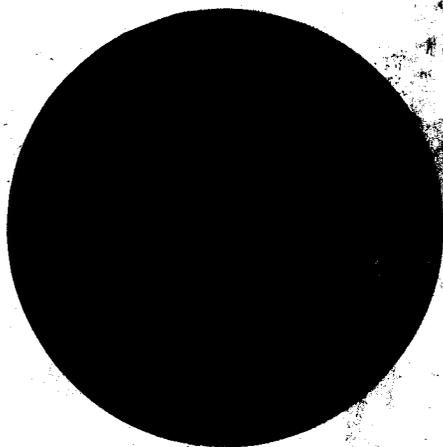


SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB
of
AMERICA



YEAR BOOK
1959

Volume 1

DOGGIE

He asks me no questions,
he tells me no lies,
And when I address him
looks straight in my eyes,
Content with a little he never despairs,
but in all my troubles he willingly shares,
He asks me so little,
He gives me so much,
Then always I let sympathy
dwell in my touch.



THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

DR. GORDON STABLES

"Losh! Bogie man, haud off your han';
Nor thrash me black and blue.
Frae fools and foes I seek nae praise,
But frien's should aye be true.

"Nae, silky-haired admirer I
O' Bradford Toys, Strathbogie;
Sich thoughts, I'm sure cam' in your head,
While dribblin' o'er the cogie.

"I ken the Terrier o' the North,
I ken the towsy tyke—
Ye'll search frae Tweed to Sussex' shore,
But never find his like.

"For pluck and pith and jaws and teeth,
And hair like heather coves,
Wi' body land and low and strang,
At hame in cairns or knowes.

"He'll face a fourmat, draw a brock,
Kill rats and whitteritts by the score,
He'll band tod-lowrie frae his hole,
Or slay him at his door.

"He'll range for days and ne'er be tired,
O'er mountain, moor and fell;
Fair play, I'll back the brave wee chap
To fecht the de'il himself.

"And yet beneath his rugged coat
A heart beats warm and true.
He'll help to herd the sheep and kye,
And mind the lammies too.

"Then see him at the ingle side,
Wi' bairnies and roond him laughin',
Was ever dog sae pleased as he,
Sae fond o' fun and daffin'?

"But gie's your hand, Strathbogie man!
Guid faith! we maunna sever.
Then 'Here's to Scotia's best o' dogs,
Our towsy tyke for ever!'"

The Live Stock Journal—Jan. 31, 1879

YEAR BOOK

1959

Scottish Terrier Club OF America



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

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SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA**

1959

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Secretary

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SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

ADOPTION OF FEBRUARY 10, 1948 REVISED



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, 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, and the proposer may also include any additional details which he deems pertinent to the candidate's eligibility.

Section 2. The Secretary 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 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,

pay to the Secretary 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 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 ten (10) 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 not later than November 30th of the year preceding the election. The Secretary shall immediately circulate such nominations among the membership of the Club, and other members may then file nominations with the Secretary as provided above not later than December 31st of such year. The Secretary 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, for use by the members in returning their ballots. Such return envelopes shall be consecutively numbered by the Secretary, who shall keep a record of the number of the envelope sent each member. It shall be the duty of the Secretary 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 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 ballot to the Secretary 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 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 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 Treasurer shall 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 the 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 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.
- Report of 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.
- Report of 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 interest 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 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 in writing.

Section 2. The duplicate copy of the charges shall be sent to the accused without delay by the Secretary 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 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. 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: Amendments

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.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

PART I

(Excerpts from Article by CASWELL BARRIE in 1939 STCA Breed Pamphlet)

When I undertook to write this article dealing with the early history of the Scottish Terrier Club of America I had no idea the work would be so interesting and difficult. I assumed it would entail the setting down in chronological order easily accessible, important and interesting facts in the life of the Club. However, I soon found that to garner even a portion of such matter would be difficult, for with the exception of recent years there are no complete Club records to use as source material. So the task resolved itself into digging here and digging there to unearth a few facts, going to this old time member or that long time breeder to glean a few reminiscences. It is by these means I have collected the information which I have set down in the following article. I present it as a sort of frame work which I hope will serve as the beginning for a more complete document and I ask all those interested who can draw upon their memories or who have in their possession facts bearing upon the history of the Club, its officers, members, judges, breeders, exhibitors, specialty shows, trophies and famous dogs, to communicate with the writer with a view to including such material in any subsequent edition of this booklet which may be published.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation and thanks to Dr. Fayette C. Ewing and Mr. Henry D. Bixby who have very materially aided me in assembling the data which appears in the present article.

The Scottish Terrier Club of America was organized in 1900. It owes its being to the enthusiasm and hard work of two gentlemen, Dr. Fayette C. Ewing who at that time was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri and Mr. J. Steele Mackenzie of Cincinnati, Ohio, who brought together in the membership of the Club that little group of Scottie lovers who thirty-nine years ago were struggling to improve and popularize their beloved Diehard.

In 1895, before the formation of the Scottish Terrier Club of America, there had been an organization known as the American Scottish Terrier Club composed of four or five gentlemen who had attempted to foster the breed but after several years they abandoned the idea, at least so far as a specialty club was concerned, for the American Scottish Terrier Club ceased to exist. However, its treasurer, Mr. James L. Little of Boston, Massachusetts became active in the new Club.

The original officers of the Scottish Terrier Club of America were President, Mrs. Jack Brazier; Vice-President and Treasurer, Dr. Fayette C. Ewing; Secretary, J. Steele Mackenzie; Delegate to the A.K.C., J. B. Brazier. There were twenty-six members.

The Scottish Terrier Club of America was elected a member of the American Kennel Club in 1900 which at the close of that year had a total membership of twenty-five clubs.

Our first specialty show was held March 28, 1910, on the estate of Mr. Lauder, Greenwich, Connecticut. There were 61 entries judged by James Mortimer. This show was held in conjunction with the West Highland and Welsh Terrier Clubs. Our second specialty show was held June 2, 1915, in the Italian Garden of the Hotel Biltmore, New York City. There were 75 entries judged by Henry T. Fleitmann. Our third specialty show was held June 9, 1916, at Brigham Hill Farm, the home of Miss Margaret Brigham at North Grafton, Massachusetts. There were 80 entries judged by Harry Lacey, well known editor of the American Fancier.

In view of the falling off in Scottish Terrier registrations and the decrease in the number of entries at shows it is interesting to read the following from the Bulletin of June, 1916. "Scotties certainly seem to be on the rise, new breeders are turning up with encouraging frequency and the older ones are strengthening their stock. It seems a fitting tribute to the breed that while other terriers, as for example the West Highland White, have had a meteoric ascent into popularity followed by an equally abrupt fall, the Scottie has steadily held its own and shown a conservative and healthy growth in popularity which justifies its designation as the most steadily popular breed of terriers."

In 1919 the Club's officers were all re-elected for another term, however, the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Brigham, later resigned and Mr. Robert Sedgwick, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Annual Meeting this year was as usual held in the New York City home of the Club's President, Mr. Lloyd. The Treasurer reported \$600.00 in Liberty Bonds and a working balance of \$250.00. Nearly \$200.00 were still out in unpaid dues and a motion was made and carried, "That on account of unsettled conditions of the past year, members with dues in arrears shall have one more notice sent them that if dues are not paid in, they will be dropped from the Club and that in case of no reply, they be automatically dropped."

In 1921 the Club's officers were: President, Mr. Henry D. Bixby, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.; Vice-President, Mr. Clarence C. Little, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. N. Darrell Harvey, Providence, R. I.; Governor-at-Large, Mr. R. M. Cadwalader, Jr., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania; Delegate to the A.K.C., Mr. Robert Sedgwick, Jr., New York.

This year saw a change in the trend of Scottish Terrier affairs. Mr. Francis Lloyd had died in 1920, and with his death several of the old guard became less active. At the same time there was inaugurated an increasing interest in Scotties throughout New England, especially around Boston. The fancy there was flourishing and rumor had it that a group of breeders was about to form an independent club. This seemed unfortunate to many and so with the beginning of 1922 the office of President was filled by Mr. Charles E. Jeffrey, Jr., of Boston and New England remained in the ranks of the Scottish Terrier Club of America.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

PART II

By BLANCHE E. REEG

In Part I, Mr. Caswell Barrie brings the history of the S.T.C.A. up to the date of 1922. As the booklet of 1948 had no historical article and my records are not complete for the ten years following, I will endeavor to recall some history for the twenty-five years since 1934.

Probably of most interest is the chart showing the sudden rise in registrations from 1934 through 1938 and the rank in popularity of the Scottish Terrier as third and fourth at that time. For instance in 1936 with 8,359 Scottish Terriers registered, ranking third in popularity, the number of champions finished was 35. In comparing this with 1958—22 years later, we find Scottish Terrier registration numbering 3,083—ranking 25th in registration with 72 champions! While these figures are interesting they reflect many things—some good and some not so commendable in the history of the breed and its sponsor, The Scottish Terrier Club of America.

The membership has been consistently near 200 with a peak of 240 in 1955 and 235 in 1959, with nineteen members on the present list who were members in 1934. The club has for many years held the annual business meeting and election of officers in conjunction with a banquet for members and guests.

With the exception of several war years the February Specialty show has been held with the Associated Terrier Clubs Specialties with entries ranging from 123 in 1936 to 49 in 1958. The second Specialty of each year has often been held in May, on the Friday before Morris and Essex or the Sunday following. Some of the most beautiful shows have been held at "Brookside", the lovely home of Mrs. Jean Flagler Mathews with 114 entries present in 1936. Some memorable May and September Specialties have been held in New Jersey with several of them held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter. On one occasion the September Specialty was held with the Westchester All-Breed show, and in 1959 the second Specialty was held on Long Island with the Westbury All-Breed Show.

Some of the famous judges that have officiated at the Specialty shows during this time have been John (Jock) McOwan, 1935; Dr. J. S. Twigg of England, 1936; Lewis S. Worden, 1937; Leonard Brumby, 1941; Theodore Bennett, 1941; John Goudie, 1945; William Singleton of England, 1949; George Hartman, 1950. Other judges since this time are listed on pages 81 and 82.

Since 1935 many famous kennels have been discontinued, including Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pollak's Marlu Farms Kennels; Mrs. Mathew's Relgalf Kennels; Mrs. John G. Winant's Edgerstoune Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moloney's Goldfinder Kennels; Dr. Merritt Pope's Philabeg Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Werber, Jr.'s Jepaca Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Seth Malby's Rampant Kennels; Mrs. William Constable's Murray Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Alvin McAleenan's Vigal Kennels; Mr. and Mrs.

Don Voorhees' Braw Bricht Kennels; Mrs. Thomas Durant's Hillwood Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Gillespie's Bothkennar Kennels; William McBain's Diehard Kennels; John Goudie's Cedar Pond Kennels; John (Jock) McOwan's Mine Brook Kennels; William Douglas' Claymore Kennels; Herbert Hankinson's Scotshome Kennels; Elizabeth Hull's Glenafton Kennels; Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lynch's Red Gauntlet Kennels; Mrs. C. B. Ward's Scotsward Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartshorne's Monagh Lea Kennels; S. S. Van Dine's Sporrans Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Steinmetz's Quince Hill Kennels; Mr. Cadwalader's Fairwold Kennels; Marie Stone's Kinclaven Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Caswell Barrie's Ballantrae Kennels; Dr. C. C. Little's Newcastle Kennels; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bixby's Boglebrae Kennels; Miss Julia Sheffield's Sheffscot Kennels; J. McKinven's Ardmore Kennels; Marguerite K. Cole's Tobermary Kennels, and Mrs. J. H. Clowes' HiScott Kennels.

As most of the current breeders and exhibitors are advertised in this booklet, we will leave their history to a later historian.

PAST PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA FOR LAST 25 YEARS

	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
1934-35.....	George W. Cole	Robert D. Hartshorne
1936-37-38.....	Morgan Steinmetz	H. Alvin McAleenan
1939-40.....	H. Alvin McAleenan	Stuart G. Hardy
1941.....	Maurice Pollak	Seth G. Malby
1942.....	Maurice Pollak	Charles H. Werber, Jr.
1943-44.....	Charles G. Stalter	Charles H. Werber, Jr.
1945.....	Mrs. Jean Flagler Mathews	John Kamps
1946.....	Mrs. James Duncan McGregor	Charles C. Stalter
1947-48.....	Charles H. Werber, Jr.	Mrs. Jane C. Moloney
1949.....	S. Edwin Megargee	Mrs. Beatrice G. Vail
1950.....	Mrs. John G. Winant	Robert J. McLoughlin
1951.....	Mrs. John G. Winant	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1952.....	Robert J. McLoughlin	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1953.....	Robert J. McLoughlin	Mrs. Esther Laurie
1954-55.....	Mrs. Beatrice G. Vail	Mrs. Mary Kelly
1956-57.....	Mrs. Jane C. Moloney	Miss Cornelia M. Crissey
1958-59.....	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	Mrs. Resli Costabell

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER IN AMERICA

By ALICE M. EXWORTHY

The precise origin of the various breeds of small working terriers is shrouded in the grey mists of the Scottish Highland whence they came. We know little of their beginning except that numerous early manuscripts referred to small earth-going hunting terriers which we can assume were indigenous to Britain and which in size, coat and courage strongly suggest the forerunners of today's terriers. Several types of "Earth-Dogges" were mentioned but all descriptions agreed on such features as short legs, coarse rather shaggy hair and above all fearless courage to meet and bolt the fox and other vermin from their lairs. In the words of Sir Walter Scott they feared "naethin' that ever cam' wi' a hairy skin on't." All were used for the same work, therefore basic characteristics were similar. Yet each district by its very isolation and consequent limitation of breeding stock developed a type of terrier peculiar to that locality. These formed the rootstock from which finally evolved the distinct breeds as we know them today; the Skye from the offshore islands; the Cairn, the Scottish and the West Highland White of the North; the Dandie Dinmont of the Border country.

In the early days ability to do the work at hand was the principal consideration in breeding but with the advent of dog shows appearance became equally important. The confusion in terrier classes of those days was great and the terms Rough-haired, Scotch or Scottish Terrier were applied indiscriminately to Skyes, Dandies and other terriers which were low in stature. The controversy as to just what constituted the points and characteristics of the true Scottish Terrier continued for some time in Scotland's Live Stock Journal with little agreement until 1880 when Mr. James Morrison and Mr. Thompson Gray drew up the first standard for the breed. Their standard emphasized the working qualities of the Scottish Terrier but fundamentally depicted the dog we know today.

With the beginning of shows and a consequent greater attention to pedigree the recorded history of Scottish Terriers began. As we review that record, it becomes evident that breed history is a story of breed progress highlighted by those outstanding dogs which have played a part in carrying championship lines from the obscure past to the very real present. Pride of place in that record must go to the bitch, Syringa, a bitch whose ancestry was unknown but who, nevertheless, had the distinction of becoming the breed's first champion and the founder of England's Family 6.

Of greater significance to the breed's beginning, however, were those pillars of the first recorded pedigree, the father to son sequence of Bright, Bonnacord and Rambler which, combined with the important bitches, Splinter II and her daughter, Worry, laid the foundation for the future. Rambler, bred to Worry, produced the third champion of record, Dundee; and again, bred to Ch. Lorna Doone, a daughter of Dundee out of Bitters, a sister of Rambler, he produced the eighth champion, Alister. Despite their close relationship these two sons of Rambler were not alike in type and they threw terriers of divergent

types, —a divergence which gave rise to the two lines, Alister and Dundee, to which all Scottish Terriers of authentic pedigree trace their lineage in tail male.

The first Scots shown in America were John Naylor's importations, Tam Glen and Bonnie Belle, which appeared at Pittsburgh in the spring of 1883 entered in a class for Rough-Haired Terriers. Their path of popularity was not a smooth one; the public showed little interest and Mr. Naylor retired from his efforts in 1889. A few years later Messrs. Brooks, Ames and Little tried again with imports as well as homebreds, but still Scottish Terriers did not catch on until the end of the next decade when the imported dog, Tiree, became the first American champion in 1898. The first American breed club, formed in 1895, adopted without change the standard of the original Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland. Various revisions have followed but changes have been minor and the last, formulated in 1947 is still the standard in this country.

By 1900 the breed had gone through its growing pains and was firmly established in both England and America. Side by side the rival male lines of Alister and Dundee continued to flourish and produce winning dogs in both countries, but more and more as time went on the blood of the two became mingled in pedigrees as family and male lines merged and it became difficult to say which dog's blood was dominant. Each male line retained its own father to son sequence, however, and each was brought forward through certain dominant descendants. In 1930 Mrs. Dorothy Caspersz tabulated these dominant English lines and as key dogs carried the lines of succession forward their initials were added to the basic line. Thus, the Alister line progressed from Alister through Heather Prince, Claymore and Ch. Laidon Luminary down to Ch. Heather Necessity, forming the AHCL line. Likewise, the DSLB line traced down from Ch. Dundee through Seafield and Laidon Lockhart to Ch. Albourne Beetle. The two lines continued to be about equally productive of champions in both England and America until approximately 1930 when the Alister line became dominant with the advent of the two prepotent English sires, Ch. Albourne Barty whelped in 1925, and Ch. Heather Necessity whelped in 1927. Both dogs were direct descendants in tail male of the AHCL line, and their careers roughly paralleled each other. The number of importance of the male descendants of these two dogs warranted the addition of their initials to the Alister line, thus forming its first divergent branches, AHCLB and AHCLN respectively.

From this point on the Alister line increased markedly and breed type changed to a shorter, more compact body and a longer head than any seen heretofore. It is worthy of note that many of Necessity's best champions were produced from daughters and granddaughters of Barty. So dominant did these two prove to be that the Dundee line has now all but disappeared, the last male champion of that line in England being Ch. Spofford Dauntless Laddie who gained his title in 1934, and in America, Ch. Kinnie's Kirk of Brucegay, a 1957 champion. For all practical purposes the show winners of today are coming from three principal bloodlines. In England the majority descend from Necessity's son, Br. Ch. Heather Fashion Hint, with a smaller group from Necessity's greatgrandson, Br. Ch. Glencannie Red Robin. In the United States the Fashion Hint line also leads, with a second group stemming from Br. Ch.

Albourne Barty through his sons, Br. Ch. Albourne Reveller and Br. Ch. Albourne Brigand.

In our emphasis on male lines which, from the greater number of their off-spring appear to steer the course of a breed we must not forget that very strong supporting role played by equally well-bred bitches. Very often great producing male lines disappear from the top line of pedigrees but continue to appear long afterward through the sires of producing bitches. American breeders are prone to inbreed to a particular bitch whose qualities they feel are worth perpetuating in a strain, while British breeders are more apt to build a strong family line in a mother to daughter sequence. The outstanding families of the Ortleys, the Gaisgills, the Walsings and the Dockens, to mention just a few, formed a strong part of the male lines which were foremost producers of champions.

In the 75 years which have elapsed since John Naylor made his initial attempt to promote Scottish Terriers in America, many kennels and many outstanding dogs have made their contribution to breed history. As early as 1900 Dr. Fayette Ewing's kennels in Louisiana were off to a good start when his imported wheaten bitch, Loyne Ginger, became the sixth American champion. In the following 30 years Dr. Ewing imported over fifty English champions and top winners, as well as a few, such as Polhill Pilgrim and Glencannie Gingerbred, which were intended to establish the wheaten coat color in America. For many years he conducted a chatty, informative Scottish Terrier column in Popular Dogs and in 1931 published the Book of the Scottish Terrier, still the standard book of the breed in this country. Nosegay Kennels under his ownership ended with his retirement in 1947, closing a half century of one man's continuous enthusiasm for and active support of Scottish Terriers.

Francis Lloyd's Walecott kennels in New Jersey which flourished from 1906 to 1920 also occupied a position of importance in the early days. It was a large establishment able to import, breed and show the best and in the last few years of its existence was strong enough to dominate the show rings in the East. Its leadership continued until Mr. Lloyd's sudden death in the fall of 1920 when the kennels were quickly dispersed and by 1921 were only a memory. Of the seventeen champions carrying the Walecott prefix only Ch. Walecott Whim appeared in later pedigrees.

During the next 30 years the stage was so crowded with well-known kennel names, famous imports and outstanding homebreds that it will be impossible in this short history to do more than touch on those which stood out from the rest or had a long-lasting effect on the breed. Following the closing of Walecott, there was a brief lull in Scottish Terrier activity, when kennels and importations were few and those few limited primarily to the East. Fairwold, Bently and Mine Brook Kennels were the principal breeders and importers of this period. Perhaps the most important dog to come over at this time was Br. Ch. Albourne Adair in 1922. He was a fairly consistent winner in America, but was not hailed as a great dog in his lifetime. Nevertheless it was through Adair's two sons, Ch. Albourne Scot and Ch. Albourne McAdair, that the Necessity-Barty breeding in England was founded. When the Bentley kennels of Prentice Talmadge were broken up Adair was sold to Robert McKinven where he became a strong force in that owner's Ardmore Kennel. Both

Adair and Ch. Bellstane Laddie, another highly regarded import of the early twenties sired their best stock in America through their daughters.

Two outstanding show bitches appeared in this decade, Ch. Jeannie Deans in 1921 and Ch. Bentley Cotsal Lassie in 1923. The former owned by Mine Brook Kennels was good all over and a good brood matron, but temperamental and difficult to handle in the show ring. Nevertheless she endeared herself to the public and was widely-known and pictured. Ch. Bentley Cotsal Lassie, sired by Ch. Bellstane Laddie, was considered one of the best to appear in this country. She was a good-coated black with beautiful style but, like Jeannie Deans, as temperamental as a prima donna.

Toward the end of this decade Scottie activity was rapidly picking up. The kennels of Wm. MacBain (Diehard), Dr. C. F. Lynch (Red Gauntlet) and Frank Spiekerman (Hitofa) were established and their owners made frequent forays to England on buying trips to secure the best stock obtainable. Every kennel of any consequence boasted, if not an English champion, at least descendants of England's top winners. In the Midwest, Robert McKinven's Ardmore Kennels dominated the show rings from 1925 to 1935 with that great father to son sequence of Champions Ardmore Wag, Legacy, Toddler and Royalist. The publicity attendant on their extensive winning did much to stimulate Scottie popularity in midwestern states.

In California, Scottish Terrier activity was at a low ebb in the early twenties when Ben Brown imported Abertay Harry from Scotland. Harry proved to be a great winner and a stimulant to Scotties on the Coast. A few years later Dr. Jelley established the Balgay Kennels with additional imports such as Champions Alert, Crag, Hawk and Scot, all from the Abertay Kennels in Dundee. Crag sired the show bitch, Ch. Bendora of Marleigh, a bitch good enough to defeat two dogs of international reputation, Ch. Albourne Vindicated of Bentley and Int. Ch. Talavera Toddler. These two dogs with such others as Ch. Landon Lantern, Copper King and the many Abertays gave California a good start in the right direction in Scottish Terriers.

In the wake of the spectacular success of England's Albourne and Heather Kennels a new era in American Scottish Terriers began in 1930. In the ten-year period which followed, registrations were at an all time high, show competition was keen and imported dogs headed the championship lists.

From 1930 through 1935, 54% of the champions finished were imports, 80% were sired by British bred dogs and only 18% by American bred dogs. Fifteen years later the figures had undergone a drastic change. Only 5% of the 1946-1950 champions were imports, 18% were sired by English dogs and 80% by American bred dogs. The big break in America's dependence on British-bred Scotties came just after World War II and has changed very little since.

Many new and influential kennels were established around 1933 and the majority continued for the greater part of the following twenty years. Their breeding programs were for the most part based on sons and grandsons of Necessity and Barty. Three dogs which stood out from the rest were Br. and Am. Ch. Heather Essential of Hitofa, Br. and Am. Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrán and Ch. Heather Gold Finder. With Br. Ch. Albourne Brigand, an earlier import, they formed the frame-

work for much of the breeding of the forties. Essential's chief claim to fame was his American bred son, Ch. Hillcote Laddie, a 1938 champion, sire of Ch. Deephaven Warspite and founder of a line which is still in existence. The male line from Brigand is tenuous although the distaff side is very strong. Ch. Heather Gold Finder was one of America's top producers of champions from 1933 to 1940 and a cornerstone of Edw. F. Moloney's Gold Kinder Kennels, but the extensive line he founded ceased in 1949 and is now found only rarely through daughters.

By the mid-forties the pattern had changed somewhat with the ascendancy of lines stemming from another Necessity son, Br. Ch. Heather Ambition. Br. and Am. Ch. Ortleigh Ambassador of Edgerstoune led the way through such sons as Ch. Edgerstoune Spitfire, Ch. Heather Resolution of Edg. and Bramshire Blaze O'Glory. Another large Ambition group originated with his grandson, Heather Asset. He sired many champions for his own kennel, Deephaven, and was responsible for the Kinclaven development of wheaten coat color through his silver gray grandson, Ch. Kinclaven Classic. The third major influence in this group came from another grandson, Ch. Heather Criterion. Criterion was the grandsire of Ch. Sheiling's Signature, a potent source of champions in the late forties and Best in Show winner in New York's Westminster in 1945.

With the beginning of the fifties we are perhaps too close to history in the making for more than a brief look at American trends through dominant dogs. We do know that the descendants of Fashion Hint are again dominating championship bloodlines after a brief eclipse by the Ambition descendants. At present the principal line comes from his son, Br. Ch. Heather Realization, the great sire and show dog whose early death meant a severe loss to the breed. Two lines from Realization are important to American records, the first and most extensive from his grandson, Walsing Wizard. This English line is the basis of many importations such as the late Ch. Trevone Tartar who figures in so many California pedigrees, Br. and Am. Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, Br. and Am. Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler and many others. In America a striking parallel to the Wizard line developed through Br. Ch. Walsing Warrant, litter brother of Wizard's sire, Heather Benefactor. Imported at the beginning of the second world war, Warrant was responsible for as great an expansion of Realization's line here as was Wizard in England. Warrant's grandson, Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, made an outstanding record both as a show winner and as the head of a wide-spread line which includes such dogs as Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, Ch. Friendship Farm Diplomat, Ch. Blanart Bartender, Ch. Marlu Clincher, Ch. Marloraïn Dark Seal and many recent Carnation champions.

Running a rather close second to Fashion Hint is a large group claiming descent from Br. Ch. Albourne Barty. This has been a consistent group from the beginning, never rising or falling spectacularly, but regularly producing a goodly share of each year's champions. Two lines from Barty have been mentioned above, one from Brigand and one from his brother, Br. Ch. Albourne Reveller. Both lines are being maintained principally by Blanart Kennels through inbreeding to the family line of the bitch, Ch. Blanart Barcarolle.

In addition to these two Barty lines, America is fortunate in having a more recent descendant from Reveller's English line, Br. and Am. Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune. Trick achieved one of the

greatest show careers in recent years, including Best in Show at Westminster in 1950 and in addition is one of America's top ranking sires. His son, Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour, in turn has an impressive show record and has surpassed Trick as a sire of champions.

These are the bloodlines available as we start a new decade. They are a blend of the old and the new, of Britain's breeding efforts with our own; a merger which has given us the modern Scottish Terrier, a terrier quite different in appearance from the hunting terrier of the old days and yet much like him in character and disposition. As we look to the future of the breed we must focus, not on numbers of champions produced, for numbers do not always mean a real contribution to a breed's progress; rather we must be mindful of those individuals best fitted to improve the breed; individuals which in their balance, soundness, coat quality and real terrier character promise better Scottish Terriers for the future.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA STANDARD FOR SCOTTISH TERRIERS

By SETH MALBY

Our standard represents basic thinking. It stems from the early standards of the Scottish Terrier Club of England and the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland. These two standards were quite similar and bore introductory dates of 1883 and 1888 respectively.

The present Scottish Terrier Club of America standard bore an original acceptance date of February 12, 1925. It was revised 12 years ago and now bears a club adoption date of April, 1947.

Has our dog changed much over the years? A direct comparison of our standard of today with the Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland Standard of 1888 shows substantial agreement on the following characters and general appearance — Skull, Muzzle, Eyes, Ears, Neck, Chest, Body, Tail and Coat.

There is similar agreement on Legs and Feet, but we have added a note on gait not included in the Scottish Standard. For size our standard says 10" high for both sexes and weights 19-22 lbs for dogs, 18-21 lbs. for bitches. For size the Scottish Standard said 10"-12" high and weights 18-20 lbs. for dogs and 16-18 lbs for bitches.

Today's American dog it will be noted from the above when averaged is not so tall but heavier than the dog of 70 or more years ago.

Unfortunately no data are available on the length of back of the old dogs, but photographs seem to indicate that they were longer than today's dog and probably narrower, viz: Less compact, and furnishings apparently were not a part of the show requirements of yesterday's dog.

The prints at right illustrate (1) a typical modern Scottish Terrier and (2) an artist's drawing of an old timer.

For "Penalties" in the Scottish Standard, we have substituted "Faults". There is substantial agreement in the two standards on these particulars.

Some criticism has been directed at our standard on account of lack of definiteness in some particulars. It is true that the claim of "loosely drawn" may be justified in some instances, but supplemental data on these points are usually available to those interested.

The scale of points is the same for both standards. It offers an opportunity for the weighted scoring of specimens of the breed, and it is felt that much benefit would result from the more general use of this approach. Scoring provides a study and appraisal method for the breeder, particularly the novice, and the writer believes is a great improvement over other methods more currently used.



CH. RAMPART SHADOW
whelped 1938, bred and owned by Mrs. Seth G. Malby.



An artist's conception of the Scottish Terrier described
by one of the early standards.

OFFICIAL BREED STANDARD

Adopted April, 1947

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCALE OF POINTS

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

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

THE IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER

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

By EDWIN MEGARGEES

(Illustrations by the Author)

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



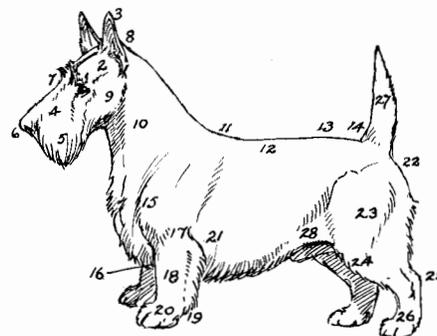
THE AUTHOR'S IDEA OF THE CORRECT TYPE

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

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

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

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



NOMENCLATURE

- 1: Eye. 2: Skull or forehead. 3: Ear. 4: Muzzle—foreface. 5: 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 adjustment between the skull and the muzzle, the one should not appear longer than the other, and the inner corner of the eye should mark the longitudinal center of the head from nose to occiput. The top lines of the skull and the muzzle should be in different planes, broken by the stop, but the planes should be parallel. When they are not parallel, the effect is very unpleasant, either in the convex head or "down face" as will be seen in 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.

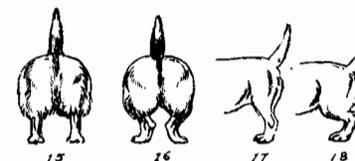
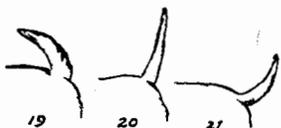


Fig. 13 shows forelegs, out at elbows and with a decided bend, producing a crooked front, a very common failing. Fig. 14 shows a wide front with out-turned feet, giving a bulldog appearance. In Fig. 11 there is shown the side view of a straight shouldered, straight fronted foreleg in contrast with a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

The hindquarters, which are the real propelling force in any animal, are of even more importance than the forequarters, though not generally so regarded. Big, powerful hindquarters are essential in a Scottish Terrier. The hams should be wide and well-muscled, the stifles and hocks well bent. A straight stifle, as in Fig. 17, is a bad fault, and should be discouraged. Overbent stifles and hocks, due to too great length from hock to heel, sometimes occur, as in 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 gait and charm to his every appearance. It should be set well forward of the pinbone and not mark the extreme rear end of the dog, nor should it have its beginning below the curve of the rump. See 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 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 wooly 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 recognized and yet utterly indescribable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MECHANICAL TECHNIQUES OF BREEDING

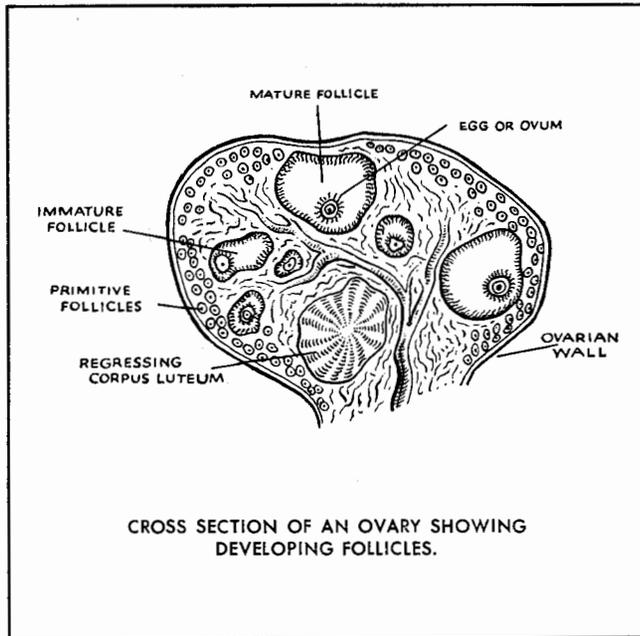
By F. J. (BOB) BARTOS

Reprinted with permission from *Friskies Research Kennels*, Carnation, Washington

The mechanics of breeding purebred dogs is often confused and mis-handled, due to lack of understanding of basic fundamentals. A great deal has been written and published on the reproductive system of the dog, but little concerning the techniques of breeding. In order to bring about a method of management in the breeding of dogs, a review of information on the reproductive system should be made and applied to one's practice.

The Bitch in Season

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



DRAWING OF OVARY SECTION

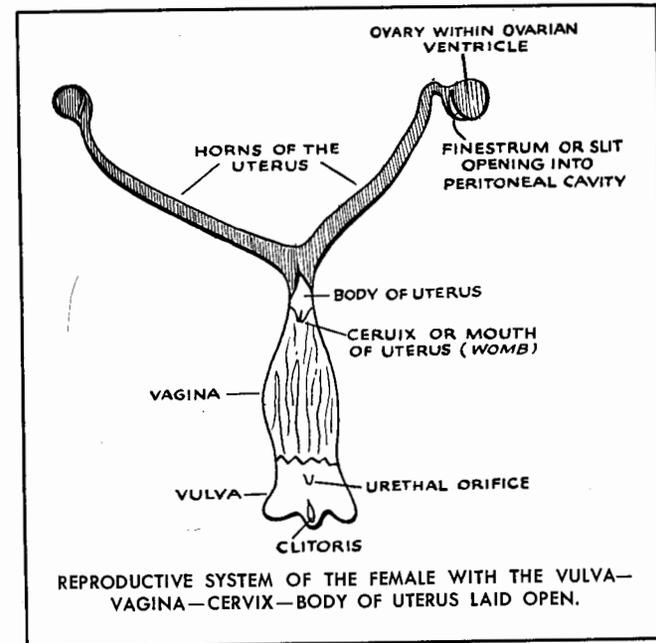
The proestrus period is indicated by hemorrhage from the mucous membrane lining the uterus. This is noticeable, externally, as a heavy, dark-red discharge, which gradually lightens in color until it becomes

clear. This is external evidence that the hormones are preparing the uterus for the implantation of the fertilized ovum as it descends through the fallopian tube, from the ovarian capsule.

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

Release of Ova

These external manifestations indicate what is transpiring in the ovaries themselves. It is during this period that a great many ova are beginning to ripen within the ovaries. Each ovum is contained within a follicle,



DRAWING OF UTERUS

(Graffian Follicle), which is a small sac growing towards the outer surface of the ovary. This sac fills with a fluid, manufactured by the ovary, which contains the follicular hormone. This follicular hormone is responsible for the many changes involved in the development of sexual desire in the female. The follicles fill and distend until one or several rupture, releasing the ova into the tip (fimbria) of the ovarian duct which surrounds the ovary. Immediately, in all the follicles, a mass of cells begins to grow. These rapidly form little bodies which are called luteal bodies (Corpora Lutea). The luteal bodies secrete a hormone which, when a sufficient amount has been manufactured, puts an end to the mating cycle.

Climax Reached

As the congestion and swelling develops in the reproductive tract, the surface cells of the uterus are being discharged in the flow from the vulva. The follicles are enlarging to the bursting stage, until a climax is reached; when the follicles rupture, releasing the mature ova, the luteal bodies then begin to form and the congestion in the entire tract begins to subside. This is noticed externally by the red discharge lightening in color to a pale red or clear fluid, and by the hard swollen vulva, beginning to soften.

Often the bitch will stand for the dog while the vulva and vaginal tract are still very congested, only to pull away or fight when the dog makes a contact for entrance. Even though she may stand for the service, the male usually is unable to tie the bitch, due to the mechanical interference of her small congested vagina, which prohibits the male from making a complete penetration. This forces the male's locking glands out of the vagina as they swell upon ejaculation, or he is never able to get beyond the vaginal sphincter muscle, thereby preventing a tie service.

When to Breed

As a general rule, we find that around the 10th to 12th day, the congestion begins to lessen, whereupon making a digital examination, we find the vagina dilating and softer. As ovulation usually coincides with the



INTRODUCING THE DOG TO THE BITCH (PREPLAY)

marked reaction of the vulva becoming soft and flabby, this provides the best indication as to when to breed the bitch successfully. The acceptance of the dog by the bitch generally precedes this condition by several days, and if bred on the first day of acceptance, usually results in a miss.

It is therefore understandable that breeding by the calendar is not good practice. Each bitch and each estrum period is a case unto itself. In order to have the proper ovulation and field for development of the fertilized ovum, the entire hormone system must be in balance, with no mechanical hinderance such as cystic ovaries, etc. The development of estrum will necessarily vary in individual dogs. One bitch may be recep-

tive to the dog and ready to conceive on the 5th day, another on the 15th, or maybe not until the 20th day. Since there is so much variation in bitches, it is better to breed them on evidence of the external genitals, as described above.



ITEMS USED IN PREPARING BITCH FOR SERVICE

We find it is best to keep the stud entirely away from any bitch in season. When you think she is about ready to breed, by seeing that the congestion is lessening in the vulva, discharge color lightening up, etc., introduce her to the stud. This introduction generally leads to preplay, which will indicate just how receptive the bitch is, and will have the effect of bringing the stud's interest to a high point. Some bitches will stand and twist their tails, while others will fight; consequently we govern our handling accordingly.

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

A male, inserting, will often hit a fibrous obstruction or a very constricted vagina. He will then back off far enough, so that the locking glands will not be inserted past the sphincter muscle of the vagina, there-

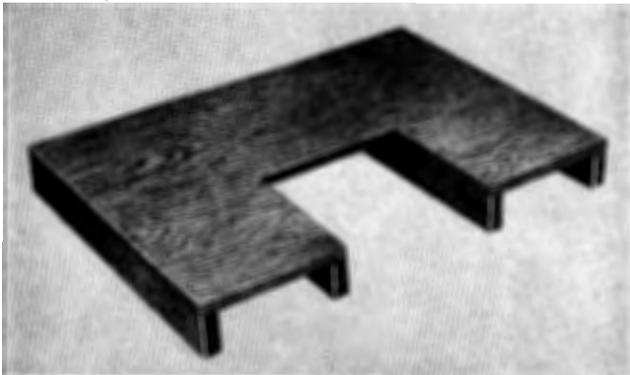


MOUTH TIE; USE WHEN NECESSARY

by losing the tie. This is also one reason why a male will make one or two attempts to breed a bitch—then refuse to mount again.

Mouth Tie

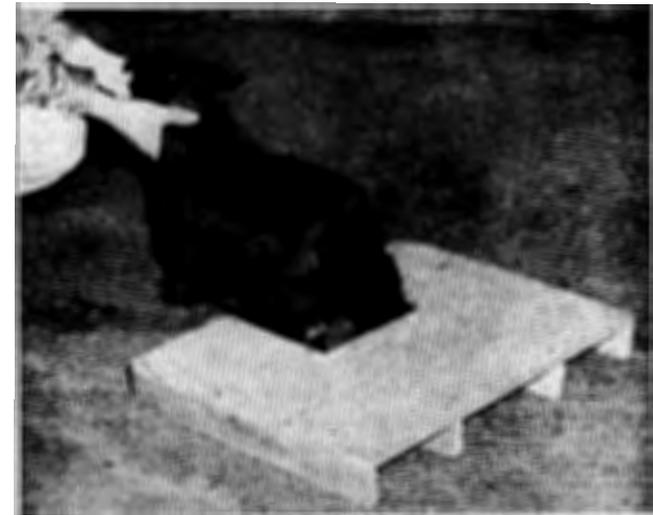
If the bitch is ugly, but upon examination we feel that she is ready to breed and we have given her another day or so to show a receptive mood, we then make a mouth tie, using a double length of two-inch bandage. This is looped once around the muzzle with a cross tie under the jaws, then passed up and around the head, back of the ears and tied on top. The mouth tie keeps the bitch from being able to bite and gives your assistant a firm handle to aid in controlling the front of the bitch. It is definitely desirable to have an assistant help in the breeding of dogs.



BREEDING PLATFORM MAY BE MADE IN VARIOUS SIZES AND HEIGHTS TO FIT THE SPECIFIC NEED

With your assistant holding the head of the bitch, he is in position to aid the stud in maintaining balance, if necessary, and to subdue any obstinate reaction of the bitch, thus leaving you free to manipulate the male and follow through.

It is often a bit difficult for males of certain breeds to maintain complete balance and control of the situation. This is especially true of the short-legged dogs with deep briskets. This handicap can be overcome by using a platform (see photo) and by having an assistant hold the head of the bitch to aid in maintaining the stud's balance. Kneel on the right side, facing the rear of the bitch. Call the stud up. Then, preferably, lift the male onto the platform and into mounted position. With the left hand under the bitch, roll the folds of the vulva open, but do not distort so that the vagina is constricted. With the right hand, place the male's penis in correct position for proper entrance. As he moves into the vagina, place the right hand squarely on his stern, below the tail and push him on for complete penetration. By feeling at the same time, with the



THE BREEDING PLATFORM IN USE

left hand, you can be sure if the locking glands are inserted. If the male starts to swell and you can feel the glands outside, back the stud off of the bitch, and in a moment or two, when the glands are again normal, start over. With a good contact, and after the male stops a pumping-to-treading action, hold him solid to the bitch for a couple of minutes, with the right hand against the stern. When you feel or see the throb of the stud's anus at regular intervals, and not before, turn him slowly, so that he faces in opposite direction to the bitch. The service is thus completed by a proper tie.

Two Services Best

Two services at 24 to 48-hour intervals, considering a positive tie as a breeding, are preferable in obtaining a high ratio of conceptions. Pre-play is a definite aid in obtaining a successful mating, but it is not always

a deciding factor and, at times, can prove to be a handicap. To maintain the highest ratio of conception, the tie-service is the vital function of a fertile male's part in that it follows nature's way of procreating the canine family.

The theory that the dog ejaculates in a three-stage sequence was first suggested by the Russian scientist Ivanhof. Later findings tend to substantiate his thinking. The first ejaculation lasts 6 to 26 seconds, then is succeeded in a like interval of time by a second ejaculation, which lasts 10 to 44 seconds. The third ejaculation last from 4 to 16 minutes or longer. The quantity of semen produced by this first and second ejaculations



THIS LABRADOR BITCH OF THE CARNATION FARM KENNELS, ALBERS RESEARCH STATION, TYPIFIES A SUCCESSFUL MATING

is from 1 to 2 cc in each case, but the third ejaculation may amount to 10 cc or even to as much as 20 cc. These amounts, of course, vary with the size of the animal. It is this third ejaculation, which the male continues while tied to the bitch, that definitely is the important one in obtaining the best ratio of conceptions, although pregnancy may result in some cases from either of the initial ejaculations. The average of conceptions from non-ties is quite low.

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

Diffident Male

One difficulty we sometimes encounter is the stud which shows little interest, though the bitch is receptive. Experience has shown that, if we feed the male a small meal and then try again within a few minutes,

we can generally promote a successful service. The male may regurgitate the food, but this does no harm.

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

Artificial Insemination

At times, due to a great difference in size or for an unexplainable reason, we are unable to get a tie service. A held tie can be used to solve this problem.

When the male has inserted, and you can feel the locking glands beginning to swell outside the vulva, grasp the penis back of the glands with the spread fingers of the left hand. At the same time, hold the bitch firmly to the stud. Now turn the male as in a normal tie, retaining your hold of the locking glands, and grasp the tails of the two dogs with the right hand. You can, with these two hand holds, keep them tied for the complete service. By holding them in this manner until the male's glands deflate normally, you will get a very good percentage of conceptions. This method, we feel, is preferable to artificial insemination.

Although some of the first work with artificial insemination was done with the dog, and while the collection of the semen and the introduction of it into the bitch is not difficult, the results have not been too favorable. This is possibly due to the lack of a specific technique in the handling of the semen or to some peculiarity of the species.

The use of hormones as an aid in the breeding of dogs has given variable results. If one feels that there is need for their use, he should seek the advice of his veterinarian.

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

*SCIENTIFIC TERRIER BREEDING

By A. G. COWLEY

I have been asked to write a short article on scientific terrier breeding. Scientific terrier breeding is to produce champions and winners of a type and to keep producing them. I would much rather a more able pen than mine had been asked to do this, and my only excuse for acceptance is that I have been lucky enough to produce 18 champions which have gained the title in England, besides a large number which have become champions abroad; in addition, I have bred 6 champions in a direct line.

This may be called scientific dog breeding; to me it is only common-sense dog breeding.

To breed champions and to continue breeding champions, one must have a strain and stick to type by inbreeding. Now the average dog breeder is more often than not scared stiff by close inbreeding. Inbreeding is quite safe and, contrary to wide-spread belief, we can inbreed and inbreed and yet keep up stamina, size and intelligence, so long as one uses only robust stock. The Earls of Derby had a celebrated strain of fighting game-fowls which were inbred for 100 years and no outcross was used. The "Lavarack" setter was inbred for 50 years, and I think I am right in saying that this particular breed lost nothing in stamina and working abilities. Herds of deer are very inbred and I could cite many other instances. All the best-known strains in any kind of exhibition live-stock are inbred and, in fact, we must inbreed to produce a type and stick to that type.

Often I have sold good bitches that were inbred and upon seeing the buyer, perhaps after a year, I have discovered that instead of sending the bitch to a dog of the same blood-lines, he has sent it to a dog of quite another strain—or one of no strain at all—remarking that they thought a little outcross to new blood would be beneficial. The result—well, the result was an absolute waste of time. To mate bitches to dogs of different blood is, in 99 cases out of 100, to breed nothing but rubbish. It is because the general run of breeders do these stupid things (often after asking advice which they do not take) that it is left to the very few in each breed to attain success and to keep the high position they hold. Many people can tell at a glance at a dog in the ring, who bred the dog or of whose type it is, as the people who keep on producing the champions do so, because they inbreed to get that type.

The people who rush to breed to every new champion that is made are legion—about 95% of the fancy—yet the strength of a kennel is in its bitches. It is the bitches that produce the goods and with a really good bitch, one can even afford to use a second—or third-rate dog of the same blood lines and still produce winners (though I would never advise using a second-rate dog when you can get the services of a first-rate dog). Yet the same bitch sent to a champion dog of different blood lines is more likely than not never to produce anything even as good as herself, hence the constant disappointments.

Has the average breeder ever realized that the latest champion mates often hundreds of bitches, including many really good bitches? Well, a

dog, even a second or third-rater, would produce something good if he mated the number of bitches which the average champion does.

There are in all breeds certain dogs that have the propensity for getting a certain type—often in their own likeness and out of all sorts of bitches—but these dogs are few and far between.

Writing of sires, one must bear in mind that not once in a thousand times is a small dog a good sire of winners; one must have a masculine dog—one that looks a sire; and in the same way, the bitches that produce the winners are doggy bitches—at least that is my experience. One hears a lot about quality being wanted: "You must have quality" is the cry. One can have so much quality in a bitch that there is very little left except quality. One cannot expect to get something out of nothing; therefore, one wants a doggy bitch every time. Some will not agree, but that is my opinion, and all the good dogs and bitches I have bred, one and all came from real doggy bitches.

To the novice I would say, pay all you can afford and get the best bitch you can. Having got your bitch, study her breeding well, and mate her to a dog of the same blood lines and a masculine dog at that; but in inbreeding and close breeding you must remember that you also reproduce faults as well as virtues. Therefore, be very careful not to breed a bitch with similar faults to the stud dog.

I have inbred and inbred until the great-great-grand sire is the same dog twelve times, and yet have robust stock without nerves.

If you wish to get out of one strain into another, then select a stud dog that is much inbred and excelling in the points you wish to get. Mate the best bitches from the mating back to their sire's brother, son, grandson or any dog inbred the same way as your bitch's sire. Mate the produce of this mating—that is only the best bitches—again to a dog of similar breeding to that of the first sire used. By this time you should be getting what you want and having got it stick to the same strain and don't go out of it.

As judges are born and not made, so are clever breeders born and not made. In breeding as in judging, one must have the flair; and if one has not, then I'd never expect him to turn out one winner after another. Brains and knowledge of what one wants and how to get it, and the ability to tell a dog in the rough, are really what count in dog breeding; and breeders who have this, can usually produce good specimens; but I do think that the people who get to the top, and keep there, with home-bred specimens in any class of exhibition stock, have a flair or uncanny gift, call it what you will.

Many people think that pedigree is everything; well, it is a good deal, probably 90% in a good specimen. But how can anyone expect to breed anything really good from weeds, however good the pedigree may be. One may do so very, very occasionally, but what one usually breeds from weedy specimens is nothing but regrets at wasting the time.

In breeding, I do not like mating brother to sister or son to mother. Half-brother and sister, yes; also uncle and niece and granddaughter to grand sire.

Gay tail carriage is certainly hereditary, but bad mouths—that is over-shot or undershot—are not, in my experience. How can one expect to

get perfect mouths in a breed where very long heads are wanted, when the usual practice is for breeders to send short "pussy-faced" bitches to the longest headed dog they can find. The natural consequence must be that some come correct and many come undershot or overshot. I have never practiced this myself. I have mated a short faced bitch to a moderately long headed dog, and the best of that produce to still longer headed dogs, and so on; and in that way you will not get the disappointment of very overshot or undershot puppies. Eyes are difficult to get dark and keep dark; probably there is no point more difficult. If I am a crank at all, it is on eyes, as I have always maintained "No eye, no terrier", but eyes must also be the correct shape. I am often being told by various people who breed terriers the eyes of which should be dark, that a black eye is not correct and a hazel eye is wanted. But I always found that those people have no black or really dark eyes in their dogs, —and why? Because they cannot get them, and therefore hazel eyes have to do for them.

How often, too, one hears that a dog's ears are too big and that on Scottish Terriers one must have a tiny ear. Tiny ears on small dogs with only a moderate length of head are all right. But what about some of the exceptionally long headed dogs? To have a tiny ear on these would be to make them look grotesque.

The best dog is always the dog that has all the show points one requires, and excels in them, and still looks balanced.

I will close this short article by again saying that in the successful breeding of terriers one must stick to one strain and inbreed, and that to mix strains is often to produce nightmares.

Just another word: I find so many people who are so well satisfied with what they produce, that when they don't win with their stock, it is always because of unfair judging. This class of breeder will never get to the top. Never be satisfied with what you breed; always aim to produce something better. Keep up with the times and if possible keep ahead of the times. There are far too many breeders who will look back and quote good dogs of years ago. Forget the past. Believe me, in 35 years of dog breeding, terriers have improved beyond recognition and keep on improving. As one gets older one is apt to think that dogs of years ago were better than they really were; but it is quite wrong. Judging is sometimes not all it should be but, generally speaking the best win, and if you don't win — well, you have not the dogs with which to win. In that case, never rest until you have the dogs. To see a really good dog should be an incentive every time to bred such a dog. Always strive to go one better, and look forward always — and never back.

*[EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article has been reproduced from the 1932 Year Book of the Scottish Terrier Club of America as written by a former successful and well-known breeder, Mr. A. G. Cowley of England. The author's frequent reference to "inbreeding" has been in more recent years referred to as "line breeding", as illustrated by the following excerpt from Mr. Cowley's article, "I do not like mating brother to sister or son to mother. Half-brother and sister, yes; also uncle and niece and granddaughter to grandsire."*]

BREEDERS GUIDE

The following dimensions were adopted as a *tentative* breeders standard in 1952 by the Scottish Terrier Breeders Association and may be of some information or guide to breeders:

		Correct Dimensions For Dog (Inches)	Correct Dimensions For Bitch (Inches)
Length of head	L	8½	8
Length of skull	0.5 L	4½	4
Length of muzzle	0.5 L	4½	4
Width of skull	0.455 L	3½	3½
Length of neck	0.727 L	6	5½
Clearance floor to brisket	0.455 L	3½	3½
Distance inside elbows	0.455 L	3½	3½
Length of tail	0.788 L	6½	6½
Height of shoulder	1.21 L	10	9½
Length of back	1.33 L	11	10½

L = Overall length of head (basic measurement)

The following approximate data relating to desired average weight and head length versus age was compiled by Mr. John McLay:

AGE	WEIGHT (Pounds)	HEAD LENGTH (Inches)
4 Weeks	2.6	3.9
8 Weeks	5.3	5.2
12 Weeks	8.0	6.15
16 Weeks	10.6	6.85
24 Weeks	15.6	7.6
32 Weeks	18.8	7.8
40 Weeks	20.3	7.9
48 Weeks	21.5	7.95
52 Weeks (Maturity)	22.0	8.00

CARE OF THE BROOD BITCH BEFORE AND AFTER WHELPING — NOTES ON PUPPY CARE

By T. H. SNETHEN

From the time of her mating until she has weaned her pups, the Scottie female has a difference in her every-day routines. From the time of her mating until after delivery, she should not be allowed to jump up on high objects. Some Scotties, for example, amuse themselves and the family when motoring by occasionally leaping from the back seat to the top of the front seat. Such exercises during pregnancy are strictly discouraged. Similarly, going up and down stairs when pregnancy is discernible should be prevented. The dam's best exercise comes from brisk trots on the leash, the tempo of which is regulated by her own increasing degree of heaviness.

PRE-NATAL CARE

The Scottie bitch in whelp should be given her usual diet, if it has appeared to agree well with her. It can be modified for her condition by adding a greater proportion of meat and of cooked vegetables, but one should be careful not to overfeed on fat-producing foods. Meat, vegetables, and vitamins mixed with the dog meal base which is customarily used should provide her with the extra sort of nutrition she needs without adding to her weight. Those vitamin supplements which the veterinarian indicates would be useful are an essential part of her diet at this time. Toward the end of her pregnancy—a week or ten days before the pups are due—she should have a generous teaspoonful of corn syrup added to her diet. If this is distasteful to her when mixed with her regular food, she can be given it by mouth. In this event the corn syrup should be diluted with a tablespoon of water and given her by spoon at the corner of her mouth between the inside of the lower lip and the gum. Before administering it like medicine it is well to try letting her lick it from a spoon or saucer. She may decide she likes it that way. Her entire diet and exercise schedule should be one which keeps her in good muscular trim and which does not make her fat. Whelping, and the subsequent care of pups is easier for the Scottie female if she is not fat. It is also good practice to give her two light meals a day, morning and night, rather than one heavy feeding. As she becomes heavier she will be more comfortable if her intake of food is not confined to a single large meal. Of course she should have water available at all times. If the veterinarian approves, she may have added to her food, once a day, a teaspoon or so of calcium gluconate during the last week or ten days of pregnancy. The objectives are to keep the mother really fit and to have strong pups rather than extremely large ones at birth, therefore, one uses supplements judiciously.

A WHELPING BOX

The Scottie female needs an established place to which she has become accustomed and in which she may deliver her puppies and raise them. A substantial wooden box, with a door out of which she may come and go, seems to give her security. The dimensions of the box may be about five feet wide by three feet deep, with walls of about three and a half

feet in height. The floor of the box should be firmly elevated at about two or three inches from the floor, covered with newspapers, and with a bit of old woolen or towels to provide a nest in one corner. It should be emphasized that no insecticides of any sort should be sprayed or sprinkled in the puppies' quarters. Whole litters have been lost from the puppies' inhaling these substances, which may have no ill effect whatsoever upon an older terrier.

In order to prevent the dam's lying on young puppies and squeezing them against the sides of the box by the pressure of her own weight, a firmly made narrow shelf should be placed against the inside walls of the box.

Preparation of the family schedule for the arrival of the pups is important. A Scottie female who has been the companion of the family needs their attention at whelping. By this, it is not meant that the whole family should stare nervously at her over the sides of the box. Instead, one of the family to whom she is most accustomed can sit or work quietly near her as the signs of labor appear. She will look to this person for a bit of praise and a quiet word. Such calm attention helps her and permits quick attention to newly delivered pups. Moreover, if there should be trouble the owner knows it can call the veterinarian. It is plain that the veterinarian should be forewarned as to the approximate arrival of the puppies. With a pre-scheduled coordination between owner, veterinarian, and dam, the whelping can be accomplished with a maximum of success and safety.

WHELPING

The theoretical date of her whelping is the sixty-third day after mating. However, experience frequently indicates that Scottie females may deliver their puppies from the fifty-ninth day of gestation on, so she should be watched carefully from that date. Usually the dam warns the household that delivery will occur several hours before it takes place. She may tear and rumple her bedding, rooting it about experimentally to make a nest. She may appear restless and perhaps will refuse her food after looking at it questioningly. All these signs of an imminent whelping may occur, although they cannot be counted upon as a certainty.

The beginning of labor usually is indicated by the Scottie's panting, turning her head toward her side, and vigorous scratching of her bedding. She probably will excrete small amounts of liquid with an appearance of effort and pushing. Normally, the first puppy should make its appearance within an hour or so after these symptoms appear. If she labors ineffectually for more than an hour and half or two hours, she should have the attention of a veterinarian. This precaution obviously is contrary to the school of thought which advises, "Leave her alone, she can do better by herself". If one is interested in the survival of the female and the puppies, the veterinarian's service is indispensable at the first sign of real difficulty. Experience has proven repeatedly that this expert knowledge and action can save hours of illness and care and prevent the loss of both dam and pups.

The pup emerges in a smooth sac and is attached to the placenta by the navel cord. The female probably will rip the sac with her teeth, letting out the fluid within and exposing the puppy. There must be no delay in this, and many owners prefer to rip the sac from the pup themselves, so

it may breathe immediately. Fluid should be drained from the pup's nose and mouth. The navel cord should be cut some two inches from the pup's body and the pup rubbed vigorously in a towel with the head lowered until it cries. The cut end of the navel cord should be daubed with an effective, non-irritating antiseptic and the puppy well dried. If the dam is resuming active labor, the pup may be placed in a cardboard carton which has on its bottom a hot water bottle, well covered. An old adage says truthfully, "A cold puppy is a dead puppy". If a dam is quiet enough, she may be given the puppy to lick and to inspect. However, when labor re-commences the pup should be removed to safety. It is best not to remove it conspicuously, lest the mother be disturbed. Needless to say, she should have her puppies all with her as soon as possible. She needs to begin nuzzling and licking for her own peace of mind and the survival of the pups. Newborn puppies are unable either to urinate or have complete bowel movements without the dam's licking; their dependence is complete.

POST NATAL CARE

For some twenty-four hours after whelping she may need to be reminded to go outside for her own elimination. She should have all the lukewarm water she wants to drink, and food which is largely liquid and also lukewarm. Heavy feeding of solids is to be avoided during the first day or two, but evaporated milk and nutritious meat broth are definitely in order. At no time, unless her condition as diagnosed by the veterinarian forbids, should she be kept from her pups for a lengthy period.

When the pups are ten to twelve days old, their eyes will begin to open, but in all probability they can see very little. At about two weeks, the first teeth begin to erupt. At this point, it is important to be certain that the dam can leave them and their continual search for food, and still be nearby while she rests between their meals.

WEANING

At about three weeks they may be able to lick a little evaporated milk from a shallow saucer. At four to five weeks they can take small amounts of scraped beef, pre-cooked baby cereal, and milk, mixed loosely together. By about six weeks, the dam will begin to wean them, and they should be separated from her except for occasional play. It is well to have begun their accommodation to other food earlier so that the transition from the dam's milk to solid and evaporated milk will be done gradually with no period of resistance and starvation. A few drops of cod-liver oil daily is essential for growing pups.

While the pups are nursing it is well to watch them to see that one or two pups are not customarily pushed aside by the others. When they are weaned this vigilance at feeding time should continue.

As the pups grow they should be observed carefully to see whether they may all eat and play together or whether their quarrels are so fierce that serious and permanent injury might result. It may be advisable to separate some overly aggressive individuals from the others.

Scotties, like all dogs, have a tremendously rapid rate of development; by four to six months they have reached adolescence. Their care up to that point plays a large part in their future maturity in both conformation and temperament.

HEALTH AND DISEASE

By DR. NANCY C. LENFESTY

The health of your Scottie is of primary importance, if you are to enjoy his companionship over a long period of years. When you acquire your Scottie it is wise to make a definite health plan, and follow closely with the help of your veterinarian.

Prevention of disease is the most important part of any dog's life, and this can only be achieved by care on the part of the owner.

Cleanliness is of the utmost importance for a healthy dog. Every dog should have a place of his own, whether it be in the kennel or in the house. It should be airy, light, free from drafts and clean in every way.

Promptness in spotting trouble is of great importance in keeping your Scottie in good health.

ODORS OF THE SKIN.—First and foremost, the source of odor must be found. Odor does not always come from the skin, but may come from the ears, mouth or anus. In checking in and around the mouth, often an unpleasant smelling moisture is found, which can, and often does, lead to infection, in the superfluous folds of the skin of the lower lip. This area should be cleansed, completely dried and antibiotic ointment applied, for four or five days.

If results are not obtained, take your Scottie to your veterinarian and have this area checked for fungus. Proper medication can then be procured.

To remove odor caused by the skin, a clean coat and good daily brushing are a must.

BAD BREATH AND TOOTH DECAY. All loose and decayed teeth should be removed. The teeth then should be kept free of tartar so as to prevent further decay and bad breath. When this has been done, regular cleaning of the teeth, and proper amount of vitamins and minerals are important for a well and happy Scottie. Hard biscuits are good for the teeth as well as a happy treat.

This condition can also be caused by indigestion and constipation, which can usually be eliminated by a mild laxative, such as milk of magnesia.

ECZEMA. An inflammatory, non-contagious condition, usually indicated by swelling vesicles, pustules, scabs and discharge.

There are many forms of eczema, each arising from a different cause. This cause must be removed before any hope for cure can be expected. In dry eczema, the fluid is absorbed in small amounts by the skin and thrown off in small scales, whereas moist eczema usually appears in isolated patches, which rapidly spread, and copious liquid oozes from the area.

It will do very little good to give attention to the exterior, if you do not, at the same time, treat your dog internally. Lack of proper diet is one of the main causes of the condition. In most cases the need for more meat and less starch, is required.

This condition can also be a result of allergic disturbances or various nervous disorders. Eczema may, also, be present where there is a complication of kidney or diabetic diseases.

A well-balanced diet is a vital factor in chronic cases as well as seasonal cases. It should include additional vitamins, minerals and amino acids.

Daily grooming is a most important factor. Check for any new spots which may develop and remove all matted coat. Your Scottie should be free of fleas and lice. All irritating soaps should be avoided. Further, external applications should depend on the character of the lesions, for which you should consult your veterinarian.

DANDRUFF. Often mistaken for eczema, is most commonly caused by a decrease in the secretions of the glands. Again, vigorous brushing and a proper amount of exercise is necessary. Extra fat in the diet may be needed. In severe cases oil can be rubbed into the skin and coat.

MANGE. Can be one of two types, demodectic or sarcoptic. This disease is caused by different types of mange mites. One should not try to treat this condition without consulting a veterinarian, as skin scrapings should be made and the mites identified under the microscope, to differentiate between the two. He will then dispense the correct medication.

RINGWORM. Caused by a fungus, which can be identified by microscopic examination, by your veterinarian. He can prescribe the proper ointment for this condition. This disease is transmissible to humans, therefore, the dog should be isolated and your hands should be covered when treating it.

DEFICIENCY DISEASE. Here no specific or organic disease can be found. "Poor-doers", is a term used to describe dogs affected by this disease. The most common cause of this is an improper feeding program, and lack of proper vitamins and minerals. Injections of vitamins are sometimes helpful and also, ultra-violet irradiation. In finding out just what this deficiency might be, you will be better prepared to help your dog.

WORMS. "Worming" dogs is one procedure that is certainly overdone in many cases. Far too many people give "worm pills", without any evidence of parasites being present. Most puppies are infested, but there is far too much emphasis placed on older dogs. There are cases when grown dogs need treatment, but it should be correct treatment.

Most home remedies are ineffective and can do more harm than good. Without proper identification of the parasite, it is not possible to secure the right medication. Incorrect preparation for treatment and failure to eliminate further sources of infestation are, also cause of failure.

The most common type of parasites found are roundworms, tapeworms, hookworms, and whipworms. Each has its own life cycle and its own treatment, thus a fecal examination under a microscope is necessary before treatment is administered.

Heartworm infestation, is a condition now quite common. This condition was once hopeless, but now definite cures are available, under your veterinarian's guidance. Diagnosis can only be made by finding the tiny filaria in the blood stream.

COUGHS. May be an indication of bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis, pneumonia, heart disease, worms, asthma, and any number of infectious diseases. The cough is quite difficult to diagnose and if it persists, or if other symptoms are apparent, prompt medical attention should be obtained.

DIARRHEA. Almost always a result of some underlying condition, which must be checked or it can have far reaching consequences. The cause should determine the treatment. All irritating material must be removed from the digestive tract by a mild enema. The dog should then be kept quiet and warm.

Diet is of the greatest importance — good lean ground beef, boiled milk, rice pudding and the like. Paragoric can be used, or if the stools are slimy, kaopectate is needed. Sulfonamides, bacitracin and some of the mycins, also, may be effective, but should be obtained by prescription only.

Diarrhea in puppies is sometimes caused by diet or water. Care should be taken to the selection of food, and in the amount and type of water.

VOMITING. Can be a symptom of some serious disorder, or simply an upset. Over excitement — especially after eating — or eating too much or too fast is a common cause. Withhold all food and water for at least six hours, but let the dog lick ice cubes if he seems thirsty. If this condition does not clear up within twenty-four hours, see your veterinarian.

CARE OF EARS. Ear canker is a term applied to most inflammations of the ear, but it actually implies ulceration. The ear emits an offensive odor and a moist thick discharge. If you notice your dog rubbing his ear on the floor, or holding his head to one side and shaking his head frequently, investigate at once.

The ears are delicate organs and because of the severe pain they should be handled gently. If any instruments are used, irrigation needed, or probing for debris necessary, an anesthetic should be used. There are several good medications, now available, that will clear up even the most severe cases. Careful daily attention is needed, to prevent any further recurrences.

Hematoma is an injury of the ear causing a rupture of a blood vessel. The ear becomes filled with blood. The only treatment for this is surgery by your veterinarian.

CARE OF EYES. Special care should be taken to protect an inflamed eye from the light, wind and dust. A boric acid solution should be used several times daily to wash the eye. Drops or an ointment should be obtained from your veterinarian.

Diseases of the cornea, very common in dogs, are usually caused by infections or injury. Opacity and ulcers often occur simultaneously.

Photophobia, a sensitivity to light, and pain, are the first signs. The lids close and an opacity may cover the entire eye, giving it a bluish appearance. This condition is serious, so promptly take your dog to a veterinarian.

FOREIGN BODIES. Your Scottie, particularly if it is a puppy, in playing may pick up some foreign objects from the ground. These sometimes can get lodged in the throat or esophagus. The only way this can be

determined positively is by X-ray. Often objects will pass completely through, but some can become lodged in the stomach and intestines. The symptoms of this condition may be loss of appetite, vomiting, tenderness over the abdomen and constipation.

Your veterinarian is the only one that can help you here, as he can prescribe treatment or perform surgery, if necessary.

POISONING. Care should be taken to protect your pet from poisons. Many household substances, turpentine, rodent killer, insecticides, and cathartics contain poison.

The primary emergency treatment is to induce vomiting. One teaspoon of mustard to a tea cup of water or a salt mixture will produce this reaction. Kaopectate, whites of eggs, or milk should then be given to reduce the resulting irritation and inhibit the absorption of the material.

The two most common types of poisoning dogs are apt to come in contact with are arsenic and strychnine.

Arsenic poisoning should be suspected when there is listlessness, vomiting and diarrhea. In cases where this condition is present, the stomach should be pumped and then the specific antidote, calcined magnesia, given. Proper diet and rest should follow. It is also important to keep the dog warm.

Strychnine poisoning has very definite symptoms, as the dog goes into severe muscular spasms. Noise or movement can cause a spasm and the dog will stiffen and become very rigid. An anesthetic given intravenously will cause the spasms and convulsions to cease. The dog is then kept under the anesthetic until all effects of the drug have worn off.

CONVULSION. A term that refers to major disturbances of motor function. First comes the loss of equilibrium, and afterwards, unconsciousness. No treatment can be given unless the cause is first determined. When you first notice an attack like this, try to restrain the dog and keep him from biting his tongue, if possible. Then apply an ice pack or cold cloth to the head and heat to the body, so as to shorten the attack. Your veterinarian should be, then, consulted no matter how mild the case may be.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Distemper, hepatitis, and leptospirosis are, probably, the most common infectious diseases of dogs. Dual infections which may occur, usually, are more severe and produce a higher mortality than do uncomplicated diseases.

Since there are effective serums and vaccines, now available, protection should be provided against all three of these major diseases.

It is difficult to differentiate, in the early stages, between these diseases. If any change is noted in the dog, such as listlessness, loss of appetite, diarrhea and rise in temperature he should be taken to a veterinarian at once.

Hardpad disease is a highly contagious disease, for which no definite treatment, serum or vaccine has been found. Symptoms are treated as they appear. This disease spreads rapidly and recovery is seldom. The course of this disease is of a chronic nature, where diarrhea is common, although, the appetite is usually normal. The hard pads of the feet are

usually observed after the first week. There may be convulsions and in some cases the dog may seem to recover and then relapse fatally.

RABIES. A very old and well known fatal disease, usually, transmitted from a bite of an animal infected with rabies. This disease, communicable to humans, affects the nervous system.

Some early symptoms of this disease are excessive drooling, a coarse and raspy bark, wild expression of the eyes, a depraved appetite, muscle twitching and dropping of the jaw. The dog generally becomes irritable, ill-tempered, restless and will hide in dark corners.

Every dog owner should protect his dog and neighborhood by having his dog inoculated against rabies as often as the veterinarian recommends.

A dog suspected of rabies should not be destroyed as it is impossible to accurately diagnose the disease unless an examination is made of the brain tissue, after the dog has died.

Our rugged Scottie gives us unlimited loyalty and affection, and we must remember they are completely dependent on us for his care and well being. Never let him down.

HOW TO STRIP A SCOTTIE

By DORISSA BARNES

The methods described in this article and those to follow have been gleaned from close observation of experts and endow this writer with no special qualities except good eyesight and a retentive memory. Our thanks go to Barton Scott for invaluable advice over a period of many years and for constructive criticism of these articles.

The owner-exhibitor who wishes to trim and show his own Scottie must be equipped with more than the proper tools and a good dog. A photographic memory, a talent for brainpicking and willingness to go on after a frightful blunder are additional assets. Since there are as many ways to manage a Scottish Terrier coat as there are exhibitors and handlers, this will stress only the fundamentals of good practice which, if followed closely, will result in a dog which looks smooth in the ring and is able to compete on even terms with the other entrants.

Why strip a Scottie? We remove dead hair by stripping in order to allow a new coat to grow freely and eventually, by trimming, to shape that new coat into a natural-looking garment which presents the dog at his best in the show ring. At least 12 weeks must be allowed to grow a new coat. Therefore, strip off the old one at least 3 months before the date of the first show where you plan to exhibit.

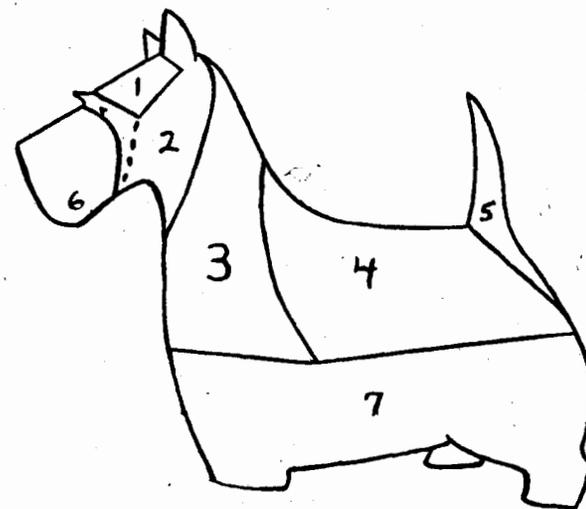
What are the correct tools? Tools are a large part of the effort and we cannot over-emphasize the advisability of buying only the best. In the long run, especially from the results obtained, the best are the least expensive. Tools generally used by professionals are:

- Coarse stripping knife*
- A good STIFF brush
- Thinning shears
- Fine stripping knife*
- Medium steel comb
- Clippers**
- Duplex dog dresser
- Sharp barber shears
- Coarse file for toe-nails

*Stripping knives have a serrated blade, the coarse one being of quite heavy steel and very dull while the fine ones have a sharper edge. They can be ordered at most pet shops and dog shows usually have accessory booths where one can buy good ones.

**The Oster animal clipper, Model 2, Size 10 is the electric clipper generally used. Brown & Sharpe, No. 1 hand clippers are most in favor.

You will need a sturdy table on which to strip your dog. It should be one that stands a comfortable height from the ground for the operator. One that has a top 18" by 24" is ideal for a Scottie. Anything larger is too secure for him and he is inclined to regard it as a new play area. The top should be covered with rubber matting to give firm footing and



most professionals' tables have a 22" standard affixed which holds a slip lead. Such standards can be purchased through dog supply dealers or improvised by an ingenious craftsman. They are particularly useful when working on the rear of an agile subject. Just the lead around its neck seems to have a sedative effect on most squirmers.

First, thoroughly brush and comb your subject. Brush whiskers straight forward and brush back over neck hair straight back; brush leg furnishing up, then comb towards the ground. Let us presume that the dog you are about to strip has a dead coat, probably from three to four inches long and ready to "blow." With your first finger and thumb, you can remove most of the dead back hair. Pick up a small amount, pull it firmly and out it comes. If your fingers and determination are not quite up to the Spartan pull, the dull coarse stripping knife is your weapon for the back hair. Grasp the tool firmly in your fingers, leave the thumb free for the pull and standing behind the dog, grasp a small amount of hair and pull it out. Don't gouge it out and do pull with the lay of the hair. Whenever it is possible to take the hair off by fingers and thumb alone, it should be done for the new coat will come in more evenly and with greater vigor.

The tail should be taken down at the same time as the back. The fine stripping knife is best for removing tail hair. Be very sure to pull with the lay of the hair or your subject will become more than a little restive.

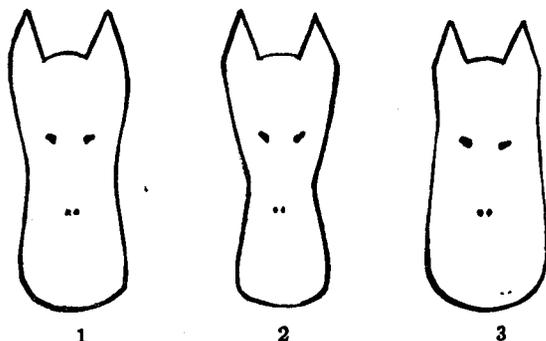
Don't fail to brush daily after stripping, including constant brushing and grooming of under-furnishings and whiskers. As the new coat grows, the brushings can be supplemented with raking out. Use a very fine toothed comb or a very fine wire brush (NOT a fur brush nor the coarse wire brushes sold in dime stores). Any old undercoat that has been left after stripping is thereby removed and the new wiry coat allowed full opportunity to develop.

For the rear of your Scottie, you will need the Duplex, the stripping knives and barber shears. Hand plucking the rear of the Scottie is a

feat which this writer has never attempted and with due regard for those hardy souls who would dare it, we wouldn't. Usually, when stripping, you will not take hair off farther down than the high water mark, indicated on the diagram as Area 7. When you get close to the skin, use a stripping knife to remove dead hair from the quarters. Hair from under the tail and around sensitive parts can be taken off with the shears.

Many experts strip only the back of a Scottie, then wait from three weeks to one month before taking of the neck hair. Others (and this non-professional follows the latter group) take off neck hair at the same time as the back, then *do the neck again in a month*. Whichever time table you use, the method is the same.

For the exceptionally heavy undercoat on the neck, use the fine stripping knife. Push the skin towards the head, holding it taut as you work and neither you nor the dog will be uncomfortable. Area 3 is the one to clean off with the fine stripping knife.



The skull is trimmed very closely and if the dog is really in the rough, it is easier for both of you to remove the hair on top of the skull with the Duplex which has a razor blade in it. Keep in mind the ideal of two almost parallel lines, broken by a slight stop. When you have the hair down to an inch or so, start using the fine knife and take it down very close to the skin. Using only the Duplex will leave dead hair to inhibit both the growth and the proper texture of the new hair. Where you stop stripping the skull will determine where your dog's eyebrows will begin. If he has a long skull but not too much foreface, start the eyebrows farther back than for a dog with a long foreface and not much length of skull.

Eye brows should be combed straight forward and with your comb two parts are made; one at each inner corner of the eyes. This wide part will be almost half an inch wide and the hair must be cleaned from this area so the eyebrows can be shaped. Barber shears can be used to cut the long hair from between the eyes; then either the Duplex or clipper can be used to cut the hair close. If your dog's eyes are set a bit too far apart, make the parting narrower than for the dog whose eyes are set closely. With the eyebrows combed forward, cut them into a triangular pattern with shears; longer at the center and tapering toward the outer edge of the eye. Always remember that courage is a splendid thing but hair can't be pasted back so be brave slowly and take off just a bit at a time until you're sure that you are right.

Clippers can be used on the cheeks, the ears and just under the throat. Note area 2 on the diagram. If you use hand clippers, wield them with full pressure on the handles. Many people take timid little pokes with the clippers, achieving in this way a corduroy effect, quite un-Scottielike. If you have a hairy arm, or can borrow one, practice using the hand clippers on that arm and you'll see what we mean by using full pressure on the handles. Electric clippers require practice, too, and you will find that the results are better in most instances by using them AGAINST the lay of the hair. For example, when clipping a dog's cheeks, work the clippers down from the ears towards the whiskers. The dotted line on the diagram indicates the probable line where clipping should end — **Area 2.** If you clip too far forward, you'll get a gouged-out look that gives an undesirable wedge shape to the head. If you do not clip far enough forward, your dog's head will be foreshortened and look wider than it is. This is a good time to take a look at your subject, straight on. Figure 1 shows a good head pattern. **Figure 2** shows the wedge shape from using clipper too far forward. **Figure 3** shows clippers not used far enough forward.

If you are lucky enough to have practice "material" available in the way of puppies or pet dogs, count your blessings, for their value cannot be over-estimated.

Clippers can be used on the backs of the ears. Use them only on the very tip of the inside of ears. Work WITH the lay of the hair from the base of the ears to the tips. Use shears to cut the "lace" from the edges of the ears. Few Scotties have such perfect ear placement that they are not improved with more hair left on the inner edge of the ears, close to the skull. Using the shears, follow the inside line of the ears, leaving a small tuft of hair at the base of each ear, shaped to follow that line.

Toe-nails should be cut short by an expert, then filed at least twice weekly with a coarse file. Steel files for dogs are obtainable; a corn file which can be bought at any drug store is a very good tool for filing toe-nails. Never forget the importance of keeping toe-nails back, for a dog can neither stand nor move correctly with long toe-nails.

After stripping, hard daily brushing is a must. Never neglect the legs and under-furnishings, no matter how much your victim may protest. Brushing stimulates the growth of the new coat and trains it in the way it should go. Obviously then, you'll brush his neck and back coat flat; whiskers forward; side and leg furnishings down. Repeated brushing and combing in the same direction tends to make the hairs stay in that position. A bit of oil (lanolin, olive oil or a dog grooming oil) on the whiskers at bedtime keeps them from breaking off. Digging holes, no matter how natural to our breed, is disastrous to whiskers and is a pleasure which should be reserved for the twilight years.

Trimming should begin a few weeks after stripping. If the dog has been thoroughly brushed and raked each day, it is usually only a matter of two or three weeks before the new coat is well on its way. Do not expect to turn out a well-trimmed Scottish Terrier in one or two trimming sessions. The coat must be worked on many times prior to a show. It is a distinct advantage to have the subject readily available so that trimming can be scheduled as needed.

Trimming is done primarily with the cutting tools: the fine stripping knife, the Duplex, clippers, barber and thinning shears. When you use the fine knife for trimming, especially when using it on the skull, be sure you hold it flat against the skin as you push the hairs to be cut forward with the thumb. It can be an instrument of exquisite torture if it is held so that the skin of the dog is caught in it. The fine knife is the best tool for the major portion of trimming and the Duplex should be used sparingly. There is a shield over the Duplex which covers one cutting edge. Grasp the handle with the fingers, shield side up. Leave the thumb free and with it, push the hairs forward against the lay of the hair. Holding the tool flat against the area to be trimmed, pull it back with a slight twisting motion of the wrist and *with* the lay of the hair to cut off the hairs pushed forward with the thumb. Don't use a sharp blade in the Duplex until you are certain that you have mastered it.

Stripping a dog sets a pattern, so before trimming, look him over carefully and note what corrections must be made. Most trimming begins with the head and since a judge usually sees the dog's head first, strive for perfection in trimming it. Note the diagram — Area 1. The skull should be trimmed very closely with the fine knife. Observe his profile as you work towards the ideal. Usually, a dog grows long hair just in front of his ears. This hair must be trimmed to give a neat appearance from any angle but never entirely removed. One of the best methods we have seen is to fold the ear with the fingers, pull the long hairs to their full length, then cut the hairs with the shears to follow the line of the ears. Take off only a little at a time for too much removed from this area will make the dog's ears look larger than they are. Excess hair on the backs and edges of the ears will have to be removed again as described in the article on stripping. After using clippers on the ears, blend the hair at the base of the ears into the hair on the back of the skull and the neck with the fine knife or Duplex. The pattern for eyebrows will have to be tidied up in the same manner as when the dog was stripped. A general rule for eyebrows is that they should not extend beyond the outer corner of the eyes. Toothbrush effects are rather startling and neat eyebrows enhance a good expression.

Use clippers on the cheeks and under the throat. See diagram . . . Area 2. Note particularly the dotted line. Use the Duplex to finish the portion between the cheeks and where the whiskers begin. Be prepared to find that this is a very tricky area on a Scottie. The objective is a clean line from the cheeks and skull to the outside of the ears. Take off a few hairs at a time, step back, take a good look and keep working at it. Use the fine knife or Duplex to take off excess hair from the chest of the dog. Do not leave so much hair on its front that it appears to have a ruffled bosom. Look at the subject in profile and from the front as you work. Leave most of the hair on the brisket but be sure that there is no sudden mark, indicating where the long hairs begin and the short ones end.

While trimming, keep brushing and combing the portion on which you are working. Many dogs with an exceptionally woolly undercoat will need additional use of the stripping knives during trimming sessions for it is impossible to produce a sleek, smooth line on neck or back if the dog is carrying too much undercoat. Beginning at the base of the ears in the back, use the fine knife to trim the neck and shoulders. The neck hair

should taper gradually down to the point of the shoulder blades. The sides of the neck must also be tapered down to the slope of the shoulders. Remember that although the hair on the neck and shoulders will be considerably shorter than on the body of the Scottie, it must merge very gradually without any dividing lines. Here your newly acquired skill in using your tools and your sharpened eyesight will come in handy. Look at the dog from the front and be certain that the shoulders do not look overloaded because of excess hair which mars the smooth flow of the line from the neck down into the leg furnishings.

Try to trim the back so that the side view reveals a smooth line from the back of the skull to the base of the tail. Longer hairs which spoil this line can be removed with the fingers or a knife and some later smoothing can be accomplished with the Duplex, used carefully. Many dogs grow a thick mat of hair in front of the tail which can give the impression that the dog is higher in the rear than at the withers. Here, use the thinning shears, laid almost flat against the coat and with the lay of the hair in the portion to be thinned. Wield the shears lightly, taking off only a few hairs at a time and combing between each cut. This will reduce the mat to the level of the rest of the back. Do not use thinning shears crosswise or the cuts will show. Blend the body hair on the sides into the furnishings so that there is no perceptible line of demarcation.

During and between trimming sessions, put the dog on a lead and let him give a good shake. Have someone walk him for you and check your trimming from every angle. No matter how masterfully trimmed is the head, neck and body of a dog, it cannot present a neat and typical appearance with too profuse furnishings. Thinning shears can be used for blending the furnishings into the body hair and the Duplex frequently is required for shaping. A coat combed smooth on the trimming table with the furnishings neatly on the sides may be quite another coat when the dog moves, so observe him in action often.

To trim the feet, hold the foot and comb the hair straight down to the toes. Use barber shears to trim excess hair, shaping to fit the paws. Too much hair on the feet is untidy and gives the impression that the dog is wearing hairy boots.

The tail should be thick at the root and tapering toward the tip. There seems to be a current tendency to skin tails to a rat-like appendage, quite unsuitable for a Scottie. Many tails are thin and they, in particular, require a thicker growth of hair. After stripping, the hair should be allowed to grow fairly thick at the base and trimmed with the Duplex to taper at the tip. Use shears only to sharpen the tapered end or to cut loose, stray hairs which may appear, especially on the underside of the tail. Use shears directly under the tail but use the Duplex to blend this area and the quarters with the mainland. A rear that is trimmed to the shape of an inverted U is just about right. A rear trimmed too far down gives an effect of narrow haunches with skirts. If not trimmed far enough, the dog will look as though he were wearing fur bloomers. As in every other portion, when trimming the rear, look at the subject from all angles for a smooth line wherever viewed.

Continue the daily brushing and as you trim a little bit here and a little bit there, you will continue to acquire skill that will enable you to present your dog at his best in what appears to be a natural-looking coat. Fre-

quently stand off and regard your handiwork with all the objectivity you can muster. Never concentrate on any one part to the detriment of the whole picture. Balance is the watchword.

There is a real artistry in the trimming of a Scottish terrier and such artistry reaches its peak when the trimmer succeeds in a dual objective . . . enhancing a dog's best features and minimizing its faults. Some of our best terrier handlers who have years of experience coupled with a knack for making the most of the material at hand can turn out a dog that typifies the ideal which, if trimmed by someone less expert, would be just another dog. "Years of experience plus a knack" are assets not available to everyone yet all of us can benefit by observing the good work done by others and practicing until we achieve such skill that our dogs can take their places in good company with no apologies for their trimming.

There are a number of ways by which faults can be minimized and starting with the head, we'll enumerate a few of them. Ears which are naturally round on the tips instead of pointed can be sharpened in appearance. Leave hair enough to cut on the tips, then scissor the hair to give an appearance of pointed tips. Ears set too far apart are greatly improved by making the tufts between the ears closer together and wider than on the average dog. There are, oddly enough, some dogs whose ears are too close together. Almost complete elimination of tufts helps these. Ears with too prominent lobes should have the hair carefully shaped with shears to minimize the protruding parts and give the effect of the desired straight line. Ears which are too big can be made to look smaller by cutting the hair on the edges as close as possible and leaving more hair just in front of the ears on the skull. Be sure to observe ears from every angle as you work on them.

Eyes too round or too light will appear less so if more hair is left around them. Shade them with hair and with the latter particularly, avoid facing the dog into the light when you show it. A short foreface needs as many whiskers as it can grow. Brush them well forward and if they are exceptionally profuse, good use can be made of the thinning shears. A Santa Claus set of whiskers will foreshorten the head while if those profuse whiskers are thinned to a narrow line, the head will look longer.

The too-thick skull can appear leaner with careful trimming. Such a skull should be clipped as close as possible at the jaws. However, don't make the mistake of clipping very closely just under the ears for this will accentuate cheekiness. Leave just enough hair fore and aft of the bulges to give the impression of a smooth jaw line.

Shoulders that are overloaded with too much dog are clumsy but can be improved with trimming. Using the fine stripper, trim as close as possible over the shoulders, trying all the while to get a smooth line from ears, down the neck, past the shoulders. Be sure you do not get a sudden line of demarcation just under the shoulders which would exaggerate the overloaded shoulders.

If your dog has a protruding breast bone, leave the hair longer around it and trim closely on it, thus minimizing the protrusion. Elbows that are a bit "out" will need the furnishings on the front legs thinned with

the thinning shears just around the offending elbows. Observe the subject from the front and in movement and you may make some use of the Duplex on the front legs to achieve a straighter effect. If the dog toes in, leave as much hair as possible between his front legs and follow the same method as for elbows out.

A dog with ribs flatter than required in our standard will need more hair left on its ribs than the dog that is well sprung. Trim the hair neatly but leave it longer than for the dog with good ribs and look at it, as you work, not only from all sides but from topside, too.

A dog that is long in back requires careful study in profile. Its neck should be trimmed so that it appears to meet the shoulders farther down on the back than it actually does. Hair left longer, just in front of the tail, and graduated to blend with the tail will give the effect that the tail begins farther forward than it does. Ample furnishings on its sides will shorten the long look. The less hair a long one carries in the rear, the shorter it will look, so trim the rump closely and don't put it into the ring wearing ballet skirts of hair.

A dog with narrow quarters will require more hair on those quarters than a dog with ample breadth. Trim the rear neatly but leave the hair a bit long to give the impression that there is more substance than is actually there.

A dog that is straight in stifle will invariably be higher at the loin than at the withers. Such a dog must have the hair just in front of the tail carefully thinned with the thinning shears. Take only a few hairs at a time, comb between each cut, then observe the effect. The hair at the stifle should be trimmed rather short which gives the effect of a bend where not too much exists. A cow-hocked dog should have as much hair as possible left between the rear legs. Strive for the U shape when trimming any rear and never forget that a dog posed on a table is quite another thing than the same dog in action. Have someone move the dog for you so that you can check the results you are getting.

A tail that is too short should have more hair left on its tip. A too long tail should be trimmed very close to the point. A gay tail can be minimized, somewhat, by leaving the hair on the portion that goes over the back and the hair at the root of the tail considerably longer and thicker than on the rear portion of the tail. Low set tails should be trimmed closely on the rear portion and more hair left on the portion closest to the back.

These are but a few of the methods used to minimize faults by trimming. Each top professional has his own secrets, tricks and magic and we repeat: There are as many ways of trimming a Scottie as there are good dogs and handlers. As you become more skillful, you will invent methods of your own to improve the appearance of your dog. Two additional items should be mentioned here. A coat that is still in bloom but getting long for the next scheduled show date can be topped with a very sharp blade in the Duplex. There are those who scream in horror at the very thought of a blade on the top coat. It is tricky business but if you have mastered your tools, it can be done without leaving cut marks which give a ragged look. It is preferable to top a coat not less than two weeks before the next show. If any cut marks should occur, they can be smoothed out with the fine stripper during the ensuing period. Comb

the back hair perfectly flat, then holding the Duplex flat against the hair, take off the unwanted length with the blade. Work slowly and carefully and don't gouge or your weeks of work will be ruined.

The dog that grows long furnishings will present a neater appearance if the belly hair is evened with shears. Comb the hair straight down, then cut the ragged hairs to follow the line of the body. The same thing should be done to the legs. Comb the leg furnishings down and while the dog is standing on the table, use the shears to even the hair around its feet.

The experience which is a requisite for success in trimming a Scottish terrier comes with time and practice. The knack can be acquired with reasonable intelligence and hard work. Patience, persistence and most important of all, a gift for laughing at your failures while learning from them, will prove it can be done, and moreover, you will have done it the hard way — all by yourself.

COMMENTS ON SHOWING FOR THE NEW EXHIBITOR

By ROBERT C. GRAHAM

Probably the only way to determine just how well your Scottie shapes up to the standard is by actual show ring competition against other Scotties. It is one way to establish whether or not you have a truly good dog insofar as conformation and behavior are concerned. Much has been written on this subject but experience alone will be your best teacher since every dog, every show, and every judge add up to a different combination and result. Shows and showing can be either lots of fun or a completely disappointing and disagreeable chore depending on your own philosophy and approach to the situation. Of course, it's always fun when you win, but the old saying is still true, "You can't win 'em all". Then what?

Enlisting the aid of a professional handler at the start is one way to avoid pitfalls and to reduce the "wear and tear" on you. Sometimes this is not possible because of financial or geographic reasons, or because you have found the most fun is by handling yourself.

First of all, there are rules pertaining to shows and showing and you should become familiar with them. Such regulations are clearly outlined in publications which may be obtained from the American Kennel Club. The dates, locations, and show superintendents for AKC point shows are regularly listed in the monthly dog periodicals including Pure-Bred Dogs as published by the AKC.

Premium lists including entry blanks may be obtained for a particular show by writing to the show superintendent. Study the premium list well and follow the specific rules and directions carefully since these apply to the show in question. The class chosen for your dog should depend upon age, sex, training, etc. If your dog is under twelve months of age it would be proper to enter in puppy class — or if over twelve months and its first show, try novice class.

Many show-giving clubs frequently hold AKC sanctioned match shows at which the various breeds compete much as they do at point shows. Here is a good place for the dog owner to gain ring or show experience in addition to providing the much needed show experience for the Scottie. One or two sanctioned matches are good preparation for you and your dog toward entering a point show.

You should be completely familiar with the Official Breed Standard for Scotties as published elsewhere in this book to see how your dog compares and to form some idea of what a good dog looks like. Watch the judging at a few shows, or better yet a Specialty show, and try to follow the places and evaluate your dog's possibilities.

You will note a paragraph (10 points) in the Standard pertaining to "General Appearance". Practically all judges are rightfully fussy on this point which means that your dog should be groomed as well as possible. Refer to the article, "How to Strip A Scottie", as well as the photographs in this book as a guide towards proper grooming. You must learn this phase of the art if you aspire to a successful show career for your dogs.

Show ring etiquette, while perhaps not necessary towards winning, does improve relations among other exhibitors, the judge, and audience. No matter how upset you may be over an adverse decision, don't make a show of it, for a poor loser is remembered long after the placings are forgotten. Be courteous to the judge but not chatty. Don't volunteer information or an explanation about your dog except as the judge may ask you.

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. 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. 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.

ALBUM OF SCOTTISH TERRIERS

The photographs on the following pages illustrate some well-known Scotties who have been consistent winners in the American show ring during the last ten years. There are undoubtedly many other well deserving dogs whose photographs should also be included — but lack of space necessarily establishes a limit.

The dogs presented here are the respective winners of the Lloyd Memorial Trophy for each year since 1948.

In addition there are included photographs of three American owned stud dogs who have each sired over 20 champions of record plus a producing dam who has whelped 10 champions.

NOTE: Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune whose photograph is included with the Lloyd Memorial Trophy winners has also sired over 20 champions.

1949 LLOYD WINNER



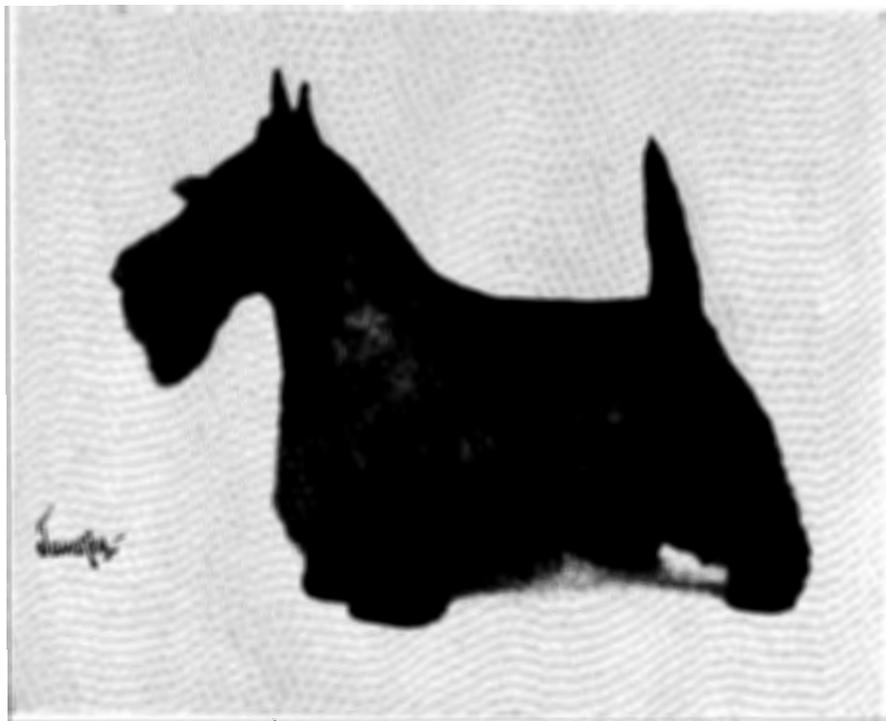
ENG. AND AM. CH. WALSING WINNING TRICK OF EDGERSTOUNE
Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
Breeder: W. M. Singleton

1950 LLOYD WINNER



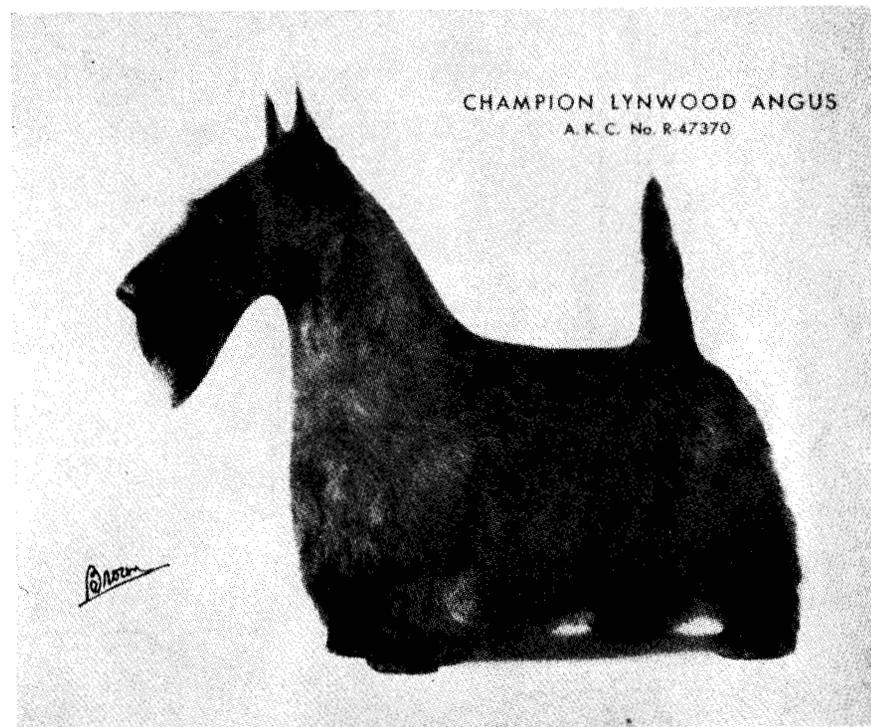
CH. GOLDFINDER'S ADMIRAL
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moloney
Breeder: Owners

1951-1952 LLOYD WINNER



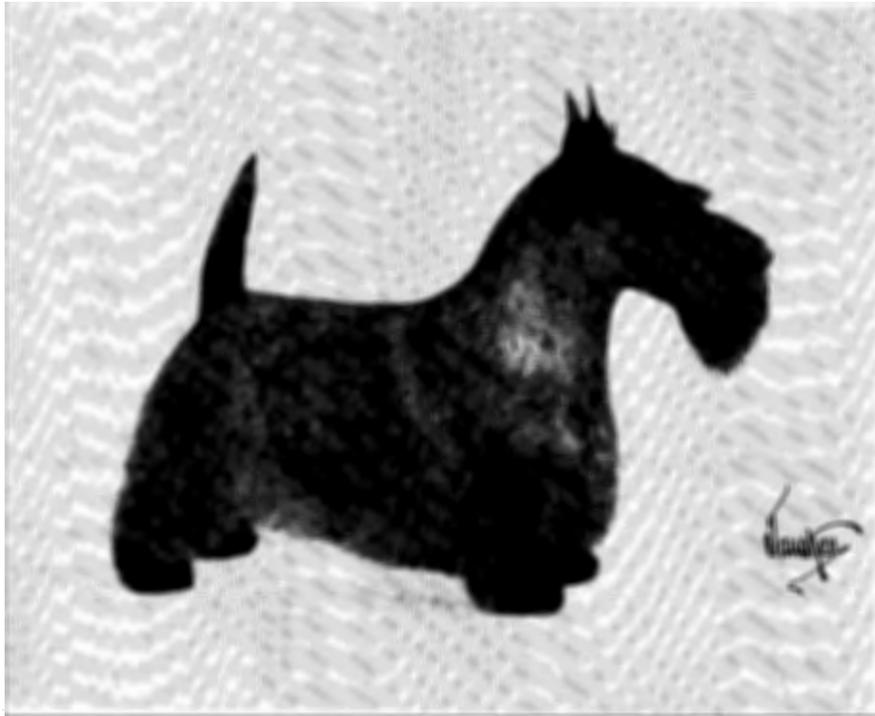
CH. BARBERRY KNOWE BARBICAN
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
Breeder: Owners

1953 LLOYD WINNER



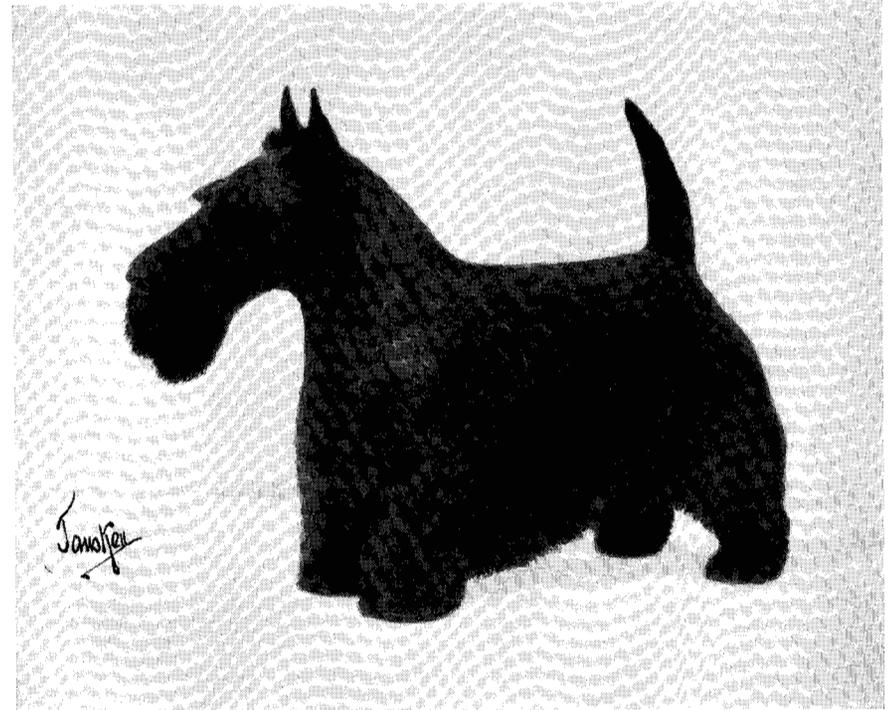
CH. LYNNWOOD ANGUS
Owned by Mr. William R. Wood
Breeder: Mrs. F. Wrigley

1954 LLOYD WINNER



CH. REBEL INVADER
Owned by Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter
Breeder: Owners

1955 LLOYD WINNER



CH. WYREBURY WORTHWHILE
Owned by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas
Breeder: W. Beery

1956 LLOYD WINNER



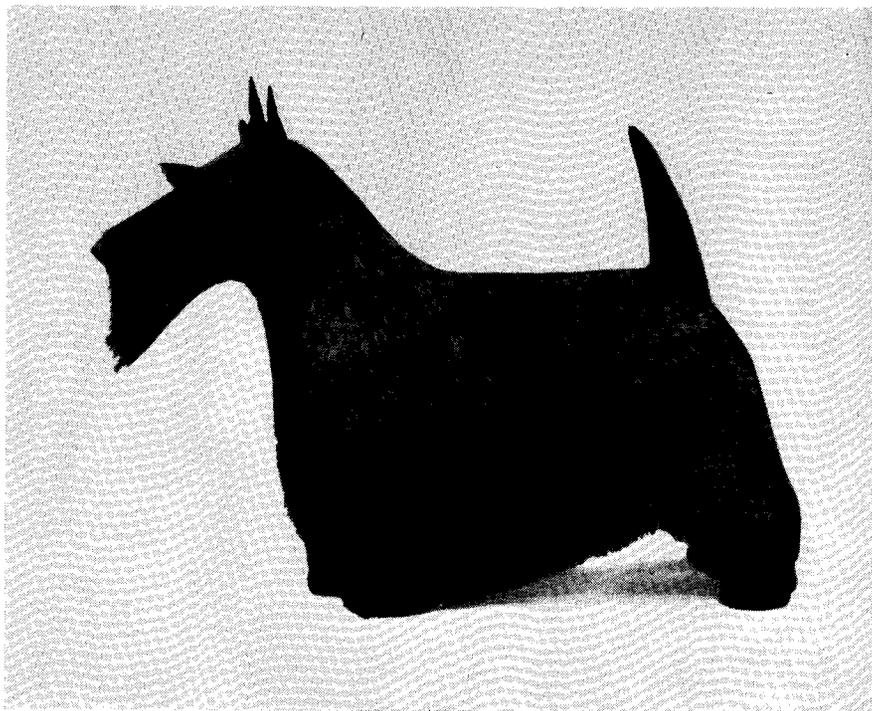
CH. CANTIE CONFIDENT
Owned by Marguerite Fuller
Breeder: Mary L. German

1957 LLOYD WINNER

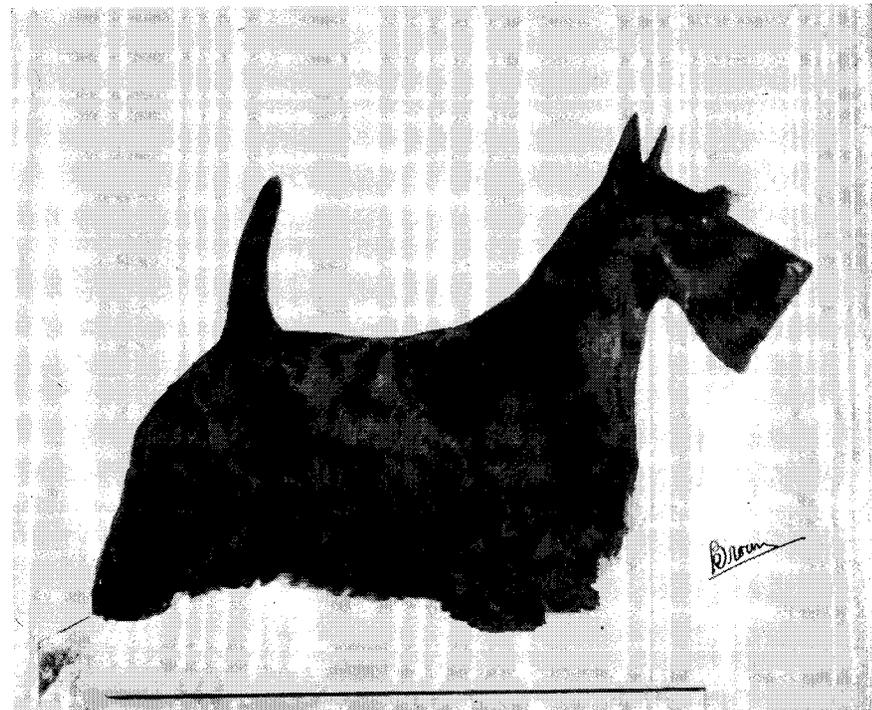


CH. TODHILL'S CINNAMON BEAR
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
Breeder: Owners

1958 LLOYD WINNER



ENG., AM., AND CAN. CH. WESTPARK DERRIFORD BAFFIE
Owned by Carnation Farm Kennels
Breeder: F. W. Andrews



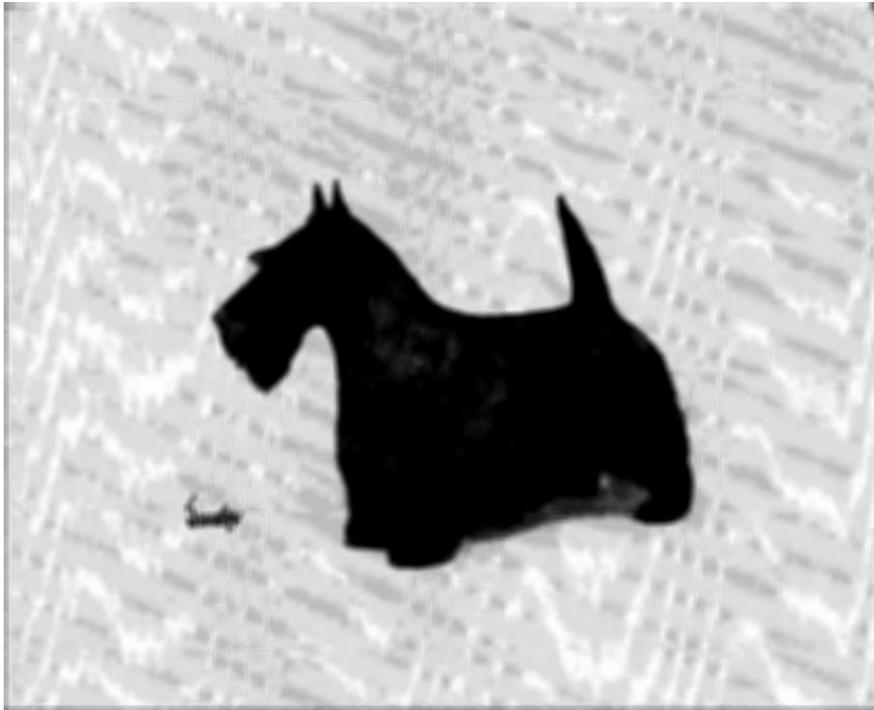
CH. BLANART BARCAROLLE
Dam of 10 Champions (3 in one litter)
Owned and bred by Blanche E. Reeg



CH. EDGERSTOUNE TROUBADOUR
(Producing Stud)
Owned by Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter
Breeder: Mrs. John G. Winant



CH. SHIELING'S SIGNATURE
(Producing Stud)
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen
Breeder: Owners



CH. DEEPHAVEN RED SEAL
 (Producing Stud)
 Owned by Carnation Farm Kennels
 Breeder: Theodore W. Bennett

VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Scotties Registered With A.K.C.</i>	<i>A.K.C. Rank</i>	<i>Number of Scottie Champions</i>
1933	4540	3	14
1934	5879	4	29
1935	7104	4	46
1936	8359	3	35
1937	7707	3	36
1938	6866	3	28
1939	5218	4	30
1940	4408	4	34
1941	3760	5	36
1942	3278	5	26
1943	2482	7	16
1944	2104	8	27
1945	3461	11	18
1946	4385	11	53
1947	4545	14	48
1948	3568	16	45
1949	3602	15	48
1950	3284	15	42
1951	3017	17	58
1952	3034	17	46
1953	2939	19	57
1954	3033	20	58
1955	2864	21	54
1956	3255	25	56
1957	3128	25	66
1958	3083	25	72

SPECIAL TROPHIES OFFERED BY THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

1921 - 1959

The Francis G. Lloyd Trophy, a perpetual silver challenge cup for the best of either sex, to be awarded annually to the dog or bitch scoring the greatest number of points, based upon the championship point rating of the shows. The names of the winners to be engraved on the trophy which will be in the custody of the owner of the winning dog or bitch for the ensuing year.

Francis G. Lloyd Memorial Challenge Cup

1921	Fairwold Kennels, Int. Ch. Albourne Bettle
1922	Ch. Rannoch Moor Cricket
1923	Fairwold Kennels, Ch. Cotsol Lassie
1924	Fairwold Kennels, Ch. Cotsol Lassie
1925	Mrs. Maurice Newton
1926	Fairwold Kennels
1927	Miss Mary Ray Winters, Ch. Laidon Lauds
1928	Ch. Laidon Lauds
1929	Ballantrae Kennels, Ch. Ballantrae Wendy
1930	Ballantrae Kennels, Ch. Ballantrae Wendy
1931	Frank Spiekerman, Ch. Rookery Repeater of Hitofa
1932	Frank Spiekerman, Ch. Heather Enchantress of Hitofa
1933	S. S. Van Dine, Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrán
1934	S. L. Froelich, Ch. Ortleigh Patience of Hollybourne
1935	Brawbright Kennels, Ch. Flornell Soundman
1936	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Flornell Soundfella
1937	Marlu Farm Kennels, Ch. Marlu Milady
1938	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie
1939	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie
1940	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Bradthorn Bullion
1941	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider
1942	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider
1943	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider
1944	Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ayers, Ch. Ayerscott Anita
1945	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader
1946	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader
1947	Relgalf Kennels, Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader
1948	Am. and Can. Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, Marlu Farms Kennels
1949	Edgerstoune Kennels, Eng. and Am. Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune
1950	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moloney, Ch. Goldfinders Admiral
1951	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter, Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican
1952	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter, Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican
1953	William R. Wood, Ch. Lynnwood Angus
1954	Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter, Ch. Rebel Invader
1955	Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas, Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile
1956	Marguerite Fuller, Ch. Cantie Confident
1957	Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham, Ch. Todhills Cinnamon Bear
1958	Carnation Farm Kennels,
1959	Eng., Am. & Can. Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie

THE ROBERT CHAPMAN MEMORIAL TROPHY

Offered by Mr. James Chapman of Glenborg, Scotland through The Scottish Terrier Club of America in memory of his brother, for Best of Breed at the Westminster Kennel Club Shows only. For permanent possession to be won twice in succession or three times in all by the same owner, not necessarily with the same dog.

Date	Dog	Owner	Judge
1955	Ch. Hampton Hill Whim	Mrs. W. Josten	Mr. M. Stinemetz
1956	Ch. Rebel Invader	Dr. & Mrs. W. S. Carter	W. Sheldon Winans
1957	Ch. Sandoone's Missy Lou	Miss Betty Malinka	Mr. Charles Werber, Jr.
1958	Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie	Carnation Farm Kennels	Mr. T. W. Bennett
1959	Ch. Glendoune Condolier	Mrs. Louise Benham	Mr. J. T. Marvin

THE WALSING BEST OF BREED TROPHY

Offered by Mr. W. M. Singleton of Walsing Kennels, England, to be competed for at the Specialty Show held each year in February. The Trophy must be won three times, not necessarily with the same dog or bitch, before being awarded permanently. Dogs owned or bred by donor not to compete for this prize.

Date	Dog	Owner	Judge
1950	Ch. Deephaven Sensation	Mr. T. W. Bennett	Mr. Wm. Ross Proctor
1951	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	Mrs. Emmet Warburton
1952	Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral	Mr. and Mrs. E. Moloney	Mr. Robert Craighead
1953	Marlu Clincher	Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Israel	Baron Von Der Hoop
1954	Ch. Rebel Invader	Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter	Mrs. Marion Eppley
1955	Ch. Rebel Invader	Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter	Mr. F. J. Bartos, Jr.
1956	Ch. Barberry Knowe Wyndola	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	Mr. Edward Danks
1957	Ch. Cantie Confident	Mrs. M. J. Fuller	Mr. C. C. Stalter
1958	Ch. Jané's Grey Wonder	Mrs. Leon Godchaux	Mr. F. Brumby
1959	Rheanda Rheola	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sneathen	Mr. Percy Roberts

THE EDWARD F. MOLONEY MEMORIAL TROPHY

Offered by his friends through The Scottish Terrier Club of America, for Competition at the Winter Specialty Show for Best of Winners. For permanent possession to be won three times by the same owner, not necessarily with the same dog.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Dog</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Judge</i>
1954	Rebel Invader	Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter	Mrs. Marion Eppley
1955	Barberry Knowe Wager	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	Mr. F. J. Bartos, Jr.
1956	Glendoune Gondolier	Mrs. Louise Benham	Mr. Edward Danks
1957	Rannoch-Dune Rarebit	Mrs. Frank Brumby	Mr. C. C. Stalter
1958	Blanart Bewitching	Mrs. Blanche Reeg	Mr. F. Brumby
1959	Rheanda Rheola	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen	Mr. P. Roberts

THE JOHN McOWAN MEMORIAL TROPHY

Offered by his friends through The Scottish Terrier Club of America, for Competition at the Second Specialty Show of the year for "Best of Winners," for permanent possession, to be won three times by the same owner, not necessarily with the same dog.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Dog</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Judge</i>
1953	Blanart Bingle of Greenvail	Mrs. Beatrice G. Vail	Mr. T. H. Snethen
1954	Claymore Black Douglas	Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Johnson	Mr. W. R. Proctor
1955	MacKinnon's Hat Trick	C. G. and L. S. MacKinnon	Mr. Lewis S. Worden
1956	Fulluvit Festive Fling	Mr. Cyrus K. Rickel	Mr. John Marvin
1957	Rannoch-Dune Retort	Mrs. Frank Brumby	Mr. Robert Gorman
1958	Blanart Bracelet	Mrs. Blanche Reeg	Mrs. A. Riggs, IV
1959	Scotvale Sherry	Dr. and Mrs. Jos. Thomas	Mr. Heywood Hartley

1959

The Jane C. Moloney Memorial Trophy, Sterling Silver Tray, offered by her friends, to be awarded annually to the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points for Best of Breed. For permanent possession to be won three times, not necessarily with the same dog.

The Champion Blanart Barcarolle Memorial Trophy (Sterling Silver Bowl) offered by Blanche E. Reeg, to be won by the kennel or owner winning the most points of Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed during the year; based on the championship point rating of the shows.

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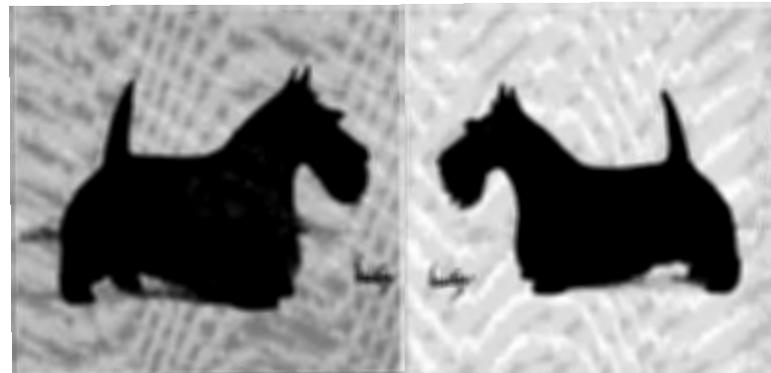
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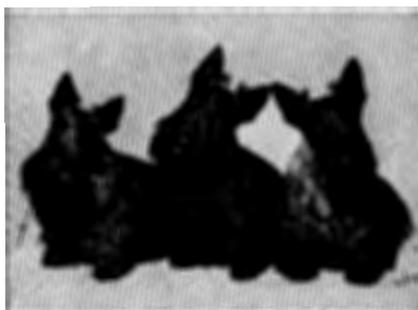
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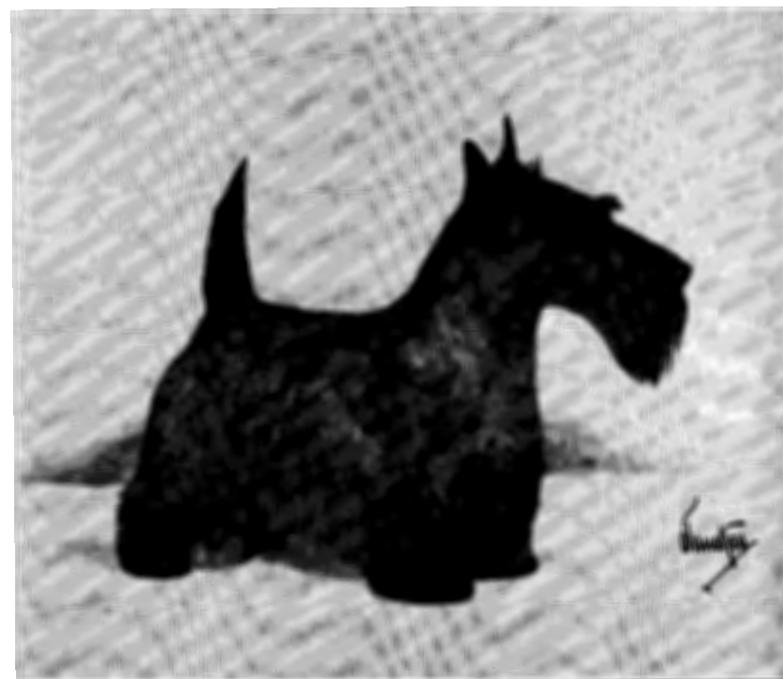
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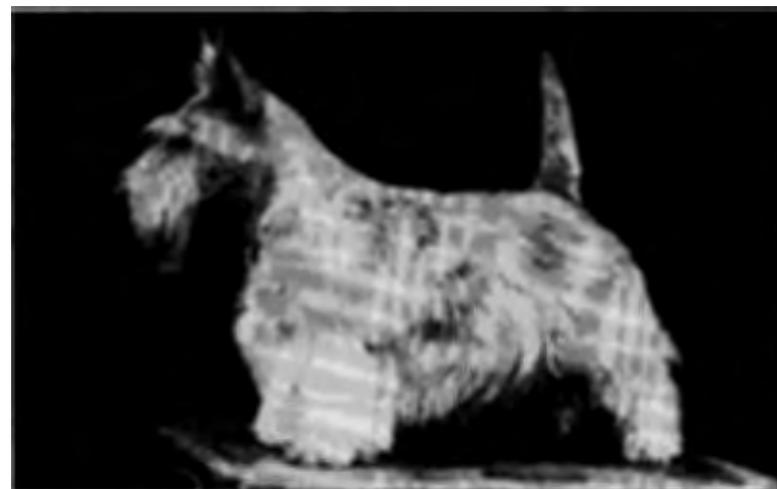
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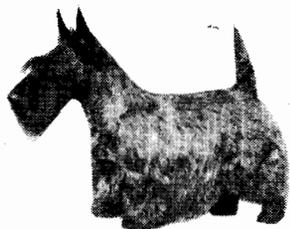
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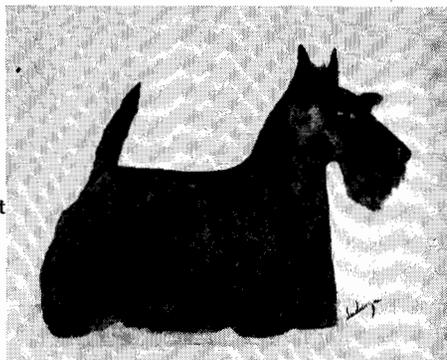
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