. In 1970, the Glasers acquired Ch. Wayridge Wistful Wise Guy from the Ridgleys. Wise Guy was a dark brindle son of Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, and bred back to a Boy Blue Great granddaughter, sired the Glaser's first wheaten champion, Kenjo Gold

Braid Commander. Gold Braid Commander was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the same Specialty where Bo Peep scored her win, making Gold Braid Commander one of the few wheaten to be pointed at a Specialty in those days. Gold Braid Commander has been the Glaser's top-producing sire to date with five champions. His son, Ch. Kenjo Gold Strike Commander is the sire of three champions, including the Glaser's first Group winner, Ch. Kenjo Gold Rush Commander. Gold Rush Commander's wheaten son, Am. and Can. Ch. Kenjo Touch O'Gold Commander is a two-time Canadian Best in Show winner. Glaser's top-producing bitches have included Kenjo Venturing Star, Ch. Kenjo Roughcastle Rainbow, and Ch. Kenjo Maggie of Anstamm, each the dam of four champions.

Cynthia Endress, another Illinois breeder, started with one bitch and bred on a very small scale. The bitch, Ch. Anstamm Royal Refrain, was a daughter of Ch. Dunbar's Royal Flush out of a Happy Venture daughter. Royal Refrain was the top-producing Scottish Terrier dam for 1980 with four champions out of two litters, including Scottsdale's Brass Tac, Winners Dog at the 1980 Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club Specialty.

Nancy Fingerhut was another successful Schnauzer breeder who became interested in Scotties. In Nancy's case, she took a Scottie in the ring for Miriam Stamm and decided that "basic black" suited her. At her request, Miriam found her a black bitch, Anstamm Happy Days, a granddaughter of the Lemke's Ch. Sandoone Prairymill Rebecca, C.D., sired by Happy Venture. Happy Days was Best in Sweepstakes at the 1976 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty in Denver, owner-handled by Nancy. Happy Days had a "producer's pedigree," as did Nancy's next bitch, Ch. Hughcrest Hot Fudge Sunday, a daughter of the great producing bitch, Fitzwilliam's Fancy, also sired by Happy Venture. Both bitches lived up to their promise, with Happy Days producing three champions in her first litter, including the Specialty point winner, Ch. Dana's Constant Comment, which made Happy Days the top-producing bitch for 1979. Hot Fudge Sunday produced six champions, including Ch. Dana's Sunday Edition, a two-time Sweepstakes winner as a puppy and Group-placing special; Ch. Dana's Typesetter, multiple Group winner and top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier during 1983 and 1984; Ch. Hughcrest Hellzapoppin,' Dee Carter's 1980 Montgomery County winner; and Ch. Dana's Amber Edition, tied for top-producing bitch of 1984. Nancy's third bitch was also beautifully bred. Ch. Sandgreg's Barbie Doll was a daughter of Ch. Braeburn's Main Event, brother to Close Encounter, out of Sandgreg's Special Edition, an Editorial sister, Barbie Doll produced four champions, including the Group-placing Ch. Dana's Dynamite Doll.

Linda Catlin was active in Scotties for several years during the early 70's. Her best known dog was the 1974 Lloyd Trophy winner, Ch. Burbury's Sir Lancelot. Sir Lancelot was out of a Bingo-Bobby Dazzler granddaughter and sired by Ch. Dunbar's Special Agent. His breeder, Lauralee Burdick, sent him to Dick Hensel as a stud puppy. He was later sold to Linda Catlin, and initially shown by Bergit Coady. In the fall of 1973, the dog was turned over to Peter Green who successfully campaigned him to the number one

position in all ratings systems for 1974. Sir Lancelot won six Specialty Bests of Breed, including the 1974 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty. He also won over 20 Group I's and one Best in Show.

Merle and Carolyn Taylor started showing Scotties in 1972 with a dog purchased from Thelma Miller. Thelma, primarily a Sealyham breeder, had been specialising her Ch. Rinklestone Bryndle Bryar to a position in the top ten during 1972. The Taylor's first champion, Rinklestone Black Rhapsody, was a litter mate to Bryndle Bryar. Their foundation bitch, Neidfyre Bright Star, was a daughter of Ch. Seagraves Rogue's Image out of Gail Gaines' Ch. Neidfyre Almanie Whistle. Bright Star never finished but produced four champions sired by Bryndle Bryar. One of those was a lovely silver dog, Ch. Jabberwok Bristol Stomp, who attracted much favorable attention and comment as a puppy, and who would go on to become the Taylor's first Group and Specialty winner. Bristol Stomp has sired 14 champions to date, including his top-winning son, Ch. Jabberwok Here Comes the Sun, an all-breed Best in Show-winner, and Best of Breed winner at Montgomery County in 1983.

In 1958, Robert Houde finished the first of seven Firebrand champions produced by his bitch, Ch. Garthright's Dark Sorcery, and sired by Ch. Westpark Derrieford Baffie. In 1962, John Sheehan is listed as the co-breeder of Dark Sorcery's fourth champion offspring, Firebrand's Cutlass. For the next 24 years, it would be John, and later his partner, Muriel Lee, who would be associated with the Firebrand name. Dark Sorcery was an outstanding producer, and through her granddaughter, Ch. Firebrand's Mustard, her family would produce most of the top-winning and producing Firebrand Scotties. Mustard was the dam of Ch. Firebrand's Viking Rex, sire of seven champions, and granddam of Ch. Viking's Camy Ann, dam of six champions. Through her daughter, Ch. Firebrand's Dark Velour, Mustard was also the granddam of Ch. Firebrand's Bookmaker, John's top-winning dog. Bookmaker, a Best in Show, Group and Specialty winner, was ranked in the top ten during 1972 and 1973. Retired to stud, Bookmaker embarked on an equally successful career as a stud dog. He produced 14 champions, including the Group-winning Ch. Firebrand's Omenmaker, who was ranked in the top ten in 1976 before his specials career was cut short by his early death.

Bookmaker is the grandson of virtually all of the top-winning Firebrand dogs and bitches including the Best in Show winners, Ch. Firebrand's Foolish Fun and Ch. Firebrand's Top Gallantry, and the Group winners Ch. Firebrand's Paisley Monarch, Ch. Firebrand's Sunday Scherzo, and Ch. Firebrand's Winter Promise. John also owned Ch. Scotsmuir Sandpiper, a top-ten ranked Scottie in 1974 and the last Bingo son to stand at stud.

The north central part of the country has four active Specialty clubs. As a result, there are many breeders who keep only one or two bitches and still manage to breed champions of exceptional quality. There are also many newcomers to the breed who will write future breed history. In Michigan, there are Bill and Nancy Armour (Aberlou), Janet and Judy Campbell

(Burnt-Lands), Penny and George Cutean (Six Pens), Dee and Bob Strong and their daughter and son-in-law, Terry and John Donaldson (Spartan), Richard and Lillian Martin (Ashscot), Melinda McKernan, and Bernice Sheehan (Sheehan's). South in Indiana is Linda Nolan. (formerly Leal Ilk, now Anstamm), whose Ch. Dunbar Royal Resolution was a group-winning special, and whose Leal Ilk Regardes A Faux Pas a daughter of Ruff-Me-Tuff Roustabout, was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1977 Northern Ohio Specialty. In Illinois, there are Charlene Hallenbeck (Lochnel), Iris Burke (Burscot), Duane and Ceil Erikson, Allison and Dennis McMillan (Tara), Barbara Snobel (Bardon), Adele McGann, Darlene Titus, and Jean and Larry Zale (Zalescot). Further north in Wisconsin are Helen and Herb Malzacher (Malzacher), and Marge and Darnell Drake whose Ch. Lochmarryl's Bold Citation finished from the puppy class in two weeks and who was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1983 Michigan Specialty. Bold Citation's sister, Ch. Lochmarryl's Bit O'Honey, was Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Baltimore Specialty.

Moving west toward the "Heart of America," there are fewer breeders and they are spread out over greater distances than in the East. This has diminished neither their enthusiasm nor the quality of their dogs. In many cases, these breeders have had to drive farther, ship more extensively, and use the services of professional handlers in order to get their dogs to the shows. In addition, many of these true Scottie fanciers live in states with unsavory reputations for housing puppy mills. All of these obstacles have only served to build the die-hard character of the breeders of this region.

Janet Bartholomew paid a local breeder sixty dollars for her first Scottie and "thought that was a lot of money for a dog." She undoubtedly revised that opinion over the next few years as she acquired several well-bred bitches and began to breed her first champions. Touzie Tyke's Twiggy, whose pedigree was primarily Firebrand breeding, was the dam of Janet's first Hillview champion, Hillview Nikki, sired by Ch. Hillside Bear Politician, a son of Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear. Nikki finished his championship by going Best of Winners at the 1975 Heart of America Scottish Terrier Club Specialty. Janet's second bitch, Scots Delight Theme Song, was tightly line-bred on Great Bear and, bred to Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone, produced Janet's first champion bitch, Hillview's Sara Lynne. Janet's third champion was Sandoone Miss Patches, litter sister to Democrat. Miss Patches and her son, Ch. Hillview Tippecanoe, sired by Ch. Dunbar's Royal Flush, finished within weeks of one another. It was through Miss Patches' non-champion daughter, Hillview Anastasia, Tippecanoe's sister, that Janet bred her first Group winner, Ch. Hillview Friar Tuck, and her second Specialty point-winner, Ch. Hillview Little John, 1983 Winners Dog at the Heart of America Specialty. Ch. Hillview Tracy of Dabob is the dam of the 1985 Montgomery County Winners Dog, Dabob's Highland Chief.

Susan and Ed Fitzwilliams were only active breeders for about seven years, but they had an enormous influence on the breed. Their first bitch,

Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia, won the 1967 Lloyd Trophy, and then went on to produce six champions, one of which was Ch. Fitzwilliam's Happy Girl, the dam of Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture. Their first champion dog was the four-time Specialty-winning Bobby Dazzler son, Ch. Anstamm Dazzler Dynamic, winner of the Stud Dog trophy in 1973, and sire of the 1973 Montgomery County Best in Show winner, Ch. Schwer's Dynamic Happy Boy. The Fitzwilliams also owned the Group-winning specials, Ch. Lettswynne the Senator's Boy, a Bobby Dazzler son, and Ch. Brentnut Bravo, a Boy Blue son out of Dark Venture's litter sister.

Wilfred and Mary Schwer bought their foundation bitch, Ch. Fitzwilliam's Happy Girl, from the Fitzwilliams and bred her first to Dazzler Dynamic. The Schwers' first home-bred champion, Schwer's Dynamic Happy Boy, achieved the goal of all Terrier breeders — Best in Show at Montgomery County in 1973. The Schwers then bred Happy Girl to the 1964 Lloyd Trophy winner, Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, and again produced a very special puppy, Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture. The Schwers' success is an example of the influence that so many small breeders have exerted on the Scottish Terrier, particularly in the last 15 years.

Barry and Marilyn Meador began showing in 1964 and soon finished their first champion, Zelwyn's Dainty Lyadee, a daughter of Ch. Cantie Captivator out of a daughter of Eng. and Am. Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler. Dainty Lyadee was the dam of their first home-bred champion, Sandissy's Pettina Dee Lynn, sired by the Wyrebury Wrangler son, Ch. Lynbrier of Zelwyn. Pettina Dee Lynn was a multiple Group Winner, and ranked in the top ten Scottish Terriers for two years during 1970 and 1971. She produced four champions, including Ch. Sandissy's Amazing Grace, sired by the great Bingo son, Ch. Carnation Casino. Grace, like her mother, was a Group winner and was BOB at the 1977 Scottish Terrier Club of New York Specialty.

Lee Hastings has successfully bred all of his Topper champions out of just three bitches. The first, MacGeorge's Fancy Frolic, was a granddaughter of the Kirks' English import, Ch. Viewpark Vindicator. Bred to the Best in Show-winning Ch. Balachan Night Hawk, Fancy Frolic produced Lee's first champion, Topper's Thunderhawk. Lee's second bitch, Ch. Balachan Noelle, produced two champions, sired by Thunderhawk, before she went out to Sandi Hach. Lee then imported Ch. Viewpark Heatherbelle and bred her twice to Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone. Each litter produced four champions. In the first litter, Topper's Tradewind was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1979 Scottish Terrier Club of California Specialty. He went on to become a top-ten ranked Scottie special during 1982. In 1980, a pair from the second litter, Topper's Troubleshooter and Lynhaven Bit of Honey, "did the double" as the English say, at the same show by going Winners Dog, Best of Winners and Winners Bitch, respectively. Their brother, Ch. Topper's Highland Rider, has had a successful specials career, handled and conditioned by his owners, Mel and Josephine Musson. Rider was Best of Breed at Devon in 1983. Still another brother, Ch. Topper's Highland Wrangler, owned by

Margaret MacDonald, finished by going Winners Dog at the 1985 Heart of America Scottish Terrier Club Specialty. Heatherbelle produced a total of nine champion offspring.

Other breeders in the Heart of America region include Lynn Beal (Lynnhaven), Vern and Elsie Stuart (Stu-Anne), whose Fairhope Heben Jinker was Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1977 Heart of America Specialty; Margaret Brokaw (de Lindesai); Billie Kneale and her son, Scott Kellogg; Imogene Leathers (Leathers); Katherine Osenbaugh; and Bob and Peggy Tucker (Exmoor).

Down in the sunbelt of the Southwest, the weather is ideally suited to humans, General Sherman's comments notwithstanding ("If I owned hell and Texas, I'd live in hell and rent out Texas.'). Still, the same sunshine in which people thrive, is also kind to a wide variety of parasites. For this reason, the breeders of the Southwest, like their brethren in the Southwest, have to fight a constant battle with fleas, ticks, worms and worse (scorpions and snakes) to keep their Scotties in good health and coat. It is remarkable how many breeders manage to succeed.

Julia J. Smith finished her first home-bred champion, Lea's Count Courtney, in 1964. Court Courtney, a Group winner, was a son of the L.H. Frost's Ch. Frosthaven Sunfire. Julia's second home-bred champion was another Group-winner, Lea's Silver sentinel, sired by Ch. Carnation Silver Note, out of a daughter of Ch. Glad-Mac's Rolling Stone. Julia then bred Silver Sentinel to a Group-placing Bingo granddaughter, Ch. Gaidoune Go Between, a bitch she acquired from Helen Gaither, to produce her third champion, Lea's Hi Go Silver. About this time, Julia teamed up with Peggy Kahl, whose Ch. Scots Delight Audacious, bred to Bingo, was the dam of the first champion to carry their combined kennel name, St. Lea's Domino. Domino was the first of three champions produced by Audacious, and he and his sister, Ch. St. Lea's Wild Card, each produced three champions. Domino's son, Ch. St. Lea's El Capitan, is the sire of the most recent Group-placing St. Lea special, Ch. St. Lea's Jubilee.

Dick and Carla LaCoe bought their first pet Scottie in Japan in 1960 while Dick was stationed there. They began exhibiting in 1970 and soon finished their first champion, Milady Molly Merry'O, Group winner from the classes. Shortly thereafter, they acquired Barberry Knowe Fashion Fare, a granddaughter of the two great rivals, Ch. Bardene Bingo and Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare. Fashion Fare made her mark in the whelping box, producing four champions for the LaCoes, including Whiskybae Taverner, who finished from the puppy class with Best of Breed wins and Group placements. In the meantime, Molly Merry'O was bred to Peggy Kahl's Bingo son, Ch. St. Lea's Domino. Their daughter, Whiskybae Walkaway, bred to another Bingo son, Ch. Meeder's Discord, produced Ch. Whiskybae Ginger Bear, the foundation bitch behind the Amescot and Whiskybae Yanky Scots of New England. In 1980, Whiskybae Warbonnet, a daughter of Ch. Barberry Knowe Spitfire was Winners Bitch at the Greater Dallas Scottish Terrier Club Specialty on her way to finishing her championship. Despite their small number of dogs, the LaCoes have

produced 15 champions in the past eight years.

Bill and Shirley Justus began showing Scotties in the 50's, but like so many breeders, they started with a pet bitch who did not finish. In the mid-60's, they purchased Gaidoune Scots Delight, a granddaughter of Ch. Edgerstounce Troubadour and Ch. The Laird of Scots Guard. Bred to Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, Scots Delight produced their first home-bred champion, Gaistoune Dockie Plaid. Dockie Plaid also produced one champion, Gaistoune Heather Honey. Their next champion was Kinsmon's Kount Kadence, purchased from Ed and Alice Watkins. Kount Kadence sired Heather Honey's Group-placing offspring, Ch. Gaistoune Linebacker. It was not until they acquired Dunwoodie of Dunbar from Dick Hensel, however, that Bill and Shirley began to establish their own line. Dunwoodie, who would give her name to all of the subsequent Justus champions, was a daughter of Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture and Ch. Dunbar's Bear-Bee Doll. She finished handily with Group placements and won a five-point major at the strongly-supported Alexandria KC show under English breeder-judge, Elizabeth Meyer (Reanda), in August 1979. Dunwoodie was the dam of four champions, including Dunwoodie Phoebe, sired by Democrat. Phoebe was Winners Bitch at the 1982 Greater Dallas Scottish Terrier Club Specialty. Dunwoodie's first champion daughter, Ch. Dunwoodie Thistle, a daughter of Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad, is the dam of two champion bitches sired by Ch. Scotsbairn Baron Dhu.

Rick and Debbie Fowler's first champion, Dunbar's Southern Dancer, was a litter sister to the Justus' Ch. Dunwoodie of Dunbar. Southern Dancer was major-pointed from the puppy class with Best of Breed wins over specials competition. She produced three champions in her first litter, sired by Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone. In this litter was the Fowler's first Specialty winner, Ch. Ruffton's Dynamo, who was Winners Dog, Best of Winners and Best in Sweepstakes at the 1979 Dallas Specialty, and Best of Breed at the same show the following year. He went on to a successful specials career with both Group and Specialty Best of Breed wins. He was ranked in the top ten for 1980 and 1981. Dynamo was Best of Breed from the classes at the Alexandria Kennel Club show judged by Elizabeth Meyer in August 1979, and his litter sister, Ch. Ruffton's Great Grump, was Best of Opposite Sex, as she was at the 1979 Dallas Specialty. The Fowler's next special, Ch. Scotsbairn's Baron Dhu, was co-bred with Tom and Jan Beaman, out of a sister to Dynamo and Grump, Ruffton's Compliments of Saide. Baron Dhu, sired by Dick Hensel's imported Ch. Reanda King's Ransom was a multiple Specialty Best of breed, Group and Best in Show winner, and ranked in the top ten during 1983 and 1984. Baron Dhu has sired four champions to date.

Tom and Jan Beaman began showing Scotties in 1971 in Alaska where Tom was stationed. Their first two champions, Beaman's Wee Bairn and Beaman's Wee Lord Jamie, were locally bred, but their first Group-winning special, Ch. Dunbar's Royal Resolution, was a Highland King son bred by Linda Nolan, out of her Reanda Reflection. When Tom retired from the Air Force, the Beamans settled in Texas with their Alaskan-bred clan. They

bred a Royal Resolution daughter to Dick Hensel's Ch. Dunbar's Royal Flush and produced their first Best in Show and Specialty Best of Breed winner, Ch. Scotsbairn's Gambler's Dream, top-ten ranked during 1979 and 1980. Baron Dhu, co-owned with the Fowlers, was the second big winner for this small kennel of home-raised Scots.

Claudia and Don Leffler were among the many breeders who started their show and breeding careers with Charves' Scotties.

Their first champion was the Group-winning daughter of Charves Dazzler Dyke, Ch. Charves Dashing Dainity. They then acquired Dainity's younger full brother, Charves Dashing Dino, and finished his championship. Bred to a granddaughter of Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor, Dino sired the Lefflers' first Specialty point winner, Ch. MK's Maggie O'Toole, Winners Bitch at the 1979 Dallas Specialty. Maggie's two champion offspring, Claudon's Apprasier and Claudon's Applause, were Winners Dog and Winners Bitch, respectively, at the 1982 Scottish Terrier Club of Houston summer specialty. In 1981, the Lefflers finished Ch. Ceilidh's Up Helly AA, whose mother, Charves Rally, was line-bred on Bobby Dazzler, and whose sire, Ch. Scotsmuir Sandpiper, was a Bingo son. Up Helly AA was Best of Opposite Sex at the 1981 Dallas Specialty and the 1982 Houston specialty. Her daughter, Ch. Claudon's Bouquet, sired by Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial, finished by going Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1984 Houston Specialty. Up Helly AA also won the Gilwyn Best of Opposite Sex Trophy in 1982.

Paul and Mary K. Severson's first home-bred champion had the distinction of going Winners Bitch at the very first Dallas Specialty in 1977. Ch. MK's Showgirl was a daughter of Ch. Barberry Knowe Windfall out of a granddaughter of Ch. Scots Delight Rough Rider. Mary K's mother owned a Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor granddaughter named Eshelman's Bonnie Heather, who was the dam of four champions, including Leffler's Ch. MK's Maggie O'Toole. Bonnie Heather's son, Ch. MK's Highland Rogue, was the sire of the Severson's first Specialty Best of Breed winner, Ch. MK's Most Happy Fella, breed winner at the 1982 Houston summer specialty. Happy Fella was a multiple Group-placing special in very limited showing.

Harry Sebel and Anne Moller, then husband and wife, started showing in the early 70's. Their first champion bitch, Gadiscot Gypsy Flirtation, was ranked in the top ten during 1972 and 1973. Bred to Ch. Firebrand's Bookmaker, Gypsy Flirtation produced three champions in her only litter, tying for top brood bitch of 1975. Her daughter, Ch. Laurenlee's Happy Hooker, bettered her mother's record by finishing undefeated in the classes, winning multiple Bests of Breed and Group placements. She was also ranked in the top ten for two years and, in 1977, won the trophy for top-producing bitch. Hooker produced six champion offspring, including Ch. Laurenlee's Rogue's Gallery, who was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1976 Scottish Terrier Club of California Specialty. During his specials career, Rogue's Gallery was ranked in the top ten during 1977, 1978 and 1978. Harry's top-winning dog was the English import, Ch. Tiddlymount

Freeman, a multiple Best in Show, Group and Specialty winner who was ranked in the top ten during 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Rob and Shauna Pratt are relative newcomers among Texas Scottie fanciers, and have bred on a small scale. Their success shows what a small breeder can do with a few quality dogs and bitches. Their first bitch, Whiskybae Rosha's Ruffian, did not finish, but bred to Ch. Barberry Knowe Spit Fire, she produced two champions: Ch. Rosha's Rimfire, a top-ten ranked Group-placing Special in 1984; and Ch. Rosha's Mahogany Rush, Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1982 Houston spring Specialty. Mahogany Rush in turn has produced two champions sired by Ch. Jabberwok Bristol Stomp: Ch. Rosha's Sterling Silver Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1983 California Specialty, and Ch. Rosha's Bristol Cream, Best of Breed at the 1985 Dallas Specialty.

The doyenne of Scottie breeders in Texas is Louise Ellsworth, whose name is more closely associated with the Miami area, where she lived for many years. While in Miami, Louise was very active in the Miami Club, and when she moved to Texas, she kept busy editing the Bagpiper for eight years between 1972 and 1980. Louise was another of the few stalwarts who continued to produce wheaten champions during the years that color was "out of favor." Her first champion, Ell-Scot-T's Van Guard, was a brindle son of Ch. Blanart Bondsman out of a granddaughter of Ch. Bramshire Blazing Sun. Van Guard sired two wheaten champions for Louise, Ell-Scot-T's Splinter of Gold and Ellscot Gold Coast Classic. Van Guard's non-champion daughter, Ellscot Sugar and Spice, was behind three Ellscot champions who could almost be described as silver wheaten: Ch. Ellscot Winner's Tips, Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1972 Miami Specialty; her son, Ch. Ellscot's Roughten Ralph; and their daughter, Ch. Ellscot Silver Sparkle.

Texas is full of new breeders and exhibitors: Ron Gray and Ron Murk, whose Wychwyre Gabby of Black Watch was Winners Bitch at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago Specialty; Robert and Jane Phelan, whose Ch. Whiskybae Yanky Stunt Man was Best in Sweepstakes at the 1984 Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County, and who has gone on to a career as a Group-winning special; Joseph Lambert (Spindletop); Joe and Betty Martin (Jo-Bet's); Jan Bultzo-Merrit (Mariner's); Eldon and Jo Ann Meyer (Bluethistle); Barbara Pierce (Black Castle); Elsie Leland and Theresa Thomas (Kaylee's); and Ken and Ramona Wood. From across the border in Louisiana come Lea and John Anderson (MacAindrea) and Cathy St. John (St. John's).

Farther West in New Mexico, Lee and Kit Steffen started in the early 70's with Ch. Anstamm Tempest's Topic, whose breeding combined the "old" Anstamm bloodlines (Seaglen and Kinclaven) with that of Ch. Bardene Boy Blue. Topic was bred to a Boy Blue son to produce the Steffens' first home-bred champion, Steffen's Alyson Leigh II. Alyson Leigh was then bred to Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture to produce the Steffens' first specials, the brother-sister team of Ch. Steffen's McDuff Leigh and Ch. Steffen's Melinda Leigh. McDuff was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the

Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty in 1976 and went on to become a Group-winning special. When McDuff retired, Melinda came out. She was a Group winner, too, and ranked in the top ten for 1978. The newest multiple Group winner in New Mexico is Ch. Misselthwaite's Apple's Sun, bred by the Steffens and owned by Janus Stinson.

On his sire's side, Apple's Sun represents some of the best breeding of Carol Preuss, whose Capre Scottish Terriers regularly showed up in the winners' circles throughout the southwest in the 70's. Carol's first champion, Capre's Corbeau of Gartland, was a daughter of Ch. Anstamm Dazzler Dynamic. Corbeau was the dam of Carol's Group-winning bitch, Ch. Capre's Desert Piper, who was Best of Opposite Sex at the 1978 Phoenix Scottish Terrier Club Specialty. Corbeau's sister, Gartland's Brad's Bonnie, bred to a son of Ch. Firebrand's Bookmaker, produced Carol's top-winning dog, Ch. Capre's Blackjack of Gartland. Blackjack was a multiple Group and Specialty winner, twice going Best of Breed at the Phoenix Scottish Terrier Club Specialty in 1975 and 1976.

Blackjack was the sire of Francis and Bill LaFortune's first champion, Wixom's Sassy Shana O'Shanter, who finished by going Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1980 Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Miami Specialty. Although Shana was only able to have one litter, sired by Ch. Barraglen's Beachcomber, she produced two champions: Wixom's Bear Essentials, who finished with Group placements from the classes, and Wixom's Warrior, Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the Rotating National Specialty in 1982. The LaFortunes' second bitch, Democratic Playgirl, a sister to two-time Lloyd trophy winner, Ch. Democratic Victory, has produced two champions sired by Ch. Reanda King's Ransom. One of these, Ch. Theodore Rough Rider of Wixom, won the Sweepstakes at the 1984 California Specialty and, after finishing his championship, won a Group and several Group placements.

Colorado is a state in which the popularity of the Scottish Terrier has grown rapidly in the past 15 years. In 1976, when the parent club held the Rotating Specialty in Denver, fewer than one-third of the entries were Colorado-owned, and even fewer were Colorado-bred. Today the state can boast of a number of fine quality Scottish Terriers bred by a growing number of fanciers. In the late 60's, however, Mountview and Weeknowe Walsing were among the few well-known kennel names in the state.

Annabel and George Gilbert started with a Barberry Knowe-bred bitch, Ch. Georgeanne's Walsing Fanfare, a granddaughter of Ch. Walsing Wild Winter. In two litters sired by Ch. Barberry Knowe Wintry Knight, Walsing Fanfare produced five champions. Her grandson, Ch. Weeknowe Walsing Bandboy was the sire of two champions, including Ch. Weeknowe Walsing Lady Stuart who finished her championship in 1983, shortly after her ninth birthday.

Ray Bay began his breeding program with two English imports: Ch. Sterncrest's Miss Margaret, who combined Westpark, Wyrebury and Penvale lines, and Ch. Kennelgarth the Red Boy, sired by Eng. Ch. Kennelgarth Viking out of Eng. Ch. Gillsie Principal Girl. Miss Margaret's

daughter, Ch. Mountview's Top O'The Morn, sired by Eng. Ch. Penvale Plutocrat, produced Ray's top-winning dog, Ch. Mountain Stop the World, a Group winner ranked in the top ten during 1971 and again in 1973.

Ron and Lois Giese's first champion, Heathcliff II, was a double grandson of Red Boy, sired by Ch. Mountainview's Master at Arms out of Ch. Mountview's Tabatha, a sister to Stop the World. The first Clanronald champion, Clanronald's Bobbie Girl, was sired by Heathcliff II out of a bitch carrying Crescent Hill, Balachan and Reanda bloodlines. Bred to Ray Bay's Stop the world, Bobbie Girl produced Ch. Clanronald's Watch My Smoke, a Best in Show and Specialty Best of Breed winners, who was ranked in the top ten for three years between 1976 and 1978. Watch my Smoke's sister, Ch. Clanronald's Sabrina finished with Group placements from the classes. Bobbie Girl eventually produced seven champions for the Gieses. Their Ch. Gregorach King of the Isles, an imported grandson of Ken-nelgarth Viking, sired seven champions, including Ch. Clanronald's Cantray Charmer, Winners Bitch at the 1980 Heart of America Scottish Terrier Club Specialty.

Betty Cooper's Besscot Wire Fox Terriers were already well-known when she started breeding Scottish Terriers from a Mountainview bitch. Her first home-bred champion, Besscott's Brocade, was a Stop the World daughter. In 1976, Betty was handling Scotties for William and Margaret Conley (Yelnoc) when they imported the brother and sister, Perlor Perfect Match, and Perlor Perfect Harmony, sired by Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Landmark. These were the first of many successful Perlor Scots imported by Betty. Perfect Harmony finished with Group placements, and her brother was a Group winner ranked in the top ten in 1979. Betty's next import was the bitch, Perlor Flower of Scotland, who was Winners Bitch at the 1978 California Specialty. Bred to Perfect Match, Flower produced three champions: Besscott's Odin James, multiple Group-placing special; Besscott's Orion, Winners dog and Best in Sweepstakes at the 1981 Dallas Specialty; and Besscott's Onyx, Group-winning special ranked in the top 10 in 1982. That same year, Betty imported Perlor Playboy. He finished in three consecutive shows and went on to a very successful career as a special, winning multiple Groups and Specialty Bests of Breed.

Playboy was ranked in the top ten during 1982, 1983, and finished 1984 as the top-ranked Scottish Terrier dog. He closed out his specials career by going Best of Breed at the prestigious AKC Centennial Show in November 1984. Playboy has sired 15 champions to date, including Besscott's Squire Campbell, Winners Dog and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty, and Besscott's Royal Flush, owner-handled by Helen Prince to Best of Breed from the classes at the 1985 Scottish Terrier Club of New England Specialty.

Faith Erlacher's first champion, MacLynn's Strictly By Chance, was also her first obedience-titled dog, earning the Companion Dog degree that often comes so hard to Scotties. In 1981, Faith finished Ch. Kenjo Roughcastle Rainbow, her foundation bitch. Rainbow was a daughter of Bardene By Gosh out of a wheaten Kenjo bitch and is the dam of five

champions, including the Glaser's Group winner, Ch. Kenjo Gold Rush Commander. Faith is also the owner of Ch. Kenjo Commander, Best of Breed at the 1979 Baltimore Specialty. She has bred a dozen conformation champions and put obediences degrees on four Scotties.

As of the last breed history, Jeanne-Marie Heyder's foundation bitch, Ch. Van Istandal's Ginger Snap had produced three champions. From those three, Jeanne-Marie has bred over a dozen Hyscot champions, crossing Bardene lines from Boy Blue and Bobby Dazzler with Perlor from her imported champions, Perlor Perfect Match, Perlor Pawnee and Perlor Picquant.

Bob Harley's Tinker Scots represent most of the best wheaten-producing bloodlines in the country: Sandgreg, Kenjo and Dana. His first champion, Tinker's Gold, was a wheaten son of Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial. Another Editorial son, Ch. Dana's Typesetter, has been Bob's top-winning dog to date, ranked in the top ten for 1983 and 1984. His top-winning bitch, Ch. Dana's Dynamite Doll, is a Group-placing Editorial granddaughter, sired by Ch. Dana's Sunday Edition.

Up in Wyoming, Larae Shafer began in 1980 to show Dana's Amber Edition, a bitch she bought from Nancy Fingerhut. Amber Edition's mother, Ch. Hughcrest Hot Fudge Sunday, was a top-producing bitch, as was her grandmother, Fitzwilliam's Fancy. Amber Edition proved the worth of a good tail female family by achieving multiple Group placements during her show career and then producing seven champions in two litters, both sired by Ch. Perlor Playboy. The first litter included two Group winners, Ch. Chyscott Black Magic and Ch. Chyscott Black Master, and the 1984 Houston Specialty Best in Sweepstakes winner, Ch. Chyscott Mahogany of Jo-Den, owned by Denisia Aragon. In the second litter, Ch. Chyscott Bristol Creme was Winners Dog at the 1985 San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club spring Specialty, while his brother, Ch. Chyscott Blazing Triumph, won a Group II from the classes. Amber Edition was the winner of the 1984 Ch. Lady Alberta Memorial Brood Bitch Trophy.

In Utah, Elaine and Roy Lee began their breeding program with a pair of imported Scottish Terriers, the bitch, Aberscot Aristocrat, a Gillison Grandiloquence daughter, and the dog, Callum of Lakelynn, a Bardene Bo Jest son. Shortly thereafter, they imported Tiddlymount Tam O'Shanter, whose pedigree included Niddbank, Bardene and Dalblane. Aristocrat finished her championship first, followed closely by Tam O'Shanter. the Lees imported two more English bitches, Rockland's Adulation and Lakelynn Pirouette, both of which finished their American championships. Callum sired two champions, Roylaine Robin of Royley, Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1979 Heart of America Specialty, and the Group-placing Roylaine Little Corker.

The Lee's top-winning dog, sired by Tam O'Shanter out of Aristocrat, was Ch. Donarry's Wee Doc'N'Doris, the first champion for Harry and Donna Erskine. Doc'N'Doris was a top-ten ranked special in 1978 and 1979, and sired five Donarry champions. Doc'N'Doris' litter sister, Donarry's Brigadoon, produced three champions sired by Ch. Perlor

Perfect Match. Two of these, Ch. Donarry's Wee Cooper of Fife and Ch. Donarry's Dark Star of Lomond were Group winners. Cooper was also Best of Opposite Sex at the 1982 California Specialty.

Shirley Fryer finished her first Scottie champion, Crescent Hill Chuck-A-Luck, in 1957. Chuck-A-Luck was a silver brindle son of Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler. Nearly 20 years later, Shirley finished her second champion and foundation bitch, Edminel's Ermine, a daughter of Ch. Marlornain Daring Donald. Ermine was bred to the Bingo son, Ch. Carnation Harmony, to produce the first home-bred Lomond champions, Lomond Lilliput and her brother, Lomond Laird, whose wins included multiple Group placements. Larid's son, Lomond Solitaire, was Winners Dog at the 1978 San Francisco Bay Specialty on his way to finishing his championship. Bred to Ch. Donarry's Dark Star O'Lomond, Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1983 Phoenix Specialty, Solitaire sired two champions, including the Group winner, Ch. Lomond Starfire.

Bertha Russell's Glenby Scottish Terriers provided the foundation bitches for Marlornian Kennels, and Bertha was instrumental in forming a Scottish Terrier drill team that appeared on television in the early 50's. When Bertha's daughter, Christine Stephens, wanted a Scottie, Bertha told her to wait until the youngest Stephens child was five years old. When the day came, Chris and her husband, Fred, went to Lena Kardos, who sold them a black bitch who was "too small to show." Greyridge Wicked Witch, as she was named, was a daughter of Ch. Mar-De's Martin Reanda out of a bitch who combined Barberry Knowe and Bardene Bloodlines. Like so many new exhibitors, the Stephens took their little bitch to a fun match where she won the Terrier Group, and the Stephens were hooked. Chris regularly made the 200-mile round trip to Bertha's for grooming lessons while Wicked Witch grew up. After her first litter, Wicked Witch proved the experts wrong by finishing handily. In that litter, sired by her half-brother, Merryscot's Mr. Marty, Wicked Witch produced two champions. With Bertha's consent, the Stephens gave them the Glenby name. These two bitches, Ch. Glenby Gay Contessa and Ch. Glenby Merry Marchioness, are behind the more than 20 champions bred by the Stephens. Merry Marchioness was bred to Ch. Kenjo Venturesome Commander, and their daughter, Ch. Glenby's Leading Lady was the Stephens' first successful special. Leading Lady was a top-ranked Scottish Terrier during 1978, 1979, and 1980, with multiple Group wins and placements. She was also Best of Opposite Sex at the 1978 San Francisco Specialty. Leading Lady is the dam of five champions to date, including Ch. Glenby's Special Blend, sired by Merryscot Mr. Marty. Special Blend is currently the top-producing Glenby bitch with eight champions to her credit, all sired by Ch. Glenby Gallant Lad. Gallant Lad, a son of Roger and Nancy Abbott's English import, Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad, was 17 months old when the Stephens acquired him. He soon blossomed into a first-class show dog and provided the Stephens with many exciting wins: three Bests in Show, 30 Group 1's, and seven Specialty Bests of Breed. Gallant Lad was ranked in the top ten during 1981, 1982 and 1983. To date, Gallant Lad has sired 13 champions, including Ch. Glenby Gallant Ruler,

Winners Dog at the 1982 Washington State Scottish Terrier Club Specialty, Best of Breed at the same show in 1984, and Best of Breed at the 1984 California Specialty.

Ann Bower was another Oregon breeder who grew up with Scotties. In the late 60's, she and her husband, Ross, bought a pet Scottie with "show potential." Like so many first dogs, Laird did not manifest that potential when he grew up, but by that time, the fun match bug had bitten the Bowers and they decided to get a bitch they could show and breed. Instead, they got two bitches, Stand's Fire Witch and Woodham Whimsical. Although Whimsical did not finish, she was the dam of the Bowers' first home-bred champion, Barraglen Ballad, sired by Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration. Fire Witch became a champion and her daughter, Ch. Barraglen Bewitched, sired by Merryscott Mr. Marty, was the first Barraglen Scottie to be ranked in the top ten (in 1976). Bewitched was the dam of four champions, two sired by Democrat and two sired by Ch. Barraglen Beachcomber, a great-grandson of Fire Witch. Beachcomber, sired by Ch. Dunbar's Royal Heritage, was a Group-placing special in 1980, and his litter brother, Ch. Barraglen Brindle Bacardi, finished by going Winners Dog at Montgomery County in 1981. Beachcomber is currently the top-producing Barraglen sire with six champions to date.

Washington State was the home of Carnation Farms which, along with Gaidoune and Barberry Knowe, was the last of the large breeding kennels. Ch. Bardene Bingo was the last in a long line of successful superstars guided by manager Bob Bartos. Bingo did it all, winning Best in Show at America's most prestigious shows, including Beverly Hills, Santa Barbara and Westminster. He sired 43 champions, and two of these were the last Carnation Farms Best in Show winners, Ch. Carnation Casino and Ch. Carnation Harmony. Bingo was one of the "Three B's," whose impact on the breed is still being felt in the show ring. As an example, nine out of the last 15 Best of Breed winners at Montgomery County have been Bingo descendants.

Irene Robertson's Glad-Mac Kennels was the home of more than 36 champions at the time of the writing of the last history. Irene's story demonstrates the value of acquiring foundation stock from a reputable breeder. She not only started breeding from quality stock, but she also found a friend in the breeder, Mrs. Dudley Jones, who convinced Irene to come East to learn to trim and to see the great Scotties of the day. Irene had purchased two wheaten from Mrs. Jones, Golden Princess and Cedar Root Gaydes Gold. After making up these champions, she purchased the bitch Leading Wren of Seaglan, from the Canadian breeder, Robert Sharp. Leading Wren's son, Ch. Glad Mac's Rolling Stone, was, until recently, Irene's top-producing sire with 18 champions to his credit. His show career was cut short by an accident, but his offspring more than carried on for him. His top-winning get were the Group winners Ch. Glad Mac Masterpiece, out of a daughter of Ch. Glad Mac Sailor of Seaglan, and Ch. Gayclan Glamour Girl, out of a double granddaughter of Ch. Deephaven Red Seal. Irene's first Best in Show winner was the owner-handled Ch. Glad

Mac's Show Girl, a granddaughter of Glad Mac's Buttons 'n Bows, Irene's first Best in Match puppy. Irene has not rested on her laurels since that time, but has continued to develop and improve her Glad Mac dogs. She acquired two Sandgreg stud dogs, Ch. Sandgreg's Mr. Hot Shot, a Group-winning wheaten, and Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal, a Specialty Best of Breed and Group winner, and a great-great-great grandson of Rolling Stone and Glamour Girl. Square Deal carries the wheaten gene and has surpassed Rolling Stone's record with 24 champions to date. These include the Best in Show winner, Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv, her sisters, Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Charity and Ch. Wychwyre Liberty, and Pat and Tony Gruda's Ch. Glad Mac's Globetrotter, a Specialty Best of Breed winner from the classes. Square Deal's most recent champion offspring, Hycourt's Midas Touch, is the 77th champion for Irene.

Over in Washington state, Elaine and Karl Young began to reduce their stock as judging took more and more of Elaine's time. Two of their dogs, however, provided the start for seven generations of Passmore breeding. In 1966, Jeannie Passmore acquired Young's Rowdy Red of Passmore, a red brindle grandson of Ch. Silver Even's Anastasia who was behind the Young's renowned wheatens. Rowdy Red finished his championship, despite his new owner's inexperience in grooming and handling. He then earned his U.D. degree in the incredibly short time of 9½ months, winning five high-scoring-dog-in-trial awards. In 1967, Jeannie purchased the Group-winning bitch, Ch. Young's Cat Ballou, a granddaughter of Irene Robertson's Rolling Stone. Cat Ballou's daughter, Ch. Passmore's Sassy Bonnie Lass, produced five champions by three different sires. Her top-winning son was Jeannie's first home-bred champion, Passmore's I'm Rowdy Two, sired by Rowdy Red. Rowdy Two was a Group winner in the States and a Best in Show winner in Canada. Another Bonnie Lass son, Ch. Passmore's My Boy Mac, was the sire of Jeannie's first Specialty point winner, Ch. Passmore's Fantasia, Winners Bitch and Best of winners at the 1978 Heart of America Specialty, and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1978 Specialty in Washington state. Still another My Boy Mac daughter, Ch. Passmore's Sheena Gold, was a Group-placing wheaten. Rowdy Two's granddaughter, Passmore's Wee Scotia, was Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1979 California Specialty, and his grandson, Passmore's Razz MaTazz, was Winners Dog the following year at the San Francisco Specialty. Fantasia's daughter, Passmore's Fascination, followed in her mother's paw prints by going Winners Bitch at the 1985 Dallas Specialty. Jeannie's most recent Specialty point winners include Passmore's Rowdy Ruff, Winners Dog at the 1985 Washington state Specialty, and Passmore's Jo Anna Lee, Winners Bitch at the 1985 New England Specialty. Jo Anna Lee's sister, Ch. Passmore's American Beauty, has the distinction, along with Ch. Amescot Grand Slam, of being one of the only two American champion Scottish Terriers to be exported to Australia.

Gil and Neatha Robinson began showing in the early 1970's. Their breeding program was based on two bitches from one of England's finest kennels, Gaywyn, and a dog from two of America's oldest breeders, Earl and Gladys Apfel. Ch. Gaywyn Kilda, a granddaughter of Eng. Ch. Kennelgarth Viking, was a top-ten ranked bitch during her show career. Bred to the Apfels' Ch. Apfel's Mr. Morris, a two-time Specialty Best of Breed winner, Kilda produced two champions, including the Robinsons'

top winner, Ch. Gilwyn's MacKintosh. MacKintosh finished with Group placements from the classes and went on to become a multiple Group and Specialty winner, going Best of Opposite Sex at Montgomery County in 1976.

Another Washington breeder who emphasized Gaywyn bloodlines is Florence Hicks. Florence had a pet shop Scottie that she considered "perfect" until Elaine Young introduced her to dog shows and show-quality dogs. Her first champion was Braemar Kilts-A-Swinging, out of two imported Gaywyn Scots. Kilts' daughter, bred to Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad, produced Florence's second champion, Hisum Black Magic Lucky Lad. In 1982, Florence finished Ch. Gaywyn Alvira, an imported daughter of England's all-time top-winning Scottish Terrier, Eng. Ch. Mayson Monopoly. Lucky Lad was the sire of Florence's first Specialty point winner, Ch. Hisum Black Magic Dubl Trubl, Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1981 Washington state Specialty. Lucky Lad and kennel mate Alvira were the parents of the first Hisum Group winner, Ch. Hisum Black Magic the Admiral.

Jack and Maggie Diem are relative newcomers to the northwest Scottie fancy, but they were already experienced exhibitors of Cairn Terriers when they got their first show quality Scottie from Jeannie Passmore. Ch. Passmore's Molly Mac has produced four champions to date and has given her name to them. Her daughter by Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad, Ch. Mollimac's Encore, was Best in Sweepstakes at the 1982 San Francisco Specialty. Her next champion daughter, Mollimac's Pict A Pepper, sired by Ch. Glenby Gallant Lad, was the Diem's first Specialty point winner, going Winner's Bitch at the 1984 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty. The Diem's have recently introduced Terriwall breeding to their Passmore and Gaywyn bloodlines by the addition of Ch. Terriwall Tantalizer, a daughter of the Wallgren's imported Ch. Bardene Bookmark, and Ch. Terriwall Troubador, a son of Ch. Braeburn's Main Event. Tantalizer is the dam of two champions to date, both sired by Ch. Braeburn's Main Event.

California is the home of two Specialty clubs, the Scottish Terrier Club of California, which claims to be the oldest regional club, and the San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club. California has been and still is the home of many outstanding breeders. It is also the home of two top professional handlers, both "immigrants" to California, who have exercised extraordinary influence on the Scottish Terriers of this region.

Lena Kardos was originally a social worker from Kentucky, but she was already a well-established terrier handler when, upon the death of Jake Terhune, Ch. Bardene Boy Blue came under her care. Together they started with a Best in Show and went on to a record of multiple Best in Show wins. Lena's next star was the Boy Blue son, Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, a Specialty and Group winner who went on to win the 1964 Lloyd Trophy. The following year, the Stamms imported Bardene Bobby Dazzler, a Bingo son, and, teamed with Lena, he achieved a record of Group and Specialty wins that led to another Lloyd Trophy win in 1966. In 1967, Lena again handled the Lloyd Trophy winning Scottish Terrier, this time a daughter of Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia. In 1971, Lena showed another Bardene dog, imported by Wesley Slease, Ch. Bardene Blue McBain, a double Bingo grandson. Blue McBain was Best of Breed at the

1972 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty, and was a top-ten ranked Scottie in 1971, 1972 and 1973. During these years, Lena provided guidance to numerous breeders and exhibitors, and was in large measure responsible for the widespread use of Boy Blue, Dark Venture and Bobby Dazzler on the West Coast. In 1977, a rare Terrier Type foldout introduced Eng. Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad to America. Likely Lad brought with him from England an impressive show record: 27 Challenge Certificates, two Scottish Terrier Club of England Specialty Bests of Breed, and an all-breed Best in Show at Paignton in 1975. His pedigree was equally impressive, combining Bingo, Highland King and Kennelgarth Viking. Lena had purchased Likely Lad for her clients, Roger and Nancy Abbott. Sporting a new American trim, Likely Lad finished with two Specialty majors, and went on to a career that included multiple Specialty Bests of Breed and Group wins. He was equally successful as a sire, producing 30 champions.

The second influential California handler began her career in her teens when she emigrated from Germany to England where she worked at Elizabeth Meyer's famous Reanda kennels. In the mid 60-s, Betty Malinka convinced Bergit to emigrate again, this time to Chicago and Sandoone Kennels. For several years, Bergit worked for Betty, conditioning and handling her dogs. Shortly after her marriage to Clay Coady, Bergit moved to California where she and her husband have proved themselves to be among the country's most successful terrier handlers. Bergit's first big winner upon her move to California was Dick Hensel's Sandoone-bred Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone. Shortly after Democrat's retirement in 1977, Bergit began to show a young son of Democrat out of Ch. Prairymill's Promenader, Ch. Democratic Victory, bred by Barbara and Robert Willis. Victory was a multiple Best in Show, Group and Specialty winner, going Best of Breed at Montgomery County in 1980 and 1981, and winning the Lloyd Trophy in 1981 and 1982.

Bergit's most recent special is Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer. Charlie was bred by Louise Simon, a longtime Scottie fancier. Her first Scottie was a bitch she bought from a World War II draftee. That bitch did not finish, but her next Scottie was successful in the obedience ring, earning a C.D. Referred by Dr. Kirk to a local breeders' symposium, Louise met Blanche Reeg, who gave her help and encouragement. Louise did not breed or show her first champion. Instead, she bought Ch. Hil-Ray's Imperial Princess from Hilda and Ray Bigelow. Louise intended to breed Princess, but an injury to Louise's hip put an end to those plans.

In 1981, Louise bought Pack Run Mariminx from Jane and Dick Seeborg. Mariminx was a combination of Barberry Knowe and Blanart bloodlines. When Bergit finished her, she suggested that Louise breed her to Eng., Italian and American Ch. Enchanter of Eilburn, a grandson of Eng. and Am. Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration. Charlie and his brother, Ch. Simonsez Bodacious Kirley, were Louise's first home-bred champions. Charlie, a multiple Group and Specialty Best of Breed winner, was the top-ranked Scottish Terrier dog in 1985. He is the sire of one champion to date, the Group-winner, Ch. Dunbar's Braw Blackie.

Clive and Mable Pillsbury bred on a very small scale, but they imported some of the top-winning West Coast Scotties during the early 70's. Eng. Ch. Gosmore Gillson Highland King was first, followed by Eng. Ch. Gosmore

Eilburn Admaration. Admaration was a big winner in England, holding the record for more all-breed Bests in Show in a single year than ever won by any other dog, and he continued his winning ways in the States, where he was the Lloyd Trophy winner in 1970 and 1971. In 1972, the Pillsburys imported Viewpark Vanna, a multiple Group winner who was ranked in the top ten from 1972 to 1975. Vanna was Best of Breed at Westminster in 1973, the same year her sister, Eng. Ch. Viewpark Anna, England's Top Dog that year, was Best of Breed at Crufts. The Pillsburys' last champion was the English import, Viewpark Vintner, Winners dog and Best of Winners at the 1977 San Francisco Specialty, and a top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier in 1978 and 1979.

In the 20 years between Medora Messenger's first Medrick champion, Medrick's Masterpiece, and her last one, Medrick's Merrymaker, she provided assistance and breeding stock to many of today's California breeders. Ch. Medrick's Merry Minx, a Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader granddaughter, was co-owned with Ann Wooldridge, and was Ann's first champion. Medora's Medrick's Maxine was the dam of three champions, two of which, Medrick's Georgie Girl and Medrick's Merrymaker, were co-owned with Ann. Georgie Girl was the dam of Ann's Ch. Maranscot Kyle of Medrick, Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1977 Washington State Scottish Terrier Club Specialty.

Ann co-owned Ch. Sandgreg's Double or Nothing with Irene Robertson. He was a Keno Ticket son, who finished with a Group win from the classes. In 1979, Ann imported Aristocrat of Scarista, which she co-owned with Harry Warren. Aristocrat was a grandson of Eng. Ch. Lawlord of Scarista. He finished handily, was a top-ten ranked Scottie during 1980, and is the sire of five champions to date. In 1983, Ann imported Scarista Gloriana for owner, Sanford Rosenfeld. Shown by Ann, Gloriana was Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1983 San Francisco Specialty, and finished by going Best of Winners at Devon that same year. Gloriana was ranked in the top ten during 1984, and was both a Group and Specialty winner, going Best of Breed at the 1984 Houston Specialty and the 1985 Washington State Specialty.

One of the most influential kennels in California was Martha Melekov and Lorraine Davis' Marlorain Kennels. At the time of the last history, there were over 40 Marlorain champions, and the Group-winning bitch, Ch. Marlorain Dilemma of Burbury was their most recent winner. Dilemma's sire was the Bingo son, Ch. Marlorain Rainmaker, who produced eight champions during his brief career at stud. In the early 70's, Martha and Lorraine purchased Marlorain Alfie of Anstamm, a Bobby Dazzler son. Alfie was the sire of Ch. Marlorain Tamaheine who finished her championship by going Winners Bitch at the 1972 Scottish Terrier Club of California and the Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialties. Alfie's grandson, Ch. Marlorain Beau Brummel, out of a Rainmaker daughter, was a Group and Best in Show winner. When Martha died in 1975, Marlorain Kennels was dispersed, but their 50 champions and the many descendants from Marlorain stock exerted tremendous influence on the breed.

Mildred and Bob Charves had remarkable success with their combination of Balachan, Gilkey and Bardene. They finished their first champion in 1953, and in only a dozen years, they finished nearly 30 champions and

provided foundation stock for many successful breeders. Their Charves Dazzler Dyke, a Bobby Dazzler son out of a Boy Blue-Balachan Gambit daughter, was a multiple Specialty winner in the early 70-'s. Bred back to Ch. Charves Maggie Lauder, a daughter of Ch. Gilkey's Johnny Come Lately and Gambit, Dazzler Dyke sired eight Charves champions in two litters, including the Lefflers' Group-winning Ch. Charves Dashing Dainity, and the Desayes' foundation bitch, Ch. Charves Dashing Dawtie. Maggie Lauder was the last of the Charves' great producing bitches. Her sister, Ch. Charves Silver Tassie, was the dam of five champions and her half-sister, Ch. Charves Elsie Marley, sired by Boy Blue, was the dam of three champions. Elsie Marley's son, Ch. Charves Pacesetter, sired by Ch. Charves Dazzler Dyke, was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at both the 1972 Scottish Terrier Club of California Specialty and the Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty the same year.

Helen Short's imported Bobby Dazzler daughter, Ch. Baldinny Briar Bush, was the dam of Pam Offut's first champion, Baleshare Bluebriar. Bluebriar was Best of Breed at the first Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan Specialty in 1971 and at the 1973 Scottish Terrier Club of California Specialty. She was a multiple Group winner and a top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier in 1971 and 1972. Bluebriar's great-granddaughter, Baleshare Britannia, was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1980 San Francisco Specialty. Briar Bush is also the foundation of Margie Robles' breeding. Margie finished her first champion, Margie's Mr. Bo Jangles, in 1973. She then acquired a bitch named Short Scot Black Magic, a Briar Bush granddaughter. Black Magic did not finish, but bred to Ch. Kenjo Venturesome Commander, she produced one champion, Kenjo Marguerita, Winners Bitch at the Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago Specialty in 1977, and a dog named Short Scot Spindrift. At the same time, she bred a sister of Mr. Bo Jangles to Carol Preuss' Ch. Capre's Blackjack of Gartland and got a bitch called Margie's Cinnamon. Although neither Spindrift nor Cinnamon finished their championships, they proved the worth of their pedigrees by producing five champions together, including the Group Winner, Ch. Short Scot Comanche, and Ch. Short Scot Black Marble, two-time winner of the Gilwyn Best of Opposite Sex trophy, Group winner, and top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier from 1981 through 1984. Their sister, Ch. Greenland's Buckingham, is the dam of three champions. In 1978, Helen Short gave Margie permission to use her Short Scot kennel name, thus assuring that the name as well as the bloodlines would continue.

Martha Merrill started showing in the late 60-s with a double Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune granddaughter, Ch. Merriland Drambuie. Shortly thereafter, Martha imported Niddbank Wise Guy from England, a dog linebred to Bardene Blue Steptoe. Martha's Ch. Anstamm Dazzler Dynamic daughter, Ch. Merriland Burma Star, was bred to the Pillsbury's Eng. and Am. Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration to produce Martha's multi-titled Merriland Too Shoos, the only Scottish Terrier to hold both conformation and obedience titles in America, Canada and Mexico. Too Shoos was Best of Opposite Sex at the 1976 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty.

Marge Meeder's foundation bitch, Ch. Wee Kelbie of Argus, was sired by Ch. Charves Rory O'More, a brother to Maggie Lauder, out of a daughter of the multiple Group winner, Ch. Woodhart Wingover. Wee Kelbie was

the dam of four champions, three sired by Ch. Bardene Bingo and one by Ch. Charves Dazzler Delegate. The Bingo son, Ch. Meeder's Discord, owned by the Charves, was Best of Breed at the 1972 California Specialty and was ranked in the top ten that same year. Marge's most recent champions are the Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal son, Ch. Sandgreg's Damien, and two Editorial daughters, Sandgreg's Suzy Q and Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Victory. The latter was Best in Sweepstakes, Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1885 San Francisco Spring Specialty.

Betty Pengra began her breeding program in the late 60's with two Charves bitches, Charves Honeybee, and Moorscott Dazzler Debutante, sister to Ch. Charves Dazzler Dyke. Breeding to Bingo and the Bingo son, Ch. Meeder's Impresario, Betty bred half a dozen champions, two of which were the foundation for William and Peggy Burge's J-Mar Scots. The Burge's first champion, Burge's Unsinkable Molly, was sired by Ch. Moorscott Masterpiece, a Bingo-Dazzler Debutante son. Unsinkable Molly produced two champions, sired by Marge Meeder's Bingo sons, Ch. Meeder's Cadence and Ch. Meeder's Impresario. The Burges also owned Ch. Moorscot Mystic Moment sired by Impresario.

Barbara and Brum Dunham's Castlecrag Scottish Terriers were bred along lines similar to the Charves dogs. The Dunhams started with a Charves bitch, Charves Gillie Callum, a daughter of Ch. Balachan Advocate out of Ch. Balachan Gambit. Their first home-bred champion, Charves Highland Wander'r, a Boy Blue son, finished in 1968. Over the next twelve years, the Dunhams bred their bitches to Bardene-sired dogs to produce their champions. In the late 70's, they acquired the Highland King daughter, Ch. Anstamm King's Treasure. Bred to Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad, she produced two champion bitches who were the start for two of California's newest breeders, Sandy and Tom Lehrack (Sunrise) and Mary Ellen and Michael Dougan (Dubhagen).

The Lehracks finished their King's Treasure daughter, Sorcery, in 1981. The first home-bred champion, Sunrise Country Squire, was, like Sorcery, a Likely Lad son, and the Lehracks have based their breeding program largely on this dog and his son, Ch. Glenby Gallant Lad. From the Stephens, Tom and Sandy acquired a brother and sister pair, Ch. Glenby's Sunrise Conspiracy, a top-ten ranked bitch during 1982 and 1983, and Ch. Glenby's Sunrise Scoundrel, ranked in the top ten during 1984. The Lehracks recently imported two English dogs, Checkmate of Gaywyn and Gaywyn Jazzman, Best in Sweepstakes, Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1985 California Specialty.

Mary Ellen and Michael Dougan's breeding program has been very similar. They started with Sorcery's sister, Ch. Bright Treasure, and bred her to Lena Kardos' Likely Lad Son, Ch. Sodark Tally Ho., to produce their first home-bred champion, Dubhagen Weatherly. Their next champion, Dubhagen Whirlwind, is a full brother to Ch. Glenby Gallant Lad. Their most recent champion is another Likely Lad offspring, Ch. Dubhagen Frivolity of Sodark.

Many times, people complain about the difficulties of co-ownership; but Harvey and Louise Cederstrom are not likely to be among them. They had the opportunity to co-own Connie Swatsley's Ch. Revran Reprise, the Cinderella Scottie who went Best in Show from the classes over more than 3,000 dogs at the Beverly Hills summer show in 1967. From a Reprise

daughter, Ch. Revran Cantata, the Cederstroms bred over half a dozen Cederbrae champions. Their first Specialty point winner was Ch. Cederbrae Warlord of Wright, Winners Dog at the 1977 Phoenix Specialty. Warlord was sired by Ch. Sandoone Royal Barclay out of Ch. Cedarbrae Competitressa, a Cantata daughter. Ch. Lady Chips of Cederstrom, owned by Joyce Gast, was the Cederstroms' top-winning Scottie. She started her career with a Specialty win, going Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1974 California Specialty. She went on to be ranked in the top ten during that year. She came back ten years later to Best of Opposite Sex at the 1984 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty, where the judge remarked that she.... "was not about to take any sass from the youngsters."

Jerry Roszman and Donn La Vigne's Seaforth name has appeared on more than 20 champions in the last 13 years, beginning with their first home-bred champion, Seaforth's Kelly MacHamish. Kelly was a son of Sueannette and Elsie Wood's Ch. Schwer's Dynamic Happy Fellow, brother to the Montgomery County Best in Show Winner, Ch. Schwer's Dynamic Happy Boy. Kelly was Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1973 California Specialty. From this start, the Seaforth Scotties have demonstrated their consistent type and temperament in the showing and the whelping box. Jerry and Donn were fortunate to have several top-producing bitches, including Dunbar's Sable of Sandbark, dam of six champions, and Kenjo's Venturing Star and Ch. Hilcar's Royal Lady, each the dam of three champions. Sable, a daughter of Ch. Dunbar's Special Agent, was the dam of Ch. Seaforth's FDR, Best in Sweeps at the 1978 Scottish Terrier Club of America Specialty at Montgomery County, and Ch. Seaforth's Brindi Bart, winner of multiple Group placements and a top-ten ranked Scottish Terrier for 1982. Royal Lady's top-winning offspring include Ch. Seaforth's Dirk the Laird, Winners Dog at the 1983 Phoenix Specialty and Best of Breed at the 1983 San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club Specialty, and Frances Moore's Ch. Hilcar's Cherie Amie, Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1981 Dallas Specialty and a top-ten ranked Scottie in 1983. Jerry and Donn's top-winning bitch was a lovely brindle Highland King daughter, Ch. Dunbar's Royal Achievement. Royal Achievement started her show career by going Winners Bitch and Best of Opposite Sex over specials at the 1977 San Francisco Specialty, and finished by going Winners Bitch and Best of Winners that fall at Montgomery County. She then went on to a successful career as a Group winning and placing special.

Betty and Ken McArthur had already finished two champions, Bracisco's Proud Chevalier, out of Charves breeding, and Ch. McArthur's Speaker of the House, sired by Ch. Meeder's Cadence, when they began looking for a foundation bitch. They found her in the midwest, a daughter of Nancy Fingerhut's Ch. Anstamm Happy Days. Dana's Constant Comment was an elegant black bitch who seldom went unnoticed at the Specialties. She was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1978 San Francisco Specialty, and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1979 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty from the classes. She was also Best of Opposite Sex at the San Francisco Specialty show in 1979 and 1981. In two litters sired by Ch. Aristocrat of Scarista, Constant Comment has produced three champions, including Ch. McArthur's Constant Challenge, Winners Dog at the 1983 San Francisco Specialty and Winners Dog and Best of Winners at the 1984

National Rotating Specialty. The McArthurs recently imported Scarista's Uptown Girl, who was Winners Bitch at the 1985 California Specialty on the way to her championship.

Pat Gruda's name was Pat Brown in 1975 when she finished her first champion, *Mystique Paladin's Quest*, sired by Ch. Medrick's Monopoly. Seven years later, when her *Glad Mac's Globetrotter* was Best of Breed from the classes at the San Francisco Specialty, a lot of things about Pat were changed. She had married Tony Gruda, a Schipperke fancier, and in addition to her Scots, now had a houseful of tailless black dogs. *Globetrotter*, a Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal son, is only one of the many winners the Grudas have had in the last four years. Their Sandgreg's Aberdeen a daughter of Ch. Sandgreg's Headliner, was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1982 Northern Ohio Specialty on her way to her championship. Their most recent champion, *Anstamm Irresistible Me*, a daughter of Ch. Anstamm Venture On, won five consecutive Sweepstakes in 1983 at Dayton, Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco, and the National Rotating. *Irresistible Me* was also Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1983 Northern Ohio Specialty. Their first home-bred Sweepstakes winner was *Mystigael's Knight Ryder*, sired by their wheaten Ch. Sandgreg's Desert Fox. *Knight Ryder* was Best in Sweeps at the 1985 Chicago Specialty.

Roger and Janice Rosenbaum are not newcomers, but they have bred only a few litters. Starting with a daughter of Ch. Schaeffer's Rocket Glow, they have had remarkable success. *Rosetree First Impression* was their first champion, and on her way to the title, she was Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex from the 6-9 puppy class at the 1975 California Specialty, and Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1975 Phoenix Specialty. The following year, as a special, *First Impression* was again Best of Opposite Sex at the California Specialty. Her daughter, *Rosetree Main Impression*, was Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1983 Montgomery County Specialty.

Similarly, Vivian and Lyle Reynolds have only bred occasionally, but they have done well with the few dogs they have shown. Their Ch. *Vivilaine's Glad Word* was Winners Bitch and Best of Winners at the 1975 San Francisco Specialty and finished by going Winners Bitch, Best of Winners and Best of Opposite Sex at the 1977 Scottish Terrier Club of America Rotating Specialty.

Other names that will undoubtedly figure in future histories are Mark George, a young terrier handler who started in Scotties and has had such success with the Sandgreg wheatens, Charlene Bennet and Marion Giambi (Charmar), Phyllis Selby Dabbs (Stonecroft), Joyce Gast, Margaret Lockette (Dunedin), Fred and Ann Koch (Koch's), William and Isabel McCool (McCool's), Charles and Elizabeth Pagani (Scozzia), and Nancy Xander (XTC).

Alaska and Hawaii have obstacles to breeding and exhibiting pure-bred dogs that are unique to each state. Alaska is not contiguous to the mainland states, and it has a very small population relative to its size. Hawaii has health concerns peculiar to island states, which have resulted in a 4-month quarantine for dogs. This quarantine makes it virtually impossible for Hawaiian dogs to compete on the mainland and very difficult for Hawaiian breeders to avail themselves of the services of mainland stud dogs. Scottie

fanciers, like their dogs, are diehards, however, and some still manage to breed and exhibit in the face of these obstacles.

As stated earlier, Tom and Jan Beaman got their start in Alaska, and their Ch. Dunbar's Royal Resolution was an early Group winner there. The most recent Group and Best in Show winner in Alaska is Gayle Christensen's Ch. Sudden Kaos of Shadowfax, a full brother to Ch. Glenby Gallant Lad.

In 1975, Joy and Charles Denman and Nancy Scarci imported Noonsun Merry Monarch from England to Hawaii. Merry Monarch finished in four shows with four majors and, at that time, he was one of the very few Scottish Terriers to finish his championship entirely within the state. Unfortunately, Merry Monarch did not live long enough to make his mark on the breed in Hawaii, although his daughter in England, Eng. Ch. Nanette of Noonsun, was the top Scottie there in 1977. 1977 was also the year Ann Wildrick bought the lovely silver bitch, Ch. Pickwick's U-Bet-Cha, sired by Ch. Bear Bee Bo Jangles, from Phyllis and Clark Morian. She also acquired Ch. Anstamm Happy Tedrick, a Happy Venture son, who was Winners Dog from the 6-9 puppy class at the 1976 Northern Ohio Specialty. Tedrick finished at ten months of age and headed for Hawaii. After completing quarantine, Tedrick went on to a career as a Group-placing special. Ann's most recent champion was Ch. Sun Ray's Happy Day, one of Fitzwilliam's Fancy's litter of six champion bitches. Happy Day was also a Group-placing special. Jim and Ruth Terna's first champion, Sonata Happy Hula Girl, was a half-sister to Ann's Tedrick and a full sister to Ch. Sonata Serenade and Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata. Hula Girl was bred to John Sheehan's Bingo son, Ch. Scotsmuir Sandpiper, before leaving the mainland and produced three champions in this litter. The first Ch. Alohascott Polynesian Piper finished in 28 days in Hawaii, a state record for all breeds at the time. He had multiple Group placements as a special, and his sister, Ch. Alohascott Moonlight Lady, was a Group winner. Hula Girl was bred a second time to Lena Kardos' Likely Lad son, Ch. Sodark Tally Ho, and produced her fourth champion, Alohascott Dark Mirage.

There are few activities where the past has as much impact on the future as in breeding dogs. Each new breeder benefits from the successes of his predecessors, and all breeders suffer from their mistakes. For that reason, every serious breeder should have more than a cursory knowledge of the breed's history. Despite the recent popularity of the Scottie as a "fashion statement," the breed seems to be remaining at an acceptable level of popularity; that is, popular enough to draw new fanciers each year, but not so popular as to attract the puppy mills. The breed is primarily dominated by breeder-owner-exhibitors who are genuinely devoted to its long-term well-being. Dogs from most of the successful kennels are largely home-reared, as the number of large breeding kennels has dwindled. The Scottish Terrier Club of America and most of the regional clubs have achieved financial stability and are offering more services and better guidance to the novice fancier than ever before. One major genetic disorder, Von Willebrand's Disease, has virtually been eliminated, and research into other health problems is being actively supported by breeders. Senior breeders can look back with genuine pride on the accomplishments of the last 15 years, and the newcomer can count himself fortunate to be in a breed where his predecessors have built a strong foundation.

HISTORY OF THE WHEATEN SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Barbara DeSaye

"There was never a good Scottie with a bad color." This very true statement was made by Dr. Fayette Ewing, Nosegay Kennels. Dr. Ewing imported two wheaten early in the 1900s, the first one being Loyne Ginger (Kildoon x Highland Rosie), considered one of the best Scotties in England at the time. The second import was the 1911 English Champion, Ems Morning Nip (Ems Tonic x Em. Excuse). He possessed a hard coat the color of ripe corn tipped with black.

The other kennel in this era to house wheaten to any extent was the Ruffcote Kennels in Maryland owned by Mrs. F.R. Johnston. The brown brindle, Ch. Donald of Ruffcote, headed this kennel and sired dark and gray brindles as well as the sandies and wheaten, Donald himself going back to Morning Nip.

Then, in 1930, Dr. Ewing imported Glencannie Gingerbread (Rookery Refiner x Glencannie Guest), a pale wheaten declared by Dorothy Caspersz and Robert Chapman to be of "championship caliber." Her appearance at the 1931 STCA specialty in New York caused quite a stir. Her color was held against her in the ring, but she did much to renew interest in the lighter colors. In 1932, the wheaten Golden Morn of Docken (Eng. Ch. Sandhey's Sentry x Kamptee Happy Thought), in whelp to Marksman of Docken, arrived, as did Sandhey's Solomon (Eng. Ch. Heather Necessity x Albourne Annie Laurie), a red brindle with a strong tendency to produce wheaten and golden brindles.

From this foundation stock, the registration of wheaten and wheaten brindles began slowly to increase. Their descendants include the silver brindle Mac's Welton Tweed, who produced wheaten and wheaten brindles. Also the wheaten Nosegay Buckwheat, Nosegay Gold Standard, Henshaw's Claude, Glencady Sunny Morning, Cousin Joan, Cantie Butterscotch, Westland Gold Brick, Deephaven Sir Galahad and Ch. Murray Rag Doll.

At the close of the 30s, the two wheaten dogs, Nosegay Gold Standard and Nosegay Buckwheat, were the leading sires of wheaten-coated Scottish Terriers and continued to dominate the wheaten ranks through their sons and daughters until 1945. Buckwheat seemed to be the stronger of the two sires, siring such wheaten as Deephaven Sir Galahad, Westland Gold Brick and many of the dogs and bitches in the Henshaw Kennels which, at that time, housed so many of the colored ones. Perhaps his most important son was Henshaw's Claude who sired many others, two whose names were important in wheaten pedigrees of that period, Cantie Butterscotch and The Honorable Laura. Butterscotch was bred by Mrs. Henshaw in 1943 and owned by Mary German. He was intensively wheaten bred, for his male line traced through Nosegay Buckwheat, Glencannie Gingerbread and Sandhey's Solomon. His dam, Henshaw's Gift of Gold, gave him triple crosses to Nosegay Gold Standard through the Glencady wheaten, Sunny Morning, Moonripples and Pandora. With his golden heritage, he sired more than 40 wheaten and wheaten brindles, a record sire for his day. The Honorable Laura, also bred by Mrs. Henshaw, owed her importance to the fact that she was the dam of Ch. Murray Rag Doll, the only wheaten champion produced from the early foundation stock.

Another important sire of wheatens in the 40s was Ch. Mac's Welton Tweed. Like Ch. Kinclaven Classic who sires so many Kinclaven wheatens, he was a silver dog sired by Hillcote Laddie, son of the gray and black Ch. Heather Essential. Tweed's dam, a silver, was Mac's Welton Hope, a daughter of Faraway Sandy of Mt. Tuck.

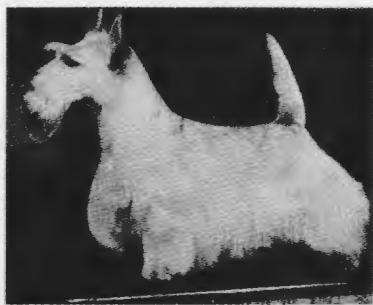
In 1938, Deephaven Kennels imported the 11 month old brindle dog Heather Asset, a dog destined to become not only one of the great sires of champions in America, but also a new and dominating influence on wheatens. Asset's influence for the wheaten color was not readily apparent from his pedigree. One must go back to his sire's dam, Kiltan Echo, to pick up the hidden threads of color. Her sire was the Annie Laurie son, Sandhey's Solomon, and her dam, Kiltan Emblem, had both Annie Laurie and Marksman of Docken in her background. Asset's male lines carried the black and brindle colors of Ch. Heather Necessity through his sons Ambition and Fashion Hint. With a pedigree of predominantly blacks, the recessive for lighter colors becomes apparent only when doubled in Asset's progeny.

The first wheaten dog to appear with such a pedigree was Marie Stone's Ch. Kinclaven Wild Oats whelped in 1943, destined to become the first American-bred wheaten champion. He was line bred to Asset through a half brother and sister breeding.

Heather Asset himself produced only one important wheaten son, Ch. Bramshire Blazing Sun, who in turn sired two wheaten Champions, Kinclaven Corn Silk and Scottie Ho's New Orleans Fizz. Non-wheaten sons of Asset who were particularly useful in producing wheatens were Carnation Revelation (silver), Ch. Deephaven Dividend and Deephaven Fixed Asset (light brindles) and Deephaven Superman (black).

Of great importance were the Kinclaven's Asset sons, the Red Chs. Tobasco and his grandson, Silver Classic, who were the first to produce wheatens of show caliber from a doubling of their sequences on the breeding of Classic sons to daughters of Tobasco or Asset. Further removed from Asset were the black Odd-Me-Dodds Storm and Silhouette who contributed two wheaten Champions, Golden Princess and Gold Sequine.

In the late 40s or early 50s, Carnation Kennels sent dogs, non-wheatens but most carrying the gene, to many breeders. Ch. Deephaven Dividend was sent to Mrs. Guy Ellison, Gold Hill, Oregon, who in turn with his breedings to Mrs. McComb, Clinch Mt. Kennels in Tennessee, bred Golden Princess, one of the many wheaten champions for Mrs. W.M. Robertson, Glad Mac Kennels, Clarkston, Washington.



Ch. Kinclaven Wild Oats



Ch. Carnation Golden Girl

Also in that era, Carnation imported **Ch. Reimill Radiator** from Dittrich Reimill. Radiator is the foundation sire of several outstanding American kennels, Mrs. Robertson getting her good foundation stock from Radiator and Deephaven Spade Flush. Spade Flush was the sire of Carnation's Best in Show bitch, **Ch. Carnation Golden Girl**, in 1950. Golden Girl was the only wheaten to go Best in Show until 1985, when the second one was also a lovely show bitch, **Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv** (**Ch. Sandgreg's Square deal** x **Ch. Sandgreg's Kismet**). Mrs. Robertson's Scotties have been the foundation for many breeders, especially those interested in breeding wheatens. Her first wheaten champions were **Ch. Golden Princess** (mentioned above) and **Am. and Can. Ch. Cedar Root Gaydes Gold**, followed by **Ch. Gladmac's Rolling Stone**, the sire of 16 champions. Since the 50s, some 75 champions have come through Glad Mac.



Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv

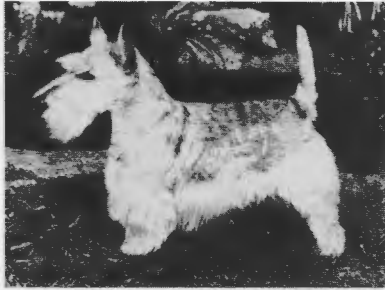


**Am. & Can. Ch. Sandgreg's
Sweet Charity**

In the last 10 years, Mrs. Robertson has brought the group-winning wheaten, **Ch. Sandgreg's Mr. Hot Shot**, and the specialty and group-winning black dog, **Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal**, into her breeding program. Both dogs come down from the Glad Mac and Sandgreg lines. Square deal is the sire of 18 champions, including the Best in Show wheaten bitch, **Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv**, the Montgomery County winning wheaten bitch, **Ch. Wychwyre Liberty**, and the group and specialty winning wheaten bitch, **Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Charity**. All three wheaten girls were bred by Bill and Sue Martin, Wychwyre Scotties of Michigan, along with the wheaten male, **Ch. Wychwyre Sandman**, out of their foundation bitch, **Ch. Sandgreg's Kismet**, a black daughter of **Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial**. Square Deal and Kismet, both black, were sired by full brothers, both black. The Martin's Kismet is a double granddaughter of **Ch. Charves Dashing Dawtie**, whose wheaten gene comes from her grandsire, **Ch. Gilkey's Johnny Come Lately** (**Ch. Gilkey's Fancy Tammy** x **Apfel's Precious Penny**).

Johnny Come Lately figures very strongly in the pedigree of the lovely wheaten bitch, **Ch. Rocbriar Risque Romance, C.G.**, owned by Donn and Marlene Deal of California and bred by the late Mildred Charves. Romance's sire, the wheaten **Rocbriar Scholar**, now makes his home with Mrs. Louise Ellsworth of Texas, Louise being a breeder of wheatens for many years, her Ellscot wheatens going back to the Kinclaven line. Her first wheaten, **Amberglo's Golden Glo**, was from Bruce Webb's Middlemont Kennel. Golden Glo was bred to **Ch. Blanart Bondsman** and produced one puppy, Mrs. Ellsworth's first homebred champion, **Ch. Ell-Scot-T's Van**

Guard, who in turn sired the wheaten Chs. Ell-Scott-T's Splinter of Gold and Ellscot Gold Coast Classic. Also in Texas we have the Jo-Bet wheatens owned by Joseph and Betty Martin.



Ch. Ell-Scott-T's Splinter of Gold

In the Midwest we find Ken and Joann Glaser's Kenjo Scotties with their lovely dark wheatens. Their first wheaten Champion, Kenjo Gold Braid Commander (Ch. Wayridge Wistful Wise Guy x Bonnie Lass Mystical Heather), was a specialty winner, finishing his championship quite easily. Commander has sired many wheaten champions, including their latest one. the group-winning and two-time Canadian Best in Show winning Ch. Kenjo Touch O'Gold Commander. Gold Braid Commander has also figured strongly in the breeding of wheatens for Robert Harley of Colorado and his "Home of the Tinkers." Mr. Harley has combined the Kenjo and Sandgreg lines in his breeding with much success, giving credit to Commander and Editorial.

Back to the Midwest are John and Barbara DeSaye's Sandgreg Scotties. The black dog, Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial (Ch. Firebrand's Bookmaker x Ch. Charves Dashing Dawtie), the breed's top living sire, has been the most influential in the Sandgreg breeding program. The combination of his daughters to Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal has produced some top winning wheatens. The DeSaye's first wheaten champion, Ch. Sandgreg's Ball O' Fire (Ch. Wee Doc of Rancho Milandy x Banlo's Gold Heather), goes back to the Glad Mac and Gilkey lines. Later, the influence of the Bardene and Firebrand lines brought their wheatens to a place where they can compete anywhere without color prejudice.

In the South we have Allene Haldy, Hycourt Scotties, with her lovely wheaten Chs. Glad Mac's Cracklin Rosie, Hycourt's Ziegfield Girl and her dam, Ch. Plain-Scot Vamp of Savannah, T.T. (the first Scottie in the United States to be certified by The American Temperament Testing Society). Tennessee is the home of the Sweetgum Kennels of Allan and Toby Haynes and their wheatens. Also in Tennessee are the Celebrate Me wheatens of Chris Davis and her Montgomery County Best in Sweepstakes winner, Ch. Snowhill Celebrate Me Lite.

In New England are the Evergreen wheatens of Larry and Marge Guppy. Wisconsin is the home of the Mac Cal Scots of Ruth Ann Krause and the wheaten Ch. Jacob the Best, owned by Mary Best and Ruth Ann Krause.

New York state is the home of the Heatherton Highland wheatens of Barbarajane Middleton. The Peregil wheatens of Berenda Perez-Gili are also in New York. Out West there are the lovely Merriland wheatens of

Martha Merrill in California. In Seattle we have the beautiful rich red wheatens of Jeanne Passmore, coming down from the combination of Westpark, Deephaven and Glad Mac, with Jeanne giving credit to her brindle Ch. Passmore's I'm Rowdy Too.

Wheaten Scotties of varying colors and shades go back to the earliest times and this is documented in the Youatt Books, circa 1846; G.R. Jesse, 1866; Stonehedge, 1st Edition, 1859; Dalziel, 1881; Hutchinson's Encyclopedia, and others. The 1895 Scottish Terrier Stud Book of Scotland records 531 registrations: 57 black and 474 varying colors, including wheatens and red brindles. A careful study of pedigrees of wheaten colored Scotties is far from revealing as to the genetics of coat color inheritance.

It is generally assumed that the gene for wheaten color is recessive. In order for the color to manifest itself, the dog must carry two genes for wheaten color. For example, the sire or dam itself may be black or brindle, but will have the ability to pass a wheaten color gene to its offspring if it possesses that gene. If the other parent is also able to pass a wheaten color gene, that is, if it is a heterozygous black or a homozygous wheaten, wheaten offspring can be produced.

As an example of passing the wheaten gene, consider two sisters, both black, both parents black, but one grandparent being a wheaten. It would be quite possible for the wheaten gene to be passed down from the wheaten grandparent through the dam or sire to one of the black sisters. Since the gene for the wheaten color is recessive, it is dominated by the gene for black, which is why both offspring are black. The only way to determine which black sister has the gene is to breed them to a wheaten stud or a black or brindle stud known to carry the gene by having produced the color. Bred to a **wheaten**, the bitch carrying the gene would produce a litter in which each puppy received the gene for wheaten color, since the male has only wheaten genes to give to the offspring. The bitch can pass either wheaten or black genes to her offspring.

Most articles we read tell us wheatens should never be inbred. The inbreeding of wheatens should apply to the inbreeding of any color. The quality, or lack thereof, should be the factor to determine if an inbreeding should be done. The knowledge of the dogs behind the ones to be used in the inbreeding should be the deciding factor. We fully agree that, in some cases, the breeding of the color was abused years back. But if we were to truly analyze breeding practices, we would realize that this has also happened with the breeding of inferior blacks and brindles, not just wheatens. Indiscriminate breeding practices can apply to any color. It is only unfortunate for those of us, loving all Scotties no matter what their color, that bad wheatens seem to be remembered more easily than their darker friends.

Another perplexing issue is the articles written about the poor health of wheatens, and especially wheaten puppies. We must disagree with this; our wheatens have been as healthy as any of our blacks or brindles. As a matter of fact, our oldest Scottie over the years (14 years) was a wheaten.

Again, we feel if we breed for healthy Scotties, we will produce future generations of healthy Scotties. The breeding of wheatens is fascinating, but should not be any more complex than the time, effort and love we all put into the breeding of any Scottie, no matter what their color.

GROOMING THE WHEATEN SCOTTISH TERRIER

By

Joann and Kennan Glaser

The purpose of this article is to be complementary to the main grooming article, Logic Behind Grooming, and the S.T.C.A. grooming manual. If specific points are not covered here, reference to these articles is encouraged.

The Wheaten colored Scottish Terrier is no different than the brindle or the black Scottie except for the color of the coat. Wheatens, like blacks and brindles, can have naturally hard or naturally soft coats; the genes that govern coat color are different from the genes that govern coat texture or for that matter size or temperament or most other inherited traits. Wheatens do, however, usually have thicker more dense undercoat.

The most desirable coat colors for wheaten Scotties are the rich red or brown tones. These colors, however exist only in the outer quarter inch of each stripped hair shaft. The remainder of the hair shaft is usually a light golden color. For that reason the clipped wheaten Scottie has very little hair pigment color.

THE WHEATEN HEAD: The wheaten head can be very expressive or it can be coarse looking if groomed incorrectly. As stated above, the color and texture exists in the stripped hair so the skull, eyebrows and beard must be stripped. Cheeks and throat can be clipped.

When stripping the skull and eyebrows, look for the cowlicks which exist at the upper inside corners of each eye. The hair growing between the two cowlicks up to the top of the skull is stripped upward toward the top of the skull. The hair under the bottom inside of the cowlick is stripped downward toward the nose so that the eyebrows are allowed to lay down. If this is not done, the eyebrows will appear like visors being pushed upward by this hair. Instead of cutting the longer hairs of the eyebrows, strip them. If only the longest hairs of the eyebrows are stripped every week, in a few months the eyebrows will be hard and full of color.

The nose furnishings that form the beard are backcombed, that is the hairs are combed so that they stand out perpendicular to the skin. The longer hairs are then hand stripped or plucked so that the hairs form a cylindrical tube and so that the hairs stand out no farther than an inch wider than the cheek. The hairs around the front of the muzzle are left longer because they will go forward giving length to the beard and head. Don't clipper the hair between the cheeks and the corner of the mouth; the beard should start at the front of the cheeks. If this area is clipped, the head will have an hourglass effect and that makes the head look coarse. The area at the side of the head from the cheeks to the main part of the beard should be filled with hair no longer than the width of the cheeks to complete the tube effect of the head. The beard is then combed forward to give the varminty look.

GROOMING THE BODY: When grooming the body of the dog, divide your chores into sections. These sections are the rear, rear legs, front and front legs, neck and topline area and the body.

Everything on the rear is stripped except the back and inside of the hocks although this area may be stripped to bring up the color. Groom the hocks to enhance the rear of the particular dog; so that the hocks appear to be perpendicular to the floor (not turned in or out). Next set up the dog so that he is standing correctly, then backcomb the hair on the thighs and rump. This hair is stripped on the outside of the legs so that the longest hair is no longer than an inch wider than the width of the fully groomed hocks. The desired outline of the rear is that of a horseshoe. The hair inside of the rear legs is backcombed and then shaped so as to continue the inside of the horse shoe effect. The hair on the rump above the hocks should be stripped short and with the grain.

Any length of hair at the rear of the dog comes from under the body. The skirt effect should be avoided at the rear of the dog. The most desired effect should show a good letdown at the hock and some rump behind the tail.

Trim the front feet as indicated in the general grooming article. The front legs are then backcombed and the hair is stripped so as not to extend to a length more than one inch wider than the width of the shoulders. The hair on the front legs is posted or stripped in a tube effect.

The only hair that is clipped on the neck is the V under the chin to the breastbone. The hair on the shoulders, behind the ears and on the back of the neck are stripped with the grain and is kept short and tight. As you come down the neck onto the back, strip in a rolled coat to a length that fills at the withers and levels the back. To avoid the waterline or changes in color on the sides backcomb the hair on the sides and strip these furnishings so that they stand out no longer than one inch beyond the width of the front and rear of the dog. Any length of furnishings should come from the under part of the dog, not from the side hair.

The Scottie should be completely groomed maintaining a proper silhouette once a week for best roll and show results.



Ch. Kenjo Touch of Gold



Ch. Kenjo Gold Rush Commander

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

SPECIALTY BESTS OF BREED

Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal	2/72	Owned by Barberry Knowe Kennels
Ch. Bardene Blue McBain	6/72	Owned by Leslie Slease
Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal	10/72	Owned by Barberry Knowe Kennels
Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture	2/73	Owned by M/M Anthony Stamm
Ch. Schwer's Dynamic Happy Boy	10/73	Owned by Jeanne Garlock
Ch. Burbury's Sir Lancelot	3/74	Owned by Linda Catlin
Ch. Seagraves Rogue's Image	10/74	Owned by Helen Harbulak
Ch. Viewpark Versatile	4/75	Owned by Jack Snyder
Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone	10/75	Owned by R. Hensel & W. Crouse
Ch. Clanronald's Watch My Smoke	6/76	Owned by M/M Bowers
Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone	10/76	Owned by R. Hensel & W. Crouse
Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone	4/77	Owned by R. Hensel & W. Crouse
Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata	10/77	Owned by Miriam Stamm
Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata	3/78	Owned by Miriam Stamm
Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone	10/78	Owned by R. Hensel & W. Crouse
Ch. Sandgreg's Headliner	6/79	Owned by B. De Saye & B. MacInnis
Ch. Schaeffer's Calling Card	10/79	Owned by J. Damon
Ch. Democratic Victory	6/80	Owned by M/M R. Willis
Ch. Democratic Victory	10/80	Owned by M/M R. Willis
Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter	6/81	Owned by M/M Wm. McInnis
Ch. Democratic Victory	10/81	Owned by M/M R. Willis
Ch. Democratic Victory	6/82	Owned by M/M R. Willis
Anstamm All-American	10/82	Owned by Christine Hepler
Ch. Ashmoor At The Ritz	5/83	Owned by R. Moore III
Ch. Jabberwok Here Comes the Sun	10/83	Owned by M/M Merle Taylor
Ch. Perlor Playboy	4/84	Owned by Elizabeth Cooper
Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter	10/84	Owned (leased) by M/M Alan Novick
Ch. Hughcrest Sparklin' Burgundy	4/85	Owned by M/M Chris Hughes
Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up	10/85	Owned by M/M Michael Cook



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal, Ch. Bardene Blue McBain, Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture, Ch. Schwer's Dynamic Happy Boy, Ch. Burbury's Sir Lancelot, Ch. Seagraves Rogue's Image, Ch. Viewpark Versatile, Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone.



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Clanronald's Watch My Smoke, Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata, Ch. Sandreg's Headliner, Ch. Schaeffer's Calling Card, Ch. Democratic Victory, Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, Anstamm All-American, Ch. Ashmoor At The Ritz.



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Jabberwok Here Comes the Sun, Ch. Perlor Playboy, Ch. Hughcrest Sparklin' Burgundy, Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up.

THE FRANCIS G. LLOYD MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP

1921-1985



RECIPIENTS

1921	Ch. Albourne Beetle, Fairwold Kennels
1922	Ch. Rannoch Moor Cricket, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Schreiber
1923	Ch. Bentley Cotsol Lassie, Fairwold Kennels
1924	Ch. Bentley Cotsol Lassie, Fairwold Kennels
1925	Mrs. Maurice Newton
1926	Fairwold Kennels
1927	Ch. Laindon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters
1928	Ch. Laindon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters
1929	Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ballantrae Kennels
1930	Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ballantrae Kennels
1931	Ch. Rookery Repeater of Hitofa, Frank Spiekerman
1932	Ch. Heather Enchantress of Hitofa, Frank Spiekerman
1933	Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrán, S. S. Van Dine
1934	Ch. Ortleigh Patience of Hollybourne, S. L. Froelich

1935	Ch. Flornell Soundman, Braw Bright Kennels
1936	Ch. Flornell Soundfella, Relgalf Kennels
1937	Ch. Marlu Milady, Marlu Farm Kennels
1938	Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Relgalf Kennels
1939	Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Relgalf Kennels
1940	Ch. Bradthorn Bullion, Relgalf Kennels
1941	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels
1942	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels
1943	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels
1944	Ch. Ayerscott Anita, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ayers
1945	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
1946	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
1947	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
1948	Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, Marlu Farm Kennels
1949	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Edgerstoune Kennels
1950	Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moloney
1951	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1952	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1953	Ch. Lynwood Angus, William R. Wood
1954	Ch. Rebel Invader, Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter
1955	Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas
1956	Ch. Cantie Confident, Marguerite Fuller
1957	Ch. Todhill's Cinnamon Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
1958	Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, Carnation Farm Kennel
1959	Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Blanche E. Reeg
1960	Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Blanche E. Reeg
1961	Ch. Crisscot Carnival, Cornelia M. Crissey
1962	Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1963	Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Miss Helen B. Gaither
1964	Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1965	Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, Miss Helen Gaither
1966	Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1967	Ch. Mar De's Dark Felicia, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond P. FitzWilliam
1968	Ch. Balachan Night Hawk, Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1969	Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie, Mrs. Betty Munden
1970	Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury
1971	Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, Mr. & Mrs. Clive Pillsbury
1972	Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stamm
1973	Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stamm
1974	Ch. Burbury's Sir Lancelot, Linda Catlin
1975	Ch. Sandoone Royal Barclay, Miss Betty Malinka
1976	Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone, R. Hensel & Wm. Crouse
1977	Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone, R. Hensel and Wm. Crouse
1978	Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata, Mrs. Miriam Stamm
1979	Ch. Ruff-Me-Tuff Rabble Rouser, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shanholtz
1980	Ch. Ruff-Me-Tuff Rabble Rouser, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shanholtz
1981	Ch. Democratic Victory Mr. and Mrs. R. Willis
1982	Ch. Democratic Victory Mr. and Mrs. R. Willis
1983	Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Novick
1984	Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Novick
1985	Ch. Simonsez Charlie The Charmer, E. Louise Simon



1921



1923-1924



1927-1928



1929-1930



1931



1932



1933



1934

Pictured chronologically are: **Ch. Albourne Beetle**, **Ch. Bentley Cotsol Lassie**, **Ch. Laidon Lauds**, **Ch. Ballantrae Wendy**, **Ch. Rookery Repeater of Hitofa**, **Ch. Heather Enchantress of Hitofa**, **Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrn**, **Ch. Ortlely Patience of Hollybourne**.

Not Pictured: **Ch. Rannoch Moor Cricket** (1922) and the winners for 1925 and 1926 who are unrecorded.



1935



1936



1938-1939



1940



1941-1942-1943



1944



1945-1946-1947



1948

Pictured chronologically are: **Ch. Flornell Soundman, Ch. Flornell Soundfella, Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Ch. Bradthorn Bullion, Ch. Regalf Ribbon Raider, Ch. Ayerscott Anita, Ch. Regalf Rebel Leader and Ch. Deephaven Red Seal.**
 Not pictured: Ch. Marlu Milady (1937)



1949



1950



1951-1952



1953



1954



1955



1956



1957

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Ch. Lynwood Angus, Ch. Rebel Invader, Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile, Ch. Cantie Confident, and Ch. Todhill's Cinnamon Bear.



1958



1959-1960



1961



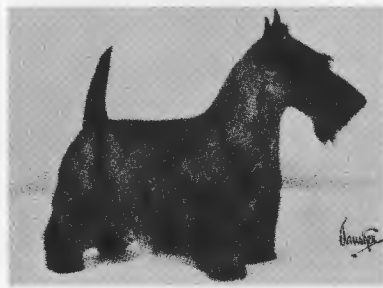
1962



1963



1964



1965



1966

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Ch. Crisscot Carnival, Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe, Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, and Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler.



1967



1968



1969



1970-1971



1972-1973



1974



1975



1976-1977

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Mar De's Dark Felicia, Ch. Balachan Night Hawk, Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie, Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture, Ch. Burbury's Sir Lancelot, Ch. Sandoone Royal Barclay, and Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone



1978



1979-1980



1981-1982



1983-1984



1985

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata Ch. Ruff-Me—Tuff Rabble Rouser, Ch. Democratic Victory, Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter and Ch. Simonsez Charlie The Charmer.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA ANNUAL AWARDS

By Neatha L. Robinson

Eight Annual Awards are awarded through the Scottish Terrier Club of America donated by various members. Information for awards are obtained from the American Kennel Club Gazettes. All shows taking place between January 1st through December 31st, make up the 'award period'.

Only members of The Scottish Terrier Club of America are eligible for any award. Should the dog be co-owned, then all owners must be members in good standing of the S.T.C.A. on the day of the win. Should a member be delinquent in dues, that member is not a 'member in good standing'. During their delinquency they are not eligible for any wins of their dog at that time.

Until 1980 there were no permanent records of Scottish Terrier wins without looking through past A.K.C. Gazettes. A new procedure was introduced whereas the Scottish Terrier Show reports are cut from the Gazette and pasted in notebooks making a permanent record that is much easier to store and research if necessary, than sorting through the AKC Gazettes a second time. Also a special computer program was written that keeps track of all the wins, thus making the record keeping more exact. The notebooks and the computer printouts are kept by the S.T.C.A. historian. Also included in these notebooks are copies of AKC Championship certificates reporting new champions. From this data the stud dog and brood bitch records are tallied.

The Frances G. Lloyd Memorial trophy is the only perpetual trophy awarded, and is considered the most prestigious trophy offered through the Scottish Terrier Club of America. First awarded in 1921, it is awarded to the dog or bitch winning the most championship points for Best of Breed wins accumulated throughout the award year. At one time the trophy was given to the winning owner to possess for one year. However, due to its increasing value, it is now displayed at the Annual Meeting in October, and the owner of the winner is given a plaque for permanent possession. The dog's name is engraved on the trophy. Reading the names on this trophy is to read a history of the Scottish Terrier in the United States, since the names go back to 1921.

The point count for the Frances G. Lloyd trophy is determined by the maximum number of points awarded in the breed that day. If "no rating" is reported for one sex, yet one point might be reported for the other sex, one point is awarded. If "no rating" is reported for either sex, no points are awarded even though there might be competition. "No rating" means no championship points were offered, thus no points are awarded toward the Frances G. Lloyd award. Points are not awarded for entry. Points for Groups and Best In Show wins are not counted. The maximum number of points awarded is five.

Another trophy awarded for Best of Breed wins, with a vast difference in ruling and point count, is the Sandissy Trophy. This trophy is donated through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Barry Meador, St. Joseph, Missouri, and is awarded to the owner of the dog, or bitch, winning the

most accumulated points for Best of Breed at all-breed shows only. Specialty shows are not counted. Included in the point count are points for Group placements and Best in Show. If the dog goes Best of Breed, but no further, only one point is awarded. Should the dog place in the group, then additional points are awarded as follows: Group 4 = 1 point, Group 3 = 3 points, Group 2 = 4 points, and Group 1 = 5 points. Bear in mind that 1 point has already been awarded, therefore, the group points are in addition to the Best of Breed point. If the dog wins Group 1, the total points toward the Sandissy Trophy is 6 points. Should the dog, go on to Best in Show, then an additional 8 points are added; giving a total of 14 points won toward the Sandissy trophy that day. Formerly this trophy was awarded only to American bred dogs, however, that ruling has recently been deleted, with the new ruling in effect as of January 1, 1985.

The Best Opposite Sex trophy was first initiated by Mrs. Blanche Reeg, of Blanart fame. The late Ms. Betty Malinka was the donor of the Ch. Sandoone Missy Lou Best Opposite Trophy. Upon Ms. Malinka's death, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert G. Robinson, Seattle, WA., have been donors of the trophy, now known as the Gilwyn Best Opposite Sex Award. The point count for this trophy is the same as calculated for the Frances G. Lloyd Memorial Trophy, and only championship points awarded that day are counted.

The Balachan Bred-by-Exhibitor Trophy, donated by Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr., Roanoke, VA, is awarded to the owner-exhibitor winning the most points from the BBE classes, not necessarily with the same dog or bitch. One point is given for entry. The points for sex is given if there is competition in the BBE class. If the dog or bitch goes on to winners, this does not constitute as competition in the BBE classes. Competition in the class must be between dogs of different ownership. Should an individual owner show two dogs in the class, and there being only two in the class, only one point awarded, as if a single entry.

In all class awards one point is given for entry. If the dog goes on to Winners, (except in the BBE classes) then the dog receives the point count for the sex. Should the dog go on to Best of Winners, then the points for the breed are awarded. The maximum number of class points won at any show is five.

The Rigadoon American Bred Dog Trophy is awarded to the owner-exhibitor winning the most points from the American Bred Dog classes during the award year, not necessarily with the same dog.

The Bar None Puppy Bitch Award, is donated through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. C. Michael Cook, Baltimore, Maryland, to the owner-exhibitor winning the most points from the puppy bitch classes, and not necessarily with the same bitch. This trophy was previously known as the Dunbar Trophy.

The Wayridge Stud Dog trophy is donated through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ridgley. It is awarded to the owner of the dog siring the most get during the award year. In case of a tie for this award, the previous two year record of get sired by the dog is added to break the tie. Should there still be a tie (it has happened in recent years) the previous two years is also calculated (four years) for the total number of get sired, in order to break the tie. Only one winner is declared for this trophy.

The Lady Alberta Memorial Brood Bitch Trophy is calculated exactly as given above for the Stud dog trophy, and only one winner is declared. This award is donated by Mrs. Vana Mapplebeck, Northport, NY.

The Charles C. Stalter and Helen B. Stalter Memorial Trophy is a sterling silver trophy offered through the generosity of the late Charles C. and Helen B. Stalter for Best of Breed. This trophy is awarded annually at Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Scottish Terrier Club of America specialty show. Permanent possession of this trophy to be awarded when won three times by the same owner, not necessarily in consecutive order by the same dog.

The John McOwen Trophy is a silver plate trophy offered by the friends of Mr. John McOwen for Best of Winners. This trophy is awarded annually at the Fall Specialty of the Scottish Terrier Club of America, for possession to be won by the same owner three times, not necessarily with the same dog, nor at consecutive shows.

The Anstamm Achievement Award offered by Mrs. Miriam Stamm to a person, or persons, a group, a club, or any other organization whether or not connected with the Scottish Terrier Club of America, particularly in cases where achievement outside of, by affecting or relating to the breed, transcends any accomplishment by a club member for a particular year. This award is presented at the Annual Meeting.

**THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA**
(Approved by The American Kennel Club, November 23, 1971)
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name and Objects

- Section 1. The name of the Club shall be Scottish Terrier Club of America.
- Section 2. The objects of the Club shall be:
- (a) to encourage and promote the breeding of pure-bred Scottish Terriers and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection;
 - (b) to encourage the organization of independent local Scottish Terrier Specialty Clubs in those localities where there are sufficient fanciers of the breed to meet the requirements of The American Kennel Club.
 - (c) to urge members and breeders to accept the standard of the breed as approved by The American Kennel Club as the only standard of excellence by which Scottish Terriers shall be judged;
 - (d) to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed and to encourage sportsmanlike competition at dog shows;
 - (e) to conduct sanctioned matches and specialty shows under the rules of The American Kennel Club.
- Section 3. The Club shall not be conducted or operated for profit and no part of any profits or remainder or residue from dues or donations to the Club shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual.
- Section 4. The members of the Club shall adopt and may from time to time revise such by-laws as may be required to carry out these objects.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

- Section 1. Eligibility. There shall be two types of membership, open to all persons eighteen years of age and older who are in good standing with the American Kennel Club and who subscribe to the purposes of this Club.
- (a) Individual membership is open to any individual described above, and shall entitle the member to one vote in Club affairs.
 - (b) Family membership is open to any two members residing at the same address. Each of these members will have one (1) vote in Club affairs. Club publications and mailings will be sent one to the family membership, however, rather than to each as individuals. (Amendment approved by The American Kennel Club on July 26, 1985).

- (c) Junior Membership. In addition to the two types of memberships described hereinabove, junior membership is open to any individual who is ten to eighteen years of age. Junior members shall not be entitled to vote in Club affairs or eligible to hold office in the Club, but shall be eligible for annual trophies and awards offered by or through the Club. (Addition of subsection approved by The American Kennel Club on July 26, 1985.)

Section 2.

- (a) Dues. Membership dues shall be \$20.00 per year for individual members, \$25.00 per year for family membership, payable upon receipt, delinquent March 1. During the month of January the Treasurer shall send to each member a statement of his dues for the ensuing year. (Amendments approved by The American Kennel Club on June 26, 1980 and March 20, 1984).
- (b) Initiation Fee. From and after the effective date hereof, each newly elected member, family membership or junior member shall pay an initiation fee of \$15.00 which shall be submitted with the application for membership and dues as hereinafter provided. (Addition of subsection approved by The American Kennel Club on March 20, 1984; amendment approved by The American Kennel Club on July 26, 1985).
- (c) Conversion to Family Membership. When any existing member converts from an individual membership to a family membership, the dues payment for the current year in which such conversion occurs shall be the family membership dues less any individual membership dues paid by the existing member for that year; provided, however, nothing contained in this subsection shall excuse any newly elected member from paying an initiation fee. (Addition of subsection approved by The American Kennel Club on July 26, 1985).

Section 3.

Election to Membership. Each applicant for membership shall apply on a form as approved by the Board of Directors and which shall provide that the applicant agrees to abide by these constitution and by-laws and the rules of the American Kennel Club. The application shall state the name, address and occupation of the applicant and it shall carry the endorsement of two members. Accompanying the application, the prospective member shall submit dues payment for the current year.

Applicants may be elected at any meeting of the Board of Directors or by written vote of the Directors by mail. Affirmative votes of 2/3 of the Directors present at a meeting of the Board or of 2/3 of the entire Board voting by mail, shall be required to elect an applicant.

An application which has received a negative vote by the Board may be presented by one of the applicant's endorsers at the next annual meeting of the Club and the Club may elect such applicant by favorable vote of 75% of the

- members present.
- Section 4. Termination of Membership. Memberships may be terminated:
- (a) by resignation. Any member in good standing may resign from the Club upon written notice to the Recording Secretary; but no member may resign when in debt to the Club. Dues obligations are considered a debt to the Club and they become incurred on the first day of March.
 - (b) by lapsing. A membership will be considered as lapsed and automatically terminated if such member's dues remain unpaid 90 days after the first day of March; however the Board may grant an additional 90 days of grace to such delinquent members in meritorious cases. In no case may a person be entitled to vote at any Club meeting whose dues are unpaid as of the date of that meeting.
 - (c) by expulsion. A membership may be terminated by expulsion as provided in Article VI of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

- Section 1. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Club shall be held in the month of October in conjunction with the Club's Specialty Show if possible, at a place, date, and hour designated by the Board of Directors. Written notice of the annual meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary to each member at least 30 days prior to the date of the meeting. The quorum for the annual meeting shall be 35 members in good standing.
- Section 2. Special Club Meetings. Special Club meetings may be called by the President or by a majority vote of the members of the Board who are present at a meeting of the Board or who vote by mail, and shall be called by the Corresponding Secretary upon receipt of a petition signed by 10% of the members of the club who are in good standing. Such meeting shall be held at such place, date, and hour as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Written notice of such meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary at least 14 days and not more than 30 days prior to the meeting. The notice of the meeting shall state the purpose of the meeting and no other club business may be transacted. The quorum for such a meeting shall be 35 members in good standing.
- Section 3. Board Meetings. The first meeting of the Board shall be held immediately following the annual meeting and election. Other meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such times and places as are designated by the President or by a majority vote of the entire Board. Written notice of each such other meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary to each member of the Board at least 14 days prior to the date of the meeting. The quorum for a Board Meeting shall be a majority of the Board voting

- Section 4. in person or by mail.
The Board of Directors may conduct its business by mail through the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE III

Directors and Officers

- Section 1. Board of Directors. The Board shall be comprised of the President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and American Kennel Club Delegate and eight (8) other persons, all of whom shall be members in good standing who are residents of the United States. The Officers of the Club shall be elected for one-year terms at the Club's annual meeting as provided in Article IV, and shall serve until their successors are elected. The other members of the Board of Directors consist of eight members elected for 2 terms so staggered that four are elected at each annual meeting. General management of the Club's affairs shall be entrusted to the Board of Directors (Amendment approved by the American Kennel Club August 4, 1975.)
- Section 2. Officers. The Club's officers, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and American Kennel Club Delegate shall serve in their respective capacities both with regard to the Club and its meetings and the Board and its meetings.
- (a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the club and of the Board, and shall have the duties and powers normally appurtenant to the office of President in addition to those particularly specified in these by-laws.
 - (b) The Vice-President shall have the duties and exercise the powers of the President in case of the President's death, absence, or incapacity.
 - (c) The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of the correspondence, notify members of meetings, notify new members of their election to membership, notify officers and Directors of their election to office, and carry out such other duties as are prescribed in these by-laws.
 - (d) The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Club and of the Board and of all votes taken by mail, of all matters of which a record shall be ordered by the Club, and keep a roll of the members of the Club with their addresses, and carry out such other duties as are prescribed in these by-laws.
 - (e) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due or belonging to the Club. He shall deposit the same in a bank approved by the Board, in the name of the Club. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board and he shall report to them at every meeting the condition of the Club's finances and every item of receipt or payment not before reported; and at the annual meeting he shall render an account of all moneys received and expended during the

fiscal year. The Treasurer shall be bonded in such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine.

- (f) The Delegate to the American Kennel Club shall represent the Scottish Terrier Club of America at The American Kennel Club in all matters which concern the Club at the American Kennel Club, except applications for show dates, judges, etc., which shall properly fall into the province of the Corresponding Secretary. The Delegate shall serve for a one year term and until the credentials of his successor have been acted upon with approval by the Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club, unless he has resigned or his appointment has been withdrawn by the Club.
- (g) The immediate Past-President shall serve as such on the Board, for a period of one (1) year after his term of office, to pass to the new President and Board his experience and knowledge gained during his previous term of office. He may serve additionally for one (1) year, if nominated by the subsequent Nominating Committee. (Addition of subsection approved by The American Kennel Club on December 12, 1979).

Section 3. Vacancies. Any vacancies occurring on the Board or among the offices during the year shall be filled until the next annual election by a majority vote of all the then members of the Board; except that a vacancy in the office of President shall be filled automatically by the Vice-President, and the resulting vacancy in the office of Vice-President shall be filled by the Board.

Those members selected by the Board to fill vacancies shall serve only until the next annual election, at which time the nominating committee shall nominate a member to fulfill the balance of the unexpired term. (Addition of this paragraph approved by The American Kennel Club on August 4, 1975.)

ARTICLE IV

The Club Year, Voting, Nominations, Elections

Section 1. Club Year. The Club's fiscal year shall begin on the 1st day of November and end on the 31st day of October.

The Club's official year shall begin immediately at the conclusion of the election at the annual meeting, and shall continue through the election at the next annual meeting. The elected officers and directors shall take office immediately upon the conclusion of the election and each retiring officer shall turn over to his successor in office all properties and records relating to that office within 30 days after the election.

Section 2. Voting. At the annual meeting or at a special meeting of The Club, voting shall be limited to those members in good standing who are present at the meeting, except for the annual election of Officers, Delegate, and Directors and amendments to the constitution and by-laws and the

Standard for the breed, which shall be decided by written ballot cast by mail. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted. The Board of Directors may decide to submit other specific questions for decision of the members by written ballot cast by mail.

Section 3. Annual Election: The annual election of Officers and Directors shall be conducted by written ballot, except that, if no nominations are received by the Recording Secretary, as provided in Section 4, paragraph (b) of this Article, no ballot will be necessary. In this case, the slate presented by the Nominating Committee will, at the annual meeting of the Club, be declared, by the Recording Secretary, elected. If additional nominations have been made, as provided in Section 4, paragraph (b) of this Article, ballots, to be valid, must be received at the offices of an independent auditing firm designated by the Board of Directors, whose address shall accompany the ballot, not later than thirty (30) days prior to the annual meeting. The person receiving the largest number of votes for each position shall be declared elected. If any nominee, at the time of the meeting, is unable to serve for any reason, such nominee shall not be elected, and the vacancy so created shall be filled by the new Board of Directors in the manner provided in article III, section 3. (Amendment approved by the American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979.)

Section 4. Nominations and Ballots. No person may be a candidate in a Club election who has not been nominated in accordance with these by-laws. A Nominating Committee shall be chosen by the Board of Directors before April 15th. The Committee shall consist of three members from different areas of the U.S.A., and two alternates, all members in good standing, none of whom shall be a member of the current Board of Directors. The Board shall name a chairman for the Committee. The Nominating Committee may conduct its business by personal meeting in toto, by telephone in toto, or by mail. (Amendments approved by The American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979 and June 28, 1982.)

- (a) The Nominating Committee shall nominate from among the eligible members of the Club, one candidate for each office and for each other position on the Board of Directors and shall procure the acceptance of each nominee so chosen. The Committee should consider geographical representation of the membership on the Board to the extent that it is practicable to do so. The Committee shall then submit its slate of candidates to the Recording Secretary who shall mail the list, including the full name of each candidate and the name of the State in which he resides, to each member of the Club on or before June 1st, so that additional nominations may be made by the members if they so desire. (Amendment approved by The American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979.)

- (b) Additional nominations of eligible members may be made by written petition addressed to the Recording Secretary and received at his regular address on or before July 15, signed by twenty-five (25) members and accompanied by the written acceptance of each such additional nominee signifying his willingness to be a candidate. No person shall be a candidate for more than one (1) position, and the additional nominations which are provided for herein may be made only from among those members who have not accepted a nomination of the Nominating Committee. (Amendments approved by The American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979 and March 20, 1984.)
- (c) If no valid additional nominations are received by the Recording Secretary on or before July 15, the Nominating Committee's slate shall be declared elected at the time of the Annual Meeting, and no balloting will be required. (Amendment approved by The American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979.)
- (d) If one or more valid additional nominations are received by the Recording Secretary on or before July 15, he shall, on or about August 1, mail to each member in good standing a ballot listing all of the nominees for each position in alphabetical order, with the names of the State in which they reside, together with a blank envelope and a return envelope addressed to the independent auditing firm marked, "Ballot" and bearing the name of the member to whom it was sent. So that the ballots may remain secret, each voter, after marking his ballot, shall seal it in the second envelope addressed to the auditing firm. The auditing firm, after counting the ballots received, shall return the results of that count, sealed, to the Recording Secretary not less than one (1) week prior to the annual meeting. The Recording Secretary shall announce, at the annual meeting, the results of the election. (Amendment approved by The American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979.)
- (e) Nominations cannot be made at the annual meeting or in any manner other than as provided above.
- (f) The Board of Directors, consisting of eight (8) members in good standing, shall consist of two (2) classes of four (4) members each, each class elected for a two (2) year term from the meeting at which elected. (Addition of subsection approved by The American Kennel Club on August 4, 1975.)
- (g) Should a vacancy occur among the members of the Board at such time that their term of office not expire with the next annual election, the member selected by the Board shall serve only until the next annual meeting, at which time his term shall expire, and the unfulfilled term shall be filled by regular election for that unexpired term only. (Addition of subsection approved by The American Kennel Club on August 4, 1975.)

ARTICLE V

Committees

- Section 1. The Board may each year appoint standing committees to advance the work of the Club in such matters as dog shows, trophies, annual prizes, membership and other fields which may well be served by committees. Such committees shall always be subject to the final authority of the Board. Special committees may also be appointed by the Board to aid it on particular projects.
- Section 2. Any committee appointment may be terminated by a majority vote of the full membership of the Board upon written notice to the appointee; and the Board may appoint successors to those persons whose service has been terminated.

ARTICLE VI

Discipline

- Section 1. American Kennel Club Suspension. Any member who is suspended from the privileges of The American Kennel Club automatically shall be suspended from the privileges of this Club for a like period.
- Section 2. Charges. Any member may prefer charges against a member for alleged misconduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Club or the breed. Written charges with specifications must be filed in duplicate with the Recording Secretary together with a deposit of \$10.00 which shall be forfeited if such charges are not sustained by the Board or a Committee following a hearing. The Recording Secretary shall promptly send a copy of the charges to each member of the Board or present them at a Board Meeting, and the Board shall first consider whether the actions alleged in the charges, if proven, might constitute conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Club or the breed. If the Board considers that the charges do not allege conduct which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the Club or of the breed it may refuse to entertain jurisdiction.
- If the Board entertains jurisdiction of the charges it shall fix a date of a hearing by the Board or a Committee of not less than three members of the Board, not less than 3 weeks nor more than 6 weeks thereafter. The Recording Secretary shall promptly send one copy of the charges to the accused member by registered mail together with a notice of the hearing and an assurance that the defendant may personally appear in his own defense and bring witnesses if he wishes.
- Section 3. Board Hearing. The Board or Committee shall have complete authority to decide whether counsel may attend the hearing, but both complainant and defendant shall be treated uniformly in that regard. Should the charges be sustained after hearing all the evidence and testimony presented by complainant and defendant, the Board or Committee may by a majority vote of those present suspend

the defendant from all privileges of the Club for not more than six months from the date of the hearing, or until the next annual meeting if that will occur after six months. And, if it deems that punishment insufficient, it may also recommend to the membership that the penalty be expulsion. In such case, the suspension shall not restrict the defendant's right to appear before his fellow members at the ensuing Club meeting which considers the recommendation of the Board or Committee. Immediately after the Board or Committee has reached a decision, its findings shall be put in written form and filed with the Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary, in turn, shall notify each of the parties of the decision and penalty, if any.

Section 4.

Expulsion. Expulsion of a member from the Club may be accomplished only at the annual meeting of the Club following a hearing and upon the recommendation of the Board or Committee as provided in Section 3 of this Article. The defendant shall have the privilege of appearing in his own behalf though no evidence shall be taken at this meeting. The President shall read the charges and the findings and recommendations, and shall invite the defendant, if present, to speak in his own behalf. The meeting shall then vote by secret written ballot on the proposed expulsion. A 2/3 vote of those present and voting at the annual meeting shall be necessary for expulsion. If expulsion is not so voted, the suspension shall stand.

ARTICLE VII

Amendments

Section 1.

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws and to the Standard for the breed may be proposed by the Board of Directors or by written petition addressed to the Recording Secretary signed by twenty percent of the membership in good standing. Amendments proposed by such petition shall be promptly considered by the Board of Directors and must be submitted to the members with recommendations of the Board by the Recording Secretary for a vote within three months of the date when the petition was received by the Recording Secretary.

Section 2.

The constitution and by-laws and the Standard for the breed may be amended at any time provided a copy of the proposed amendment has been mailed by the Recording Secretary to each member in good standing on the date of mailing, accompanied by a ballot on which he may indicate his choice for or against the action to be taken. The notice shall specify a date not less than 30 days after the date of mailing by which date the ballots must be returned to the Recording Secretary to be counted. The favorable vote of 2/3 of the members in good standing who return valid ballots within the time limit shall be required to effect any such amendment.

- Section 3. No amendment to the constitution and by-laws or to the Standard for the breed that is adopted by the Club shall become effective until it has been approved by the Board of Directors of The American Kennel Club.

ARTICLE VIII

Dissolution

- Section 1. The Club may be dissolved at any time by the written consent of not less than 2/3 of the members. In the event of the dissolution of the Club whether voluntary or involuntary or by operation of law, none of the property of the Club nor any proceeds thereof nor any assets of the Club shall be distributed to any members of the Club, but after payment of the debts of the Club, its property and assets shall be given to a charitable organization for the benefit of dogs selected by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX

Order of Business

- Section 1. At the meetings of the Club, the order of business so far as the character and nature of the meeting may permit, shall be as follows:
- Roll call
 - Minutes of last meeting
 - Report of President
 - Reports of Secretaries
 - Report of Treasurer
 - Reports of Committees
 - Election of Officers and Board
(at annual meeting)
 - Election of new members
 - Unfinished business
 - New business
 - Adjournment
- Section 2. At meetings of the Board, the order of business, unless otherwise directed by majority vote of those present, shall be as follows:
- Reading of minutes of last meeting
 - Reports of Secretaries
 - Report of Treasurer
 - Reports of Committees
 - Unfinished business
 - Election of new members
 - New business
 - Adjournment

OFFICIAL BREED STANDARD

Adopted April, 1947

SKULL—(5 Points): Long, of medium width, slightly domed, and covered with short hard hair. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a slight stop or drop between the eyes.

(1) **MUZZLE**—(5 Points): In proportion to the length of skull, with not too much taper toward the nose. Nose should be black and of good size. The jaws should be level and square. The nose projects somewhat over the mouth, giving the impression that the upper jaw is longer than the lower. The teeth should be evenly placed, having a scissors or level bite, with the former being preferable.

EYES—(5 Points): Set wide apart, small and of almond shape, not round. Color to be dark brown or nearly black. To be bright, piercing and set well under the brow.

EARS—(10 Points): Small, prick, set well up on the skull, rather pointed but not cut. The hair on them should be short and velvety.

NECK—(5 Points): Moderately short, thick, and muscular, strongly set on sloping shoulders, but not so short as to appear clumsy.

CHEST—(5 Points): Broad and very deep, well let down between the forelegs.

BODY—(15 Points): Moderately short and well ribbed up with strong loin, deep flanks and very muscular hindquarters.

(2) **LEGS AND FEET**—(10 Points): Both fore and hind legs should be short and very heavy in bone in proportion to the size of the dog. Fore legs straight or slightly bent with elbows close to the body. Scottish Terriers should not be out at the elbows. Stifles should be well bent and legs straight from hock to heel. Thighs very muscular. Feet round and thick with strong nails, fore feet larger than the hind feet.

NOTE: The gait of the Scottish Terrier is peculiarly its own and is very characteristic of the breed. It is not the square trot or walk that is desirable in the long-legged breeds. The fore legs do not move in exact parallel planes—rather in reaching out incline slightly inward. This is due to the shortness of leg and width of chest. The action of the rear legs should be square and true and at the trot both the hocks and stifles should be flexed with a vigorous motion.

TAIL—(2½ Points): Never cut and about seven inches long, carried with a slight curve but not over the back.

COAT—(15 Points): Rather short, about two inches, dense undercoat with outercoat intensely hard and wiry.

(3) **SIZE AND WEIGHT**—(10 Points): Equal consideration must be given to height, length of back and weight. Height at shoulder for either sex should be about 10". Generally, a well balanced Scottish Terrier dog of correct size should weigh from 19 to 22 lbs. and a bitch from 18 to 21 lbs. The principal objective must be symmetry and balance.

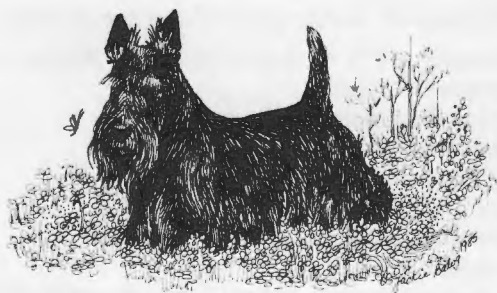
COLOR—(2½ Points): Steel or iron grey, brindle or grizzled, black, sandy or wheaten. White markings are objectionable and can be allowed only on the chest and that to a slight extent only.

GENERAL APPEARANCE—(10 Points): The face should wear a keen sharp, and active expression. Both head and tail should be carried well up. The dog should look very compact, well muscled, and powerful, giving the impression of immense power in a small size.

(4) PENALTIES—Soft coat, round or very light eye, over or undershot jaw, obviously over or under size, shyness, timidity, or failure to show with head and tail up are faults to be penalized. No judge should put to Winners or Best of Breed any Scottish Terrier not showing real terrier character in the ring.

SCALE OF POINTS

Skull 5	Neck 5	Tail 2½
Muzzle 5	Chest 5	Coat 15
Eyes 5	Body 15	Color 2½
Ears 10	Legs & Feet 10	Appearance 10
		Total 100 Pts.



REGIONAL CLUBS

By Elizabeth Cooper

The Regional Club is the grassroots of the Scottish Terrier Club of America, a place where the newcomers to our breed get their first taste of what a breed club is all about. They learn that these groups do not only put on specialty shows, but also are a clearing house for the exchange of ideas, where, hopefully, the novice and the long-time breeder can enjoy the company of individuals with similar interests—namely, the advancement of the Scottish Terrier as a pet and as a show dog.

From these Regional Clubs come the future officers of the parent club. They can take the knowledge gained at the local level to the national club and let them know the concerns of the general membership, the direction that the rank and file would hope to see the club take, and suggestions for future projects. It is therefore important that regional clubs stay strong and active, promote educational programs, and insure that the membership is given every opportunity to contribute where they have the expertise to do so. Only by giving this chance do you insure the infusion of new blood that keeps any organization healthy and productive.

There are presently 18 Regional Clubs in the United States which are officially recognized by the Scottish Terrier Club of America. Most of these clubs are within access of all Scottie fanciers. If you live in an area where there is no Regional Club, get together with your fellow breeders and get a club started. It can be a very rewarding experience. You will be putting something back into a sport from which you have gained much. If you are fortunate enough to live in an area with access to a Regional Club, realize how lucky you are to be able to compare notes with others. You will never all agree on all aspects of breeding or exhibiting, but you will learn from those who hold different ideas, and those new to the breed are given the benefit of all this accumulated knowledge.

The following is a brief history and biography of our present Regional Clubs, as supplied by each club:

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Greater Atlanta

Founded—November, 1971 by Larry and Judi Hilton, Carland Marie Williams and Florence Derkson.

Hosted The National Specialty 1975 and 1985.

Number of members—78

They have given 7 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in April.

Club Newsletter—Bagpiper Chatter.

Published—monthly.

Club projects—Scottie Rescue, annual Scottish terrier exhibit at Warm Spring, Ga. Grooming and Show training clinics. Obedience and the annual Specialty show.

This club takes great pride in its reputation for warm southern hospitality over its specialty weekend.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of The Greater Baltimore Area Inc.

Founded August, 1969 by Stewart Gettle, Irv Frey, Pricilla Burret and Irene Markel.

The S.T.C.G.B.A. was formed from the old S.T.C. of Maryland who's records were destroyed in a fire.

Number of members—38.

They have given—12 Specialities to date.

Their Specialty is held in April.

Club Newsletter—Scottie Talk.

Published—Bi-monthly.

Club projects—Grooming sessions, raffles, information sessions, flea markets and guest speakers.

This club prides itself in presenting one of the finest Trophy tables around for their annual Specialty.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of California

Founded—May 1927. Its first president was Bryce Gillespie. He was president for many years. S.S. Van Dyne, noted author of the Philo Vance detective series, was also an active member and at one time an officer.

Number of members—102.

They have given—54 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held June.

Club Newsletter—The Bulletin.

Published—monthly.

Club projects—2 Puppy Matches a year, annual Specialty, Scottie Rescue and various other events.

Other interesting facts on this club are published in a booklet compiled by Barbara Dunham and Don LaVigne.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Chicago Inc.

Founded—around 1929-30, by T. E. Weible and Mrs. M. F. Hillis.

Number of members not given.

They have been holding Specialties since November 1930.

Present Specialty is held in June at Grays Lake, Ill.

Club Newsletter—Plaid Piper.

Published—monthly.

Club projects—Their annual Specialty, raffles and various other events.

We are advised that the early history of this club has been lost or not saved. Mrs. Betty Malinka of the Sandoone Kennels was a long time member of this club.

The Greater Dallas Scottish Terrier Club

Founded—October, 1969 by Mrs. Morris Burchfield, Mrs. Jerry Glenn and with a great deal of help in the beginning from Dr. T.A. Kirk Jr.

Number of members—40.

Their Specialty is held in March.

Club Newsletter—Scotch Bark.

Published—Bi-monthly.

Club projects—Grooming clinics, annual Specialty, annual match and an information booth at the annual Highland Games in their area.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Greater Dayton

Founded—1971 by Wayne and Cass Ridgley, Maryjane and Jerry Boehner, Richard Hensel, Susan BomesBerger, Ruth Israel, Goldie and John Seagraves, Donna and Carl Muller.

All of the above were members of the S.T.C. of Northern Ohio because of the great distance to travel they decided to form their own club.

Numbers of members—80.

They have given 8 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in March.

Club Newsletter—Scotts Chatter.

Published—Bi-monthly.

Club projects—Their annual Specialty, annual All-Breed fun match and various other projects.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Greater Denver Inc.

Founded—1979 by Faith Erlacher, Jeannie Hyder, Marilyn Jones and Elizabeth Cooper.

Working toward A.K.C. sanction.

Number of members—40.

No Specialty shows to date.

Club Newsletter—The Scotsman.

Published—Bi-monthly.

Club projects—Grooming and health programs, handling classes, fun matches (Scotties, all terrier and all breed.)

The club hopes to some day be able to host its fellow Scottie breeders and show them some real Rocky Mountain hospitality.

Heart Of America Scottish Terrier Club

Founded—January, 1964 by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baker, Miss Pearl Baker, Mrs. E. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Boyles, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Craft, Mrs. Margaret Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Humphrey, Mrs. Edna Konomis, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leather, Stephen and Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Elmar Siegel, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stuart.

Number of members—65.

They have given 12 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in March.

Club Newsletter—Diehard Doin's.

Published—5 times a year.

Club projects—Calendar, grooming sessions, annual Specialty weekend and raffles.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Greater Houston

Founded—February, 1974 by Richard Hickman, Bitsy Severson, Claudia Leffler, Joyce Smith, Gary Nixon, Linda Nixon and Peggy Kahl.

Number of members—30.

They have given 4 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in August.

Club Newsletter—The Skirl.

Published—Monthly.

Club projects—Portable booth for display at the Astrohall sites of dog shows, Scotland Day etc. , and tracing the evolution of the breed.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Louisville

Founded—1977 by Tim and Diane Dodd, Raul and Joan Bignon .

Working toward A.K.C. sanction.

No Specialty shows to date.

Number of members—51.

Club Newsletter—Scot's Rap.

Published—Bi-monthly.

They hope to hold their Specialty in the spring.

Club projects—Scottie Rescue, annual summer bar-b-que, grooming sessions, making crafts for their specialty.

The Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club Inc.

Founded—August, 1956 by Monroe and Miriam Reese, Ralf and Eleanor MacDonald, Samuel and Eleanor Holister and Louise Ellsworth

Number of members—30.

They have given 27 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in December

Club Newsletter—The Scotch Piper.

Published—Monthly.

Club projects—The education of owners regarding health, grooming and good breeding practices. G.M.S.T.C. is proud to have been successful in finding good homes for every Scottie to come to them thru their Rescue committee. This club is working toward the improvement of their breed and are keenly aware of the responsibility they acquired when they joined the S.T.C.A. with its outstanding history.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Michigan

Founded—October, 1947 by Charles Laing, Peter Babisch, James Wheeling and L.E. Crawford.

Number of members—227.

They have given 13 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in September.

Club Newsletter—The Michigan Tartan.

Published—Quarterly.

Club projects—Grooming classes, Dog Rescue V.W.D. clinics, donations to Scottie Cramp, VWD, The Anthony Stamm Memorial, Michigan Humane Society, ADOA, Anti-cruelty soc., Friends of Animals and neuter and spaying clinic.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of New England

Founded—1939 by Mr. and Mrs. William Consable, Joseph W. Kelly, James Murphy, Mrs. Charles (Peggy) Gray, Harry Hardcastle, and Mrs. John Winant, owner of the Edgerstoune Kennels.

Their first Specialty was held with Ladies Dog Club in 1940.

Number of members—130.

They have given 45 Specialties to date.
Their Specialty is held late May, early June.
Club Newsletter—Scottie Tails.
Published—Quarterly.
Club projects—Grooming seminars, puppy match in March and a second puppy match in September.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Greater New York

Founded—April, 1973 by Dick and Jackie Seelbach, Tom Natalini, Don Massaker, and a group of 40 interested breeders and exhibitors who felt there was a need for a regional club in their area.

Stewart Gettle, a founder of the Baltimore Club, assisted this club in getting started.

Number of members—55.

They have given 9 specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in February with the A.T.C. Specialties.

Club Newsletter—Scottie Scoop.

Published—Quarterly.

Club projects—Promoting education of the breed, grooming and handling sessions, fundraisers, finding homes for unwanted Scotties.

The San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club

Founded—February, 1967 by John Baird, Neatha Robinson, Betty Pengra and Marjory Meeder.

Their first Specialty was held at San Rafael, Ca., September, 1974 with an entry of 93. This show is known for its warm hospitality and beautiful setting.

Number of members—67.

They have given 12 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in September.

Club Newsletter—Bay Scot Bulletin.

Published—Monthly.

Club projects—An active Scottie Rescue Program, aggressive promotion of VWD testing clinics, fund raising programs to aid research work on Parvo at the University of Calif. Davis and Scottie Cramp at Washington State University.

This club has twice hosted the S.T.C.A. Rotating Specialty.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Northern Ohio

Founded—January, 1935 at the Allerton Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, its first president Mr. F. B. Jetter, secy. Mrs. Harry S. Haylor.

Number of members—60.

They have given 33 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in October.

Club Newsletter—The Clan News.

Published—Quarterly.

Club projects—Sanctioned match each June, grooming clinics each summer, and puppy matches with auctions.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Western Virginia

Founded—1961 by Dr. and Mrs. T.A. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kavanaugh and Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Koontz.

This club wanted to be known as “Southern Highlands” because the members came from North Carolina, West Virginia, and the Blue Ridge area but A.K.C. would not cooperate.

Number of members—25.

They have given 20 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in September.

Club Newsletter—Under the Kilt.

Published—Quarterly.

Club projects—Their annual Specialty and various other projects.

The Scottish Terrier Club Of Greater Washington D.C.

Founded—1949 by Mr. and Mrs. Frank VanElser, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Howes, Dr. Merritt Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gardner.

Their first match was held June, 1949, several matches were held on the Ellipse in back of the White House.

Number of members—110.

They have given 35 Specialties to date.

Their Specialty is held in October.

Club Newsletter—The Tartan.

Published—Monthly.

Club projects—V.W.D. clinics 2 per year, go to ground trials once a month, obedience classes year round, and the Scot Fund for rescuing abandoned Scotties.



SCOTTISH TERRIER STUD DOGS
Five or more get finishing Championship between
January 1, 1974 and December 31, 1984

Compiled by Neatha Robinson

No. Sired	Name of Champion Get	Owner
90	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY VENTURE	Mrs. Miriam Stamm
59	CH. GAIDOUNE GREAT BEAR	Helen Gaither
36	CH. SANDGREGS EDITORIAL	M/M John DeSaye
35	CH. GOSMORE GILLSON HIGHLAND KING	Mr. Richard Hensel
31	CH. DUNBARS DEMOCRAT OF SANDOONE	Richard Hensel/ William Crouse
25	CH. GAYWYN LIKELY LAD	M/M Roger Abbott
24	CH. FIREBRANDS BOOKMAKER	Mr. John Sheehan
23	CH. GILLSIE PRINCE WILLIAM	Milarie Bliss
17	CH. REANDA KINGS RANSOM	Mr. Richard Hensel
16	CH. SANDGREGS HEADLINER	Barbara DeSaye/ William MacInnis
16	CH. SANDGREGS SQUARE DEAL	Mrs. W.M. Robertson
15	CH. ANSTAMM VENTURE ON	Anstamm Kennels
14	CH. SCOTSMUIR SANDPIPER	Mr. John Sheehan
14	CH. BARBERRY KNOWE SPITFIRE	Ms. Barbara Kingsbury
13	CH. BARBERRY KNOWE CONDUCTOR	Ms. Barbara Kingsbury
13	CH. GAIDOUNE BICENTENNIAL BEAR	Ms. Helen B. Gaither
12	CH. GAYWYN SQUARE DEAL	Miriam Stamm/ Cindy Cooke
11	CH. CHARVE'S DAZZLER DYKE	M/M Robert Charves
11	CH. JABBERWOK BRISTOL STOMP	M/M Merle Taylor
10	CH. WAYRIDGE WARLOCK	M/M Wayne Ridgley
10	CH. DUNBARS SPECIAL AGENT	Mr. Richard Hensel
10	CH. ENCHANTER OF EILBURN	Mrs. Antonella Visconti DiModrone
10	CH. ANSTAMM RUFF ME TUFF ROWDY	Mrs. Miriam Stamm/ Cindy Cooke
9	CH. JAUDONS GUID BRIGADIER	Mr. J. Barker
9	CH. JAUDONS HIGHLAND JESTER	Mrs. J. Barker
9	REDOUBTS SALUTE TO ANSTAMM	M/M Donald Plott
8	CH. BEAR BEE BIT OF DUNBAR	Debbie Kinsey
8	CH. BARDENE BLUE McBAIN	Wesley Slease
8	CH. GREGORACH KING OF THE ISLES	M/M Ronald Giese
8	CH. GREN AERY EDWARD	Mrs. Joan H. Eagle
8	CH. GLENBY GALLANT LAD	M/M Frederick Stephens
8	CH. SANDGREGS KENO TICKET	M/M John DeSaye
8	SCHAEFFERS DARK AVENGER	Mr. Ronald P. Schaeffer
7	CH. PERLOR PERFECT MATCH	Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper
7	CH. BARBERRY KNOWE BANDLEADER	Ms. Barbara Kingsbury
7	CH. RUFF-ME-TUFF-ROUSTABOUT	Jake McClosky
6	CH. SEAGRAVES ROGUE'S IMAGE	Mrs. Goldie Seagraves
6	CH. SCHAEFFERS SKY ROCKET	Mr. Ronald P. Schaeffer
6	CH. SCHAEFFERS CALLING CARD	Mr. Ronald P. Schaeffer
6	CH. WISHING WELLS GAMBLERS DREAM	Mrs. Barbara W. Keenan
6	CH. PERLOR PLAYBOY	Ms. Elizabeth Cooper
6	CH. RAMTREE STONEHEDGE KING ARTHUR	Mr. Donald Massaker & Mr. Thomas V. Natalini
6	CH. KENJO VENTURESOME COMMANDER	M/M Kennan Glaser
6	CH. KENJO GOLD BRAID COMMANDER	M/M Kennan Glaser
5	CH. BARBERRY KNOWE BRIMSTONE	Ms. Barbara Kingsbury
5	CH. BARBERRY KNOWE SANDPIPER	Ms. Barbara Kingsbury
5	CH. BRAEBURNS MAIN EVENT	M/M Bengt Wallgren
5	CH. CAPRES BLACKJACK OF GARTLAND	Ms. Carol Preuss
5	COSLETTS CRUSADER O'CLANSMAN	Mr. Robert McClelland
5	CH. DONNARRYS WEE DOCN'DORIS	M/M Harry Erskine
5	CH. DUNBARS DISTINCTION	M/M Ed Nutter/ M/M R. Bigelow
5	CH. DUNBARS ROYAL FLUSH	Mr. Richard Hensel
5	CH. DUNBARS ROYAL HERITAGE	Mr. Richard Hensel
5	CH. GLENDALES HAPPY HOOLIGAN	Mr. Robert Moore III
5	REDOUBTS GAELWYN C'EST MOI	M/M Donald Plott

5	CH. GLENLIVET GORDON OF JAUDON	Ms. Caroline Reid
5	MERRYSCOTS MR. MARTY	M/M Frederick Stephens
5	CH. RINKLESTONE BRYNDLE BRYAR	Ms. Thelma Miller
5	SHORT SCOT SPINDRIFT	Ms. Marguerite Robles
5	CH. WYCHWOOD BEAU GEST	M/M Fred Ferris
5	CH. ARISTOCRAT OF SCARISTA	H. Warren/Ann Wooldridge
5	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY MINUTEMAN	Miriam Stamm
5	CH. HUGHCREST HOME BREW	M/M Chris Hughes
5	CH. BARRAGLEN'S BEACHCOMBER	M/M Ross Bower
5	CH. WAYRIDGE BOLD RULER	M/M Wayne Ridgley
5	CH. WEE DOC OF RANCHO MILANDY	M/M John DeSaye
5	CH. SCOTBAIRN'S BARON DHU	M/M Fowler/T. Beaman

Due to the fact that the owners of the stud dog is not given on the Champion Certificates issued or published in the AKC GAZETTE, I may have some owners incorrect. I have made every effort to be accurate as I could under these circumstances.

SCOTTISH TERRIER BROOD BITCHES

Three or more get finishing Championships between
January 1, 1974 and December 31, 1984

No.Ch.

Get	Name of Champion Get	Owner
19	CH. GLENLIVET HEATHER BELL	M/M J. Barker
11	FITZWILLIAM'S FANCY	Miriam Stamm/L. Barney
11	CH. SANDOONE PRAIRYHILL REBECCA	Karen Lemke
10	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY SONATA	Mrs. Miriam Stamm
10	CH. REANDA RAZZIELLA	M/M Michael Lowman
9	CH. AM ANGER STARLIGHT	Mrs. Joan H. Eagle
7	CH. CLANRONALDS BOBBIE GIRL	M/M Ronald Giese
7	CH. HUGHCREST HOT FUDGE SUNDAY	Mrs. Nancy Fingerhut
7	CH. LAURENLEES HAPPY HOOKER	Mr. Harry Sebel, Jr.
7	CH. VIEWPARK HEATHERBELLE	Mr. Lee Hastings
6	CH. AM ANGER OF GLENDALE STAR	M/M Fred Ferris
6	CH. CAMYSCOT ELIZABETH	M/M John Myers
6	CH. LIVY REANDA FULLUVIT	Mr. William Crouse
6	CH. SANDGREGS KISMET	M/M Charles Martin
6	CH. SONATA HAPPY HULA GIRL	Dr./M C. James Terna
6	CH. SONATA SERNADE	M/M Chris Hughes
6	CH. VIKINGS CAMY ANN	Mr. John Sheehan
6	CH. CARUS QUITE A DOLL	Ms. Jeanne Pearson
5	CH. DUNBARS BEAR BEE DOLL	Mr. Richard Hensel
5	CH. DUNBARS ABIGAIL	Mr. Richard Hensel
5	CH. DUNBARS SABLE OF SANDBARK	Mr. Jerry Roszman & Mr. Donn LaVigne
5	CH. DUNBARS SOUTHERN DANCER	M/M Richard Fowler
5	CH. FIREBRANDS FOOLISH FUN	Mr. John Sheehan
5	CH. GLENBY'S SPECIAL BLEND	M/M Frederick Stephens
5	CH. GLENLIVET CHRISTINA	Mr. J. Barker
5	MARGIES CINNAMON	Ms. Marguerite Robles
5	CH. PRAIRYHILL TOP PRIORITY	Ms. Karen Lemke
5	CH. REANDA RELCIA	Mrs. Deborah (Kinsey) Mims
5	CH. WOODMANSEY WAIT FOR IT	Antonella Visconti DiModrone
5	CH. FASHION MERRY STARR	M/M Fred Ferris
4	CH. AERIE ALMOST HEAVEN	M/M Herbert Quarles
4	CH. ANSTAMM DAZZLING DEIRDRE	M/M Michael Cook
4	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY RETURNS	Miriam Stamm/C. Cooke
4	CH. ANSTAMM MOST LIKELY	Mrs. Miriam Stamm
4	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY TALK	Mrs. Miriam Stamm
4	CH. ANSTAMM ROYAL REFRAIN	Ms. Cynthia Endress
4	BARBERRY KNOWE FASHION FARE	M/M Richard LaCoe

4	CH. BLUEBERRY THISTLE	M/M James Brown
4	CH. BLUEBERRYS WAYSIDE WILLOW	M/M James Brown
4	CH. CHARVES DASHING DAWTIE	M/M John DeSaye
4	CH. DANAS AMBER EDITION	Mrs. LaRae Shafer
4	DUNBARS KATHRYN CHOOSEY	Mr. William Crouse
4	CH. DUNWOODIE OF DUNBAR	M/M Bill Justus
4	CH. GAIDOUNE LAINIE BEAR	Ms. Helen B. Gaither
4	CH. GLENLIVET FIONA	M/M J. Edward Ingram
4	CH. HILCARS ROYAL LADY	M/M Carl Suppes
4	CH. HUGHCREST BOTTOMS UP	Mrs. Christine Cook
4	CH. KENJO ROUGHCASTLE RAINBOW	Mrs. Faith Erlacher.
4	CH. KIRK NOR SITTING PRETTY	M/M Herbert Quarles
4	CH. FIREBRANDS EQUINOX	Mr. John Sheehan
4	LOCHLAYMENS SUMMER SONG	M/M Roy Lay
4	CH. MACRAE'S NO APOLOGIES	Mr. Bart Lapin &
		Ms. Lorayne Lapin
4	NEIDFYRE BRIGHT STAR	Ms. Gail Gaines &
		Mr. Merle Taylor
4	CH. OFFSHORE TIDAL RACE	Antonella Visconti DiModrone
4	CH. PRAIRYHILLS TOP O'THE MORNING	M/M William Bowers
4	CH. SCATTERGOOD MAGIC MOMENTS	M/M Herbert Quarles
4	DUNBARS JOLLY HOLLY	Mr. Richard Hensel
4	CH. BARRAGLEN'S BEWITCHED	M/M Ross Bower
4	GLADMAC'S HAPPY GYPSY	Irene Robertson
4	CH. FITZWILLIAMS HAPPY GIRL	Wilfred Schwer
4	KENJO VENTURING STAR	J. Roszman/D. LaVigne
4	MICKYLU JAN SUSSETTE	M/M Bernard Perrson
4	CH. STEDPLANE SUKI	M/M Jake McClosky
4	CH. WEE KELBIE OF ARGUS	M/M Meeder
4	CH. SANDGREG'S BARBIE DOLL	Nancy Fingerhut
3	DONARRYS BRIGADOON	M/M Harry Erskine
3	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY MOMENT	M/M R. Girling
3	CH. ANSTAMM ANDANTINO	Mrs. Miriam Stamm
3	CH. ANSTAMM FANCY THIS	Mrs. Miriam Stamm/C. Cooke
3	CH. ANSTAMM HAPPY DAYS	Mrs. Miriam Stamm
3	CH. ANSTAMM KINGS TRIBUTE	M/M E. Nutter
3	CH. ANSTAMM KINGS TREASURE	M/M W.H. Dunham
3	CH. CEDERBRAES COMPETITRESSA	M/M Harvey Cederstrom
3	CH. CHARVES MAGGIE LAUDER	M/M Robert Charves
3	CH. DUNBARS GRAND DUCHESS	Mr. Jack Ball & Mrs. Miriam Stamm
3	FIREBRANDS DARE	Mr. John Sheehan
3	CH. FITZWILLIAMS HAPPY GIRL	M/M W. Schwer
3	CH. GAIDOUNE GERMAINE BEAR	M/M W. Nutter
3	CH. HUGHCREST HAPPY HOUR	Ed McParland/Karla Ward
3	HYSCOT BLUE LAUREL	Mrs. Jeanie Marie Heyder-Reed
3	GLADMAC'S GEORGY GIRL	Irene Robertson
3	CH. KENNELGARTH ANNABEL	Mr. Stephen Spector
3	CH. MILADY VIVACIOUS AGNES CDX	M/M Bert Tryon
3	REALITY SYMBOL	M/M David Smith
3	CH. REANDA ROCK AND POP	M/M Michael Lowman
3	SANDGREGS GALAXY	M/M John DeSaye
3	CH. SANDGREGS SWEET CHARITY	M/M John DeSaye
3	SANDGREGS WEE BIT OF HEATHER	Ms. Jane Hannah
3	CH. THEDA THEDA	Ms. Karen Connor
3	CH. WAYRIDGE MISS PAGE	M/M Wayne Ridgley
3	CH. WHISKYBAE GINGER BEAR	M/M Gary Carr
3	CH. KENJO SHO GO BO PEEP	M/M Ken Glaser
3	CH. PASSMORE'S MOLLY MAE	M/M J. Diem
3	CH. REVVRAN CANTATA	M/M Harvey Cedarstrom
3	CH. WYNGAY TARA	Richard Hensel
3	VAUNTIE GLAIKIK	Joan Duke
3	CH. BRABURN'S TOPIC OF SANDGREG	M/M John DeSaye
3	CH. BALGAIR'S DUHALLOW JEN	Joan Duke

The Ideal Scottish Terrier

By Robert C. (Bob) Graham

The IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER appears to be traditional in S.T.C.A. Yearbooks over the last several decades. For this edition, your editors have assigned the task to yours truly towards continuing this interesting tradition. I trust that I may justify this selection and honor.

In my dictionary the word IDEAL is defined in seven ways with frequent reference to a "standard of perfection". This same book happens to define the word "TYPE" as a "perfect model or example". Thus, we may consider these words as synonymous insofar as the IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER is concerned, and our Breed Standard as a basis for the degree of perfection. It should also be noted that one of the descriptions for IDEAL states "existing only in the imagination". To me this means that each of us probably has a somewhat different mind conception of the IDEAL Scottie. In other words, IDEAL exists only in the mind of the beholder, and I happen to be the beholder for this situation. Your agreement with this philosophy will help if the contents of this dissertation are to have any credibility.

Many pet owners, oblivious to our standard, believe that they own the IDEAL Scottie. Their reasoning is properly based upon affection, companionship, and pride of ownership. The novice breeder with only a slight acquaintance with the Standard might measure his IDEAL in terms of reproductive qualities, behavior and health. Then there are a few fancier's that have still other justifications for their particular breed values. This article is not about these acceptable attitudes but is directed more to the active or aspiring serious breeders, exhibitors, owners, and conformation judges. Here, our Standard and the show ring as supplemented by history and personal experiences establish the background for the invention of the IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER.

An essential reference for this so-called invention is the 1980 S.T.C.A. publication "Clarification and Amplification of the Scottish Terrier Standard" of which this author was the editor. This red paper covered booklet presents some descriptive text and illustrations that are too lengthy to reproduce herein, but are quite germane to the IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER. Frequent reference to this handbook will be made throughout this article. The first and last sentences in the above publication are worth repeating since they constitute two important foundations for our IDEAL:

- (1) The Scottish Terrier is first and foremost a Terrier.
- (2) The Standard deals with the individual parts and other aspects of the Scottish Terrier, but **the final assessment can only be based on the whole dog.**

How true! To me the IDEAL Scottie typifies "Terrier" more than any other breed and, within reason, must always display this quality in his appearance and action. As for the "whole dog" I insist that **symmetry and balance** must be a salient factor in any conception of the IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER. We will return to these matters later.

Standard-wise, my IDEAL shapes up as follows. For this section it is suggested that the reader may wish to make some comparisons with the Clarification, etc., reference.

Head	8½ inches long (occiput to nose tip), 3¾ inches wide with a definite stop between skull and muzzle, which resemble two parallel planes. Cheeks should be reasonably flat and not overly protrude.
Skull	4¼ inches long and very slightly domed, almost flat. The surface of the skull should feel reasonably smooth with no prominent bumps or depressions.
Muzzle	4¼ inches long and not much taper toward the nose which should be large and black. Jaws level and square with large, clean, white teeth meeting in a true scissor bite.
Eyes	SMALL, DARK, ALMOND SHAPED. These important words not only appear in the Standard but have long been emphasized in many references by recognized authorities. The eyes should be fairly wide apart and literally “full of fire” (not placid). This author truly admires and believes there is such a thing as a distinct Scottie expression. Correct eyes are a vital ingredient to this attribute.
Ears	Fairly small, in proportion to the head dimensions and set well up on the skull. Please refer to figure 4 in the S.T.C.A. Clarification booklet for correct as well as incorrect ears. The correct ear serves as a good “frame” for that proper expression and is a big plus in overall appearance.
Neck	6 1/8 inches long and fairly thick and muscular for complete balance. I like to see the neck and head held and carried high, especially in the show ring, to give that look of “class” that is so pleasing to the eye.
Chest	Preference is for a deep brisket, containing the breast bone, well let down between the forelegs which should be 3¾ inches between the elbows for our IDEAL. The brisket, neither flat nor concave, should be well covered with flesh so as to nicely fill one’s cupped hand. The clearance from floor to lowest point of the brisket should also measure 3¾ inches. Please note omission of any reference to “fronts,” since in my opinion, it is misleading, unless specifically directed to one or more of its components such as chest, brisket, forelegs, shoulder, and elbows. Neither does our Standard mention fronts per se. The same may be said of “rears”.
Body	The back should be neither too long nor too short — about 11 inches from the tail to the withers for the IDEAL’S proper balance and movement. In spite of our Standard’s vagueness, my IDEAL has a level back which is 10¼ inches high at the withers. The body’s rib cage, which in cross section is heart shaped, is well built up and is neither round nor slab sided.

Legs and Feet

Forelegs should be heavy in bone and possess a slight inward bend with elbows close to the body — plus large hindquarters with thighs well muscled. The properly angulated rear legs from hock to heel, as viewed from the rear, should appear parallel and straight when standing or moving.

The feet must be round, thick, and compact with the front feet larger than the rear. Excessive toeing out or cat like feet are to be discouraged.

Tail

The tail should be so groomed and shaped so as to resemble an inverted carrot 6¾ inches long. It should be set far enough forward on the back so that there is no downward slope to its root. As in most Terriers, it should be carried straight up or with a slight curve toward the head — never down and preferably not gay. Correct tail and carriage contributes another plus to overall appearance.

Coat

This is a most important consideration for all Scotties regardless of sex, color, etc. Our model must be double coated with a wooly undercoat well covered by a hard, wiry, and reasonable straight outer coat. This outer coat should be so conditioned so as not to feel or appear dull and lifeless. This author prefers a coat of such length, generally less than 2 inches, that projects a neat outline with the desired texture readily apparent and maintainable.

Size and Weight

The preferred dimensions are given in the earlier “Body” paragraph. Weight has less importance than size or balance. There are good “small” Scotties weighing about 19 pounds and there are good “large” Scotties that may weigh more than 22 pounds. I suspect that my IDEAL would check in near 22 pounds, neither too fat nor too thin but with good bone and substance.

Symmetry and Balance

Exaggerations of any nature should be avoided. Overly long heads, ultra short bodies, overly small ears or tails all may sound nice and photograph well. Unless the rest of our Scottie’s anatomy is in balance with these extremes, we will fall well short of the IDEAL. The interested reader is respectfully referred again to the S.T.C.A. Clarification publication for a further review of this pertinent subject which is too frequently overlooked.

Many students of the breed, and this author concurs, relate balance to head length. For example, the following is a quotation from an introduction by President W.M. Singleton (Walsing) in the 1967 Yearbook of the Scottish Terrier Club of England:

“In considering the construction of a Scottish Terrier, I would regard balance as a blending of each component feature into a whole which is immediately pleasing to the eye and reaches or is near perfection.”

“It follows, therefore, that a balanced animal with all the attributes is most difficult to breed. On the other hand, exaggeration of any particular part is comparatively easy to produce but should be strenuously opposed.”

“Perhaps I may add a word or two on the importance of the head in achieving balance. This feature in itself must be properly proportioned and here again the Standard lays down the requirements for a head which is characteristic of the breed.”

Movement This feature can best be studied by live demonstrations or on recorded motion films including VCR tapes. A good illustrated reference is presented in figures 10 and 11 in the S.T.C.A. Clarification appendix. Correct movement is an absolute necessity in an IDEAL Scottie.

In this connection, my IDEAL will move and show on a loose lead and will not require hands-on propping up in the show ring. This accomplishment will also require considerable practice and patience by the exhibitor. However, with a true Terrier on the end of the lead, this battle is over half won even before it starts.

Beyond the Standard

There are some breed characteristics that just cannot be adequately written into a concise Standard, yet have a profound bearing on any IDEAL determination. The more salient matters of concern in this category are:

- Temperament
- Health
- Quality

Temperament

We all have thoughts regarding temperament that any IDEAL must possess such as people-friendly in a typical, reserved, and dignified Scottie manner to be sure. We most certainly want the aggressive qualities that go with being a Terrier but even here, an exaggeration in over-aggressiveness is undesirable. An undisciplined, excitable animal that continually barks and growls for no apparent reason, especially in the show ring, is a problem.

Such a performance usually upsets the other exhibits and could lead to uncontrolled biting and fighting which is deplorable. Such a Scottie could not be my candidate for IDEAL.

It goes without saying that our IDEAL Scottie in the show ring must also display that rather elusive quality of showmanship.

Health

A Scottie in good health and condition behaves accordingly — and it shows to advantage. Poor health and condition is hard on the Scottie as well as his owners — and this shows to a disadvantage. It is incumbent on all Scottie fanciers to guard and maintain its good health and condition at all times.

Quality

The following time tested description by the well known Scottie fancier Edwin J. Megargee makes the message clear:

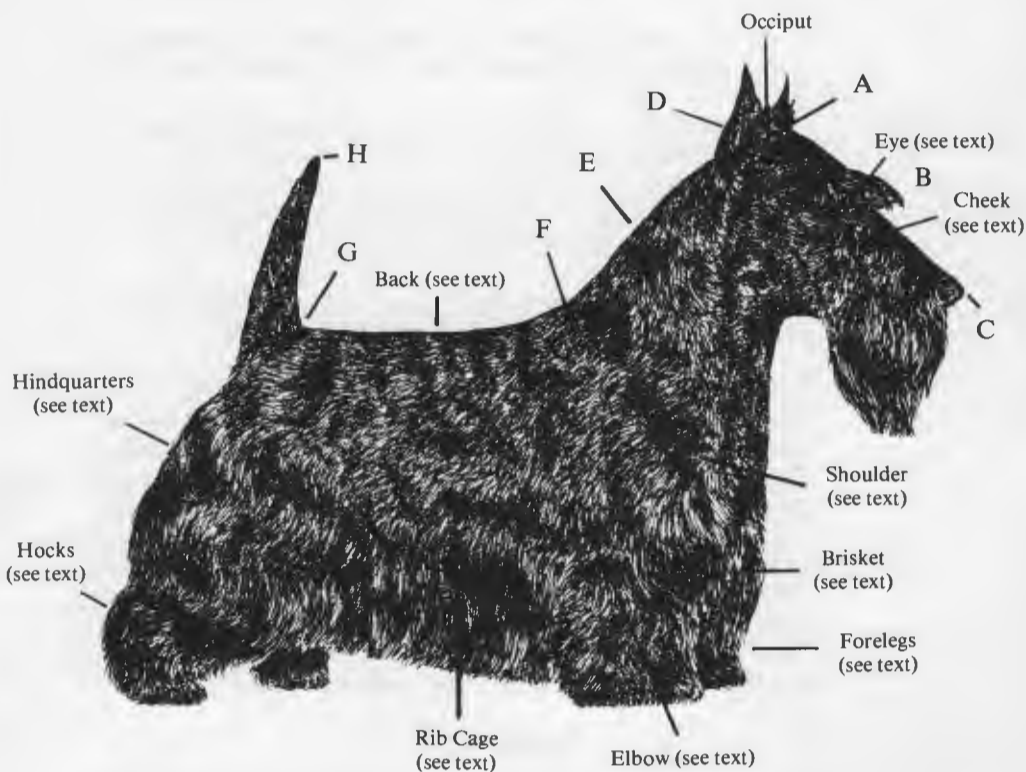
“While the Standard covers all the main points of the Scottish Terrier these are, as every judge of dogs knows, certain things about a good one that are almost indefinable. One of these general terms is quality. Almost everyone can detect the major fault in a dog, such as large ears, long tail, crooked legs, bad eyes, and similar ones. But just wherein lies that elusive something that we call quality is hard to determine. Personally, I believe that the best balanced dog is likely to possess it. Call it what you will — “class,” “style,” “quality,” “it,” or “personality,” it is an indefinable something which is instantly recognized and yet utterly indescribable.”

Illustration

An abbreviated visual summary of the IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER is presented in an artist's drawing which, incidentally, is not to scale. This illustration is simply intended to supplement and, hopefully, clarify the text. The text is fairly complete and reasonably accurate — the illustration is not.

VISUAL SUMMARY of THE IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER

(Artist Rendition)



Legend

A-C = head = $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches
 A-B = skull = $4\frac{1}{4}$ "
 B-C = muzzle = $4\frac{1}{4}$ "
 B = stop
 C = nose tip
 E = neck (see text) = A-F = $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches
 F = withers = $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches above ground
 G = root of tail
 F-G = back = 11 inches
 H-G = tail = $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches
 see text for other dimensions

Conclusion

Now you have this author's conception of today's IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER. I have yet to actually see and handle one, but there's been a few close calls involving the right time and the right place. As implied at the beginning of this treatise, it's all in the eyes of the beholder and his or her's imagination. For the bottomline, an IDEAL has to be the ultimate goal for breeders and exhibitors who constantly strive for the best towards improving the breed. What else is there?

It should be obvious that most of the descriptive material applies to young adults but I am confident that dedicated breeders can relate and project these data to puppies.

The 1986 IDEAL described herein differs in a few more or less minor respects to the IDEAL of 50 years ago — according to available records and illustrations. For example:

- The 1986 back appears somewhat shorter
- The 1986 tail appears a bit shorter and higher set
- The 1986 ears appear slightly smaller and higher set
- The 1986 coats appear to have more furnishings
- The 1986 Scottie appears slightly heavier

Except for the above parameters, Scotties are still Scotties in other important structural details as well as in their behavior. This fact receives my hearty approval and offers a real bonus to the serious breeder.

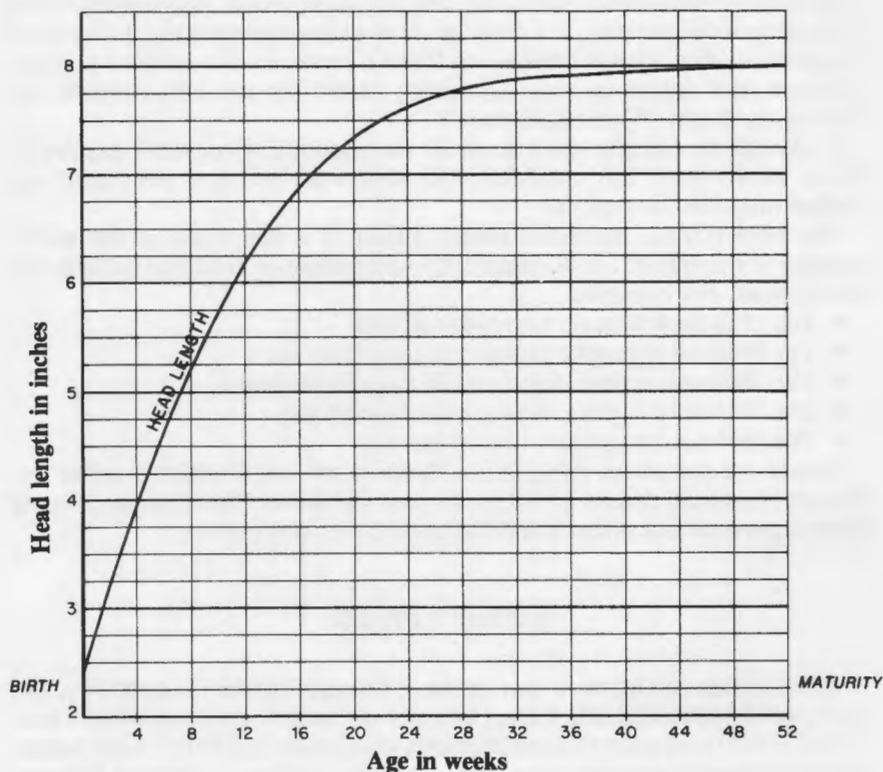
Author's Profile

Bob Graham and his wife Claribel have been in Scotties for over 35 years. Their well known TODHILL (reg) kennels were active until a few years ago. At one time, there were 30 some diehards who made TODHILL their home. At most shows their dogs were owner-handled, although Johnny Murphy was their favorite handler, friend, and advisor. They showed and bred several Best In Show Scotties. Bob was STCA President in 1960-1961 and Yearbook editor. He became an AKC licensed judge in 1964 (STCA Montgomery County K.C. judge in 1985) and an AKC Director in 1972. Professionally, he is an Electrical Engineer — now retired.

Bob and Claribel are natives of up state New York but have lived in Virginia since 1977. They are or have been members of the Scottish Terrier Club of New England, Scottish Terrier Club of California, Scottish Terrier Club of Western Virginia, Central New York K.C., Virginia K.C., and the Virginia Terrier Club.

SCOTTISH TERRIER

Age/Head Length and Age/Weight Graphs



These charts were redrawn in October, 1964, from originals prepared by Messrs. Seth Malby and John McLay. The data was compiled during the late 1940s and published March 29, 1951.

The charts indicate that an ideal head length at maturity is eight inches and weight should be slightly under twenty-two pounds.

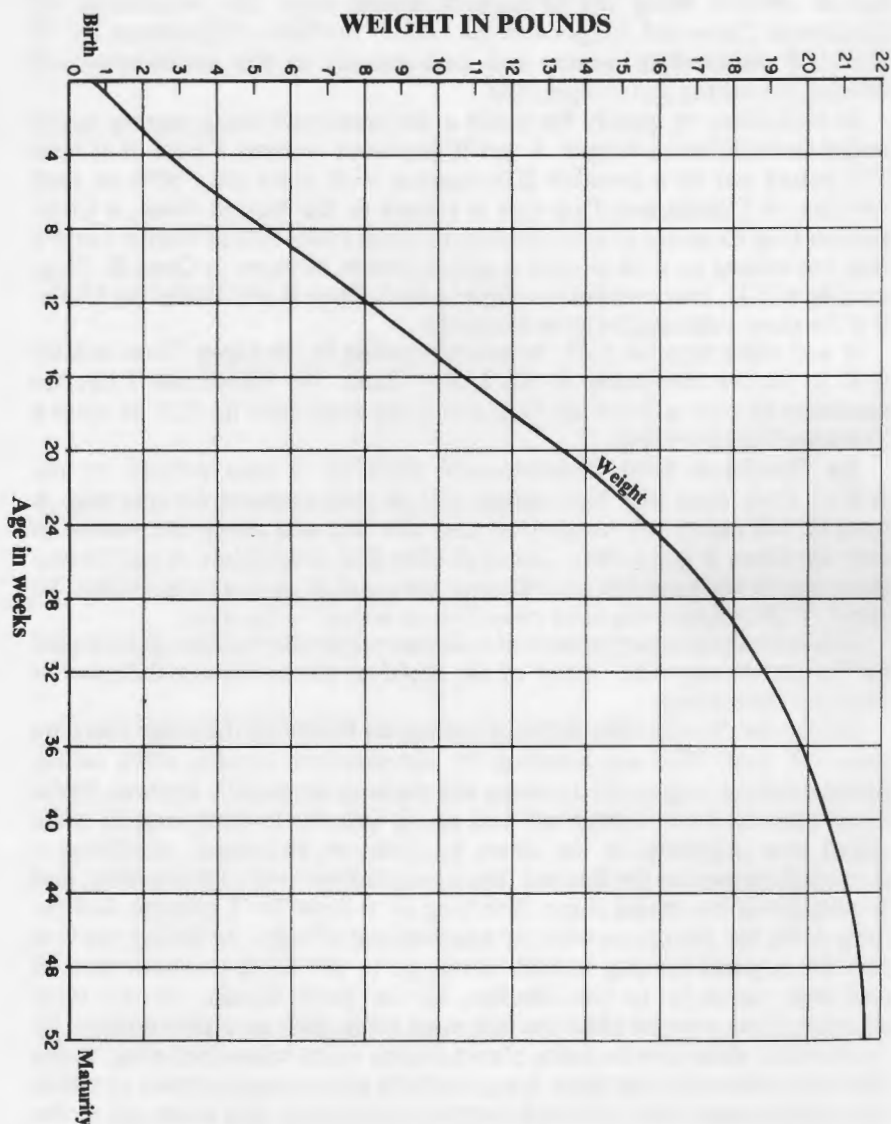
The official breed Standard for the Scottish Terrier states:

“SKULL—(5 points): Long, of medium width, slightly domed and covered with short hard hair. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a slight stop or drop between the eyes.”

“(1) MUZZLE—(5 points): In proportion to the length of skull, with not too much taper towards the nose,...

It will be noted that there is no reference in the standard to a specific head length measurement.

The Standard is somewhat more specific regarding the question of weight in stating... "Generally, a well balanced Scottish Terrier dog of correct size should weigh from 19 to 22 lbs., and a bitch from 18 to 21 lbs. The principal objective must be symmetry and balance."...



EDITOR'S NOTE: As this data was compiled in the late 1940's it is begin reprinted as to be helpful to those who want something to go by, but not to be taken as absolute...

OBEDIENCE AT A GLANCE

By Ruth Tryon

Obedience has come a long way since Mrs. Whitehouse Walker and Blanche Saunders made their now famous caravan trip taking Obedience Training to all parts of the United States. The First Lady of dog obedience training, Mrs. Whitehouse Walker, has been honored in many ways, two special awards being the D'Ambrisi award from the Association of Obedience Clubs and Judges and the Gaines obedience Fido award for 50 years of outstanding service and contribution to the advancement of obedience training and competition.

In each class, to qualify for a title a dog must earn three passing scores under three different judges. A qualifying score requires a total of at least 170 points out of a possible 200, passing with more than 50% in each exercise. A Companion Dog title is earned in the Novice Class, a Companion Dog Excellent title in Open and a Utility Dog title in Utility. Once a dog has earned its C.D.X. title it may continue to show in Open B. Dogs earning a U.D. may continue to show in both Open B and Utility (or Utility B if the class is divided between A and B).

A dog must earn his C.D. before competing in the Open Class and his C.D.X. before competing in the Utility Class. No Obedience Titles are necessary to enter a Tracking Trial but a dog must have its T.D. to enter a Tracking Trial Excellent.

An Obedience Trial Championship (OTCH) is now offered by the A.K.C. Only dogs who have earned a U.D. may compete for this title. A total of 100 points are required to earn this title and points are earned in only the Open B and Utility Classes (Utility B if divided into A and B) and these points are awarded according to the number of dogs competing. To earn OTCH points a dog must place first or second in the class.

While speaking on command, at a distance from the handler, is no longer an exercise in any class, many of the exercises are essentially the same as originally conceived.

Briefly the Novice class includes heeling on lead with the other exercises done off lead. They are standing for examination, coming when called, heeling and the long sit for 1 minute and the long down for 3 minutes. In the Open class all work is done off lead and it includes heeling, coming when called and dropping to the down position on command, retrieving a dumbbell thrown on the flat and then again thrown over a solid barrier; and jumping over the broad jump. The long sit is done for 3 minutes and the long down for 5 minutes with the handlers out of sight. In Utility the first exercise requires the dog to heel, stand, go to the down position, then sit and then come in to the handler, all on hand signals. In the scent discrimination exercise twice the dog must bring back an article touched by the handler, these articles being placed among many untouched ones. In the directed retrieve the dog must bring back the glove, among three, to which the handler sends him. Directed jumping requires the dog to go out to the opposite end of the ring and face the handler. A solid barrier jump and a bar jump are set up midway and on either side of the ring and the dog must jump the one indicated by the handler and return to the handler and repeat the exercise doing the other jump on command. The group examination requires the dog to stand for at least 3 minutes while the judge examines each dog. Scotties are required to jump their height at the shoulders, except

for the broad jump which is twice that figure.

While the Tracking Dog title has been in existence many years, the A.K.C. has established requirements for a Tracking Dog Excellent title.

To earn a Tracking Dog title a dog must follow a track laid by a person, the track being between 440 to 500 yards long, containing at least 2 right angle turns and should include more than two such turns and at the end of which the tracklayer must leave an inconspicuous glove or wallet. After a period of at least 30 minutes the dog and handler are put on the track. A dog is whistled off the track and failed if he obviously is failing to work. A dog need only qualify once to earn the T.D. title. A T.D.X. title is also offered and in this case the track is 800 to 1,000 yards long, laid by one person dropping four dissimilar articles on the way with another person crossing the track twice. After 3 hours, the dog is put on the track with his handler and is required to follow the first tracklayer and find the four articles. Again he is whistled off if he fails to follow the correct track and work properly. The dog needs to qualify only once to earn his T.D.X. title.

UPDATING SCOTTISH TERRIERS IN OBEDIENCE

Scottish Terriers have participated in Obedience Trials ever since the A.K.C. approved holding Obedience Classes and set the requirements for Obedience titles. While Scottie entries have held steady many more Scotties are now appearing in the more advanced classes. A well trained Scottie, independent as he is, can do excellent work.

The STCA actively encourages participation in Obedience and each year a number of trophies in Obedience are now offered to those Scotties whose owners are STCA members. These trophies, donated by members, are for the Highest Scoring Average C.D., C.D.X. and U.D. and an Open B Competition trophy. This last trophy is awarded to the Scottie who, after attaining his C.D.X. title, continues to compete in Open B class and earns 6 or more scores 190 or over with the highest average score of the 6 highest scores winning the trophy. This year a new trophy, in memory of Ch. MacLapin Just a Sample, C.D.X., has been added and will be awarded to the Champion of record Scottish Terrier with the highest average C.D., C.D.X. or U.D. score. In addition the club presents a pewter medallion to all members' Scotties who have earned an Obedience title, including T.D. and T.D.X. and all Scotties, whether or not their owners are members, receive a Certificate of Accomplishment. The year is from October 1, through September 30.

Many regional clubs are now supporting Obedience by giving club awards to those Scotties earning an Obedience title. The Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Atlanta now also offers a trophy to the H.S. Scottish Terrier in the Atlanta Obedience Club's Obedience Trials. The owner need not be a member of the STCGA. We look forward to seeing more regional clubs offering a Scottie Obedience prize at all breed events. This support is most encouraging to Scottie owners and also most desirable for, with the tremendous increase in the dog population in the country and the problems thereby generated, it is becoming essential all dogs have some basic obedience training and this, of course, includes our Scotties. The parent and regional clubs are very supportive and helpful and it is now up to each of us — as a puppy is placed in a home either as a show prospect or a companion, to not only encourage the new owner to take the puppy to obedience classes but to help the new owner in locating training schools, books, and to assist in all ways possible.

Because of their independence and desire to do things their way, Scotties are not the easiest breed to train but they are extremely intelligent and once they understand what you want and that you are going to insist they do it your way, they become good workers. For the Scottie fancier it is an exciting experience to watch a Scottie do well in the Obedience ring. During the long sit and down it is also a bit nerve wracking to watch the Scottie's ears twitch at the slightest sound or movement and wonder what is going on in his mind! But it is also a thrill to watch him, bred to work independently of man, do the same exercises as those dogs who are bred to work on man's commands. The Scottie is indeed a proud sight to see, tail up, head high, with that same self-assurance and independent spirit showing, yet, in his own fashion, working, heeling beside his handler, coming when called, retrieving, with the jauntiness only a Scottie can show. The spectators always love him, be it a great performance or not one of his better days — and he does have those! Still, it is a special moment when the Scottie takes over the Obedience ring. Many Scotties have established very good records in Obedience and they are not limited to companion Scotties.

Robert and Marylee Zubaly's Ch. Merrily Dusty Miller C.D. had already earned his C.D. and won the STCA H.S. C.D. trophy that year when he entered the ring at Montgomery County, to emerge as Winners Dog.

More proof that Scotties can do well in both rings is borne out by Ch. Silver Spice a Glen Airde, U.D. owned by Susanne and John Moodie.



CH. MERRILY DUSTY MILLER C.D.
(Montgomery Co. Winners Dog 1983)



CH. SILVER SPICE A GLEN AIRDE U.D.
3 Time Winner of Open B Competition
Canadian C.D.X. Bermudian C.D.

Tansy earned the STCA H.S. C.D. award, the H.S. C.D.X. award, both with average scores over 190 and for three years in a row has won the Open B Competition trophy. This is an exceptional record. Tansy has placed in the ribbons many, many times and has been a consistently good worker.

Nor should age discourage a Scottie owner from entering his Scot in Obedience. Angus McTavish Brown, owned by Susan and Michael Brown, not only earned his C.D. title at the age of eight but captured the STCA H.S. C.D. award that year with the fine average score of 191.8.

Margaret Hunter's Ch. Honours Tartan Tyke U.D. earned her U.D. at the age of 10, won the STCA H.S. U.D. award and was the first Canadian Champion U.D. Scottish Terrier. Nor was age a barrier to Christina Stoner's Stoner's Shining Star who also earned her U.D. at age 10, winning an STCA H.S. U.D. trophy with the score of 190.5.



CH. HONOURS TARTAN TYKE, U.D.
Canada's First Ch. U.D. Scottish Terrier



Center — Ch. Monteith's Angus MacTavish C.D.
Sire of
Left-Ch. Honour's Tartan Tyke, U.D.
Canada's First
Ch. U.D. Scottish Terrier
and also
Right-Ch. Honour's Wee Whiskey, C.D.X.

Some Scotties seem to pass on their talents. Sharon Flodin's Firebrands Just Right not only won the STCA's H.S. C.D., C.D.X. and U.D. trophies with average scores of 193., 194.5 and 187.2 respectively but is the dam of three talented offspring. Gleannloch's Raffle Ticket, owned by Peggy Gerold, earned his U.D., Gleannloch's Stake Holder owned by Margaret Boike a C.D.X. and Gleannloch's Dark Immigrant owned by Sharon earned her C.D.X. and also the STCA H.S. C.D.X. award.

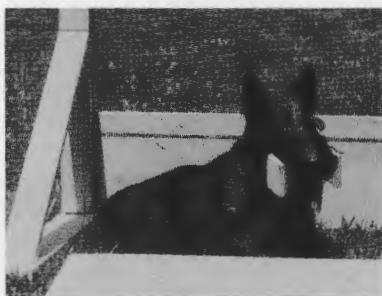
Earning a U.D. title is an accomplishment for any breed of dog and Marsha Ellrich's Reed's Bawdy Becca Bairn won the STCA H.S. U.D.



REED'S BAWDY BECCA BAIM U.D.

trophy and her dam Reed's Highland Heather earned the STCA H.S. C.D.X. award and is about to enter U.D. competition.

While no Scottie has yet earned an OTCH title, one has gone High in Trial which is comparable to Best in Show. Ch. Milady Vivacious Agnes C.D.X., who also won the STCA H.S. C.D. award, earned a H.I.T. Three of her get are finished, Ch. Milor Northlands Geordie, C.D., Ch. Milady Sassy Gal of Georgia, C.D., both working towards a C.D.X. and Ch.



CH. MILADY VIVACIOUS AGNES C.D.X.
High in Trial
Am. & Can. Ch. Can. C.D.



FIREBRAND'S JUST RIGHT U.D.
Winner of STCA's H.S. C.D.,
C.D.X. and U.D. awards

Milady Bonnie Lass now working towards her C.D. Agnes' mother, Milady Glowing Ember, had her C.D. and her grandmother was Ch. Milady Merry Mischief, C.D. all adding up to four generations and owned by Ruth and Bert Tryon.

Only the top scoring dogs of all breeds are accepted for competition in the Gaines Obedience Regionals, an average C.D., C.D.X. or U.D. score of at least 195 being required. Our breed had a fine representative in a Regional in Margaret Swistack's Highlands Classy Lassie who had an average C.D. score of 195.7. Lassie now has her C.D.X. and is working towards her U.D.

A real crowd pleaser is Susan and Raymond Pazdzior's Paz's Here Comes Trouble who every so often prefers to do things her way. She is known as Bonnie and is a delight to watch even when she does not do the required work but adds a touch of her own — such as trying to bring back part of the mat instead of the dumbbell. The spectators love her — and when she decides to put it all together, she does very well, and thoroughly enjoys their applause.

The Canadian Kennel Club and the American Kennel Club requirements for Obedience titles are quite similar with the few differences easily handled. Scotties from both sides of the border have crossed it and now have American and Canadian titles.

Our Scotties have careers too. We see many of them in TV commercials, advertising campaigns and modeling. Photographers usually prefer, and often insist on Obedience trained dogs for such work.

It is clear Scotties do well in both conformation and obedience and it is unfortunate they are all too often restricted to one ring. A very special rapport develops between a dog and his handler as they work in Obedience and it is hoped each year will see more and more Scotties participating. A well trained dog is not only a joy and delight to live with and have as a friend and devoted companion but is a good canine citizen and neighbor. As people deeply involved with Scotties we have a tremendous responsibility to both the dog world in general and the Scottish Terrier world in particular.

OBEDIENCE TITLES

COMPANION DOGS

1974

Toby Midnite Highlander
Neidfyre Lover Girl
Perkins' Polar Bear
Ch. Sandoone Prairyhill Rebecca
Shorewood's Lady Cassy
Sir Scott MacDougall III
Macaroon Mackardos
Ch. Barberry Knowe Wind Flower
Goodwill

1975

Black Power
Gerry's Scotch Mist
Sir Francis Admiral Jamie
Basura's Rob Roy
Sir Scotsman's Field
McDougal of Altamonte
Sam's Ricky McFarland
Sonsie Chuffie
Wye-Naught Topcliff Tammy
Barb's Mr. Frizby
Jakarta's Black Jewel
Lady MacDoogle Macduff
Ruf Me Tuff Gallant Grenadier
Firebrand's Just Right
Ch. MacLynn's Strictly by Chance
Boneca De Louca

1976

McFadyen's MacDuff
Tamala's Mr. MacTavish
Merriland Too Shoes
Gaidoune Bearly Bearable
Ch. Fitzwilliam's Majority Whip
Misty's Ban-Righ Dhubh
Dodger Lee MacDuff
Gleannloch's Stakeholder
Ch. MacLapin Just a Sample

1977

Bonnie Bridget MacTavish
MacAndrew's Wee Lad Uncanny
Countess MacTavish
Ginger McPherson
Bittersweet Brier
Duncan MacTavish Brown
Loch Lomond's Bare Facts
Neidfyre Beelzebub Jamie
Gastrock's Roughcastle Rani
Shawndy Dart MacNaughton
Black Jac Mac
Laddie is a Rascal

1978

Caudill's Dundee
Gleannlochs Raffle Ticket
Ginger MacTavish Brown
Gleannlochs Dark Immigrant
McIntosh's Brown Bomber
Medrick's Katie Scarlett
Finn's MacNaughton
Greglyn Whiskers MacTavish
Jenny Carlyle
Kiltie MacBean
Ch. Milady Vivacious Agnes

1979

Cool's Jocko Originale
Ch. Anstamm Happy Sparkles
Ch. MacLapin Golden Autumn
Robbie Macbarn
Duffy MacTavish XVI
Fairchild's Lady Mary
Ch. Flambeau's Tartan Ribbons
Ch. Leal Ilk's Black Bart
Boscoss Little Ms Moffat
Hycourt McKuen's Sonnet
The Duke of Albuquerque
Lochlomonds Miss Jennie

1980

Catharine's Colin McDonald
 Ch. MacLapin Grain of Sand
 Nicholas McDuff Adamson
 Reed's Highland Heather
 Mitchell's Sally Macdhui
 Burkelee's Dynamite Gale
 Russell's Heather
 Heather Bee Bonanza
 Ch. Silver Spice a Glen Airde
 Ch. Wayridge Ian MacGregor
 Adams Holly Queen of Scots
 Ferguson V

1981

Robinson's Lots of Spark
 Dunbar's Real Kill
 Ch. Milord Doughty Dougal
 Reed's Bawdy Becca Bairn
 Highland's Classy Lassie
 Alison's Heather
 Sandgreg's Glen Cova
 Hopscotch the Shadow

1982

MacPherson's Nickel
 Dart's Blizzard Bridget
 Kincardine Reekie
 Sandy's Black Venture
 Ch. Milord Northlands Geordie
 Royal Scot's Brindle Boy
 Heatherton's Black Douglas
 Angus MacTavish Brown
 Branclan's New Start
 Fairchild's Mr. MacTavish
 Gordean's Mr. Goodbar
 Ch. Whiskybae Happy Enterprise

1983

Brit's First Edition
 Mandy XX
 Ch. Merrily Dusty Miller
 Paz's Here Comes Trouble
 Sir Patrick Winston McDuff
 Bonnie Brae Mays
 Lynhaven Royal Piper III
 Maggie Mae MacNoodle
 Miss Maxine Mcpherson

1984

Call Me Sweetheart
 Ch. Hyscot Matchless Ginger Boy
 Miss Bonnyfied Busy Bee
 Suzy MacTavish
 Ch. Terriwalls Powerhouse
 Glencannon Lady Loch
 Dundee's Lyla
 Dyer's Scooter
 Regalia September Storm
 Watt's Calley Sunshine
 Ashmoor Maggie Munro
 Northwinds Scottish Lass
 Mary Pietrzak's McDuffie
 Alper's Supreme Asset
 Clyde Angus MacTavish

1985*

Ch. Milady Sassy Gal of Georgia
 Black Jack
 Nua Curach
 Doonoon Maggie Rose

COMPANION DOGS EXCELLENT

1974

Malrie Willie Begood
 Amanda Ainslie
 Gil's Duncan MacDuff

1975

Leathers Lyrical
 Roan's Bonnie Collean
 Sir Scott MacDougal III
 McDougal of Altamonte
 Baker's Mr. McTavish
 Sandoone Matscot Brindie
 Miss Tammy MacDuff

1976

Tiverton's Topher
 Gully
 Wye-Naught Topcliffe Tammy
 Marloraín MacHeath
 Ruff Me Tuff Gallant Grenadier
 Suscot's Zacharia
 Firebrand's Just Right

1977

Gaidoune Bearly Bearable
Jakarta's Black Jewel
Gleannloch's Stakeholder
Ch. Beinneys Jockie Gordon

1978

Ch. MacLapin Just a Sample
Misty's Ban-Righ Dhubh

1979

Ginger McPherson
Laddie is a Rascal
Finn's MacNaughton
Gleannloch's Raffle Ticket
Sir Francis Admiral Jamie
Greglyn Whiskers MacTavish

1980

Hycourt McKuen's Sonnet
Robbie MacBarn
Gleannloch's Dark Immigrant

1981

Ch. Milady Vivacious Agnes
Ch. Silver Spice a Glen Airde

1982

Hop Scotch the Shadow
Reed's Bawdy Becca Bairn
Robinson's Lots of Spark

1983

Alison's Heather
Royal Scot's Brindle Boy

1984

Fairchild's Mr. MacTavish
Highland's Classy Lassie
Reed's Highland Heather

UTILITY DOGS

1975

Canterbury Tails' Hanibal

1976

Gil's Duncan MacDuff

1977

Ch. Honours Tartan Tyke

1978

Ruff Me Tuff Gallant Grenadier
Stoner's Shining Star

1981

Firebrand's Just Right

1982

Greglyn Whiskers MacTavish
Robbie Macbarn

1983

Reed's Bawdy Becca Bairn
Ch. Silver Spice a Glen Airde

1984

Laddie is a Rascal
Gleannloch's Raffle Ticket

1985*

Hopscotch the Shadow
Royal Scotts Brindle Boy

TRACKING DOGS*

1977

Rob Roy XVII, C.D.

1983

Miss Bonnyfied Busy Bee, C.D.

*Through May 85 Gazette

THE WORKING SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Joyce McNabney
Claudia Leffler

The name terrier comes from the Latin "terra" meaning earth indicating that this type of dog was developed to work in the earth. The short legged terrier breeds are expected to accomplish one of three actions when going to ground — draw the prey out, hold the prey at bay and indicate its location so that it may be dug out, or force it to bolt from its den. In addition the short legged terriers can also be used for above ground hunting where their keen sense of smell and persistence are important in hunting rabbits, squirrels, etc.

The Scottish Terrier breed standard specifies many traits which are directly related to its ability to function as a short legged terrier. The skull is long to provide adequate muscle for powerful jaws. The eyes are protected by the long muzzle and by being well set under the brow. The square jaw and level or scissors bite with the large incisors and canines are necessary for effective gripping, fighting and killing the quarry. The small ears are less vulnerable to injury. The powerful neck and very muscular hindquarters are necessary to pull the varmint from its den. The deep, well let down chest and heart shaped rib cage extending well back give adequate heart and lung capacity for extended work. The strong loin should be of sufficient length to allow for free action of the hind legs. The short heavily boned legs combined with thick padded, large round feet with strong nails give the Scottie a powerful digging ability. A slightly toed out condition is necessary to throw the dirt to the side rather than underneath the dog when digging. The double coat serves the Scottie as protection from harsh weather, vegetation, and adversaries. The short strong tail acts as a handle for the handler to assist the dog in withdrawing from a hole.

Three undesirable traits which detract from the Scottie's working abilities are excessive width, being oversized and extreme shortness. Excessive width and size limit the dog's ability to enter a den and increases the risks of their becoming stuck if they should. Extreme shortness indicates either a short rib cage which reduces vital chest capacity or a short loin which restricts proper mobility.

The proper Scottish Terrier temperament; courageous, intelligent, alert, tenacious, stable, confident, aggressive but not foolhardy, produces a dog with the necessary gameness to engage a quarry in unfamiliar and hostile surroundings and fight to the finish with no quarter given. The independent and stubborn nature of the Scottie at times hinders their action as a pack dog but not as a game worker who goes about his business with great efficiency.

The American Working Terrier Association was founded in 1971 by Mrs. Patricia Lent to encourage and promote through literature and field trials, the breeding, hunting and ownership of terriers of size, conformation and character to perform as working terriers. Sanctioned trials are held all over the country each year. The organization hopes that by promoting the use of terriers for earth work and above ground hunting it will encourage breeders to retain the hunting instincts which make these breeds characteristically "terrier."

The Association issues Certificates of Gameness to dogs qualifying at Sanctioned Trials in the Open Division. This requires that the dog qualify in the Novice Class with a score of 100%. In the Novice Class the dog is released 10 feet from the entrance to a tunnel buried in the ground that is 10 feet long with one right angle turn. At the time of release a command is allowed to encourage the dog to enter the tunnel. The owner can then move to the side of the entrance to the tunnel with no more encouragement to the dog. The dog can take any amount of time to enter the tunnel. Once the dog has entered the tunnel completely, he must reach the vermin in one minute. Once he begins to work, he must work the prey continuously for 30 seconds. Work is defined as scratching, digging, whining, barking, lunging, biting at the cage, etc. If a dog completes these requirements without encouragement except when released he will qualify in the Novice Class and can then move to the Open Division to compete for the Certificate of Gameness.

The Certificate of Gameness requires that the dog perform the following steps with 100% accuracy: the dog must enter a tunnel buried in the ground which is 30 feet in length with at least three right angle turns and reach his prey within 30 seconds of being released 10 feet from the entrance to the tunnel. He must then work the prey for a period of one minute without stopping. Any stop is considered a disqualification.

Other certificates are given by the AWTA. Working Certificates are awarded to encourage members to hunt with their terriers in the field. This certificate is issued to a terrier who has worked in a natural earth. This does not include working in a drain, or otherwise manmade "earth". The terrier must work by following the rules and his work must be witnessed by another AWTA member. Written reports of testimony, bearing signatures of owner and witness, must be sent to the AWTA Secretary. The rules state that the dog must enter the earth without encouragement and disappear into the earth, work down to the quarry and cause it to bolt, or to draw it from the den. If the quarry does not bolt, or it is not drawn, the terrier must hold it at bay. There is to be no doubt that the dog is right up to the quarry. This is usually clear when the baying is a constant, sharp bark. The baying must be continuous for at least three minutes.

Hunting Certificates are issued to encourage members to hunt their terriers in the field above ground. This certificate is issued to dogs regularly used for hunting such game as rabbits, squirrels, opossums, rats, raccoons, muskrats, or for flushing and/or retrieving upland birds and waterfowl. A dog must spend a year of regular hunting before this certificate is issued. Another AWTA member must acknowledge that the dog in question is known to have been used for hunting and have witnessed its hunting on several occasions. A detailed written report describing the dog's hunting experience must be sent to the Secretary. Signatures of both owner and witness are required on the testimony.

One of the most important things to remember about working with your Scot is to always make it fun for both of you. Training should be based on positive reinforcement of a natural instinct in our breed. Repeated exposure to hunting and trial situations may be required to develop these latent instincts. Because of this, patience is very important.

The first step is to purchase a copy of the book *Sport With Terriers* by Patricia Lent. The book is published by Arner Publications, Rome, New York.

The best training for the trials is to hunt with your Scots. Several dogs hunting is even more rewarding. Often farmers and ranchers are delighted to have help keeping down the rodent population. Remember, once you have permission to hunt on someone's land, be a good guest and keep the dogs away from the livestock. Often the Humane Society or SPCA in your community will have an area for large animals and would be willing to let you hunt at that location. Care must be taken that your Scot does not engage quarry in a location or situation where they can not fight effectively.

Liners can be constructed of cedar or treated pine or any wood available that resists deterioration. The standard liners for trials are 9''x 9'' x 10' with one right angle turn. The Open Division of the AWTA uses a 30' liner with three right angle turns. The liners have three sides with the earth as the floor. The end of the tunnel should have a hinged door on the top large enough to extract the terrier when the work is complete. For practice sessions this arrangement can be put on the ground without digging trenches. Straw can be used to cover the tunnel to give the effect of being buried. In burying the tunnel, leave space at the beginning to allow ample room for the dog to descend into the tunnel. The end of the tunnel should have ample room to put in a cage of rats or mice. It should also have bars attached to the wood to protect the cage and the prey. Another possible device for practice is a carpet roll found at local carpet companies. Even a paper bag open on the floor is of interest to the inquisitive Scot.

Novice dogs usually begin by using one straight length of tunnel above ground. The dog is placed at one end and the owner encourages the dog through the tunnel from the other end. Treats thrown into the tunnel can entice a dog into the tunnel. Once this is mastered the dog can then be encouraged to go through both lengths of the tunnel with the right angle turn. Once they discover mice or rats at the end of the tunnel, most are reluctant to leave and you are well on your way to the certificate.

"Scenting" the tunnel with a mixture of rat droppings and water will develop curiosity in your Scots and will help to make the experience more natural. Camouflaging the rats is important, as some of our friends are wise enough to realize the fastest route to the rats is over ground. This must be discouraged.

Another sure way to encourage the Scot to work the prey is to allow them to dispatch some vermin in the tunnel. Some of the Scots soon realize that at the trials they are never allowed to reach the prey and will be less than enthusiastic about working at a trial.

Again the emphasis should be on hunting in a natural situation. This is really the best training for the trials and the best way to enforce the instinct of the breed. To watch your Scots work is indeed a treat. Their work transcends the many generations that have passed since the breed was actually bred for work. They are so bright and quick to learn and so responsive, again reinforcing the bond between man and his dog. The sedentary pet or retired show dog acquires a new ZEST for life when their natural instincts are developed and encouraged.

HAPPY HUNTING!



"Introduction to the Quarry"



"Entering the Earth"

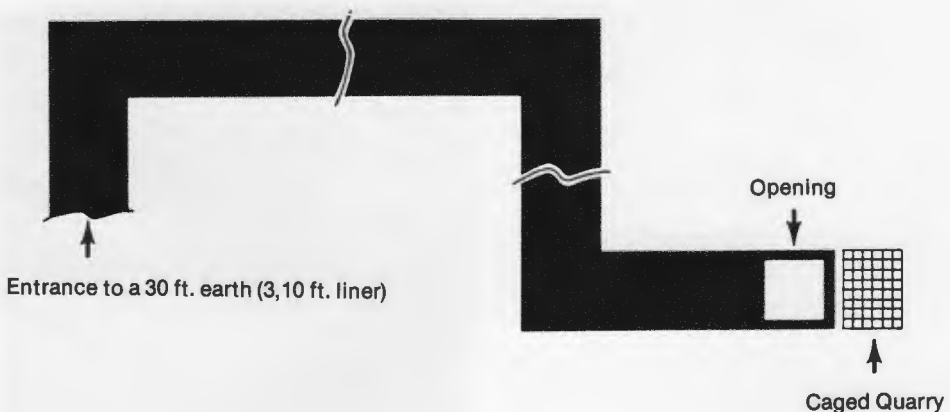
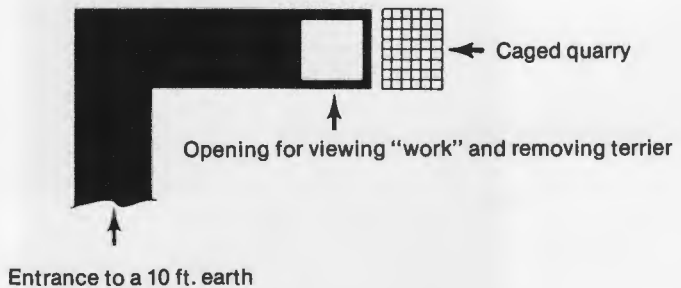


"Reaching the Objective"

SPORT WITH TERRIERS

Here is a closeup of the trial's structure. Earths, 10 feet for puppies and novice dogs, 30 feet for the experienced dogs, are dug. Usually they are placed in a field where spectators can more easily observe the dogs' work. The earth consists of a trench, into which a three-sided wooden liner is put with the open side placed facing the floor, so the dogs travel up the tunnel on an earthen floor with the sides and roof of wood. Each section of liner is 10 feet long, so three sections are used for the 30 foot earth. At the end of the tunnel is an area known as the den, where the caged quarry is placed. The quarry might be a woodchuck, an opossum, a rabbit, or even several rats. Whatever the quarry, it is securely caged and cannot be hurt by the dogs, nor can it hurt the dogs.

The tunnel measures 9 inches from side to side and from top to bottom. Artificial scent is dragged up the earthen floor before the liner is put in, and the entire liner and den are covered with dirt to effect a more natural scene. An opening, immediately in front of the den is left uncovered so the dogs' work may be observed by the judge. This opening also acts as a trap door for removing the dog when he has completed the test.



AWTA Scottie CG Titles

1. Ch Neidfyre Black Knight	1978 Gail Gaines
2. Heatherton's Misty Umber	1982 Ginger Middleton
3. Ch Rocbriar Scotia	1983 Donn/Marlene Deal
4. Ch Rocbriar Risque Romance	1983 Donn/Marlene Deal
5. Tartan's Angus Hudson	1984 Elizabeth Turner
6. Ms Megan Mackie	1984 Marlene Deal
7. Dyer's Scooter, CD	1984 Carol Dyer
8. Brigadoon's Lady Falon	1984 Sharon Lesnick
9. Ch Claudon's Applause	1984 Claudia/Don Leffler
10. Claudon's Adoration	1984 Claudia/Don Leffler

SCOTTISH TERRIER RECEIVING AWTA CERTIFICATES 1984-1985

Working Certificates

Tartans Angus Hudson	Elizabeth Turner	1984
Ms. Megan Mackie	Donn & Marlene Deal	1984
	11761 E. Herndon Ave.	
	Clovis, Ca. 93612	
Dyer's Scooter, C.D.	Carol Dyer	
	60 Wilson Blvd.	
	Eagleview, Pa. 19403	
Brigadoon's Lady Falon	Sharon Lesnick	1984
	5275 Crestway Dr.	
	Bay City, Michigan 48706	
Ch. Claudon's Applause	Claudia & Don Leffler	1984
Claudon's Adoration	11502 Advance	
	Houston, Tx. 77065	
Miss Bonnyied Busy		
Bee, TD, CD	Lynn Kelley	1985
	1240 Yukon Way	
	Novato, Ca. 94947	

Hunting Certificates

Heatherton's Misty Umber	Barbarajane Middleton	1984
Heatherton's Peppered		
Nutmeg	R.D. 1, Box 109	
Heatherton's Autumn Frost	Evans Mills, N.Y. 13637	
Bilansal Mr. Duncan		

THE LOGIC BEHIND GROOMING

By Merle Taylor

We often fail to consider the logic behind grooming and conditioning the Scottish Terrier coat.

The purpose behind the entire grooming process stems from the desired end result: (1) a healthy, weather resistant coat and (2) a better-appearing animal.

The nature of the breed demands a harsh, outer coat covering a dense soft undercoat. To maintain this essential requirement, concentrated effort is needed.

The desire to gain grooming know how often overrides the simplest concepts: (1) Clean, healthy hair grows. (2) Hair is shortened by cutting. (3) Cutting is executed by (a) the use of regular shears, (b) the use of thinning shears, (c) the use of stripping knives, or (d) the improper use of stripping knives; at one point in time, barber tapers were used to shorten coat. (4) Cutting the hair shaft does not promote new growth. (5) Plucking or stripping does cause new growth.

Keeping these basic ideas in mind, groom the Scottish Terrier. A logical attack is in order. The know how is a simple process, a rather elementary concept—think and do. The best way to learn is to do.

For example, a Scottish Terrier has eyebrows—a basic given. All show Scottish Terriers have eyebrows; thus, to have a Scottish Terrier without eyebrows would be wrong. How would eyebrows be trimmed to give the look that is desired? Scissors? Thinning shears? Knife? Scissors, or regular shears, would give a very straight, cut look. Thinning shears or a knife would give a rougher, more natural look. How short or how long should they be? Is there something to cover up? Is there something to show off? The length should be in proportion to the head—not extremely long nor extremely short. Light eyes need more length and fullness than do good, dark almond shaped eyes. How full or thick should the eyebrows be? Do they hang over the eyes smoothly? Do they stand up? The answers to these questions would determine whether or not the eyebrows should be trimmed. At what point on the skull does the eyebrow begin? How far does it stick out over the side of the head? Again, the logical answers to these questions give the groomer the wherewithall to groom and trim the Scottish Terrier eyebrow. The same approach may be used for every aspect of the grooming process.

Proper planning can not be overemphasized. To strip a dog six months prior to the prime condition goal is worthless.

Planning for the conditioning process is important, but planning followup is equally important. If a dog is stripped and forgotten, the effort will only be lost; and the conditioning process ceases.

Good basic equipment will be needed; however, the equipment does not necessarily make the difference between poor and good grooming. The effect is caused by the use of the tool, not necessarily the tool itself.

Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Everyone makes them. The fascinating thing about making mistakes with hair—it continues to grow.

Basic body stripping of a dog is neither exciting nor rewarding. The only reward that comes is the fact that the stripping is finished!

After the dog has been stripped, attention can be given to the eyebrows, beard, ears, ear tufts, feet, legs, rear, side, and front furnishings, and tail, of course. It also gives you an opportunity to study your dog, standing and moving, to know how you want him/her trimmed. Think about it! How could you improve your dog's looks? Think and do!

To keep areas short, pull with a knife as frequently as every other day. Should you want the hair short, start pulling the coat as soon as possible—the coat being not much longer than a quarter of an inch. This same process should be used in any area that requires short coat.

To build coat or to allow the coat to get thicker without additional length, pull from the ends of the hair shafts carefully removing the longest hairs. The problem with building coat lies around the fact that because it is to be kept thick, people have a tendency not to remove enough; thus, in no time at all, it becomes too long.

To get length without density, take more coat out but still pull from the ends of the hair shaft. Be more selective about which long hairs are pulled.

To blend any two areas, use thinning shears to blend with clipped sections and stripping knives to blend between stripped sections. Fingers may be used very effectively.

More time spent using the fingers to pull and the hands to smooth the area combined with very little combing give better results. A good stiff natural bristle brush works well to smooth the coat to check to see if the coat is where you want it and the length you want it to be.

Furnishings have become a never-ending topic of discussion. While the standard of the breed bears no mention of the word, it has become a prominent socially acceptable show-ring must.

There are different viewpoints on furnishings and their care. They must blend with the rest of the dog's coat regardless how they are maintained. To see a harsh coat with long, soft, and often "dead" furnishings swinging from side to side is rather atypical of the Scottish Terrier breed.

The amount and length of the furnishings are items for decision making. Remember, back to the basics. Compliment "your" dog's good points; carefully conceal the weaknesses as much as possible without calling attention to them.

Back to basics. Clean healthy hair grows. New growth only begins with the removal (plucking or stripping) process.

Furnishings can not be replaced in one grooming session. This replacement procedure takes weeks, even months. Use fingers—not knives. With the fingers, there is more control and less likelihood that too many will be removed and less likelihood that the furnishings will be cut. Pull from the end of the hair shaft selectively. After the first replacement session, nothing needs to be done except good routine brushing (preferably with a good stiff brush or a good pin brush).

During the next session (one week to two weeks later) pull some more. This procedure is repeated until eventually all of the furnishings have been replaced—then it is time to begin again. Good harsh furnishings stay in place as the dog moves and merely add to the over-all terrier look.

As in every aspect of a creative effort, there are those who are born naturalists, and others who through lots of hard work and study, become skilled in their own right.

For the beginner, it does seem frustrating and futile—too much, too little, too long, too short. Simply consider these “learning experiences” as such. Jump in and try one’s best; after all, remember the basics—hair grows!

EDITOR’S NOTE: For more detailed information on grooming the Scottish Terrier, Merle Taylor has written a grooming manual put out by the S.T.C.A. This grooming manual is very helpful to anyone interested in grooming the Scottish Terrier novice and professional alike...



MECHANICS OF BREEDING DOGS

By F. J. (Bob) Bartos

(Reprinted with permission from the Friskies
Research Kennels, Carnation, Washington)

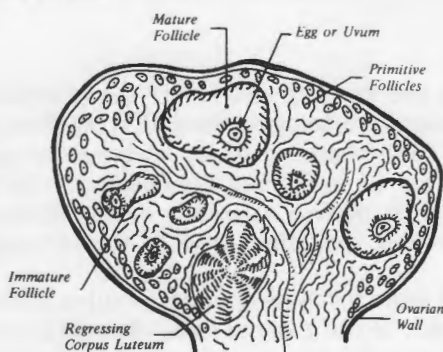
The mechanics of breeding purebred dogs is often confused and mishandled due to lack of understanding of basic fundamentals. A great deal has been written and published on the reproductive system of the dog but little about the techniques of breeding. Thorough knowledge of the reproductive system is important for the dog breeder; the essentials are summarized here.

The Bitch in Season

The bitch in season presents a series of visible reactions caused by the internal processes of the estrous cycles. The mucous membrane lining the vulva and vaginal region is continuous with that of the uterus and fallopian tubes, and therefore visibly reflects the progress of estrum. This is an important aid in judging when to breed the bitch at a time when the ova, or eggs, are most likely to be present, ready for fertilization by the male sperm cells.

The preestrus period is indicated by hemorrhage from the mucous membrane lining the uterus. This appears externally as a heavy, dark red discharge which, over a period of days, gradually lightens in color until it becomes almost clear. This external evidence shows that the hormones are preparing the uterus for implantation of the fertilized ovum as it descends to the fallopian tube from the ovarian capsule.

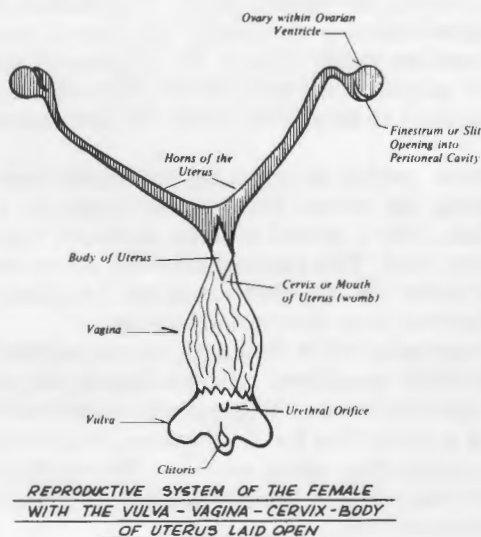
During this period of color discharge, the old surface cells are shed and a new layer of highly specialized cells develops in the uterus to receive and nourish the fertilized ovum. Without this sequence the fertilized ovum, unable to find a proper site for development, fails to implant and grow. In the second or third day, along with the first visible signs of a dark red discharge from the vulva, a decided amount of congestion and swelling of the vulva becomes evident.



CROSS SECTION OF AN OVARY
SHOWING DEVELOPING FOLLICLES

Release of Ova

These external manifestations indicate what is transpiring in the ovaries themselves. During this period, many ova begin to ripen within the ovaries and each ovum contained within a small sac, or Graffian follicle, grows toward the outer surface of the ovary. The sac fills with a fluid, manufactured by the ovary, containing the follicular hormone, the hormone responsible for the many changes involved in the development of sexual desire in the female. The follicles fill and distend until one or several rupture, releasing the ova into the tip fill (fimbria) of the ovarian duct which surrounds the ovary. Immediately, in all the follicles, a mass of cells begins to grow. These rapidly form little bodies which are called luteal bodies (Corpora Lutea). The luteal bodies secrete a hormone which, when a sufficient amount has been manufactured, puts an end to the mating cycle.



Climax Reached

As the congestion and swelling develop in the reproductive tract, the surface cells of the uterus are being discharged in the flow from the vulva. The follicles enlarge to the bursting stage, releasing the mature ova. The luteal bodies then begin to form, and the congestion in the entire tract begins to subside. This is noticed externally by the lightening of the red discharge to a pale red or clear fluid, and by the softening of the hard, swollen vulva.

Often the bitch will stand for the dog while the vulva and vaginal tract are still very congested, only to pull away or fight when the dog makes a contact for entrance. Even though she may stand for the service, the male usually is unable to tie the bitch during this period when her small, congested vagina makes complete penetration impossible. This congestion forces the male's locking glands out of the vagina as they swell upon ejaculation, and he is unable to get beyond the vaginal sphincter muscle, making a tie service impossible.

When to Breed

From many years of experience at Friskies Research Kennels and from other breeding operators, it was learned that the congestion usually begins to lessen about the 10th to 12th day. When a digital examination was made, the vagina was found to be dilating and softer. As ovulation usually occurs when the vulva becomes soft and flabby, this best indicates when to breed the bitch successfully.



The acceptance of the dog by the bitch generally precedes this condition by several days and the breeding, if it takes place on the first day of the bitch's acceptance, usually results in a miss. Therefore, it can easily be seen that breeding by the calendar is not good practice. Each bitch and each estrum period are a case unto themselves. In order to have the proper ovulation and field for development of the fertilized ovum, the entire hormone system must be in balance with no mechanical hindrance such as cystic ovaries, etc. The development of estrus will necessarily vary in individual dogs. One bitch may be receptive to the dog and ready to conceive on the 5th day, another on the 15th, or maybe not until the 20th day. Since there is so much variation in bitches, it is better to breed them on evidence of the external genitals, as described above.

Two clinical aids can be of benefit in determining ovulation. Lilly's Testape will react to increased glucose secretions. When a section of the tape is inserted in the bitch's vulva three times a day, starting six or seven days after she comes into season, the Testape will gradually turn green during the progress of the bitch's season, and then breeding is indicated.

A second way requires taking a vaginal smear on slides, the results of which must be determined by a laboratory. Ovulation is determined by the appearance of increased leukocytes and columnar epithelial cells, which indicate approximate ovulation time.

According to the best authorities, successful service is achieved anywhere from two days before to two and a half days after ovulation.

It is best to keep the stud entirely away from any bitch in season. When she is about ready to breed, observe the decongestion in the vulva and lightened color of the discharge, then introduce her to the stud. This introduction generally leads to preplay, which will indicate just how receptive the bitch is and will have the effect of bringing the stud's interest to a high point. Some bitches will stand and twist their tails, while others will fight; consequently, handling is governed accordingly.



Items used in preparing the bitch for service

If the bitch appears agreeable and the dog interested, place the bitch on a table and make a digital examination. In preparing the bitch, first clean away any excessive growth of hair surrounding the vulva region. Next, take a large piece of cotton and drain the anal glands by pressing firmly both sides of the rectum at the same instant. Then wash hands very thoroughly in some good antiseptic solution or Phisohex and rinse them well in clean water. Use a sterile latex cot (finger cover) on the index finger, or surgical glove on the hand, and lightly lubricate the finger with one of the water soluble jells, such as K.Y. lubricant, and insert into the vagina. If there are any fibers or webs across the vaginal tract, they should be ruptured, either manually or surgically, and the vaginal tract dilated by simple using side traction and massage. The fibers or webs occur in virgins and may reoccur in maternal bitches. Dilation may be aided by the use of a human rectal, vaginal, or nasal speculum, which when lubricated and expanded gradually will exhaust the vaginal sphincter muscle and bring about a relaxation of the entire vagina.

A male, inserting, will often hit a fibrous obstruction or encounter a very constricted vagina. He will then back off far enough, so that the locking glands will not be inserted past the sphincter muscle of the vagina, thereby losing the tie. This is one reason why a male will make one or two attempts to breed a bitch, then refuse to mount again.

Mouth Tie

If the bitch is in an ugly mood, but upon examination she is ready to breed and she has been given another day or so to show a receptive mood, then make a mouth tie, using a double length of 2-inch bandage. This is double-looped once around the muzzle with a cross tie under the jaws, then passed up and around the head back of the ears and tied on top. The mouth tie keeps the bitch from biting and gives the assistant a firm handle to aid in controlling the front of the bitch. It is definitely desirable to have an assistant help in the breeding of dogs. An assistant holding the head of the bitch, is in position to aid the stud in maintaining balance, if necessary, and to subdue any obstinate reactions of the bitch, thus leaving the operator free to manipulate the male and follow through.

It is often difficult for males of certain breeds to maintain complete balance and control of the situation. This is typical of the short-legged dogs

with deep briskets. The handicap can be overcome, however, by using a platform and by having an assistant hold the head of the bitch, thereby helping maintain the stud's balance. Kneel on the left side, facing the rear of the bitch. Call the stud up. Then, preferably, lift the male onto the platform and into mounted position.

With left hand under the bitch, roll the folds of the vulva open, but do not distort so that the vulva is constricted. With the right hand, place the male's penis in correct position for proper entrance. As he moves into the vagina, place the right hand squarely on his stern, below the tail and push him on for complete penetration. By feeling at the same time, with the left hand, it can be determined if the locking glands are inserted. If the male starts to swell and the outside glands are felt, back the stud off the bitch and in a moment or two, when the glands are again normal, repeat the above procedure. With a good contact, and after the male stops a pumping-to-treading action, hold him solid to the bitch for a couple of minutes, with the



Mouth Tie



Breeding platform

right hand against the stern. When the throb of the stud's anus at regular intervals is seen or felt, and not before, turn him slowly so that he faces in opposite direction to the bitch. The service is thus completed by a proper tie.

Two Services Best

Two services at 24-to-48-hour intervals, completed as positive ties, result in a higher rate of conceptions than a single service or no-tie services. Preplay is a definite aid in successful matings, but is not always a deciding factor and at times can prove to be handicap. To maintain the highest ratio of conception, the tie-service by a fertile male is the vital function.

The theory that the dog ejaculates in a three-stage sequence was first suggested by the Russian scientist, Ivanhof. Later findings tend to substantiate his thinking. The first ejaculations lasts 30 to 60 seconds and is succeeded after a like interval of time by a second, which lasts 50 to 80 seconds. The third ejaculation lasts from 30 to 60 minutes or longer. A total of fifteen minutes is an average. The quantity of semen produced by the first and second ejaculations is from 1 to 2 cc in each case, but the third ejaculation may amount to 10 cc or even as much as 20 cc or more. The concentration of sperm is greatest in the second period of ejaculation and is basically all that is needed for conception. These amounts of course, vary with the size of the animal. The third ejaculation which the male continues



Breeding platform in use

while tied to the bitch, is definitely important in obtaining the best ratio of conceptions, through pregnancy may result in some cases from either of the initial ejaculations. The average of conceptions from non-ties is quite low.

The semen of the dog dies rapidly upon exposure to excess light, and air. After being deposited in the vaginal tract of the bitch, it normally remains active up to 48 hours. A large amount of seminal fluid, deposited in a good service under normal conditions, is lost externally from the vulva upon completion of the tie. The sperm travels up the uterine horns and ovarian tubes to fertilize the ova as they are liberated from the ovary, with a quantity escaping through the finestrum or slit at the upper end of the ovarian duct into the peritoneal cavity, there to be absorbed by the bitch.

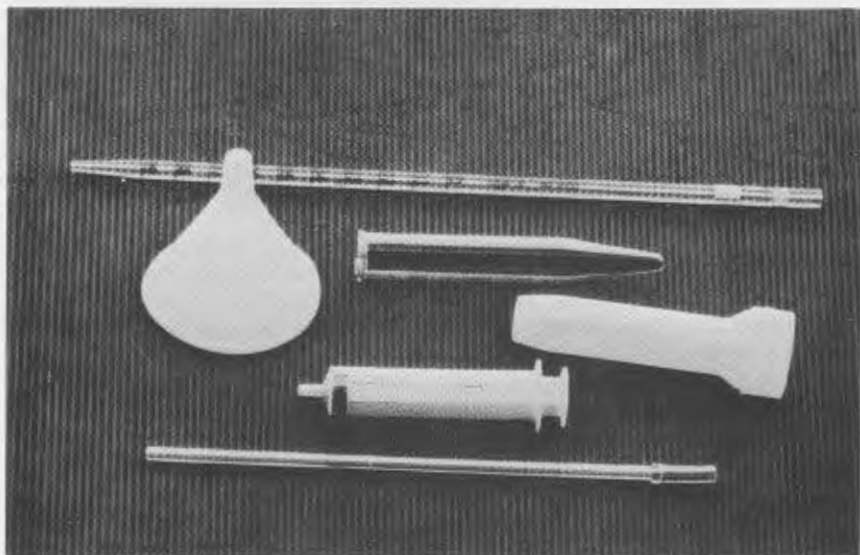
Diffident Mate

One difficulty sometimes encountered is the stud who shows little interest even though the bitch is receptive. Experience has shown that if the male is fed a small meal and then service tried again within a few minutes, it generally promotes a successful service. The male may regurgitate the food, but this does no harm.

In starting a young, not-too-aggressive male, place an older and very receptive bitch in his run and let them play. When the male has reached a high point of eagerness, ease up to the bitch and gradually help the male into position. Do not try too hard for a tie service; the main point is to get the male to ejaculate and the locking glands to swell. With patience, a climax can generally be reached. When the male starts to swell, if he is inserted for enough for a tie, well and good. If not, grasp the penis behind the bulb of penis—using the first and second fingers of the left hand—draw the penis between his hind legs, turning the male just as though he were tied to the bitch. Hold the penis in this position until the bulb of the penis deflates naturally. If desired, rubber gloves may be worn during this operation. Otherwise, the hands should be clean. Attempt the breeding again the next morning. Usually the young stud will tie naturally this time, but occasionally the educational procedure will need to be repeated. This method also is of value with a stud that has not been used for some time, since it apparently stimulates a sluggish dog and restrains one that is inclined to work too fast.

At times, because of great differences in size or unknown reasons, it is impossible to get a tie service. A held tie can be used to solve this problem.

When the male has inserted, and the locking bulb of penis begins to swell outside the vulva, grasp the penis behind the bulb of penis with the spread fingers of the left hand. At the same time, hold the bitch firmly to the stud. Now turn the male as in a normal tie, retaining the hold of the locking bulb, and grasp the tails of two dogs with the right hand. Then, with these two hand holds, keep them tied for the complete service. By holding them in this manner until the male's bulb deflates normally, a very good percentage of conceptions will be obtained. This method is preferable to artificial insemination.



Items used for artifical insemination

Artificial Insemination

Some of the first work in artificial insemination was done with dogs, and though collecting the semen and implanting it in the bitch is not difficult, results have not been too favorable. This is possible due to the lack of a specific technique in handling the semen or to some peculiarity of the species.

Collecting semen and using it immediately with the proper technique can give practical results and a fair percentage of conceptions. To date, however, no successful method of preserving or storing dog semen for shipment or future service has been developed on a practical basis. Puppies have been produced with fresh stored semen. Recently the University of Oregon raised two puppies from frozen sperm which had been held nine months in storage.

The use of hormones as an aid in the breeding of dogs has given variable results. If there is need for their use, a veterinarian should be consulted.

Success in breeding dogs can only come through a basic understanding of their reproductive systems, the mechanics of breeding, experience, and the application of good judgment at all times. Of these, the experience of "doing" and common sense are of the utmost importance.

CARE OF THE MATRON AND HER BROOD

By Miriam Stamm

You have just bred your bitch to the stud of your choice and, if all goes well, you can anticipate a fine, healthy litter of Scottish Terriers in about 63 days. This is the average length of gestation and, although puppies are usually born on time, it's not uncommon for them to be born two or three days early and occasionally one or two days late. If you are an inexperienced breeder, you may find the following instructions useful.

Condition of Bitch. Your bitch should be healthy and free of internal and external parasites prior to mating, but if you subsequently find that she is not, consult your vet. The first 30 days are critical ones for the rapidly growing fetus, for that is when the major organs are being formed. Vermicides; flea powders, dips, and sprays; certain antibiotics; and medications given at the wrong time could cause abnormalities in the puppies or the bitch to lose her litter.

Keep her weight down. Obesity can make her pregnancy more difficult and is a decided detriment to easy whelping. A proper diet and regular, non-violent exercise are essential. Pregnancy is not the time to start a **strenuous** exercise regimen, however.

Feeding the Expectant Mother. During the gestation period, you should give your bitch additional meat and vitamins. A, C, D, and E are especially important, but take care not to over-supplement the fat soluble vitamins, A, D, and E. Several good commercial formulations are available. Be sure to include a generous tablespoon of raspberry leaves in the bitch's daily ration. These can be obtained in bulk or pre-packaged from most health food stores. Do not underestimate the value of this herb. It acts as a tonic to the organs of reproduction and is used by breeders all over the world as an aid to easy whelping. Also give your bitch one cup of skimmed milk or ½ cup low fat cottage cheese daily. The latter can be mixed with her food.

With the addition of the extra vitamins, minerals, and milk, it will be necessary to increase only slightly the amount of food you give the prospective mother the first few weeks. By the fourth or fifth week, she should be getting a third more; from the fifth to seventh week, one-half more; and from the seventh week on, still more if it appears she needs it. These amounts may vary with the individual bitch, of course, and will depend on various factors; i.e. her size, weight, appetite, and apparent size of litter. Use good judgment in feeding. By the fifth or sixth week, if you aren't already doing so, divide the amount you are giving her into two meals.

Encouraging Signs. You should have a good idea by the sixth week whether your bitch is going to whelp. If she is, she will be noticeably heavier and slower and will be developing a "bosom." Another good sign even earlier than this is a slight clear or milky discharge from the vulva. A dark, foul-smelling discharge, however, could mean trouble.

Alert Your Vet. About this time, notify your vet of the date you are expecting puppies. Find out if he or she will be in town at that time and if you may call at any time after hours in case of an emergency. Make a second call a few days before the puppies are due, as a reminder.

The Whelping Box Have a whelping box ready well in advance of the puppies' arrival. A box approximately 36" x 36" works quite well. Three of the sides should be eight to ten inches high and the fourth side should be adjustable. While the puppies are small and relatively inactive, it can be kept low so that the bitch can more easily get into the box. Later, when the pup-

puppies become more venturesome, it can be raised to keep them from crawling out.

A guard rail in the box is a must. This prevents puppies who might crawl between the mother and the side of the box from being squeezed or smothered accidentally. It provides a protective crawl space all the way around the inside of the box--high enough for the puppies to crawl under but low enough to keep the mother's body from the sides of the box as she leans against it. The rail can be made either from dowels or flat boards and should provide protected space about three inches high and two or three inches wide around the inside of the box. You should introduce the bitch to the box a few days before she is due to whelp. Lay a few sheets of newspaper in the bottom. Fold some of the double sheets in half and shred into half-inch strips. As her time nears, she'll start nesting; i.e., scratching and tearing the papers.

Signs of Imminent Whelping. About the 59th day, start taking your bitch's temperature with a rectal thermometer mornings and evenings. When the temperature starts to decline from its normal 101.5°, check it more frequently. It may fluctuate up and down for one or more days before hitting the final low. Once it reaches 98°, however, whelping time is probably less than 24 hours away.

As that time nears the bitch will show increased signs of restlessness and discomfort. She will probably scratch up the papers in the whelping box violently, pant heavily, change position frequently, and look decidedly worried. Never leave your bitch alone at this stage. You can save many a puppy simply by being present when emergency measures are required. Your presence will also reassure the bitch.

Labor. Sooner or later the restlessness is followed by the first signs of labor. The length of time varies in each case. The initial contractions are mild and not always apparent. The later ones are much stronger and quite evident. They involve straining of the muscles of the lower flank in an effort to bring down and expel a puppy and last about one or two seconds. When they start coming fairly close together at regular intervals, delivery should be imminent. If the bitch labors **hard** for more than one to two-and-a-half hours without producing a puppy or has only mild contractions for more than two hours, she may need professional help. If you suspect this is the case, don't be afraid to insist that your vet see her.

The Delivery Puppies usually are born head first, although many are delivered breech; i.e., backward. Just before the bitch delivers the puppy, you will feel a large, firm mass at the vulva. Part of the sac which covers the puppy may protrude in a bubble effect. Do not puncture this. If the sac appears to be intact, let the bitch attempt to deliver the puppy herself. This may take ten minutes or longer. If the bitch seems to be having trouble expelling the puppy, you must help her. Using a dry, clean towel or two or three layers of gauze, grasp the protruding part of the puppy firmly. With each contraction of the bitch, give a steady, firm pull downward. Wait for the next contraction before repeating the steady, firm pull downward. Try not to let the puppy slide back between contractions. Never jerk or yank, and **always pull with the contractions**. Once the head and shoulders are through, the rest is easy. The breech birth is more difficult because it is harder to get a good hold on the puppy and the chance of hurting it in trying to pull it out backward by the feet is greater. When the sac around the puppy is obviously broken, there is greater need for haste in getting the puppy out so that it can start breathing. In most cases, however, the delivered puppy is completely

encased in the sac. The navel cord is attached to this and to the placenta ("afterbirth"). In delivering the puppy, try not to let the cord break away from the placenta until it, too, has been expelled. Grasp the cord with a piece of gauze and, with your hands close to the bitch's vulva, pull gently but firmly. This should bring out the placenta. There should be one for each pup. Keep track of all of them. The mother will want to eat them before attending to anything else, but don't let her.

The Newborn Pup. If the mother hasn't beaten you to it, remove the puppy from the sac *immediately*, cut the navel cord with sterile shears about one-half inch from the body, and, starting at the head, wipe the puppy with a clean towel, then rub it briskly until it is fairly dry and breathing normally. If the puppy is quite limp and still, continue rubbing it vigorously. Remove what mucous you can from the nose and mouth. If there still are no signs of life, open the pup's mouth and *very gently* blow a *little* air into its lungs a few times. Continue the brisk rubbing and don't give up on an apparently dead puppy for at least 15 minutes. Once the puppy has been dried off and is breathing normally, tie the navel cord close to the body with dental floss in a tight double knot. This helps to stop any blood seepage and encourages the cord to dry up faster.

Interim Warmth. During the whelping, have a cardboard box containing an electric heating pad covered with a soft towel ready. Set the controls at a temperature that will provide gentle warmth (usually "Low"). The newly whelped puppies should be put in this box as soon as they have been cleaned up so that they can dry quickly and keep warm until their mother is ready for them. You may have to put this box in another room out of the mother's sight and hearing if the puppies are crying and distracting her.

The First Meal. If the total whelping time is relatively short--no more than two or three hours, the puppies can stay in this box until the mother is finished whelping and until the whelping box has been cleaned up. Look in on them often, however, being sure to check the temperature of the heating pad each time. If the whelping is a drawn-out affair, however, give the puppies a chance to nurse between deliveries. Put them in with their mother for a short time, after sponging off her nipples with warm water and a mild soap or detergent. Encourage her to smell and lick them, then place them on nipples, making sure that each one is nursing. Most puppies will nurse automatically. In some cases, however, you have to squeeze a little milk out of a nipple and put the puppy's mouth around it. Be careful not to hurt the puppy in doing this. After the puppies have nursed, return them to the heating pad. They should stay in this box until the bitch has delivered her last puppy and the whelping box has been cleaned up for them.

Cleaning up after the Bitch. After the bitch has whelped the last puppy, let her relieve herself, then sponge off and towel dry her hindquarters. Give her some warm milk or broth and some soft food. Clean up the box and put down a piece of **heavyweight** artificial fleece **cut to fit the box exactly**. Don't put towels or lightweight rugs in the box, for the mother may unwittingly lay on a puppy that has crawled under one. The fleece is ideally suited for this purpose. It's heavy enough so that it stays flat. It absorbs moisture, yet doesn't feel wet, and it washes easily. Its thick, deep pile allows puppies to get their legs under their bodies and up on them sooner, and virtually eliminates the problems of "swimmers" and "Flat-chest syndrome"

Caring for the Puppies. When the whelping box is ready for the puppies, put them in with the mother and make sure each one has nursed on a nipple. It's important that the babies get some of the dam's first milk, called "Colostrum," within 24 hours of birth, for this contains immunoglobulins and other

substances that give them immunity from any disease to which the mother is immune.

Keep Puppies Warm and Draft-Free. Make certain the puppies are warm enough and totally free of drafts. Newborn puppies can't control their body temperatures and **must** be kept at a floor-level temperature of 85-90° for the first 10 to 14 days. (Studies show that puppies reared in temperatures below 85° develop impaired immune systems.) This can be accomplished by use of an electric panel under a *portion* of the floor of the box or by an infra-red lamp placed from three to five feet above the puppies. The temperature in the box will vary, depending on changes in both indoor and outdoor temperatures, so the distance between lamp and puppies must be adjusted several times a day to maintain a constant 85-90°. Too **much** heat, especially coupled with high humidity, can be lethal! Be sure to leave an area in the box that isn't totally affected by the heating device you use so that the mother or her pups can escape to it if they become too warm. NOTE: If the puppies are huddled together and whimpering, they probably aren't warm enough; if they have placed themselves as far as possible from the heat source and are crying loudly, they most likely are too warm. After two weeks it should be safe to lower the temperature.

Frequent Check-Ups. Look in on the new family frequently and be sure to leave a small light on at night for a couple of weeks. Keep the whelping box clean. Check the puppies regularly to see that the mother is cleaning them and that each is nursing properly. The dam's rear quarters will need sponging and towel-drying at least daily until her discharge stops.

Weigh Puppies. Weigh puppies *every day for the first two weeks*. If, over a 48-hour period, they haven't gained or are losing weight, they are in trouble and need help immediately. See "Fading Puppies."

3-Day Observation Period for Dam. Watch the dam closely for the next two or three days. Take her temperature at least three times a day and, if it's more than 103°, don't delay in getting her to the vet. There may be a retained placenta or other source of infection.

Increase Dam's Food. After the puppies have arrived, gradually increase the mother's food. She will need larger amounts as the puppies get bigger and take more food from her. She will also need plenty of liquid while they are nursing. Fresh water should be available at all times. Once the puppies start crawling around, however, arrange the water so that they can't possibly crawl into it and drown. Continue to give milk, vitamins, minerals, and raspberry leaves. You may now let the bitch have whole milk instead of skimmed. It's very important that she gets extra vitamins and minerals. If she doesn't, she will draw upon her own resources in feeding her get and, in doing so, may seriously deplete the supplies she needs to maintain her own system. Should this happen, the consequences could be very severe. If she uses up too much calcium, for example, she might go into eclampsia, which is often fatal. Once you have started to wean the puppies, however, you should sharply cut back the amount of food you have been giving the mother. This will reduce the milk supply and will help to prevent caked breasts.

Dew claws and Nails. Should you elect to remove dewclaws, do so between the third and fifth days, but only if the pups are thriving. Do not subject them to even this small amount of stress if they aren't.

Puppies nails grow very fast and become barbs in no time. These can be very painful to the dam as the puppies push their little paws against her tender breasts when nursing. Keep them trimmed down. Your own nail clippers work better for this than dog nail nippers.

Weaning. Three to four weeks is a good age to start weaning puppies. You can use a commercial formula or you can prepare your own. The latter is preferable, however, for some of the commercial brands don't meet the nutritional needs of the young puppy and, in some cases, have been known to cause problems. The following time-tested formula has weaned many litters with excellent results.

- 1 12 oz. can evaporated milk
- 1 can cold water
- 2 envelopes plain gelatin
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 Tbsp. molasses
- 1 Tbsp. cream
- 1 dropper infant vitamins
("ABDEC" or equal)

NOTE: Never feed raw egg whites. When the puppies are on solid food, the whites can be cooked and mixed into it.

Mix well and store in refrigerator. Heat only the amount to be fed and just enough to dissolve the gelatin. Pyrex pie plates make good food dishes for small puppies. The puppies should be brought up to the plate one at a time and encouraged to lap. It may be necessary to push some of the little heads down gently so that their mouths come in contact with the liquid. The puppies will lick their whiskers and in no time will be lapping away like veterans. Occasionally one encounters a pup that seems determined not to lap. Don't give up; it will.

In starting out, give the formula to the puppies twice a day, preferably before they've filled up with mother's milk. After the second day, start giving them little "meatballs," too. These should be about the size of medium-to-small peas and are made of good quality, finely ground beef. Each pup should get six or seven of them once or twice a day. The meat is easily assimilated and will pave the way for a more solid type of food. Once they are lapping well, start feeding them four times a day, adding finely blenderized kibble and a little Heinz or Gerber's strained chicken or beef to two of the meals.

About the fourth or fifth day of the weaning period, start taking the dam away from her puppies at night and at intervals during the day, increasing the length of the intervals until she is no longer with them. This will help to insure healthy appetites when you feed the puppies. Don't be alarmed if the mother occasionally regurgitates her partly digested meal in front of her puppies. This is normal and is nature's way of providing the soft food puppies need in the early weaning period.

Add Solids Gradually. By the seventh or eighth day you can start adding cooked, ground beef or a good quality of canned beef to the morning and evening meals and using hot water instead of the formula for mixing with the dry food. If the dry food you regularly use is a small kibble (about the size of Grapenuts or Ken-L-Ration **small** kibble), you can discontinue blenderizing it.

The Feeding Schedule. At the start of the second week of the weaning process, you should be on the following feeding schedule:

Morning: Fine meal or small kibbles plus hot water plus meat. Cottage cheese or chopped boiled eggs can be substituted for the meat occasionally.

Noon: Formula. This should be warmed slightly until puppies are eight weeks old.

Evenings: Same as morning.

Night: Same as noon.

Water should be available at all times. Naturally, the amounts of food and formula should be increased as puppies get older. Each pup should be getting one cup of formula a day by the time it is eight weeks old and *at least* one cup of the mixed food twice a day.

Vitamins. There are several good commercial products available. Your vet or another breeder can recommend one or two and you should give these to the puppies according to the manufacturer's instructions.

End of Weaning Period. Puppies should be fully weaned by the time they are five or six weeks old—certainly no later than seven. If the mother is still feeding them by this time, you are doing her a disservice. When the pups are weaned, her breasts should be almost normal and she should have no milk. It's important to check her breasts often during this period. If they become hot, hard, and swollen (caked), put hot compresses on them several times a day. If the condition persists, your vet should see her.

Give Puppies Good Social and Physical Environment. You shouldn't keep the puppies in the whelping box much longer than four weeks, particularly if the litter is large. They should have an area for exercise and a box or pen to sleep in. Don't keep them in a dark, isolated location, for this type of environment encourages timidity and shyness. Let them meet your friends. This is the best kind of socialization you can give them. Needless to say, any place you keep them must be clean, warm, dry, and draft-free.

If these are summer puppies, take them outdoors occasionally for their exercise. Don't do this before they are five weeks old and then only on warm days when the ground is dry. Supervise them and don't let them over-do. If they are winter puppies, start putting them out on nice days for two or three minutes at a time when they are six or seven weeks old and gradually increase the time outdoors.

Worming. Puppies more often than not have worms. Early worming is recommended. With wormers like Parantel Pamoate and Panacur, which are extremely safe and effective, most worms are simple to eliminate, and puppies can be wormed even before they are weaned when necessary.

Shots. The colostrum that the puppy receives from its dam contains antibodies that protect it against all the diseases the dam is immune to. These antibodies are a mixed blessing, however, for, while they protect the puppy for an indeterminate number of weeks early in its life, they also can neutralize the effectiveness of the vaccines given a little later on. Since the level of maternal antibodies varies from puppy to puppy and cannot safely be predicted, it is important to begin vaccination at an early age and continue at regular intervals until the likelihood of maternal antibody interference has passed; i.e., in the case of canine parvovirus (CPV), 20 weeks, and in the case of other infectious diseases, such as distemper, hepatitis and parainfluenza (DHP), 12 weeks. Research has shown that the CPV modified-live (ML) virus vaccines confer longer-lasting immunity and greater levels of protection than the CPV killed virus vaccines and that, *once the maternal antibodies have disappeared*, two doses of the CPV-killed virus vaccine are needed to give immunity, as opposed to one dose of modified-live. Vaccination programs, especially for CPV, can vary from area to area, so you should set up *your* program in cooperation with your vet. Whether the CPV-ML and DHP vaccines should be combined in one shot is a question that has generated some controversy, with more researchers and practicing vets leaning toward separation and recommending that the first shot be either Distemper-Measles (DM) vaccine or the combined DHP vaccine. The following time table is one that many breeders use as a guide.

5 - 6 weeks	DM
6½ - 7½ weeks	CPV -ML
8 - 9 weeks	DHP or DHPL* (*Leptospirosis)
9½ - 10½ weeks	CPV-ML
11 - 12 weeks	DHPL
12½ - 13½ weeks	CPV-ML
14 - 15 weeks	DHPL
15½ - 16½ weeks	CPV-ML
17½ - 18 weeks	CPV-ML
20 weeks	CPV-ML

VWD Testing. See section in handbook on von Willebrand's Disease (VWD). If either or both parents of your litter are untested or are known carriers of VWD, all the puppies and the parents in question should be tested. Do not test bitches in heat, pregnant or lactating bitches, puppies under ten weeks, unhealthy animals, or animals receiving any type of vaccination or medication, other than a heartworm preventative, within the previous 14 days.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Fading Puppies. A puppy may appear to be normal at birth, and nursing, but after 48 hours has not gained or has lost weight. This puppy needs special attention immediately if it is to survive. You **must** keep it from being chilled and you **must** start feeding it at least six times a day. Use bottle, eye dropper, syringe, or stomach tube. Hold the puppy fairly upright and be careful not to give too much formula at one time or to feed too fast. This could cause some of the formula to come back up and go into the lungs, which, in turn could cause the puppy to drown, strangle to death, or develop inhalation pneumonia. If the puppy is too weak or seems vigorous, yet is not nursing, or is nursing without results, you have no option but to tube feed. Your vet or an experienced breeder can show you how to use the stomach tube. You should also start giving vitamin and mineral supplements. Diamino 4X, manufactured by Diamond Laboratories, Inc., is excellent. It contains iron, vitamins, liver extract, and amino acids. If the pup fails to gain within the next 24 hours, take it to your vet and ask him or her to give it an injection of Ambex. This product is manufactured by Elanco Products Division of Eli Lilly Co. and is described as an amino acid solution containing electrolytes, vitamin B complex, and dextrose 5%. It restores fluid balance and provides nourishment to weak and dehydrated pups. Dosage is ¾ to 1½ ounces a day. Usually, only one or two injections are needed. **In addition to this**, the puppy should be started on chloromycetin palmitate **right away**. This is a broad spectrum oral antibiotic in liquid form, which can be counted on to knock out most of the kinds of bacteria that could be present and causing the problems. Dosage is three or four drops, depending on the puppy's weight, four times a day.

Swimmers. Puppies usually are up on their feet by three weeks. If you have one that is dragging its back legs and can't get up, you probably have a "swimmer." This disorder is not uncommon in short-legged, heavy-boned, and heavy-bodied puppies whose muscles do not always develop fast enough to support the weight of their bodies. It is very important to start working with such a pup as soon as you suspect it may be a swimmer. Scottie puppies raised on paper or other smooth surfaces are more predisposed to this condition. Those raised on the artificial fleece referred to earlier rarely have this problem.

Treatment is fairly simple and inexpensive. Getting the swimmer puppy on a surface that provides good traction; e.g., the fleece, is of paramount importance. Sometimes this is all that's needed, but usually more is required. Two very effective methods of treatment are the "hobble" and the "trough." The hobble is made of narrow strips of tape wound around both elbows or hock joints in a figure eight pattern with just enough space between them to force the puppy to keep its legs under it and, at the same time, permit it to move each leg independently. The trough is a 30 to 36-inch long board with 6-inch sides set about 4½ inches apart. Each end is open. The sides are just far enough apart to permit the puppy to crawl through, yet close enough to push its legs up under its body. Start the puppy at one end and coax it through to the other. If necessary, gently push it from behind while tapping your fingers in front of it. Soon it will get the idea and will need only to be started out at either end. See that the puppy goes through several times in the morning, at noon, in the evening and at night.

Flat Chest Syndrome. Most "swimmer puppies" start to develop a flat chest about three weeks of age as the result of their inability to get up on their feet and in consequence of having all their weight centered upon their chests. The condition is not too serious at this stage of development, but it's important to get the puppies front and rear legs under them and the puppies up on their feet as soon as possible.

This condition is also sometimes seen in puppies as young as two or three days. In your daily checkups of the newborns, examine all chests carefully, especially those of the puppies that lose or fail to gain weight. A puppy will sometimes jerk its head off a nipple after a few second's nursing, vigorously push itself away from the dam, and start to cry. It may or may not regurgitate milk from the mouth or nostrils. When this happens, check the puppy thoroughly, being especially careful to feel its chest to see if it has flattened out. If you aren't sure, compare it with the other puppies. The difference will be quite apparent. At this stage, the flat chest poses a serious threat to the puppy's life, for it puts pressure on the esophagus, partially blocking the tube that carries the food to the stomach. When the puppy gets hungry and starts to nurse, the milk goes down the tube as far as the stricture. Some of it trickles through to the stomach; the rest of it backs up and is either aspirated into the lungs or expelled through the mouth and nose. This usually results in inhalation pneumonia. Immediate attention is necessary if the puppy is to survive. First it must have nourishment by tube feeding, followed by the treatment prescribed for fading puppies. Next, the puppy's front legs must be taped so that its chest isn't resting on a flat surface. The two front legs can be taped so that the puppy **has** to lie on its side but can still move around and change sides. A better way, however, is to make a hobble for the front legs, as for a swimmer, so that when the puppy is lying face down, its chest is being supported between its two front legs. Needless to say, newspaper is the worst possible surface for such a puppy. The artificial fleece is ideal.

Teeth. Scottie puppies start getting their second teeth when they are about four months old. The new canines (the four fang-like teeth) usually erupt before the old ones are shed. When this happens, and the new teeth are about ⅛ inch, the baby canines should be pulled. If left in, they could cause the new teeth to be pushed out of alignment.

Ears. Ears are seldom a problem. If they haven't started to go up by 3 or 3½ months, however, play it safe and give them an assist. First, clip or trim as much hair as you can off the front, back, and edges of the ear. Get as close as you can to the skin. Next, cut four strips of ¾ inch black plastic tape. Lay

one strip along the *outer* edge of the back side of the ear so that slightly less than half of it protrudes over the edge. Lay a second strip on the front side of the ear in the same position as the first strip. Press the tape down firmly and seal the two protruding edges. Do the same to the *inner* edge of the ear. This *should* hold the ear up. If not, experiment with other arrangements or have your vet tape the ears up for you. Usually two or three days are all it takes--seldom more than a week. Don't leave the tape on more than three days without checking the skin for irritation.

Eyes. Puppies' eyes usually open between the tenth and fourteenth day. If they are unduly slow in opening, or if you observe a puffiness in the corners or pus seeping through the edges, they need immediate veterinary care, for infection is present.



RAISING A HEALTHY LITTER

By Muriel P. Lee

Your litter has been whelped, and you are now looking at your lovely babies in their whelping box. No matter how many litters you continue to have, you will marvel each time at what Mother Nature has produced. The first five days of your puppies' lives are their most important ones. If you keep your puppies alive through these crucial days, chances are very good that they will live to adulthood.

You can do some simple things to help ensure healthy puppies: keep the whelping box and the puppies in a draft free area; keep the temperature in the whelping room at a minimum of 75 degrees; see that your mother is staying healthy, eating well, and drinking water.

Pick each pup up four or five times a day and feel it. Experienced breeders can tell by the way a pup feels in their hand if it is healthy or not. A healthy puppy will feel warm and plump. His coat will look shiny; he will sound like a smooth engine when you hold him up to your ear, and he will appear contented. A sickly puppy will often cry and feel cold. He will act listless, and his coat will look dull.

This is what you want to see when you look in your whelping box: "A contented mother—and a contented litter. Your mother should be eating well, drinking water, and giving off an air of well-being. The puppies should be tucked up around her, alternately sleeping and nursing. They should be quiet, happy, and warm."*

Watch for the following trouble signs: **body temperature drop, no weight gain, dehydration.** (Check for dehydration by pinching the skin—on a healthy pup, the skin pops back into place; on a dehydrated pup the skin stays pinched.) If your mother appears listless or if your whole litter starts crying, you have a problem. Call your veterinarian and tell him that you are bringing your bitch in and ask him if he also wants to see the puppies.

Remember this when raising a litter: most litters are healthy litters. Your puppies will usually survive, and your mothers will usually be attentive and healthy.

You should do whatever you can to ensure that the above takes place. Keep your whelping pen clean—an easy job for the first two weeks or so, as mother does most of the work. Feed your mother properly. If it is a large litter, you will probably have to increase her food, feeding her several times a day when the pups are approximately three weeks old. Look each puppy over every day and make sure that everything is functioning.

A short aside about dying pups: pups do die, no matter how you might try and save them. When raising Scotties, don't be surprised if one, or even two, pups die. Here is a general rule of thumb: **a cold puppy is a dead puppy.** A puppy that the mother persistently ignores and pushes to the side of the pen will usually be a dead puppy within a matter of hours. Something is wrong with this pup, and mother knows it. Use your discretion about how much you want to do to save this kind of puppy. Those who have been breeding for many years generally do not spend much time with these pups. Mother Nature knows what she is doing and like it or not, she is telling you something.

Let's assume that all is going well and that your litter is bobbing along, getting fat and keeping happy. Remember that our breed, with their short

legs, is generally slow in developing. Many breeds open their eyes at ten days but it is not unusual for a Scottie to wait for sixteen or eighteen days. Many breeds are up on their legs at ten days. Again, Scotties are in no hurry and will not be very active until close to four weeks—and they will be unsteady on their legs until five weeks or so. If you keep your puppies on towels or bathmats, you will be providing them with good, secure footing, and this will help them to get up earlier. Use the towels from the time the puppies are whelped until the laundry chore becomes too much, which is usually around four weeks.

At three to four weeks, you should consider weaning your pups. The larger the litter the more important it is to start weaning early and to help mother with the feeding. Nursing a large litter can drag her down. Puppies are ready to be weaned as soon as they can stand and as soon as they open their eyes. This means that you can start weaning a litter as early as seventeen days, which is especially important if you hand raise a litter.

When you start to wean your puppies, you might consider starting with the following: mix up a gruel of puppy chow (mashed with a fork or run through a blender) and add a bit of baby beef or a small portion of an all meat dog product. If you have been hand feeding, add any left over puppy formula. Make a very mushy meal with no lumps to speak of, as your puppies still do not have their teeth. Serve it to the puppies in a very shallow pan—cake pans work well. Remember, our breed has short legs, and they have difficulty reaching into pans with high sides. At the time you start to feed your pups, start offering them water. They may not drink much until they are five to six weeks old, as they are probably still nursing some, and the water content in their food is high. You can also add some plain yogurt or cottage cheese to the puppy gruel.

As the pups start to eat more on their own and as their teeth start to come in, your mother will become less and less interested in spending time with the pups. If your pups have been both nursing and eating by themselves, you will notice that your mother's milk is drying up by itself. If the breasts do become very full though, you will have to milk down these hard breasts yourself. Use a hot pack to soften up the breast, and then nurse down only enough milk to relieve the pressure. Do not milk the breasts dry, as she will continue to manufacture more milk.

On rare occasions, you will have to raise a litter by itself, without mother. If this should happen, you must provide the following three things: **warmth, nourishment, sanitation.**

If you are raising a litter by hand, the easiest way to start is to put a crate on a table and work from that. This saves a lot of bending over. Put one or two hot water bottles in the pen together with a fuzzy sweater (a substitute mother). You can use a heating pad, but this can dehydrate the puppies, or you can use a clamp reflector light for additional heat. If you have three or four puppies, they will help keep each other warm.

Tube feeding is the most efficient way to feed an orphan litter. Tube feeding is accurate and a real time saver. Get your equipment from your veterinarian and don't be nervous. Very few pups die from improper tube feeding. (More often, one tube feeds a dying puppy to try and save it, and it dies anyway.) You can tube feed a litter of five in fifteen minutes, from the time you start until you have cleaned up everything, including the pups. This means fifteen minutes, four (or possibly five) times a day, which is a

fairly time consuming activity. Bottle feeding will take much longer.

The best formula to use for feeding is the commercial one you get from your veterinarian. In fact, you should always have a can of formula on hand when you are expecting a litter of puppies. If for some reason you must make up your own formula, the following are good ones: 1 cup whole milk, 1 egg yolk, blend together. Or 1 - 13 oz. can evaporated milk, 3 oz. water, 1 tsp. corn syrup, blend together. If you have questions about just how to tube feed, see chapter 11 of **The Whelping and Rearing of Puppies.*** This will give you explicit instructions together with illustrations for tubing a pup.

Sanitation is the third requirement in hand raising a litter. "You must help the puppy to urinate and to defecate. After each feeding, take a tissue and rub from the fanny to the stomach on the male pups and from the stomach to the tail on the female pups and they will immediately urinate. It's a good idea to have a towel in your lap while doing this. Put a dab of baby oil on a cotton ball and rub around the anus. The pup will usually defecate. Two stools a day are sufficient for a pup. If a puppy goes for thirty-six hours without defecating, call your veterinarian to find out if you should be concerned."*

This is your formula for hand raising a litter: warmth, nourishment, sanitation—a lot of work but very rewarding.

When your puppies are around five to six weeks old, you should take them to a veterinarian for their shots. Your vet will tell you what shots they should have and how many times they need to be repeated. At this time, you should take in a stool sample for analysis. If your puppies are wormy, your veterinarian will give you the proper medication. You should also strongly consider getting a shot for parvovirus at this time. Talk to your vet about this and follow his instructions. Parvo is still a serious problem in all breeds. Get the shots; do not take a two-month old puppy to a training class or to a match; do not allow strange dogs in your yard; and do change your clothes and your shoes as soon as you come home from a dog show, as you never know what you have stepped in or where you have been. Some preventive measures won't hurt.

I hope that you realize through all that's described above that it is very important to be working with a good veterinarian—one who knows your bitch and one that you can trust. Use your common sense with some problems. Don't call your vet every day about little things, but do know that he is available when you have a problem. Do not wait for the problem to develop and then try to find some vet. Your veterinarian can be a good friend—and those who have been breeding for years usually have a vet that they can work closely and well with.

By the time your pup is six weeks old, you will probably want to start some grooming. You should have already trimmed the toenails several times, but now is the time to really "get serious."

Trim the head with your clippers so that you can see what you have. Hold the pup between your legs to do this. Trim the ears. The more hair you take off the ears at an early age, the quicker the ears will go up. Trim around the feet with a scissor and be sure to trim the fanny and the tail. Now, you will have little "adult" Scotties!

After you have trimmed each pup, give him or her a little brushing and stack the puppy on the table for a few seconds. This is the beginning of your

show training. Do this several times a week, and before you know it your puppy will be used to it. Start him or her on a show lead at an early age, perhaps at seven weeks. Serious walking and stair climbing takes awhile in our breed. Have patience with your puppy and don't be heavy handed. Remember, you are working with a young pup, which is like working with a two or three year old child. And remember also that Scotties are a bit slow in maturing. Don't compare then with other breeds.

Most breeders like to keep their Scottie puppies until they are about twelve weeks old, since they are slow in maturing. However, if you have a potential buyer who has had a dog for ten or twelve years and is ready for a young one, you may want to sell the pup at ten weeks. When the pup goes to its new home, have it cleaned and trimmed up to look like a Scottie, and if possible, tell the new owner where he or she can go to get the Scottie trimmed on a regular basis. Give the new owner a list of the food that it is eating, and the number of times a day that it is fed. Give him the name of a veterinarian in his area. It's nice to add one of the little Scottie breed books and a leash, too. And, of course, send the registration papers and a copy of the pedigree. Screening of prospective buyers is up to you; but old-time breeders have found that if someone has owned a Scottie for fourteen years and it died of old age you have found a good home for the pup.

With your first litter, it may be hard to see these little rascals go off to a new home; but as you mature in your puppy whelping and rearing, it is rather nice to have one of your products go out into the world to be appreciated and loved.

Good luck with your puppy rearing. Use your good common sense—and may you have many winners in your box!

***Materials from: *The Whelping and Rearing of Puppies: A Complete and Practical Guide*, by Muriel P. Lee, Plantin Press, 1984.**

PICK OF THE LITTER

By Susan Gaskell
Mayson Scottish Terriers

Dog breeding and showing is an extremely satisfying hobby — very time consuming, and rather expensive — so unless you are prepared to give up most other hobbies, and are willing to forego holidays and new clothes — don't get the bug!

One of the most important starts to a successful kennel is that ones family or partner is interested and supportive in your hobby — uninterested parties just do not understand why they have toast for breakfast and the young four legged hopeful has scrambled eggs!

Next most important factor I consider, is to purchase the best bred female you can afford, the backbone of most successful kennels is through a strong female line — after all you can take a female to any male you choose, but you cannot take a male to any female of your choosing.

Do not rush out and buy the first puppy you see, go to a few shows and see what is winning, ask questions, any experienced breeder worth their salt will be only too happy to help. Study books on the breed, and above all — read and memorize the breed standard and whenever possible see at least one of the puppies parents — remember there is no cheap way of rearing dogs successfully, you get out of them what you put into them — good health and condition are a vital part in a dogs career.

For our breed correct trimming plays a large part — the best dog in the world will be at a disadvantage if not trimmed properly. Regretfully a superbly trimmed, poorly constructed animal will have the advantage over correctly constructed, badly trimmed specimen. Do try and learn the art of trimming your own dogs — firstly it is trial and error, seek advice, observe how the top dogs are presented — it is far more satisfying and of course much less expensive if you can master this personally.

When it comes to breeding there are several points to consider, first, take off your rose colored glasses and take a critical look at your dog, decide where improvements are needed and breed her to the male who excels where she fails, don't be persuaded to use a friend's dog — or necessarily the latest champion — they may have the same faults as you. Do not breed to stock with bad temperaments — or dominant faults (i.e. light eyes or bad mouths) these are extremely difficult to breed out.

When you have reared the puppies, it is now time to be selective — only keep a puppy as good or better than its parents — don't be tempted into keeping something less good — keep your standard high. Even when the pedigree looks good on paper, the results are sometimes disappointing — sell them, try again later. Do not be tempted to keep "biscuit eaters", they will take up valuable room, cost money to feed, have no advantage in the success of your kennel, and above all could be making a pet owner very happy!

Never be satisfied, always strive for something better and remember to be helpful to others. The novices of today are the breeders of tomorrow. Think about the help you received when you first "joined the club".

EXHIBITING THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Evelyn Kirk

Why should we go to all the trouble of grooming and training and exhibiting our dogs when we are positive that they are the very best anyway? Because it has to be proven; just saying so doesn't make it true. We enter our dogs in competition with other dogs of the same kind and a person approved by the American Kennel Club to judge this kind of dog measures one against the others and against the standard. Finally, by a rapid process of elimination, the judge proclaims one dog to be "Best of Breed."

This is always a coveted decision, regardless of the quality of competition or the assigned judge. Obviously, each will be different on different days or in different parts of the country, but we all try hard for this accolade because it proves that our dog is, indeed, the best and that our breeding program is on the right track.

Or does it? Just who are these people deemed qualified to judge our dogs and what is this AKC who qualifies them? A vast regulatory body, AKC has the last word as far as our dog-oriented actions are concerned. With approximately 422,000 litters registered in 1984, there has to be some sort of order established and AKC has been working well for the past 100 years. You can liken AKC to our government. It has an Executive branch, a Legislative branch and a Judicial branch. The Executive is easy to define; the President, the Vice-Presidents in charge of most everything, Secretaries and Treasurer. Then there is the Board of Directors and its committees; I guess that is the Legislative, and it includes the Delegates, too. The Trial Boards make up the Judicial, of course. But I would say it is the Legislative branch which has the task of approving our dog judges, with your help.

When prospective judges apply to the AKC for approval, their names are published in the Gazette ("Pure Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette"). The public has two months (60 days) to let the AKC board know what it thinks of the applicant; whether good or bad. You do have a chance to put your two cents in about who will be judging your dog. Whatever you write about the applicant, and we trust it will be truthful and sincere, goes into his file, which is reviewed each time he applies for new breeds or when anything concerning him comes about. His original application is there also; it is a lengthy, comprehensive document requiring much time and effort to complete. You can be sure that, for whatever reason, he is judging your dogs because he wants to.

Once we decide that our dog should be shown, we must decide, also, what class to enter him in...what dog show class would be the most appropriate for our budding prospect? Well, how old is he? If under a year, the puppy classes are probably the best for him. Unlike England, where a dog must win at least one challenge certificate after he is a year old, we very often award our puppies the points and sometimes Best of Breed. A good puppy, in age 6 months to one year, well groomed and well handled, is very appealing and hard to resist. In the puppy class he is forgiven for any immaturity or coltishness which would be frowned on in the Open class.

If he is past his first birthday, perhaps Bred-by-Exhibitor is for him. If, that is, his owner is his breeder and vice-versa. Bred-by-Exhibitor is a class to show off your latest accomplishment, your prime hopeful. Some breeders who sell their best, retain co-ownership in order to be able to enter

the Bred-by-Exhibitor class.

Perhaps you did not breed this super dog; should you put him in Open or American-Bred? Is he really American-Bred, or is he an import? If the latter, he must go in Open, as of this writing. It really isn't fair to expect a baby and a foreigner, to boot, to compete with the big boys and there is a move afoot to allow imported puppies to enter the puppy classes. Of course, you don't **have** to show, you know. You could wait until the dog is really ready and then go in and knock 'em dead. That's too much to ask; you might have to wait a year.

The American-Bred class is for dogs born and bred in this country. Exhibitors also use it for dogs they deem not quite ready for the Open class.

I don't mean to ignore the Novice class; it's just that it is not used much these days and if it is, usually it is the exhibitor who is the novice. The dog can not have won more than three 1st prizes in Novice class or one in any other class or more than one point. In other words, he must truly be a novice.

Then, of course, there is the Open class, where all your mature, ready-to-win dogs are entered. Some are imported, some handled by professionals, some lacking only 1 point for their championships. This is no place for a puppy or a youngster who is unsure of himself or who is less-than-perfectly groomed. Champions may also be entered in the Open class, but rarely are. Usually they are reserved for the Best of Breed competition.

Remember: unless your dog is fully groomed, fully handled, fully trained and fully mature, it will be to his benefit to enter him in the most junior class for which he is eligible.

Suppose you recognize the fact that your dog is really good, but also that you have two left feet, can't groom worth a darn and have a tummy full of butterflies everytime you get near a ring. You want to be fair to the dog; you promised his breeder. So, you decide to hire a handler. How do you go about it, and which one, anyway? First, do a bit of research. Leaving your young one at home, attend shows. Watch the judging, noting the handlers present. Are the dogs all equally well groomed, are they happy, do they seem to like their handlers? Read dog magazines, especially Terrier ones, then talk to other Scottie owners. If the conclusions, yours from what you've gathered, and theirs from first-hand knowledge, coincide, then seek out that handler or handlers.

Be sure he or she is not busy right then or he/she might seem rude. When handlers are busy, they are **very** busy. Tell him/her you'd like to talk about his possibly taking your dog. He might say he'll be free in an hour, or after the group, etc. **Then** approach him with all honesty, telling him why you need him. It may be that he can not take your dog right away, but could ready him for shows in, say, six months. You would be without your darling for all that time unless you lived close enough for weekly visits. Perhaps this paragon of a handler would suggest another who could take your dog right away. In any case, inspect the premises, talk about Money (fees, bonuses, terms), satisfy all curiosity and, most important, see how your dog reacts to this person. Your dog is a great judge of character.

A handler could be the best investment you could make. Sometimes it's actually less expensive to have one finish your dog. No time taken off from work, no extra mileage put on your car, no having to do something with the children, no packing, no inconvenience of any kind. And not much fun,

either, or at least, not as much as if you'd shown the dog yourself.

Yes, you're quite willing to pay to get the job done right. You're buying experience, knowledge, time, even prestige. Why not invest a little of yourself in this project? Join a club, attend classes on grooming and handling, cultivate the breeder and pick her brain. It will take a while, but this is a hobby that will captivate the whole family. It will give you an excuse to travel, you will meet interesting people, you will enrich your vocabulary, and last, but certainly not least, you will have a whole new, endless, subject of conversation and **you** will be the expert! What more can you ask?



VON WILLEBRAND'S DISEASE IN THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

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Von Willebrand's disease (VWD) is the most common, mild inherited bleeding disorder of man and animals, and affects many breeds of dogs. In the Scottish Terrier, the disease has an autosomal recessive expression whereby clinically affected animals ("bleeders") are homozygous for the VWD gene and have two symptom-free, heterozygous ("carrier") parents. Both sexes can have the disease, and both sexes can be carriers of the gene but otherwise healthy.

Genetic Expression

The following possibilities can occur when matings involve the VWD gene in your breed:

- If a normal animal is mated to a healthy carrier of the VWD gene, about half the puppies should be normal and the other half will be carriers of the VWD gene.
- If two carrier animals are bred, about one-quarter of the puppies will be affected "bleeders", one-half will be carriers of the gene like their parents, and the remaining one-quarter will be genetically normal and should not carry the gene.
- If two normal animals are mated, the VWD gene should not appear in their litter (unless a new and independent mutation arose, which is unlikely).

Clinical Signs

Clinical signs commonly include bleeding from the bowel or bloody diarrhea; bleeding from the penis, vagina, gums, or into the urine; nosebleeds; and prolonged bleeding from cut nails, the umbilicus, wounds or surgery. The presence of hypothyroidism aggravates the disease, as do other types of hormonal imbalance (pseudopregnancy, pyometra); physical, emotional and physiological stresses including parasitic, viral (especially parvovirus disease), and bacterial infections; stillbirths or neonatal deaths ("fading pups") with evidence of bleeding at autopsy; and prolonged bleeding during heat periods or after whelping.

Thyroid Function and VWD

Several breeds of dogs including Scotties are now recognized to have a high prevalence of hypothyroidism, and the common occurrence of both VWD and hypothyroidism in some breeds suggests a causal relationship between the synthesis and/or metabolic regulation of thyroid hormones and the von Willebrand's factor protein, which is deficient or abnormal in VWD. Hypothyroidism in man has been associated with a bleeding tendency caused by abnormal platelet function and low levels of factor VIII activity and von Willebrand's factor. Improvement of these abnormalities has been reported after oral thyroid supplementation. In our studies there is an increased frequency and severity of bleeding episodes in those animals with the VWD gene that are also hypothyroid. Clinical signs of bleeding in

these dogs are lessened or controlled within 48 hours of initiating daily thyroid supplementation, and von Willebrand's factor levels are increased. Thus, animals with thyroid dysfunction can have fluctuating levels of von Willebrand's factor and, when placed on thyroid supplementation, levels can increase to within normal limits, which could preclude the accurate diagnosis of their genetic status for VWD (i.e., carriers of VWD might test as normal when on thyroid medication). Because of this apparent exacerbation of the bleeding tendency in dogs with VWD and hypothyroidism, breeders need to be aware of the increased risk and be more cautious about breeding or performing surgery on dogs with both problems.

Laboratory Diagnosis

Special diagnostic tests have been developed for canine VWD and are patterned after those used to diagnose human VWD. Routine screening coagulation tests available through your local veterinarian are not diagnostic of VWD. A specific VWD test developed for dogs is required and is based upon one of two methods: (1) an immunologic test run on the plasma (electroimmunoassay) to measure its level of factor VIII-related antigen (another name for the von Willebrand's factor protein), or (2) special platelet-related assays for quantitating the von Willebrand's factor in plasma using a snake venom or other coagglutination assay. VWD carrier animals have reduced levels of factor VIII-related antigen/von Willebrand's factor in their plasma, whereas homozygous affected "bleeder" Scotties have undetectable (zero) levels. Normal levels of this activity are 60-172%, with 50-60% activity being borderline normal (equivocal) or possible carrier (not high enough to be normal or low enough to be considered a carrier). Levels less than 50% are either carriers or affecteds, the latter testing zero in your breed.

Clinically affected Scotties also have prolonged bleeding times, and several other deficiencies related to factor VIII and platelet function may be present. A practical way to distinguish between symptom-free heterozygotes (carriers) and those clinically affected with VWD is to perform the toe nail bleeding time. This test is performed by placing the dog on its side and cutting one or more toe nails too short with a standard, guillotine-type (Resco) nail clipper. With the foot undisturbed, the bleeding usually stops in two or three minutes but should not exceed five or six minutes for normal dogs. Dogs with problems such as VWD or other types of platelet dysfunction have prolonged initial bleeding times (some never stop bleeding and must be cauterized) or demonstrate rebleeding (stops and restarts).

Genetic Screening for VWD

Screening for genetic defects has been used successfully in humans for many years and more recently has been applied to animals (e.g., inherited eye diseases, hip dysplasia). The screening program developed in our laboratory for the inherited bleeding disorders of purebred dogs (performed free of charge) evolved from an ongoing consultation and referral practice in veterinary hematology. The number of Scottish terriers screened for VWD by blood testing has increased steadily from the inception of our program in 1976 through 1980. Since 1980 the number has stabilized; this reflects the implementation of planned matings between normal and carrier stock to

eliminate the gene once the heterozygotes have been identified. The success of our program is supported by the fact that the frequency of VWD has been reduced in your breed from 43% to about 11% today.

Recently, however, some Scottie breeders have tended to become complacent about testing their stock, either because they have been breeding VWD-tested or presumed normal stock for several generations, or have tended to forget or overlook the problem. Unfortunately, this has resulted in a recent resurgence of affected and carrier Scotties being produced and diagnosed. Part of the problem can be attributed to an original misclassification of some of the offspring of carrier parents, who were in fact VWD carriers despite having blood-test levels of factor VIII-related antigen within the normal range. Subsequently some of these misclassified animals have produced one or more homozygous affected puppies when bred to carrier or untested bitches, thus proving their carrier status.

The accuracy of the testing program in detecting the VWD genotype has been evaluated by retrospective analysis of the results to date for all three mating types (normal X normal; normal X carrier; and carrier X carrier). The rate of misclassification of genetic status by this test is only 2-3%, which means that in 97% or more cases, the test is a reliable predictor of VWD genotype. However, we should remember that misclassification either way is always possible. Some of the reasons are: (1) That the animal belongs to the 2-3% not identifiable by this test; or (2) has some other health problem such as hypothyroidism or is receiving thyroid supplementation; or (3) was in heat, pregnant or lactating when tested; or (4) has one or both parents incorrectly or deliberately misrepresented as being the true parent or as having been tested as normal for the VWD gene; and (5) collection, processing, or laboratory error.

In the event of screening the progeny of a carrier X normal mating, we advise you to blood-test them more than once as a safeguard prior to their use for breeding. Scotties have a tendency to be easily stressed by being restrained and subjected to blood collection. This stress tends to increase resting levels of factor VIII-related antigen and may explain why proven carriers of VWD can have tests that fluctuate between the borderline normal range or even lower end of normal range on one occasion and below 50% on other occasions.

Recommendations to Breeders

The following recommendations are offered to reduce the prevalence of VWD in your breed:

(1) Blood-test animals for VWD that are related to those bloodlines known to have the problem, as well as other top-producing or winning foundation stock. Pedigrees can be sent to us for evaluation of whether or not the animals or bloodlines are closely, distantly, or unrelated to those of known affected families.

(2) Ideally, all affecteds and carriers of VWD should not be used for breeding purposes. However, it may not be feasible for a breeder to eliminate these dogs as breeders, especially if they are desirable for temperament, type, conformation, and free of other known hereditary problems, etc. Therefore, if breeding VWD animals is necessary to preserve important bloodlines or type, breed symptom-free VWD carriers to normals and blood-test the pups. On average, one-half of the litter should be normal

and the other half will be carriers. This is the best alternative to preserve bloodlines.

(3) Do not mate two carriers of VWD because one-quarter of the litter on average will be affected "bleeders".

(4) Never breed an affected animal as all its puppies will be carriers of VWD. Also, affected females may not survive pregnancy.

Our laboratory issues VWD-tested clear certificates for results obtained by ourselves or by other qualified laboratories. If you plan to breed to another person's stud dog, to lease or buy a tested animal, or by a pup of tested parents, be sure you see a copy of the certificate(s) indicating the test status beforehand rather than rely on the memory or word of the owner. This is an added precaution and should not imply dishonesty or mistrust. Finally, we wish you good luck with your plans to produce healthy and promising animals.

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SCOTTY CRAMP

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The Scottish Terrier breed of dogs is affected with an inherited neurological disorder, commonly referred to as "Scotty Cramp." This disorder is characterized by transient episodes of increased muscle tone which result in difficulties in walking and standing. The clinical signs of Scotty Cramp are usually apparent as early as 6 to 8 weeks of age; however, if the signs are mild, the affected dog may learn to inhibit the appearance of Scotty Cramp signs. Therefore, appearances of the typical signs in an older dog does not rule out Scotty Cramp.

A dog affected with Scotty Cramp will appear normal at rest and during the beginning of exercise, the clinical signs of Scotty Cramp beginning after the initiation of exercise or play. Once the signs of Scotty Cramp become apparent, the signs continue to increase in severity. Under normal circumstances, the severity of Scotty Cramp signs in an affected dog do not change throughout the life of the dog; however, the severity of an episode is influenced by the genetic makeup of the dog, the dog's health status and the dog's environmental conditions. As such, any drastic change in the degree of severity for a given dog usually indicates a change in health or environmental conditions. Although the signs of Scotty Cramp are rather characteristic, certain conditions may be confused with Scotty Cramp. In general, any condition which is present at rest, present immediately on exercise, does not change with exercise, and involves only one leg may not be Scotty Cramp.

Scotty Cramp is an autosomal recessive inherited trait which, therefore, affects both males and females equally. In order for a Scotty Cramp puppy to be born, both parents must carry the defective gene. Although the parents may not be affected with the condition, they are, at least, carriers for Scotty Cramp. Affected dogs receive one defective gene from each of their parents. Since the severity of dogs affected with Scotty Cramp is variable, other genes must influence or be tied to the Scotty Cramp gene. Many of the best Scottish Terriers appear to be affected with Scotty Cramp, suggesting that Scotty Cramp may be link to other desirable traits. As a result, we may have selectively bred dogs for Scotty Cramp, making it a difficult task to remove Scotty Cramp without changing what we enjoy in a Scottish Terrier. Only very careful genetic selection will correct this error.

Today, the only method to remove Scotty Cramp from the breeding stock of Scottish Terriers is to test puppies for the presence of Scotty Cramp and to carefully try to select our breeding pairs which do not produce affected puppies. If a male dog is bred to 3 affected females

without throwing any affected puppies (assuming there are about 10-12 puppies produced), he is probably free of the defect. Unfortunately, all of his offspring from these matings would be, at least, carriers for Scotty Cramp since they would receive one defective gene from the mother. However, identifying a male dog free of the defect is an important first step in reducing Scotty Cramp. Likewise, breeding a female to 3 known carrier males and producing no affected puppies in 10-12 offspring would be highly suggestive that she would be free of Scotty Cramp. Subsequent matings of male and female dogs which are free of the defect will mean Scotty Cramp has been eliminated.

In order to test puppies or dogs, we recommend that they be exposed to excited exercise for a period of at least 10 minutes. If they show no evidence of Scotty Cramp, then a provocative test with methysergide (Sansert TM) at 0.3 mg/kg up to 0.6 mg/kg should be performed. Before performing the methysergide test, the dog should be determined to be healthy. The presence of internal parasite can cause intestinal upset from methysergide. In addition, we have recently found that, if the dog is intoxicated with organophosphate insecticides, methysergide can result in acute cardiovascular collapse. Although this is not necessarily life-threatening, we do not advise using methysergide if the animal has been exposed to organophosphate insecticides within 4 weeks. A plasma cholinesterase level may be performed, as the circulating level of plasma cholinesterase is often indicative of intoxication with organophosphate insecticides.

The methysergide test is performed by giving the dog the appropriate amount of methysergide orally. After waiting for 2 hours, the dog is then exercised (with excitement) for 10 minutes. If no signs of Scotty Cramp are observed, then the dog is probably not affected and can be no worse than a carrier for the condition which must be determined by breeding tests or breeding history. We recommend that the low dose of methysergide (0.3 mg/kg) be given initially. This will reduce any chances of intestinal upset. However, if no symptoms are observed, it is best to repeat that dose (0.3 mg/kg) and repeat the excited-exercise after 1 more hour. Alternatively, the dog can be given a single dose of methysergide at 0.6 mg/kg and tested once in 2 hours. However, the later method can sometimes increase the likelihood of intestinal upset. Giving the methysergide with a small amount of food may diminish chances for an upset stomach. Should a dog experience severe signs of Scotty Cramp or intestinal upset, diazepam (Valium TM) at 0.5-1.0 mg/kg will diminish the effects. It is preferable to give diazepam intravenously for an immediate effect and follow the injection with oral medication every 8 hours for 1 day. For these reasons, we recommend that the methysergide test be performed under the watchful eye of your veterinarian.

Scottish Terriers affected with Scotty Cramp have no unusual health problems and live a normal life span. As such, Scotty Cramp is not that bad of a genetic condition. Although it is preferable to remove Scotty Cramp from the Scottish Terrier breed, affected animals make excellent pets. Clinically, the condition can be reduced by giving affected dogs vitamin E at 125 IU/kg (1000 IU/ Scottish

Terrier) each day or the condition can be controlled by giving 0.5-1.5mg/kg of diazepam every eight hours. While vitamin E does not prevent or reduce the severity of Scotty Cramp signs, it does significantly reduce the likelihood of an episode of Cramp developing. Dogs which could only walk short distances before vitamin E therapy can often go for long distance before symptoms develop.

It is advisable not to breed dogs clinically affected with Scotty Cramp as this will continue to perpetuate the defect. However, if the affected dog provides characteristics to the breed which would be lost without using the dog for breeding purpose, it is possible, although difficult, to carefully remove Scotty Cramp from the dog's offspring. Certainly, there is no reason for the wanton destruction of dogs with Scotty Cramp. Open discussion among those who care for the breed can only lead to the general improvement of all Scottish Terriers, who are hopefully free of Scotty Cramp and other defects.

Work continues on the development of testing procedures for dogs who carry the Scotty Cramp defect. However, progress is slow, yet hopeful. By continued efforts on all fronts, including scientists, dog owners and dog lovers, we can resolve this problem, making Scottish Terriers all that they can be.

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Diagnosis and Treatment of Some Common Malignancies in the Scottish Terrier

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INTRODUCTION

As our understanding of the causes of cancer unfolds, it is becoming apparent that the majority of cancers are caused by environmental factors, and the minority of cancers are genetically fated to occur. Within the Scottish terrier breed; however, it would appear that genetics still plays a significant rôle in the development of cancer. Epidemiologic studies have shown that the Scottish terrier has a higher than expected incidence of lymphosarcoma, bladder carcinoma, oral melanoma, cancer of the skin (squamous cell carcinoma and mast cell sarcoma), and, to a lesser extent, nasal carcinoma and gastric carcinoma. Genetic susceptibility combined with environmental influences probably represent the major factors involved in cancer development in the Scottish terrier.

In this paper I will discuss how one might recognize or suspect a possible tumor and present the current approaches to treatment for that particular tumor. I think it is important to remember that cancer is frequently seen in the Scottie, and an early diagnosis can potentially lead to a successful course of treatment.

LYMPHOSARCOMA

Lymphosarcoma is a common malignancy of the dog. It usually occurs in dogs between 5 and 7 years of age, although it has been seen in dogs less than 1 year of age. It is a cancer of the lymphatic system, usually originating in the lymph nodes located in the neck, shoulder, groin and back legs.

Lymphosarcoma can also originate in the chest cavity (thymus region), intestines, spleen, liver, skin, and bone marrow. The most common form involves the external lymph nodes; however, the disease can spread to the internal lymph nodes, spleen, and liver.

Among the earliest signs the owner might notice are "lumps" in the jaw or neck region. Some dogs show no signs of illness; others are lethargic, appear somewhat depressed, have a poor appetite, lose weight, run a fever, or drink a lot of water. If the chest cavity is involved, the dog might show signs of breathing difficulty or coughing. Gastrointestinal involvement is usually characterized by vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal enlargement, and weight loss. Involvement of the blood or bone marrow usually results in a progressive anemia, and the dog appears weak and lethargic.

Lymphosarcoma can be a very rapidly advancing disease, and early diagnosis is vital to successful therapy. Diagnosis is based on an evaluation of the hematological system, biochemical serum analysis, x-rays of the chest and abdomen, and a lymph node and/or bone marrow biopsy. Without treatment most dogs will die of this disease within 1 month after diagnosis.

This type of cancer can be effectively controlled with chemotherapy. Chemotherapy involves the use of drugs given both by injection and orally over a number of months or years. The drugs most commonly used are prednisone, cytoxan, vincristine, methotrexate, adriamycin, and L-asparaginase. The vast majority of dogs tolerate therapy very well with minimal serious side effects. Many dogs will develop some episodes of vomiting or diarrhea and loss of appetite within 24 to 48 hours after chemotherapy. This can usually be controlled with antiemetic medication and/or a subsequent reduction in the dose of that particular chemotherapeutic agent. There are no long-term debilitating effects of chemotherapy. Eighty percent of the dogs treated will undergo a complete remission (complete regression of the disease—not cure). The average dog will remain in remission for 10 to 12 months (with a range of 4 to 36-plus months), after which the disease becomes resistant to the drugs and reappears. Approximately 20 percent of treated dogs will survive 2 years or longer if multidrug combination chemotherapy is used. Recent studies have shown that females tend to have a better prognosis than males, surviving an average of 3 to 4 months longer. The reason for this is unknown (1).

In summary, canine lymphosarcoma is a fatal disease, and without treatment it will rapidly lead to death. The response to chemotherapy varies with each individual animal. Although chemotherapy is not curative, the life of many dogs can be prolonged with minimal side effects. The optimal chemotherapy protocol for lymphosarcoma has not been determined, but with appropriate chemotherapy one can expect an average survival time of 10 to 12 months after diagnosis.

BLADDER CARCINOMA

Many studies in man and a few in the dog have revealed some known suspected causes of bladder cancer. Industrial chemicals, metabolites of foodstuffs, and polycyclic hydrocarbons have been associated with bladder cancer in man. Experimentally, beta-naphthylamine increases the incidence of bladder cancer in dogs. Other studies have shown that an increase in excretion of tryptophan metabolites may increase susceptibility to bladder cancer.

Most dogs with bladder cancer will present with signs of bleeding in the urine or straining to urinate. These signs may be identical to cystitis (bladder infection) or bladder stones (calculi). The major difference between an infection and cancer is that bladder cancer tends to be unresponsive to any type of antibiotic therapy. It can be extremely difficult to differentiate clinically between chronic bladder infection, stones, and cancer. Any dog (usually older than 8 years of age) with a chronic bloody urine and/or straining to urinate should be evaluated for possible bladder cancer.

Diagnosis is usually based on radiologic dye studies (cystogram and intravenous urogram) of the urinary tract. These studies will reveal a mass lesion in the bladder or urethra. Further studies that must be done to establish a diagnosis absolutely include cytologic examination of the urine for cancer cells and surgical exploration of the urinary bladder to obtain tissue for pathologic analysis. The most common tumor type seen is the transitional cell carcinoma.

Treatment of bladder cancer depends on the location and extent of the tumor (2). A partial cystectomy (bladder wall removal) is the treatment of choice. Unfortunately, the results of surgical treatment have not been very successful because at the time of diagnosis most dogs have a very advanced disease in which the tumors are too extensive for complete surgical excision. The use of chemotherapy (cytoxan, thio-tepa, and adriamycin) has been very disappointing, and only very minimal tumor control can be expected. Radiation therapy has not yielded very encouraging responses either. The best chance for control with this type of tumor is early diagnosis and aggressive surgical removal.

ORAL MELANOMA

Oral melanomas are very malignant tumors that most often arise in the gum, lips, and tongue. They occur more frequently in darkly pigmented dogs (such as the Scottish terrier) and in older dogs (8 to 10 years of age). Melanomas can also occur on the digits, in the eye, and any place on the skin; however, melanomas of the oral cavity are most common and also the most malignant. Digital melanomas tend to be malignant also, but they have a better prognosis than those that occur in the oral cavity. Most skin melanomas are benign and have a very good prognosis.

Melanomas are usually observed as firm, pigmented masses in the oral cavity. Some of these tumors are amelanotic, that is they lack pigment. Dogs with these tumors may show no signs whatsoever. Sometimes the owner will notice an odor from the mouth, which he or she associates with the teeth, and will assume the dog needs dentistry. Melanomas can bleed easily, and small amounts of blood may be noted after the dog chews on a hard object. It is very important that a thorough physical examination be done once a year with special attention given to the oral cavity. Many of these oral tumors are diagnosed at the time of dentistry.

Oral melanomas can spread (metastasize) readily via the veins and lymphatics. It has been estimated that 25 percent to 30 percent of affected dogs will have lymph node metastasis at the time of diagnosis (3). Before any major surgical procedure is performed, chest radiographs should be taken to rule out possible lung metastasis. Surgical excision is the best treatment for oral melanomas. Cryosurgery (freezing) and electrosurgery can also be used. If the tumor is located on the lower jaw, and there is no evidence of metastasis, then radical removal of the section of the jaw (mandibulectomy) is advised. Dogs do very well and cosmetically look fine after a mandibulectomy.

The single most important prognostic factor for oral melanoma is tumor size. In dogs with an early diagnosis and a tumor of 2 cm (less than one inch) in diameter or less, the average survival time after surgery is around 16 months. In dogs with tumors greater than 2 cm in diameter or with evidence of lymph node metastasis, the average survival time is around 5 months. The results using radiation and chemotherapy have not been very rewarding. We have just completed a study using immunotherapy combined with surgery in dogs with oral melanoma (4). Using an agent called **corynebacterium parvum** (an immune stimulant with very minimal side effects), we found that in dogs with advanced disease (tumor size of 2 cm or

with lymph node metastasis), we were able to improve survival from an average of 5 months to an average of 9 months. In dogs with small tumors (2 cm), *C. parvum* had minimal beneficial effects on survival time. *C. parvum* is given intravenously at frequent intervals after surgery.

SKIN CANCER

Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma is a common cancer of the skin in Scotties, which occurs at an average age of 9 years. The most common sites are the digits, scrotum, lips, nose, and oral cavity. These tumors usually appear as solitary, proliferative, ulcerative or erosive lesions. The proliferative types may give the appearance of a cauliflower type of growth. The surface tends to ulcerate easily and bleed. The erosive tumors tend to appear as shallow, crusted ulcers that can become deep and crater-like. Squamous cell carcinomas tend to be invasive, and when metastasis occurs, it usually involves the lymph nodes and sometimes the lungs (5).

Surgical excision is the best treatment. The prognosis will depend on the location of the tumor, degree of invasiveness, and the histopathologic degree of malignancy. For those tumors that cannot be removed surgically, show evidence of invasion, or recur after surgery, radiation therapy should be performed.

MAST CELL SARCOMA

One of the most common types of skin cancer is the mast cell sarcoma. Despite the frequency of its occurrence; however, we lack a basic understanding of its cause and behavior. It is one of the most perplexing forms of cancer with which a veterinarian must deal.

Mast cell sarcomas usually arise from the skin or subcutaneous area. The most common tumor appears as a well circumscribed, raised, firm mass with a reddish appearance. Ulceration of the tumor with frequent bleeding is not uncommon. Another type usually appears as a soft, poorly circumscribed mass, which rarely ulcerates. Mast cell tumors may vary from a very small solitary lesion (1 cm in diameter) to very large masses or multiple skin masses located either in one area or all over the body. These tumors frequently metastasize to the lymph nodes.

A complicating factor with mast cell tumors is that they can elaborate an excessive amount of histamine. The histamine can then stimulate the stomach to secrete an inordinate quantity of gastric acid. Thus, dogs with mast cell tumors are prone to gastric ulcers. The owner must be aware of this because dogs with long-standing tumors may start to vomit, lose weight, and pass blood into the intestinal tract. A bleeding ulcer leads to chronic anemia and dark tarry feces. If a dog has a mast cell tumor, a veterinarian should be consulted regarding the use of special antihistamines (cimetidine) to prevent this complication (6).

The best treatment for mast cell tumors is complete surgical excision (7, 8). The single most important prognostic factor associated with this type of tumor is the degree of malignancy. This is determined by a veterinary pathologist after the tumor is removed and submitted for analysis. Dogs

with what is termed poorly differentiated cancers have an average survival of less than 4 months. Dogs with well differentiated cancers have a very good prognosis, and the vast majority will be cured with surgery alone. Dogs with intermediate differentiated cancers have an average survival of 8 months after surgery.

Radiation therapy can be used very successfully to afford long-term control in at least 50 percent of the mast cell tumors treated. Radiation can be used as the primary treatment or in conjunction with surgery. The results of evaluating the response to radiation based on the histopathologic degree of malignancy has not been studied.

Chemotherapy can be used, but this serves only for temporary control or to shrink the tumor prior to surgical excision. The drug most commonly used is the corticosteroid prednisone. Prednisone is given in very high doses, and some of the side effects include increased water intake, excessive urination, and a voracious appetite. Other chemotherapy drugs, such as vincristine and L-asparaginase, can also be used.

NASAL CARCINOMA

Nasal tumors occur more commonly in dogs of middle age (8 to 10 years old) and in medium to large breeds. The cause is unknown. Most dogs will have signs of chronic nasal discharge and sneezing. The discharge tends to be bloody and may have a mucoid component. The discharge is usually from one side, but, if both nostrils are affected, it may be bilateral. As the disease progresses, nasal and oral deformities may develop as a result of tumor invasion beyond the nasal cavity. Sometimes the tumor extends behind the eye, and the eye appears to deviate outwardly. When these deformities are noted, the prognosis is very poor.

It is very easy to confuse a nasal tumor with chronic bacterial and fungal infections or a possible foreign body in the nasal cavity (9). Most dogs with this disease are initially treated with antibiotics for a presumed infection or with antihistamines for sneezing. Any dog that does not respond to prolonged antibiotic therapy should have further diagnostic testing. The most informative diagnostic procedures include x-rays of the nasal cavity under anesthesia and a nasal flush procedure to obtain tissue samples for culture or pathologic analysis. Sometimes it is necessary to surgically explore the nasal cavity to obtain a diagnosis.

It is important to emphasize that for nasal cancer early diagnosis and aggressive treatment is paramount to long-term control and good quality of life. The best treatment for nasal cancer is the use of radiation therapy. At veterinary schools or institutions where orthovoltage radiation therapy is used, surgery should be done first to remove the tumor. At schools or institutions where cobalt therapy is available, surgery is not necessary. The average survival time for dogs with nasal tumors treated with radiation, with or without surgery, has ranged from 8 to 18 months (10). Most treatment failures result from local recurrence or the spread of tumor to the local lymph nodes. Dogs treated with surgery alone live only 3 to 5 months. There have been no studies to evaluate the effectiveness of chemotherapy in treating this type of cancer.

GASTRIC CANCER

Gastric cancer occurs in dogs ranging in age from 3 to 13 years. The cause is unknown, but in humans gastric cancer has been associated with exposure to nitrates in the diet, use of highly salted and seasoned food, and low intakes of vitamins C and A.

The signs of gastric cancer are usually vomiting (sometimes with blood), loss of appetite, weight loss, and abdominal pain. An animal with gastric cancer typically shows chronic deterioration with a gradual onset of vomiting. Many dogs are treated with antivomiting medications and dietary changes. Usually at the time of diagnosis the disease has progressed to the point where effective treatment is hopeless.

Diagnosis is based on a barium series, which may show evidence of a mass lesion in the stomach wall; direct visualization of the stomach wall using a flexible fibroptic scope (gastroscopy); or exploratory surgery and direct visualization of the cancer. Confirmation of the diagnosis requires a biopsy and pathologic analysis. Most gastric tumors are carcinomas, and these are usually too extensive for surgery and have an extremely poor prognosis. Chemotherapy has not been helpful.

Some tumors that occur less commonly in the stomach include lymphosarcoma and benign leiomyoma. Lymphosarcoma can be treated with chemotherapy, with or without surgery; leiomyoma is treated with surgery alone (11).

In summary, the treatment of gastric tumors is difficult even for the most experienced surgeon. The potential complications are great, and recurrence is extremely common. In the vast majority of dogs, diagnosis is all that can be performed; very little can be done to treat these cancers.

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HOSPITAL PREVALENCE OF CANCER IN THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

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INTRODUCTION

Canis familiaris, the domestic dog, is thought to be the oldest of domesticated animal species (1). Skeletal remains have been found in association with humans dating back 12,000 years (2). Through selective breeding, man over the centuries altered the basic dog into individual types that better served his purpose. In doing this, numerous different breeds were created, each possessing a different spectrum of specific traits (e.g., shape, size, coat color, temperament, intelligence). Some breeds also developed susceptibilities for specific congenital or developmental defects and/or for neoplasia (an excessive uncontrolled new growth of cells).

If no inherent predisposition existed, one would expect only a small fraction of any breed's population to be born with or develop an anatomical abnormality or neoplasia. If such occurred, the event would be considered to be one of random chance, excluding outside influences. Numerous veterinary studies have, however, reported specific problems in certain dog breeds that were diagnosed more often than could be expected by random chance. This is true for the Scottish terrier.

MATERIALS

The data which the subsequent information is based came from the Veterinary Medical Data Program (VMDP). For many years (1964-1977) the National Cancer Institute (NCI) sponsored the VMDP — a data collection registry composed of computerized abstracts of medical records representing each hospital visit for any reason to a participating veterinary university teaching facility in the United States and Canada. Today the program continues under the auspices of the Association of VMDP Participants, Inc., and encompasses 18 universities (3). This is the largest repository of available veterinary clinical data in the world.

Over two million hospital episodes about dogs have been reported, spanning an average of 11.7 clinic years of data per university (as of July 1983). Approximately 11,000 hospital visits were about Scotties; these represent the medical history of 3,480 uniquely identifiable patients.

It should be remembered that veterinary universities see referral patients, often for a developmental defect or neoplasm. Although no evidence has

been presented showing that one breed is more likely to be referred for specialty care than another, one must be cautious with this possible uncontrollable bias when analyzing and interpreting retrospective studies of hospital data. The hazards from this are greatest when the study population comes from one treatment facility (4).

METHODS AND RESULTS

The first general analysis of neoplasia data from the VM DP, based on data provided by 12 university facilities, was published in 1971 (5). It reported that the Scottie had a 2 fold excess compared to all dogs combined for the diagnosis of any neoplasm ($P < 0.001$) and a 2.2 fold excess ($P < 0.001$) for malignant neoplasms. While these risk values were not the highest calculated (Boxers showed twice the risk of Scotties), they were substantial.

From the current VM DP data on file at NCI (1964-1983), 486 Scotties (14% of the total population seen) were identified with one or more microscopically confirmed neoplasms (Table 1). Seventy percent were reported as malignant, with about 26 percent of these involving the hematopoietic (blood-cell forming) and lymphatic systems.

The scope of cancer diagnosed in the Scottie is presented in Table 2. From it, we note the most frequent cancer was lymphosarcoma, followed by bladder and other transitional cell carcinomas of the lower urinary tract (renal pelvis, ureter, and urethra), and malignant melanoma. The prevalence rate of cancer cases by age and sex is presented in Figure 1. Males show a higher rate than females at each age interval from 2 to 3 years of age through 14 years of age, which most likely can be attributed to the excess risk for lymphosarcoma in males.

To access the independent effect of sex and better appreciate the number of Scotties with these cancers versus cancers expected in any purebred dog, further analysis using the relative risk (RR) methodology (6) was applied to the eight most frequently occurring malignancies. Relative risk is the ratio of the rate of disease among a test group (e.g., Scotties) to that rate in the comparison group (e.g., all purebred dogs combined). If the rate of cancer X in the Scottie was 34 cases per 3,400 patient years (hospital population denominator based on counting each patient once for each year it is brought to the treatment facility for any reason) and the overall rate in purebred dogs was 257 cases per 386,000 patient years, Scotties would have a relative risk of 15 (.01/.000666) for cancer X or, said another way, they had 15 times as much cancer X as purebred dogs in general.

Sex risk values are presented in Table 3. In each of these analyses males were used as the standard comparison group ($RR = 1$), and each computation was adjusted for variations in age. Females were at significant excess risk only for bladder and other lower urinary tract cancer. Females were significantly spared from lymphosarcoma and malignant melanoma, or, said another way, males had the significant percentage of these diseases.

Table 4 shows that six of eight malignancies tested were diagnosed more frequently in the Scottie than expected, with a high degree of statistical confidence. Two in particular, carcinomas of the bladder and lower urinary tract and gastric carcinoma, were quite high. Another was malignant melanoma. The inevitable question is why?

DISCUSSION

The epidemiologic features for canine tumors at many organ sites show marked similarity to those in humans, including risk by age and sex (7). Much of cancer seen in man is attributed to exposures to environmental carcinogenic factors (e.g., solar radiation, X-radiation, radioactive elements, inorganic substances, chemicals), and presumably this would hold true also for the dog. This certainly applies to bladder carcinogens; the dog was the first laboratory model in which the same urothelial response to urine-borne carcinogens as seen in man was demonstrated (8).

BLADDER CANCER

Tobacco usage and occupational chemical exposures are known risk factors for human bladder cancer (9). There is strong evidence that sufficient levels of some of these occupational chemical carcinogens have escaped into the general environment to place nearby inhabitants at increased risk (10). Following this lead, an investigation of VM DP dogs in geographical areas with greater industrial activity showed an increased diagnostic frequency of bladder cancer compared with other cancers. This association with industrial activity was also seen in rates for bladder cancer in both men and women living in the same geographical areas as the VM DP dogs (11). Thus, it is suggested that the pet dog is a sentinel model for this type of environmentally related cancer.

That the Scottie has the highest risk for bladder cancer of any purebred dog (12) may indicate that they are especially sensitive to environmental bladder carcinogens. Female Scotties have twice as much bladder cancer as do males ($P < 0.02$), a situation that exists in other dogs (12). This phenomenon is thought to be related to the greater frequency of micturition of male dogs because of "scent marking" their territory. Thus, the bladder epithelium of male dogs has less time exposure to urine-borne carcinogens than that of female dogs (12).

GASTRIC CARCINOMA

Gastric carcinoma in man is quite common, although it is declining in incidence in the United States. This cancer shows marked geographic variations by country; occurs more often in blacks than in whites and in men than in women; presents in familial aggregations; and is linked to diet, tobacco usage, and possibly carcinogenic chemicals in air pollution (13). It is rare in the dog, but it appears to be increasingly diagnosed and has emerged as a problem in the Scottie. Canine gastric carcinoma presents a similar histologic pattern to that seen in man (14). There is no detectable sex risk known at this time in dogs. Too few cases are available to assess whether geographic variations exist. One might assume diet is a likely factor in the canine disease, but this is speculation. Obviously, further research is necessary to determine why this canine cancer occurs, which would lead to a better understanding of the Scottie's problem.

MALIGNANT MELANOMA

Both the incidence and mortality in man from malignant melanoma have been rising rapidly in all countries in which the disease has been studied. The prognosis is improving, probably largely because people are seeking treatment at an earlier stage of their disease, but the increase in disease is resulting in higher mortality (15). Ultraviolet radiation is decidedly an etiologic factor. Black-skinned people rarely have melanomas, whereas they are common in red-haired and blond people. Familial aggregations account

for about 6% of the human cases. Familial precursor lesions have been identified with distinct clinical and histological features (16).

Malignant melanoma has been recognized for decades as a problem in the dog, and Scotties have long been known as a breed bearing a familial risk (17). Many of these lesions originate in the mouth (half in the VMDP series) and on the digits, as they do in other dogs.

Many aspects of this disease are similar in dog and man. In both, the cancer typically develops in midlife and older, similar histologic lesions are seen, and metastatic disease occurs via blood and lymph channels. There are also differences, and many questions still are unanswered (18). Why are oral malignant melanomas common in the dog and not in man? Why are nearly all oral melanomas in dogs malignant, while cutaneous and ocular ones are more often benign? Why are malignant melanomas more common among heavily pigmented dogs (e.g., Scotties), while in man, fair-skinned people have the greater susceptibility? It seems that research on this disease in the Scottie is long overdue.

CONCLUSION

It has been assumed that the inherited component of neoplasia is susceptibility to the disease. Yet the converse also seems reasonable; that a resistance or sparing to certain tumors may also be inherited (19). To this end, we know that the Scottie has not been detected with an excessive risk for tumors of the testis (20), ovary (21), perianal gland (22), mammary gland (23), kidney (24), nervous system (25), or thyroid (26), because few cases have been diagnosed relative to those in other dog breeds. As a matter of fact, the sparing from mammary cancer probably is the major reason why female Scotties do not show a greater prevalence of cancer, surpassing the male, as is seen in dogs in general (5).

As Scottie owners, we must be ever vigil to their medical abnormalities. Early detecting has proven most beneficial in treating human cancer; the same applies to dog, particularly for lymphosarcoma and mast cell sarcoma (27). Being aware of those cancers of greater risk, is the first step in this process.

Acknowledgments

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Table 1. Distribution of 553 confirmed primary neoplasms diagnosed in 486 Scottish terriers brought to 18 North American university veterinary medical teaching hospitals that participate in the Veterinary Medical Data Program.

Behavioral pattern of confirmed tumors*

Body system	MAL	MND	BGN
Hematopoietic and lymphatic system	102	0	1
Digestive system	69	0	8
Urinary system	48	0	2
Integumentary system	48	25	93
Regional or whole body involvement	28	0	0
Respiratory system	25	0	2
Muscular and skeletal system	22	1	0
Cardiovascular system	19	0	4
Genital system	10	14	3
Eye and ear	5	0	0
Endocrine system	6	1	9
Nervous system	3	1	4
TOTAL	385	42	126

*MAL = malignant; MND = malignancy not determined; BGN = benign.

Table 2. Distribution of the more frequently confirmed primary malignant tumors diagnosed in 361 Scottish terriers brought to 18 North American university veterinary medical teaching hospitals (VMTH).

Cancer type	No. of VMTHs reporting this cancer	No. of cases*	% of cancer patients
Lymphosarcoma	15	82	22.7
Transitional cell carcinoma of the lower urinary tract	13	45	12.5
Malignant melanoma	13	27	7.5
Hemangiosarcoma	11	19	5.3
Mast cell sarcoma	12	19	5.3
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	8	19	5.3
Gastric carcinoma	9	16	4.4
Nasal carcinoma	11	13	3.6
Osteosarcoma	9	12	3.3
Malignant lymphoma	6	11	3.0
Hepatic carcinoma	7	9	2.5
Basal cell carcinoma	5	6	1.7
Mammary carcinoma	5	6	1.7
Perianal gland carcinoma	6	6	1.7
Cholangiocarcinoma	2	5	1.4

*Patients with two or more primary malignancies were counted in each category.

Table 3. Estimated relative risk (**RR**) for female Scotties for primary cancer versus that in male Scotties (**RR** = 1) seen at 18 North American university veterinary medical teaching hospitals (VMTH) using the statistical methodology of Gart (6).

Cancer type	No. of VMTHs reporting this cancer	No. of cases*	RR +
Lymphosarcoma	15	82	0.6**
Transitional cell carcinoma of the lower urinary tract	13	45	2.2**
Malignant melanoma	13	27	0.3**
Hemangiosarcoma	11	19	1.4 _{ns}
Mast cell sarcoma	12	19	1.0
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	8	19	1.1 _{ns}
Gastric carcinoma	9	16	0.8 _{ns}
Nasal carcinoma	11	13	0.5 _{ns}

*Patients with two or more primary malignancies were counted in each category.

+ **RR** adjusted for variations in age.

**Significant at $P < 0.05$ using 95% confidence intervals.

_{ns}Not statistically significant, $P > 0.05$.

Table 4. Estimated relative risk (**RR**) of the 8 most frequent malignant tumors diagnosed in 361 Scottish terriers brought to 18 North American university veterinary medical teaching hospitals (VMTH) compared with that diagnosed in all purebred dogs using the statistical methodology of Gart (6).

Cancer type	No. of VMTHs reporting this cancer	No. of cases*	RR +
Lymphosarcoma	15	82	3.3**
Transitional cell carcinoma of the lower urinary tract	13	45	12.7**
Malignant melanoma	13	45	12.7**
Hemangiosarcoma	11	19	1.8 _{ns}
Mast cell sarcoma	12	19	1.7 _{ns}
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	8	19	3.9**
Gastric carcinoma	9	16	11.7**
Nasal carcinoma	11	13	2.3***

*Patients with two or more primary malignancies were counted in each category.

*RR adjusted for age and sex for lymphosarcoma, transitional cell carcinoma, and malignant melanoma; adjusted for age only for other cancers.

**Significant at $P < 0.001$ using 99.9% confidence intervals.

***Significant at $P \leq 0.01$ using 99% confidence intervals.

_{ns}Not statistically significant, $P > 0.01$.

FIGURE 1

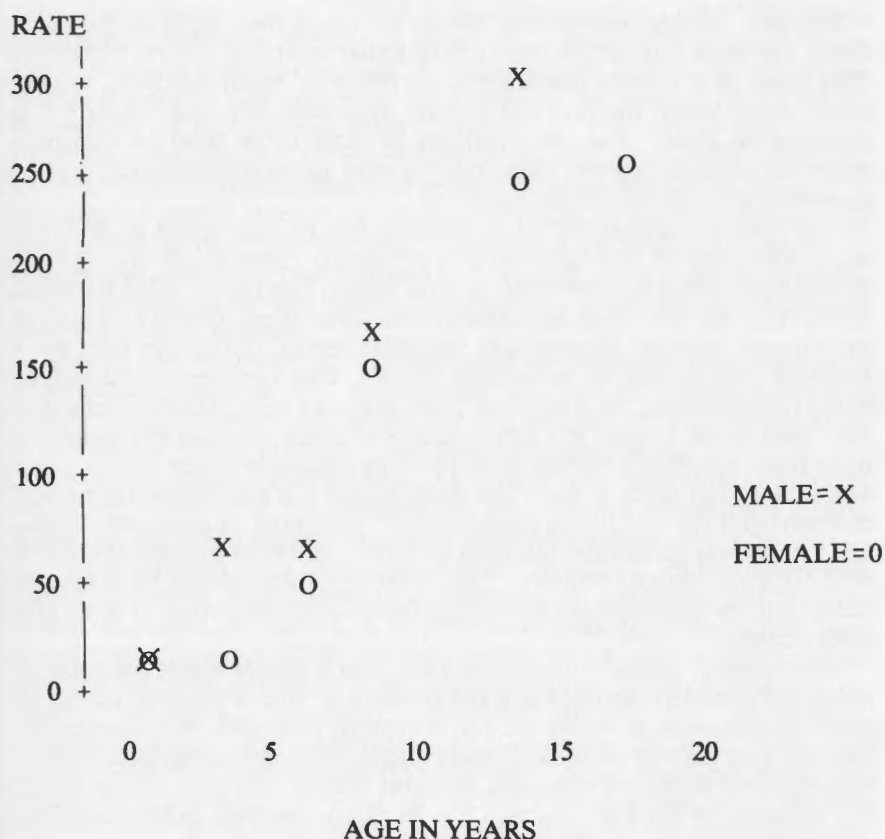


Figure 1. Hospital prevalence per 1,000 patient years at-risk for primary cancers diagnosed in Scottish terriers seen at 18 North American university veterinary medical teaching hospital by sex and age. The rates for the age intervals 2-3, 4-6, 7-9, and 10-14 years were plotted at the midpoint of each interval; 15 years was plotted at 17.5 years.

FIGURE 1

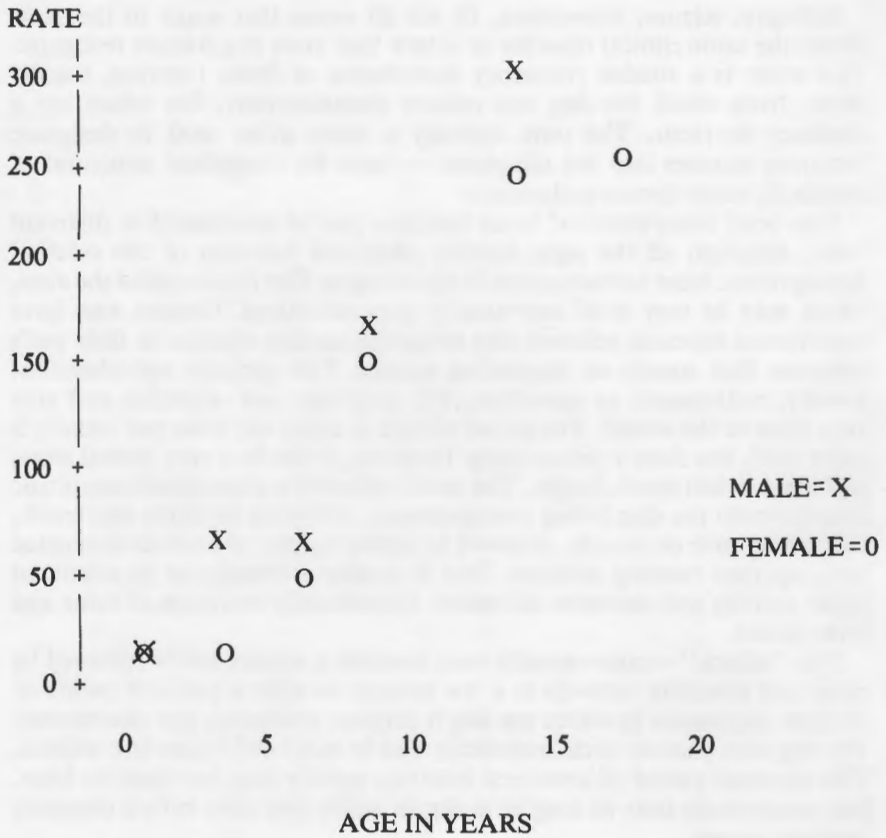


Figure 1. Hospital prevalence per 1,000 patient years at-risk for primary cancers diagnosed in Scottish terriers seen at 18 North American university veterinary medical teaching hospital by sex and age. The rates for the age intervals 2-3, 4-6, 7-9, and 10-14 years were plotted at the midpoint of each interval; 15 years was plotted at 17.5 years.

Canine Epilepsy - Seizures

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Epilepsy, seizure, convulsion, fit are all terms that apply to the same event; the same clinical disorder or attack that most dog owners recognize. This event is a sudden transitory disturbance of brain function, usually short, from which the dog will recover spontaneously, but which has a tendency to recur. The term epilepsy is most often used to designate recurrent seizures that are idiopathic — have no recognized structural or metabolic brain disease as the cause.

This brief disturbance of brain function can be manifested in different ways, although all the signs involve abnormal function of the cerebral hemispheres. Most seizures occur in three stages. The first is called the aura, which may be very brief and usually goes unnoticed. Owners who have experienced repeated seizures may recognize certain changes in their pet's behavior that signals an impending seizure. This includes apprehension, anxiety, restlessness, or salivation. The dog may seek attention and stay very close to the owner. The actual seizure is called the ictus and usually is quite brief, less than a minute long. However, it can be a very violent event and seem to last much longer. The usual seizure is a generalized neurologic disorder with the dog losing consciousness, stiffening its limbs and trunk, and falling over on its side, followed by severe rigidity of muscles alternated with vigorous running motions. This is usually accompanied by continual biting activity and excessive salivation. Occasionally excretion of urine and feces occurs.

This "attack"—ictus—usually lasts less than a minute and is followed by rapid and complete recovery in a few minutes or after a postictal period of cerebral depression in which the dog is drowsy, confused, and disoriented. The dog may pace or circle incessantly and be blind and bump into objects. This postictal period of abnormal behavior usually lasts less than an hour, but occasionally lasts as long as a day or rarely two days before complete recovery occurs.

There are many variations from this more typical generalized seizure that are part of the same clinical disorder. In some dogs the seizures involve more overt abnormal behavior with the dog suddenly acting hysterical and running about in an uncontrolled manner barking and growling at no visible object. This may be the only event in the seizure, or this may be followed by the generalized seizure described above. Occasionally the seizure is limited to episodes of the dog running violently in a tight circle while barking and growling and acting as if it would bite its side or hind limb. Sometimes it will actually inflict an injury on itself. These episodes last only a few seconds, but occur as often as many times an hour. In other dogs, the seizure may involve a prolonged period of stiffening of the limbs, incoordination, and frequent falling, but without loss of consciousness. Less commonly the seizure may be limited to brief periods of twitching of the muscles on one side of the face and the limbs on the same side of the body.

All of these manifestations result from the sudden abnormal spontaneous

discharge of neurons in various parts of the cerebral hemispheres. They represent a sudden failure of the normal control mechanism that exists in the nervous system to govern its extremely complex activity.

There is extensive research underway to understand the basis for seizures at a biochemical and molecular level. Fundamental to all seizures is a sudden abnormal spontaneous depolarization of a group of neurons—the cells of the nervous system located in the higher centers of the brain. Each neuron receives a large number of terminations from other neurons. These terminations are called synapses. At each synapse a chemical neurotransmitter is released that influences the activity in that neuron. Some inhibit the activity of the neurons, others stimulate it. The sum of this activity determines the ultimate activity of the neuron. This involves the movement of electrolytes such as sodium and potassium across the cell membrane. It involves the energy level of the neuron itself that is generated by aerobic metabolism in its cytoplasm and is dependent on a constant source of oxygen and glucose that are supplied to it through the circulation of blood. The maintenance of this normal environment is critical to the normal function of these neurons.

Almost any alteration in this neuronal environment can result in a spontaneous discharge that becomes the basis for the clinical signs of a seizure. Some spontaneous discharges are too limited and minor to be observed, but may be apparent on an electroencephalogram.

The environmental alterations to the neuron may be grouped into three categories: Structural, biochemical, or of unknown (idiopathic) origin. Structural alteration includes that associated with inflammatory diseases of the nervous system, such as the encephalitis that occurs from infection with canine distemper virus, rabies virus, protozoa of toxoplasmosis, various fungal organisms, or bacteria. A common structural alteration in older dogs is neoplasia or cancer of the nervous system. Many poisons can interfere with the neuronal environment and cause seizures. These include lead (in paints, linoleum, tarpaper), ethylene glycol (in antifreeze), organophosphates and chlorinated hydrocarbons (in insecticides and rodenticides), and metaldehyde (in snail bait). Other structural alterations include injury to the brain from car accidents or long falls, brain malformations such as hydrocephalus in which excessive cerebrospinal fluid compresses the surrounding brain, and more rarely inherited enzyme deficiencies (storage diseases) that cause abnormal accumulations of substances within neurons.

Biochemical disturbances of brain function causing seizures can result from disease in other organs of the body. The most common example is hypoglycemia, a low blood sugar level due to a disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism. This occurs most commonly in older dogs that have a neoplasm of the pancreatic cells that make insulin. Excessive circulating insulin will cause a low circulating blood glucose level, which deprives the brain of a critical source of its nutrition. Neurons are dependent on a constant supply of glucose to function normally. Seizures are a common sign of hypoglycemia. Occasionally young puppies have a metabolic disorder that results in hypoglycemia, which causes seizures. Severe liver disease at any age causes accumulation of substances in the blood that disturb neuronal function and cause seizures. These substances include ammonia and various amino acids that interfere with neurotransmitter

metabolism in the brain. Less commonly, severe kidney disease results in a build-up of metabolites in the blood that are toxic to neurons. Some forms of heart disease may produce a severe decrease in the oxygen content of the blood (hypoxia), which disturbs neuronal metabolism and may cause seizures. Hyperthermia can cause seizures. This most commonly occurs in dogs confined to a car that is exposed to sunlight with inadequate ventilation provided for the dog.

When seizures can not be associated with any recognizable structural or biochemical alteration, they are called idiopathic. Idiopathic epilepsy is a recurrent seizure disorder for which there is no structural or biochemical explanation and which otherwise can be compatible with a normal life.

Every animal, including the human, has a so-called seizure threshold that is genetically determined. When this is exceeded, an uncontrolled neuronal discharge occurs that may cause what we observe as a seizure. This seizure threshold can be defined as the sum of events that influence neuronal excitability, which includes the neuronal cell membrane, the number and kind of synapses on the neuron, neurotransmitter synthesis and degradation, and the environment of other cellular elements in the nervous system, the neuroglia. This threshold varies among individuals and presumably is exceptionally low in those with idiopathic epilepsy. Genetic factors are believed to determine the structural and metabolic basis of this threshold, which is presently the subject of extensive research efforts. The role of the environment in influencing this threshold is unknown.

What should the owner do when his or her dog has a seizure? The first step, which may be the most difficult for the concerned owner, is to leave the dog alone! The seizure can not be stopped by holding the dog and trying to do so may result in unintended injury to the owner. This dog will usually not injure itself except for occasionally biting its lips or tongue. The dog will not "swallow its tongue." Most seizures will stop in less than a minute. When it is over, the dog should be taken to a veterinarian for examination. If the seizure does not stop within a few minutes, the dog can be wrapped in a blanket to protect the owner as well as the pet and transported to the veterinarian.

The causes of seizures are numerous. This should be apparent from the previous discussion of the numerous alterations of neuronal environment that can result in seizures. The diagnosis of the cause in an individual animal involves physical and neurological examinations by the veterinarian. The neurologic examination will be abnormal in many of the structural diseases of the nervous system that cause seizures. Analysis of the blood will diagnose the various metabolic causes of brain disturbance. These examinations should be done routinely after the first seizure.

Cerebrospinal fluid examination should be performed if the neurologic examination is abnormal or if more than one seizure has occurred. This requires general anesthesia because in dogs this fluid must be obtained just behind the brain where the skull joins the vertebral column. Skull radiographs can be made but only rarely show abnormalities associated with structural brain disease.

As a rule these examinations will allow the veterinarian to make a reasonable presumptive diagnosis. Idiopathic epilepsy is the most common cause of seizures and is a diagnosis of exclusion—exclusion of all the other known causes of seizures through the examinations just described. There is

no test that will confirm the diagnosis of idiopathic epilepsy.

Specialized procedures such as computerized radiography, radioisotope scanning and electroencephalography may be warranted in selected patients to further confirm the presumptive diagnosis or to localize a structural lesion for surgery. These can usually only be performed at referral hospitals, most of which are associated with veterinary medical colleges. All of these examinations can be successfully performed on dogs who are on anticonvulsant therapy to control their seizures, providing they are not showing any clinical signs of side effects of the drug.

How are seizures treated? Treatment is obviously directed at whatever specific cause has been diagnosed, for example, surgical removal of a pancreatic neoplasm that is producing excessive insulin and causing seizures from hypoglycemia. In selected patients with brain neoplasms, the neoplasm may be located where it can be removed without causing more damage to the brain. Specific therapeutic agents may be useful in some forms of encephalitis. There is no treatment that will cure idiopathic epilepsy. The treatment that is used is directed at attempting to control the seizures with anticonvulsant drugs. It is important to understand that it is unusual for these drugs to completely stop seizures. The goal of therapy is to decrease the incidence and severity to a level that both the dog and owner can tolerate. The most critical part of the therapy is the cooperation of the owner in maintaining a consistent routine of drug administration. If the owner is unwilling to assume the responsibility of giving the medication on a regimen that is at least twice and often three times daily, therapy should not be started. Haphazard administration of these drugs is worse than no therapy at all.

Whether to begin therapy at all is often a difficult question to answer. If the dog has only had one seizure and no specific cause is diagnosed, anticonvulsant therapy should not be started. Individual brief seizures that have recurred at 4 to 6 month intervals also do not warrant daily anticonvulsant therapy. When the seizures are especially severe, prolonged or clustered, or recur at more frequent intervals, therapy should be initiated, for in these instances they may be life-threatening to the dog. In a very severe, prolonged seizure the dog may stop breathing for a period of time. This causes hypoxia, which can potentially aggravate the seizure disorder and cause brain damage. Occasionally the seizure will be continuous. This is referred to as status epilepticus. This may be difficult to stop, and death may occur.

Although there are numerous anticonvulsant drugs manufactured, only a few are reliable in the dog. The most useful is phenobarbital. Another barbiturate commonly used is primidone. The level of the drug necessary for control varies with each individual patient. It is important to try each drug at increasing dosages before changing to another drug. It may take several weeks to establish an effective therapeutic dosage. Determining the serum level of the anticonvulsant can be helpful if this procedure is available to the veterinarian. Side effects of drowsiness, excessive thirst and appetite, or frequent urinations often occur at the initiation of therapy, but usually regress. Occasionally a liver abnormality has been associated with prolonged primidone treatment. It is important to have this treatment monitored by a veterinarian and to have periodic physical examinations and laboratory tests.

When control cannot be achieved with these barbiturates the veterinarian can use other anticonvulsants or combine drugs. These include phenytoin, valproic acid, paramethadione, and diazepam. However, most of these are usually metabolized too rapidly to be of much use in the dog.

Is idiopathic epilepsy inherited? If a dog has a seizure, should it be used for breeding? These are common questions and logical ones, for if idiopathic epilepsy is related to a low seizure threshold that is genetically determined, inheritance of these genetic factors is a realistic consideration. However, it must be realized that idiopathic epilepsy has been diagnosed in most all breeds of dogs and frequently in mixed breeds. Although seizures have been reported to have a more common occurrence in certain breeds that have been referred to as predisposed to this disorder, statistical proof of this predisposition is lacking. Frequently these observations are influenced by the population distribution of breeds seen by the group reporting this data. Studies on the German Shepherd, Keeshond, Belgian Tervuren, and Beagle have implicated an inherited basis in the group studied, but no mode of inheritance has been proven. Many veterinary neurologists have observed idiopathic epilepsy, presumably inherited, in related dogs from one or more kennels, but statistical proof has not been obtained, and the nature of the inheritance is unknown. There is data to support that the incidence of this disease is higher in the male dog.

When idiopathic epilepsy is diagnosed in a dog that the owner planned to use for breeding, the pedigree should be thoroughly investigated to determine if any other related dogs had a similar diagnosis. If none are found, and this information is reliable, then the dog can be bred. However, it is important to follow the health history of all offspring for at least three years. If any are diagnosed as having idiopathic epilepsy, then the parent dog and all its offspring should not be used for further breeding. Most dogs with idiopathic epilepsy will have their first seizure before three years of age, but a few may not have their first seizure until later in life.

It is important to have a realistic attitude towards seizures. This is a common problem in dogs. When a dog has a seizure it does not necessarily mean the dog has a devastating and terminal brain disease. Idiopathic epilepsy is the most common cause of seizures, and many of these dogs live a normal, full lifetime on anticonvulsant therapy. There is no evidence that the seizure is painful to the dog. Any crying out or howling during the attack is involuntary. Following the seizure and a variable post ictal period, they completely recover to their normal status.

If the dog is diagnosed with idiopathic epilepsy, the owner and veterinarian can become involved with research on this disease and its treatment by contacting the American Canine Epilepsy Service under the direction of Dr. George C. Farnback at the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. This service provides advice on the treatment of this disease and gathers data on the severity and frequency of seizures, the serum levels of anticonvulsant drugs, and the side effects of the various anticonvulsant drugs.

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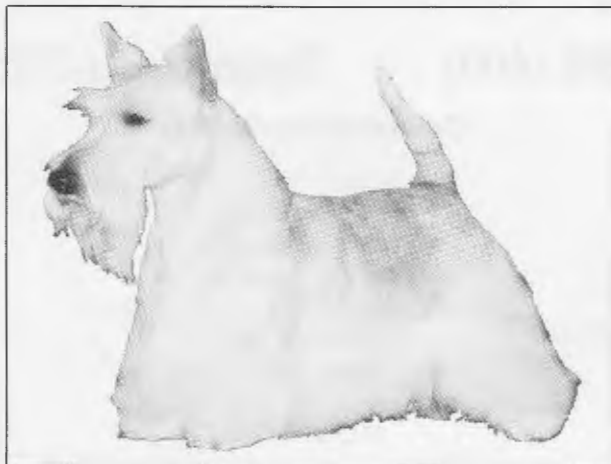
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Ch. Hughcrest Sparklin' Burgundy



"Bubbles"; shown here winning the Terrier Group at the Dayton K.C. under breeder-judge Mrs. Betty Munden. We are especially proud to have bred/own/handled this extremely sound, elegant, SUPER show girl, who finished with 4 majors. Our pride in her accomplishments is excelled only by our gratitude to those judges who have recognized her qualities and to her many fans and friends.

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Charity, Arbitrator, Liberty, Sandman and Luv were sired
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Breeders

John & Barbara DeSaye
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CH. SANDGREG'S EDITORIAL

March 29, 1975 - July 24, 1985



“Tory” was among the great sires of our breed. There are 45 Editorial Champions to date and many more pointed. He will be very sadly missed by the breed and his breeder-owners

**John & Barbara DeSaye
2275 Morris Rd.
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The part of our life that he filled feels very empty now but we are thankful for his wonderful children and grandchildren.

“AM. & CAN. CH. SANDGREG’S SWEET CHARITY”



“Charity” is the Specialty and group winning daughter of Ch. Sandgreg’s Square Deal and Ch. Sandgreg’s Kismet.

She is not only a wonderful showgirl but also a great producer. She is the Dam of 7 champions. Five from her first litter and two from her second, all sired by her grand sire, Ch. Sandgreg’s Editorial.

Charity you are truly very “Special”!

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“Lovey” is the “Best In Show” winning daughter of Ch. Sandgreg’s Square Deal and Ch. Sandgreg’s Kismet.

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CH. CHECKMATE OF GAYWYN

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AND...

With only ½ the year of 1985 gone, we have finished 2 more champions:

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Ch. Glenby's Sunrise Christine

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CH. GAYWYN JAZZMAN

We are also very excited about our other English import Gaywyn Jazzman. "Derek" is proving to be a real showman, having at this writing won 14 pts. including three majors. His wins include a 5 pointer BOW at Great Western Terrier Specialties, and, also, Best in Sweepstakes at the same show. He has just turned one year old, is already a producer of quality, and stands at stud to approved bitches.

FLASH:
"Derek" finishes
at Richmond K.C.
8-4-85!!!

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Ch. Glenby's Sunrise Scoundrel
Ch. Sunrise Corsair
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• PAST •



- **CH. RANNOCH-DUNE RHAPSODY** (Left) • "SADIE" was bred by Frank and Clare Brumby, and was the foundation of my kennel. •
- **CH. MANDERLEY MAESTRO** (RIGHT) • "JIGS" was the first **MANDERLEY CH.** A son of "Sadie's", he was co-owned with Marlene Gronbach, shown handling. •



• PRESENT •

- **CH. MANDERLEY MARIAH** (Left) • "RI-RI" is the most recent **MANDERLEY CH.** She is on "ALL AMERICAN" girl-in every way a winner. •

• FUTURE •

- **MANDERLEY MAESTRO'S MARKER** (Right) • "IAN" is a "Jig's" grandson and very much like him, too. Shown here at 8 mo., I'm gambling on him for the future of **MANDERLEY SCOTTIES.** •



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Ch. Redoubts' Repartee
Ch. Redoubts' To Sir With Love
Ch. Gaelwyns' Steppin-On
Ch. Redoubts' Dark Whisper
Ch. Schwer's Happy Melody
Ch. Redoubts' Roxanne
Ch. Reality Tassie Lynn
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Sandgreg's Sweet Rosie O'Grady (Wheaten)
Redoubts' Belgairs Uptown Girl
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Miss Bonnyfield Busy Bee, CD, TD, CG,
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Left to Right



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Our foundation Bitch - Ch. Anstamm Happy Lallan Lass
dam of four champions to date and several others pointed.

**Ann Schumann
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Sire - Ch. Sandgreg's Headliner
Dam - Ch. Glad Mac's Gypsy of Sandgreg



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#1 Male All Systems for ½ of 1982 and all of '83**

**Sire of 13 Am. Ch. to Date
6 Can. Ch. & 6 Grandkids**

**1 Specialty Best
3 All Breed Best
28 Group 1's of 87 Placements**



**Am. & Can. Ch. Glenby's Leading Lady (VWD Cl.)
#2 Bitch for ½ of 1978 all of '79 & '80**



Dam of 5 Ch. to Date

Her daughter Ch. Glenby's Special Blend is dam of 8 Ch. to date.

Eager Kennels Salutes The Past

CH. PACK RUN FANCY FREE

Sire: Ch. Brian-Scotts Tuffy McDuffy

Dam: Ch. Gren-Aery Tiffany of Pack Run



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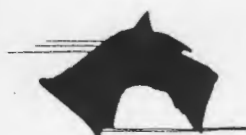
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Best Scottish Terrier In Show

A.K.C. Centennial PA Nov. 17, 1984

Breeder Judge Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.



PLAYBOY

Best Scottish Terrier in Show Westminster K.C. N.Y. 1983

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Elizabeth Cooper
7843 Everett Way
Arvada, Colo. 80005

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"ADAM"**

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Ch. Dana's Good News

Dana's Jackpot

(D. Titus, Co/breeder)

(sire: Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal)

We would like to congratulate our Dana Champions and their offspring... A very Special Thanks to Miriam Stamm (Anstamm) for a great start.....

- 1.* **Ch. Anstamm Happy Days**...our first Champion...dam of 3 Champions
- 2.* **Ch. Hughcrest Hot Fudge Sunday**...came next and is retired to the den... "Amber" did us proud producing 6 Champions from 3 litters.....
- 3.* **Ch. Sandgreg's Barbie Doll**... -dam of 4 champions....all sired by our own Ch. Dana's Sunday Edition.....

1-"Daisy's" kids

Ch. Dana's Constant Comment
Ch. Anstamm Minute Hand
Ch. Dana's Pretty Boy Floyd
(sired by Ch. Anstamm Happy Minuteman)

2- Ambers kids

- * Ch. Dana's Sunday Edition
Ch. Hughcrest Helzapoppin
Ch. Dana's Good News
- * Ch. Dana's Amber Edition
Ch. Dana's Typesetter
(sired by Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial)
Ch. Dana's Amella Poochie...Sired by Ch. Bear Bee Bit of Dunbar
- 3-Barbie's kids**
Ch. Dana's Paper Doll of Bardonia
Ch. Dana's Double Take
Ch. Dana's Dynamite Doll
Ch. Sandgreg's Party Doll
(sired by Ch. Dana's Sunday Edition.)

- ** All the above have been honored to be named among the "Top Producers". We are extremely proud of all of our Scotties and look forward to future generations of dogs and bitches that Win, Produce and make wonderful companions.....

At Stud: Ch. Dana's Sunday Edition...siring Wheaton, Black & Brindle...V.W.D. Normal.

Anstamm Scottish Terriers
are
Great Showdogs — Great Producers
Great Companions

From The Record:

STCA LLOYD TROPHY WINNERS

- 1964 Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture (Sire of two Lloyd winners)
- 1966 Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler
- 1972 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture (Sire of one Lloyd winner)
- 1973 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1978 Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata

STCA STUD DOG TROPHY WINNERS

- 1966 Eng., Am., Can. Ch. Bardene Boy Blue
- 1967 Eng., Am., Can. Ch. Bardene Boy Blue
- 1968 Eng., Am., Can. Ch. Bardene Boy Blue
- 1969 Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler
- 1972 Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler
- 1973 Ch. Anstamm Dazzler Dynamic
- 1974 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1976 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1977 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1978 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1979 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1980 Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture
- 1982 Ch. Anstamm Ruff-Me-Tuff Rowdy (Tie)
- 1983 Ch. Anstamm Venture On

STCA BROOD BITCH TROPHY WINNERS

- 1979 Ch. Anstamm Happy Days
- 1980 Ch. Anstamm Royal Refrain
- 1982 Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata (Tie)
- 1983 Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata

ANSTAMM

Miriam Stamm
Cindy Cooke
2097 South 4th St.
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Tel: 616-375-0427

Linda Nolan
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THREE GENERATIONS OF ANSTAMM LLOYD TROPHY WINNERS



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(Dark Venture Son)**



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(Happy Venture
daughter)**



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Mcalpine

FLASH!!

Lochlaymen Winds of Mcalpine “Liz”, half-sister to TEX, has just won her 3rd major! She now has 11 pts from the Puppy 6-9 classes!!!! Watch out for her — she’s a looker! Proudly owner handled by Joy McDonald, Bred by Roy & Pauline Lay.

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Not Just Another Pretty Face

In 1984-1985, two of our club members' dogs attained obedience titles. We have several more dogs with "legs" toward their degrees. In addition, we had twelve dogs earn Certificates of Gameness at Working Terrier Trials. A dog who earns three of these certificates earns the title Champion Working Terrier.

And why are the Washington area dogs so brilliant? Because they work at it! The STCGW holds regular obedience classes designed especially for Scotties, and taught by a club member who is sensitive to the needs and likes of the breed.

The STCGW holds regular practice in Go-to-Ground and Flat Racing. Meetings are held the third Sunday of every month at the home of Dick and Lettie Passig. For more information on any of the above activities, please feel free to call Lettie Passig at (301) 977-9250.

The following members actively support the Obedience and Go-to-Ground Scotties.

Nancy Bamford, Official Photographer of these events

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****Thank you — Michael and Christine Cook (Bar-None) for assisting us in finishing this lovely girl and in taking the extra time and effort to special her for us. Thanks again!****

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