

The Scottish Terrier Club of America

Handbook 1991



Published by the Scottish Terrier Club of America

**THE
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB
OF AMERICA**

**HANDBOOK
1986 - 1990**

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"All dogs are good; any Terrier is better; a Scottish Terrier is the best."

William Haynes

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ADVERTISING

PREFACE

The Scottish Terrier remains in good condition. It is stable in popularity and the breed continues to have dogs that win top honors at the major shows. Our centennial anniversary comes up in the year 2000 and much has been accomplished in the breed during this century. All breeders know that there is work to be done in the future but they should be proud of the accomplishments of the past.

There has been a reorganization in this handbook and some articles have been deleted and new ones have been added. The handbook should be the primary source for educational materials and record keeping, in addition to offering advertising space for regional clubs, breeders, and interested club members. Your handbooks should have a prominent place on the book shelf and over the years you will have the best of references for the Scottish Terrier.

Special thanks to Kathy Bowers for her efforts with the advertising and to Marion Krupp for the wonderful sketches that she volunteered to do for this handbook. Indeed, a big thank you to all of the contributors. We are fortunate to have so many talented individuals among our membership!

Muriel P. Lee
Editor
1991 Handbook

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As we near our 100th anniversary year we find that the appearance of our breed has changed dramatically in presentation, yet today's winners still exemplify our standard in conformation as they did in the past years. This says much for our forefathers who wrote the standard and to the breeders whose goals have been to meet these qualities. All that went in to making up the Scottish Terrier has been transmitted down through the years.

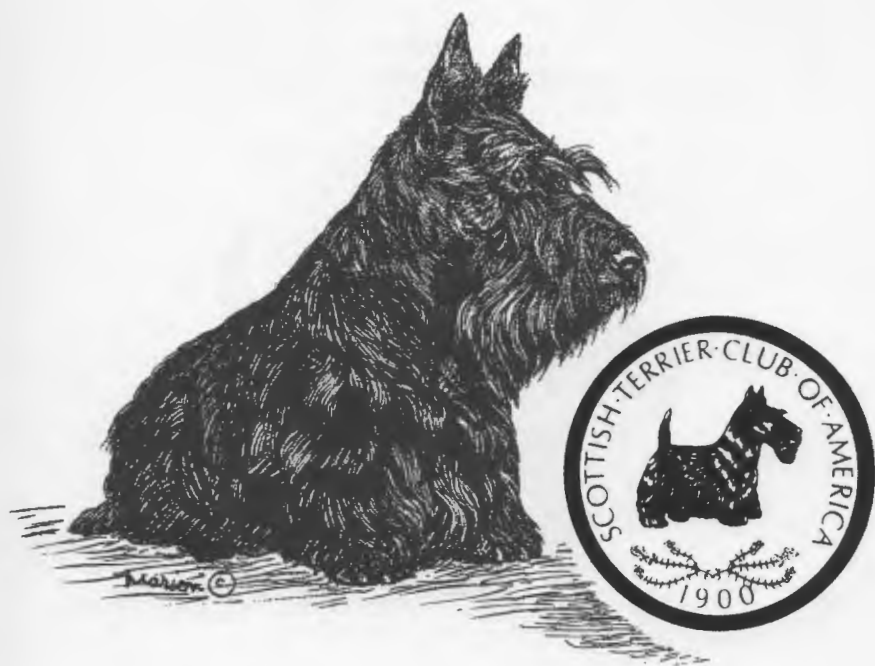
The goals of the 1989-1990 administration have also dramatically changed many facets of the STCA. We are proud to have offered equal recognition to all phases of accomplishments with our Scottish Terrier by acknowledging conformation, obedience and gameness. The Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club has approved our petition to eliminate ownership requirements in the Bred By Exhibitor Class and this is now up for delegate approval. We have revitalized communications with our regional clubs. In addition, we have adopted a new application for membership to insure that those who are interested in membership in the STCA are dedicated to the breed. We continually strive to see that the Scottish Terrier Club of America will grow with a quality membership that will have the same dignity as that of our breed.

Our sincerest thanks to Muriel Lee for her untiring efforts in editing and revising the handbook, to Marion Krupp for contributing her artistic talents, and to all contributors for their efforts.

Betty McArthur
President



Scottish Terrier Club of America



A BRIEF HISTORY

The Scottish Terrier Club of America was recognized in 1900 by the American Kennel Club as the parent club of the breed in the United States. It is one of the older members of the AKC as there were just 25 member clubs at that time.

The objectives of the national club are as follows:

1. to promote the breeding of purebred Scottish Terriers
2. to establish a standard definition of the ideal type of Scottish Terrier, known as the "Official Breed Standard"
3. to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed

The first STCA specialty was held in 1910 in conjunction with the West Highland and the Welsh Terrier Clubs and the second specialty show was held in New York City in 1915.

During the 1930's the breed experienced a rise in popularity and ranked among the top ten breeds for several years. In 1936, 8,358 Scotties were registered, with the breed ranking 3rd in popularity. That year a total of 35 champions finished. The breed has maintained a comfortable popularity for the past thirty years and registrations vary little from one year to the next.

Membership in the national club was approximately 200 to 250 through the 1950's, increasing to 600 in the 1970's and the present membership is about 750. There are currently 18 Regional Clubs, with the oldest club being The Scottish Terrier Club of California, founded in 1927.

The breed is fortunate in having had six of its number selected for Bests in Show at the Westminster Kennel Club, and has taken top honors at the prestigious Montgomery County Kennel Club all terrier show nine times. In addition, one of our breed has amassed more Best in Shows than any other dog in history and another is one of the top terrier sires of all times.

Our little Diehard, through its breeders, has indeed done well since 1900!



HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

Part VI 1986-1990
By Marjorie M. Cohen

In 1985, the STCA board approved and distributed the Grooming Manual, written, edited and illustrated by Merle Taylor, to the membership. This excellent guide, for both the show and companion dog, helps to dissolve some of the mysteries of grooming the Scottish Terrier.

In 1986, the Scottish Terrier Club of Greater New York hosted the National Rotating Specialty in February with Muriel Lee and Ric Chashoudian, respectively sweepstakes and regular class judges. Both noted in their critiques that they liked to see Scottish Terriers standing square on their feet...a thought that is being expressed by more judges today.

Entries grew so large for the Montgomery County weekend that it became impossible to hold both the sweepstakes and the regular classes on the same day. On October 6, 1986, the first Independent Sweepstakes was held on the grounds of the West Chester Inn, West Chester, PA headquarters for the weekend. Judge John Sheehan drew a record entry of 97 and chose Hughcrest's Daiquri Doll, owned by Chris and Judy Hughes, for Best in Sweepstakes. Mrs. Susan Gaskell, English judge, drew an entry of 201 the following day at the national specialty, and again chose this bitch, who came from the classes, for Best of Breed.

A record attendance of 279 attended the annual meeting and dinner that year. The Anstamm Veterinary Memorial Award, which had not been given for three years, was presented to Dr. Alexander de LaHunta for his research on canine epilepsy. Richard Seelbach received the Gaines Good Sportsmanship Medal and Jerry Roszman was awarded the Silver Service Medallion. The 1985 winner of the Lloyd Memorial Trophy, Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer, owned by Louise Simon and Frances Moore, was also announced.

The STCA handbook, the first update since the 1974 supplement, was issued and distributed to the members at this meeting. Editor Michael Cook worked diligently to cover the ten year span of club history and activity. The board voted to issue a new handbook every five years.

Honorary member Medora Messenger, passed away in 1986, as did Robert Saar, Dorothy Morris Speight, Roy Wuchter and Bill Schwer. Betty Morris Greenberg lost her life when she went back into her burning home to rescue her Scotties.

A weekend to remember in 1987 was the 129th rotating specialty, hosted in March by the Greater Dallas Scottish Terrier Club. Robert Marshall chose Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer, owned by Louise Simon and Frances Moore, for Best of Breed, and Muriel Lee chose Ken and Betty McArthur's

The Scottish Terrier Club of California held its 54th specialty show in June, honoring the 60th anniversary of their club. Long time member Lena Kardos received special recognition for her great dedication to the Scottish Terrier.

The San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club celebrated its 20th anniversary at its specialty in September and paid tribute to two founding members, Betty Pengra and Marjorie Meeder. The Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington DC held

its 38th independent specialty show in October and the Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club held its 29th specialty show in December.

The grounds of the West Chester Inn were again the site of the 1987 second annual national Independent Sweepstakes. The judge Christine Cook and the exhibitors alike endured torrents of rain. The grooming tent was commandeered for the judging but the wind constantly threatened. As with all dedicated dog people, good humor managed to prevail throughout the day.

At the 1987 annual meeting members of the STCA with 25 or more years of membership were recognized and presented with sterling silver pins containing a diamond. The pin for this first-time presentation was designed and made by John DeSaye. The impressive list of recipients: Bernice Ayres, Bob Bartos, Keith Bates, Mary Lou Best, Mrs Frank Brumby, Rosemary Byrne, Jack Cartwright, Doris Cox, Cornelia Crissey, Joan Eagle, Louise Ellsworth, Heywood Hartley, Ruth Johnson, Dr T. Allen and Evelyn Kirk, Alma Betty Marshall, Martha Merrill, Mrs Robert Mitton, Frances Moore, Katharine Munro, Maurice Pollack, Blanche Reeg, T. Howard Snethen, Miriam Stamm, Richard Swatsley and Lynn Weaver.

John Knight was the winner of the Anstamm Achievement Award for 1987. Mr. Knight was recognized for his many years of dedication to dogs and for originating the "Knight System" of tabulating points for the top winners of breed competition, thus providing a permanent record of achievements.

Other awards given at the 1987 annual dinner meeting included the Silver Service Medallion to Sandi Hach and Mrs and Mrs Robert Young. Ken McArthur received the Gaines Good Sportsmanship Medal. Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv, owned by Dr and Mrs James Boso and Barbara DeSaye, was the 1986 Lloyd Memorial Trophy winner.

The cold wind continued at the Montgomery County show the next day but most of the exhibitors chose to ignore it and concentrated on showing their dogs to the best advantage. Judge Nancy Fingerhut, from her entry of 189 picked Ch. Deblin's Back Talk, owned by Deborah Brookes and Lynn Struck, for Best of Breed.

Armando and Berenda Perez-Gili offered The Peregil Prize of \$50.00 to be given to the sweepstakes winner and also offered \$150.00 to the winner of the bred by exhibitor dog class at the national specialty.

Two new awards to be given in the ring at the national specialty were accepted by the board and the American Kennel Club. They are the Hughcrest Best of Winners trophy, offered by Chris and Judy Hughes, and the Ellsworth Memorial trophy, offered for Best of Opposite Sex by John Knight. The board also approved the Lochnel award, offered by Neil and Charlene Hallenbeck, to the junior handler who achieves the most number of wins during any given period.

Scottish Terrier Rescue programs assumed increasing importance and the STCA established the National Assistance Rescue Fund to help regional clubs who may need assistance with Scottie rescue.

A number of our members attended the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland's centenary show in 1988. Everyone had a good time in spite of the brisk weather. Mr. Archie McLaren of Viewpark Kennels and a good friend to many of our Scottish Terrier owners, was the judge. John DeSaye reproduced the medallion that was awarded at the first STCS show in 1888, and he and Dr. Kirk presented this to the Best of Breed and Best of Opposite Sex winners. The Scottie world was

shocked to learn that Mr. McLaren passed away a few days after the show.

Because of the increase in the size of the STCA's membership, the By-Laws were amended in 1988 to increase the nominating committee to five members. In addition, the board of directors felt that the membership should have an opportunity to review the names of all applicants for membership. Membership applications will be published in the Bagpiper with a notice that members who wish to furnish information concerning any of the applicants prior to their being admitted to membership may do so by writing to the corresponding secretary.

The Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Denver hosted the rotating special in 1988. The Sheraton Greystone Castle in Denver was the headquarters and almost every room had a view of snow-capped mountains in the distance. Robert Moore III had a sweepstakes entry of 36 and chose Merle Taylor's Blueberry Born to Boogie for Best in Sweepstakes. Bill Justus drew an entry of 84 and selected Dr James and Elizabeth Boso's Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor for Best of Breed.

On October 9, 1988, the Brandywine Hotel and Resort in Downingtown, Pa, was the site of the 3rd annual Independent Sweepstakes and the first year that the sweeps were held indoors. Prior to the sweepstakes, Ruth Tryon and her committee presented an obedience exhibition of "Scotties in Action." 23 Scots showed the result of much hard work by their owners. Gail Gaines chose Balgair's Encore, owned by Joan Duke and John and Jane Anderson, for Best in Sweepstakes. The next day there were 181 entries at Montgomery County and judge James Reynolds wrote in his critique, "I can't thank people enough for providing me with the finest entry in my 20 year career as a judge." Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave, owned by Anstamm Kennels, was Best of Breed.

Two valued friends of the Scottish Terrier passed away in 1988 when John T. Marvin and Heywood Hartley died. John Marvin was renowned for his interest in many terrier breeds, serving on the boards of national clubs as well as being an active member of the Montgomery County KC. He was a well known writer and had many terrier books and articles to his credit. Heywood Hartley was known as a courteous and knowledgeable judge of terriers. He and his wife Inez were active breeder-exhibitors of Scottish Terriers before they started judging. Other members who passed away in 1988 were Milarie Bliss, Claire Brumby, Frances Moore, Katharine Osenbaugh, Polly Packard, Dr Evelyn Parsons, Elizabeth Reilly and Al Remmen.

Seven members whose membership exceeded the 25 year mark received their commemorative pins at the annual dinner meeting which was attended by 245 members and friends. Recipients were: John Sheehan, James Bennie, Peter Babisch, Irene Robertson, Imogene Leathers, Ron Schaeffer and Mrs Joseph Fiero. Barbara DeSaye and Michael Cook were awarded the Silver Service Medallion and the Gaines Good Sportsmanship Medal went to Faith Harrop. The Anstamm Achievement Award was given to Michael Cook. Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor, owned by Dr and Mrs James Boso won the Lloyd Memorial trophy.

Bill Martin, the STCA Public Information chairman, initiated an advertisement in Dog World and received an excellent response. An informational packet has been prepared and this is sent out to persons requesting information on the Scottish Terrier. Muriel Lee's book, The Whelping and Rearing of Puppies, went into it's third printing in 1988.

Anne Wooldridge, a former STCA board member whose kennel name was

Maranscot, passed away in 1989 after a short illness. Ann is remembered for her independent spirit and her many years of service to the fancy.

The STC of New England, celebrating its 50th anniversary, hosted the rotating specialty in June. Sandra Anderson judged the sweepstakes and chose Deblin's Talk to Me as her Best in Sweepstakes. Mrs Elsbeth Clerc, with an entry of 89, picked Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave, owned by Anstamm Kennels, for Best of Breed.

New trophies added this year were the Bernice Ayres Memorial trophy, a sterling silver water pitcher, given by Mrs Elizabeth Bullock for the sweepstakes winner at the Montgomery County weekend. Sanford Rosenfeld offered a certificate that will be awarded annually to the breeder of the Lloyd Trophy winner.

Again, the sweepstakes at Montgomery County in 1989, were held outdoors. It was cold and windy but judge Lena Kardos was impervious to any distractions. Her Best in Sweepstakes was Anstamm I'm No Angel. Sunday at the national specialty, judge Neatha Robinson chose Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor for Best of Breed.

At the annual dinner meeting, attended by 240, 25 year pins were presented to Stewart Gettle, Cecilia Jett-Jackson, Thelma Miller and Mrs Byron Schnug. John DeSaye received the Gaines Good Sportsmanship Medal and the Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan received the Anstamm Achievement Award. Silver Service Medallions were given to John Cohen, Cindy Cooke, John DeSaye, Carla LaCoe, Claudia Leffler, Geraldine Poudrier and Norman Prince.

At the rotating specialty, hosted by the STC of Greater Houston, in April of 1990, Alice Watkins picked Charthill Seaworthy owned by Tom and Charla Hill, for Best in Sweepstakes. Kenneth McDermott picked Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave for Best of Breed.

The 1990 Montgomery County specialty was dedicated to Don Massaker, whose sudden death was a shock to all. He and his partner, Tom Natalini, founders of Stonehedge kennel, were well known as breeders and exhibitors. Don was a dedicated supporter of the STCA and served as both treasurer and director on the board.

Howard Snethen also passed away in 1990. He operated under the kennel name of "Shieling" and bred many champions. Later, he judged Scottish Terriers in addition to breeding, judging and exhibiting polled Hereford cattle. In 1945 his Ch. Shieling's Signature was Best in Show at Westminster. Mr. William Hall, past president of the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland and owner of Perlor kennels, also passed away in 1990.

Michael Cook judged a sweepstakes entry of 88 at the 1990 Montgomery County weekend. Best in sweeps was Tandem Chances Are owned by Tonna Hines. On Saturday morning the first Obedience Fun Match was held with an entry of 24. All classes were represented and the highest scoring dog in the regular classes was Faith Harrop's Wil Far Fairy Tale CDX.

285 members attended the annual dinner meeting where past presidents Dr T. Allen Kirk, Dick Seelbach, John Sheehan, Ed Ingram and John DeSaye were recognized and presented with pins. Although not present, the list also included Blanche Reeg, Robert Graham, Nick Levandowski and Cass Ridgely. Raymond Bigelow received the Silver Service Medallion and Bill Martin received the Gaines Good Sportsmanship Medal. The Anstamm Achievement award went to Linda Meredith.

The list of 25 year members was impressive. Recipients were: Louise Benham, Henry and Elizabeth Bickford, Ray and Hilda Bigelow, W.L. (Brum) and Barbara Dunham, Susan Fitzwilliam-Lawrence, H.J. and Patricia Robinson, Bertha Russel, Evelyn Sanders, Byron Schnug, Dick and Jackie Seelbach, Vernon Stuart, Mary Tolles and Bengt and Cynthia Wallgren. A highlight of the evening was the special tribute given to Dr. T. Allen Kirk for his 30 consecutive years of service to the STCA as president, treasurer, director and delegate to the American Kennel Club. He received a standing ovation as he accepted the gold service medallion and a special plaque given to him in gratitude for his contributions to the STCA and to the dog fancy.

The national specialty show had an entry of 203. Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, at the age of 12, sparkled in the veterans class. "Shannon" was Best in Show at Montgomery County KC in 1984, Best in Show at Westminster in 1985, and the top winning dog (all breeds) of all time. Judge Michelle Billings chose Ch. Brookhill's Morning Edition, owned by Marjorie Carpenter for Best of Breed. The day belonged to the Scottish Terrier and she went on to finish the day with Best in Show.

Erno Reid and Elsie Wood passed away in 1990. In addition, Maurice Pollack, honorary member and a past president of the STCA, also died. He was to have been honored at the annual dinner meeting for his 50 years of membership but he passed away in May at the age of 94. His Marlu Kennels were well known and appear in the background of many pedigrees. Before his death he established the Marlu Milady Memorial trophy, a silver bowl to be offered for Best of Breed at the national specialty show. This trophy will be given outright each year and presentation will start in 1991.

And now we come to 1991, the beginning of another era. What will it bring to our club and our breed? Only you can determine whether in the next history of the club and its members' accomplishments, it can be said, "We've come a long way, and look at what we have achieved for the Scottish Terrier!"



**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 individu-

als. (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 memberships and \$5.00 per year for junior membership, payable 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, March 20, 1984 and July 22, 1987).

- (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 in person or by mail.

- Section 4. 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 the 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 five members and two alternates, all members in good standing, none of whom shall be a member of the current Board of Directors. Due consideration shall be given to geographical distribution of the Nominating Committee so that adequate representation of all major sections of the United States is preserved. 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; provided, however, that all decisions reached by telephone conference calls shall be confirmed in writing to all members of the Nominating Committee. (Amendments approved by The American Kennel Club on June 19, 1979, June 28, 1982, and January 28, 1988.)

- (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

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 $\frac{2}{3}$

- Section 3. of the members in good standing who return valid ballots within the time limit shall be required to effect any such amendment. 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

REGIONAL CLUBS

Maxine C. Stickler

Regional Clubs operate individually under the authority and guidelines of the American Kennel Club and the Scottish Terrier Club of America. Elected officers guide the activities and policies as provided in the Club's Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics. Club goals and purposes are carried out by a diverse membership composed of breeders, exhibitors, owners of companion Scotties and fanciers. They share excitement and enthusiasm for the breed and are united by a common bond- the Scottie. Basic activities within the Regional Clubs have a commonality even though methods of implementation vary based on the uniqueness of the club, the leadership, the area or community served and the expertise and the interest of the membership. Generally, all clubs sponsor an education and research program, fun matches and an annual specialty, a rescue program, social functions and a newsletter. Programs are financed by club fund raisers. These activities serve as a catalyst for membership involvement and provide a forum for dialogue between the "newcomers" and the "seasoned member". Each gains a better understanding of the other while both acquire knowledge of the breed. The Regional Club Representative Chairperson and the annual meeting are communication channels for the Regional Clubs. The RCR Chairperson serves as the communication liaison between Regional Clubs and STCA. Clubs may use this avenue for expressing concerns and/or problems, seeking direction, sharing information, making recommendations and keeping abreast of current information and happenings. The annual meeting of RCR is held during the Montgomery County weekend. Each club is asked to send a representative and to submit items for the agenda. Follow-up packets of materials are mailed to each club; additional STCA updates are also sent periodically. The Scottish Terrier Club of America officially recognizes 19 Regional Clubs with two pending prospects. The division for hosting the National Rotating Specialties is listed below.

WEST

San Francisco Bay
STC of California
Washington State
Greater Denver
Greater Dallas

*Prospective

CENTRAL

Heart of America
Northern Ohio
STC of Michigan
Greater Dayton
Greater Houston

NORTH EAST

New England
Greater Washington DC
Greater Baltimore
Greater New York
Greater Pittsburgh*

SOUTH EAST

Greater Miami
Western Virginia
Greater Atlanta
Greater Louisville
Tampa Bay*

ROTATION EFFECTIVE 1993:

1991 West (STCC)

1992 No. East (STCGB)

1993 So. East

1994 Central

1995 West

1996 No. East

1997 So. East

1998 Central

1999 West

2000 Centennial Year to be Determined

REGIONAL CLUBS

HEART OF AMERICA SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

Founded - January, 1964, by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baker, Mrs. E. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Boyles, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Konomos, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leather, Stephen and Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Elmar Siegal and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stuart.

Membership - 40

Specialty - March

Club Newsletter - "Diehard Doin's" published quarterly

Club Project - Grooming Seminars, Specialty, Raffles, Fund Raisers: Scottie Note Pads, Christmas Cards, Calendars; Support Ethic Weekend Functions

GREATER DALLAS SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

Founded - October, 1969, by Mrs. Morris Burchfield and Mrs. Jerry Glenn assisted by the leadership of Dr. T. H. Kirk Jr.

Membership - 45

Specialty - March

Club Newsletter - "Scotch Bark" published bimonthly

Club Projects - Grooming Seminars, Fun and Sanctioned Matches, ARCK Animal Shelter, Donations to V.W.D. at Michigan State University and Literature to Irving Library

GREATER MIAMI SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

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

Membership - 30

Specialty - December last held in 1989

Club Newsletter - "Scottish Piper" published monthly

Club Projects - Scottie Rescue, Educational Programs: Health, Grooming, Breeding

GREATER PITTSBURGH SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

Founded - 1984 by Rexford and Lois Smith

Membership - 55

Specialty - Pending STCA Sanction, AKC Licensed Club

Club Newsletter - "Straight Scotch" published quarterly

Club Projects - Obedience Training, Grooming Seminars, VWP Seminars, Matches, Social Functions, Animal Rescue of Pittsburgh: Dogs against Diabetes

SAN FRANCISCO BAY SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

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

Membership - 70

Specialty - September

Club Newsletter - "Bay Scot Bulletin" published monthly

Club Projects - Scottie Rescue, VWD Clinics, Fund Raisers to Aid Research on Parvo at the University of California and on Scottie Cramp at Washington State

University, Grooming Seminars, Spring Specialty in April in Conjunction with Northern California Terrier Association.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF CALIFORNIA

Founded - 1931 with the merger of the Scottish Terrier Club of the West and the Scottish Terrier Dinner Clan. The Scottish Terrier Club of the West was founded on May 10, 1927, in Las Angeles, California, by Dr. H.C. Jelley, President; Mr. Tozar, 1st Vice President; Mrs. Keim, 2nd Vice President; Dr. Eric Wilson, Treasurer with Ben Brown an early and active member. The Scottish Terrier Dinner Clan was formed by Mrs. Margaret Kidder with a roster of members reading like Who's Who in Filmland. Also, SS Van Dyne, noted author of the Philo Vance detective series, which included the Kennel Murder Mystery involving a Scottie, was an active member and judged a Plan UE" match with over 80 puppies. Scottish Terrier Club of California became the FIRST REGIONAL CLUB of the Scottish Terrier Club of America. In 1977, the Club's first fifty years in existence, a Golden Anniversary Special was held with the highlight being special classes for WHEATENS only. First place trophy was a 14K Gold Scottie engraved charm.

Membership - 125

Specialty - June

Club Newsletter - "The Bulletin" published monthly

Club Projects- Educational Seminars, Scottie Rescue, 2 Puppy Matches Each Year, Annual Specialty. Specialty in Conjunction with Great Western Terrier Specialty, Best Annual Award Banquet, Compiled Pictorial History, of Club.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF CHICAGO

Founded - 1932 by T.E. Weible and Mrs. M.F. Hillis

Membership - 40

Specialty - June

Club Newsletter- "Plaid Piper" published quarterly

Club Projects - Specialty, Fund Raisers, Raffles, Annual Match in August with Great Lake Terrier Association, Christmas Brunch, Pursuing Legal Aspects of Scottie Rescue, Rescue Program

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF GREATER ATLANTA

Founded - November, 1971, by Larry and Judi Hilton, Carl and Marie Williams and Florence Derkson.

Membership - 95

Specialty - April

Club Newsletter - "Bagpiper Chatter" published monthly

Club Projects - Scottie Rescue, Scottish Terrier Exhibit at Warm Spring, Georgia, Grooming and Show Training Clinics, Obedience, Specialty, Supports the Reputation for Warm Southern Hospitality, Fala Day.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF THE GREATER BALTIMORE AREA

Founded - August, 1969, by Stewart Gettle, Irv Frey, Pricilla Burret and Irene Markel. STCGBA evolved from the Scottish Terrier Club of Maryland which literally died in a fire that wiped out its records: AKC would not permit reactivation.

Membership - 65

Specialty - April

Club Newsletter - "Scottie Talk" published bimonthly

Club Projects - Grooming Sessions, Raffles, Specialty, the 5th Show of the Cherry Blossom Circuit, Scottie Rescue, Puppy Referral, Fund Raisers: Flea Markets.

SCOTTISH TERRIER OF GREATER DAYTON

Founded - 1971 by Wayne and Catherine Ridgley, Mary Jane and Jerry Boehner, Richard Hensel, Susan Bomberger, Ruth Israel, Goldie and John Seagraves, Donna and Carl Muller. All were members of the Scottish Terrier Club of Northern Ohio who because of the great distance to travel formed the Greater Dayton Club.

Membership - 100

Specialty - March

Club Newsletter - "Scotts Chatter" published monthly

Club Projects - Specialty, Scottie Rescue, VWD Testing at Ohio State University and Support to Medical Research.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF GREATER DENVER

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

Membership - 30

Specialty - None to Date

Club Newsletter - "The Scotsman" published bimonthly

Club Projects - Grooming Seminars, Health Programs, Handling Classes, Fun Matches, Terrier Digs, Scottie Rescue Service, Seeks the Goal of Hosting Fellow Scottie Breeders, and Showing Real Rocky Mountain Hospitality. Show Case at All Bred, Irish-Scottie Festival Social Activities.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF GREATER HOUSTON

Founded - February, 1974, by Richard Hickman, Betsy Severson, Claudia Leffler, Joyce Smith, Gary Nixon, Linda Nixon and Peggy Kahl

Membership - 30

Specialty - August

Club Newsletter - "The Skirl" published monthly

Club Projects - Portable Booth Display at Astrohall Site of Dog Shows, Specialty, Grooming Sessions by Nationally Known Handler.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF GREATER LOUISVILLE

Founded - 1977 by Paul and Joan Bignon, Diann and Tim Dodd, Jo and Butch Garrett, Esther and Ralph Kirchner, Louise and Earl Schmitt, Carolyn and Vernon Sweazy, Carolyn and Joe Williams

Membership - 40

Specialty - August

Club Newsletter - "Scot's Rap" published quarterly

Club Projects - Scottie Rescue, Scottie Craft Sessions, Fund Raisers, Raffles, Kentucky Heritage Weekend, Breed Show Case Booth in Conjunction with March All Breed Cluster, Specialty, Educational Programs, Grooming Seminars, Social Functions.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF GREATER NEW YORK

Founded - April, 1973, by Dick and Jackie Selbach, Tom Natalini, Don Massaker and a group of 40 interested breeders and exhibitors who felt the need for a regional club in the area. Stewart Gettle, a founder of the Baltimore Club, assisted.

Membership - 50

Specialty - May

Club Newsletter- "Scottie Scoop" published quarterly

Club Projects - Educational Seminars, Grooming and Handling Sessions, Fund Raisers, Rescue Program.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF GREATER WASHINGTON, D.C.

Founded - September 10, 1948, by Phil Howes, Merritt Pope and Frieda Boyce.

Membership- 125

Specialty - October

Club Newsletter - "The Tartan" published monthly

Club Projects - PAL Program (People Animals Love) Nursing Home Visits with Dogs, Agility Clinic, Field Trials, Tracking, Spring Match, Specialty, Grooming Classes, Obedience Classes, Scottie Rescue, Scottish Walk in Alexandria, VA., Fund Raisers

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF MICHIGAN

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

Membership - 220

Specialty - September

Club Newsletter - "Michigan Tartan" published six times each year

Club Projects - Grooming Classes, Scottie Rescue, V.W.D. Clinics, Donations for Research to Scottie cramp, V.W.D. Testing at Michigan State, with Dr. William Schall, Morris Animal Foundation and American Dog Owners Association, the Anthony Stamm Memorial, Michigan Humane Society ADDA, Anti-cruelty Society, Fund Raisers

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 Edgerstowne Kennels

Membership - 85

Specialty - June

Club Newsletter - "Scottie Tails" published quarterly

Club Projects - Grooming Seminars, Puppy Matches in March and September, Go-to-Ground Field Trials, Terrier Races, Versatility, Support ADO, Massachusetts Confederation of Dog Clubs and Responsibility Dog Owners, Work with Area All Bred Clubs.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF NORTHERN OHIO

Founded - January, 1935, by F.B. Jettler, Mrs. Harry S. Haylor and Mrs. D.E. Barker.

Membership - 60

Specialty - October

Club Newsletter- "The Clan News" published quarterly

Club Projects - Grooming Clinics, Sanctioned Match in June, Puppy Matches, Auctions

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF TAMPA BAY

Founded - October, 1987, by Lois Bolding, Pete and Alice Clay, Sue McKnight, Leslie Goeltz, Mame Montagna, Mike and Cynthia Shelton, Judy Richardson

Membership - 38

Specialty - First One on January 6, 1992

Club Newsletter - "Thistle and That" published quarterly

Club Projects - Grooming Seminars, Handling Seminars, Scottie Rescue, Raffle for V.W.D. Research, Hospitality for All Breed Shows, Hosted STCA Board, Sanctioned Matches

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF WESTERN VIRGINIA

Founded - 1962 by Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr., Evelyn Kirk, Robert and Isabelle Koontz, Mrs. Michael Kavanough

Membership - 38

Specialty - September

Club Newsletter - "Under the Kilt" published periodically

Club Projects- Educational Programs, Matches in Conjunction with All Bred Show

WASHINGTON STATE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

Founded - 1935 by William Hudson and Grace Severson.

Membership - 40

Specialty - June

Club Newsletter- "Clan Clarion" published monthly

Club Projects - Grooming Seminars, Scottie Rescue, Scottie Days for Pet Owners, Fund Raisers, Obedience

The Scottish Terrier in America



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—(2 ½ 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—(2 1/2 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	2 1/2
Muzzle	5	Chest	5	Coat	15
Eyes	5	Body	15	Size	10
Ears	10	Legs and Feet	10	Color	2 1/2
				Appearance	10
				Total	100 Pts.



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 every line. Splinter II is called the “mother of the breed,” as most of the present-day Scotties trace back to her.



THE IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Edwin Megargee
(Illustrations by the Author)

It has always been my conviction that a written standard, even though most carefully phrased, cannot give an adequate idea of the animal described, no matter how exhaustive it may be in its elaboration of detail. A standard is, after all, nothing more than a written description, and to describe any animal so that a person unfamiliar with it can get a definite mental picture is, in my opinion, impossible. This is especially true where an attempt is made to convey all the niceties and refinements of line and contour, the dimensions and proportions, the relation of one part to another that go to make up an ideal type.



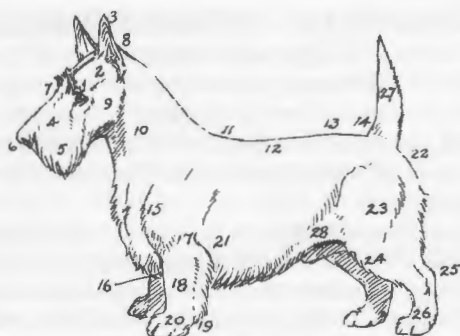
THE AUTHOR'S IDEA OF THE CORRECT TYPE

Most standards are written by those and for those who are in a greater or lesser degree familiar with the breed described. To the novice, they are difficult if not largely unintelligible. They abound in unfamiliar terms such as stifle, brisket, flank, stern, furnishings, etc., and serve to confuse rather than to instruct the uninitiated.

In trying to make a child understand what a horse or cow looks like, we do not give it a detailed description of the animal; we know the futility of this and if there is not an actual animal at hand, we show it a picture.

This is the point I want to bring out, the only way to give the average person a definite mental conception of a particular animal is to show him either the animal itself or a pictured likeness of it. When the conception that is to be conveyed is that of an imaginary ideal, which does not exist in the flesh, the obvious course is to present a drawing of that ideal.

In this article, it is my purpose to discuss and elaborate on the standard and to show pictorially my conception of the perfect type of Scottish Terrier, as well as to illustrate in drawings of the various parts, the good and the bad features. To facilitate this discussion, I have made a chart showing all the anatomical points of the dog so that there can be no misunderstanding of the terms used.



NOMENCLATURE

1: Eye. 2: Skull or forehead. 3: Ear 4: Muzzle-foreface. 5: Whisker-furnishings. 6: Nose. 7: Stop. 8: Occiput. 9: Cheek. 10: Neck. 11: Withers. 12: Saddle. 13: The loin. 14: The croup. 15: Point of shoulder. 16: Brisket. 17: Arm. 18: Forearm. 19: Pastern. 20: Foot. 21: Point of elbow. 22: Buttock. 23: Thigh. 24: Stifle. 25: Hock. 26: Foot. 27: Tail at stem. 28: Flank.

To begin with, the general impression that a Scottish Terrier should convey is that of a small, powerful, active dog, compact and muscular. His thickset body is hung between short, heavy legs and with a head that is distinctly long. These characteristics, joined with his keen, piercing expression, his erect ears and tail, are, I think, the salient features of the breed.

To my mind, it is impossible to over-emphasize the fact that the Scottie is first of all a terrier. He must be keen and alert, with an air of courage and competence that impresses one at once. This terrier character, plus the general makeup of the dog, the symmetrical relation of one part to another, constitute what is termed "general appearance" in the standard.

The head of the Scottish Terrier is most characteristic, and a really good-headed dog is difficult to find. The standard calls for a long head—and long it should be—but length is not the only thing to look for. With length there must be quality and balance. There should be a nice adjustment between the skull and the muzzle, the one should not appear longer than the other, and the inner corner of the eye should mark the longitudinal center of the head from nose to occiput. The top lines of the skull and the muzzle should be in different planes, broken by the stop, but the planes should be parallel. When they are not parallel, the effect is very unpleasant, either in the convex head or "down face" as will be seen in Figure 4, which is a very common fault, or in the concave head or "dish face"—Figure 5—which, while not so common as the former, gives an even worse appearance.

The skull, as described in the standard, is "slightly domed" and "not quite flat." If this section is handled, it will be found that this slight dome or roundness is broken by a gentle depression that extends from about the middle of the forehead on down between the eyes (Figure 3).



While the Scottie, with his long, punishing jaw, must have sufficient muscular power to grip and hold properly, he should not be thick in head or cheeky. Figure 3 shows this section as it should be, and Figure I shows a thick, prominent, overmuscled cheek which is a very serious fault. The muzzle, as described in the standard, should taper toward the nose; nevertheless, the muzzle must be a good handful with plenty of depth from top to bottom and should be fairly full under the eyes.



The standard requirement that the mouth must be level is no longer strictly interpreted, and while a dog with a level mouth cannot be penalized, judges prefer what is known as a "scissors mouth." The standard calls for either a scissors or a level mouth, the former being preferred. The term scissors mouth means just what it implies. When scissors are used in cutting, the blades do not meet directly but the cutting edges slide by each other very closely. This is what is wanted in a scissors mouth: the upper front teeth biting down just in front of and against the lower teeth as in Figure 8, as opposed to the level mouth shown in Figure 9. Figure 10 shows an undershot mouth which is virtually a disqualification. However, a tooth or two out of line and projecting beyond the upper teeth does not constitute an undershot mouth and should be considered a minor fault. In addition, the mouth should be broad and the arch almost square, not round, narrow, and contracted.



The ears make a great difference in the expression and appearance of a Scottish Terrier. They should be small, pricked, and well set up on the head as in Figure 3. Wide set, big lobed bat ears are a common and very bad fault. These are shown in Figure 1. Big, mule-like ears are also faulty and spoil the appearance of the head. See Figure 2.

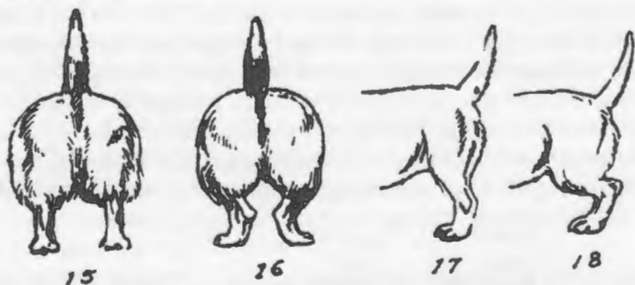
The eyes, more than any other feature, are the index to the character of the Scottish Terrier. They should be small, of almond shape, and fairly wide apart. Deep set, keen, and well shaded by the attendant hair, they should have a twinkling, sharp expression that is sometimes described as "varminty." In Figure 7, this correct type of eye is shown, while Figure 6 depicts a common type of faulty eye, large, round, and prominent. The latter gives its owner a soft, appealing spaniel-like expression, utterly foreign to a Scottish Terrier.

The body. "Moderately short and well ribbed up." Bodies are more often too long than too short, but they can be too short. When this occurs, and is accompanied by the immense head advocated by a few extremists, the effect is weird and monstrous. A nice balance between body and head is what is desired. While no

hard and fast rule as to the proportion can be laid down, I like to see one and three-quarters to two head lengths from the point of the shoulder to the rear end, as the desirable body length.



The line of the back should be level without drop behind the withers or arch over the loin. The ribs should not be round nor flat but should arch away in a wide spring from the backbone, descending in a flattening curve to the breastbone—wide enough at the top to give lung space and deep enough to give heart room. To put it more graphically, a cross-section of the body, back of the shoulders, should present not a cylinder nor an oval, but a sort of heart-shape, which, of course, tapers toward the rear flank.



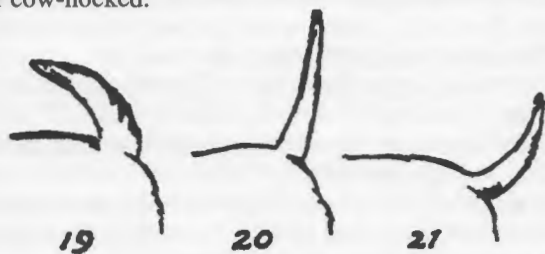
The chest should be wide and deep, and well let down between the forelegs. A narrow, weak chest is often accompanied by flat ribs and a narrow pelvis, and is, of course, most undesirable. Too wide a chest is, however, almost as bad. Its usual accompaniments are coarse withers, round ribs, and bad shoulders, giving the dog a lazy, waddling gait, Figure 14 shows this type of chest.

To quote from the standard: "Legs should be short and very heavy in bone." Forelegs that are slightly bent are permissible. To my mind, the slightly bent foreleg is preferable to the perfectly straight one. A dog as low as a Scottish Terrier needs a slight bend in foreleg to give room for the chest and to permit freedom of action. In speaking of this bend in the foreleg, I, of course, mean a bend as seen from the front. Any bend from the side view is intolerable, one wants neither a dog that is weak in pasterns nor that knuckles over.

The feet should be round, thick, and compact, not "cat-footed" like a foxterrier, but similar to a bear's paw, and they should toe straight ahead.

Figure 13 shows forelegs, out at elbows and with a decided bend, producing a crooked front, a very common failing. Figure 14 shows a wide front with out-turned feet, giving a bulldog appearance. In Figure 11 there is shown the side view of a straight-shouldered straight-fronted foreleg in contrast with a correct foreleg and shoulder in Figure 12.

The hindquarters, which are the real propelling force in any animal, are of even more importance than the forequarters, though not generally so regarded. Big, powerful hindquarters are essential in a Scottish Terrier. The hams should be wide and well-muscled, the stifles and hocks well-bent. A straight stifle, as in Figure 17, is a bad fault and should be discouraged. Overbent stifles and hocks, due to too great length from hock to heel, sometimes occur, as in Figure 18, and this also is undesirable. Figure 15 shows a proper hind view, and Figure 16 shows a hind view that is weak or cow-hocked.



The tail is the Scottie's flag and, if properly carried, lends a gaiety and charm to his every appearance. It should be set well forward of the pinbone and not mark the extreme rear end of the dog, nor should it have its beginning below the curve of the rump. See Figure 21. It ought never to be raised higher than at a right angle to the back. When carried forward of this angle, it is called "a gay tail"—Figure 19—and is most undesirable. The length of the tail, in my opinion, should vary with the length of the head. A great long head with a stump of a tail seems to me grotesque, and the reverse is also true. Figure 20 shows the overlong, ratty tail. Where the standard calls for a tail about seven inches, I would elaborate this by saying that the tail should be about one inch shorter than the head.

The importance of a proper coat to a Scottish Terrier can be judged from its allotment of fifteen points in the standard. It should be about two inches in length and should consist of an outer and an under coat. The latter should be short, soft and woolly, and so dense that it is difficult to part it sufficiently to see the skin. The outercoat should be about two inches long, and very hard and wiry in texture. It must be straight, as any tendency to wave or curl is objectionable. This coarse outer jacket should look neither stick nor unkempt, but should present a broken-haired look all over the body.

As to color, the standard is quite explicit. The various shades of brindle almost always carry better coats than the blacks, which should score heavy in their favor. I am glad to see that blacks are no longer favored to the extent they were some years ago.

Having covered the specific points of the standard, I feel that the thing that should be dwelt on and emphasized, in studying a Scottish Terrier, is balance, or if you prefer symmetry. A dog may be almost perfect in every section, taken part by part, but, because of a lack of harmony in balance between these parts, may be only a fair specimen.

Once you have a vivid picture in your mind of the ideal type, the faults of the dog that does not conform to the standard will stand out very clearly. It is as though you imposed the negative of one photograph upon another and looked through them at a strong light. You would know instantly where the incorrect type failed

to measure up. Possible because the Scottie, with its rather blocky lines, lends itself so well to the silhouette, this test is a good one, but at any rate, it is in the silhouette that perfect balance may best be seen.

While the standard covers all of the main points of the Scottish Terrier, there 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 anyone can detect the major faults in a dog, such as large ears, long tail, crooked front, 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 most likely to possess it, although carriage and bearing, as well as personality, also enter into it. In one of his race horse stores, John Tainter Foote describes this something as "the look of eagles." Call it what you will: "style," "quality," "it," or "personality," it is an indefinable something which is instantly recognized and yet utterly indescribable.

The beginner should, by all means, study the standard. By this I do not mean just to read it, but to learn it by heart. No one can ever speak "dog language" until he knows every point in the standard of his breed.

The mere act of committing the standard to memory will help to develop a mental picture which will be sharpened and defined by a study of the foregoing charts and drawings.

Going to a dog show just because you like dogs is of course better than not going at all, but it is at the ringside that you will learn the finest points of the dog game. It is here that you will see the standard used as a gauge of merit or demerit.

By studying the decisions of the judges, you will get to know what the good ones should be like, you will learn how a sound dog should move, and you will learn also how to spot an unsound one.

Handle dogs whenever you can, especially the good ones. Talk to those whose specimens are worth looking at, and in this way you will reach a sure and definite knowledge of the breed.

In conclusion, I could wish that all of us, when we contemplate the standard, would think of what is back of it. It is not a set of arbitrary requirements, formulated to satisfy the whims of any particular group or to fit the changing mode of fashion.

Rather it was written and has been maintained to preserve and perfect a particular type of dog bred for a very definite purpose; namely, to go to earth. There are definite reasons for every line of the standard.

The Scotty's strong head and tremendous jaws are built to grip and hold his prey. His eyes are deepset and well protected by brows and hair so that he will not be blinded in digging. His legs are short and powerful so that he can dig effectively. His chest is deep and roomy so that he can live and breathe when underground. His body is short enough to permit him to turn in narrow quarters, but not so short that he cannot worm his way along successfully.

His sloping shoulders, with bent elbows, stifles and hocks, not only give him a good and springy gait above ground, but also give power and flexibility below ground. His harsh and heavy coat not only protects him against the elements but also acts as a very effective armor against the foes he battles with. Let us bear this in mind and resist the fads or fashions which would tend to make our rugged, husky little favorite into an exaggerated show-ring dandy.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER – AN OVERVIEW

By Dan Kiedrowski

(Reprinted with permission of Terrier Type)

The history of the tough little rough-coated terriers from Aberdeen has been well documented these past 100 years. The strong bond between its early advocates extended from Great Britain to America in the very beginning, and the constant flow of British imports over the century continues to be an important factor in its progress.

If you are among the fortunate, your library contains a copy of Dorothy Caspersz's extraordinary effort, The Popular Scottish Terrier, published in 1962. Chapter II, titled HISTORY (MAINLY MALE), displays her remarkable insight, not only in relating the breed's past, but in her projections of its future. Recognizing that "the breed has only one male line of descent", the first pedigree presented was that of a brindle dog, "described as heavy in bone and big in ear...reported to weigh 24 pounds", and with a coat "so hard it might have been borrowed from a hedgehog."

Born in 1882, that dog was Ch. Dundee, and a century later he can be found in every Scottish Terrier pedigree many thousands of times, albeit over 50 generations deep within.

It was a Dundee great-grandson, Ch. Tiree, that first achieved Championship status here. The first bitch, Ch. Wankie Diana, was a double granddaughter of the Dundee grandson, Ch. Alister, both earning their titles in 1898.

A nimble leap over ten generations and two decades, we find a pair of litter brothers serving as transitional sires effecting equally both British and American progress. Mrs. Caspersz states that Ch. Bapton Norman, born in 1909, "created something of a stir. She goes on with..." "Few people at that time had seen such a smart well-balanced little dog, with such shortness of body and straight front. Though he possessed decent breadth of chest, his body was too much on top of his legs instead of being slung between them, and he lacked bone. Despite all that, he was somewhat in advance of his times, caught the public fancy and was extensively used at stud. Many of the breed's best bitches were bred to him, but once again, though seven champions own him as sire, it was his brother Noble on whom the maintenance of the line depended.

Although Norman sired 10 American champions, it was Bapton Noble who founded what proved to be the line in tail-male, providing a connecting link through his great-grandson, Ch. Laindon Luminary, for the successes of the "Albourne wizard", Mr. A. G. Cowley. It was Ch. Albourne Adair that Mrs. Caspersz claims "as one of the forerunners of an improved type as regards a pleasing combination of substance with quality."

By the 1930's, we would find that Adair appears prominently in both the "new era" sires, Ch. Albourne Barty and Ch. Heather Necessity. Mrs. Caspersz gives more space to Necessity than all others, and rightly so, as he represented a giant step forward. Her description bares repeating.

That this dog represented a definite advance towards a type breeders were seeking seemed to be generally conceded. His critics maintained that such exaggerated length of head allied to such a short thick body verged upon the grotesque. His tail was absurdly out of proportion, a wee rudder like an inverted

carrot and carried always stiffly erect, even when the dog was sitting. He had a head of excessive length for those days, but of good shape; adorned by neat little ears well placed, and small dark eyes set well under the brow. His neck would be considered short in the light of modern criticism, but was at least strong and muscular which is more than can be said of some present-day attenuations. His chest was the right breadth, with his body well swung between his straight heavily boned forelegs. The quarters were very strong but a trifle tied in at the hock, with insufficient bend at the stifle. Consequently what he gained in substance and compactness he lost in agility. One could not picture him doing any of the work for which the breed was originally intended. His jet black coat was dense and double, though somewhat too profuse. It tended to be soft on face and legs, but he had arrived at a time when exhibitors were cultivating more growth of hair on these parts and calling them "furnishings", so he lent himself admirably to being put down in show condition all the year round, as indeed he was.

"No apology is made for going rather into detail regarding Necessity, for he was a rarity and a history maker, and together with his senior and stud rival Ch. Albourne Barty, practically revolutionized the breed."

The importance of Barty and Necessity was realized simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, and given full recognition in Dr. Fayette Ewing's in-depth book, The Book of The Scottish Terrier, published in 1931. Dr. Ewing is known here as "The Dean of the Scottish Terrier", not only for the dozens of Nosegay champions emanating from his St. Louis kennel, but for his extraordinary success in general breed promotion. He coined the phrase, "The Four Horseman", adding to Barty and Necessity the names of the great brood bitch, Albourne Annie Laurie and her brother, Marksman of Docken, as the sterling quartet on which all future progress would depend.

The potential strength of the tail-mail line from Necessity was given a huge boost by the successes of his sons, Ch. Heather Ambition and most notably, Ch. Heather Fashion Hint.

Ambition left seven champions in England and five were made up in America. His effect was most evident through two grandsons, Heather Asset and Ch. Heather Criterion, and a great-grandson, Ch. Ortleigh Ambassador of Edgerstoune, as imported by the Deehaven Kennels, sired 16 champions and had a profound affect on wheaten bloodlines. He was the great-grandsire of Ch. Carnation Golden Girl, the first of this color to achieve a Best in Show. Criterion's line culminated in Ch. Shieling's Signature, sire of 23 champions as well as being the second Scottish Terrier to go BIS at Westminster 1945.

Fashion Hint produced 13 English champions, and without leaving those shores, established a record as the sire of 25 AKC champions. Considered as almost a replica of his sire, though a better size, Fashion Hint get were represented in virtually every major breeding establishment both here and abroad.

It was left to the wizardry of the Chapman brothers to come forth with yet another Heather standout, the Fashion Hint son, Ch. Heather Realisation, record-setting winner of 43 Challenge Certificates...a record that stood for 50 years! Mrs. Caspersz recalled the short-lived Realisation's last appearance "...at the Birmingham show in November 1937, where he caught a chill which turned to gastritis, to which he succumbed nine days later. A tragedy for his breeder-owner to lose this outstanding dog so young, and a distinct loss to the breed in general for he

stood for several important attributes, notably his bone, substance, coat-texture, great head, and dominating personality. He has been fittingly described as a "Pocket Hercules", and was built on similar lines to his grandsire Necessity, though not so big, and with an even longer head; also an equally disproportionate tail. He had his slight faults — what dog has not? — for his eyes were neither very dark nor deeply sunk enough, and his hind action left something to be desired."

By the mid-1960's, the Necessity-Fashion Hint-Realisation line accounted for 70% of the champions being bred throughout the world.

The impact of the Fashion Hint line was realized most emphatically in America through the efforts of Mrs. Epply's famous Edgerstoune Kennels, principally through the import, Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Westminster Best in Show winner in 1950, and the first Scottie that brought my own attention to the breed. His shiny black full-dressed look and consummate showmanship served as a personal "model" for more than a decade.

Among Trick's 23 champion get was Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour, the top winning Scottie 1951-1952 with 13 Bests in Show, and as a sire, his record of 35 champion get kept him at the top for over a decade. Troubadour was intensely linebred on the previous record-holder, Fashion Hint, giving even greater emphasis to this pre-eminent tail-male line.

As might be expected, it would be a Troubadour granddaughter (and double Trick great-granddaughter), Ch. Gaidoune Gorgeous Hussy, who would break new ground in distaff records, in addition to producing the next reigning winner and sire, Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear.

Intensely linebred within the Fashion Hint line, Great Bear set the pace for the breed in the 1960's. Over 100 homebred champions would emerge from Helen Gaither's famed Gaidoune Kennels during its 15 years of activity, and all were based on a single Scottish import, Ch. Glendoune Gaibonnie. Although many a Gaidoune "Bear" achieved Best in Show status, it was the "great" Bear that reigned supreme, winning 15 Bests in Show and siring 59 champions.

Virtually all the premier kennels in America would claim roots based on the famed Necessity-Fashion Hint-Realisation tail-mail line. Beginning in the early 1930's, the Charles Stalters laid success upon success for over 40 years. Their top producer was clearly Ch. Barberry Knowe Merrymaker, who numbers among his 20 champion get, the record-setting bitch, Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare, winner of 92 Bests of Breed, 61 Group Firsts and 32 Bests in Show, including Westminster in 1965.

Theodore Bennett's Deephavens were all tightly linebred on the Necessity-Fashion Hint-Realisation line, culminating in the multiple BIS winner, Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, sire of 25 champions. Red Seal's geographic spread resulted in the fact that he was sold first to Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Pollack of Marlu fame, and then again in 1949 to Mr. E. H. Stuart of Carnation Farms in Washington state. Descendents of Red Seal include Chs Blanart Bartender and Bolero, Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, all the Todhill-Gaidoune "Bears", through Ch. Todhill Cinnamon Bear, and most of the Barberry Knowes through the Red Seal son, Ch. Marlu Clincher, grandsire of Ch. Barberry Knowe Merrymaker.

The next full stride forward would again be achieved in the British Isles, just before World War II, with the amazing sire, Walsing Wizard.

"Though denied the title of "champion" for himself, though his stud potential

was barely realized thanks to the war, the name Walsing Wizard has, by his prepotency, been elevated to pre-eminence among Scottish Terriers. No less than 332 post-war champions, both British and American, trace back to him in tail-male; and ten of the twenty top producing post-war studs claim him as their male line ancestor. No other Scottie of his era can match this record.

The Wizard line through Westpark Masterpiece appeared to dominate throughout the 1950's, bringing forth such stellar performers as Eng Ch. Westpark Rio Grande, imported by Carnation Farms, leaving 15 English and 21 U.S. champions, and followed by the arrival of his grandson, Eng Am Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, winner of 35 CCs and in this country the Lloyd Trophy winner 1958. Shown 50 times in the U.S. and Canada, Baffie won 50 Bests of Breed (4 Specialties), 39 Group Firsts and 22 Bests in Show. He left 8 champions in England, and produced 20 in America.

The sire that would serve to galvanize the Wizard line came six generations later, in the form of Eng Ch. Wyrebury Welldoer, with a line to Wizard in all four quarters of his pedigree. He would bring us through the 1950's essentially through his great-grandson, Eng Ch. Happy Kimbo, with 8 lines to Wizard — foundation sire of the 1960's — the 60's that would belong to the "Three B's"!

During the present era, no single male line dominates the winning and producing records as does the line from Happy Kimbo, principle progenitor of the famed Bardene trio, Chs Bardene Boy Blue, Bingo and his son Bobby Dazzler. In modern times, to redefine a popular phrase, the Buck starts here!

The first of the "Three B's" to arrive here was Eng & Am Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, whose pedigree included three lines to Welldoer and 19 lines to Wizard. Boy Blue's reception was not without controversy. An exaggerated type for his time, his supporters were as ardent as his detractors were outspoken. Reminiscent of the mixed reception given the equally exaggerated great of the past, Necessity, Boy Blue's extra long head, albeit aristocratic in style with perfect planes, clean skull and cheeks, small dark almond-shaped eyes, was unlike the head of any other Scottie then being shown. The added length of body that was included in the total package seemed to turn off as many as his glorious head turned on. Although Specialty wins eluded him, he scored well on an all-breed level with a pair of Bests in Show in England, Canada and the U.S., plus a host of Group wins. Supporters clearly outnumbered detractors, and a goodly number of bitches came to his court at Tony and Buffie Stamm's Anstamm Kennels. Boy Blue sired 41 champions, a record for that period. These included the Lloyd Trophy winner 1964, Ch. Amstamm Dark Venture, himself the sire of 14 champions, and the first to claim two Lloyd trophy winning offspring — Ch. Mar-De's Dark Felicia in 1967 and Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture in 1972.

Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler was the next dog to come to Anstamm in 1964, just about the same time as his already famous sire, Eng Ch. Bardene Bingo, came to Carnation Farms. Dazzler, more like Boy Blue than his sire, had that classic long head, but was a bit shorter in body, and these qualities netted him the Lloyd Trophy in 1966. He scored equally well as a sire, leaving 32 champions, the large majority from Boy Blue and Dark Venture daughters. In succeeding generations his line of top producing descendency is without peer.

Be reminded that without Bingo, there would be no Bobby Dazzler, and Bingo's total impact on the breed is a story in itself.

Rare indeed is the animal that possesses not only the physical excellence, but that something extra...quality, class and the bearing of a true champion...that will thrill and inspire. Add to this the ability to stamp his type and quality on the majority of his get, irrespective of the bitches bred to him, and you have a truly GREAT dog, whose impact on the breed can be far reaching. Bingo was such a dog...a great showman, an even greater sire.

A study of Bingo's pedigree shows careful linebreeding to that stellar sire, Walsing Wizard. The distaff side, which doubles up on Bardene Blackbird, intensifies further the lines to Wizard to such a degree that all tolled, Bingo carries 31 lines to this great transitional sire.

Whelped June 28, 1962, Bingo was bred by George Young, who had bred Scotties for 15 years, but due to ill health had done little showing. It is indeed sad that Mr. Young died when Bingo was only a few months old. Under the ownership of Walter Palethorp of Bardene, Bingo had a sensational show career, being named Best of Breed at just nine months old. He went on to become England's leading Terrier, winning 16 CC's plus several Bests in Show, both Specialty and All-Breed.

Imported in August 1964, Bingo continued to add to his great winning record, sponsored by Carnation Farms, and expertly conditioned and handled by Bob Bartos. Bingo won three Bests in Show from the classes to finish here, and another three in succession to earn his Canadian title. He was the Top Terrier of 1966, and won Bests for three years in succession, including Beverly Hills in 1965, Santa Barbara in 1966, and the supreme win at Westminster 1967.

As a cornerstone sire, no dog in breed history can match Bingo's records of achievement. Known almost exclusively for the host of top-class sons left both in England and here, these include 11 that achieved Top Producing status, as sires of 5 or more champions. Add to these, 9 grandsons, 12 great-grandsons, 26 great-greats, 15 great-great-greats...and six generations later, 6 great-great-great-great grandsons, for a grand total of 79 Top Producing sires, 23 of these carrying two more lines that descended from Bingo! All these in just over two decades!

Although Bingo did not produce a single Top Producing daughter, 36 dams in succeeding generations qualified with 5 or more champion get, and a dozen of these carry two or more lines to Bingo.

All tolled, a phenomenal 115 Top Producing Scottish Terriers descend from this truly remarkable sire, including more than 75% of those achieving the honor in the 1970's and 80's.

What seems most remarkable to me is the fact that the huge majority of Bingo's Top Producing descendents resulted from his English get, almost half coming through Bobby Dazzler. Nearly a third of the remainder trace from yet another Bardene, while another third come down from Bingo sons of Gaywyn, Reanda and Viewpark breeding. One can only wonder why his American-bred offspring were not equally regarded.

The greatest impact from an American-bred Bingo son was achieved by Ch. Carnation Casino, exclusively through his son, Ch. Firebrand's Bookmaker, who is doubly-bred on Bingo. A pair of top producing brothers by Bookmaker, and out of a Bingo great-granddaughter, achieved prominence on several levels. Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial earns a chart of his own as one of the leading sires of the 1980's. In addition to producing 58 champions, 7 of them Top Producers,

Editorial can already claim 77 champion grandchildren and an additional dozen in succeeding generations. Of significance is the fact that 26 champions are doubly-bred on Editorial, and there is a Sandgreg bred, Ch. Sandgreg's Victory Edition, with three lines to Editorial, and another to his brother Headliner...and more than a dozen lines to Bingo!

Ch. Sandgreg's Headliner, the older of the brothers and used more sparingly, can claim among his descendents, two of the breed's all-time winners. His daughter, Ch. Braeburn's Close Encounter, not only surpassed all breed records by a wide margin, but in a show career spanning six years, amassed more Bests in Show wins — 214, than any dog in history. These included the two greatest "plums": Montgomery County 1984 and Westminster 1985. During her last full year in competition, she won 114 Bests of Breed and 113 Group Firsts! Her sister, Ch. Braeburn's Topic of Sandgreg, produced 7 champions, and a brother, Ch. Braeburn's Main Event, has 21 champions to his credit. Yet another Headliner son, Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal went to Washington State to Glad-Mac, claiming among his 29 champion get, Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Charity, the all-time Top Producing Wheaten dam, with 11 champions, as well as siring Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv, this color variety's all-time top winner, and 1986 Lloyd Trophy winner. The Sandgreg brothers did much to ensure the continued success of Wheatens in America, and are a credit to their breeders, John and Barbara DeSaye.

One of the most influential lines of top winners and producers trace from the British-bred Bingo grand-son, Eng & Am Ch. Gosmore Gillson Highland King. His was an auspicious show career, setting a post-war record by completing his English title undefeated in the breed, two of his CC's won at Specialties. Imported in June 1968, he completed that year as a Best in Show winner, going on to win 29 Group placings in 1969, out of 30 BOB'S. Although imported and shown in the ownership of the Clive Pillsbury's, King made his record as a sire under the guidance of Dick Hensel. And what a sire he was! Clearly the star among his 44 champion get was Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone, handled by Bergit Coady to a record unmatched by any Scottie male. He held the record for Specialty wins with a dozen, the first from the classes at Montgomery County — exceeded since by his daughter. On an all-breed level he earned 18 BISs and 52 Groups. As a sire, Democrat produced 48 champions, including two Lloyd Trophy winners, Ch. Democratic Victory 1981 and the record-holding Specialty winner, Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up in 1982.

King left several champions in England, and from his son, Eng Ch. Gaywyn Kingson, came the imported Ch. Reanda Kings Ransom who already claims 27 champion get. In England, the Kingson son, Eng Ch. Mayson Monopoly, holds the current record for CC wins and has sent over 10 champions to date.

The Bingo son, Eng Ch. Reanda Ringold, without leaving England, has a dozen American champion get. No less than 9 Top Producing bitches trace to Ringold.

The Bingo son, Eng Ch. Gaywyn Emperor, through a British-bred son and two daughters, claims a dozen Top Producing descendents. Foremost among them is Eng & Am Ch. Gaywyn Likely Lad, the sire of 32 champions — and he is doubly-bred on Emperor.

A host of Top Producers trace to the Bingo daughter, Eng Ch. Gillsie Principle Girl. Foremost among them are all British-bred: Ch. Gillsie Prince William with 29 champions, Ch. Eilburn Enchanter with 20, and more recently, Ch. Perlor

Playboy, last year's leading sire, with 30 champions to date.

Leaving the best for last, it was Bingo's first imported son who would have the greatest impact on developing American lines and families. Although Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler claims three Top Producing sons, it is through a single Top Producing daughter, Ch. Fitz William's Happy Girl, that his greatest impact is felt. Born from two Lloyd Trophy winners, she was bred to still another, to produce the dog that would rewrite breed history.

An extraordinary blending of the "Three B'S", Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture was owner-handled for the most part by Miriam Stamm, to win the Lloyd Trophy twice. As a sire, Happy Venture's record is unparalleled with his 90 champion get. His top winning offspring was Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata, who started off by scoring Best of Winners at three successive Specialties, including Montgomery County. She went on to win five Specialties, 9 Bests in Show and 41 group Firsts. Sonata also became Anstamm's fifth Lloyd Trophy winner. Happy Venture grandchildren include the previously mentioned sensation, Close Encounter, as well as Bottoms Up, who is out of the multiple BIS winning Happy Venture daughter, Ch. Sonata Serenade. Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up was "the" Specialty bitch, with 14 wins, plus 10 Best Opposite Sex wins, three at Montgomery County. Her final appearance as a veteran, was her crowning achievement in 1985 winning a final Best of Breed at Montgomery, owner-handled throughout by her breeders, Chris and Judy Hughes.

In reviewing what has been written, it becomes clear that the emphasis has been limited to just a handful of individual dogs —those whose impact has been a dominant factor in breed progress. The statistical studies, covering the top producers of nearly two decades, the lines of descendency from a few key sires, must serve to cover the activities of many dozens of successful breeders, both old and new. I haven't forgotten the "people", their story instead unfolds through the dogs they have produced.

There is little doubt that the breed is in good hands. We have become less dependent on the frequent flow of fresh blood from our British cousins, having made such remarkable strides based on those major imports in the 1960's. The breed has become one of the most glamorous in the Terrier Group, and really good ones not only holding their own, but in the case of the great campaigner, Close Encounter, setting the pace.

As I began this rather sweeping "overview", frequently quoting from Dorothy Caspersz's remarkable book, so shall we end it..."So long as we can number among our breeders and exhibitors those who have the patience and perseverance to emulate the skill of the professional handlers in the matter of coat preparation and ring-craft, so long will the general popularity of the unique Diehard be maintained."

Terrier Type, July 1988

"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 'cutie-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.



Awards and Winners



ANNUAL AWARDS

There are a variety of awards presented through the Scottish Terrier Club of America and they are donated by various members. Specific information for the awards may be obtained by writing to the Recording Secretary.

The Frances G. Lloyd Memorial Trophy is the only perpetual trophy awarded and is considered to be the club's most prestigious award. This cup was first awarded in 1921 and is awarded to the dog or bitch scoring the greatest number of points for Best of Breed based on the championship point rating of the Breed. The winner's name is engraved on the trophy, which remains in the custody of the STCA. This cup is exhibited at the Annual Meeting in October.

The Gilwyn Best of Opposite Sex Trophy offered by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Robinson, awarded to the dog or bitch winning the most points for Best of Opposite Sex.

The Sandissy Trophy is offered by Mrs. Marily Adkins and is also offered for Best of Breed wins, with a different count tally than the Lloyd trophy.

The Balachan Bred by Exhibitor Trophy is offered by Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr., to the exhibitor accumulating the most points with either a dog or a bitch in the bred by exhibitor class.

The Rigadoon Trophy, offered by Dr. Alan and Judith Riga, is offered to the exhibitor accumulating the most points in the American Bred Dog classes.

The Am Anger Cinderella Memorial Trophy is offered by Edward Jarvis and Stephen Kurek to the exhibitor accumulating the most points in the American Bred Bitch classes.

The Laird of Scots Guard Memorial Trophy offered by Lynne Weaver, goes to the exhibitor accumulating the most points in the Puppy Dog Classes.

The Bar None Trophy is offered by Michael and Christine Cook to the exhibitor accumulating the most points in the Puppy Bitch class.

The Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial Trophy offered by Mr. & Mrs. John DeSaye to the owner of the dog siring the greatest number of Scottish Terrier champions during the year.

The Champion Lady Alberta Memorial Trophy offered by Mrs. Vana Mapplebeck to the owner of the bitch producing the greatest number of Scottish Terrier champions during the year.

The Hughcrest Trophy offered by Chris and Judy Hughes for Best of Winners at Montgomery County Specialty Show.

The Louise Ellsworth Memorial Trophy offered by John T. Knight

The Bernice Ayers Memorial Trophy offered by Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock for Best in Sweepstakes winner at the Fall Specialty Show.

In order to qualify for any of these annual awards the owner and all co-owners must be members in good standing of the STCA at the time of the win.

Points for the awards are calculated for the calendar year as published in the AKC Gazette. The winners and runners-up are listed in the Bagpiper and the annual awards are presented in October at the annual meeting.

In addition to the above awards, the following are also offered:

The Lochnel Junior Showmanship Award for the junior handler who achieves the most number of wins while handling a Scottish Terrier during any given period.

The San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club Versatility Award. This medallion is presented to any dog or bitch who has been awarded three of the four recognized titles in conformation, obedience, tracking or working terrier trials.

Breeder's Cup Trophy is offered by Sanford Rosenfeld.

The following awards are also given by the STCA:

The Anstamm Achievement Award, for outstanding service to the club or for notable achievement or meritorious accomplishments affecting or relating to the Scottish

The Sterling Silver Medallion Award is awarded by the STCA to members who have rendered outstanding service to the club.

The Anthony Stamm Veterinary Memorial Fund. The STCA will donate \$100 annually to a college or university in memory of STCA members who died during the preceding year.

Gaines Good Sportsmanship Medal. This award is given by Gaines Dog Food to honor a person who has worked behind-the-scenes, giving unselfishly of their time and talents for the STCA.

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA SPECIALTY BESTS OF BREED

1986

Rotating Specialty

Ch Sandgreg's Sweet Luv

Owners: James & Elizabeth Boso, Barbara DeSaye

National Specialty

Ch Hughcrest Daigui Doll

Owners: Chris and Judy Hughes

1987

Rotating Specialty

Ch Simonsez Charlie the Charmer

Owner: E. Louise Simon

National Specialty

Ch Deblin's Back Talk

Owners: Deborah Brookes and Lynn Struck

1988

Rotating Specialty

Ch Sandgreg's Foxmoor

Owners: James and Elizabeth Boso

National Specialty

Ch Anstamm Heat Wave

Owner: Anstamm kennels

1989

Rotating Specialty

Ch Anstamm Heat Wave

Owner: Anstamm kennels

National Specialty

Ch Sandgreg's Foxmoor

Owners: James & Elizabeth Boso

1990

Rotating Specialty

Ch Anstamm Heat Wave

Owner: Anstamm kennels

National Specialty

Ch Brookhill's Morning Edition

Owner: Marjorie Carpenter

NATIONAL SPECIALTY WINNERS



Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv
1986 Rotating Specialty



Ch. Hugcrest Daiquiri Doll
1986 National Specialty



Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer
1987 Rotating Specialty



Ch. Deblin's Back Talk
1987 National Specialty



Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor
1988 Rotating Specialty
1989 National Specialty



Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave
1988 National Specialty
1989 Rotating Specialty
1990 Rotating Specialty



Ch. Brookhill's Morning Edition
1990 National Specialty
1990 BIS Montgomery County

THE FRANCIS G. LLOYD MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP

1921-1989

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. Laidon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters
- 1928 Ch. Laidon 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. Ortlely Patience of Hollybourne, S. L. Froelich
- 1935 Ch. Flornell Soundman, Braw Bricht 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. & 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
- 1986 Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv, J & E Boso, B. DeSaye
- 1987 Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor, J & E Boso
- 1988 Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor, J & E Boso
- 1989 Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave, Anstamm Kennels

THE FRANCIS G. LLOYD MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS



1986
Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Luv



1987, 1988
Ch. Sandgreg's Foxmoor



1989
Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave

WESTMINSTER BEST IN SHOW WINNERS

Six Scottish Terriers have achieved the enviable distinction of receiving the top award at America's most prestigious show.



1911
Ch. Tickle 'Em Jock



1945
Ch. Shieling's Signature



1950
Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune



1965
Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare



1967
Ch. Bardene Bingo



1984
Ch Braeburn's Close Encounter

SCOTTISH TERRIER STUD DOGS

Five or more get finishing Championship between
January 1, 1985 and December 31, 1989

No. Sired	Name of Champion Get	Owner
30	Ch. Sandgreg's Second Edition	J & B DeSaye
29	Ch. Perlor Playboy	Elizabeth Cooper
21	Ch. Sandgreg's Editorial	J & B DeSaye
16	Ch. Sandgreg's Journalist	J & B DeSaye
15	Ch. Anstamm Summer Lightening	Anstamm Kennels
15	Ch. Sandgreg's Square Deal	J & B DeSaye
13	Ch. Glenby Gallant Lad	F & C Stephens
13	Ch. Glenecker Galivanter	F & C Stephens
12	Ch. Anstamm Venture On	Anstamm Kennels
11	Ch. Kennelgarth Romeo	Margaret Plumb
11	Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer	E. Simon & F. Moore
9	Ch. Braeburn's Main Event	B & C Wallgren
9	Ch. Deblin's Back Talk	D McGrory/L. Struck
9	Ch. Enchanter of Eilburn	A di Modrone
9	Ch. Reanda King's Ransom	Bergit Coady
6	Ch. Charthill Worthy of Colwick	T/C Hill & N Becker
6	Ch. Reanda Royal Sovereign	Bergit Coady
6	Ch. Sandgreg's Johnny Come Lately	J & B DeSaye
5	Ch. Schaeffer's Redson	Ronald Schaeffer

SCOTTISH TERRIER BROOD BITCHES

Three or more get finishing Championships between
January 1, 1985 and December 31, 1989

No. Ch. Get	Name of Champion	Owner
7	Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Charity	J & B DeSaye
7	Ch. Sandgreg's Sweet Love	J/E Boso & DeSaye
5	Ch. Koch's Olympic Flame	F & A Koch
4	Ch. Ravenscraig Rhapsody	A & J Jennings
3	Ch. Anstamm Indian Summer	Anstamm Kennels
3	Ch. Anstamm Happy Lallan Lass	D Nolan/D Murray
3	Ch. Dana's Paper Doll of Bardon	Anstamm Kennels
3	Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up	Schumann & R Hall
3	Ch. Hughcrest Jigger O'Gin	Barbara Snobel
3	Ch. Wayridge Abigail	C & M Cook
3	Ch. Wychwyre Liberty	Judy Hughes, J Reafsnyder
3		T & C Hill
		C & S Martin

CH. BRAEBURN'S CLOSE ENCOUNTER

On October 22, 1978, a Scottish Terrier was whelped who was to become the top winning dog of all breeds, of all time. This is a monumental achievement and our breed is privileged to be able to call this dog "one of our own".



Braeburn's Close Encounter ("Shannon") was bred by R.E. and H.M. Girling and was sired by Ch. Sandgreg's Headliner out of Ch. Anstamm's Happy Moment. Her original owner was Bill McGuiness and in 1983 she was acquired by Alan and Sonnie Novick. Eventually ownership was transferred back to Bill McGuiness where it remains at the present time.

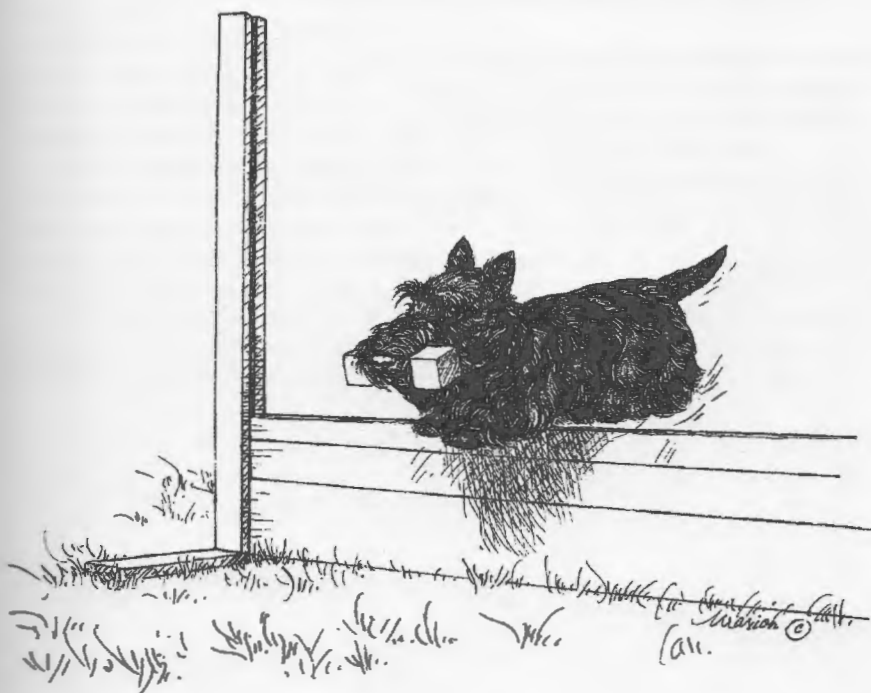
Shannon was handled by George Ward and was actively shown from 1980 through 1985. Her record was 371 Best of Breeds including 8 specialty wins. She amassed 340 Group 1sts and 214 Best in Shows. She had an astounding 190 group 1sts in a row and lost in the breed only four times.

Memorable wins were: in 1983 Best in Shows at the K.C. of Philadelphia and the Louisville KC; Group 1st at Westminster, Best in Show at the Detroit KC and Best in Show at Montgomery County in 1984; 1985 brought Best in Shows at both the International KC of Chicago and Westminster KC. In 1985 she was shown 25 times with a record of 25 Bests of Breed, 25 Group 1sts and 20 Best in Shows. At the writing of this article she is still the top winning dog of all time of all breeds.

Shannon was brought out of retirement for Montgomery County in 1990 and was shown by George Ward under judge Michelle Billings. She was magnificently groomed, presented to perfection and continued to show as she had in the peak of her career. The audience stood as one and applauded both the dog and the handler as they went around the ring. Throughout the show it had been known that this Scottie would be in the ring once again and exhibitors and handlers from throughout the American terrier world came to see Shannon and George. There were very few dry eyes among the hundreds of spectators who stood at ringside cheering this pair. It was an outstanding show of respect and appreciation for both the dog and her handler.

We are fortunate to have had this exceptional dog and her handler to represent our breed to the dog world. May Shannon live a long and carefree life with her friends George Ward and Roz Kraus.

Working Scottish Terriers



OBEDIENCE

by Eileen Childress

Obedience is a rapidly growing sport with a steady flow of exhibitors at all levels of classes, especially in Open and Utility. It's gratifying to see more Scotties in the obedience ring receiving nice qualifying scores as there is nothing more impressive than watching a Scot moving briskly through his or her paces.

If you are interested in obedience, you should visit the top training schools in your area. Request to observe a session or two and then decide which method is best suited for you and your dog. Obedience has changed over the last ten years and there are now various techniques used for training you to train your dog. You may find some methods more to your liking than other ones.

There are some well written obedience books with good illustrations for the exercises that are used at all levels of training. If you should attend a seminar, the instructors will often have their books available during the program. Seminars are an excellent way to learn about new training methods that may be helpful to you. If you plan to enter your dog in obedience trails, you should have a copy of the AKC Obedience Regulations and Guidelines for Obedience Judges. These are available from the American Kennel Club.

Obedience training is done today with a greater knowledge and more consideration to the training and to your dog. With these newer methods, it will often be easier for you to train your dog and the experience will be better for both you and the dog. The advantage of attending classes at a reputable obedience school is that you will be able to form a sound foundation in your novice work and that will carry over into all of your future training.

When you start obedience work and plan to get an obedience degree on your dog, set a goal and try to stick to it. This goal will depend partly upon the amount of time you are willing to devote to your training. Of course, it is always helpful to have a cooperative and willing worker at the other end of the lead!

Once you feel your dog is working well, start attending matches as this will give confidence and ring experience to both you and your dog. Make sure that this is a pleasant experience for your Scottie. If you can work with other friends it can be a more pleasant venture for you too! Before you know it, you will be on your way to your first leg.

Remember that obedience is a sport. Make it fun for your Scottish Terrier and enjoy it yourself. Take your wins with joy and lose gracefully as there is always another show in the future.

TOP OBEDIENCE WINNERS, 1990



Arundel Formal Attire CD
Owner: Elizabeth Chalupsky



Will Far Fairy Tale CDX
Owner: Faith Harrop



Ch Passmore's Jo Annalee UD
Owner: Jeanie Passmore



Scottie in Action!

THE WORKING SCOTTISH TERRIER

by Joyce McNabney and Letty Passig

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 vermin 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 thickly 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 owner 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 increase the risk of his becoming stuck if he 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 to fight to the finish with no quarter given. The independent and stubborn nature of Scotties at times hinders their action as pack dogs but not as game workers who go about their business with great efficiency.

In the British Isles, terriers were used for fox, otter, weasel, hedgehog, badger, rats and other vermin and predatory animals. The short-legged terriers were primarily developed to engage the quarry in their dens and to accomplish one of three results — drag the prey out, hold the prey at bay indicating its location so that it may be dug out, or force the prey to bolt from its den. In many areas of the United States, the dens of potential quarry such as woodchucks are not well-suited to the hunting capabilities of the Scottie. The small diameter of the dens and the rocky terrain in which they are located coupled with a complicated tunnel system is dangerous considering the size and width of today's Scotties. These features greatly increase the likeliness of the dog's being trapped underground. Because of this, it is imperative that Scotties not be allowed to hunt unsupervised and care must be taken that your dog does not engage quarry in a location or situation where he cannot fight effectively. In the modern era of hunting with the terrier, the dogs are equipped with electronic collars so that they may be located underground and dug out when necessary with comparative ease.

A popular form of hunting suitable to the Scottie is ratting but care must be taken that poisons have not been used in the area. A rodent of particular interest to Scotties is the muskrat, which they will engage on land, in the water or even underwater. The fox is a major quarry for which the Scottie was developed. However, natural fox hunting is less common in the United States than Britain due to the scarcity of foxes

in many areas of the country. In addition, the short-legged terriers can be used for above-ground hunting where their keen sense of smell and persistence are important in hunting rabbits, squirrels, etc.

Encourage your Scottie's natural hunting instinct by taking long walks in a place where mice abound along the roads, trails, fields, etc. in the countryside. To watch Scotties work brings great satisfaction and enjoyment to the owner knowing that through the generations this hunting instinct developed so long ago still exists. The sedentary pet or retired show dog acquires a new zest for life when his natural instincts are developed and encouraged!

When hunting naturally is not feasible, terrier field trials provide an excellent opportunity to test the basic instincts particularly of those terriers who may never see the natural hunting field. Numerous groups across the country have organized to promote the use of terriers for earth work in hopes that these activities will encourage breeders to retain the hunting instincts in the terrier breeds. These groups hold field trials and some conduct races, provide agility courses, hold conformation classes and other activities in conjunction with the trials. The STCA recognizes certificates awarded by two of these organizations — the American Working Terrier Association (AWTA) and the Potomac Cairn Terrier Club (PCTC).

The AWTA issues Certificates of Gameness to dogs qualifying at a sanctioned trial in the Open Class; a Working Championship is awarded to dogs qualifying in the Open Class at three sanctioned trials under the PCTC rules. Otherwise the requirements are essentially the same. To meet the requirements for a Certificate of Gameness or Working Championship, the dog must first qualify in the Novice Class with a score of 100%. In the Novice Class, the dog must enter a tunnel buried in the ground that is 10-feet long with one right-angle turn. A command may be given when the dog is released to encourage the dog to enter the tunnel. The dog can take any amount of time to enter the tunnel, but once the dog has entered, he must reach the prey within one minute. Then the dog must work the prey continuously for 30 seconds. Scratching, digging, whining, barking, lunging, biting at the cage, etc. are all considered "working". If the dog completes these requirements without any encouragement other than the command given when he was released, he has qualified in the Novice Class and can move up to the Open Class.

In the Open Class the dog is released 10 feet from the tunnel and a single command is given to encourage him to enter. The tunnel is buried in the ground, but unlike the Novice tunnel, the Open tunnel is 30-feet long with at least three right-angle turns, one of which is an opposing right angle. The dog must reach the prey within 30 seconds. The 30 seconds starts running as soon as the dog is released. The dog must then "work" the prey for one minute without stopping. If the dog stops working or needs any encouragement other than the command on release, he does not qualify.

The AWTA gives two other certificates to encourage hunting with terriers in the field. A Working Certificate is issued to a terrier who has worked in a natural earth, and a Hunting Certificate is issued to a terrier who hunts regularly in the field above ground. Unlike the Certificate of Gameness, you must be a member of the AWTA to qualify for one of these certificates. In addition, another member must witness your dog's performances and prepare a report for the AWTA.

Just because your terrier has been chasing squirrels and rabbits around your yard doesn't necessarily mean that he will run down a tunnel and back at the prey if you take him to a field trial. Occasionally, you will find a Scottie that knows exactly what to do

when he sees a tunnel and gets a score of 100% in both the Novice and Open Classes at his first trial with no prior practice. However, that Scottie is the exception. Most Scotties are cautious about entering tunnels and usually need lots of encouragement when they first are exposed to them. However, once Scotties learn “the ropes”, they love field trials and practicing for the trials. Their owners thoroughly enjoy the trials too.

If you think that “going to ground” is an activity that you would like to try with your Scotties, a good first step is to purchase a copy of Sport With Terriers by Patricia Lent. Then find a local organization that conducts terrier field trials. If the club has time set aside for practice, you are in luck, because chances for success increase greatly if your Scotties can practice before entering a trial. At a practice session, you can encourage your dog as much as is needed.

If there are no hunt clubs or breed clubs in the area that are involved in go-to-ground activities, don’t be discouraged. You can practice with your dogs at home. It’s best to start with a straight tunnel about five to ten feet in length. Young puppies love to crawl through, sleep in, and play on ceramic drain pipes. You can also construct a tunnel from treated wood (the same as used for the regulation tunnel liners), a carpet roll, rectangular chimney flues, or even cardboard boxes taped together. Another idea is to construct a frame with PVC pipe and cover it with material. The only limit for devising a practice tunnel is your imagination. However, the tunnel should be as close as possible to regulation size—a 9-inch square. If made of wood or PVC pipe, it should have three sides with the ground being the fourth side, the same as the liners used in the underground tunnels.

Once you have the tunnel assembled, have a family member or friend place your dog at the entrance to the tunnel, and you call him through. Your dog can see light at the end of a straight tunnel and a friendly face and voice. Also, the tunnel is much less threatening if there is a treat or a favorite squeaky toy waiting at the end of the tunnel.

If your Scot likes to play with balls, throw the ball through the tunnel and let him chase it. For Scots that like to chase squirrels, rabbits, etc., pull a pelt or furry toy through the tunnel and encourage him to follow it. Techniques such as providing a treat trail, scenting the tunnel, or the use of live, caged quarry, such as rats (used exclusively at AWTa terrier trials), or mice can be used to encourage a Scottie to enter and traverse the tunnel. Caution: Do not use animals such as cats for quarry since by doing so you may be sending messages to the dog that this is acceptable quarry in natural situations. Use your resourcefulness to think of other ways to encourage your Scot to enter the tunnel. The ultimate objective in training is for your Scottie to enter an underground tunnel confidently, negotiate corners, and reach the quarry with a minimum of lost time.

Be happy if your Scottie loves to work the prey but is reluctant to go down the tunnel. Let him work the prey about once a month if possible and keep practicing in the straight tunnel at home. As soon as he is comfortable entering the straight tunnel, make an L-shaped tunnel or find an organization that has one. If he hesitates to enter the L-shaped tunnel, go back to practicing in the straight tunnel a while longer.

If the opening used to remove dogs from the L-shaped tunnel is large enough, another option is to carry your Scot and put him into the tunnel at that point and let him work the prey. As soon as he’s working well, pick him up and carry him to the entrance of the tunnel and release him. Don’t ever let him walk to the end of the tunnel over the ground to work the prey or he will soon prefer that route to going underground. Also,

don't rush your dog; let him progress at his own speed. Some Scots have taken as long as a year with regular practice before they entered the tunnel without encouragement. If you just keep working with your dog, eventually the fun he has working the prey will overcome his reluctance to enter the tunnel, and you will have a fine working terrier.

On the other hand, Scots that love to run down tunnels but only stare at the prey present a much bigger challenge. If your Scottie is still a puppy, maturity will often take care of the situation. Also, a young Scot, and in some cases an adult, can learn to work the prey if he will follow a seasoned worker down the tunnel. Put the two dogs through a tunnel that is open at both ends. The cage with the prey in it can be moved back from the end of the tunnel so both dogs can get out and hopefully work the prey together. You must use caution with this approach, though, because some Scots won't share the prey even with their own children or best friends.

You can help develop the working instincts in your dog by occasionally exposing him to caged quarry and encouraging aggressive behavior towards the prey i.e. barking, scratching, attacking the cage, etc. However, the Scottie may quickly become bored with the process if only caged prey is used. This is why it is best to use caged animals only occasionally in the training process. Another sure way to encourage the Scot to work the prey is to allow them to dispatch some vermin in the tunnel.

One point that cannot be emphasized too much is that regardless of whether you are working your terrier in a straight practice tunnel, a Novice tunnel or an Open tunnel, never let your dog run above ground to the prey. Make it clear to him right from the beginning that the only way to reach the prey is through the tunnel. Most terriers will at some point try the overland route. Don't get upset with them, but don't give them a treat or their favorite toy either when they do this. Just pick them up and carry them back to the entrance of the tunnel.

One of the nicest things about field trials is that dogs of all ages can participate. A ten-year old dog can be just as successful as a two-year old. Because trials are an activity you can share with your Scottie for many years, don't get discouraged when you are just getting started in the sport if your Scot doesn't progress as fast as you had hoped he would. The two most important words to keep in mind are PATIENCE and FUN. Have the ultimate in patience while your Scot is learning, and make all his experiences with practice and the trials fun for you both. Your reward will be lots of fun-filled days to remember over the years .



Highwood Golden Dream, CD
Working Champion and CG



Ashmoor Maggie Munro, CD
Working Champion

DOG AGILITY

A relatively new sport in the United States is a competitive event called Agility. The handler and the dog are a team and work through a timed obstacle course. Scoring is simple and objective, based upon the dog making all of the obstacles and the speed at which this is accomplished.

Many dog shows now hold agility as an exhibition event. This is a popular spectator sport as it is very easy for the public to understand what is required of the dog. Often the agility ring will have a large and vocal audience as the dogs and the handlers are cheered through each obstacle.

Basic obstacles are weave poles, see-saw, pipe tunnel, collapsed tunnel and dog walks. Assorted jumps and hurdles are used such as the broad jump, tire jump, and high jump. Dogs are required to jump at least one times their height at the withers, but never more than one and one-half times their height.

For any Scottish Terrier regional clubs that are interested in working their dogs in agility, further information is available from U.S. Agility Association, Inc. at PO Box 8509 Richardson, Texas 75085. Rule booklets, training tips and construction plans for obstacles are available.



Ch. Hiwood Golden Bonny Beige

WALK YOUR SCOTTIES

"A number of the most fashionably bred dogs can not move properly. Unless a Scottish Terrier can trot along for at least four miles without effort at a rate of four miles per hour, it is not of much use to me, and it is significant that most of mine learn to do it or (as has happened) die in the attempt.

C. J. Davies, *Our Dogs*, 1930



Ch. Ayrlawn Robert The Bruce, Working Champion



Hiwood's Scarlett of Munro, Working Champion

Breeding and Puppy Rearing



THE FIRST ALERT

By Evelyn Kirk

(Reprinted with permission from
Pure-Bred Dogs/American Kennel GAZETTE
March 1988)

After Montgomery County, I began to think about our breed as a whole: the way it was, the way it is and the way it is going to be. I came to a decision, feeling the first faint qualm. Uneasy, I am putting my case before you.

There were many different types in that ring. There were also some quite extreme types. Do you know what I mean by "extreme"? A neck just a bit longer than usual, a head just a bit narrower, a coat just a bit sleeker, a front just a bit straighter, etc. In other words, too much of a good thing.

These dogs are eye-catching and they win. But what happens when you breed an extreme dog to an extreme bitch? There is bound to be an extreme puppy who will grow up to win and, in turn, will be bred to another extreme bitch and so on and so on. It snowballs. After a while, where is our Scottish Terrier? Where is the bone and substance, the big dog in a small package, the Cocky roll, the jaunty attitude, the broken coat? All the great things that make up a Scottie will be no more. What is left is a different breed: lovely, elegant (whoever said the Scottie should be elegant?), and a caricature of what he used to be. Type will be lost.

I'm telling you, our breed is changing. It is in danger. Now is the time to take a good, hard look at what you're breeding. Compare this with the standard. Please read the standard often: you will learn something every time, I guarantee it.

These are the things I'm finding in the ring: short rib cages and round ones; round and prominent eyes; straight stifles and equally straight fronts. The dogs move up and down instead of moving out with reach and thrust. They pitty-pat. I can't stand it!

Terriers were never meant to be fancy and sophisticated. They worked for a living; they had a job to do. They could be well-tailored and refined, certainly never coarse or ordinary. Scotties — true Scotties, that is — being the dwarf breed that they were and are, could never be anything other than clean, well-groomed and mannerly.

If you are looking for something more elegant and high-toned, I beg you to consider another breed. Don't rearrange our Scotties.

But if you love them, and persist in breeding Scotties, please breed to the standard. Be your own man. Breed Scotties as they were meant to be. Remember, winning isn't the only thing. I don't care what Vince Lombardi said!

ASPECTS OF OUTCROSS, LINE AND INBREEDING

by Bob and Hazel Gregory

OUTCROSS BREEDING

Outcross breeding is the mating of two animals totally unrelated to each other. Breeders of purebred dogs use the term "outcross breeding" when referring to the mating of two individuals whose pedigrees have no common ancestors, at least in the first four or five generations.

Outcross breeding has its pros and cons, depending on what a breeder is looking for. Usually "interjecting new blood" is the term used when wanting to breed a line-bred or inbred bitch to an outcross stud. This generally is done to bring in certain needed points of conformation or temperament the bitch or her bloodline. An outcross stud's ability to accomplish this depends on whether his pedigree shows much line-breeding or inbreeding that has concentrated those needed points. The outcross breeding of one inbred bloodline to another inbred bloodline will most generally produce the dominant features of both of the bloodlines.

A good or mediocre individual from several generations of outcross breeding can bring assorted points of conformation into any bloodline without the worry that any particular point, good or bad, will be prevalent in future breedings. Each generation of outcross breeding weakens a dog's ability to reproduce any particular quality with consistency because there is no concentration of genes carrying that quality. Outcross breeding on both sides of a pedigree produce-s so many assorted genes that the chances of predicting what will come from such a mating is impossible or sheer gamble. Outcross breeding produces a little bit of everything: a few poor specimens, a rare good one, and much mediocrity. You take whatever chance will give you and hope the right genes fall into place. If chance produces a good specimen it would be such a wide mixture of inherited traits that it could not reproduce itself unless it were a very rare throwback or mutation, and this would take numerous test breedings to be proven. Undertaken, it is suggested, as in any type of breeding, that fault is never bred to fault. In other words, the sire and dame should not have the same faults.

INBREEDING

Inbreeding can be so touch and go that we hesitate to encourage anyone to consider it. We feel that only experienced breeders with an excellent knowledge of conformation should ever attempt it, and then only with a planned purpose and dedicated breeding program in mind.

The purpose of inbreeding should be to eliminate the bad and stamp in the good. We feel the best results can be had by starting slowly with the least-close half brother to half sister, or next the father to daughter and mother to son breedings, for several generations to establish the line, before attempting a full brother to sister breeding, the closest of all inbreeding.

We cannot stress strongly enough the importance when inbreeding of choosing as near perfect partners as possible in every generation and in each breeding. Never breed two individuals showing the same fault. Double up on good points only.

Inbreeding can concentrate both the good and the bad features and bring them out where they can be seen and evaluated. Inbreeding will show you which traits are dominant and which are recessive. We believe that inbreeding is the prelude to the development of a bloodline that should be able to produce its good points with dominance and continue to do so when followed up by intelligent line-breeding.

Inbreeding does not degenerate. It concentrates genes and brings to the surface both the desirable points and any weaknesses that should be eliminated, both physical and mental, and also such intangibles as the reduction of fertility, vigor and longevity.

Inbreeding is the most direct way of establishing a pure strain, but it does have its pitfalls. Line-breeding is probably the safest route for most novice breeders to take if they wish to build a bloodline.

LINE-BREEDING

In line-breeding the possibilities are infinite. Weak line-breeding is the breeding of two individuals not as closely related as those in inbreeding, but with ancestors somewhere within the first four generations, such as one grandparent on each side being the same, or three of the great grandparents the same or of the same litter. On the other hand, a half-brother to half-sister breeding, although technically inbreeding, could be classified close line-breeding if the pedigree was outcrossed for several preceding generations. There is a fine line between inbreeding and close line-breeding and between weak line-breeding and outcross breeding, depending on the number of related individuals in each generation of both pedigrees.

The higher the percentage of closely related individuals, or the doubling and tripling up of one or two individuals will greatly determine the dominant or prepotent breeding possibilities of future individuals, depending on how their reproductive genes fall into place. It is most important to remember that the genes that make up an individual may not be the same as the reproductive genes passed on.

A big danger in line-breeding is the tendency of people to breed pedigree to pedigree with little or no regard for the individuals concerned. We believe this is a blindness that can lead only to disaster. The more individuals one can personally evaluate on a pedigree, the better chance for improvement in future generations, provided the evaluation is correct and honest. Here again a high or low percentage on each point of conformation of both individuals for two or three generations should tell you what to expect in the offspring of that mat-ing. For example, the first three generations encompass fourteen individuals. If seven have good heads, five have mediocre heads and two have poor heads, you should have at least a fifty percent chance of good heads with the rest being a little better or a little less than average.

It takes many years to be able to know individually the faults, good points and reproductive ability of every dog and bitch on a three or four generation pedigree. This can best be done by using your own stock or the stock of a breeder who is willing to share his or her experience and knowledge.

There are many variations of line-breeding, but common to all is the importance of selecting the proper individuals that dovetail their good points so that there will

be a concentration of the genes responsible and the offspring will be able to reproduce those points. Good, selective line-breeding preceded by good, selective inbreeding can produce that rare dog or bitch with the ability to reproduce itself in almost any subsequent breeding. It's a matter of percentages and gradually eliminating the unwanted traits by pushing them farther and farther back in the pedigree and concentrating the wanted traits in each new generation.

All these statements may tend to discourage people interested in breeding, but we can attest to the satisfaction one can feel when generation after generation of your home-bred dogs complete their championships and produce more champions for their owners. In our opinion, the mark of a true champion of any breed is the ability to produce as well as itself or better.



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.

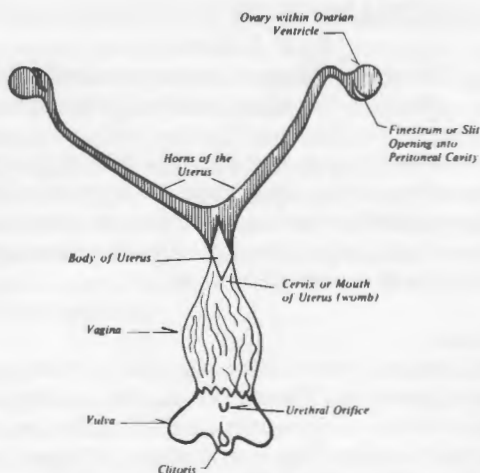
During this period of color discharge, the old surface cells are shed and a new layer of highly specialized cells develops in the uterus to receive and nourish the fertilized ovum. Without this sequence the fertilized ovum, unable to find a proper site for development, fails to implant and grow. In the 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.

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 Graafian 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



REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM OF THE FEMALE
WITH THE VULVA - VAGINA - CERVIX - BODY
OF UTERUS LAID OPEN

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 estrus 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.

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

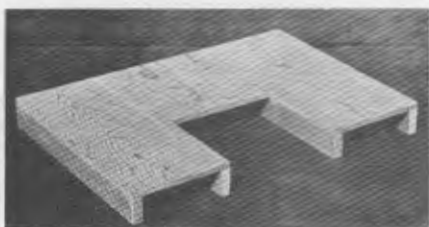
If the bitch is in an ugly mood, but upon examination she is ready to breed and she has been given another day or so to show a receptive mood, then make a mouth tie, using a double length of 2-inch bandage. This is double-looped once around the muzzle with a cross tie under the jaws, then passed up and 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.



Mouth Tie



Breeding platform

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 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 ejaculation 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 while tied to the bitch, is definitely important in obtaining the best ratio of conceptions,



Breeding platform in use

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.

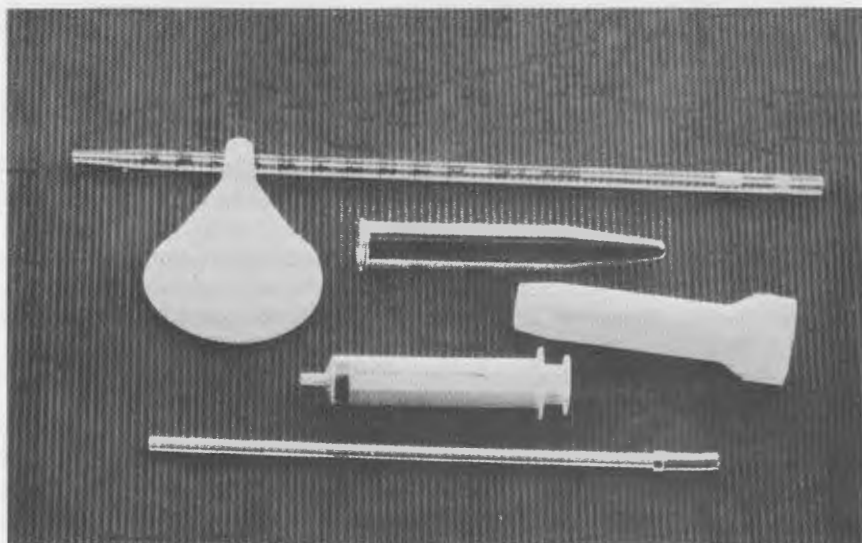
Diffident Mate

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 artificial 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.

WHELPING ADVICE

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, nonviolent 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 1/2 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, foulsmelling 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 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 S9th 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".

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 them 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.**



PICKING A PUPPY

by Bergit Coady

It is with anticipation that I evaluate each litter of puppies. Some breedings are more exciting than others but the hope to find an outstanding puppy is always in every breeder's mind. I think that is what keeps us all going, week after week, month after month, and year after year!

Around eight weeks of age puppies start to show individual shape. Prior to that they basically look roly-poly and without much definition. Therefore, the best time to evaluate a litter is between eight to twelve weeks.

The first thing I like to do to get a general idea of what the litter looks like is step back from the pen and observe the pups for a while, and see how quickly they adjust to a new environment, strangers and noises. If you are looking for a show pup you will want one with an outgoing temperament, not one who sits back or hides behind his litter mates. After the pups have had a chance to settle down and adjust, the evaluation begins.

This is a good time to give the puppies their first trim. While you are cleaning up the front, rear, feet and head, you have your hands all over them. I find it easiest to evaluate each puppy that way and then grade the litter after all pups are trimmed.

If you are looking for a show puppy you will be looking for the most complete puppy, just like you would in an adult dog. You want the puppy that has the most quality overall, not having just one outstanding feature and lacking everywhere else. The ideal early signs to look for are a short, level back, a low slung body, good tail set and carriage, good bone and substance, and a good ear set. These are basically the points you can pick out in a very young pup.

There are features that can start off perfectly fine and then change. For instance, front legs are usually straight in a young pup, but can change at around six months to being crooked and/or out at the elbows. I have found that hindquarters which start off correct tend to stay that way. Hindquarters which are weak or cowhocked can often be strengthened by exercise. All eyes start out dark, but if the gene for light eyes is there, the color doesn't change until the pup is six months old. Perfect scissor bites can change when the adult teeth come in. If a bite is undershot it won't correct itself, but an overshot bite can very often come together when the adult teeth come in as the lower jaw grows more slowly than the upper one.

Super coats are usually there from the start: hard, straight and flat. Dogs which start out with profuse furnishings usually also carry a lot of intermingled undercoat. This coat is thicker and harder to strip out at first. After stripping a few times they will be as good as the ones that start off perfect. The goal is to get the undercoat below the topcoat for a smooth final result. Fluffy coats are undesirable and are hard to strip and manage.

Heads should be in proportion to the body. You can see if a head will be properly chiseled at an early age, and you can see if it is cheeky, snippy or bumpy. The cheekiness and snippiness will not go away with age.

The front (upper arm and shoulder layback) and rear angulation will always stay the same, whereas the length of neck may develop as the pup grows.

The above mentioned points have nothing to do with the ugly-duckling stage that most puppies go through. Most come out of it and some never do. This stage is where different parts of the body grow at different rates. All of a sudden the pup may have

huge ears and a long tail. Being familiar with the characteristics of certain bloodlines and what certain stud dogs are capable of producing, helps to reduce the anxiety of watching the pup go through these stages. Sometimes it is best not to look with a critical eye for a while and just let the pup grow up. At the end of a year the pup should have gone through most of it's developmental stages. If you are a beginner, have the pup evaluated again by an experienced breeder.

Besides being anxious that the pup turns out well, make sure all the while it's developing that you also work on the puppy's personality by socializing it. Take it to places that are noisy and crowded and let strangers pet it. Use the Scots natural curiosity and enthusiasm to teach it to work well on a lead. You want the pup to associate going out on a lead with happy experiences, so that it is eager to go with you anywhere, including a show ring.

In conclusion, what you are looking for is the puppy that presents the correct overall picture, with the quality pieces, and a "Look-at-Me" attitude!



WATCH THE PUPPY'S MOUTH DURING DENTITION

By F. J. (Bob) Bartos

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

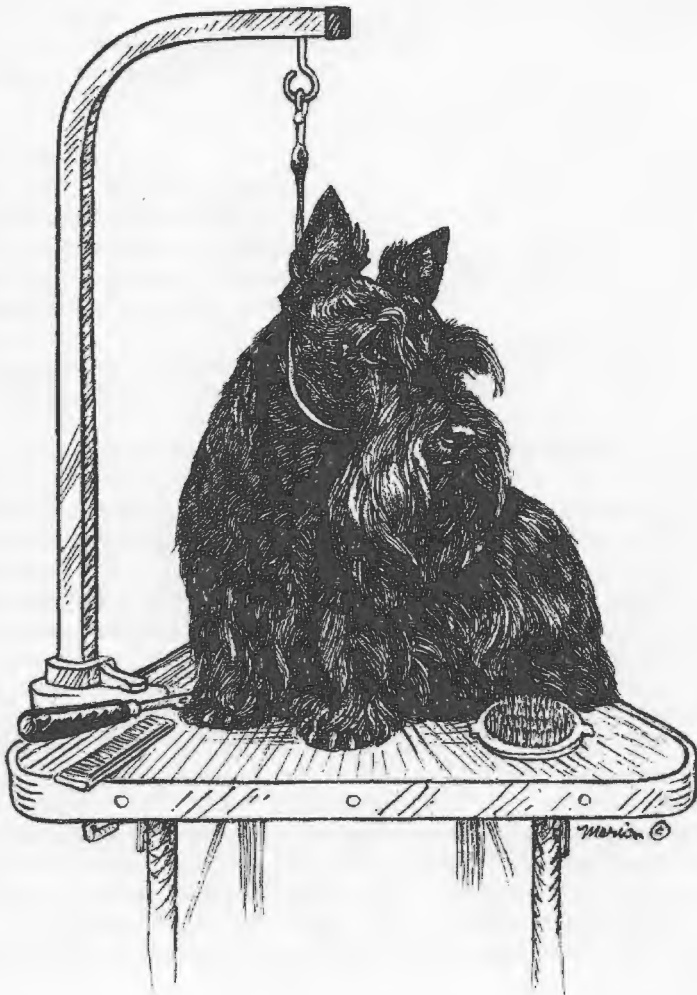
One of the most important things in a puppy's development is dentition. About the fourth month the puppy teeth loosen and drop out and are replaced gradually by permanent ones. This process starts with the loosening of the incisors, gradually progressing to the canines and molars. Occasionally one or more milk teeth are not lost on schedule and this may deflect the permanent teeth into unnatural positions. To prevent trouble, periodically check the mouth during teething and manually extract the milk teeth, if necessary, to insure a proper bite. An underbite or a good bite before teething does not necessarily mean that this condition will persist when the permanent teeth have assumed their final position.

A bad mouth can be forestalled and a good mouth retained by the following method: As dentition time approaches, between the third and fifth month, the upper incisors should be loosened and extracted before they are ready to come out by themselves. At the same time leave the lower incisors in place as long as possible. This results in the upper permanent teeth coming through quickly while retarding the lower. The upper teeth actually deflect the lowers. The working principle of this method is that permanent teeth, if hindered in their progress by a retained tooth, always deflect to the inner rather than the outer side of the mouth. All incisor teeth have a tendency to move forward in the jaw. To retain the lower incisors they must be effectively trapped or held in position by the upper permanent incisors until complete dentition is accomplished and the teeth are firmly anchored.

If the lower canine teeth are retained too long, they will force the adult canine tooth to hit the upper jaw and prevent the mouth from closing. Otherwise the lower incisors can move forward and not be trapped by the upper incisors, and an undershot bite will develop. Remove the lower deciduous canine teeth as soon as possible.

Many times seemingly hopeless cases of undershot mouths can be corrected during this period. There are puppies who have a perfect bit while carrying their deciduous teeth but end up undershot. This is usually due to carelessness on the breeder's part. If a dog's mouth goes bad, much money, raising him for show and breeding are lost. This is true no matter how excellent an individual dog may be, both as to disposition and conformation. By all means, watch the puppy's mouth closely at teething time.

Grooming



GROOMING THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Tom Natalini

Illustrations by Jackie Balo

There are many great grooming articles written by some very knowledgeable people. This article should be considered an extension of these expert articles and not the total answer to grooming. What I am attempting to do is to give you another method of grooming your Scot. With these additional grooming techniques you'll be able to choose the grooming program that works best for you. Remember, no two dogs are alike since the rate of hair growth differs from dog to dog. I find this method that you are about to read the best method for stripping and preparing my stock for show. And it may work for you.

The major items needed to start grooming are:

1. A mirror for posing and for observing the dog.
2. A good level table. The top should be just big enough for your dog to stand on all four feet without turning around.
3. A strong noose hung from the ceiling.

Tools:

1. Sharp scissors.
2. Sharp pair of single edge thinning shears.
3. A good palm brush or a slicker brush.
4. Nail clipper and file, or an electric grinder.
5. Good electric or hand clippers.
6. Rubber finger cots, office or medical type.
7. Comb.
8. A magnet stripper, dulled so edges are not sharp.
9. Foo Foo powder or suitable grooming powder.

Start by making sure your dog is brushed out completely. Use the slicker or palm brush.

I like stripping the entire dog in one session. I find that by taking the entire coat down and then working the coat as it comes in, I have a tighter and more well balanced coat.

The method of stripping the coat is a relatively easy one. The best way to learn how to use a stripping knife is to purchase a Dr. Scholl's Callus Remover. It's shaped like a knife and has its own handle. I've found this to be a valuable tool and much less expensive than a stripping knife. In addition, you will learn to pull without cutting! I've been using this tool for about fifteen years now and I can tell you it works!

The method for stripping the coat is a relatively easy one. Pour some grooming powder into the withers section of your dog as this will help loosen the hair to be plucked and aids in getting the hair out without breaking or cutting it. Put a rubber cot on your finger and thumb and start pulling the hair. Hand plucking is absolutely the best method. Bear in mind that unlike your own skin, a dog's skin is loose on his body - it stretches. Hold his skin firmly with your other hand, stretching it in the opposite direction to the way you are stripping. Place your hand on the dog's body,

just above the area to be stripped, holding the skin with just enough pressure so that you are not hurting the dog. When you strip, be sure to pull straight out, especially if you are using a stripping knife. When you twist your wrist you cut or break the hair and that can be a major cause of curly or wavy coats. The coat should be straight and hard. You will notice that by stretching the skin, it lifts the hair to be pulled.

Now that we have described the stripping method, pull the hair shown in Sketch A, using the grooming powder whenever necessary.



Sketch A

At this point I would like to bring your attention to the rear end of your dog. The judge sees your dog from 3 angles: coming toward him, going away from him, and from the side. Remember your Scottie should look good from every angle. Most people strip to the tail, then scissor the rump and the balance of the tail. Take a look at the professional handler's and the experienced breeder's dogs. Have you wished that your dog could look like this? Then, forget your scissors on the rear end and strip the rear with your fingers or a knife. The scissors are the tool used to tidy up the dog, not a major instrument for grooming. These are the little extra grooming points that can make your dog the winner.

You are now stripping your dog from his withers to the rump, up the tail, continuing down over the rump to the area where the hair forms a cowlick. Use Sketch B for the direction to pull the hair. When you finish stripping the anal zone, take your scissors and clean up the straggly hairs.



Sketch B

Your dog should now be stripped from the occiput to the rump.

Take a good look at your perspective show dog. If you're satisfied then you are making the same mistake many people make. The top coat will grow in and be tight and hard, but the bottom half of your dog looks like he's wearing a hula skirt. Too many Scots are shown in the ring with profuse furnishings and that can make a definite line separating top coat from the bottom furnishings, and often most of these furnishings are dead hair. And don't think that you are covering up a fault as all too often you are only accentuating it! The proper amount of hair in the right place will minimize a fault and give your Scottie the appearance of being able to do the job for which he was bred. You should be able to see daylight under your dog. So, with this in mind, take out all the dead furnishings. NOW, I'm not saying ALL the furnishings! Only the DEAD furnishings!



Sketch C

Now, blend the top coat (or body coat) into the furnishings so that as our new coat grows, we will have a complete picture with all of the hair in the right place. Bear in mind that the furnishings grow from the elbows down the leg, not from the shoulders down. They will grow from the bottom of the belly or lower rib area down, not down from the top of the back. They will grow from the bend in the thigh and not from the buttocks. Take a good look at the top winners. They will have just enough healthy furnishings, all in the right places.

Years ago, Johnny Murphy, a well known terrier handler in his day, gave me a formula for stimulating the growth of face, leg and body furnishings. It has worked for myself, and for others, for years.

Take 2/3 coconut oil and 1/3 bay rum. Mix well and heat under tap water to dissolve the coconut oil. Apply with fingers to legs, body furnishings and face furnishings. Apply daily then wash out at the week's end or before a show. Reapply the solution if it is needed.

The bay rum acts as a heating agent and the coconut oil works as a moisturizer. This keeps the hair from breaking. All of this and your Scot will smell better than your last date! A word of caution: Don't let your Highlander on the furniture without a sheet to protect the upholstery.

We will return to furnishings a little later in the article. I've saved the head and throat area until last, mainly because our breed is a "head breed". So much depends

upon how well we groom the head. The proper trimming of the eye can give the Scot the right expression described in our standard. Whether you groom the head or the body first depends completely on you.

Begin by studying your dog's head. Know his faults. Are his eyes set close or are they set wide? Should they be deeper under the brow? Is his skull wide or bumpy? Mention only a few of the faults that can be found if you're honest with yourself. Remember, the perfect Diehard has not been bred yet. With the proper grooming you can give the illusion of the perfect Scot.



Sketch D

Sketch D shows the stripping direction for the head, ears and throat. Always brush the head and throat area in the direction you want to pull. Begin by brushing your dog's eyebrows and all the muzzle hair forward. Brush from behind the eyebrows to the ears, towards the back of the skull. If you have evaluated your dog's head, you will know where you'll want hair to be the longest and where you want the hair to be the shortest. I use a combination technique. I first hand strip the head and throat, then with the electric clipper or hand clipper, I even up the entire area. I still believe that the best results are attained by the "old timers' method: finger and thumbs, rather than the electric clippers. However, few people use the hand method today.



Sketch E

Start by stripping a 2 or 3 inch strip, depending upon the size of your dog's head, from the top of the stop just above the eyebrow, back to the occiput. Next, strip from behind the eyebrow toward the ear, being careful not to strip out the hair around the ear area. We'll do this area later. Note that there should be a falling away from the top of the skull down the sides of the temples. The way you groom this area is important. If your dog's head is wide or coarse, you should strip straight back toward the ear. When the hair grows back it will grow in that direction, giving an allusion of a longer, leaner skull. If your Scot is of the proper length and width of skull, then pull from the brow, in a down direction, toward the base of the ear. You'll have to determine which course to take. If you make a mistake the first time, you can correct it, or experiment, the next time you groom as you will be trimming the head continuously.

You now have the top half of the head stripped. Draw an imaginary line about 3/4" from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth and pull all the hair in this area from the line back toward the ear. Pluck this area right back to where the sides of the head join the neck. Repeat the same process on the opposite side of the dog. When you've completed the neck, return to the head. Clean out the hair in the stop between the eyebrows, pulling out as much as you can. Remember we are going to clean up the entire neck and head with the clippers when we are through.

We will now finish up the ears, eyebrows and face furnishings, taking them in that order.

With your clipper, clean off the tips of the ears, using a No. 15 head Oster Electric Clipper. Clip with the lay of the hair and clip only the top half of the ear, towards the tip. Take some grooming powder and sprinkle it into the ear tufts, front and back. With a magnet stripper, clean out the dead hair, shaping it to fall inside the ear and along the back of the ear. If your dog's ears are large, you will want to leave a little extra hair to give them the appearance of being smaller. Be sure to pull the hair behind the ear...don't clip it. Clipping the hair will cause the growth to be curly and you'll be unhappy with the appearance. You've now stripped most of the head but still have bushy eyebrows and a wild looking muzzle. Don't stand there and laugh — get back to work.

The eyebrows should be combed forward. Starting from the outer corner of the eye, pull the longest hairs out, using the magnet stripper if you like. Pull toward yourself. Bear in mind that you want the shortest hairs at the corner of the eye and the longest on the inside toward the bridge of the nose. You don't want eyebrows thick but you want just the right amount to cover the eyes. If your Scot has the correct small, dark, almond shaped, well-set-under-the-brow bone eyes, then you are very fortunate and can trim the brows fairly thin and fairly short. (But not short like a Fox Terrier's.) In most cases though, we need a little more brow and a bit more hair over the eyes. If brows stick straight up then apply some vasoline or suitable hair aide to make them lay in line with the skull. If they are still busy, then lower them with your stripping knife, from the top. Don't attempt to get the brows right in just one session. It takes many sessions of pulling one or two hairs at a time to get brows perfect. And experience will also help.

Comb the face furnishing forward. With your finger and thumb, start taking out all the long straggly hairs, especially the dead ones. A little grooming powder and then combing, will help you locate the dead furnishings as they will float just after combing. There's nothing worse than long billy-goat bears. Long furnishings help

to make the dog's head appear longer but they only give that appearance when the furnishings are the proper length and are healthy.

When stripping or cleaning up dead furnishings, remember to pull from top to bottom, as the hair grows. Don't randomly pull hair. Selectively stripping furnishings will provide you with the rolling coat effect that is desired.

After I think I have all the dead furnishings removed, I lift the dog in the air then "float" the dog to the table. Whatever flies up and stays up is usually past it's prime and can be stripped. If your dog still looks like a Cocker Spaniel, you have a lot of cleaning up to do!

Now, let's finish the head with a No 8 1/2 Oster Electric clipper. Clip the entire head the same way you hand stripped it. That is the direction you will want it to grow in. There are two exceptions: clip the neck from the top of the breast bone up to the mole under the chin, and then clip up the line where the throat and neck hairs meet, to behind the back of the ear.

The finishing work will be done with a pair of single edge thinning shears. Clean the hairs where they meet along the neck and the throat. Take the dog's head in your hand and facing the head, use the thinning shears to shape that 3/4" you left from the corner of the eye to the corner of the lip. Do straight clean cuts along that same imaginary line. Take your straight edge scissors and with a single cut from the outer edge of the eye to the longest hair toward the bridge of the nose, even up the eyebrows. Remember, don't try to fine trim the head now, for the head will have to be trimmed repeatedly while waiting for the coat to grow.

Trimming the ears is relatively easy. With your finger and thumb, slide down the outer edge of the ear lobe. This makes the hairs stand away from the edge. Take your scissors and get as close to the edge of the lobe as possible, always cutting up to the tip of the ear and never toward the skull. (This will save a lot of bleeding ear lobes.)

We now return to the total dog. You are almost through stripping your Scot. But before we finish, be sure your dog's nails are trimmed and kept short. This is one of the most neglected areas of grooming. Trimming nails is certainly not my favorite chore, but I've been taught a wonderful method for shortening nails. I use a nail clipper and a rotary file, but I prefer an electric nail grinder as this gives excellent results. If the nail is extremely long, I clip the extra length off first. Then, with the grinder, round the end, then grind the top back about 1/8". The following week, I take the nail back, then grind an additional 1/8". Repeat the process until you reach the desired length. Once you've reached the length you want, you only need to grind the tip every other week.

For the pads, cut out the hair between them to keep the foot neat and tight. Take care to shape the paw into a smooth curve, following the natural shape of the paw. Repeat this process on all four feet.

Have a friend move your Scot and observe what happens to his leg, chest and body furnishings. If the furnishings bounce and float around the body like a dust ruffle, you should remove a little at a time until the furnishings stay properly in place. Remove just a few hairs at a time, being careful not to pull too much just above the foot and the forearm as these are the areas where it is the hardest to grow hair. Be sure that the chest furnishings are blended in and do not pop out like a bib.

Observe your Scot moving away from you. If the furnishings on the rear legs and thigh area are swinging from side to side you will have to shape them very carefully to attain the perfect balance of hair and bend in the hock. If the dog is cow-hocked,

leave a little more hair on the inside stifle, on the outside hock and on the inside of the fanny. If the dog is open-hocked, create proper balance by leaving a bit more hair on the thighs, inside of the stifle and on the outside of the feet.

Within the next few weeks brush and nit-pick, going over and over the same areas, grooming each area to the best of your ability. As hair grows in, keep blending those furnishings. If your Scot grows profuse undercoat, be sure to rake out the excess, but not all the undercoat.

Depending upon the rate of hair growth, your Scottie should be ready for the ring in about 8 to 10 weeks. Without some professional assistance, grooming is an individual thing that you alone can learn by knowing your dog's faults. Watch the other Scots in the ring and watch the professionals and ask questions. Even they are still earning. Get a picture of your ideal Scot, pin it on your grooming mirror and use the sketches provided, to assist you. If you make a mistake, don't fret. It will grow back. We learn by our mistakes. Lastly, remember the key word to grooming Scottish Terriers is balance.



Sketch F (Two Views – Adult Head - Front and Sides.)



Sketch G (Finished Scottie)

Dog In The Rough



Before stripping your Scot, be sure you thoroughly brush out your dog. Use a slicker brush, or palm brush.

Head, Ears and Throat Stripping Directions



Be sure to brush the hair in the direction you are going to pull. Use directional arrows as a guide.

Neck, Back, Rump and Tail Stripping Directions



Furnishing Directions



Blend the body section into the furnishings. Strip out only the dead furnishings. Bear in mind that body and leg furnishings begin at the following points – from the elbows down, from the bottom of the belly or lower rib area down, and from bend in the thigh down, not from the rump.

Rump and Tail Stripping Directions



Following the directional arrows and hand stripping the buttocks of your Scot, will give you the professional look you want you Scotty to have. Be sure you strip the back of the tail. Only use your scissors to clean up the uneven hairs.

Finished Scottish Terrier



PUPPY TRIMMING AND CONDITIONING

By Tom Natalini

Illustrations by Jackie Balog

Congratulations! You have your first litter of Scottie puppies and you want to start them off at an early age with grooming and training.

Conditioning your young pups starts the moment the toenails start hooking over and this can be as early as the first week of life. Weekly nail trimming is a must for untrimmed nails will eventually cause splay feet. This job takes but a few minutes. I use a human nail clipper, starting two days after the whelping. As the youngsters reach about six weeks of age, you will probably change to the guillotine type of nail clippers with a file to smooth out the edges. If you start using your electric nail grinder at this time the pups will quickly become accustomed to the feel and sound.

By the time your pups are three weeks of age, start putting each one on your grooming table. Give each one a soft brushing two or three minutes a day and with some pleasant encouragement, they will be prepared for the longer grooming sessions to come. Try posing the puppies in front of the mirror during these sessions, extending the length of time gradually.

You'll notice that the pups have grown quite a bit of fluff on their bodies, heads and rumps. Start by taking off all the fuzz and long stray hairs, either with your fingers or the stripping knife. Gently pull these hairs out and pull in the direction the hair grows. Quick pulls will limit the discomfort. Work on the furnishings as you work on the coat and this will save you months of preparation when you need healthy furnishing for the show ring.

Clean up the anal area and do this often since the hair grows rather quickly in this area. A clogged anal area causes discomfort and bacteria growth, which can in turn lead to serious problems. A good pair of sharp, blunt end scissors will do a fine job. Don't worry about the coat at this early age. Just try and keep the pups neat looking.

Start putting the noose around the pup's neck and get them accustomed to the feel around their neck. Remember, **DON'T EVER LEAVE A DOG ON THE TABLE UNATTENDED!**

Now that you have convinced your pups that the noose is not going to harm them, continue the brushing. Make your sessions short and pleasurable, increasing the length of time with each session. Increase the tension on the noose daily until you can pose your youngsters and they become accustomed to having the noose around their necks. If your puppies are frightened, stop the trimming and take time to reassure them. Continue to chatter in a reassuring voice throughout these early grooming sessions.

About the fourth or fifth day of "noose and pose" training, turn on the clippers without the cutting head attached. Gently run this around the puppies heads and ears, convincing them that what you are doing is painless.

As early as six weeks old, you can consider trimming the pups' heads. By eliminating the extra hair on their heads you will be able to evaluate the skulls, eyes and length of the heads, not to mention those all important ears. Use the No 30 electric clippers to clean off the ears. This cuts the hair very close and will eliminate the extra weight from the ear tips, hastening the process of the ears

coming up. Remember: less hair, less weight, and the easier the ears will stand up. Most of this trimming will be the same as on an adult dog. Always cut from the bottom of the ear up to the tip, to eliminate cutting the ear.

Pups have very little patience and tire easily, not to mention your own patience when you have four or five youngsters to trim, so always trim the heads first. When you trim the head for the first time, you may need an assistant to hold the bodies of your puppies, as this can be a very startling experience for them. Remember at this point though, you are not getting these babies ready for a show —you are basically trimming them up to see what you have under the hair.

The basic trimming for a puppy will be the same as an adult dog and you can follow those trimming guides. When finished, be sure to clean up the bottom of the pads, trimming out the excess hair.

A recap: Keep your grooming sessions short in the beginning. Keep the nails trimmed and short. Always praise and reassure your puppies. Don't worry if you make a mistake – "It will grow back." Trim the complete puppy in one or two sessions as you'll regret it you leave your youngsters "half-done".

This is the opportunity when you can give each puppy individual attention and have a good chance to see what's under the hair. Take your time and have patience, and it will be an enjoyable experience for you and for each puppy.



What We Have



Puppy Head - Finished Front View



Rear



Finished Side View



Finished Puppy

THE ROLLING COAT

By Miriam Stamm

(Reprinted with permission of *Terrier Type* magazine)

"Rolling a coat" is an important aid to anyone who trims his own dog and likes to keep it in a good, hard coat indefinitely. It's a technique that is particularly useful to the exhibitor for it allows him to show his dog in top condition the year-round without having to strip the coat down two or three times a year, thus avoiding the loss of months of valuable "show time." It's a simple process which involves the staggering of coat growth by plucking out limited amounts of coat on a regular schedule at fairly frequent intervals. Instead of stripping a coat all the way down periodically, only a part of it is pulled. How much and how often depends on the individual dog — the texture and quality of the coat, how dense it is, and how fast it grows. Once a month might be often enough for some dogs; others will require more frequent attention to keep the coat "rolling." Most show dogs, for example, should be worked on once or twice a week for optimum results.

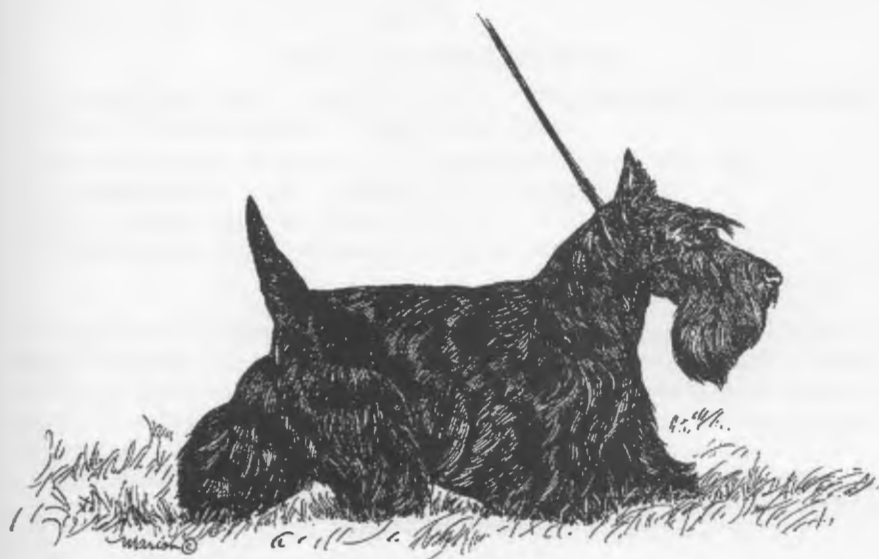
The average Scottie coat grows at the rate of approximately one-half inch per month. This varies somewhat from dog to dog and from one area of the body to another on the same dog. Most adult Scotties will take from two to three months to grow a new coat from a stripped-down condition. Whiskers and furnishings, if worn off or lost, require about six months for restoration.

Suppose you decide to try rolling a coat on a monthly basis. Using the above criteria, you can figure that each of the different lengths of coat will be about one-half inch longer or shorter than the next length. Thus, if a coat that was in process of being rolled were two inches at its maximum length, there would be four lengths of coat, each one-half inch apart. This means that if every four weeks you strip out the longest hairs you should be able to maintain a one-and-a-half to two-inch coat, consisting of four lengths of hair, indefinitely. Similarly, by rolling it every two weeks, you would have six to eight different lengths, each about a quarter of an inch apart.

I have found it best to start rolling a coat when it is no more than one-fourth to one-half inches long. Brush the coat vigorously with a stiff, well-filled bristle brush, then rake out as much undercoat as you can. Brush your hand lightly against the "lay" of the coat and pluck the few hairs that stand out from the rest of the coat. Do this several times until individual hairs no longer raise up conspicuously. Repeat this whole process at regular one, two, or three-week intervals, being careful not to take out too much undercoat as the coat grows longer.

The more often you work the coat, the less time it will take you to pluck out the longest hairs each time and the easier it will be on both you and your dog. You'll also find that the closer-spaced lengths and additional layers make possible a much tighter and easier-to-blend coat. Whether you start from "scratch" or somewhere in between a new coat and a full one, try not to let the intervals between pluckings become too irregular or far apart, otherwise the coat will get away from you and you will be forced to do a complete stripping job.

Showing The Scottish Terrier



HOW DOGS ARE JUDGED

CLASSES

In every breed of dogs (males) are judged first, then bitches. For each sex there are five classes:

1. **Puppy** – for dogs between 6 months and one year of age. In some breeds the puppies may be divided into two classes: 6 months to 9 months and 9 months to 12 months.
2. **Novice** – for dogs which have not won three first prizes.
3. **Bred by Exhibitor** – for all dogs except champions, six months of age and over, which shall be presently owned and exhibited by the same person or kennel who were the recognized breeders on the records of The American Kennel Club.
4. **American-bred** – for dogs born in the U.S.A. that are not yet Champions.
5. **Open** – for all dogs American and foreign bred.

Usually the most experienced show dogs are to be seen in the American-bred and Open Classes.

WINNERS CLASS

Into this class come the first prize winners of the above classes and two awards are made. Winners (purple ribbon) and Reserve Winners (purple and white ribbon).

BEST OF BREED CLASS

Dogs of either sex which are already champions and the two which were chosen Winners compete here and one is chosen Best of Breed. This dog competes later in the Group as the sole representative of his breed.

CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS

Championship points can be won by one dog and one bitch in each breed. The Winners dog and Winners bitch receive these points. The number depends on the number of each sex competing in each breed. When a dog has received 15 points he is a champion and holds the title all his life.

WHAT A JUDGE JUDGES ON

As a judge goes over each dog in the ring he is comparing him to a mental picture of the perfect dog of that breed. He judges each dog on:

1. **Physical structure** (head, teeth, feet, bone structure, muscle tone, etc.).
2. **Condition** (proper weight, condition of coat, animation, etc.).
3. **Gait**—as seen from front, side and rear.
4. **Temperament**—penalizing heavily for shyness or viciousness.

THE END OF THE SHOW

In a dog show the competition becomes keener and more exciting at the end. When all breeds have been judged only one dog in each breed remains undefeated—the one which was chosen Best of Breed. These dogs are called to compete in one of the seven groups—Sporting, Hound, Working, Terrier, Toy, Non-Sporting, Herding. One wins each group.

These seven Group Winners meet in the final competition and one is chosen.

BEST IN SHOW

This dog alone at the end remains undefeated.

JUDGES EDUCATION PROGRAM

In October of 1988 the Scottish Terrier Club of America a Judges Education Program with the purpose of providing an educational tool for those who are applying judge the Scottish Terrier.

To date three programs have been held: two in conjunction with rotating specialties and the third in New York City with the Dog Judges Symposium. The first program was held in June of 1989 at the Rotating Specialty in New England.

Judges are provided with reserved seating at ringside and mentors are available to answer questions. After the judging, the potential judges are given the opportunity to go over various Scotties and then to watch them gait around the ring. This will give ample opportunities for "hands-on" examination of numerous Scots. Enlarged drawings along with the Clarification of the Standard are available as reference. Current judges of the breed are encouraged also sit in on these programs if they feel the need to refresh their knowledge of the Scottish Terrier.

Neatha Robinson is currently the chairperson and Evelyn Kirk assisted her with the first two programs. Both have been active in the breed for many years and are AKC approved judges.



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.

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 every time 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 its 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?

SPARRING THE TERRIER

By Dora Lee Wilson and Judi Hartell

(Reprinted from Kennel Review Magazine)

In today's computerized world, have our "tough" Terriers become robots? Have we bred the correct temperament out of our Terriers or have we overtrained them to become liver seeking statues waiting quietly and patiently for that little bit of reward? The sparkle and excitement present in the Terrier Group of years past is largely missing from today's competition. Some of the great terriers of the past are remembered as super showmen, exhibiting the correct terrier attitude toward other dogs. How many of our top terriers of today show the same steady gleam of challenge as they size up the competition?

Sparring should be an integral part of judging the correct terrier temperament, as well as proper expression, ear placement, arch of neck, length of back, tail set, and topline. Most terriers were developed as pack dogs, bred to control vermin and rodents. Within the pack, one dog would rise to the ranks of dominant dog by his aggressive nature and ability to meet each challenge presented him. He would bow down to no foe and pursue his quarry with relentless determination. The intelligence of the terrier is evident as he assesses the challenge before him. He stands with an alert attitude, staring nose to nose and eye to eye, ready for battle. Thus the term "sparring" came into our dog world vocabulary as a one word definition of true terrier temperament. Some terrier standards include as part of temperament a hard-bitten or intent, piercing expression, which can only be properly judged when a dog is sparrd.

The rapid growth of dog shows has brought waves of new exhibitors and judges along with increasing interest in our terrier breeds. Unfortunately the novice exhibitor and newly licensed terrier judge often misinterpret the term sparring. In the breed and group ring today we find terriers are often not sparrd or are improperly sparrd. It is the responsibility of the experienced exhibitor and terrier judge to instruct the novice in the proper manner in which to spar the terrier.

In the ring, a terrier should be allowed to show on its own, expressing interest in the dogs and activities around him. Exhibitors should allow enough room between themselves so that their dogs can spar without getting too close or causing a fight. It should be understood that sparring does not license viciousness or an uncontrolled dog. While the dog should be ready to accept all challenges, he should be under control at all times. "Control" is demonstrated by all four feet on the ground. The dog should not leap and snarl. No more than three or four dogs should be brought out to spar at one time. By limiting the number of dogs sparrd the exhibitor is better able to control his charge and the judge may better evaluate the dogs.

Handling a terrier properly is an art to be developed through the experience of living with, conditioning and showing these breeds. From birth a terrier puppy begins the process of temperament development. Observe the aggressive puppy that pushes others in the litter away from the breast he chooses to nurse. As the puppies grow older, the more dominant in temperament will instigate wrestling matches among themselves and compete more strongly for food and attention. This type of competition is healthy and should be encouraged. Any displays of viciousness, of course, should be discouraged.

For an older dog that seems to lack spirit, there are several training methods

which have been proven successful. In a kennel situation, walk the dog up and down the aisle on a lead and let him look at the dogs that are in runs. By nature the dogs in the runs will challenge the newcomer. Allow the dog to face his challenger and praise him for his interest. Always be sure he keeps four feet on the ground and avoid direct contact with the other dogs. Should a kennel not be available, you may follow the above guidelines using a dog in an exercise pen. Walk the new dog around the pen in the manner described.

Many times an experienced dog can be used to encourage the youngster. Put a lead on each dog. Have someone walk the experienced dog up to face the beginner. You may need to turn the youngster around several times to let him know he should look his competition in the eye. Again, be sure both dogs stand with all four feet on the ground and avoid direct contact. The procedure should then be reversed, allowing the beginner to be the challenger.

We are the caretakers of our terriers and are responsible for their temperaments. As breeders, we must select temperamentally sound stock and provide an environment which will allow our terriers to maintain their individuality, showing gameness and interest in their surroundings. Ultimately, we must see that the terrier is properly presented. Controlled sparring should be part of the judging procedure to accomplish this goal.

THE SPECIALTY SHOW

Tom and Charla Hill

Some people say they don't go to specialties because they never win. In our opinion, those who say that are missing the purpose of a specialty. A specialty is the single greatest educational tool available to learn about the Scottish Terrier-and to have a great time while you are doing it.

Remember as a child the excitement you felt as Christmas got closer and closer, - or when you were older, the feeling inside as you went back home for the holidays to visit family and friends? You get these same feelings and experiences when you attend a specialty. There is an excitement in the air that isn't present at an all-breed show. No matter where a specialty is held, they all have the same common denominator: the exhibitors and the spectators all love the breed.

A specialty is a showcase for the breeder. The dogs give you an opportunity to decide what you like or don't like, regardless of who's winning at the moment. The search for a stud dog becomes easier when you see the dog "in the flesh", along with his get, sired out of several different bitches. No matter how many photos you see, they can't compare with seeing the dog in person. A photograph won't show the graceful movement, the rapport with the handler, the glint in the eye. Likewise, a photo isn't going to show you faulty movement or a poor temperament. The bottom line is that you have to see the dog for yourself and make up your own mind. Not only will you have an opportunity to go over the dog, but you can speak to his owners about incorporating that particular stud dog into your breeding program.

Then, there's the show itself. The puppy class will give you an indication of how a well known dog or bitch is producing. The other point classes will show you representatives of many diverse breeding programs and give you the chance to do some self appraisal of breeding stock and to evaluate the parents of the next generation. The veterans class will put a lump in your throat. Often, these dogs exhibit a particular pride and sparkle because they know they're back in the spotlight. This class also gives you the chance to see a dog that you may have only heard about or seen in pedigrees.

The Specials class is always just that — special! Some will excite you and some may disappoint you. Either way, it is a magnificent sight to see so many champions "strutting their stuff." Many times in the classes you will see a dog or bitch that impressed you. Then, lo and behold, there is the sire or dam right in front of you. On rare occasions, you may see three generations during the day. Again, this can be a most valuable learning experience as a breeder.

Throughout the show, you have the opportunity to see and learn many things. You may see a certain type grooming that impressed you and you will want to try, or ask the exhibitor how to do it. You will see various handling techniques that can assist you in presenting your dog. Even the "old timers" see things they like and say to themselves, "I like the way that was done. I'll give it a try!"

Another phenomenon that occurs at a specialty is when the judge is ready to make his/her decision. There is a sense in the air that something exciting is about to happen. The spectators are quiet, the exhibitors and dogs know that this is the final count, and when the judge makes the winning decision, the audience erupts with loud applause. (The winning exhibitor often does, too.)

All specialties have hospitality rooms. Make it a point to attend, if only for a short

period of time. The atmosphere is casual and relaxed. You can meet the old time breeders and exhibitors, the senior STCA members, and you will hear fascinating stories and remembrances. This is the perfect opportunity to discuss your ideas, likes and dislikes, and to learn more about the breed. Not only will this be educational, but it's an opportunity to make new friends.

And don't forget the boutique table! Many times club members make hand-crafted one-of-a-kind Scottie items and you will find treasures to take home to remind you of your specialty weekend.

Not everyone will go home from a specialty with a ribbon. However, everyone does go home with more knowledge of the breed and with new friendships. You don't even have to take a dog with you to attend a specialty. One of the best learning experiences we had was when we went to a specialty without a dog. We sat at ringside and kept reading the catalog, looking at the exhibits and exhibitors, forming opinions in our m-inds as to what we liked and what our breeding program needed. This was extremely valuable in helping us decide what type Scottie we liked and where we wanted our breeding program to go.

At the top of your specialty list should be the Montgomery County Kennel Club show, the all-terrier show held the first weekend in October at Ambler, PA. This is our national specialty and a show where you will see the top Scots from throughout the country. This is where you will see the winners, the active breeders, the proficient handlers – an entry of 200 or more Scotties, 30, 40 or 50 champions in the ring for Best of Breed - ALL AT THE SAME TIME! A sweepstakes entry of 75 to 100 is not unusual – exhibitors and visitors attending from all over the United States and the world. This is the specialty show and an experience that you will remember for a lifetime.

As we said in the beginning, specialty shows are the single greatest educational tool you have to learn about the breed. And, to put the icing on the cake, you can have a great time while you are learning!



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Health And The Scottish Terrier



INHERITED AND ACQUIRED VON WILLEBRAND'S DISEASE

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Scottish terrier dog fanciers have requested information about the influence of autoimmune thyroid and other diseases on the level of von Willebrand factor (vWF) and the expression of canine von Willebrand's disease (vWD). Questions have arisen from recent vWD test results because owners were expecting normal testing offspring from parents that have tested normal or came from normal testing ancestry. Some puppies from these litters had results at the lower end of normal range (60-69% vWF antigen, vWF:Ag), borderline (50-59%), or even an occasional one testing below 50% vWF:Ag. How could this occur?

This summary addresses the various factors that affect vWF production and the influence of autoimmune disease on its regulation and clinical expression.

Influence of Sample Collection, Processing and Transport

Errors or difficulties encountered when collecting and processing blood samples for vWD screening still remain the most common reason for inconsistent results. Samples containing significant hemolysis (red blood cell breakdown) or clots, even small ones, indicate that the animal was stressed and/or the sample was not obtained cleanly. Results for vWF:Ag on these samples may be artificially raised, lowered, or invalid. One way to assure more consistent interpretation of vWD genotype for a breeding program is to retest all foundation stock if there is or was any question about the sample quality on an original test. Having more than one test result gives you more confidence about the true reading of your stud dog or brood bitch.

When transporting samples to us for testing they should stay cold or frozen in transit; an overnight mail or package express system is preferred over regular mail. Samples should be placed in an insulated container with a frozen cold pack even in wintertime, because during transport the box could be kept indoors near a heating unit.

Disparity Between Duplicate or Repeat Test Results

Fanciers occasionally choose to split samples or send two samples to our laboratory with different animal identifiers, or send them to us and another university or commercial laboratory at the same time. The purpose has been to check the reliability and validity of the testing process, which is the cornerstone of proper quality control. If you do this, however, please let us know afterwards so we can correct our records when duplicate samples were submitted under different names.

The assay we run routinely has not changed over the past decade. The same supervisory laboratory staff has coordinated and reviewed our vWD testing results for this period! We have strictly standardized quality control procedures and the reproducibility of the assay is $\pm 3\%$ with a coefficient of variation of less than 9%. While any system can experience an occasional human error, the error factor is minimized by our quality control/review procedure.

A group of commercial veterinary testing laboratories now offer vWD testing.

Most of them send their samples directly to us but a few do their own testing. Some human clinical laboratories also offer veterinary testing. Be cautious here because routinely used human assays need to be adapted for use in the dog to give meaningful results. Secondly, if a laboratory performs the test in-house their staff may not check sample type and quality and note any unusual findings on the report.

The most frequent cause of divergent results between so-called "duplicates" is that the specimens are not truly duplicates. Common mistakes in sending duplicates include taking separate samples from different veins one after the other (the animal is more stressed for the second one), or dividing the plasma after centrifugation by removing the top part and putting it in one tube and placing the bottom part in a second tube. As plasma proteins centrifuge according to weight and mass, the heavier plasma proteins are at the bottom and lighter ones at the top. The correct way is to remove all the plasma, mix it thoroughly and then divide it into two portions.

Finally, one other common problem occurs with the use of Vacutainers® to collect the sample, unless they're used as originally intended. Many veterinary clinics collect blood first into a dry, empty syringe and then add it to the tube containing the citrate anticoagulant, instead of drawing the blood directly through the needle by vacuum into the tube. This modification allows for clotting to begin before anticoagulation occurs and so samples are partially clotted and are likely to have lower vWF:Ag readings.

Inherited (Congenital) vWD

Von Willebrand's disease in humans and dogs is now recognized to be congenital (present at birth) and inherited and/or acquired secondary to familial autoimmune thyroid disease. Scottish terriers are one of nearly 50 dog breeds known to have vWD that also transmit familial hypothyroidism. The prevalence of both diseases has increased rapidly over the last decade despite the collective efforts of conscientious breeders to test and screen out carriers from their breeding programs.

In Scottish terriers, vWD is an autosomal recessive disease (Type III vWD) in which clinically affected individuals are homozygous for the vWD gene and have two asymptomatic, heterozygous (carrier) parents.

To review, vWD expresses a mild to severe bleeding diathesis that usually involves mucosal surfaces and is exacerbated by physical, emotional and physiological stresses as well as by other concurrent diseases. Typical clinical signs include: recurrent gastrointestinal hemorrhage with or without diarrhea; recurrent hematuria; nosebleeds; gingival, vaginal, and penile bleeding; lameness that mimics eosinophilic panosteitis; stillbirths or neonatal deaths ("fading pups") with evidence of bleeding at necropsy; prolonged estrual or postpartum bleeding; hematoma formation on the surface of the body, limbs, or head; excessive umbilical cord bleeding at birth, and excessive bleeding from toe nails cut too short or after tail docking, ear cropping, and dewclaw removal. Affected dogs may bleed to death from surgical procedures. Diagnostic tests require specialized vWF assays; screening coagulation tests (APTT, PT and TCT) are nondiagnostic. Animals affected with the recessive Type III disease are homozygotes, have long bleeding times and zero vWF:Ag, whereas their heterozygous parents have reduced levels (15-60% of normal) and have normal bleeding times unless some other hemostatic problem coexists (Table 1).

Acquired vWD

In dogs, vWD is exacerbated by concurrent hypothyroidism, so that asymptomatic carriers of vWD may exhibit a bleeding tendency if they subsequently become

hypothyroid, a situation commonly found in Scottish terriers. The concomitant prevalence of vWD and hypothyroidism confirms the link between the synthesis and/or metabolic regulation of thyroid hormones and vWF. Furthermore, hypothyroid dogs may exhibit low platelet counts (thrombocytopenia) and associated mucosal surface bleeding. It is generally impossible to distinguish between the inherited and acquired types of vWD in an individual patient with currently available techniques.

Circulating antithyroid antibodies are often present in humans and dogs with autoimmune thyroid disease (called thyroiditis or Hashimoto's thyroiditis) several years before the lymphocytic disease becomes clinically apparent. Thus animals with thyroid dysfunction can have fluctuating levels of vWF 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).

Production of vWF and Causes of Autoimmune Thyroid Disease

The endothelial cells lining blood vessels are the primary and essentially sole source of vWF production in the dog. Production and/or secretion of vWF from endothelial cells is clearly altered by autoimmune thyroiditis. The most likely cause of lower than expected vWF:Ag scores on dogs with parents known to be free of the vWD gene is therefore this thyroid disorder (whether or not it is expressed to date) because the pathologic process associated with autoimmune antithyroid antibody production can take several years to induce the end stage of clinical hypothyroidism. If you breed them, however, they will transmit genetic susceptibility for the thyroid problems to some of their offspring.

We have documented a dramatic increase since 1987 in the number of Scottish terriers having abnormal levels of vWF:Ag (prevalence was 12% from 1982-1985, 18-19% through 1987, and has been 30 and 31% in 1988 and 1989, respectively). This increase is real because the number of dogs tested each year continues to be large enough for statistical validation; over 5,600 Scotties have been tested since 1982. The most likely explanation for this change is the rising prevalence of thyroid disease which produces a parallel increase in acquired vWD.

There are 4 primary causes of autoimmune disease and autoimmune endocrine (e.g., thyroid) disease in particular: a) genetic predisposition; b) viral infection or exposure; c) hormonal influences especially of sex hormones; and d) stress. The bottom line is that viruses capable of inducing immune dysregulation in genetically susceptible stock can initiate autoimmune thyroid disease under the appropriate environmental conditions (e.g., hormonal imbalance, stress, drug or toxin exposure, dietary factors, etc.). The occurrence of low levels of vWF:Ag and the increased risk of bleeding it conveys from acquired vWD is one of several major undesirable consequences of this common autoimmune endocrine disease.

We believe it is very important for purebred dog fanciers to understand the influence autoimmune thyroid disease has on vWF levels and the expression of acquired vWD. This is a complex and important problem which impacts the survival and vigor of affected breeds, and is more difficult to control than inherited vWD which can be addressed relatively easily with an open, honest testing and planned breeding program.

Thyroiditis Testing

About 90% of thyroid abnormalities in the dog have an inherited autoimmune basis.

Linked to these disorders are other immune-mediated or metabolic problems such as autoimmune hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia; bone marrow failure; leukemia and lymphoma; systemic lupus erythematosus; seizure disorders; diabetes; immune arthritis; chronic infections; immunosuppressive viral infections like distemper, parvovirus and retrovirus diseases; chronic active hepatitis (liver disease); immune kidney and adrenal (Addison's) diseases; chronic allergic and immune skin and muscle disorders; autoimmune eye diseases; and reproductive failure (infertility, pyometra, false pregnancy).

A typical thyroid test measures the total presence of the T4 hormone in the body. But an important measurement is the small fraction of the total T4 which is not bound in the body and is therefore available to the tissues. This "free" T4 is converted in the tissues to T3 which is important for intracellular function. In the newer thyroid profiles available at specialized veterinary laboratories in the US and Canada, they test for total T4, total T3, free T4, cholesterol, and free T3. Cholesterol should be measured from the same blood sample as the thyroid tests. In dogs with thyroid dysfunction the higher the cholesterol level, the lower the level of free T4. Owners can obtain a printout listing all the test results for their dog, as well as the "K" value, which is a linear constant between free T4 and cholesterol.

Michigan State University has recently introduced antithyroid hormone antibody (anti T4 and anti T3) testing as part of their complete thyroid panel. This is an important step towards more effective thyroid testing. Contact the Endocrinology Section, Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory, P.O. Box 30076, Lansing, MI 48909 (517-353-0621). The Veterinary College at University of Florida, Gainesville, offers antithyroglobulin antibody (ATA) testing. ATA testing at our laboratory is currently limited to research samples.

These thyroid panels and antibody tests can also be used for genetic screening of apparently healthy animals to evaluate their fitness for

breeding. A bitch with antithyroid antibodies in her blood may pass these along to her puppies in her colostral milk. Also any dog having circulating antithyroid antibodies may eventually develop clinical symptoms of thyroid or other autoimmune diseases. Therefore thyroid screening can be very important for potential breeding stock.

Thyroid testing for genetic screening purposes is less likely to be meaningful before puberty. Healthy young dogs (less than 15-18 months of age) should have thyroid baseline levels for all parameters in the upper third of the adult normal ranges. In fact, for optimum thyroid function in screening breeding stock, levels should be at least at the mid-point of the so-called "normal" ranges because lower levels may well be indicative of the early stages of thyroiditis among relatives of dog families known to have thyroid disease.

The thyroid profiling outlined above differs from the thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) response test often used to diagnose the clinical stages of hypothyroidism. This test measures thyroid reserve by assessing the ability of the thyroid gland to release T4 hormone upon stimulation with an injection of TSH. Thus, in the early stages of progressive thyroid disease (compensated hypothyroidism), the TSH response is usually normal and would be misleading (i.e., a false negative diagnosis). For this reason, we do not rely on finding a positive TSH response test to diagnose thyroiditis.

When treating with thyroid hormones: T4 is very forgiving, T3 can be easily toxic. With T4, dosage must be twice per day to regulate the pituitary-thyroid axis and

because about half of it is metabolized and excreted from the body within 12 hours. For followup testing 4 to 6 weeks after initiating treatment, test at 4 to 6 hours after the morning dosage. For optimum levels, dogs should test in the upper third of the normal ranges after 4-6 weeks of therapy.

Dogs on longterm supplementation with thyroid hormones, should be monitored with complete panels on a regular basis (every 6 to 12 months), and dosages should be adjusted accordingly.

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TABLE 1: Diagnosis of Type III von Willebrand's Disease

Bleeding Time	von Willebrand Factor* Antigen (%)	Interpretation
N	60 or greater	Normal range is 60-172%
N**	60-69	Lower end of normal range; caution advised for breeding stock. Mates should have higher levels and pups should be checked.
N or Elevated	50-59	Borderline normal (equivocal result) or heterozygous carrier of vWD gene. Recommend retesting and/or breeding only to higher testing mates. Pups should be checked.
N or Elevated	less than 50	Heterozygous carrier of vWD gene, if asymptomatic. Breed only to vWD normal mates and test pups.
Elevated	less than 7 (undetectable; actually zero or almost zero when measured with a more sensitive ELISA method)	If clinically affected Scottish terrier, the patient is a true homozygote for type III vWD. This animal is the product of two asymptomatic, heterozygous carrier parents; and should not be used for breeding.
N	200 or greater	Probably reflects stress, an improper sample, or activation from disease. Recommend retesting.

* Formerly called factor VIII-related antigen.

** Concomitant thyroid dysfunction or hypothyroidism alone will aggravate existing vWD and increase the risk for bleeding with or without vWD being present

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 1012 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™) 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 medacaffon 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.

Suggested Reading

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2. Meyers KM, Clemmons RM: Scotty Cramp. In, Kirk RW (ed.) **Current Veterinary Therapy VIII**,. Saunders, Philadelphia, PA, 1983, pp. 702-704.

Dr. Clemmons wrote in 1990 that there have been no new breakthroughs in scotty cramp since the 1986 Handbook.



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 phenobarbitol. 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE SCOTTISH TERRIER SEE THE 1986 HANDBOOK

Diagnosis and Treatment of Some Common Malignancies in the Scottish Terrier, pgs. 152 - 157

Hospital Prevalence of Cancer in the Scottish Terrier pgs. 158 - 167

Miscellaneous





THE PASSING OF THISTLE

BY PETER DAVISON

This is our first summer without a dog.
Fifteen years of disgraces in the night
(tattered screen doors, overturned garbage pails,
unexpected puddles on the guest-room bed,
and other such misdeeds) have ended at last.
She had a way of posing in the landscape,
arranging herself against a screen of trees,
upon a lawn or on an outdoor deck,
so as to bring out the hero in photographers
who could focus on the challenge of her darkness.
When on the move she carried less distinction:
a Scottie, long in the barrel, short of leg,
she trotted country roads as though she owned them,
so long as a glance behind her could confirm
the support of the authority that gave her hers.
Absent such authority, she panicked:
could be found, after a search, hysterically
galloping somewhere in the wrong direction
if we returned from shopping or the movies
through a region she had not known long enough to own.
On her home turf she brooked no trespassing,
at least by motorcycles, dogs, or horses,
though she'd roll over basely for human intruders.
The children who had grown up while she watched
were patient with her as old age declined
from sleepiness to blindness, deafness, and
incontinence. Before her last collapse
she lived her life entirely through the nose
and sense of touch. As the children watched her fade
they saw their childhoods disappearing with her
and by so much ceased a little to be children.

I who had shared, in my two-legged way,
in what I could grasp of her doggy memories,
knew we had lived through all the same affections,
felt the same losses, searched through an empty house
for someone who would never be returning,
brooded on sights and voices that had vanished.
Perhaps she had a way of understanding
our loss that she could never share with me,
but now our past belongs to me alone,
now that she's gone and no one else remembers
the weekends that we spent in the house together
letting each other in and out of doors.

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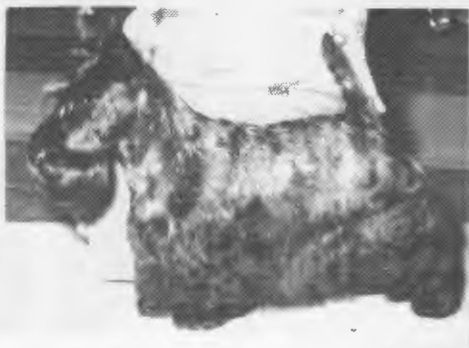
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Bay Scot Bulletin (Monthly Publication)

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CH. WALTZ TIME'S KELLY GIRL

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Monticello, MN 55362

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We breed annually for spring puppies



Ch. Starr's Boulder Legend

Circe: This dynamic little bitch began her career at the STCA rotating specialty in Houston by winning her division under Alice Watkins. She is shown here finishing with a five point major at the San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club's Specialty under Dr. Tom Kirk.

R-STARR TERRIERS

Ms. Robin Starr
2230 Orange Avenue
Escondido, California 92029
(619) 489-0334



Ch. Glenby's Royal Lady

Valerie: Exquisitely bred by Christine and Fred Stephens. Her sire Tristan, Ch. Glenby's Royal Ruler BOS Montgomery '90, multiple BISS and groups is know to all. Her dam Bonny, Ch. Lady Morag of Wyndam was a dazzling special with Wood Wornall and loved by so many. There aren't enough words to express how grateful I am to co-own this magnificent bitch with Chris and Fred. Shown here with her handler - Woody of course.

R-STARR TERRIERS

Ms. Robin Starr
2230 Orange Avenue
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Salutes

Our first Scottie and titleholder
LORD MacDUFF OF WINSLOW HALL, CD

Our First Champion
AM/CAN CH. WHISKYBAE YANKY BONNIE JEAN

Our Foundation
 (pictured)
CH. WHISKYBAE SPRINGOK SCARLET



(Ch. Perlor Playboy X Ch. Dunbar's Victoria)

And our first home-bred
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Tom

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- Member P.H.A. -

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GLENBY'S STUD FORCE

"Over 20 years of careful, QUALITY LINE breeding"

(Eric) Am Can Ch Glenby Gallant Lad



Multi Group BIS & BISS winner. #1 Scottie Dog all systems 1/2 '82, all of '83. Sire of 35 ch to date.

(Tristan) Ch Glenby Royal Ruler (Gallant Lad grandson)



Multi Group BIS & BISS winner. In top 5 system for 2 years. WD Hatboro & Montgomery '88. BOS Montg. '90. Sire of 9 ch to date at only just 3 yrs. old.

Eng. Import (Benjamin) Am Can Ch Glenecker Galivanter



Multi Group winner. In top 5 system for 2 years. Sire 15 ch to date

(Malcolm) Ch Glenby Valiant Contender



Finished in 8 shows. BOW all but 1 show. Great grandson of Gallant Lad. Dam is Ch Lady Morag of Wyndam. BOB Westminster.

(Gilly) Ch Glenby Royal Lad of Paddyhill



Pictured at just 1 yr. Finished with Breeds & Group placements. Co-owned by Alice Shepard (Paddyhill)

(Marti) Ch Rosha's Royal Image of Glenby



Finishing at just 1 yr. All from puppy class but last point. Great double grandson of Gallant Lad.

GLENBY

CHRISTINE & FRED STEPHENS

15560 South Lammer Road

Oregon City, Oregon 97045

Phone: (503) 632-6075

All owner-handled to Championships (except 2 wins on Tristan)

All owner-handled as Specials

All lovingly raised & conditioned by Christine

GLENBY'S BROOD BITCHES

*ALL Great granddaughters of Ch Glenby Special Blend
Dam of 10 Ch*

(Ginger) Ch Glenby's Golden Touch



Sweepstakes winner. WB BW at Specialty. **F**inished in 7 shows with Breed & Group placement.

(Valerie) Ch Glenby's Royal Lady



Sweepstakes winner. BOS over specials. WB Beverly Hills.

↑ SISTERS ↓

(Jessica) Ch Glenby's Truly Debonaire



RWB Hatboro '88 winners. Bred by Class Devon. **F**inished in short order with 3 majors & Breed and Group placements.

(Amy) Ch Glenby and Bagpipers New Aim



Finished in just 2 months of showing.

Both girls by Am Can Ch Glenecker Galvanter
Both girls by Ch Glenby Royal Ruler X Ch Lady Morag of Wyndam

(Rebecca) Ch Glenby's Lovely Touch



Dam of Ch Glenby Royal Ruler. Dam of 3 ch, 1 other pointed & 3 coming out next year.

OVER 50 CHAMPIONS from more than 20 years of
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**90% have been Breeder-Owner-Handled
to their Championships**

We are very proud of our many wins:
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The best to all Scot lovers and we hope you have as much fun and love as we have received from our Scots thru the years.

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CH. AMBRETTE'S I'M A SENSATION



Ch. Mayson Klipper X Tamasham Good N Plenty

"Cyndi" is proud to be the 1989 BOB Winner of the Westminster K.C. She is also proud to have two from her litter of six girls, follow her into the ring.

Dalrymple Honeysuckle and Dalrymple Lily of the Valley. Honeysuckle (Cassie) went bow at the New Brunswick K.C. for her first point, at ten months.

Wait and see what comes from the Dalrymples next.

Handled By:

William Kamai
York, PA
717-741-0500

Owned By:

Don & Gail Dalrymple
Lk. Hopatcong, N.J.
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1980 Can. Ch. Caherine's Joe Joe Lien, CD; Am. Ch. Catherine's Cathy; Catherine's John J. CD. **1981** Ch. Glenby's Special Blend; Am. Can. Ch. Glenby's Gallant Lad; **1982** Ch. Hisum Black Magic Dubl Trubl; Ch. Glenby's Sunrise conspiracy; Ch. Glenby Gallant Ruler; Ch. Glenby's Truly Special; Ch. Glenby's Gallant Trouper. **1983** Catherine's Colin MacDonald, CD; Ch. Gaywyn Alviria; Am. Can. Ch. Glenbys Misty Morn; Ch. Glenby Gallant Contender; **1984** Ch. Culloden's King Ragnhall; Ch. Glenbys Sunrise Scoundrel; Ch. Glenby Final Touch; Ch. Glenbys Midnight Mist; Ch. Glencannon Lady Loche; Ch. Hisum Black Magic The Admiral; **1985** Ch. Checkmate of Gaywyn; Ch. Culloden's Cleaseac Loitne; Ch. Gaywyn's Jazzman; Ch. Glenby's Sunrise Christine; Ch. Glenby's Yaquina Beaver; Ch. Glenby Gallant Trooper; Ch. Glenby Gallant Contender; Ch. Glenby's Midas Touch; Am. Can. Ch. Passmore's Fascination; Ch. Passmore's Rowdy Ruff; Ch. Sunrise Corsair; Ch. Sunrise Serenade of Glenby; **1986** Ch. Bluberry's Centerfold; Ch. Glenby's Special Touch; Ch. Glenby's Lovely Touch; Ch. Glenby's Yaquina Beaver; Am. Can. Ch. Maggie McMuffin V; Ch. Mayson's Melody Girl; Ch. Mollimac's Fancy Me; Ch. Mollimac's Square Shooter; Ch. Passmore's Dona Lucha, Ch. Passmore's Blessing Too Ch. Sunrise Winwar Rebellion. **1987** Catherine's C.J. at Passmore, CD; Ch. Culloden's Tiogar; Ch. Glenbys Gallant Lady; Ch. Glenbys Lady Love; Ch. Glenbys Special Lady; Ch. Sunrise Serenade of Glenby; Ch. Town Talk of Mayson; Am. Can. Mex. Ch. Owyn Twin Sisters Passmore; Am. Can. Mex. Ch. Passmore's Gringo Gold; Ch. Hycourt's Robin of Glad-Mac; Ch. Tira's Kerri Bit of Heather. **1988** Ch. Glad Mac's Taliesin the -Bard; Ch. Glenbys Royal Ringmaster; Ch. Glenby Royal Roque; Ch. Glenby's Royal Ruler; Ch. Glenby's Black Ruby; Ch. Lady Gwendolyn McBride; Ch. McVan's Sandman; Am. Can. Ch. McVan's Cream Troffles; Can. Ch. Magge McMuffin V.; Am. Can. Ch. Owyn Cherry Bomb Passmore; Paisley's Louis Annonny, CD Ch. Quercus the Beat Goes On. **1989** Ch. Glenby's Wicked Lady; Ch. Glenby's Truly Debonaire; Ch. Glenby's Happy Lad; Ch. Glenby Royal Lad of Paddyhill; Ch. Glenby's Golden Touch; Ch. Glenby's Glory of Glenmary; Ch. Glenby Royal Sterling; Ch. Glenby Valiant Image; Ch. Hisum James Robert Jr.; Ch. Hisum Winwar Anniversary - Magic; Intl. Ch. McVan's Sandman; Can. Ch. McVan's Ebony Rose; Ch. McVan's Pooh Bear; Can. Ch. Owyn Del Rio Passmore; Ch. Owyn Piedras Negras, Ch. Glad Mac's Taliesin the Bard, CG; Passmore's Jo Analee, CDX. **1990** Ch. McJone's Wee Geordie; Am. Can. Ch. McVan's Ebony Rose; Ch. WinWar's Alla Breve.

Patcay's Proudly Presents . . .

Another Homebred Champion



Ch. Patcay's If Looks Could Kill "Maurine"

(Ch. Glenby Royal/Ruler x Ch. Blueberry's Centerfold)

With multiple BOB she was owner handled to a group 4 at Mt. Ogden Kennel Club.

Maurine salutes her little sister

"Bernadine" Ch. Blueberry's Dressed to kill.

*Best in Sweeps, Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan - 1989
reserve winners at Scottish Terrier Club of America rotating
specialty - April 1990 and "Spud" Am. Can. Ch. Blueberry's
Hot Potato: Number #1 Scottish Terrier in Canada - 1988*

*Our special thanks to Kathi Brown & Geraldine Poudrier
(Blueberry Hill), Christine Stephens (Glenby Scotties) and to
everyone who has offered their help, support and encourage-
ment.*

***Robert & Carol Mohney
4078 East 200 North
Rigby, ID 83442
208-745-6876***

BROOKHILL PROUDLY HONORS
"MICHIE"
Champion MacPooch Ms. Michie



A daughter of Ch. Schaeffer's Calling Card
(BOB AT STCA MONTGOMERY County 1979)

A group and specialty winner and proud dam of:

Ch. BROOKHILL DIPLOMAT (Specialty winner)

Can. Ch. BROOKHILL FIREMIST (Canada's No. 1 Scottish Terrier in 1989)

Ch. BROOKHILL Courier (Multiple group & BOB winner)

Ch. BROOKHILL MORNING EDITION (No. 1 Terrier female, No. 1 Scottish Terrier, BIS at Montgomery County 1990)

With a special appreciation to Ron Schaeffer for all his guidance and support.

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Luis Felipe Arroyo
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**SHATSCOT PROUDLY SALUTES
"MICHIE"**

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CAN.CH. BROOKHILL FIREMIST**



(Ch. Perlor Playboy out of Ch. MacPooch Ms. Michie)

Canada's No. 1 Scottish Terrier in 1989
Multiple BIS & Group Winner
RWB at STCA Montgomery County 1987

Proud dam of:

CH. SHATSCOT HEIR OF BROOKHILL
CAN. CH. SHATSCOT BARON OF BROOKHILL

**Conditioned & Shown
in the U.S.A. by:**

Ron Schaeffer
114 Orange Avenue
Suffern, NY

**Owned, Conditioned,
Shown in Canada By:**

Betty Leclair
Box 6, R.R. #3 New Glasgow
Nova Scotia, Canada
B2H5C6

*whatever Lola wants
eeeeee Lola gets eeeee*



Sire: Ch. Sandgreg's Second Edition

Dam: Ch. MacPooch Ms. Michie

CH. BROOKHILL'S MORNING EDITION



#1 - 1990 WITH 2 SPECIALTY BIS
10 ALL BREED BIS
24 GROUP WINS
AND OFF AND RUNNING
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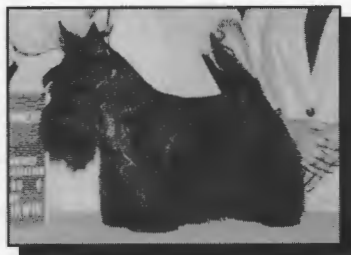


Ch Blackmount Gallant Knight
Title Completed 3-19-89



Ch Blackmount Dream Weaver
Title Completed 9-3-89

Ch Blackmount Eye of the Tiger
Title Completed 11-18-89



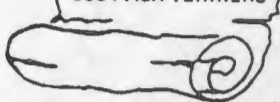
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TO DATE:
 Long Bach, K.C.
July 1, 1990: BOW
 Judge: Mr. Edward Jenner (Pictured)
 Lompoc K.C.
July 28, 1990: BOW
 Judge: Mrs. Denny Kodner
 San Luie Opiscpo KC
July 29, 1990: BOW
 Judge: Mr. Joe C. Tacker
 South Bay KC
Aug. 12, 1990: BOW
 Judge: Mr. Emil Klinkhardt SKC, LTD
Aug. 5, 1990:
 Kennel Club of LA
 Puppy Div: WID BOB/
 Group I
 Adult Div. BOB
 Judge: Mr. Robert Ward
 Best Puppy in Show
 Judge: Mr. Wm. Kinney pointed from
 The Puppy Classes

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Scottish



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"UGO"**



**English Ch. Kirthorn Lance Lot
"Lance"**

**Short Backed, Low Slung, Heavy Boned, Lovely
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a dash of Hycourt...
a sprinkle of Sandgreg...

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Ava S. Powell

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Our P R I D E Is Showing **Ch. Hycourt's Blush With Pride**

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"Peaches" returned to the Show Ring after whelping her third litter of puppies. Her multiple Best of Breeds and Terrier Group placements prove that good quality holds it's worth. She has passed along her "never-let-down" attitude to her pups, several of which now boast of their own championship titles and group wins. She has earned her name well, and makes her owners continually Blush With Pride. Peaches, you're the pick-of-the-crop!

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(Peaches is handled exclusively by Judi Hartell & Patsy Wade)

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- Ch. Dunbar's Quizzical Design*
(by *Ch. Democratic Victory*)
- Ch. Stonecroft's Victory Design*
(by *Ch. Kennelgarth Romeo*)
- Ch. Caevnes Black Label*
- Ch. Dunbar's Miss Della*
(By *Ch. Charmar's Enchanter*)
- Ch. Stonecroft's Midnight Ransom*
- Ch. Stonecroft's Gaelic Warrior*
- Ch. Stonecroft's the Game's Afoot*
- Ch. Stonecroft's Errant Knight*
- Ch. Stonecroft's Highlander*
(by *Ch. Simonsez Charlie the Charmer*)
- Ch. Stonecroft's Queen of Hearts*
- Ch. Stonecroft's Firebrand*
- Ch. Stonecroft's Highland Ransom*
(by *Ch. Dunbar's Democrat of Sandoone*)
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- Ch. Stonecroft's Highland Ransom C.D.*
- Ch. Dunbar's Miss Della C.D.*

NEWEST COMPANION DOG: *Ch. Dunbar's Miss Della C.D.* (Handled by Phyllis Selby Dabbs)



Ch. Glengloamin's EASY TO LUV

Am. Ch.

Am. Ch.

Sandgreg's Second Edition X Sandgreg's Sweet Luv
WATCH FOR MILES IN THE U.S. IN 1991

- Shown here with Breeder/Judge Fred Fraser
 - Multiple Group Placements
 - Multiple Puppy Groups and Best Puppy in Show
 - B.P. Scottish Terrier
 - Sweepstake Specialty
 - Best Brace in Specialty
- Peterborough, Ontario

Style! Structure! Attitude! Balance!
He Has It! He Produces It!
Watch For His Youngsters in 1991



Ch. Lein's QUIET RIOT

Am. Can. Ch.

Reanad Dennis The Menace X Lein's Dazzlin Dancer
WATCH FOR RAVEN IN THE U.S. IN 1991

- Shown here with Breeder/Judge Morley Thornton
 - From the Jr. Puppy Class
 - 1 Group 2nd - 1 Group 3rd
Group 4th - 3 BPIG
 - B.P. Scottish Terrier
 - Sweepstake Specialty
 - Best Brace in Specialty
- Peterborough, Ontario



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and

Ch. Gaywyn Intrepid of Macmor
(sire owned by Jim Scott, Beamsville, Ontario)



and

Our Summer Lightning daughter, Isla

Ch. Newscot Inverness Isla
with her basket of puppies
sired by

Am.Ch. Make My Day of Mayson
owned by Anstamm Kennels
Kalamazoo, Michigan



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Our FIRST Champion

***Mirriemoor's Mystical Memory
"Polly"***
***(Ch. Deblin's Back Talk &
Mirriemoor Seaside Fantasy)***



*Thanks to Deborah Brookes,
Jone Anderson and to Shirley Morris,
Polly's breeder and co-owner.*

Our FIRST Wheaten!

Hycourt's Gold Card Destiny - "VISA"
***(Ch. Sandgreg's Second Edition &
Ch. Hycourt's Blush with Pride)***



*A special "Thanks" to Allene Haldy of Hycourt Scotties for breeding and
sharing this super show-off with me.*

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(since 1949)

Another addition to our treasured "Lloyd Collection."
1989



Ch. Anstamm Heat Wave

Winner of the Lloyd Memorial Trophy, the Sandissy Trophy, and **THREE TIME** National Specialty Best of Breed winner. Shown winning Best of Breed at Montgomery County (1988) from the classes with co-owners Buffy Stamm, Cindy Cooke and Linda Nolan.

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Great Producers,

Great Companions.

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ANSTAMM, Reg'd

(since 1949)

The rest of our "Collection;"

1966



Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler

1964



Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture

1972-1973



Ch. Anstamm Happy Venture

1978



Ch. Anstamm Happy Sonata

MAC CAL



Ch. Mac Cal's Sorta Sassy
(mother & daughter - both at 9 mo. old)
Mac Cal's Lil Bit Trouble



LITTLE THINGS

Most of us miss out on life's big prizes. The Pulitzer. The Nobel. Oscars. Tonys. Emmys. But we're eligible for life's small pleasures. A pat on the back - A kiss behind the ear - A four-pound bass - A full moon - An empty parking space - A crackling fire - A great meal - A glorious sunset - Hot soup - Cold Beer - Don't fret about copping life's grand awards. Enjoy its tiny delights. There are plenty for all of us.



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*Well Over A
Quarter of a Century*



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*The Type Remains
Traditionally—*



Ch. Aerie Heart to Heart

GAIDOUNE



Ch. Lorilyn Bearitone

Owner
Helen B. Gaither
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Wheeling, WV 26003

Co-Owner
Gene & Linda Hains
6610 High Gap Road
Waxhaw, NC 28173

Ch. Koch's Olympic Flame



*Winner of the STCA 1989 Brood Bitch Award
The Champion Lady Alberta Memorial Trophy*



Ch. Koch's Nut'n Ventur'd Nut'n Gain'd

"Nathan" is one of Sandy's Champions to finish in 1989.

Shown going Winners Dog & Best of Winners at the S.F.B.S.T.C. Specialty.



Fred and Ann Koch
7081 Via Ramada
San Jose, CA 95139
(408) 226-0511

SANDGREG'S



Ch. Sandgreg's Second Edition

"Sharkey" is the sire of 36 Chs. Many of these are Specialty and Group winners. Two of them are Best in Show dogs, including the 1990 Montgomery County Best in Show bitch.

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Portrait by Marge Cooke

Ch. Hughcrest Bottoms Up 1977 - 1988

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MOTHER

Libby is the first wheaten to go Winners at Montgomery County. She is the Dam of 10 Champions, four of them specialty winners.



CH. WYCHWYRE WITCHCRAFT

DAUGHTER

Witchie finished with three 5-point specialty wins, twice going Best Opposite. She was also Best Opposite at Montgomery County.

GRANDSON

Tyson finished with two 5-point specialty wins, including Best of Breed over specials at STC of Northern Ohio, and had two Group placements.



CH. WYCHWYRE LIMERICK

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Ch. Whiskybae Yanky Trevanian
Ch. Whiskybae Dust Devil
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Special Homes for Special Scots



"Lillie"

Am./Can. Ch. Owyn Langtry
with her new pal Pat Conaway



"Steeler"

Ch. Owyn Bastille with his
new owner Heather Stewart

We're proud of the special homes our Scots have found for themselves: like the new families for our 1990 champions pictured above. Lillie now has Patrick, her own little Texas boy, and new babies from Ch. Anstamm Summer Lightning. Owner Ann Conaway finished Lillie in Canada on two terrier specialty weekends. Steeler earned 16 points from the puppy class, and is off to liven up the obedience ring with new owner Heather Stewart, Tonopah, NV.

We could go on: there's Wiggie, chasing deer at Horseshoe Bay, TX; Max minding his jewelry store, Eleanor being dog-away-from-home for St. Marks' students near Boston; Bubba presiding over his own ballroom; Zorro helping out at the office, Whee-tums and Miss Ellie, bedpals of two tow-headed youngsters in the Panhandle . . . plus Cassie May, Andrew, Sam Houston, Bonnie, MacAllen, Petta and the others who have brought us so many friends. We like to think our own Cubby, Lucky, Gringo (left), Sister and Cherry Bomb have a pretty special home too.

Owyn is Home to:

Am./Can./Mex./Int. Ch. Passmore's Gringo Gold (left)

Am./Can./Mex./Int. Ch. Owyn Twin Sisters Passmore

Am./Can. Ch. Owyn Cherry Bomb Passmore

Am./Can. Ch. Passmore's Fascination

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THANKS OWYN!

Am./Can. Ch. Owyn Langtry



"Lillie" is one of the Owyn "Border Terriers". Her proud parents are Am./Can./Mex./Int. Ch. Passmore's Gringo Gold, and Am./Can. Ch. Passmore's Fascination.

Thank-you Carole and Ray Owen for this special brindle girl, and for your faith, support, advice, and friendship!

Best wishes to all the Owyn champions, especially . . .

"Gringo" - Am./Can./Mex. Int. Ch. Passmore's Gringo Gold.

"Cubby Sue" - Am./Can. Ch. Passmore's Fascination.

"Grande" - Am./Can. Ch. Passmore's RioGrande.

"Sister" - Am./Can. Ch. Twin Sisters Passmore.

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Ch. Charthill Worthy of Colwich X Ch. Pipers Scotch Robyn

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