

*Scottish
Terrier Club
of America*

BREED PAMPHLET

Scottish Terrier Club of America

With appreciation to those who have so kindly contributed, this pamphlet is respectfully submitted.

Charles H. Werber, Jr.
S. Edwin Megargee
John Kemps
Theo. W. Bennett
Caswell Barrie
Maurice Pollak
Chairman

Committee.

To those who love his dour independence but who also have had occasion to admire his loyalty and courage; to those who know there is no greater friend, no better watchdog, no dog so staunch in adversity yet so loving to those of the household—to the many who for all these reasons subscribe to the feeling that once a Scottie lover always a Scottie lover, this pamphlet is dedicated.

CONTENTS

Officers of the Scottish Terrier Club of America	4
Scottish Terrier Club of America Constitution and By-Laws	5
The Scottish Terrier Club of America Breed Standard	16
The Scottish Terrier	20
The Ideal Scottish Terrier	24
Care of the Brood Matron During Pregnancy with Aftercare and Notes on the Care and Feeding of the Puppies	34
Some Notes on Health and Sickness	42
A Few Pointers for the New Breeder-Exhibitor	50
Some Comments on Showing	56
Handlers Specializing in Scotties	59

**OFFICERS OF THE
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA
1948**

President

CHARLES H. WERBER, JR.

Vice-President

CHARLES C. STALTER

Secretary-Treasurer

MRS. EDWARD F. MOLONEY

Delegate to the American Kennel Club

JOSEPH E. KELLY

Governor at Large

MAURICE POLLAK

Governors

ALBERT C. AYERS

BRYCE GILLESPIE

MRS. WILLIAM CONSTABLE

MRS. MARIE STONE

Honorary President

DR. FAYETTE C. EWING

**SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA
CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS**

As Adopted February 10, 1948

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 promote the breeding of pure-bred Scottish Terriers.
- (b) To define precisely the true types and publish definitions as may be necessary from time to time; and to urge the adoption of such types on breeders, judges, dog show committees, etc., as the only recognized standard by which Scottish Terriers are to be judged and which may in future be uniformly accepted as the sole standard of excellence in breeding and awarding prizes of merit to Scottish Terriers.
- (c) To do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed by encouraging sportsmanlike competition, offering prizes, supporting desirable shows, and generally doing everything to advance the study, breeding, exhibiting, and maintenance of pure-bred Scottish Terriers.

ARTICLE II: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Section 1. Wherever reference is made in this Constitution and By-Laws to "member" of the Club, the reference shall be to a member in good standing. Reference, as a matter of convenience, to "member" or other person in the masculine includes the feminine. References to the singular include the plural where the context so indicates or requires. Reference to "meeting" of the membership of the Club or the Board of Governors is always to a meeting duly called and held.

ARTICLE III: ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Every candidate for membership shall be proposed by a member in writing, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, and seconded in writing by another member. The name, residence and profession of the

candidate shall be given by the proposer in his written communication to the Secretary-Treasurer, and the proposer may also include any additional details which he deems pertinent to the candidate's eligibility.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall notify each Governor in writing of all nominations for membership, setting out in such notice the data referred to in Section 1 above, at least ten (10) days before the candidate is voted upon. Candidates shall be voted upon by the Governors. A favorable majority vote shall be necessary for election.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall notify the candidate by mail of his election promptly after the same has occurred. Every such person shall, within thirty (30) days after mailing of such notification by the Secretary-Treasurer, pay to the Secretary-Treasurer his entrance fee and the amount of the annual dues for the year of his election, and shall thereupon become a member of the Club. In case of failure to pay the above amounts within thirty (30) days, the election of such person shall be voidable at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE IV: ENTRANCE FEE AND DUES

Section 1. The entrance fee payable by persons newly elected or re-elected to membership shall be \$10.00.

Section 2. The annual dues shall be \$6.00. The full amount of the annual dues shall be payable for the year of election by newly-elected or re-elected persons without regard to the time of year when such person is elected or re-elected.

Section 3. The annual dues shall be payable by each member on the first day of January of each year. Notice shall be mailed before January 1 of each year by the Secretary-Treasurer to each member that his annual dues are payable. Should his dues remain unpaid for forty-five (45) days after mailing of such notice, a second notice shall be mailed. Should his dues remain unpaid for forty-five (45) days after such second notice, his membership shall automatically come to an end unless, not later than thirty (30) days thereafter, the Board of Governors by majority vote and for cause shown shall further extend his time; but only one such extension may be given.

ARTICLE V: BOARD OF GOVERNORS; ELECTIONS

Section 1. The government and management of the Club shall be vested in a Board of nine (9) Governors, consisting of the following members: President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Delegate to the American Kennel Club, and five other members.

Section 2. The Governors and officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which shall take place in February of each year, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Club and until their successors shall have been elected. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum at the annual and all other meetings of the Club.

On or before November 1st of each year the Board shall appoint a nominating committee of three (3) members of the Club, none of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the officers and Governors for the following year. Nominations may also be made by other members, such nominations to be in writing and signed by the member making the nomination, the member seconding the nomination, and not less than five (5) other members, none of the foregoing being among the persons included in such nominations. All nominations made by the nominating committee must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than November 30th of the year preceding the election. The Secretary-Treasurer shall immediately circulate such nominations among the membership of the Club, and other members may then file nominations with the Secretary-Treasurer as provided above not later than December 31st of such year. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare a printed ballot, giving the name of each office and, underneath, (1) the name of the person nominated for such office by the nominating committee, and (2) separately indicated, the name of each other nominee for such office, together with the names of the members who made and seconded such nomination. The ballots shall bear no imprint from which the identity of the members casting them can be determined. They shall be put in the mail not later than January 20th of the year of the election, in envelopes addressed to the members and containing, in addition to the ballots, envelopes addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, for use by the members in returning their ballots. Such return envelopes shall be consecutively numbered by the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall keep a record of the number of the envelope sent each member. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to supply an additional ballot and numbered envelope to any member who shall file with him an affidavit in proper form to the effect that the ballot sent him has been lost or destroyed. The Secretary-Treasurer shall produce at the annual meeting, unopened, all the envelopes received by him from the members and also the record hereinbefore referred to. The envelopes shall be opened by two tellers appointed at the meeting by the presiding officer or the membership. The tellers shall, upon opening each envelope, remove the ballot and destroy the envelope.

After all the return envelopes have been opened, the tellers shall count the ballots. A plurality shall elect. In the event of a tie vote as to any office, a second vote shall be held then and there as to that office, in which vote

only the members present at the annual meeting in person or by proxy may participate.

Members who are present at the meeting in person or by proxy may cast their ballots at the meeting in person or by proxy, but only on showing that they have not theretofore sent in their ballots to the Secretary-Treasurer or on procuring the return of such ballots.

It shall be deemed misconduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Club and the breed, and unbecoming a member of the Club, for the Secretary-Treasurer or the tellers or any other member to open an envelope containing a ballot except in the manner hereinabove specified. Upon conviction thereof, a member may be expelled or subjected to lesser discipline as provided in Article VIII.

Section 3. The Board of Governors shall, from time to time, make regulations in furtherance of the objects of the Club, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, on matters not otherwise expressly provided for herein. In all cases of doubt, question, or dispute, the interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws shall be determined by the Board of Governors.

Section 4. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year. The Board of Governors shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Club as at the close of the fiscal year, showing its receipts and expenditures for such year, the number of members, and other matters of interest to the Club. A copy of such statement shall be sent to each member as soon after the close of the fiscal year as is reasonably feasible, (and, if reasonably feasible, so as to reach the members before the annual meeting).

Section 5. In case of vacancy in the Board at any time occurring between annual meetings of the Club, a successor may be elected by the remaining members of the Board, such successor to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Club and until his successor shall have been elected; and if such vacancy is from among the members of the Board who are also officers, the requirement that such Governor must be an officer shall not apply to the election of such interim successor.

ARTICLE VI: OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Club shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Delegate to the American Kennel Club, all of whom shall be members of the Club. They shall be elected and hold office as provided in Article V.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and of the Board of Governors, and shall have the duties and exercise the powers normally appurtenant to the office of President in addition to those particularly specified in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 3. The Vice-President shall have the powers and exercise the duties of the President in case of the President's absence, death, or incapacity, but in the two last-mentioned events, only after certification of such death or incapacity by the Board of Governors.

Section 4. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings of the Club or Board of Governors, and of all matters of which a record shall be ordered by the Club. He shall have charge of the correspondence of the Club. On the election of a person as a member, he shall send him a written notice of his election, and furnish him with a written copy of the Constitution and By-Laws and standard of the Club, and bill him for his entrance fee and annual dues. He shall notify officers, Governors and members of their election or appointment, and shall issue notice to members of all meetings. He shall keep a roll of the members of the Club, with their addresses.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall also collect and receive all moneys due, or belonging to the Club, and receipt therefor. He shall deposit the same in a bank satisfactory to the Board of Governors, in the name of the Club. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board of Governors, and he shall report to them at every meeting the condition of the finances of the Club, and every item of receipt or payment not before reported; and at the annual meeting of the Club he shall render an account of all moneys received and expended during the previous fiscal year, which account must be passed upon by the President of the Club.

Section 6. The Delegate to the American Kennel Club shall perform the duties of such office as prescribed from time to time in the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Kennel Club. He shall be the official representative of the Club to the American Kennel Club and shall attend the meetings of the Delegates of the American Kennel Club, and report to the Board of Governors any matters of interest to the Club or breed occurring at such meetings.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS, AND TAKING OF ACTION

Section 1. A special meeting of the Club shall be called by the President upon the written request of ten (10) members other than the President, or upon direction of the Board of Governors.

Section 2. At all meetings of the Club other than a meeting to discipline a member, members may act and vote in person or by proxy. Subject to the foregoing, twenty (20) members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Club.

Section 3. Meetings of the Board of Governors shall be held on the call of the President, who shall also call a special meeting upon the written request of three (3) members of the Board other than the President. Three (3) members of the Board, present in person, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

Section 4. All meetings of the membership of the Club and the Board shall be held in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. Written notice of a special meeting of the membership of the Club, setting out upon whose request it is called and specifying the business to be transacted thereat, shall be mailed by the Secretary-Treasurer to each member not less than fifteen (15) days before the date fixed in such notice for the holding of the meeting, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting other than that specified in the notice thereof. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Governors may be given by mail, telegram, or telephone, not less than five (5) days before the date of such meeting if notice is given by mail, and not less than three (3) days before the date of such meeting if notice is given by telegram or telephone. The notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting, and no other business shall be transacted thereat.

Section 5. Upon the direction of the Board of Governors, any matter which could be acted upon by the membership of the Club at a meeting (other than election of officers and Governors and disciplining of a member) may also be acted upon by the membership by mail, upon such notice by mail to each member as the Board determines to be due and reasonable notice and upon each member being furnished with a ballot and the opportunity to vote secretly substantially along the lines provided in Article V with respect to balloting for officers and Governors. Upon the direction of the President (who shall give such direction if called upon to do so in writing by three (3) members of the Board), any matter which could be acted upon by the Board of Governors at a meeting (other than disciplining of a member) may also be acted upon by them by mail.

Section 6. Except as otherwise specifically provided, action shall be taken (a) at all meetings of the membership of the Club by the majority vote of the members present in person or by proxy and voting thereat, (b) in cases of action of the membership by mail, by the majority vote of all the members voting, (c) at all meetings of the Board of Governors by a

majority of the Governors personally present thereat, (d) in cases of action by the Board by mail, by the majority vote of all the Governors then holding office.

Section 7. At all meetings of the Club, the order of business so far as the character and nature of the meeting may admit shall be as follows, unless otherwise ordered by majority vote thereat:

- Roll call.
- Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
- Report of Governors.
- Report of President.
- Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
- Reports of Committees.
- Election of officers and Governors.
(at annual meeting only)
- Unfinished business.
- New business.
- Adjournment.

Section 8. At all meetings of the Board of Governors the order of business shall be, unless otherwise directed by majority vote of those present thereat, as follows:

- Roll call.
- Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
- Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
- Reports of Committees.
- Unfinished business.
- Election of members.
- New business.
- Adjournment.

Section 9. In case of any dispute as to matters of parliamentary practice not herein especially provided for, the rules of parliamentary practice set out in the then latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern.

ARTICLE VIII: DISCIPLINE

Section 1. Any member may prefer charges against a member for alleged misconduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Club or the breed, or unbecoming a member of the Club. Written charges with specifications, in form to be prescribed by the Board of Governors, must be executed in duplicate, each copy to be sworn to before some person qualified to administer an oath and forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer within three months after the occurrence of the conduct complained of, together with a

deposit of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) which shall be forfeited if such charges are not sustained. Upon receipt of the charges the Board of Governors shall be notified thereof without delay by the Secretary-Treasurer in writing.

Section 2. The duplicate copy of the charges shall be sent to the accused without delay by the Secretary-Treasurer by mail, together with notice of hearing thereof before the Board of Governors at a meeting to be held for that purpose at the address and the time (which shall be not less than three weeks after the mailing of the notice) specified in the notice. At such hearing the accused shall be heard in his own defense and be permitted to bring witnesses if he desires. It shall be optional with the Board of Governors (a) whether the complainant shall be required to be present, (b) whether the parties may be accompanied and/or represented by counsel, but both parties shall be treated uniformly in that regard. The Board of Governors may also be assisted by counsel at such hearing if they wish; such counsel need not be a member of the Board and in that case he shall have no vote. The proceedings shall be recorded stenographically.

Section 3. The Board shall have power, in case the charges are sustained by a two-thirds vote of the Governors present at such hearing, to reprimand the accused, or deprive him of the privileges of the Club for not exceeding six (6) months. The Board shall also have the power, in lieu of fixing the foregoing punishment, to recommend to the membership of the Club that the punishment shall be expulsion, and in that case the Board, upon reasonable notice to the parties, shall cause the matter to be considered and acted upon at an early meeting of the Club. At such meeting there shall be no evidence taken, but the accused may be heard in his own behalf if he desires. If the Board's finding of guilt is sustained, the meeting may vote to reprimand the accused, or deprive him of the privileges of the Club for not exceeding six (6) months, or to expel the accused, but expulsion may be directed only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting. The decision and/or recommendation of the Board shall be in writing and signed by the Governors concurring therein. Copies shall be sent to the parties.

Section 4. In proceedings under this Article* the Board and/or the membership of the Club shall proceed with a minimum of attention to legal technicalities of every kind whatsoever, and with all possible informality compatible with doing substantial justice to the Club and the parties. Technical or legal rules of evidence shall not apply, and the triers may receive all such proof as they deem to have probative value, whether sworn or unsworn, oral or written.

Section 5. In case a member is deprived of the privileges of the American Kennel Club by reason of conviction of conduct prejudicial to the

best interest of the American Kennel Club, pure bred dogs, dog shows, or field trials, such member shall automatically be deprived during the same period of time of the privileges of this Club upon certification by the American Kennel Club to the Board of Governors that such action has been taken by the American Kennel Club.

Section 6. The provisions of this Article VIII shall not apply to any alleged misconduct which occurred prior to the effective date of this Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX: DISSOLUTION AND SIMILAR MATTERS

Section 1. The Club may be dissolved at any time by the written consent of not less than two-thirds of the members. After payment of all the debts and liabilities of the Club, its property and assets shall be divided equally among the members.

Section 2. The interest of any member in the property of the Club ceases with the termination of his membership.

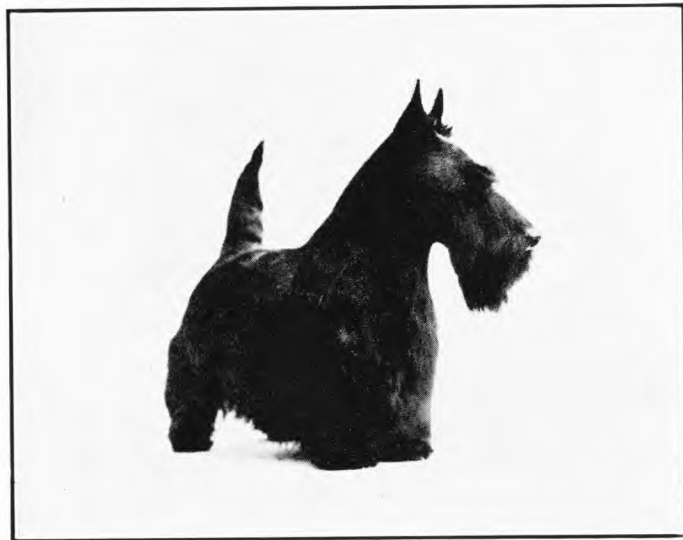
Section 3. All resignations must be in writing, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer. No member can resign while he is in debt to the Club.

ARTICLE X: NOTICES

Section 1. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, all notices shall be deemed to have been duly, properly and sufficiently given to the addressee thereof upon being put into the United States mail for transmittal to such addressee at his last address appearing on the records of the Club.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENT

Section 1. The Constitution and By-Laws can be amended only by two-thirds vote of the members present at the regular or special meeting of the Club called for the purpose, or two-thirds vote of all the members voting if action is taken by mail. The proposed amendments must be embodied in the call for any such meeting and mailed to the members not less than fifteen (15) days before such meeting.



CHAMPION EDGERSTOUNE SPITFIRE

Owner

Edgerstoune Kennels



CH. KINCLAVEN CLASSIC

Owner

Kinclaven Kennels

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

Breed Standard

Adopted April, 1947

We take pleasure in presenting herewith the new Breed Standard as recently adopted by the Scottish Terrier Club of America, together with a few words regarding the revised paragraphs by the Breed Standard Publicity Committee consisting of Messrs. Edwin Megargee, Theodore Bennett, John Kemps and Maurice Pollak, Chairman:—

- (1) The first change concerns the paragraph on *Muzzle* and indicates that although a scissors bite is preferable to a level bite, either one is considered correct.
- (2) To the paragraph on Legs and Feet a description of the gait has been added.
- (3) The third change touches on several very important points and we urge all judges and breeders to consider the paragraph on size and weight carefully. Particular stress must be laid on the necessity for symmetry and balance in a Scottish Terrier, specifically with regard to length of back. In relation to the required height of approximately ten inches at the shoulder. The Committee also wishes to point out most emphatically, that the new Standard does *not* call for a larger Scottie. The revised weight limits properly fit the ideal Scottie of today. It has been established that any male Scottie that has done important winning in the past ten years weighed not less than 19 and not over 22 lbs. in its prime and that the top bitches likewise weighed not less than 18 and not over 21 lbs.

- (4) The fourth change comes under the heading of "Penalties" and in this paragraph particular emphasis has been placed on Scottish Terrier *character and showmanship*. The Scottie is a fearless terrier and, when in company with other terriers should behave as such. From him, we may expect natural showmanship in the ring and we call your attention to the final sentence under "Penalties" which reads: "No judge should put to Winners or Best of Breed any Scottish Terrier not showing real terrier character in the ring." It stands to reason that, although in judging Scotties, showmanship is not by any means the all-important factor, it is essential and must be considered along with the dog's general quality in arriving at the correct placements.

In closing, the Committee earnestly urges judges and breeders alike to cooperate with the Club in supporting Scotties that will conform to the Standard.

Sincerely,

Breed Standard Publicity Committee

(For Breed Standard See Next Page)

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. Stiffles 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 stiffles should be flexed with a vigorous motion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCALE OF POINTS

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

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Maurice Pollak

The Scottie is one of the oldest of pure-bred terriers as the following, quoted from *The Complete Dog Book*, bears out.

"In the seventeenth century, When King James VI of Scotland became James I of England, he wrote to Edinburgh to have a half dozen terriers sent to France as a present and addressed the letter to the Laird of Caldwell, naming the Earl of Montieth as having good ones. Later, the great English authority, Rawdon B. Lee, wrote as follows:

"The Scottie is the oldest variety of the canine race indigenous to Britain. For generations he had been a popular dog in the Highlands."

The above, while interesting and possibly true, is only quoted to show that Scotties have been bred and held in high esteem for centuries past.

The first Scottie Standard was drawn up in Britain by J. B. Morrison, in 1880. In 1882, the Scottish Terrier Club of England and Scotland was organized and in 1933, a joint committee of what later were the Scottish Terrier Clubs of England and Scotland, revamped the Standard. An American Standard was adopted in 1925, based on report of a committee consisting of Messrs. Bixby, Cadwalader and Megargee.

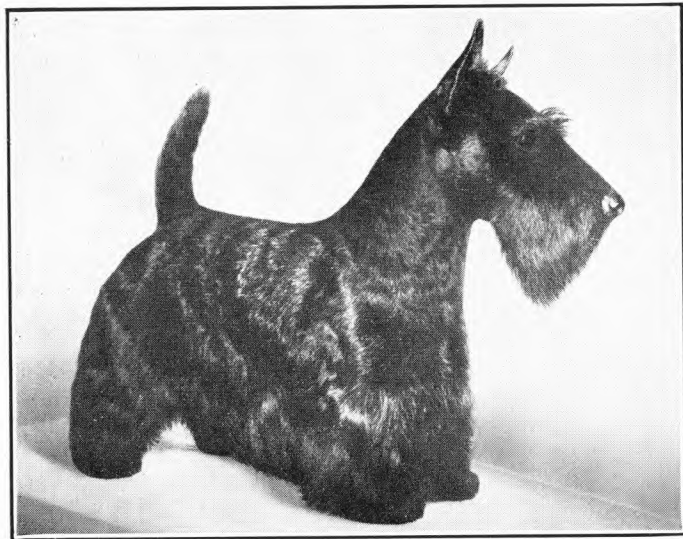
The Standard referred to above was revised in 1946 and the revision adopted by the Scottish Terrier Club of America. The new Standard was prepared by a committee consisting of Mrs. J. W. Winant, Messrs. Megargee, Murphy, Kemps, Bennett and Pollak. This is our official Standard of today and it appears elsewhere in this booklet.

Since the Scottie's first introduction to this Country, it has been one of the most popular breeds. Of necessity, the extent of the popularity has had its ups and downs, but through the years, it may be said without exaggeration, that those who have once owned a Scottie and have understood him, have never wished to be without one. He is a dog distinct and different from any other. Despite his relatively small size, he has a jaw and mouth of tremendous power and proportions. He has a fearless dispo-

sition and an affectionate nature, and he is, without question, amongst the most loyal of all animal breeds. He has, truly, the kind of disposition and loyalty that has justified and proven the correctness of the saying that "dog is man's best friend." It is a predominant characteristic of the breed that, above all, a Scottie is loyal to its owner and to the members of the family—not a one-man dog, but it may be said, a one-family dog.

As a watch dog and as an animal that one can leave in the home and go out feeling quite confident that no stranger will come in without his creating a disturbance, there is none to surpass the Scottie. As a dog to be brought up together with children, one that will stand all manner of rough treatment and always take it with a wag of the tail, there is none superior and possibly none equal to the Scottie. Yet, with all these great qualities, the Scottie must be understood. Those who like a dog that will go to any visitor and indiscriminately make friends, will not find this trait in a Scottie.

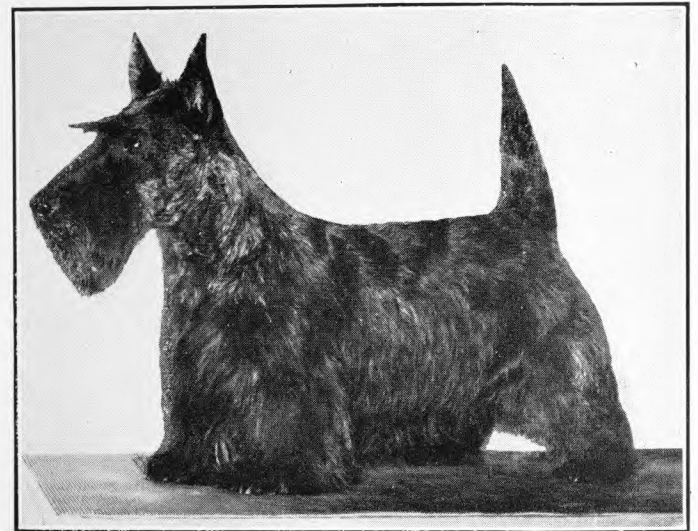
In recent years, the breed in our country has been steadily improving. Scottie showing victories are legion and no terrier in any part of the Country has made, over the years, a better and more consistent showing by winning Best Terrier and Best in Show awards. Breeders have performed an extraordinary job of improving his appearance and his wonderful disposition. He is a hardy, rugged little fellow—in fact, a very big fellow within a relatively small compass and his dominant trait is his exceptional loyalty and affection for his owners.



CH. "ACTON HILL'S INTERVENTIONIST"

Owner

Acton Hill Kennels



CH. BOTHKENNAR TYPESETTER

Owner

Bothkennar Kennels

THE IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER

*There Are Definite Reasons for Every Line Written
into the Standard of a Breed*

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

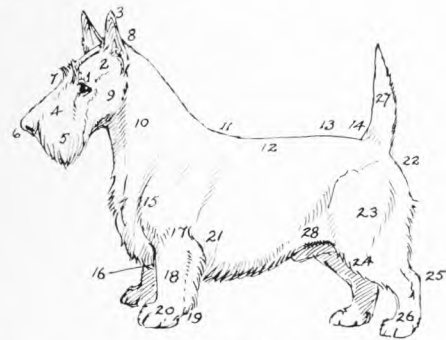
Most Standards are written by those and for those who are in a greater or lesser degree familiar with the breed described. To the novice, they are difficult if not largely unintelligible. They abound in unfamiliar terms such as stifle, brisket, flank, stern, furnishings, etc., and serve to confuse rather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

In trying to make a child understand what a horse or a 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: Whiskers—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 stern. 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 adjust-

ment 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 Fig. 4, which is a very common fault, or in the concave head or "dish face"—Fig. 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 (Fig. 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. Fig. 3 shows this section as it should be, and Fig. 1 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 Fig. 8, as opposed to the level mouth shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 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 Fig. 3. Wide set, big lobed bat ears are a common and very bad fault. These are shown in Fig. 1. Big, mule-like ears are also faulty, and spoil the appearance of the head. See Fig. 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 "varmity." In Fig. 7, this correct type of eye is shown, while Fig. 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 breast-bone. 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. Fig. 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.

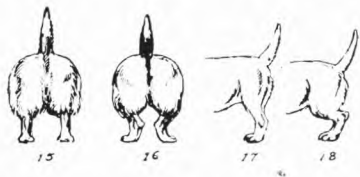
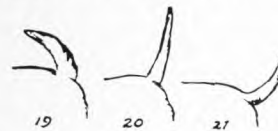


Fig. 15 shows forelegs, out at elbows and with a decided bend, producing a crooked front, a very common failing. Fig. 16 shows a wide front with out-turned feet, giving a bulldog appearance. In Fig. 17 there is shown the side view of a straight shouldered, straight fronted foreleg in contrast with a correct foreleg and shoulder in Fig. 18.

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 Fig. 17, is a bad fault, and should be discouraged. Over-bent stifles and hocks, due to too great length from hock to heel, sometimes occur, as in Fig. 18, and this also is undesirable. Fig. 15 shows a proper hind view; and Fig. 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 pin-bone and not mark the extreme rear end of the dog, nor should it have its beginning below the curve of the rump. See Fig. 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"—Fig. 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. Fig. 20 shows the overlong, ratty tail. Where the Standard calls for a tail of 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 slick 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 heavily 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. Possibly 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 any one 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 stories, 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 recognizable 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 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 showring dandy.



CH. MARLU CRUSADER

Owner

Deephaven Kennels



CH. BARBERRY KNOWE REVIVAL

Owner

Barberry Knowe Kennels

CARE OF THE BROOD MATRON DURING PREGNANCY WITH AFTERCARE AND NOTES ON THE CARE AND FEEDING OF THE PUPPIES

By Charles F. Lynch, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Former Member Health Council, State of Massachusetts

Because of many changes in our ideas of food content, plus the advantages of newer medical preparations such as the Sulpha group, Penicillin and Streptomycin, now employed in both human and animal medicine, the practice of medicine and surgery has been revolutionized. Whenever a dog is seriously ill or injured, it is best to call your veterinarian.

The brood matron should not be too fat; she should be well nourished, however. When one intends to breed a bitch her diet should be mainly animal foods for about two months in advance of her period. Whether to breed the first season must be determined by the individual characteristics of the bitch; if she is robust, eats well and seems able for the burden of bearing and nourishing puppies, all will be well; if she is frail or is not a good feeder, it is better to defer breeding until a later time.

The time for mating is well into the period of the oestrus, well beyond the tenth day and when both animals are willing to mate, the fourth day afterward is considered the ideal time. In the early days of pregnancy it is well to secure the elimination of intestinal parasites. This may be accomplished by the giving of the well known drug, Santonin, with or without Calomel, in doses of half grains once a day for three days. This may be carried out for three successive weeks. Santonin may be administered without Calomel, though it is frequently combined with it. A few doses of the combined drugs are harmless but the continued use with Calomel may produce chronic mercurial poisoning with disagreeable and dangerous symptoms. Tetrachlor-ethylene in one c.c., gelatin capsules may be given instead, once a week for three weeks, each dose followed by one ounce of Milk of Magnesia or one half teaspoonful of Epsom Salts. In using Tetrachlor-ethylene, care must be taken that the animal is not given fatty foods for twenty-four hours before, and that no cathartic containing oil be given afterwards.

The duration of pregnancy is sixty-three days or nine weeks; labor may be expected a day or two before or after the sixty-third day. If an animal

passes the sixty-third day, appears well, eats normally, it should cause no concern. If after two days or more, labor has not started and no symptoms have appeared, it is best at this time to consult your veterinarian.

During the final two weeks, the animal should spend her resting hours in the place she will be expected to occupy at the time of whelping. The location should be warm in cool weather and at the end of her time, it is safer, if there is a dim nightlight. She should have privacy and should have access to fresh drinking water at all times. Her diet should vary; a diet mostly raw meat cut into one and a half inch squares. Dog bread and other foods that the animal likes may be used. We have found them very fond of kidney and liver and once or twice a week, they are given cooked liver or kidney cut up with the meat feeding. Kidney and liver furnish special glandular food products not found in muscle meats. Fresh tripe is also valuable in this connection. These special products are very helpful fed to the animal at any time. Do not deny the expectant mother plenty of animal food if she will eat and plenty of vitamin D milk, and above all other considerations, feed her well.

When the time has arrived, she should be confined to her quarters. Usually she will refuse food, but will drink water freely, though some bitches will eat within an hour or two of the birth of their first puppy.

The time from the beginning of the first uterine contractions until the birth of the first puppy may vary from two and a half hours to four or five hours under normal conditions; the first litter may require a longer labor for the first puppy than it does for experienced matrons. The interval between puppies may vary from a half hour to two hours, the labor pains quieting down between times, allowing the bitch some rest and an opportunity to clean up and care for the puppy. She will usually labor twenty to thirty minutes delivering each remaining puppy. We permit a laboring bitch to attend to her own affairs. She is marvelously competent at this time and is amply endowed with instinct to care for herself under normal conditions.

When abnormal conditions arise, a veterinary should be consulted. The application of obstetrical *forceps* is fraught with great danger. The puppy is almost invariably destroyed and too often the mother as well. The birth canal is too small to apply *forceps accurately* or to be absolutely sure that the *forceps* are on the presenting part of the puppy and are not clutching the uterine wall. This wall is soft and friable, and rupture or deep laceration is fatal. A Caesarian operation done with *present day* equipment will give a chance for the life of the mother and the remainder of the litter. Have your operating done in a modern veterinarian hospital, and by an

animal surgeon whose reputation is for doing good animal surgery. A mother dog, well treated at such an operation, can nurse and care for her litter and usually will do so.

When a part of a puppy has presented and become arrested in delivery, assistance may be given. The presenting part is head or breach. The path into the world is downward and backward with the bitch on her feet and her quarters faced by the operator. The outlet through the animal's pelvis is through an inverted V. Traction should naturally be downward toward the floor and outward at the same time. If the bitch is on her side, traction must be in the same direction. NEVER upward or directly backward. With a part presenting, one should grasp it gently but firmly, using a towel to prevent slipping. Make traction downward and backward synchronous with uterine contractions. Do not *pull* between pains unless the bitch is exhausted and is not laboring. The traction should be steady and not violent enough to fracture or lacerate the puppy. The traction may be made with two fingers, one on each side, and in this manner there is no encircling pressure to strangulate or otherwise injure a puppy that may still be alive. When delivered, pass it to the mother and let her care for it if she is able; if not, rend the sack, turn out the pup, tie and cut the cord one and one half inches from the body, wipe the secretions from the mouth and gently rub and press the chest until the puppy cries. The dam will then clean her puppy and tuck it away under her for warmth and nourishment. When the birth of another is impending, the firstborn and others should be removed and placed in a warm receptacle and kept there until labor has terminated and then the entire family should be transferred to a warm dry bed.

Following a normal whelping, or even a whelping that has not required surgical operation, we have found that the bitch is ready to eat a good meal and our practice is to give her a feeding of raw meat and allow her to eat all she will. A pint of milk is left for her to help herself and she will consume this amount within an hour or so. We give all the food that the mother will eat at three feedings a day and leave a pint of milk, in which are two eggs and some sugar, for the night. Feeding in this manner when the dam is nursing from four to seven puppies, gives us healthy strong litters and allows the dam to finish the fifth week in good flesh and beginning a new coat, showing no reduction in weight or vitality following her whelping.

Care after surgical operation comprises a clean dry bed, proper adjustment of dressings and the use of penicillin up to 20,000 units 4 times a day. Allow the dog to eat and drink if she will; light diet for a day or two, then full diet if all is well. One ounce of Milk of Magnesia in twelve

to eighteen hours should be given her in milk or by spoon or medicine glass. The rule holds for canines as for humans after operations; if they persistently vomit and the intestines fail to act, they die. Enemata containing glycerine, one teaspoonful; turpentine, drops 10; and soapsuds, four ounces, may induce the intestines to function. Pituitrin, one half ampule or one half c.c. injected under the skin, may assist also.

When there is a small litter and the breasts are engorged, fluids should be restricted to milk and the anterior set of breasts bandaged. Abscesses of the breasts should be opened and drained under anaesthesia. A bitch who has lost her litter will usually take other puppies of early age and rear them, but beware of putting strange puppies into a small litter. The best natured bitch may accept them for a short time and then without warning, furiously destroy the strangers and perhaps her own litter as well. Some bitches destroy their own, no one knows why, some primal instinct, perhaps. It is better that no other dog be permitted to come near a litter until it is well grown. It is said that fear of predatory animals causes the bitch to destroy her own in fear that other animals may do so.

Metritis is an inflammation of the uterus; it is a complication often following whelping. The noticeable symptom is a profuse discharge which soils the rear end, the thighs, legs and under side of the tail, large deposits may be seen about the floor; the discharge is sero-purulent, sometimes offensive in odor; if untreated this condition may become chronic and result in sterility. Treatment is given by vaginal irrigation, using alkaline solution only. Normal salt solution is the safest, made 1 teaspoonful of common salt to one quart of water; borax or bicarbonate of soda may be substituted. Do not use chemicals such as mercury or sulphonaphthol. In *severe* cases the veterinarian may use intrauterine irrigations; such practice is discouraged except in the hands of the experienced surgeon.

Vaginal irrigations should be given twice a day, given without force, supporting the douche container not higher than twelve inches above the animal's body, the douche nozzle should be the large sized one and sterilized before each irrigation. Internal treatment is directed to secure a firmly contracted uterus, corpus luteum extract 5 gr. tablets three times a day, or pituitary extract $\frac{1}{2}$ grain three times a day.

Eclampsia is a metabolic disorder occurring after whelping and is considered to be the result of a calcium deficiency in the body. Calcium is exhausted in the bitch by prolonged nursing of her litter and her failure to receive a supply from the drinking of the proper amount of cows milk containing calcium in easily soluble form. Symptoms are — lassitude and sudden change in disposition, recurring convulsions, fever, prostration,

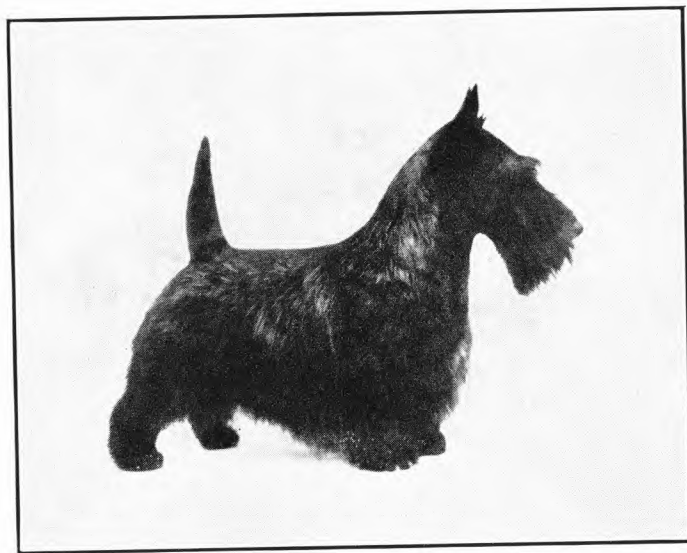
and sudden death if not promptly treated. Treatment if quickly given is almost magical and consists of the injection of a solution containing 20 grains of calcium gluconate into the body of the sick animal; an expert puts it into a vein, otherwise under the skin. The treatment must be followed by feeding milk with other nourishing foods and the daily administration of 20 grains of calcium gluconate, or dicalcium phosphate which may be procured as a chocolate confection which dogs will readily eat. After a convulsion a dog should be given a sedative such as Amytal 3 grs. or Nembutal $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. up to 3 gr. She should be put in a cool, dark place and allowed at least six hours from her litter. The occurrence of this dangerous complication may be obviated by daily administration of Calcium before and after whelping and the feeding of fresh cows milk in generous amounts while nursing the litter.

One may begin to feed puppies between three and four weeks after birth, earlier if necessary. We have had success starting with plain milk. We use the top milk and in a day or two, finely ground raw lean meat is added and the puppies are fed meat and milk four times a day. For variety, egg and milk is substituted occasionally. In a few days they are eating unassisted and consuming a teaspoonful of meat to each puppy four times a day, gradually increasing the amount to all the milk and meat they care to consume. At the sixth week, we begin to use puppy meal with the meat, giving egg and milk separately, allowing all the food they care to eat at four feedings a day. The puppies get little or nothing from the mother after the fourth week and they are permanently removed at five weeks. We bring the dam to them once or twice, or more, for the purpose of emptying her breasts, but after the second visit, no further milk forms. Before completely finishing with her family, the dam usually eats heartily and about two hours later disgorges her digested meal for the benefit of the puppies and they consume every particle of it. She will repeat this two or three times and from then on, they must shift for themselves.

Veterinarian supervision of worming a litter will materially reduce or prevent the death rate in worming. There are four common worms in dogs and pups, tape, whip, round and hook, and often require the use of a different drug for each type. Capsules of carbon tetrachlor ethylene the three minim size for the young puppy and the 15 minim for the grown dog, is an efficient expeller of the common round worm; Santonin in $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. doses is also useful. It is to be remembered that these drugs are given on an empty stomach and followed in one hour by a saline cathartic, such as milk of magnesia. Never use an oil cathartic in conjunction with carbon tetrachlor ethylene.

One form of Rachitis, or Rickets, that is seen in puppies is that form that is noted about the time the puppy is supposed to get up on its feet and walk. Instead of walking, the legs spread and the hindlegs drag, reminding one of the locomotion of a seal. No matter how great the deformity and distortion, this condition may right itself with appropriate treatment. In the Summertime, put the pup on short grass in the sun, with some shade, of course. In cold weather, put on a carpet where it can get a grip without slipping, in the direct sun if possible. Use a sun lamp with a mercury bulb if you cannot get them in the sun. Give them a diet of raw meat, raw eggs and milk, finecut partly cooked liver and kidney, tomato juice, puppy meal and vitamin D milk. For medicine, cod liver oil is still considered the best medication and should be given after eating. An adjunct is the vitamin capsule containing 5,000 units of Vitamin A plus Vitamin B and D in sufficient amounts. If the puppies are not down too long, there will be no deformity and the gait will not be interfered with, though occasionally the bitches may have deformed pelves and it is possible that if they are bred, difficult and delayed labor may follow. Long delay in treatment of this disease means delay in recovery and often some deformity with the quarters. The treatment is sunlight, good food, vitamin D milk and exercise.

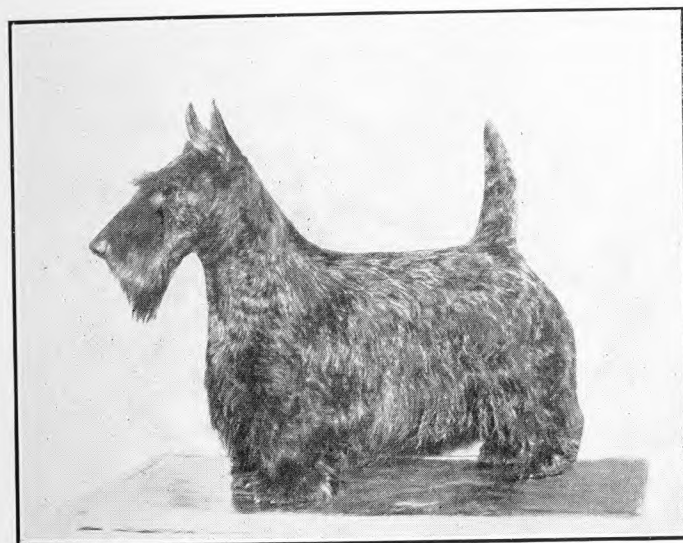
It is claimed by the nutritional experts that Rickets may be prevented and readily cured if present by the use of food materials high in Vitamin D readily found in Vitamin D milk. This is developed by furnishing a definite ration of Irradiated yeast to the herd of cattle. For the same reason the bitch may be fed a ration of yeast before and during her nursing period, producing Vitamin D milk for her puppies. The anti-rachitic treatment should continue until full grown.



CH. DEEPHAVEN WARSPITE

Owner

Marlu Farm Kennels



CH. INDEPENDENT BEN

Owner

Kelscot Kennels

SOME NOTES ON HEALTH AND SICKNESS

By Edwin R. Blamey, M.R.C.V.S.

Nobody, layman or veterinarian, can recognize sickness unless he is familiar with health as typified by the normal physiological functions of the body.

The healthy dog should be alert and active, the eye bright, without discharge, and the membranes pink. The nose is usually cold and moist due to normal perspiration although a hot dry nose does not necessarily indicate sickness. The mouth should be clean and have no unpleasant odor. The tongue should not be heavily coated; the teeth should be free from tartar and discolored scum; the tonsils should be almost invisible and of the same color as the normal membrane of the throat.

The normal temperature is about 101.5°F. In puppies it may be slightly higher and in old dogs somewhat lower. The normal pulse in repose is about 80 per minute. If the dog has exercised or been excited it may run up to 120 but subsides quickly when the animal has rested a short while. Normal respiration is from 12 to 15 per minute. Under stress of emotion, following violent exercise or during hot weather (hot kennels or rooms) dogs pant or breathe extremely rapidly. This is because they perspire from the tongue and the fast breathing causes increased evaporation of the sweat thereby cooling the surface of the tongue and helping to maintain normal temperature.

The coat should be kept under control by grooming and occasional plucking. A long, straggly coat does not protect against cold or rain. The texture of the coat should be hard and wiry, and it should have a "bloom" or live appearance. A long, soft, dull coat usually indicates worms, improper diet or bad housing.

The skin should be elastic and resilient; it should be freely movable over the body.

The feet should be firm and the nails well worn or kept trimmed. The pads should be soft and elastic, free from corny growth or cracks.

The dog should have two or three formed stools a day. Usually puppies eliminate more frequently and the stools may be unformed but should not be watery. The formed stool should be free from blood or mucous coating.

The adult male passes urine in small quantities at frequent intervals. Male puppies usually act much the same as bitches, which have a normal

tendency to void the contents of the bladder in one effort. Straining to pass urine in either sex indicates trouble.

WORMS: The dog is the host of several varieties which are capable of causing serious disturbance.

Round worms — sometimes erroneously called stomach worms or puppy worms: There are two kinds; they may be found at any age but usually cause most trouble in young puppies. The common symptoms are general unthriftiness, staring coat, vomiting often with a worm in the vomitus, diarrhea and a swollen abdomen after a meal, the swelling being out of all proportion to the amount of food ingested. Sometimes there is a hard dry cough. Emaciation is a common symptom in spite of a fair appetite. The treatment should be obtained from a veterinarian and his instructions followed exactly because all worm medicines are dangerous and may cause permanent injury to the vital internal organs, particularly the liver.

Since round worms develop partly outside the intestine of the host, it is necessary to give at least two treatments in order to eliminate them. An interval of seven to ten days should be allowed between doses.

The drugs commonly used are N-butylchloride, tetrachlorethylene and santonin.

Hookworm is a small parasite of the intestine which causes tremendous damage. The symptoms, besides those mentioned for round worms, include marked weakness, nervousness, and anaemia. The infection is carried in the soil where the embryo worms live and from which they gain access to their hosts. In infected kennels it is not uncommon for whole litters of nursing puppies to fade and die mysteriously from anaemia caused by hookworm. In some cases it becomes so bad that it is impossible to raise any puppies. Diagnosis is made easily by examining the stool for ova. These are numerous and characteristic. The best method of handling hookworm is to be sure that bitches are worm-free before breeding. The soil may be treated in runs, etc., by sprinkling with a saturated solution of salt in water. Use one gallon to every plot of ten by ten feet. N-butylchloride or tetrachlorethylene kills hookworm.

Whipworm usually infests the caecum but it may live in the intestine or colon. The symptoms usually noticed are chronic fetid diarrhea, poor condition, and nervousness. In long standing cases there is usually loss of weight. It is diagnosed readily by microscopic examination of the stool. N-butylchloride has been introduced recently as a fairly efficient treatment. It must be used in large doses and only on the advice of a veterinarian. It is said to be 60% effective on the first dose. I have used, successfully, small doses of santonin and thymol, morning and evening for about ten

days. The last dose is followed by a normal dose of tetrachlorethylene and a saline purgative.

Tapeworms are common intestinal parasites. Usually they cannot be diagnosed by microscopic examination of the stool. The segments of the various tape worms appear on the freshly passed stool as white, pink or yellowish maggot-like worms which elongate and contract but are not capable of locomotion. Sometimes they work their way through the anus causing considerable irritation. Careful inspection of the hair around the anus usually reveals small seed-like particles about 1/8 inch long and of buff color. These are dried segments which will assume their original shape and color if soaked in water. Tapeworms are often hard to expel. They live in the small intestine where they are anchored to the wall by a head with a crown of hooks and sucker mouths. The pieces which pass with the stool are mature segments which drop off the end of the worm. They are filled with "eggs". Treatment consists of fasting the patient and giving oleoresin of male fern, kamala, areca nut (fresh ground), arecoline, hydrobromide, or recent, effective remedies, nemural and teniathane.

DISTEMPER is an infective disease of dogs caused by a filterable virus. It is characterized by a well recognized set of symptoms caused by varying secondary bacteria which are able to develop because the initial virus infection has disorganized the normal defenses of the body. Today veterinary science has made prophylactic treatment available. In the hands of the competent specialists in small animal work, the use of homologous canine anti-distemper serum gives immunity to the recipient for a period of about two weeks. Repeated doses have a tendency to prolong the period necessary between them. The Laidlaw-Dunkin vaccine and virus treatment gives permanent immunity. It should be used only on healthy puppies. In my opinion the most favorable time for its use is soon after the second teeth have been cut. There are some other modifications and methods in use but I have had the most consistent benefits from the former. It is essential that the serum, vaccine and virus be handled with the utmost care. It should be stored in a refrigerator at all times. The serum is curative if it is used very early — before the secondary symptoms develop.

In recent years veterinarians have separated virus distemper from some other infectious diseases. The most common of these is a virulent streptococcus infection which somewhat resembles distemper. It is characterized by a rise in temperature, sore throat, depression, and disturbance of respiration and digestion. Usually the discharges from the nose and eyes are not copious. These cases respond to the use of sulfanilamide and allied medication if it is given in sufficiently heavy doses. Since these drugs are poisons, if used improperly, it is necessary to have veterinary supervision when they are used.

DIGESTIVE DISTURBANCES are common in the dog. Vomiting and diarrhea or constipation usually indicate abnormal conditions in the stomach or intestines. Frequently the liver is involved. Sometimes these symptoms may arise from impaired kidney function. Usually there is not any rise in temperature when they are of digestive origin. The judicious use of bismuth subcarbonate or milk of bismuth is suggested to allay vomiting. As soon as the stomach is settled the patient should be given milk of magnesia. Diarrhea may be treated by the use of a dose of castor oil followed by a high colonic irrigation. The latter is optional but effectively removes foreign material and mucus from the lining of the intestine. This whole procedure should be followed by a careful examination of the diet. If any particular food is found to disagree it should be eliminated. During attacks of indigestion the food should be withheld. White of egg may be beaten to a freely running fluid and given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls at intervals of one to two hours. If a stimulant is needed brandy or whiskey may be added in five to ten drop doses. When dogs with upset stomachs are allowed to drink freely, the vomiting complex often becomes aggravated. Therefore, it is better to take away the water and to allow the patient to lick a piece of ice at frequent intervals.

When the appetite returns it is wise to give a small meal of raw or very rare broiled or roast beef. The meat should be cut into small dice — not chopped. It is better to feed three or four small meals a day. Gradually return to a normal diet and normal frequency of meals.

SKIN DISEASES: Dogs should be bathed only when absolutely necessary. Brushing, combing and grooming with a soft damp cloth removes all the surface dirt. The skin seldom becomes dirty. Bathing removes the natural oil from the skin and may cause trouble. Always rinse thoroughly after a bath to remove all traces of soap.

Skin diseases may be parasitic or non-parasitic. Amongst the former are sarcoptic mange, demodectic or follicular mange, ringworms and fleas, lice, or ticks. Fleas, lice and ticks cause local irritation and scratching. They may be seen if a careful search is made. There are any number of safe remedies on the market. All living quarters and bedding must be treated simultaneously or the pests will return. Until recently ticks were the most serious problem. The veterinarian now has a reliable solution which is effective if used as soon as it is mixed with water. It is called "Tic-cide." Recent research has produced another solution in an oily base which penetrates the skin and kills the parasites of sarcoptic and follicular mange. The latter disease is very stubborn but it may be cured in a few weeks under modern treatment. This same solution may

be used in the ears to kill ear mites. It should be applied with a swab or dropped into the ear and followed by external massage. Repeat three or four times at intervals of three days.

Non-parasitic skin diseases are numerous and are caused by a great many widely varying conditions including too much direct sunlight, wounds of all kinds, infections, improper food including too much or too little, even of approved articles. Consequently, when a skin eruption appears suddenly and the dog scratches or bites itself, it is necessary to make a detailed examination to find the cause. This often is extremely difficult but is essential to ultimate recovery. The use of simple lotions or salves will give only temporary relief. Always eliminate intestinal parasites from the list of causes, especially tapeworm. Internal treatment is essential. It is almost impossible to cure dermatitis if the patient has worms. Lack of vitamins may cause skin irritation.

DIET: Nutrition is of paramount importance. The dog grows rapidly. If the pregnant bitch is not fed properly the whelps come into the world under a handicap. When puppies are being weaned and while they are growing, the food — both quality and quantity — may determine their entire future development. Milk, meat, eggs and cereals are essential foods for growth. I hold the opinion that the size of a dog and its bone development, coat, and most characteristics are inherited. Improper feeding may "stunt" the animal but it does so at the expense of its health. The essential vitamin intake in dogs includes A, B complex and D. The first and last are found in adequate amount in fish liver oil. B complex is present in dried brewer's yeast. If specific vitamin therapy is indicated it should be prescribed by a competent authority.

Under normal circumstances it is not necessary to feed large amounts of calcium to growing dogs. Milk is the source of calcium for nursing puppies and the nursing bitch should be encouraged to drink cow's milk or some substitute. Under exceptional circumstances dogs may be given calcium gluconate, calcium lacto-phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, or bone meal in carefully regulated doses. Vitamin D is essential in calcium metabolism. Evaporated milk (irradiated or Vitamin D fortified) may be used in place of fresh milk. It should be modified by the addition of water according to the instructions on the label. It should be stored in a cool place. Goat's milk also may be used in feeding young puppies and dogs which are unable to digest other milk. Sweetened condensed milk may be given to puppies.

Meats may be selected from beef, mutton and horse. The internal organs such as tripe, liver, and kidney are very useful. Fish may be used to vary the diet. Today there are some excellent canned rations on the market. When produced by reputable packers and backed by publication of their nutritional formulae they may be used with confidence, but there are many inferior canned rations which are dangerous and should be avoided. Cereals for dog feeding may be selected from those commonly used by humans, or may be used in the form of dog biscuits, meals, or

kibbled biscuits. The prepared human breakfast foods may be used in a small kennel or as an emergency. When the special dog foods or biscuits are used, the amount of available protein should be noted and the amount of meat necessary should be regulated accordingly.

Vegetables are not a daily essential. They provide a good form of roughage and are useful in overcoming a natural tendency to constipation. When prepared properly they fortify the vitamin content of the food. Cooked spinach, string beans, carrots, and onion are useful. They should be mashed. When vegetables are plentiful as in summer, dogs appear to derive benefit from their addition to the ration. When so employed they should be chopped finely by hand or put through a mincing machine and the juices saved and used also. Raw lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, beans, etc., may be used.

A small amount of fat should be left with the meat. Meals may be seasoned with salt. A small amount of clear broth may be used to facilitate mixing but I do not believe a dog's food should be sloppy. Never give milk and meat at the same time. The best combinations are cereal and milk or meat with vegetables, and cereal foods such as commercial meals or biscuits (kibbled).

The general condition of a dog depends on several simple factors. The amount of food necessary for each individual should be studied. Over-feeding will cause more trouble than underfeeding, especially in adults.

Drinking water should be freely accessible at all times. The dog requires a high protein diet which places a constant strain on the kidneys. A plentiful amount of water flushes these organs and facilitates their action. In the case of young puppies and nursing bitches which refuse to drink milk if they can get water, it may be necessary to remove the water. Water should be changed daily and the containers should be kept clean.

EXERCISE: Young puppies get enough by playing together. As they get older it is wise to break them to leash. When this has been accomplished they should be given straight walking exercise daily. There is nothing like "road work" to develop good feet and good action.

GENERAL: Grooming and other attention to the coat should be carried out as a daily routine. It is a mistake to allow the hair to grow out because it stands off from the body and does not afford the protection that is derived from a thick, close coat. Housing depends on circumstances. If the dogs are kept in a kennel, each dog should be allowed room enough to move around freely; cramped quarters are bad and may cause bad action when the animals are exercised. It is a good idea to provide a bed or bench for sleeping. It should be a few inches above the ground or have side boards to avoid severe floor draughts. Good ventilation should be provided. If kennels are heated, the temperature should not exceed 65° and in most cases 60° is enough. Too much heat makes it difficult to hold a good coat.



CH. RELGALF REBEL LEADER

Owner

Relgalf Kennels



CH. AYERSCOTT ANITA

Owner

Ayerscott Kennels

A FEW POINTERS FOR THE NEW BREEDER-EXHIBITOR

By John Kemps

The best piece of advice any one can give to the new fancier is: "Don't do anything at all before you have studied your breed and have visited a number of dog shows." The trouble with most newcomers is that they go too fast, with the result that they often run into all kinds of situations that might have been avoided if they had looked things over a bit before actually starting out, themselves.

Of course, the breeding end is more complicated than the showing, although success in the show ring also depends for a great deal on an intelligent approach. Many a novice gets into the game because he happens to own a thoroughbred dog and some one persuades him to enter the dog in a local show. Others happen to visit a dog show, become intrigued by the goings-on, and decide to purchase a dog and start showing.

Well, it isn't all just as simple as that, a great many enthusiastic newcomers drop out again after a very short time. There is a general tendency to blame the dog game for any lack of initial success, while in reality it wasn't the game but the ignorance of the novice that caused the disappointment! The Scottish Terrier is a wonderful, but difficult breed. Each year, hundreds of mediocre ones are raised, compared with the relative few that can make the grade in the show ring. Why is that? Because most fanciers are not sufficiently critical of their own stock, which, in turn, must be attributed to their insufficient knowledge of the breed. The Scottie is popular, the demand far exceeds the supply. But a breeder who hopes to get somewhere in the show ring, must concentrate on *quality* rather than quantity. There is a constant danger that he may become "kennel blind," that he gets all pepped up about a dog that may look good in his own kennel but which actually cannot stand up in decent competition. Thousands of dollars are wasted, each year, by the showing of mediocre dogs. It's an expensive and heartbreaking business, but who's to blame? *Not* the dog game, as such! A really good dog, well handled, *always* comes through, regardless of a few disappointing defeats it may suffer on the way. This, in itself, is sufficient proof that it's up to the owner, in the first analysis, to do the right thing. He either starts out right, or he doesn't and the only way in which he can find out what is the correct thing to do is by *studying* his breed before doing anything at all. This simply cannot be emphasized strongly enough!

There are certain established blood lines that have consistently produced winning stock. The principal difficulty for the prospective breeder is to acquire one or more young matrons from producing stock. The initial investment may be rather expensive, but it's worth every cent paid out. By all means, go to a successful and dependable breeder of show stock and try to buy your bitches from him. If he cannot help you out at that particular time, try the next established kennel, or else have some patience and wait a while, it will pay you in the end. Don't buy any males, there are plenty of good studs available to you, when the time comes. That is the next step and also a rather difficult one. Upon the selection of the right stud depends the outcome of your first litter! Go back to the breeder from whom you purchased your bitch and let him advise you which stud to use. He knows that out-breeding to winning dogs is a hit-or-miss proposition and he will help you pick out a *producing* stud that is a "blood relation" to your bitch.

Winning show dogs are not necessarily always also producing studs, although plenty of them are. Your task is to select a dog that will sire winning pups out of your matron, so go slow and investigate what the dog has sired rather than won!

It isn't as much fun to show a dog bred by and purchased from some one else as it is to exhibit young dogs of your own breeding. How will you know whether your youngsters are good enough? You really won't know until you see them in the show ring next to all the others, unless you have become a sufficiently good judge that you can size up a dog correctly as it stands there, all by itself.

You must know your Official Standard to form a mental picture of what a really good dog looks like. Watch the judging at a number of sizeable shows. If you possibly can, visit a Specialty Show and try to follow the placings. When you come home, look at your own dog again. If he still looks good to you, enter him in a few shows and see what happens, only be sure he has been trimmed and groomed correctly! You may want to bring him in the ring yourself. In that case, are you sure you know how to handle him efficiently, how to let him make the most of himself? If not, don't try, ask a professional handler to take him in for you and watch from the ring side. It will give you an excellent idea of how he stacks up with the competition under the most favorable circumstances. Your good dog deserves a fair chance, he doesn't get it unless he is "put down" correctly!

Judges are only human, they make mistakes, but most of them know very well what they are looking at.

Judging is, of course a matter of personal opinion; also, different judges may follow different interpretations of the Standard! It is this very difference of opinion, however, that makes showing interesting . . .

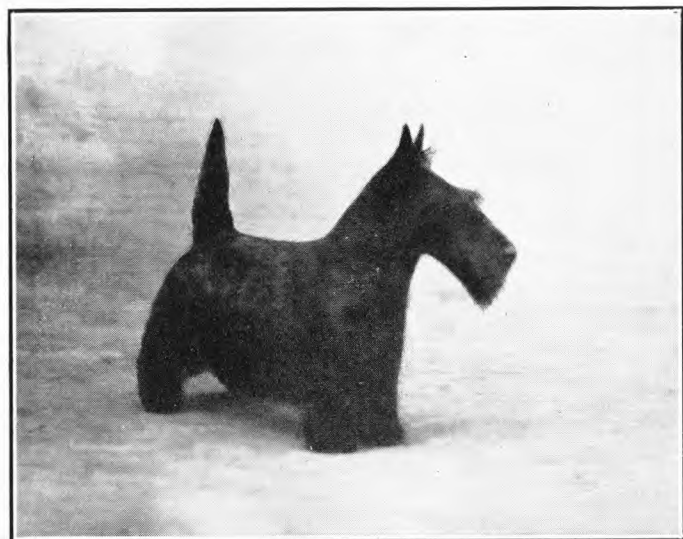
You should enter a young dog in the Novice Class, chances are he is not yet as well developed as the mature dogs in American-bred and Open Classes. After all, you are not out for championship points, as yet! Plenty of time to think about that later, because a pup goes through all kinds of stages and Scotties are seldom fully matured until they are over two years old. To show an immature dog against a fully developed one is quite unfair to the dog as well as to yourself.

Yes, in this game of ours we need patience and we must also be able to swallow our disappointments, here and there. After all, the successful breeders-exhibitors of today are one-time novices who survived, in spite of hard knocks and periods of discouragement. It is a fascinating sport, but don't make the mistake of thinking that it's all so easy, because it isn't. This is not the place to go into a lot of theories concerning the breeding end. Experience is, anyway, the best teacher. Just be sure to start out with good breeding stock and chances are that you'll come out all right. As to the showing, watch it for a while and draw your own conclusions, don't stick your neck out too quickly, you may not be ready! You'll hear some "sour grapes" talk from the fanciers who are not seriously trying to raise quality stock, and you will be wise not to pay any attention to them. The membership list of the Scottish Terrier Club of America includes the country's oldest and well-established kennels, a copy of the list goes with this pamphlet. By all means write to several kennels in your own section of the country if you need information or assistance. They may be competitors in the show ring, but their common bond is their love for the Scottish Terrier and, as members of the S. T. C. A., it is their duty to assist the new fancier to the best of their ability in an effort to improve the breed.

But regardless of what outside assistance you may receive, always keep in mind that the quality of your dog plus the way and shape in which he is exhibited are the *only* factors that determine whether or not he will still make the grade. In other words, your success or failure in the game lie in your own hands and depend entirely on your own approach. If you work things out intelligently, you will not fail and whenever you make an error in judgment, recognize it as such and don't repeat it! There is a reason for everything and you have to figure things out logically, in the breeding — as well as the showing end. Those who don't do that won't get to first base; newcomers who, after a few false starts, blame the game instead of themselves don't have it in them to become real fanciers.

The Scottie is a great little dog; if you want to help keep him on the map you must give him a fair chance, and if yours gets kicked around, it's *your* fault, not his or anybody else's.

Breed them intelligently, raise them carefully, show them judiciously and, above all, never be satisfied, because there is always room for further improvement! Remember also that in the dog game "out of sight is out of mind;" you've got to prove continually that you have something, people certainly won't take your word for it. A lot of loud advertising without anything to back it up is a waste of time and money, the fancy wants to be *shown!* It is advisable not to spend lavishly on fancy kennel equipment and instead invest your money in good stock. One or two good litters will pay for your original outlay and the satisfaction of doing well in the ring with young stock of your own breeding will compensate you many times over!



ENG. CH. WALSING WATCH LIGHT

Owner

W. M. Singleton



CH. CABRACH MAC GREGOR II

Owner

Mrs. Seth Malby

SOME COMMENTS ON SHOWING

By Theodore Bennett

The ultimate objective of showing dogs is to win over all competitors and if your dog is of sufficiently high quality you will succeed, *providing* certain principles are followed.

In the first place, an exhibitor of Scottish Terriers in this country must acknowledge the modern trend of smooth trimming and careful grooming. This does not mean a short, barbered-looking coat, but one of standard length, well laid down and polished with no loose ends protruding to spoil a smooth outline. Judges will seldom put up a rough-coated and disheveled Scottie, no matter how good the dog might be otherwise. A dog properly conditioned and nicely put down captures many of the points allotted to General Appearance under the Standard. One's plans for showing a Scottie should be laid well in advance of any particular show. With some variance it takes about three and a half months after stripping for a new coat to grow to the right length for showing. During this time constant grooming is necessary to promote the growth of new hair and to train it to lie flat and tight. After attaining a new coat some dogs, particularly if they have good undercoats, can be kept in show condition for several months by the constant plucking out of the old top hairs. This stimulates new hair to grow out through the undercoat. In this respect, "a little, often" is the secret of keeping a coat rolling. The tone or thriftiness of a coat is directly dependent on the general physical condition and for this reason the health of a dog should not be neglected during the preparation period. He should be kept free of worms, fed a balanced diet and allowed plenty of exercise. Active male dogs are seldom overweight while one often sees bitches being shown that are entirely too fat. A dog in the proper show condition will feel hard and muscular to the touch. The leg muscles will be well developed and the ribs and vertebrae well covered with lean muscular tissue.

The natural amenities of the show ring, while perhaps not definitely contributory to winning, do make for a better feeling among the exhibitors, the judge and the audience. The idealistic principle, "how you win is more important than what you win", can be applied to showing dogs: at least ordinary courtesy and good sportsmanship are to be expected. No matter how dissatisfied you are over an adverse decision, don't make a show of it, for a poor loser is remembered long after the placings are forgotten. In your relationship with the judge be courteous but not chatty; don't volunteer information about your exhibit; no excuses nor

explanations. He will ask you for any pertinent knowledge he may want. Be clean and neat in appearance. Exercise your dog before showing him in order to avoid the embarrassment of his soiling the ring. Be ready with your dog when your class is called. To hold up the judging is most annoying to the show officials and the other exhibitors. Avoid mannerisms that are distracting to the judge and competitors alike, such as clucking or talking in loud tones to your dog and throwing objects in a conspicuous manner to perk him up. The latter, as often as not, serves to show off the dogs on either side of you, thus working to your disadvantage. A mannerism particularly irritating to the judge is the continual switching of the eyes from dog to judge and back again or the fixed stare that some exhibitors impose on the judge. He is very conscious of these petty ruses to attract his attention and they annoy him.

In handling your dog, keep him between you and the judge at all times for obviously it is your dog that he wants to observe, not you. When gaiting a well-mannered dog, don't hold him up with a tight lead so that he appears to be swimming with his front legs while crawling with his rear legs. Where this custom originated or why it exists at all is a mystery. It looks ridiculous to the uninitiated and would to everyone else, were the practice less common. Fractious Scotties should be controlled to the best of one's ability and not permitted to come near enough to upset the other dogs. Puppies are best left to their own devices in the ring. Give them free rein, don't jerk them about nor expect them to show with the steadiness of older and more experienced dogs.

There is a tendency among some Scottie exhibitors to complain against the professional dog handlers, claiming their knowledge and skill puts the amateur at a disadvantage. If this charge be true, the answer then is to emulate the professional in his skill, for after all, a dog is entitled to look his best and to be shown to his best advantage, no matter who his handler might be. Unlike most other sports, amateurism and professionalism can and do exist side by side in the show ring, one of the reasons being, it is assumed, that the monetary prizes are usually not large. Furthermore, there is no clear-cut distinction between the two classifications, for most amateurs, while perhaps not making a living out of dogs, do derive some financial benefit from showing, through the sale of dogs and stud fees. On the other hand, many professional handlers are in the game for the love of it and could make a better living in some other pursuit. Most handlers are ready to lend a helping hand to a novice who uses intelligence in seeking their help or advice. Altogether their influence on the sport of showing dogs has been salutary.

Practically every professional society and trade organization has its meetings or conventions at which ideas are exchanged, common problems discussed and wares displayed. So it is with dog enthusiasts who gather at the annual meeting of the S. T. C. A. and at shows to discuss matters of mutual interest, such as the latest information on health and feeding, different trimming techniques, breeding methods and a host of similar subjects. Many sales are consummated at dog shows and matings arranged, new friendships are started and old ones renewed. Valuable and worthy as these functions are, the most important is the opportunity of displaying your wares in competition with others. Here is furnished a yardstick with which to measure your progress toward the elusive goal of producing the perfect dog.

HANDLERS SPECIALIZING IN SCOTTIES

BEN BROWN
14229 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif.
State 5-2880

FRANK B. BRUMBY & SON
Havahome Ks., Jericho, L. I.
Syosset 1472

SETH H. CAMPBELL
RFD 4, Middletown, N. Y.
Middletown 942137

ROBERT CRAIGHEAD
P.O. Box 47, Cross River, N. Y.
South Salem 898

HAROLD J. DUFFY
6939 Tujunga Ave., No. Hollywood, Calif.
Sunset 2-8340

THOMAS M. GATELY
Liberty St., Wilton, Conn.
Wilton 535

JAMES J. MURPHY
1975 Washington St., Stoughton, Mass.
Stoughton 198M

JOHN MURPHY
R.F.D. 1, Forest Rd., Allendale, N. J.
Wyckoff 4-0548

PHILIP PRENTICE
Phillip's Hill Rd., New City, N. Y.
New City 621

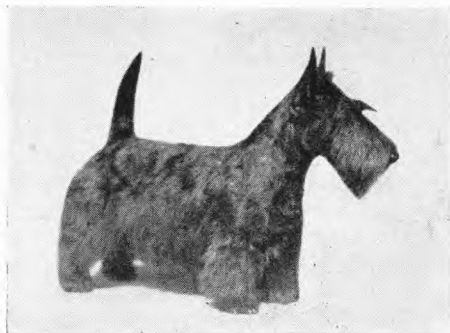
DICK SAGER
11411 Van Owen St., No. Hollywood, Calif.
Stanley 7-3533

SANGSTER BROTHERS
2107 Cortada St., El Monte, Calif.
Budlong 8-9304

AUGUST J. TERHUNE
Box 290, R.R. No. 6, Cincinnati 15, Ohio
Redwood 0604

BOTHKENNAR SCOTTIES

(Established for over 20 years)



Ch. BOTHKENNAR KILROY
(at one year old)

BOTHKENNAR *Prewar*

Undisputed Leader in the West for quality and
bloodlines . . . Fifteen Champions Made Since 1933.

BOTHKENNAR *Postwar*

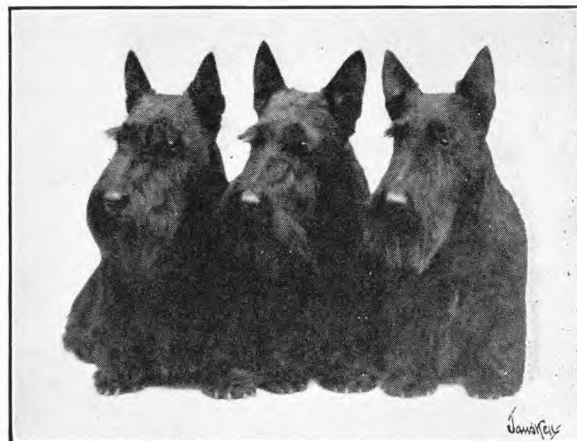
Still holds its position.
Four Homebred Champions made in 1947

Correspondence invited

MR. and MRS. BRYCE GILLESPIE
1655 Arboles Drive Glendale 7, Calif.

BARBERRY KNOWE KENNELS

CHAMPIONS
and
SIRES OF CHAMPIONS
at stud



THREE OF OUR RECENT CHAMPIONS



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES C. STALTER

Owners
Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

Mail Address:
R.D. 2, Westwood, N. J.

Manager
Florence Prentice

RELGALF KENNELS

Mrs. Flagler Matthews, Owner

Offers At Stud

Ch. RELGALF RACKETEER, Black
Ch. R. R. Dictator — Ch. Gillsie Desire
Ch. RELGALF REDOUTABLE, Black
Ch. Bradthorn Bullion — Wolscot Winsome
Ch. RELGALF REBEL DICTATOR, Brindle
Sire of many champions
LYNSCOT ENSIGN, Brindle
Ch. R. R. Leader — Ch. Lynnscoth Deborah
RELGALF RESOLUTION, Black
A doublebred Bullion dog

Fees on all dogs above \$50.00



Puppies and Breeding Stock usually available from the finest blood lines — that have produced some of America's finest Scotties including Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, and Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, the only two dogs ever to win the Lloyd Memorial Trophy three years each.



For particulars write

RUSSELL OPENSHAW, Mgr.

Box 98, Ridge St., Rye, N. Y.

Tel. Rye 7-2651

RELGALF KENNELS

Mrs. Flagler Matthews, Owner

Offers At Stud

The Outstanding Scottish Terrier
Winner of the Lloyd Memorial Trophy
1945 - 1946 - 1947



Ch. RELGALF REBEL LEADER

Leader is retired to stud after three brilliant show years during which time he won 78 Best of Breeds—38 Terrier Groups—11 Best in Shows.

Siring exceptional litters.

For particulars address

Russell Openshaw, Mgr.

Box 98, Ridge St., Rye, N. Y.

Tel. Rye 7-2651

DEEPHAVEN KENNELS

AT STUD

CH. MARLU CRUSADER

CH. DEEPHAVEN CITATION

DEEPHAVEN DECISION

(son of Ch. Deephaven Warspite)



Puppies and Young Show Stock Usually for Sale at
Reasonable Prices



DEEPHAVEN KENNELS

1601 FOSHAY TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

KINCLAVEN KENNELS

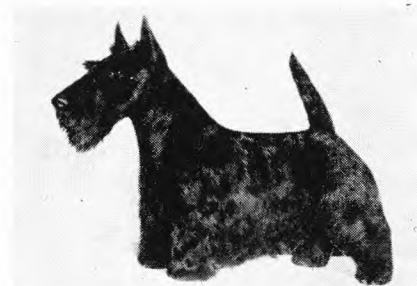
FAMOUS CHAMPIONS AT STUD

CH. KINCLAVEN THE STOOGIE *Black*

CH. KINCLAVEN CLASSIC *Silver Brindle*

CH. KINCLAVEN WILD OATS *Wheaten*
(the first Wheaten in the world to make his championship)

CH. KINCLAVEN CROFTER *Dark Brindle*



By use of judicious line breeding, we have produced successive generations of champions, with an ever increasing quality discernible.

In the last few years, Kinclaven stock has accumulated an impressive number of best in shows, terrier groups and best of breeds.

•
COMPANIONS, BREEDING STOCK
and SHOW STOCK available

•
MARIE A. STONE, Owner
3474 N. Lake Drive, Milwaukee 11, Wis.

Compliments of

EDGERSTOUNE KENNELS



CH. EDGERSTOUNE SPITFIRE

MRS. JOHN G. WINANT

Owner

Concord

New Hampshire

CH. DEEPHAVEN WARSPITE

At six years of age, Warspite has completed an extraordinary, seldom-equalled two years of top Best in Show and Best of Breed wins, under keenest Eastern competition and under various Scottish Terrier Specialty judges, representing a veritable "Who's Who." Below is partial list of his more important wins:

BEST IN SHOW —

Manchester K.C.; Mid-Hudson K.C.; Westchester K.C.; Somerset Hills K.C.; S.T.C.A. Spring Specialty 1946; Winter Specialty 1946; Spring Specialty 1947; Winter Specialty 1948.

BEST SCOTTIE —

Westminster K.C. 1946; Westminster K.C. 1947; Westminster K.C. 1948; Morris & Essex 1947; International K.C. 1946; Eastern Dog Club, Boston, 1946, 1947; Philadelphia Kennel Club 1947 — and many others.*

(*We do not believe any Scottie has ever won three times in succession.)

Possessing a fearless, yet friendly spirit, a great Scottie expression, a superb coat and a perfect mouth which has lasted, Warspite is indeed a great stud. We have used him only when not being shown and probably will retire him soon. We expect him to do much to further the improvement of the Scottish Terrier through his proven ability to transmit his extraordinary qualities and disposition. Stud Fee \$75.

MARLU SCOTCH DANDY

This is a coal-black dog that we consider the best we have ever bred. Coat harsh as wire, small dark eye, short tail, long head, — he is truly outstanding.

Dandy's breeding is superb, being on the top side, a grandson of Ch. Marlu Crusader, while his mother is Ch. Marlu Milady's Flirt. He is thus line-bred to the great Ch. Marlu Milady, while his dam is line-bred to Ch. Heather Reveller, — a rare combination. We expect him to be a top-winner, when brought out.

CH. DEEPHAVEN RED SEAL

Greatest son of Ch. Marlu Crusader. Undefeated since coming out, 1948; four Best of Breeds in succession and one Terrier Group, to date.

Ship Bitches to Mr. John P. Murphy,

R.F.D. 1, Forest Road, Allendale, N. J., 'Phone: Wyckoff 4-0548

— BROOD BITCHES, BRED AND OPEN, FOR SALE —
ALSO PUPPIES OCCASIONALLY

MARLU FARM KENNELS

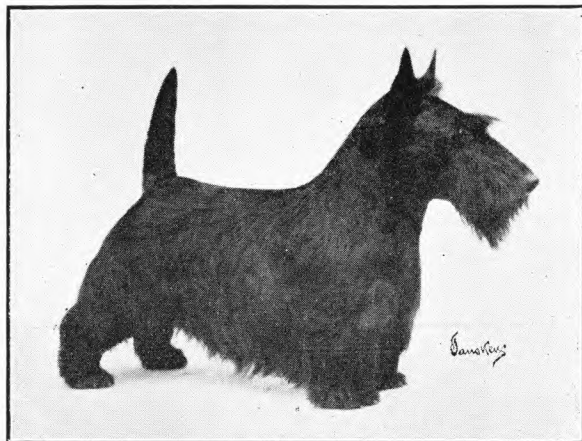
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pollak, Owners
West Long Branch, N. J.

N. Y. 'Phone: LExington 2-0700

Long Branch 6-1013

All communications to 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

GOLD FINDER SCOTTISH TERRIERS



**Champion Heather Gold Finder
1929-1938**

Sire of 19 American-bred Champions

•
Choice Puppies and Grown Stock
usually available

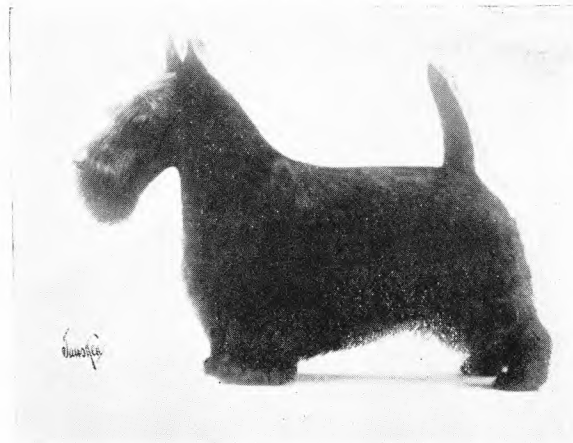
•
EDWARD F. MOLONEY
1821 Hone Avenue, New York 61, N. Y.
Phone Ta. 9-7056

- "Acton Hill" -

A Successful Southeastern Kennel

owned by
Mr. and Mrs. John Kemps
Enka (nr. Asheville), N. C.

—●—
One of our Line-Bred Studs



CHAMPION GREGG OF ACTON HILL

By: Ch. Acton Hill's Interventionist (sire of 5 Champions)
Ex: Acton Hill's Audacity (Dam of 4 Champions)

—●—
It has always been our policy to concentrate on quality rather than on quantity, and we usually have a limited number of excellent prospects available for sale. Our stud dogs are all proven producers of winning stock. All fees remain at \$50.

BOWERY EMPEROR
of **VIGAL**



Owners

MR. AND MRS. H. ALVIN McALEENAN



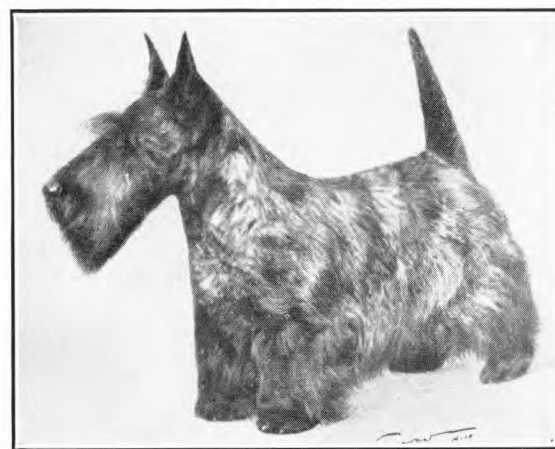
VIGAL KENNELS

Frank Brumby
Mgr.
Tel: Syosset 1472

Jericho
Long Island
New York

Carnation Farm Kennels

PRESENTS



REIMILL RADIATOR

This dog has proven an outstanding winner and one of the most popular young studs in England.

His superb breeding and his own particular qualities of character, conformation, and grand style promises an outstanding career in this country.

Also at Stud

INT CH. DOR-EL BLACK NUGGET, Winner 13 Best in Shows
CAN. CH. EDGERSTONE BLACK OUT, 11 Pts A.K.C. 1-5 pt, 2-3 pt Shows
CARNATION REVELATION, Heather Asset ex Deephaven Dahlia
DEEPHAVEN SPADE FLUSH, CH. Marlu Crusader ex Deephaven Daisy
May

Companion and Breeding Stock Available

For all Particulars address

BOB BARTOS, Manager

CARNATION, WASH.

Telephone: Duval 511

WALSING
means
WINNERS
in
BRITAIN
and
AMERICA
and
in all parts of
THE WORLD
Wherever high class
SCOTTISH TERRIERS
are exhibited

W. M. SINGLETON

Tunstall, Coniscliffe Road
Darlington, England

Cables: "Walsing," Darlington.

"WALSING"

**The Name
That Means**

PRODUCERS



IN ENGLAND
W. M. SINGLETON
*Coniscliffe Road,
Darlington*
Cables: "Walsing"

IN AMERICA
R. D. LINTON
Nanuet, New York
Cables: "Tamlin"

Cy Ann Kennels

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

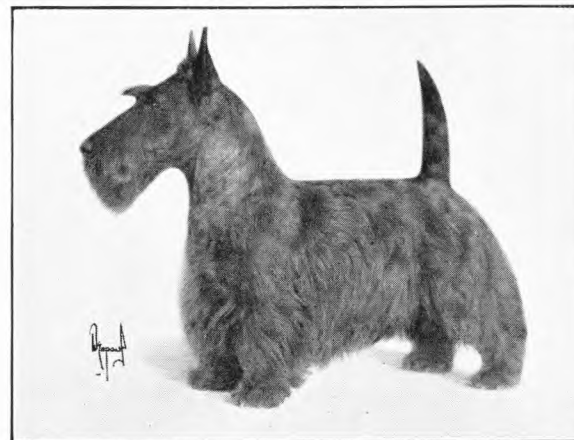


MR. and MRS. C. K. RICKEL

P. O. Box 1538

Fort Worth, Texas

CH. DEEPHAVEN JEFFREY



Outstanding young son of Ch. Marlu Crusader and Deephaven Mary,—she a daughter of Ch. Kinclaven Classic.

Jeffrey is a sound, stylish black with a deep-set eye and a long, lean head. A daughter from his first litter, Jeff's Red Penny, now has 14 points toward her championship and her litter brother, Bold Justice, has five points. They are just a little over one year old.

Jeffrey is a superb showman and at all times in the ring, displays true Terrier spirit, while at home, he is an excellent pet for children and grownups. He has a sweet and lovable disposition and he transmits his qualities to his offspring.

Owner

MR. AND MRS. BICK SAGER

11411 Van Owen

North Hollywood, Calif.

A **CANNY** SCOT KENS...



It pays to

"Nourish EVERY INCH of a Dog"

with GAINES

GAINES DOG FOODS

MEAL • KRUNCHON

A Product of General Foods



Old Trusty

Two Famous Quality Brands

OLD TRUSTY ALL TERRIER FOOD —
a medium-kibbled biscuit containing nourishing
high-quality ingredients.

OLD TRUSTY SUPREME MEAL —
remarkable in promoting growth and energy with
economical feeding. Remarkable, too, in its balance
of vitamin minerals. It is also most appetizing to
the dog.

OLD TRUSTY DOG FOOD COMPANY, Inc.
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.



"You know... it'd be a dog's life without AUSTIN'S!"

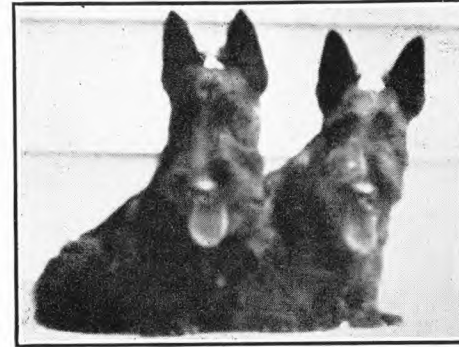
ONE TASTY meal after another . . . with Austin's Dog Food on the menu.

And NOURISHING, too, because the Austin formula is based on findings of top nutritional authorities in leading American universities. These experts have established the minimum amounts of certain food factors needed by dogs in their daily diet to stay in best health. Austin's generously exceeds this standard.

No wonder, then, dogs thrive on Austin's . . . that satisfied kennel owners use it year after year and are strong boosters for the product. Try Austin's with YOUR dogs, too!

AUSTIN'S DOG
FOOD

Austin Dog Food Division of *Sunshine Biscuits*, INC., Long Island City, N. Y.



BRAWYN KENNELS—Reg.

MR. and MRS. TURK HUMPHREY

Route 5, Box 210

Memphis, Tenn.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
Semi Centennial—Nosegay Kennels

1897 (Reg. A.K.C. Dec. 8, 1898) 1947

E PLURIBUS UNUM

(Longest continuous Scottie Kennel in Scottish Terrier History)
Established by Doctor Fayette C. Ewing, October, 1897

THE RECORD SPEAKS

Bred the first American-bred Scottish Terrier to get WINNERS at Westminster, 1903, with Nosegay Sweet William.

Bred the first American-bred Scottish Terrier (Nosegay Forget-me-not) to be awarded the title "Champion" by the American Kennel Club in the same year.

Bred ten champions; imported many British Winners, including six British Champions.

Wrote, and published *The Book of the Scottish Terrier*, 1931, now in second edition and third printing, and an Anniversary Edition contemplated; acknowledged on two continents to be the Standard book of the breed.

Was elected Arms Bearer and Honorary President of the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland (instituted 1888), an honor never before conferred upon an American, in recognition of the Nosegay service to the breed (as "FATHER of the SCOTTISH TERRIER in AMERICA", and called "the Dean of the Scotty Fancy") and of the importation of thousands of dollars worth of Scotties into this country.

NOSEGAY now presents to the Fancy two greatly-bred, brilliant young stud dogs: MacNab of Nosegay, A.K.C. A-993195, and Scotch Thistle of Nosegay, A.K.C. R-21738.

Pups for sale occasionally. — Address: Pineville, Louisiana.

PHILABEG KENNELS



At Stud

PHILABEG REEK II

by *Philabeg Reek* ex *Tring of Philabeg*

FASHION OF PHILABEG

by *Diehard Fashion* ex *Diehard Viola IV*

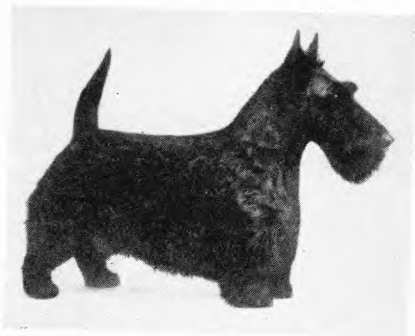
PHILABEG GAVIN

by *Ch. Heather Resolution of Edgerstoune* ex *Philabeg Classic*

DR. and MRS. MERRITT N. POPE

Phone: Tower 5403

R.F.D.1, BERWYN, MD.



Ch. Lynns Scot Deborah

LYNNSCOT SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Puppies for sale occasionally

MR. and MRS. R. J. McLOUGHLIN

Allendale, N. J.

SHENSCOT KENNELS

REGISTERED

MR. and MRS. L. BRADFORD BRANNER, Jr., Owners

For your Foundation Stock

PUPPIES



Stud Service

... Buy a Shenscot

Phones
43-J or 39-W

Lock Drawer 251
Broadway, Virginia

MAC R KENNELS

AT STUD

CH. EDGERSTOUNE BENEFACTOR—\$50.00

(Eng. Ch. Masterpiece of Rookes ex Ch. Edgerstoune Benefactress)

CH. MAC R'S KILTEN—\$35.00

(Ch. Edgerstoune Benefactor x dau. Ch. Ortlely Ambassador)

Shipping address: Concord, N. H.

We have available at all times top dogs at stud and quality puppies for sale. All puppies wormed and inoculated against distemper and unconditionally guaranteed as to health and disposition. All puppies reasonably priced.

Owners: Mr. and Mrs. Keith P. Rogers
Pembroke, N. H.

Compliments of
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB of NEW ENGLAND



MISS ELEANOR BRIGHAM, *President*
36 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

MISS HELEN S. WASGATT, *Sec'y.*
Carlton Road, Clifton, Mass.

Mrs. William Constable's
HOMEBRED SCOTTISH TERRIERS

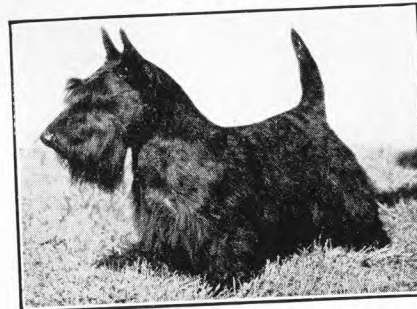
•
3 Dogs at Stud

Puppies and Grown Dogs for Sale

•
apply to owner

69 River Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone: Lafayette 3-0722

AT STUD



CH. ACTON HILL'S INDIVIDUALIST

Sire: Ch. Cabrach MacGregor, II
Dam: Ch. Acton Hill's Black Magic

AN OUTSTANDING SIRE
FROM A CHAMPION PRODUCING LINE
BREEDING AND SHOW STOCK.

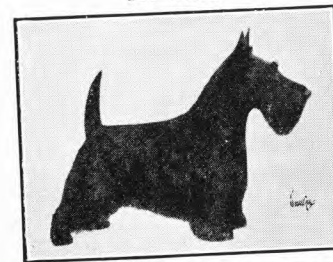
MRS. SETH MALBY

7 Park Street

Tenaftly, N. J.

WOODHART KENNELS

offers
At Stud



CH. WOODHART WATCHMAN

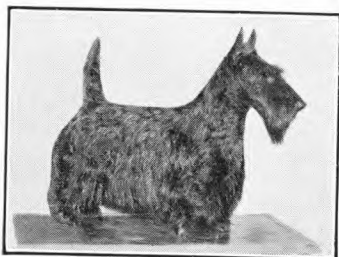
SIRE: CH. SHIELING'S SIGNATURE
DAM: CH. WOODHART WENDY

Quality Show and Breeding Stock

MR. AND MRS. HEYWOOD R. HARTLEY

R.F.D. 9, BOX 140
RICHMOND 24, VIRGINIA

KELSCOT KENNELS



Ch. Independent Ben — at stud — \$50

Puppies usually available, and winning
grown stock of good type, on occasions

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH W. KELLY
36 Sagamore Rd. — Wellesley Hills, Mass.

A HOME and HOBBY KENNEL

At Stud

CH. MIDDLEMOUNT JUGGERNAUT

A Best in Show Winner

By Ch. Rosehall Raleigh, he by Ch. Malgen Juggernaut

CH. MIDDLEMOUNT PICADOR

Combining the best American and British Show lines. Watch his get.

MIDDLEMOUNT KENNELS, Bruce Webb, *Owner*
Dunedin, Fla.

JEPECA KENNELS

SCOTTISH TERRIERS



Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Werber, Jr.
32 Nassau Drive,
Great Neck, Long Island

Puppies Usually For Sale

Champion-Bred Studs

CONNAUGHTON FARM KENNELS

Quality Scottish Terriers

Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Connaughton

Route No. 1—Braham, Minnesota
(60 mile No. of Minneapolis and St. Paul)

A Kennel dedicated to producing outstanding Scottish Terriers
through excellent breeding from Champion Sires. We give our puppies
and dogs the finest care and individual attention.

GRAECROFT KENNELS

SCOTTISH TERRIERS • SKYE TERRIERS



MRS. CHARLES D. GRAY

Conant Road

Weston, Mass.

AYERSCOTT KENNELS

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Ayers

Breeders and Exhibitors of

SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Lincoln Highway East, LANCASTER, PA. Telephone 5481

HAYCLIFF KENNELS, Reg.

of Scotties

offer at stud

HAYCLIFF HARD SIGNATURE Fee \$35

(Ch. Shieling's Signature—Deephaven Variety)

HAYCLIFF HIGH REWARD Fee \$25

(son of Hard Signature—Relgalf Ch. Sound Laddie bitch)

HAYCLIFF HASTY MILLION Fee \$35

(Ch. Shieling's Salute—Acton Hills Ebony)

PUPPIES AVAILABLE

MR. and MRS. HARRY S. HAYLOR

R.D. 2, Hudson, Ohio

PAISLEY HILL KENNELS

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Israel



1360 E. Siebenthaler Ave.

Dayton, Ohio

Copyright

Scottish Terrier Club of America