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# **HANDBOOK**

**PUBLISHED BY**

**THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA**



Cover Picture  
"The Wee Liddle," by Lucy Dawson

SUPPLICATION OF  
THE BLACK AND DEEN  
1928

**THE  
SCOTTISH TERRIER  
CLUB  
OF AMERICA**



**HANDBOOK**

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ROBERT KIPPLING

HANDBOOK

OF AMERICA

CLUB

SCOTTISH TENNIS



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# SUPPLICATION OF THE BLACK ABERDEEN

1928

I pray! My little body and whole span  
Of years is Thine, my Owner and my Man.  
For Thou hast made me--unto Thee I owe  
This dim, distressed half-soul that hurts me so,  
Compact of every crime, but, none the less,  
Broken by knowledge of its naughtiness.  
Put me not from Thy Life--'tis all I know.  
If Thou forsake me, whither shall I go?

Thine is the Voice with which my Day begins:  
Thy Foot my refuge, even in my sins.  
Thine Honour hurls me forth to testify  
Against the Unclean and Wicked passing by.  
(But when Thou callest they are of Thy Friends,  
Who readier than I to make amends?)  
I was Thy Deputy with high and low--  
If Thou dismiss me, whither shall I go?

I have been driven forth on gross offence  
That took no reckoning of my penitence.  
And, in my desolation--faithless me!--  
Have crept for comfort to a woman's knee!  
Now I return, self-drawn, to meet the just  
Reward of Riot, Theft and Breach of Trust.  
Put me not from Thy Life--though this is so.  
If Thou forsake me, whither shall I go?

Into The Presence, flattening while I crawl--  
From head to tail, I do confess it all.  
Mine was the fault--deal me the stripes--but spare  
The Pointed Finger which I cannot bear!  
The Dreadful Tone in which my Name is named,  
That sends me 'neath the sofa-frill ashamed!  
(Yet, to be near Thee, I would face that woe.)  
If Thou reject me, whither shall I go?

Can a gift turn Thee? I will bring mine all--  
My Secret Bone, my Throwing-Stick, my Ball.  
Or wouldst Thou sport? Then watch me hunt awhile,  
Chasing, not after conies, but Thy Smile,  
Content, as breathless on the turf I sit,  
Thou shouldst deride my little legs and wit--  
Ah! Keep me in Thy Life for a fool's show!  
If Thou deny me, whither shall I go? . . .

Is the Dark gone? The Light of Eyes restored?  
The Countenance turned meward, O my Lord?  
The Paw accepted, and--for all to see--  
The Abject Sinner throned upon the Knee?  
The Ears bewrung, and Muzzle scratched because  
He is forgiven, and All is as it was? . . .  
Now am I in Thy Life, and since 'tis so--  
That Cat awaits the Judgment. May I go?

RUDYARD KIPLING

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## PREFACE

The Scottish Terrier, a serio-comic "big dog in a small package," occupies an especially warm spot in the hearts of its dedicated supporters. Although dog breeders generally accede to the maxim, "there is no such thing as a perfect dog," Scottish Terrier fanciers are united in their conviction that the Scottie is the *ideal* dog. Nothing could better express their feelings than S. S. Van Dine's long-to-be-remembered classic statement: "All dogs are good; terriers are better; a Scottish Terrier is best!"

The standard is an attempt to describe the ideal Scottish Terrier, and the goal of the responsible breeder is to approach that ideal as closely as possible. Even though perfection may not be attainable, the striving for it goes on; and it is important that it does for at least two reasons: to ensure that the breed retains its hard-won gains and to provide the motivation for a fascinating activity, full of challenges, that offers many things to many people.

Over the years numerous articles have been published on the diverse facets of this activity, some of which are as applicable today as when they were first written. The STCA has been fortunate in having as members many knowledgeable fanciers, qualified by experience and accomplishment, who are willing and able to share their expertise with others for the betterment of the breed. Consequently, some of the still-timely articles from previously published yearbooks have been retained in this publication, while new ones have been added. The result is an accessible, one-cover reference work that, although it cannot hope to answer *every* question, covers the most salient areas of interest to Scottish Terrier fanciers, whether breeders, exhibitors, or merely owners of cherished companion Scotties.

We are indebted to many people for their important contributions to this publication: the committee, composed of Bob Marshall, Blanche Reeg, Tom Kirk, Mildred Charves, and Barbara Dunham, all of whom have been extremely helpful and cooperative; advertising chairman Harry Johnston, upon whom fell the heavy burden of raising funds to finance the book; Jackie Balog, whose delightful drawings add life and gentle humor to the pages; Bob Graham, who was always there when background knowledge was needed on short notice; John T. Knight, whose meticulously maintained records provided source material for at least two articles in the book; and all the contributing authors, whose informative articles will be read with great interest.

It is risky to single out one person for special mention lest others feel *their* efforts are not fully appreciated, yet not to do so in this case would seem to be taking for granted a very large contribution in the "above and beyond" category. Special thanks and recognition must go to Barbara Dunham for the tremendous amount of research, sorting out, analyzing, discarding, putting together, deleting, adding, writing, and rewriting that went into the *History of the Scottish Terrier in America* and for its completion on schedule against an almost impossible deadline.

Miriam Stamm  
Editor

## INTRODUCTION

There is a constant need for a record of history, achievements, and goals of our breed. For many years, the Scottish Terrier Club of America has filled this need with periodical publications. The *intent* was for an annual book, but the history and goals do not change noticeably, merely need updating, and much time has lapsed since the last offering, dated 1965.

It is the purpose of the untiring editor and her staff to now present a more permanent volume, encompassing all the interests of the fancy, that can be used as an inspiration and a guide for many years. The hope is that yearly supplemental records of achievements may be added in the future.

It is the hope of the Scottish Terrier Club of America that problems may be solved and questions answered for all serious breeders and students of the breed by reference to this work and that all who open its pages may gain further knowledge and help in their quest for betterment of our breed.

Martha Melekov  
President  
Scottish Terrier Club  
of America-1971

# THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Claribel Graham

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

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

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

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

In early times, each district had its official "todhunter" or gamekeeper. It was his duty to wage an eternal war of extermination on the badger, the fox, the otter, and all vermin. He was, of necessity, accompanied by his "tyke," a small, rugged terrier, active enough to keep on the move all day long over rough country, and courageous enough to follow a fox into its den and drive it out or kill it. The dogs were picked for their gameness rather than for their looks. They were cherished for their splendid working qualities and were bred with that alone in mind. No record of lineage was maintained, and the sole criterion of type was adaptability to the work at hand. However, because of the nature of the work and because the smallest, gamest, and toughest dogs were bred from, a type did

evolve—our beloved Scottish Terrier, sometimes referred to quite appropriately as the “Diehard.”

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



## HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER IN AMERICA

By Barbara Dunham

This history of our breed is a compilation of information researched by several people; namely, Dr. Fayette C. Ewing, Dr. William Bruette, Alice Exworthy, Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr., John Marvin, John T. Knight, and Mildred Charves. Additionally, much information was provided by the many current breeders who took the time to go through their records. I have endeavored to follow chronologically and geographically the better known Scotties, kennels, and breeders, but since so many lines intertwine, this is not possible in all instances. Space limitations preclude mentioning all top winners and detailing all top kennels, but hopefully, enough will be given to whet the readers' interests so that individual study will follow.

The honor of introducing the Scottish Terrier to America goes to John H. Naylor of Chicago, Illinois, who imported two Scotties, Tam Glenn and Bonnie Belle, in the early 1880's. There were no separate classes for the breed at that time, so during the years of 1883-4-5, they were shown in what was known as the Rough-Haired Terrier Class, along with the Dandies, Skyes, Yorkshires, and others. History records that the first regular classes for Scottish Terriers were held in 1890 and that the first American Scottish Terrier Champion was Tiree, bred by a Captain Wetherall and imported by the Wankie Kennels of Messrs. Henry Brooks and Oliver Ames of Boston, Massachusetts. Tiree completed his title in 1898 at the age of nine.

There are conflicting records as to which Scottie was first registered as an American-bred. Was it Prince Charlie, No. 3310 in Volume 2 of the National American Kennel Club Stud Book, 1885?—Or was it Dake, No. 3688, bred by O. P. Chandler and registered in 1886 in the now defunct American Kennel Register?

Naylor imported and bred extensively during the late 1880's, but despite his enthusiasm and extended activities, he failed to make the breed popular. Interest picked up when several new kennels were established, however, the most successful being the above-mentioned Wankie Kennels. Messrs. Brooks and Ames purchased a number of good dogs, among them Chs. Kilroy, Kilcree, Culblean, and later Tiree, who became not only the first Scottish Terrier champion but also the first of the breed to go Best in Show. Although he accomplished this feat at Philadelphia in 1893, it was five years before he gained champion status. To Henry Brooks goes the distinction of breeding the first American-bred Scottish Terrier champion, Wankie Diana, whelped in 1892. Sired by Kildee ex Flegg Thistledown, she finished in 1898.

By 1895, the Scottish Terrier entry at New York had risen to 39. Sixteen of the entries came from the Wankie Kennels, while seven were from a new Kennel—James L. Little's Newcastle Kennels of Brookline, Massachusetts. This large establishment went on to register hundreds of Scotties. Two of its top dogs were Ch. Bellingham Baliff and Ch. Ashley Crack. In the late 1890's, three new imports owned by Dr. Fayette C. Ewing, from the St. Louis, Missouri area, appeared at the shows. The first, Romany Ringlet, a nine-month-old bitch, finished in short order. Then came Loyne Ginger, a wheaten, and Loyne Ruffian—Scottish Terrier champions Nos. 7 and 8, respectively. Ruffian was the sire of Nosegay Sweet William, the first American-bred male Scottish Terrier to take winners at Westminster. Always an admirer of the lighter colors, Dr. Ewing then imported the wheatens, Polhill Pilgrim and Glencannie Gingerbread of Nosegay, to establish the first wheaten bloodlines in America.

Dr. Ewing, a man destined to become known as "The Dean of the Scottish Terrier," threw himself wholeheartedly into the task of popularizing the breed in

America, importing the best obtainable and constantly insisting on regular classes for his beloved breed. For a number of years his informative columns in *Popular Dogs* kept this country apprised of the happenings in the breed in England. He wrote the first really in-depth book on the breed in America—*The Book of the Scottish Terrier*. It was published in 1931 and is still considered a classic. Although Dr. Ewing retired from active participation in kennel activities in 1948, his family continued showing and breeding, importing the great Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler, who finished in 1955, and Ch. Wyrebury Water Gypsy, in whelp to Wrangler's son, Ch. Wyrebury Wilwyn. This was the first litter whelped in the U.S. that produced five champions. The last champion bred by Nosegay was the Wrangler son, Ch. Nosegay McDuff, who finished in 1957.

In 1895, an organization known as the American Scottish Terrier Club was formed by Messrs. Brooks, Ames, and James L. Little, and Mr. Brooks' sister, Fannie. This one never really got off the ground, and in 1900 the Scottish Terrier Club of America came into existence, with Mrs. Jack Brazier (Craigdarroch Kennels) as President, Dr. Ewing as Vice President and Treasurer, and J. Steele MacKenzie as Secretary. When the constitution and by-laws were published a year or two later, we find James Little had succeeded as President—the only link between the two clubs.

In 1906, Francis G. Lloyd started his large and highly successful kennel, Walescott, first importing and then breeding top dogs. By 1910, Ch. Walescott Invader, known in England as Ch. Clonmel Invader, was the top winner in the breed. In 1911, however, the top spot at Westminster, in an entry of 3,232, went to a 3½-year-old Scot named Ch. Tickle 'Em Jock, owned by Andrew Albright. The popularity of the Scottish Terrier grew immensely after this win, but this remarkable deed was not repeated by the breed for 39 years. Although Jock sired three champions, he did not really influence the breed. His final years were spent with Miss Alice Hager, of San Francisco, who purchased him from Mr. Albright.

In 1912, the Walescott Kennels got back into full swing and by 1914 were dominating most shows along the East Coast. Chief competition came from W. T. Stern's Earlybird Kennels and from Henry Bixby (Bolgebrae) and Caswell Barrie (Ballantrae). Earlybird included such greats as Ch. Bapton Beryl and Ch. (Ems) Earlybird Troubadour, both by Ch. Bapton Norman, sire of 5 English and 10 American champions and a great winner, himself, in England. Much of the success of this kennel rests with Bert Hankinson, who brought these and other good Scots to this country from Scotland. With the closing of Earlybird in 1917, Hankinson moved to Walescott and did much winning with Chs. Walescott Maister Wullie, Whim, Wag, and Winkie. Wullie was the top American-bred sire until the early 1930's. At the time of Mr. Lloyd's death in 1920, 17 Walescott champions had been made up. Because of Lloyd's great contribution to the breed, the STCA offered a perpetual memorial trophy in his name, and to this day it is still the most important of all club offerings. After Mr. Lloyd's demise, Bert Hankinson formed his own Scotholm Kennels.

1916 saw the beginning of Henry Bixby's Boglebrae Kennels, whose first import was a good producing bitch, Albertay Lesba, followed by Ch. Rebel Chieftan from Canada, Ruminantly Replica, Albourne Linnson, and Goliath. These, along with Earlybird Chancelot, purchased from Walter Stern, gave him a good start, and with later importations, he produced such well-known dogs as Boglebrae Littlejohn, Raccoon, Raksha, Badge, and Ch. Boglebrae Muskrat. At this time, Sherwood Hall started his Glenmanor Kennels with Glenmanor Glengairn, a Bapton Norman son, Laindon Lipsalve, Smiling Morn, and Babe. Ch. Jock McNutt, a product of this kennel, was Best of Breed at Westminster in '23. Also noted is Charles E. Jeffrey, who bred Chs. Lochtay Invader and Leading Lady, as well as Lochtay Glencross and Morag.

In 1920, Ch. Albourne Beetle, then 5 years old and already a sire of several English champions, was brought over by Richard Cadwalader, Jr. of Philadelphia to head his Fairwold Kennels. Along with kennelmates Ch. Fairwold Albourne Rocket, Ruminantly Rocket, and his good daughter, Ch. Fairwold Plaid, Beetle took the kennel to the top at the shows during the early 20's. It was this same man who later introduced Chs. Panmure Piper, Flashlight of Docken, and Ornsay Bill. Ch. Fairwold Red Gauntlet, an Ornsay Bill son out of a Beetle daughter, became the head of Dr. Charles Lynch's Red Gauntlet Kennels, and most of Dr. Lynch's winners go back to him. Another son of Ornsay Bill was the top winner, Ch. Fairwold Currie, who sired among others the last Cadwalader champion, Fairwold Hot Toddy. In all, seven Scotties carrying this prefix gained their titles.

During this same period, Prentice Talmadge started his Bentley Kennels, importing the great show bitch, Ch. (Bentley) Cotsol Lassie, along with Albourne Sprightly Lass, Chs. Albourne Vindicated of Bentley, What Ho of Bentley, and the great stud, Ch. Albourne Adair, grandsire of Ch. Albourne Barty and great grandsire of Ch. Heather Necessity. Cotsol Lassie, shown over a period of years and seldom defeated in the breed, was so typical of the ideal of the day that her head study topped the official club Standard. According to Mr. Hankinson, she rated second only to the great show bitch, Bapton Beryl. Unfortunately, neither one was a producer, thus their tremendous show qualities were not to have an influence on future generations.

With the closing of the Bentley Kennels, Ch. Albourne Adair was acquired by Robert McKinven, Sr. of Detroit, and it was here at Ardmore that he finally had the opportunity to show what he could produce, siring such greats as Chs. Ardmore Skipper and Wallace, thus heading up a long line of winners. When McKinven retired in 1937, his Ardmore Kennels had some 14 titleholders. His son, Charles, then took over, and Scotties carrying this prefix are occasionally seen in the ring today.

History records that by the mid and late twenties, American breeders began to come into their own. Many had imported the best to be had from England and from these were producing Scots who could compete in the ring on an equal footing with their illustrious parents. Their goal seemed to be to improve the breed as a whole, and they bred to the best dog available, whether imported or American-bred, no matter who the owner. The list of these dedicated breeders is long, but mention should be made of several lest they be lost in time. Charles Schott (Wotan Kennels—home of the great import, Ch. Bellstane Laddie); Mrs. Clarence Stanley (Eagle Creek); Morgan Stinemetz (Quince Hill); Frank Spiekerman (Hitofa); John Goudie (Cedar Pond); Marguerite Kirmse Cole (Tobermory); and the E. F. Maloneys, who established the fabulous Goldfinder Kennels where Mr. and Mrs. H. Alvin McAleenan found their Ch. Goldfinder's Babe, a topper for their Vigel Kennels.

During this decade, John MacOwan's Mine Brook Kennels owned two important bitches—Ch. Jeannie Deans and Ornsay Doris. The latter proved to be a good producer, but it was Jeannie Deans who became a legend which persists to this day. Low-set and cobby, she was beautifully balanced and a fiery showman. She has been described as having everything one wants in a Scottie.

The strongest interest in Scotties up to this time had been centered in the East and Midwest. The importation of Ch. Albertay Harry by Ben Brown in California was the trigger to an explosion of interest in the breed in the West. The well-known Bothkennar, Defiance, Malibu, and Waran kennels came into being, along with many others, and such greats as Chs. Talavera Toddler, Landon Lantern, Albourne Vindicated, and Redlington Rumpus, as well as many Albertay Scotties were subsequently imported. In 1927, a small club was organized to promote interest in the breed. Dr. Jelley of Balgay Kennels was

elected President, and the first Specialty was held at Pasadena in 1929. From that time on, California has been one of the strongholds and most avid areas of support for the breed.

We now arrive at the 1930's, which began a new era for Scotties—one which has yet to be equalled in some ways. In this decade, registrations hit an all-time high, the top year being 1936 with well over 8,000. Probably more large, influential kennels started up during this period than at any other time. Three are still in existence today—Barberry Knowe, Shieling, and Carnation Farms.

Just as the breed was maturing and growing here in America, much the same was happening in England. Four Scottish Terriers appeared on the English scene, and they were to completely revolutionize the breed by producing a type of Scottish Terrier quite different from their forefathers. Aptly named the "Four Horsemen" by Dr. Ewing, they were Ch. Albourne Barty; Ch. Heather Necessity; the brood bitch, Albourne Annie Laurie; and her litter brother, Marksman of Docken. Necessity, the most successful show dog of his day and a most prolific sire of champions (14) and winners, had the distinct ability to transmit his type to his offspring. Barty sired 5 champions, but his influence was felt more through his prepotent daughters. At the time, Annie Laurie had no peer as the top-producing bitch of the breed. Marksman, like Barty, left his impression on the breed through his daughters.

Barty and Necessity were black dogs, but of different size. Barty was extra-short, thick, and low to the ground, with the thickish head and short muzzle often found with this type of body. Necessity was a dog decidedly oversized, but with the head to go with it. Both Annie Laurie and Marksman were good-sized red-brindles, with Marksman having the better head. Coming from a line of brindles, they passed on their own rich color, even producing wheaten. These four transmitted their type to future generations, not just their immediate issue, and American breeders recognizing this, began to import their offspring.

To list them all would be an impossible task, but several should be noted. Edward Maloney imported Barty and Annie Laurie's grandson, Ch. Heather Goldfinder, who was sired by Ch. Albourne Reveller. Goldfinder subsequently became the springboard to success for the kennel named after him. He sired 19 American champions. S. S. Van Dine brought over another Reveller son, Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporan (sire of 5 champions). Barty's most important sons, as far as American Scotties are concerned, were English Chs. Heather Ambition and Heather Fashion Hint, neither of whom ever left England. The only imported son to have lasting influence here, was Ambition's full brother from a later litter, Ch. Heather Essential of Hitofa, through his best son, Ch. Hillcote Laddie, bred by John Hillman in 1935. A combination of Essential and Heather Reveller, Laddie sired 15 champions, the best known being Ch. Deephaven Warspite.

Heather Ambition sired 5 champions; Fashion Hint, 26—a record which was to stand for many years. Ambition's claim to fame was through two grandsons, Heather Asset and Ch. Heather Criterion, and a great-grandson, Ch. Ortlely Ambassador of Edgerstoune. Heather Asset, imported by Deephaven Kennels, sired 16 champions but made his greatest contribution to the breed in the wheaten bloodlines established in Marie Stone's Kinclaven Kennels through his silver-grey grandson, Ch. Kinclaven Classic, sire of 10 champions. A great-granddaughter of Asset's, Ch. Carnation Golden Girl, was the first wheaten ever to go Best in Show. Ch. Heather Criterion's line culminated in Ch. Shieling's Signature, Sire of 23 champions and the second Scottish Terrier to go BIS at Westminster. Ortlely Ambassador's group lasted the longest and was the most extensive, for it found support both in England and America. During its peak years (1944-45), it

eclipsed all other groups, finally giving way to Necessity's greatest son, English Ch. Heather Fashion Hint and his strong line of top producers in both countries.

Fashion Hint's line, alone, covered 70% of the American champions by 1964, his line continuing for the most part through his son, Heather Realization, and his three sons, Heather Herald, Heather Benefactor, and Walsing Warrant.

One of the more successful kennels of the 1930's, no longer existent, was Marie Stone's Kinclaven Kennels in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This kennel produced over 30 champions, many of them wheaten, including the BIS winner, Ch. Kinclaven the Stooge. Other Kinclaven stars were Chs. Kinclaven Classic, Casanova, Wild Oats (another gorgeous wheaten), and the top-producing bitches, Ch. Kinclaven Scandalous and Kinclaven Christina. One wonders what the influence of these dogs would have been if the kennel had not suddenly been dispersed due to the untimely death of Mrs. Stone. While on the subject of wheaten, mention should be made of Mrs. A. M. Henshaw of Cincinnati and Mrs. Ray Constable of Boston, a contemporary of Dr. Ewing. Mrs. Constable is known best for her top wheaten, Ch. Murray Rag Doll, from Dr. Ewing's line.

Kennels of this era important to the breed and not already mentioned include Cyrus K. Rickel's Cy-Ann Kennels; Kenneth McBain's Diehard Kennels (home of the well-known Chs. Cabrach Cabar and Calibar). This excellent line has been carried on by Mrs. Blanche Reeg's Blanart Kennels, one of the best known in the country, and more recently by Mrs. Vana Mapplebeck. Here we should mention Ch. Diehard Reveller, the first champion for the famous Barberry Knowe Kennels.

Other names to be remembered are Mr. and Mrs. John Kemp, whose Acton Hill Kennels had Cabrach and Cedar Pond foundation stock, and whose Ch. Acton Hills Interventionist and Acton Hills Audacity produced five and four champions respectively. Both were sired by Ch. Cabrach MacGregor, 2nd. Still others are Elizabeth Hull (Glenafton), K. W. Pickens (Gleniffer), and the F. W. Zimmermans, whose 25 champions carried the Briarcroft prefix.

Theodore Bennett's Deephaven Kennels had a great influence on the breed. With a solid foundation of good imports, it produced 24 champions, including four top-producing bitches and several top-producing studs who were also winners in the ring. Most noted are Chs. Deephaven Warspite, Deephaven Jeffrey, and the impressive Deephaven Red Seal, with his BIS wins and 25 champion offspring. One of these was Ch. Goldfinder's Admiral, sire of 14 champions.

Mrs. Jean Flagler Mathew's Relgalf Kennels, under the guidance of Russell Openshaw, dominated the breed for some 11 years during this period. The list of winners is almost never-ending and includes both imports (Chs. Flornell Sound Fella, Sound Laddie, Splendid, and Ch. Bradthorn Bullion) and homebreds (Chs. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Rebel Dictator, and Rebel Leader, sire of 10 champions).

Mrs. Constance Winant Epply's famous Edgerstoune Kennels originated in the 1920's with Westies. In 1934, however, she began importing such Scotties as Ch. Heather Benefactress (of Edgerstoune); Ch. Ortlely Ambassador (of Edgerstoune), sire of 11 champions; and the famed Ch. Walsing Winning Trick (of Edgerstoune), sire of 23 champions. This magnificent Scottie was the third of our breed to go to the top at the Garden, this in 1950. Many excellent specimens were to come from this kennel, including Chs. Edgerstoune Spitfire and Pepper, but the one to have the greatest influence on the breed was Trick's son, Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour, purchased as a promising puppy by Dr. and Mrs. Stewart Carter (Rebel Run) of Louisville, Kentucky. The promise he showed then was more than fulfilled as an adult. Not only did he become one of the top dogs in the ring, with many BIS and group wins under the guidance of Jake Terhune and Johnny Murphy, but he also became one of the top sires of all

time, with 35 champion offspring—a record that was to stand for many years. He sired three very good Scotties for the Carters—Chs. Rebel Invader, Rebel Raider, and Rebel Rhythm. Troubadour is found behind many well-known kennels—Rannoch-Dune, Woodhart, Seagraves, Revran, Marymac, Sandoone, Fulluvit and Gaidoune. In turn, his top-producing sons, Ch. Trojan of Elm Hall (11 champions) and Ch. The Laird of Scots Guard (13 champions) did their part in carrying on this line as foundation studs for many more kennels.

Eileen and Richard Weaver's Scots Guard Kennels had other top producers; namely, Ch. Scots Guard Troops the Colors, a Laird son and sire of eight champions, and the excellent brood bitch, Fashion Fury, who was the dam of four champions. The kennels produced a score of homebred champions, and both the Weavers pursued an active interest in the affairs of the STCA for many years.

The Marlu Farm Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pollak deserve extra mention, for dogs they either owned or bred contribute important chapters to the breed's history. Shown with great success, first by Bob Braithwaite and later by Johnny Murphy, were such homebreds as Chs. Marlu Crusader and Clincher; the good bitch, Marlu Milady; and those purchased from other breeders—English Ch. Walsing Warrant, Ch. Deephaven Warspite (a Hillcote Laddie son), and Ch. Deephaven Red Seal.

The early thirties saw the beginning of the Bothkennar Kennels of Bryce Gillespie in California. Early success came with the imported bitch Rosehall Ret, in whelp to Fashion Hint, and the Ortlely Ambassador son, Ch. Bothkennar Spitfire. By 1951, 15 champions carried this prefix. The best known of Gillespie's Scotties was Ch. Trevone Tartar (of Bothkennar), imported shortly before Mr. Gillespie's death. Fortunately for the breed, Gordon Campbell took over both the kennel and Tartar, who went on to sire 16 champions. His strongest line comes down through his son, Ch. Fran Jean's Bokor, to his grandson, Ch. Cantie Captivator, sire of 13 champions, bred by Mary German, formerly of Elkhart, Indiana. Tartar is in the pedigrees of numerous California dogs and even today is found in the third and fourth generation back of the Revran Scotties of Connie Swatsley—notably in his double granddaughter, Ch. Revran Reprise, the Cinderella Scottie who went Best in Show from the classes over more than 3,000 dogs at the Beverly Hills summer show in 1967. He was the sire of Medora Messenger's first homebred champion, Medrick's Masterpiece, and is found behind some of the Crescent Hill dogs of Dorissa Barnes through his granddaughters, Ch. Crescent Hill Gingerblossom and Ch. Milpita Mia Merriment, and through Cantie Captivator's son and daughter out of Crescent Hill Roulette, Chs. Crescent Hill Leonid and Lyra. Lyra, in turn, bred back to her grandfather, Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler, produced three champions for the B. O. Lungwitz's Zelwyn Kennels.

The other side of Crescent Hill goes back to Wrangler, with Chs. Crescent Hill Ace O' Spades, Chuck A Luck, and the aforementioned Roulette. It was the combination of these lines that brought much success to this kennel through such winners as Chs. Crescent Hill Maverick, Indian Scout, Ramrod, and Tumbleweed. In all, some 14 champions carry this prefix and have produced champions for others—Ayrloch, Merriland, Sealy Acres, and Haydenhill.

The Scotbart Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Scott of California were also strong in Trevone Tartar breeding. Of their eight champions, the best known in the winners' circle was Ch. Scotbart Sparkler. Ch. Scotbart High Glee, a Tartar daughter, became the foundation bitch for Clare and Helen Short's Shortscot Kennels, producing their first champions, Shortscot Silver Widget and Shortscot Sure Shot. In the mid-sixties, the Shorts imported the bitch, Baldinny Briar Bush, a Bardene Bobby Dazzler daughter, and their current line is strongly

Bardene. The recent specialty winner, Ch. Baleshare Bluebriar, owned and bred by the Offutts of Missouri, is a Briar Bush daughter sired by Ch. Anstamm Blue Swagger, a Bardene Boy Blue son.

The Barberry Knowe Kennels of the Charles Stalters started in the early 1930's with its first champion, Diehard Reveller, acquired from William MacBain. The imported bitch, Caenmohr Cora, when bred to Diehard Reveller, produced their first homebred champion, Barberry Knowe Reveller. Continuing to import good ones, such as Chs. Heather Glory and Walsing Whirlwind, they soon laid a sturdy foundation, resulting in their early champions, Barberry Knowe Barbican and Barberry Knowe Rascal, sire of Ch. Blanart Bolero. Capably managing the kennel and handling the dogs for the Stalters until 1965, was the Prentice Family—Father Bill, son Phil, and daughter Florence. In the beginning it was just Bill, and when he was unable to continue, Phil took over the conditioning and handling while Florence managed the kennel and later handled much of the show stock until her death. The combined talents and knowledge of this remarkable family were, in great measure, the instruments of success for this kennel. Around 1960, Johnny Murphy took over the major handling assignments and climaxed his star-studded career by piloting Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare to the top spot at Westminster in 1965 under Robert Kerns, making Fanfare the fourth Scottish Terrier to win this choice plum. Johnny retired shortly afterward and is now an all-breed judge. Records indicate that Fanfare, with 32 Bests in Show, is the top-winning Scottie of all time. Once her show career was over, she proved her worth by producing eight champions in the next three years, and these have continued in her footsteps, winning specialty shows and producing champion offspring of their own.

In its 40 years' existence, Barberry Knowe has chalked up an outstanding record. It has finished 87 champions and has bred 85. Of these, 71 were finished by the home kennel; 14 by others. The top producer is Ch. Barberry Knowe Merrymaker (sire of Fanfare), with 20 champions—three for Barberry Knowe, 17 for other breeders. Totally, it has produced six studs who have sired six or more champions and six bitches who have produced three or more. Three of Merrymaker's daughters have won STCA Specialties—Fanfare, Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal, and Ch. Raab Hill Merry Quite Contrary. Following through, three of Fanfare's champion get have also been STCA Specialty winners—Chs. Barberry Knowe Conductor, Curtain Call, and Windfall.

Not only is this kennel remarkable for the number of outstanding winners produced but also for the top foundation stock it has supplied to so many other breeders—the George Gilberts (Wee Walsing); the Robert Marshalls (Raab Hill); Ruth Johnson (Carmichael, which holds the distinction of having produced the incomparable Fanfare, as well as Frivolity, whose son, Ch. Barberry Knowe Bilzzard, has sired 13 champions); Dick Hensel (Dunbar); Blanche Reeg (Blanart); Ron Schaeffer (Schaeffer), and Vana Mapplebeck. All owe some measure of their success to Barberry Knowe. Although Mrs. Stalter has not been in the best of health since Mr. Stalter's death in the late 1960's, Barberry Knowe is still a dynamic and active kennel, with Barbara Kingsbury managing the kennel and Stephen Shaw handling the current string of winners.

Another kennel still active from its inception in the 1930's is that of Howard Snethen of DeWittville, New York. Shieling started with the good brood bitch, Dark Maid, who produced Chs. Shieling's Stylist and Winsome when bred to Ch. Glencannie Crusader. Following these came Chs. Shieling's Designer, Flash, Signature, Master Key and Insignia. All these homebreds were owner-handled BIS winners. Signature, as mentioned earlier, had the honor of being the second Scottish Terrier (and the first American-bred) to top all breeds at Westminster in 1945. During the past decade, Shieling imported such Scotties as Ch. Glenview

Grand Duke, Ch. Reanda Rheola, and Ch. Kentwelle Kadet, a Ch. Reanda Roger Rough son. Shieling has finished close to 50 champions, while owning several more.

E. H. Stuart of Carnation Farms, Washington State, became interested in the breed in the mid-twenties through his friendship with Marie Stone; however, he did not actively participate in breeding until 1932. Several top Scotties were purchased, including Ch. Quince Hill Brick, who sired the kennel's first champion, Carnation Classic, in 1938. The arrival of Bob Bartos in 1947 assured the success of this kennel, both in the ring and in the whelping box. Bringing Ch. Deephaven Red Seal to the Farms in 1949, then importing Ch. Reimill Radiator (a Westpark Masterpiece son), English Ch. Westpark Rio Grande, and his grandson, Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffle, he soon had a stud force of tremendous depth and quality. The Carnation champions are legion, with well over 40 carrying the prefix. Today, the great English, Canadian, and American Best in Show winner and producer, Ch. Bardene Bingo, heads the stud force.

Perhaps what stands out most clearly is the list of well-known kennels whose foundation stock was influenced by the original studs at Carnation.

From Red Seal, we come down through his son, Ch. Goldfinder's Admiral, to the Todhill-Gaidoune Bears. Through his grandson, Ch. Kinclaven My Bill (a Deephaven Citation son), we reach Mrs. John Gilkey's Ch. Gilkey's Johnny Come Lately and the 19 Gilkey Champions. Johnny, the sire of 19 champions was a striking black dog who had the ability to sire beautiful wheatears (his daughter Ch. Gilkey's Desert Mirage, who finished from the puppy class, probably being the most outstanding), and fortunately, he passed this trait on to many of his black and brindle offspring. He also has been the foundation stud, in part, for some of today's better known kennels—notably the Camydnas Kennels of Allan Cartwright and the kennels of Bob and Mildred Charves.

The Glad-Mac Scotties of Mrs. Irene Robertson of Clarkston, Washington, combined with the "Of Seaglen" Scotties of Robert Sharpe of Ottawa, Canada, basically come down from Ch. Reimill Radiator's two sons out of a Rio Grande daughter—Chs. Glad-Mac's Rolling Stone and Glad-Mac's Sailor of Seaglen. Although used sparingly at stud, Rolling Stone sired 18 champions, nicking best when bred to Sailor's daughters. In all, this kennel has finished over 36 champions. Of these, 25 were homebreds, including two top-producing bitches, Chs. Glad-Mac's Sally and Glad-Mac's Wave of Seaglen, each with five champions to their credit. Today, the original line combines with Bardene Bingo and is still producing quality stock.

Martha Melekov and Lorraine Davis' Marlorain Kennels started with two half sisters, Mariglen Blythe Spirit and Glenby Lorna, granddaughters of Ch. Deephaven Jeffrey. Blythe Spirit, bred to Red Seal, produced Ch. Marlorain Dark Seal, a great stud in his own right, siring eight champions, including Ch. Garlu Haggis Baggis, a BIS winner. The purchase of Wychworth Windfall, an import intensely linebred to Rio Grande through Ch. Wyrebury Wilwyn, really became a "windfall" for Marlorain by their use of him with the Dark Seal daughters. Two Windfall daughters are outstanding. Ch. Marlorraine Silver Spoon, when bred to her grandsire, Dark Seal, produced Ch. Marlorain Proud Piper, sire of eight champions. When bred to Ch. Bardene Bingo, she produced Ch. Marlorain Rainmaker, sire of six champions and Bingo's top-producing American-bred son. Unfortunately, Rainmaker was used at stud for only three years before falling victim to cancer, but among his get are the puppy sensation, Ch. Marlorain Hootmon, and the current Group-winning bitch, Ch. Marlorain Dilemma of Burbury. The other Windfall daughter, Ch. Marlorain Lollipop, from a Blythe Spirit daughter, was the dam of six champions. Champion grandchildren from these two are many, including Ch. Marlorain Melanie and Ch.

Marlorain Heather Jack. At this time, Marlorain can account for 40 champions carrying their prefix.

The Merrie Oaks Kennels of Mrs. E. F. Mansure also show, in part, the influence of Red Seal again through Goldfinder's Admiral in Ch. Merrie Oaks Sniffer. Merrie Oaks line is primarily Blanart, with the kennel's top producer, Ch. Merrie Oaks Windjammer, a Ch. Blanart Bolero son. In all, 14 champions have come from this kennel in the early 1960's, all handled by Lena Kardos.

Todhill, the kennel of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham of Rome, New York, is another one which owes its success, in part, to Red Seal through Ch. Friendship Farm Diplomat and his two sons, Chs. Todhill Honest John and the "original bear," Ch. Todhill Cinnamon Bear, sire of the full brothers, Chs. Gaidoune Great Bear and Gaidoune Grin and Bear It. Diplomat was also the sire of four Gaidoune champions in one litter out of Ch. Gaidoune Gorgeous Hussy. Others at Todhill were Ch. Special Edition (of Todhill), a Wrangler grandson by Ch. Wyrebury Wilwyn, who sired Ch. Wychworth Wizard, and Ch. Walsing Winning Trick, who was purchased after the closing of Edgerstoune. In all, Diplomat, Cinnamon Bear, and Special Edition sired 45 champions. Adding Trick's champion get, sired while at Todhill, one realizes the tremendous influence this kennel has had on East Coast breeding in the past 25 years. Again, some specifics should be noted. —The Gaidoune Bears, of course, and their offspring; the Robert Leathers and their "Fabulous Five"—the first American-bred litter to contain five champions. Sired by Ch. Special Edition ex Ch. Brymstone Bittersweet and whelped in 1963, all finished before two years of age.

Perhaps this is the place to list the other bitches who have accomplished a similar feat. The first we find recording five American champions in one litter was that of Gaisgill Vanity sired by English Ch. Heather Beau Ideal, bred by James Chapman, and whelped in 1938. All five bitches were imported by Edgerstoune Kennels, and each one went on to produce at least one champion. Second was Ch. Wyrebury Water Gypsy, imported by Nosegay Kennels in 1956 in whelp to Ch. Wyrebury Wilwyn. Next was Bittersweet's litter, whelped in 1963. That same year the Charves' Ch. Balachan Gambit was bred to Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, and this mating produced a five-champion litter. In 1968, a litter sired by Ch. Barberry Knowe Wildfire out of Vana Mapplebeck's bitch, Ch. Lady Alberta's Scottish Ideal, contained five puppies, all of whom completed their titles before the age of three.

While Rio Grande sired 21 champions for Carnation and other West Coast breeders, the success of his line in America falls on the shoulders of two imports—his son, Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler, and his grandson, English and American Ch. Westpark Derrieford Baffie. Baffie, who had a most impressive show career, sired most of his 20 champion offspring in the Northwest—six for Carnation, out of the Red Seal line bitches, and seven for John Sheehan's Firebrand Kennels. All seven were from three litters out of Ch. Garthwrights' Dark Sorcery—her only champion get. Wrangler, imported by Nosegay Kennels, sired 14 champions, and his line continues down from his sons, Chs. Crescent Hill Ace O' Spades and Lynbriar of Zelwyn; his grandson, Special Edition; and Special Edition's two sons, Wychworth Windfall and Wizard.

Blanche Reeg's activity in Scottish Terriers started in the early 1930's, but success was realized in 1947 with the arrival of Blanart Barcarolle, who became a legend in her time by producing 10 champions—7 sons and 3 daughters. Top stud was Ch. Blanart Bolero (a Ch. Barberry Knowe Rascal son), who sired 20 champions. Ch. Blanart Bewitching, the captivating young black bitch, who won 20 Group Firsts, including two at the "Garden," and seven BIS, all owner-handled by Mrs. Reeg, is his best known offspring. Note should also be taken of Ch. Blanart Barrister, another Barcarolle son and sire of 14 champions, for it was

the combination of Bolero sons and Barrister daughters that produced so many winners. Fifty-seven champions of Blanart breeding have finished. Twenty-two were finished and kept at the home kennel; 35 were sold and finished by others.

It is interesting to discover that the tail female or family line in Ch. Carmichael Fanfare's pedigree is double Barcarolle, with her litter brother, Brigadier, on the line above her in the pedigree. The family line of Ch. Raab Hill Merry Quite Contrary, a two time STCA specialty winner for Bob and "Pat" Marshall's Raab Hill Kennels, also comes back to Barcarolle through Lady Bittersweet, a Barcarolle daughter and the foundation for the famous Carmichael winners. Barcarolle descendants can be found close up in the pedigrees of over 200 champions finished during the past 15-18 years.

Blanart has supplied foundation bitches for numerous kennels. Some of the more notable are Ch. Blanart Bellflower for Crisscot, Ch. Blanart Bouquet for Rannoch Dune, and Ch. Blanart Black Tapestry for Merrie Oaks. Kennels that have been greatly influenced by Bolero, Barrister, and other Barcarolle descendants are located in all sections of the country, although mainly in the New England, Eastern, Southern, and Midwestern States. Representative of these, in addition to those already mentioned, are the Elmer Siegel's kennels (Illinois), Marie Bair's Malrie Kennels (Pennsylvania), Louise Ellsworth's El-Scot-T's Kennels (Florida), and Ann Gilkey's Kennels (New Mexico). Blanart originated in New York State but relocated to Maryland upon the semi-retirement of Mrs. Reeg. A revival of breeding in the local area sees dogs of this line back in the ring again.

Cornelia Crissey's 11 Crisscot champions all come down from Bellflower. Bred to Ch. Blanart Bartender, she produced Ch. Crisscot Canterbury Bell, dam of five champions. Best known of these are the littermates, Chs. Crisscot Carnival and Crisscot Carousel, sired by Ch. Blanart Bingle of Greenvail.

Rannoch Dune has been a well-known name in the breed for two decades. Starting with the bitch, Ch. Blanart Bouquet, dam of four champions sired by Troubadour, Mrs. Frank Brumby and her husband, who was a handler for many of the important kennels of the past, have consistently bred quality stock which has produced close to 20 champions. Ch. Rannoch Dune Royal Flush is the sire of five champions; his son, Rajah, is the sire of seven. The Brumbys have recently introduced the Bardene line to their breeding with much success. Now located in Arizona, this kennel originated in New York State.

The success of Dr. T. Allen Kirk's Balachan Kennels is based on the judicious breeding of two good foundation bitches, Ch. Fran Jean's Bridie Mollie and the BIS bitch, Ch. Glendoune Gwenda. The Kirks have owned 47 champions, which they either bred, bought, or sold to others to be finished. Among the best from this kennel are Chs. Balachan Agitator (17 champions), Balachan Grenadier (five champions), Balachan Gibson Girl (six champions), and the Charves' Balachan Gambit (eight champions). The Kirks imported two studs destined to have an influence on the breed—Viewpark Dictator and the Bingo son, Viewpark Red Hackle, both of whom were campaigned to their American titles. BIS Scotties include Ch. Balachan Night Hawk with four, and the present standard bearer for Barberry Knowe Kennels, Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal, with three to date, plus specialty wins. Dr. Kirk is the author of two works, important to the breed. His book, *Pedigrees of American Champions*, is a *must* for all Scottie lovers, as is his book on the breed—*This is the Scottish Terrier*.

Other names that should be kept in mind, even though some of them are no longer with us are: Bruce Webb and his score of Middlemount champions; the Macauleys and the Mac's Welton dogs; Evelyn Sanders' Sandbark Kennels, home of the strikingly beautiful Scottish import, Ch. Glendoune Gaytime, and her five champion offspring; the Reason Kricks, known for their Sharonlane wheaten;

the Barry Meadors' Sandissy Scots; John Wright, Jr. and his Poverty Hill Scotties; and Goldie Seagraves with her top-producing bitches, Ch. Seagraves' Glamour Girl (three champions) and Seagraves' Heather Starfire (six champions). Coming down from this line are the Harbulak sisters' BIS and specialty winners, Ch. Seagraves' Heather Rogue and Ch. Seagraves' Rogue's Image, father and son respectively.

The Woodhart Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. Heywood Hartley began in the early 1940's. Some 15 titleholders have emerged, the first being the good brood bitch, Ch. Woodhart Wendy. Her grandson, Ch. Woodhart Waterloo, was a top sire with seven champions. One of the better-known Woodhart champions was Wingover, a multiple group winner. Breeding here is on a fairly limited scale now, as both Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have been kept busy with judging assignments across the States.

Mrs. Mary German, originally of Elkhart, Indiana but now living in Florida, was known for her Cantie Kennels. Some of the Cantie stars were Ch. Cantie Captivator, mentioned earlier, Ch. Cantie Confident, Ch. Cantie's Ace, a BIS winner in Canada for the Shillinglaws, and Ch. Cantie's Lucky Squire, a top contender on the West Coast. Allan Cartwright's eight generations of Camydnas ("Sandymac" spelled backward) champions totaling 15, are based on Kinclaven, Anstamm, Bardene, and Gilkey bloodlines. This successful combination of bloodlines produced the bitch, Ch. Camydnas Island Queen, dam of four champions.

Dr. Kator B. McInnes' Mary Mac Scotties were well-known in the South from the mid-forties until the mid-sixties. At least 15 champions carry this prefix, and now that Dr. McInnes' daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Gale, is bringing new Mary Mac youngsters into the ring, there may well be more on the way. The original stock had much Trick-Troubadour breeding behind it. Ch. Mary Mac Dixie Leader, a Ch. Rebel Raider son, sired four champions; in turn *his* son, Ch. Mary Mac Jolly Jack, became the sire of six champions. The latest champions out of this kennel are littermates Chs. Mary Mac Great Asset and Mary Mac Gold Dust, sired by Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear.

Following World War II, many breeders imported English stock, which gave a much-needed boost to the breed. During the late forties and on through the fifties, new breeders appeared to carry on the never-ending task of improving the Scottish Terrier.

In Indiana, Hosea Bayor imported Glendoune stock, and his foundation bitch, Ch. Glendoune Gesture, gave him his four champions from two litters. One, sired by Trevone Tartar, gave him Ch. Fran-Jean's Bokor, the sire of Ch. Cantie Captivator. The other, sired by Glendoune Gauntlet, gave the Kirks their Ch. Fran-Jean's Bridie Mollie, dam of seven champions. Mrs. Werner Josten imported the bitch, Walsing Wyndola (of Hampton Hill). Finishing quickly, she was bred to Walsing Winning Trick and produced a litter that was to contain four champions—Hampton Hill Wit, Wasp, Wave, and Whim.

In New York, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas did well with their Highlander Scots. Their import, Ch. Wychworth Hey Day Hoagy, sired four of their 11 champions—Chs. Highlander Hey Jamie, Marty, Sheri, and Winona, all out of imported Scotvale and Wychworth bitches. Then there was the Strathkirk Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Koch, whose Ch. Relgalf Rebel Dictator was their standard bearer and the sire or grandsire of all their champions. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly had a BIS winner in Ch. Independent Ben. Ben and Ch. Walsing Lomand Lancer of Hampton Hill sired most of their good Kelscot champions.

The Fulluvit Scotties of the W. S. Winan's became a household word in breeders' kennels after their homebred, Fulluvit Wee Mousie, caused such a sensation at the old Morris and Essex Show by capturing the breed from the puppy classes. Their eight champions included Chs. Fulluvit Festive Fling and Fulluvit Field Mouse, sired by Edgerstoune Troubadour out of Wee Mousie. Handled by Johnny Murphy, Fling did some nice winning for C. K. Rickel's Cy-Ann Kennels. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holtzman produced several generations of champions with their Caegor breeding.

Frances Gannon's Frangan breeding came up with good foundation stock for many new breeders, as well as for her own kennel. Founded on Edgerstoune and Killeshandra breeding, she then brought in the best of Glendoune and Blanart, finishing a total of ten champions in ten years. From her foundation bitch, Ch. Frangan Fascinator, came the litter brother and sister, Chs. Frangan Lively Lady and Frangan Blue Chip of Sandoone; the latter becoming the first champion for Betty Malinka's now famous Sandoone Kennels. A third champion from this litter, Ch. Frangan Firefly, produced three champions in one litter for the E. Siegels, sired by their Siegel's Bon Hobart, a Blanart Bondholder son.

Others active during the 1950's on a somewhat smaller breeding scale but, nevertheless, equally as well-known were Mrs. Louise Benham's Wee Ben Kennels and her two winning imports, Ch. Jennie Wren of Seaglen and Ch. Glendoune Gondalier; Mrs. John V. Kelly, whose Kelti champions were founded on Blanart and Edgerstoune bloodlines and which produced the winners, Chs. Kelti's Rogue and Kelti's Kilt; the Paisley Hill champions of the Henry Israels, and the Charles Costabel's Lochearn title-bearers.

On the West Coast, other new breeders were making their presence felt. In Canada and Washington State, the Shillinglaws finished a number of champions carrying their Glenwood prefix, all coming down from their good bitch, Can. Ch. Glenwood's Sparkling Sal. They had considerable luck in the BIS ring with their Ch. Cantie's Ace. Still in Washington State were the Jo-Lee champions of Joan and Lee Schneider. Their top-producing bitch was Ch. Jo-Lee Lucky Seal, a Red Seal granddaughter, but it was from another Red Seal daughter, Ch. Jo-Lee's Silver Mist, through her granddaughter, Ch. Silver Eve's Anastasia, that the renowned wheaten scotties of Elaine and Karl Young came into being. Continuing to breed to the Rio Grande line through his sons and grandsons, they soon set type combined with good conformation and rich color. From this line came the unique wheaten BIS brace of Ch. Young's MBF and Young's Placer Girl and the Group winner from the puppy classes, John and Michelle Stephen's Ch. Young's Grande D'or.

Moving down the coast into Oregon, we find the Odd-Me-Dodd Kennels of Mrs. Guy Ellison. She, too, sold many of her good bitches as foundation stock for breeders all over the U.S. Mrs. McComb's Clinch Mt. wheatens came from the bitch, Odd-Me-Dodd Silhouette, dam of three champions, one of which was the champion, Gold Sequin, also dam of three champions.

California had still others, most of whom have already been mentioned; however, note should be taken of Mrs. Bertha Russell's Glenby Scottish Terriers. Along with success in the breed ring (finishing seven champions in six years) and providing the two foundation bitches for the Marlorn Kennels, Mrs. Russell had a keen interest in obedience. Putting degrees on two of her conformation champions, she went on to encourage members of the Scottish Terrier Club of California to participate in obedience trials. In 1951 under her guidance, the only Scottish Terrier drill team on record was formed. Acceptance by the public was immediate, and demands for TV and benefit appearances were many.

We now come to the largest kennel, whose influence in the past 15 years has been felt mainly in the East and South—Helen Gaither's "Gaidoune." To do

justice to this amazing kennel would take a book, and, as its record is known by everyone even remotely connected with the breed, only the high spots will be touched on. Gaidoune's story really starts with the purchase of a Scottish import, Glendoune Gaibonnie, whose first litter, sired by Ch. Rebel Raider, produced the incomparable Ch. Gaidoune Gorgeous Hussy, top-producing bitch in the breed today. Bred only four times to three different studs, she produced 12 champions out of 14 puppies. Her two litters sired by Ch. Todhill Cinnamon Bear began the long line of "Bear" champions. From the first litter came Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, greatest American-bred sire in the history of the breed, with 44 champions to his credit as of this writing. An excellent show dog, he had 15 all-breed BIS and three specialty show wins. Out of the second litter came Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It. Sire of 13 champions, he had five BIS and three specialty show wins. He holds the record for the most Group Firsts by any Terrier in one year—23.

Hussy's top-producing daughter sired by Ch. Friendship Farm Diplomat, is Ch. Gaidoune Giselle, dam of 11 champions. Her daughter, Ch. Gaidoune Tinsel Glow, sired by Grin and Bear It, has produced 10 champions in the past three years. With more on the way, she has a good chance of topping Hussy's record.

Gaibonnie's second litter (by Ch. Gaidoune Smokey Bear) produced two more good champion bitches—Glaizie and Gemmy. Smokey Bear, another Cinnamon Bear son, out of Fulluvit Clever Cousin, sired 10 champions in his short career, his best known son being Ch. Gaidoune Bear Garden, a multiple BIS and specialty show winner. Through his daughter, Ch. Gaidoune Genevieve, we came to the current BIS Scottie, Ch. Gaidoune George W. Bear, who represents seven generations of Gaidoune breeding.

Multiple BIS and specialty show winners, as well as top-producers, are the rule rather than the exception with this kennel. Three Gaidoune studs have sired 10 or more champions, and 11 bitches have produced three or more champions—a record unequalled by any other kennel. Guided by Dr. Nancy Lenfesty, her friend, able kennel manager, and handler, Miss Gaither has produced a line so strong that outcrosses are few at the home kennel. A number of current kennels have Gaidoune as foundation stock. The Ray Bigelow's Hil-Ray Kennels have as their foundation bitch a Hussy granddaughter, Ch. Gaidoune Gale of Hil-Ray (5 champions), whose line has gone on to combine well with Blanart and Bardene. Dorothy Morris' two excellent bitches, Chs. Gaidoune Gidget and Grindl, provide the base for the 15 Scots Delight champions, with Ch. Scots Delight Rough Rider, sire of seven champions, becoming the foundation stud for the Kirk Nor Scotties of Judith Bonaiuto and producing Ch. Kirk Nor Outrider, a BIS and specialty show winner. Stewart Gettle's Sagettes Kennel has champions sired by Great Bear out of Ch. Carmichael's Heiress, and Mrs. W. W. Grant's Stratherrick Kennel has Great Bear's top-producing son, Ch. Stratherrick Uranus (4 champions). These are only two of many such kennels. Seventy champions out of 100 puppies have come from the home kennel. Hussy, herself, has 68 champion grandchildren, with champions in succeeding generations running well into the hundreds.—An enviable record in all.

The 1960's heralded the arrival of a trio of Scottish Terriers from England's Midlands which was to affect the breed's course once again. I refer to the "Three B's"—Chs. Bardene Boy Blue, Bardene Bingo, and the Bingo son, Bardene Bobby Dazzler. The "Three B's" were dominant and prepotent sires who infused new blood into the breed and stamped not only *their* get but also future generations with their outstanding qualities in conformation, temperament, and style. They soon became top sires in the country, with Boy Blue siring 40 champions; Bingo, 39; and Bobby Dazzler, 22 as of this writing.

The Anthony Stammers were well-established as breeders of quality Scottish Terriers in the late 1950's, with seven of their 15 early champions carrying the Anstamm prefix, which was to become so well-known in the sixties. In 1961, they imported English Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, who was then four years old. Under the capable guidance of the late Jake Terhune, he finished his championship quickly. Teaming up with Lena Kardos after Jake's untimely death, Boy Blue found fame and fortune on the West Coast, where he started off his great show career with one of several subsequent BIS wins. Upon completing his Canadian title, he began to set his record as a top-producing stud, and in five years he had eclipsed Troubadour's record.

In 1965, Anstamm imported the Bingo son, Bardene Bobby Dazzler, who finished equally as fast with Group and specialty wins, again with Lena Kardos at the other end of the leash. Boy Blue daughters bred to Bobby Dazzler proved to be a winning combination, not only for the Stammers but also for many a neophyte breeder. Boy Blue's top son, Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, (12 champions) sired excellent daughters, and bred back to their grandfather, they continued this prepotent line. Combining these offspring with Bingo and his get, we find even more solid stock, to the point that well over 50 percent of the Scotties who completed their titles in the past five years have one or more of these three dogs close up in their pedigrees. Totally, Anstamm has finished 47 champions, with 30 of them coming down from Boy Blue and Bobby Dazzler.

The far-reaching influence of these Bardene studs is felt in nearly every section of the country. In the Midwest, for example, we find the Don Hadsalls with their five Boy Blue champions out of their foundation bitch, Aldon's Angela of Anstamm; the Bengt Wallgrens with their four Terriwall champions out of their Ch. Anstamm Bright Promise, who goes back to Boy Blue on both sides of her pedigree. Her dam is Ch. Anstamm Ebony, Boy Blue's top-producing daughter (5 champions); her sire, Ch. Charves Dark Viking, Venture's top-producing son. The David Eadie's Ch. Anstamm Dark Paragon is another Dark Venture offspring and is the dam of Ch. Anstamm Dazzler Dynamic, a Bobby Dazzler son who won four specialties in less than ten months. Owned by the E. P. FitzWilliams of St. Louis Missouri, he has sired two champions for them to date, both out of a champion daughter of their top-winning bitch, Ch. Mar De's Dark Felicia. Felicia, a Dark Venture daughter, was bred to Bobby Dazzler to produce her champion get.

Progressing westward to New Mexico, we come to the Chester Morris, with their Ch. Anstamm Dark Pippin and her three Boy Blue champion get. Arriving in California, very much a Scottish Terrier stronghold still, we find Mel Fertado's Brentnut Kennels. Starting with Ch. Anstamm Dark Secret, a Dark Venture litter sister, she produced a litter of three champions when bred back to her sire, then produced one more when bred to Ch. Anstamm Boy Blue. There are more than a dozen breeders in this state with at least one or two champions sired by Boy Blue or Bobby Dazzler. Florence Wolman's Ayloch Kennels owes its success to a great foundation bitch, Ch. Cambria's Doll, who was bred by Miss Wolman and who comes down from Edna Schuler's Del Ayr breeding. Doll has produced six of Ayloch's seven champions, and the seventh was her grandson. Of these, the last three have been sired by Boy Blue and his sons.

One of the most outstanding kennels in this area, from the point of both accomplishment and influence on the breed, is that of Mildred and Bob Charves, now located in Modesto, California. In the last eight years, it has established an enviable record for producing exceptional show and breeding stock. Starting with two Balachan Scotties, Ch. Balachan Advocator (a Balachan Agitator son) and Ch. Balachan Gambit (an Agitator daughter out of Ch. Glendoune Gwenda), they produced their first homebred champion, Charves Silver Tassie, A Gilkey

Johnny Come Lately daughter out of an Advocator daughter, in 1963. By 1971, 25 champions had emerged from this kennel, including one obedience title holder, with over 20 of them of their own breeding. More than 44 current champions have Charves breeding behind them. Silver Tassie became a top-producing dam, with five champions to her credit, including the aforementioned Dark Viking. Gambit proved to be a true find. When bred to Boy Blue, she produced her litter of five champions. Bred twice to Johnny Come Lately, she produced three more. By selectively breeding her get to Bobby Dazzler and Bingo, a type has been set that is distinctly theirs—elegant, black showmen who have the ability to pass down these attributes to their descendants. Ch. Charves Dazzler Dyke, Gambit's grandson out of their Boy Blue daughter, is Bobby Dazzler's top-producing son and a multiple specialty winner.

While primarily a California-based kennel, the Charves spent three years in Florida, and this had a marked effect on Scottish Terriers in the Deep South. It is remarkable that such a relatively young kennel has produced such good foundation stock for so many breeders in such widely scattered areas. Perhaps it is because those breeders have been encouraged to follow the same prudent breeding program as the home kennel. In California, the Dunham's Castlecrag Scotties, for the most part, come down from Advocator and Gambit's only daughter, Charves Gillie Callum. Bred to Boy Blue and Johnny Come Lately, she produced a number of champion get, which were bred back to Bardene studs with gratifying results. In Michigan, the John DeSaye's Sandgreg champions are out of a champion litter sister of Dazzler Dyke, bred to Bingo. Three other Bingo champions are out of a granddaughter of Gambit's. The foundation bitches of the Wayne Ridgley's (Wayridge) in Ohio and Mrs. Ridgley's sister, Agnes Page (Alps) in California are daughters of Gambit and Silver Tassie. Their champion offspring (10) are also producing winners. The Moorscott champions of the Pengras in Northern California are based on Charves stock. There are others, in fact almost as many as come from older established kennels, but the ones mentioned show how one small kennel, breeding strictly for quality, not quantity, producing sound stock which is shared with others, can influence the breed in a positive way.

English, Canadian, and American Ch. Bardene Bingo was the wonder dog in England. Winning his first challenge certificate at 11 months, he quickly gained his title, going on to innumerable BIS's. Used extensively at stud by British breeders, he left excellent stock behind to carry on his line before being imported by Carnation Farms in 1964. Bingo was quick to set his show pattern here by gaining his American title with three BIS at his first four shows. The pattern continued as he topped all breeds at International and Beverly Hills, won several specialties, and in 1967 reached his zenith by becoming the fifth Scottish Terrier to go Best in Show at Westminster. Like the other Bardene studs, he produced well bred to bitches of his own line, although many of his 39 champions were the result of outcrosses which often produced two and three champions in a litter. While his imported sons have produced the best for him, he has two good American-bred sons in Ch. Marlorn Rainmaker and Ch. Firebrand's Viking Rex.

During the sixties, many other breeders produced excellent Scotties, including BIS and multiple group winners, who are important to the history of the breed. From the Brymstone Kennels of the Gordon G. Crafts, came Ch. Brymstone Bittersweet, the first American-bred bitch to produce five champions in one litter. She was sired by Ch. Lynbriar of Zelwyn out of Ch. Seigel's Bon Imptomatic, dam of four champions. Sam and Janet Valdes' best producer for their Tavviscot Kennels was a non-champion son of Ch. Merrie Oaks Sniffer, Tavvi's Talari, sire of three champions including the well-known Ch. Tavviscot

**WESTMINSTER  
BEST IN SHOW WINNERS**

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



1911  
Ch. Tickle 'Em Jock



1945  
Ch. Shieling's Signature



1950  
Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune



1965  
Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare



1967  
Ch. Bardene Bingo

Talarisson. H. J. Weiner's Briarglen champions came from Troubadour sons out of Scone bitches, bred by Arnault Edgerly's Scone Kennels. Mr. Edgerly has the distinction of being the oldest living member (honorary) of the STCA, having joined in 1922. The Richard Van Istendals had a good foundation bitch in Van Istendal's Wee Bonnie, dam of six champions—three by Ch. Choppo's Carbon Copy and three by Ch. Barberry Knowe Merrymaker. A bitch from the first litter, Ch. Van Istendal's Gingersnap, became the foundation of Jeanne-Marie Hutton's Hyscott Kennels, producing three champions.

Mrs. Wendell Gaddis' Gadiscott champions are a familiar sight in the winners' circle. Ch. Gadiscott Guid Giftie, owned by Mrs. Betty Munden, is not only a Lloyd Trophy winner but also a multiple BIS winner; Ch. Gadiscott Darlin' Kate has produced four champions. Mrs. J. G. Meyers' Camyscot winners come, in part, from Gadiscott breeding. Her Ch. Camyscot Elizabeth has it on her dam's side and, when bred to Giftie, produced three more champions for her. One of these is Ch. Camyscot Sybbald, who completed her title by going BIS from the classes.

Mentioned earlier were the top-winning Scotties of Dorothy Morris' Scots Delight and the good Kirk-Nor winners of Judith Bonaiuto, which carry on the Scots Delight line. This line has had some exceptionally good wins at specialty shows, as well as BIS awards at all-breed shows.

Ron Schaeffer's breeding has made a place for itself in the breed in a very short time. Dominant in Barberry Knowe breeding, his bitch, Ch. Schaeffer's First Impression, has been a consistent group placer. The future looks bright for this new kennel. Likewise, the Mountview Kennels of Ray Bay, whose Scotties are sired by Ch. Kennelgarth The Red Boy. The Keith Bates and their Locharron champions and Jean (Chisolm) Reasor's Mel-Jean champions are two more kennels of this era.

In the Mid-West, two kennels which had their start in the late fifties came to the fore in the sixties and are still very active—Dick Hensel's Dunbar and Betty Malinka's Sandoone. The Dunbar Scotties combined the lines of Poverty Hill, Blanart, Rebel, and Woodhart and provided a good foundation for breedings to Barberry Knowe and Scots Guard. Recently importing some Reanda breeding, in partnership with Evelyn Sanders, this kennel is still producing winners.

Having finished some 28 Scotties since the first Sandoone champion, Frangan Blue Chip of Sandoone, Betty Malinka has consistently had top dogs in her line, one of her best known being Ch. Sandoone's Missy Lou, a specialty and Group winner. Her two Reanda imports, Rocksand and Rosko, have contributed greatly to this line and have provided good foundation stock for newer breeders, along with the Bingo son, Ch. Sandgreg's Poker Chip.

As we arrive at the seventies and look back, we can be proud of the advancements in the breed, both in conformation and temperament. The quality of the imports has been high. They have been used wisely with established lines to bring out the best in each. Our multiple group and BIS representatives have had the prepotency to reproduce their best traits, so that close to 400 Scotties have become champions in the past five years. Along with the stalwarts of our breed, we have many sincere new fanciers who are conscious of the fact that the future of our breed rests in their hands. Our recent BIS Scotties are from the lines of Gaidoune, Bardene, Barberry Knowe, and Balachan. Even the imports, Chs. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration and Highland King, owned by the Clive Pillsburys, are not too far removed in line from their American counterparts. Their get is still too young to have made any kind of a record here, although Admaration was the sire of three and Highland King, the sire of two of the eight Scotties who completed their title requirements in England in 1970.

A host of people are responsible for the surge of interest in the breed during the past decade. Besides those already mentioned in some detail, we are indebted to others such as the late Alice Exworthy, who served as the breed's honorary historian and whose scholarly columns in *Dog News* kept us abreast of Scottie activities abroad; John Marvin, Terrier judge, who authored a book on Scotties; and John T. Knight, who developed the "Knight System" for determining the top-winning show dogs and whose records on Scottish Terrier champions and producers provide a valuable, authentic, and up-to-date resource to Scottish Terrier fanciers. Also, there are the handlers who piloted their charges to the top—the late Jake Terhune, Johnny Murphy, Ben Brown, Bob Bartos, Cliff Hallmark, Al Ayers, George Ward, Daisy Austad and Lena Kardos, who, in her 25 years of breeding and handling Scottish Terriers exclusively, not only put records on so many of the breed's great ones, but also has always been ready to extend a helping hand to the novice.

... AND WHAT OF THE FUTURE? With few exceptions, our breed is in the hands of intelligent and reputable breeders who strive for perfection with each succeeding generation. Each year brings marked improvement in conformation and temperament. This is not to downgrade the stars of the past, who were excellent representatives of the breed. Had it not been for their laying such firm foundations with their stellar qualities, the Scottish Terriers of today would not be the successful showmen and producers that they are. May we all *continue* to strive toward that ever-elusive goal . . . *The Perfect Scottie!*



## WHEATENS IN AMERICA

By Mildred Charves

(Reprinted from *The Scotch Piper* with permission from the Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club, Inc.)

Dr. Fayette Ewing, known as "the Dean of the Scotty Fancy," established his Nosegay Kennels in 1897 and his activity in the breed extended over 50 years. A firm believer that "there was never a good Scottie with a bad color" and feeling that the light colored ones added spice, one of his first imports was the wheaten, Loyne Ginger (Kildoon x Highland Rosie), considered one of the best Scotties in England at the time. His next wheaten import was the 1911 English champion, Ems Morning Nip (Ems Tonic x Ems Excuse). Possessing a harsh, dense jacket the color of ripe corn tipped with black, he threw his color for many generations.

During these early years and up to the mid-Twenties, some wheatens were bred, but on the whole, the brindles dominated the scene. Then came the demand for an all-black Scottie. The following from an article written by Mrs. A. M. Henshaw in *Dog News*, April 1950 best describes the era of the black Scottie. "It seems odd now to think how people began to advertise jet-black Scotties and how frantically stray white hairs were plucked out, and how mercilessly whole lovely litters of light brindles perished in the kennelman's water bucket. And these all-black fanatics, instead of seeing the wheaten coat a charming contrast, were offended by it; it looked horrible and unnatural to them and they wanted it done away with."

The only kennel of this period which housed wheatens to any extent was the Ruffcote Kennels in Maryland, owned by Mrs. F. R. Johnston. The brown-brindle, Ch. Donald of Ruffcote headed this kennel and sired dark and grey brindles, as well as the sandies and wheatens. Whelped in 1923, Donald through his sire, Ch. Fairwold Ormsay Bill, traces back to the Bellstances and thus to Morning Nip.

Meanwhile, Dr. Ewing continued breeding the light and dark coats as he chose and through his writings opposed limiting the color to black. He strongly stated that no color should be discriminated against in the standard, except to the extent of 2½ points, which, practically applied, means nothing. Then, in 1930, for the sake of variety, he imported Glencannie Gingerbred (Rookery Refiner x Glencannie Guest), a pale wheaten declared by Mrs. Dorothy S. Caspersz and Robert Chapman to be of "championship caliber." Her appearance at the 1931 STCA Specialty in New York caused quite a stir. Although her color was held against her in the show ring, she did much to renew interest in the lighter colors. Soon the black-tipped wheaten litter mates, Polhill Pilgrim and Croindene Concoction (Doctor of Delbrooke x Polhill Prudence), were imported. In 1932, the wheaten, Golden Morn of Docken, (Eng. Ch. Sandhey's Sentry x Kamptee Happy Thought), in whelp to Marksman of Docken, arrived, as did Sandhey's Solomon (Eng. Ch. Heather Necessity x Albourne Annie Laurie), a red-brindle with a strong tendency to produce wheatens and golden brindles. These five carried the blood of Marksman of Docken or his Albourne Annie Laurie. Although neither was a wheaten, Marksman being a pale gray-brindle and Annie Laurie a red-brindle, they were prepotent in the production of light brindles and wheatens. From this foundation stock, the registration of wheaten and wheaten brindles began slowly to increase. Their descendents include the silver brindle, Mac's Welton Tweed, who produced wheatens and wheaten brindles, and the wheatens, Nosegay Buckwheat, Nosegay Gold Standard, Henshaw's Claude, Glencady Sunny Morning, Cousin Joan, Cantie Butterscotch, Westland Gold Brick, Deephaven Sir Galahad, and Ch. Murray Rag Doll.

In 1938, the Deephaven Kennels imported the 11-month-old brindle, Heather Asset (Eng. Ch. Heather Beau Ideal x Heather Honeysuckle), destined to become one of the breed greats (sire of 16 champions) and a new and dominating influence in the production of wheaten-coated Scotties. His pedigree was predominately black, but through his sire's dam, Kiltane Echo, he traced back to the brother and sister team of Marksman and Annie Laurie. He sired but one important wheaten son, Ch. Bramshire Blazing Sun, who, in turn, produced two wheaten champions. Strangely enough, it was Asset's non-wheaten get who carried on the color: the silver, Carnation Revelation; the light brindle champions, Deephaven Fixed Asset and Deephaven Dividend; the black, Deephaven Superman; and the red-brindle, Champion Kinclaven Tobasco. Of special interest is the fact that all but two of the wheaten champions are descendants of Asset.

In 1945, the tide at last turned when the wheatens, Kinclaven Wild Oats, Murray Rag Doll, and Kinclaven Winter Wheat gained championship status. Thanks to the early efforts of Dr. Ewing, Mrs. Henshaw, Mrs. Constable, Mrs. Marie Stone, as well as the breeders and owners of wheatens who followed them, the wheaten, if good enough otherwise, can now compete on an equal footing with the blacks and brindles.



Ch. Carnation Golden Girl



Ch. Kinclaven Wild Oats



3½-Month Old Wheaten Puppies

# 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 framework 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.

## 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 registrations 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. Statler. 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.

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 Sporrán 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 Tobermory 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.

### **PART III 1959-1965**

By Blanche E. Reeg

It is surprising to find that a great amount of research is needed to gather authentic material for a history of the club and its members for even that last six years. However, I think it is counted worthwhile by many fanciers of Scottish Terriers to attempt a continuing review in the Breed Book. It is true that much of the history in the last six years is current, but so quickly forgotten unless available in one publication.

First and foremost among the happy memories are the 16 years of Specialty Shows and Sweepstakes held in Louisville by the Scottish Terrier Club of Kentucky. To see the large entry of Scottish Terriers from all over the country was well worth the trip in the beautiful October weather. The judges in the country officiated in both the sweepstakes and regular classes. The beautiful dinner parties given by Dr. and Mrs. Stewart Carter at their lovely home were also the social highlight of the year in Scottie circles. The first show was held in 1945 and the club discontinued the show in 1961 due to the illness of its popular sponsor, Olive M. Carter

Since 1960, the Fall Specialty Show of the STCA has been held with the Montgomery County Terrier Specialty in October, at Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania. This is also another grand show including sweepstakes and a social get-together the night before. For the past several years a discussion program on the standard has followed the dinner on Saturday night. The program committee chairman was the late Seth G. Malby, assisted by Blanche Reeg, Frank Brumby, Johnny Murphy, and Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr. This prestige terrier show has also presented Best in Show honors to a Scottie bitch twice in the last six years, Ch. Blanart Bewitching in 1959 and Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare in 1964. "Fanfare's" Best in Show at Westminster in 1965 and Ch. Blanart Bewitching's Best in Show at Chicago in 1960 and Terrier Group firsts at Westminster in 1960 and 1961 indicate an upswing in the quality of Scottish Terriers in the recent past.

The February Specialty of the STCA held the day before Westminster is a must for all members because of the annual meeting, election of officers and banquet. In recent years the entry has fallen off because puppies are not eligible at the Garden and it seems impractical to try to care for them for this show.

The Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Washington holds its very successful show in October with a dinner attended by members, friends and fanciers.

The Chicago Club has its Specialty the night before "International" in April. The entertainment has been furnished by an elaborate smorgasbord prepared by the members.

The California Club has held its annual Specialty with the Harbor Cities' show in June. Since this show is discontinued, the 1965 show was held with the Beverly Hills K. C. show, which has the June date of Harbor Cities.

The New England Club has a June date for its Specialty.

The Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club has a Specialty in January and is growing in entries and interest.

The Northern Ohio Club has its Specialty the last of October in a beautiful setting with a dinner following. This show is held alone—a rarity these days—and is rapidly increasing its entries by the interest and hard work of its officers and members.

The Washington Scottish Terrier Club has a Specialty in August.

The Michigan Club has its Specialty in April.

The newest innovation in Scottish Terrier history was a third Specialty for 1965, which was held May 23 with the Mississippi Kennel Club Show in St. Louis, Missouri. With an entry of 85, this is probably the largest show of the year and the first entry of this size for many years.

The discussion of a National Specialty has interested many of the members for a long time and the Board of Governors selected Anthony Stamm to be Show Chairman for this event. With much hard work on his part and the able assistance of a committee from the new Heart of America Scottish Terrier Club, the results were more than gratifying. The consensus of opinion was that a biennial National Specialty of this scope should prove of intense interest to all Scottie fanciers.

Among the breeders of 1959-60, several are currently missing. Among them are Mrs. John V. Kelly's Kelti Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Costabell's Lochearn Scottish Terriers, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Bilder's Dornoch Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. William Lockward's Bildor Scotties, Mr. and Mrs. John Munro's Easter Ross Kennels, Mrs. Marianne Sells' Kirsicot Kennels, Mrs. Ruth Czeskleba's Ardecece Kennels, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart Carter's Rebel Run Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Valdes' Tavviscot Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Burn's Edn-Burn Kennels, Mrs. George Dorfner's (Florence Sheirburn) Friendship Farm Kennels, Arnault P. Edgerly's Scone Kennels, Mrs. William K. Flanagan's Nona Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Israel's Paisley Hill Kennels, Mrs. Werner Josten's Hampton Hill Kennels, Dr. and Mrs. B. Kater McInnes' Marymac Kennels, Mr. and Mrs.

Robert McLoughlin's Lynns Scot Kennels, Bruce Webb's Middlemount Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Winans' Fulluvit Kennels, and Dr. Zimmerman's Briarcroft Kennels.

Many of these kennel prefixes are in current pedigrees and all are a link in a chain to the past.

## PART IV

By Robert A. Marshall

During the period between 1965 and 1971, membership in the club grew to over 500. A deliberate and perceptive change in the geographical distribution of the membership took place, with a significant increase in members in the western and south-western states. The advent of jet travel made possible the election of a number of officers from points distant from New York. Their views and aspirations on behalf of the club gave added perspective to the needs of the breed nationally.

The first of the rotating specialty shows took place in St. Louis in May, 1965 and gave an added feeling of participation to club members in that area. Each year has seen a new state added to the list of hosts for a national specialty—California in 1966, West Virginia in 1967, Colorado in 1968, Illinois in 1969, Florida in 1970 and Maryland in 1971.

The activities of the club continued to expand in areas other than the show ring. During the early part of this period, the first of several symposiums was held. The purpose of these gatherings was to pass on the accumulated experience and knowledge of some of the club's more senior and successful members. Formal discussions on the subjects of grooming, breeding theories, conformation, the breed standard and its interpretation, ring handling, and even the fine points of judging were actively pursued. The meetings lasted several days and had noted veterinarian authorities on the program to deal with subjects of a more general nature, such as health, feeding, puppy raising, immunization and genetics.

The Board of Governors also addressed itself to a number of contemporary problems not directly related to the showing of Scottish Terriers. The deterioration of the quality, and at times the complete absence of some of the basic characteristics, of the Scotties produced by "wholesale" breeding establishments that catered to the pet shop trade was the subject of investigation for several special committees. The recommendations and findings of these groups were passed on to the A.K.C. Unfortunately, the matter has continued to remain a serious and unsolved problem.

The Scottish Terrier as a breed remained in a comfortable niche, just within the top quarter of all breeds in popularity. Many new exhibitors and kennels made their mark in the show ring, and a number of the all-time famous prefixes were retired from competition. The club entered its seventy-second year in a healthy, robust manner, as characteristically animated and concerned with the world around it as the object of its formation—the Scot.



**PAST PRESIDENTS and SECRETARIES  
of the  
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA**

	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
1932-33	Mr. William MacBain	Mr. H. W. Wiggin
1934-35	Mr. George W. Cole	Mr. Robert D. Hartshorne
1936-38	Mr. Morgan Steinmetz	Mr. H. Alvin McAleenan
1939-40	Mr. H. Alvin McAleenan	Mr. Stuart G. Hardy
1941	Mr. Maurice Pollak	Mr. Seth G. Malby
1942	Mr. Maurice Pollak	Mr. Charles H. Werber, Jr.
1943-44	Mr. Charles G. Stalter	Mr. Charles H. Werber, Jr.
1945	Mrs. Jean Flagler Mathews	Mr. John Kemps
1946	Mrs. James D. McGregor	Mr. Charles C. Stalter
1947-48	Mr. Charles H. Werber, Jr.	Mrs. Jane C. Moloney
1949	Mr. S. Edwin Megargee	Mrs. Beatrice G. Vail
1950	Mrs. John G. Winant	Mr. Robert J. McLoughlin
1951	Mrs. John G. Winant	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1952	Mr. Robert J. McLoughlin	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1953	Mr. 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
1960	Mr. Robert C. Graham	Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1961	Mr. Robert C. Graham	Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. John V. Kelly, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1962	Col. Richard W. Weaver	Mrs. John V. Kelly, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1963	Col. Richard W. Weaver	Mr. Ralph H. Krueger, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1964	Mr. Ralph L. Sloan	Mr. Ralph H. Krueger, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. Gerald F. Skulley, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1965	Mr. Ralph L. Sloan	Mr. Ralph H. Krueger, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. Gerald F. Skulley, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1966	Dr. T. Allen Kirk	Miss Cornelia Crissey, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. William Morris, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1967	Dr. T. Allen Kirk	Miss Cornelia Crissey, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. William T. Morris, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1968	Dr. T. Allen Kirk	Mr. Robert A. Marshall, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mr. Anthony Stamm, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1969	Mr. Anthony Stamm	Mr. Nicholas Levandoski, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Mrs. John Gilkey, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1970	Mr. Anthony Stamm	Mr. Nicholas Levandoski, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Miss Betty Malinka, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>
1971	Miss Martha Melekov	Mr. Thomas Natalini, <i>Rec. Sec.</i>
		Miss Betty Malinka, <i>Corr. Sec.</i>

## THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA'S SPECIALTY SHOWS 1910-1971

By Robert A. Marshall

The Scottish Terrier Club of America has conducted 100 Specialty Shows since its organization and acceptance to membership in the American Kennel Club. These shows enjoy a special place of prominence in the history of the breed. In themselves, they provide a summary of the activity of the Scottish Terrier in American show competition and we find that virtually all of the dominant winners at all breed shows also left their mark by winning one or more specialty shows. There have been notable exceptions, such as Ch. Jeannie Deans, Ch. Special Edition of Todhill, Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, and others, who for one reason or another did not achieve this honor. But by and large, the Best of Breed winners at the parent club shows have distinguished themselves in other shows and in their produce as well.

The first STCA specialty show was held on May 28, 1910, at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. James Mortimer judged the 49 Scottish Terriers present and selected the dog, Walscott Invader, as Best of Breed.

Since that day, 68 other Scottish Terriers have won that honor. Twenty-six bitches and 43 dogs have won one or more shows each. Three have been Best of Breed five times: Ch. Deephaven Warspite, Ch. Blanart Bewitching, and Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare. Three others have won three shows each: Ch. Cedar Pond Charmer, Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, and Ch. Rebel Invader. Twelve Scotties have won two specialty shows: Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporan, Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Ch. Relgalf Leader, Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, Ch. Bardene Bingo, and the bitches: Ch. Allscott Bellstane Blossom, Ch. Marlu Milady, Ch. Barberry Knowe Kiltie, Ch. Raab Hill Merry Quite Contrary, Ch. Revran Reprise, and Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal.

Three of the 69 Scottish Terriers which have won BOB awards at the STCA specialties subsequently did not become champions. They were the dogs, Bogelbrae Plutocrat (Spring 1931), Walsing Warrant of Marlu (Spring 1940), and the bitch, Scotsward Jewel (Spring 1933), although Warrant was a British champion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Statler have been the owners of 16 STCA specialty Best of Breed winners. Their first was Ch. Barberry Knowe Kiltie in 1939, and Mrs. Statler's most recent was Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal in 1970 and 1971.

Mr. and Mrs. Stalter and Mrs. Blanche Reeg have each been the breeders of the winners of seven specialty shows—the Stalters with their Ch. Barberry Knowe Kiltie (2), Ch. Barberry Knowe Larkspur, Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican (3), and Ch. Barberry Knowe Wyndola; Mrs. Reeg with Ch. Blanart Bewitching (5), Ch. Blanart Bingle of Greenvail, and Ch. Blanart Betwixt.

The youngest Scottish Terrier to acquire a Best of Breed award at a specialty show was Ch. Blanart Betwixt. She was 9 months and 16 days of age when her owner, Miss Cornelia M. Crissey, piloted her to this remarkable achievement from the 9-12 month puppy bitch class in October of 1965. A close second was Marlu Farms Kennels' Ch. Marlu Milady, who won her first BOB in May 1937 at the age of 10 months and 18 days.

The oldest winner was Marlu Farms Kennels' Ch. Deephaven Warspite, who won his fifth BOB in May 1948 at almost seven years of age.

New York has been host to 65 of the 100 shows; Pennsylvania is second with 14; and New Jersey, third with 10. Connecticut has had two, and one each have been held in California, Colorado, Illinois, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Missouri.

An interesting note (any conclusions will be left to the reader to draw for himself): of the latest 34 shows, 22 Best of Breed awards have gone to bitches.

The number of dogs in competition has varied considerably over the years, the greatest numbers in the mid-thirties with 103 and 101, respectively, at the winter and spring specialties in 1936. The smallest entry occurred in 1955 at the North Carolina show with only 22 dogs present. In recent years entries have again been on the increase. During the thirties and forties, the trend was for the winter specialty to draw the larger entry with the outdoor spring show having fewer Scotties present. The reverse seems to be true today with the outdoor shows, spring and fall, drawing the larger entries.

To be invited to judge an STCA specialty show has always been considered a singular honor. Many of our best known breeders and handlers have done so. The practice of having an overseas visitor pass on our Scots has gained favor in recent years with Mr. Archie MacLaren of Glasgow, Scotland (1966), Mrs. Muriel Owen of England (1965), and Mr. Robert Sharp of Canada (1965 and 1967), bringing out banner entries. This is not a new custom, however. Mr. William Singleton (1949), Baron Van Der Hoop (1953), and Dr. J. S. Twigg (1936) are a few of the earlier judges invited from Europe.

At least eight of the specialty shows have been restricted to American-bred Scotties. This practice was discontinued after the winter show in 1940, and all subsequent shows have been open shows.

A number of shows were held in conjunction with all-breed shows. The winter specialty has for many years been held as part of the Associated Terrier Club shows in New York. The Montgomery County K. C. (terriers only) show in October has been the site of our fall specialty since 1960. Many shows, however, have been staged by themselves, separate, leisurely affairs with nothing but Scotties to distract the spectator, judge, or exhibitor.

Several of these were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter in New Jersey and were social events of note. Others were held at the beautiful Rye, New York estate of Mrs. Jean Flagler Matthews. Three of the first four specialty shows, 1910, 1916 and 1917, were held at the homes of early members and from all accounts were a joy to attend. The rush, noise, and bustle of today's shows were absent and perhaps the environment contributed to the ultimate pleasure of all in a more meaningful way.



## THE SPECIALTY SHOWS

Date	Location	No. Dogs in Comp.	Judge	Best of Breed	Owner
1 May 28, 1910	Greenwich, Conn.	49	James Mortimer	Walescott Invader	(D) Walescott Kennels
2 June 2, 1915	New York, N.Y.	64	Henry T. Fleitman	Ch. Clonmel Braw Laddie	(D) A. H. Stewart
3 June 9, 1916	North Grafton, Mass.	56	Harry W. Lacy	Ch. Bapton Beatrice	(B) Miss J. B. Crawford
4 June 2, 1917	Philadelphia, Pa.	38	William H. Whitten	Walescott Albourne Crow	(D) Walescott Kennels
5 Feb. 11, 1922	New York, N.Y.	53	H. T. Fleitman	Rannoch Moor Cricket	(D) Rannoch Moor Kennels
6 Feb. 9, 1923	New York, N.Y.	51	John Campbell	Fairwold Plaid	(B) Fairwold Kennels
7 Feb. 9, 1924	New York, N.Y.	59	T. Offerman	Fairwold Orsnay Bill	(D) Fairwold Kennels
8 Feb. 9, 1925	New York, N.Y.		C. E. Jeffery, Jr.	Allscot Bellstane Blossom	(B) Dr. N. D. Harvey
9 Feb. 10, 1926	New York, N.Y.		S. E. Megargee, Jr.	Allscot Bellstane Blossom	(B) Dr. N. D. Harvey
10 Feb. 9, 1927	New York, N.Y.	49	W. Davidson	Albourne Vindicated of Bentley	(D) Mine Brook Kennels
11 May 26, 1929	Ft. Washington, Pa.	56	S.E. Megargee, Jr.	Ornsay Autocrat	(D) H. D. Bixby
12 May 25, 1930	Roslyn, L.I., N.Y.	59	C. C. Little	Wotan's Watchman	(D) Monagh Lea Kennels
13 Feb. 9, 1931	New York, N.Y.	73	C. C. Hopton	Ch. Ballantrae Wendy	(B) Mr. and Mrs. C. Barrie
14 June 21, 1931	Westport, Conn.	44	C. Barrie	Bogelbrae Plutocrat	(D) Bogelbrae Kennels
15 Feb. 10, 1932	New York, N.Y.	97	W. H. Reeves	Heather Aristocrat of Hitofa	(D) F. Spiekerman
16 June 12, 1932	Florham Park, N.J.	64	M. Stinemetz	Diehard Faith	(B) Scotsward Kennels
17 Feb. 11, 1933	New York, N.Y.	94	G. S. Thomas	Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrn	(D) S. S. Van Dine
18 June 18, 1933	Rye, N.Y.	62	C. Schott	Scotsward Jewel	(B) Mrs. C. B. Ward
19 Feb. 10, 1934	New York, N.Y.	94	Mrs. M. K. Cole	Ch. Ortlely Patience of Hollybourne	(B) S. L. Froelich
20 June 17, 1934	East Paterson, N.J.	47	H. D. Bixby	Quince Hill Lauder	(D) Mr. and Mrs. M. Stinemetz
21 Feb. 10, 1935	New York, N.Y.	100	J. McOwan	Cedar Pond Charmer	(D) J. Goudie
22 May 26, 1935	Rye, N.Y.	49	W. E. Baker	Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrn	(D) W. Prentice
23 Feb. 9, 1936	New York, N.Y.	103	Dr. J. S. Twigg	Ch. Goldfinder's Lillie	(B) E. F. Maloney
24 May 24, 1936	Rye, N.Y.	101	C. Trayford	Ch. Cedar Pond Charmer	(D) J. Goudie
25 Feb. 9, 1937	New York, N.Y.	88	Dr. C. F. Lynch	Ch. Glenafton Tamara	(B) Glenafton Kennels
26 May 30, 1937	Rye, N.Y.	61	L. S. Worden	Marlu Milady	(B) Marlu Farm Kennels
27 Feb. 9, 1938	New York, N.Y.	63	Mrs. H. Hankinson	Ch. Marlu Milady	(B) Marlu Farm Kennels
28 May 27, 1938	Summit, N.J.	54	S. L. Froelich	Ch. Cedar Pond Charmer	(D) J. Goudie
29 Feb. 12, 1939	New York, N.Y.	82	F. B. Brumby	Ch. Barberry Knowe Kiltie	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
30 May 26, 1939	Rye, N.Y.	81	T. W. Bennett	Ch. Barberry Knowe Kiltie	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
31 Feb. 11, 1940	New York, N.Y.	65	J. McOwan	Ch. Shielings Stylist	(D) Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sneath
32 May 23, 1940	Rye, N.Y.	35	G. K. Mac Bain	Walsing Warrant of Marlu	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
33 Feb. 9, 1941	New York, N.Y.	75	L. Brumby	Relgalf Ribbon Raider	(D) Relgalf Kennels
34 May 23, 1941	Travers Island, N.Y.	60	T. W. Bennett	Ch. Heather Criterion	(D) E. F. Maloney
35 Feb. 8, 1942	New York, N.Y.	57	H. A. McAleenan	Ch. Barberry Knowe Larkspur	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter

## THE SPECIALTY SHOWS

Date	Location	No. Dogs in Comp.	Judge	Best of Breed	Owner	
36	June 6, 1942	Rye, N.Y.	41	Mrs. W. Constable	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider	(D) Relgalf Kennels
37	Feb. 11, 12, 1943	New York, N.Y.	56	M. Pollak	Fashion Favorite	(B) Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Israel (Westminster)
38	June 6, 1943	Rye, N.Y.	35	S. G. Hardy	Ch. Marlu Crusader	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
39	Feb. 11, 12, 1944	New York, N.Y.	71	E. F. Maloney	Edgerstoune Spitfire	(D) Mrs. J. G. Winant (Westminster)
40	June 10, 1944	Rye, N.Y.	34	M. Steinmetz	Ch. Ayerscot Anita	(B) Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ayers
41	Feb. 11, 1945	New York, N.Y.	57	J. Goudie	Heather Commodore of Edgerstoune	(D) Mrs. J. G. Winant
42	Sept. 23, 1945	Rye, N.Y.	36	P. Prentice	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader	(D) Relgalf Kennels
43	Feb. 11, 1946	New York, N.Y.	49	C. B. Schenck	Ch. Deephaven Warspite	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
44	June 3, 1946	Rye, N.Y.	45	R. D. Hartshorne	Ch. Deephaven Warspite	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
45	Feb. 11, 1947	New York, N.Y.	56	J. Kemps	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader	(D) Relgalf Kennels
46	May 23, 1947	Woodcliffe Lake, N.J.	55	P. K. Groves	Ch. Deephaven Warspite	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
47	Feb. 10, 1948	New York, N.Y.	40	E. Joresco	Ch. Deephaven Warspite	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
48	May 21, 1948	Long Island, N.Y.	49	B. Gillespie	Ch. Deephaven Warspite	(D) Marlu Farm Kennels
49	Feb. 12, 1949	New York, N.Y.	65	W. M. Singleton	Ch. Independent Ben	(D) J. W. Kelly
50	May 27, 1949	Garden City, L.I., N.Y.	32	J. McOwan	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune	(D) Mrs. J. G. Winant
51	Feb. 12, 1950	New York, N.Y.	47	William Ross Proctor	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune	(D) Mrs. James G. Winant
52	Sept. 11, 1950	Hohokus, N.J.	31	George H. Hartman	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican	(D) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
53	Feb. 11, 1951	New York, N.Y.	61	Mrs. E. Warburton	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican	(D) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
54	May 25, 1951	Hohokus, N.J.	39	Mrs. Beatrice Vail	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican	(D) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
55	Feb. 9, 1952	New York, N.Y.	58	R. Craighead	Ch. Goldfinder's Admiral	(D) E. F. Maloney
56	Sept. 7, 1952	Purchase, N.Y.	47	Charles H. Werber, Jr.	Shieling's Keynoter	(D) Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen
57	Feb. 8, 1953	New York, N.Y.	52	Baron Van Der Hoop	Marlu Clincher	(D) Paisley Hill Kennels
58	Sept. 7, 1953	Woodcliff Lake, N.J.	46	T. Howard Snethen	Blanart Bingle of Greenvail	(D) Mrs. B. G. Vail
59	Feb. 7, 1954	New York, N.Y.	56	Mrs. M. Eppley	Rebel Invader	(D) Mrs. Olive M. Carter
60	Sept. 12, 1954	Purchase, N.Y.	34	William Ross Proctor	Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour	(D) Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter
61	Feb. 13, 1955	New York, N.Y.	50	F. J. Bartos, Jr.	Ch. Rebel Invader	(D) Mrs. Olive M. Carter
62	April 9, 1955	Greenville, N.C.	22	L. S. Worden	Ch. Rebel Invader	(D) Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter
63	Feb. 12, 1956	New York, N.Y.	62	Edward Danks	Ch. Barberry Knowe Wyndola	(D) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
64	May 25, 1956	Woodcliff Lake, N.J.	37	John T. Marvin	Fulluvit Festive Fling	(B) CyAnn Kennels
65	Feb. 10, 1957	New York, N.Y.	52	Charles C. Stalter	Ch. Cantie Confident	(D) M. J. Fuller
66	May 24, 1957	Paramus, N.J.	50	Robert Gorman	Ch. Barberry Knowe Wager	(D) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
67	Feb. 9, 1958	New York, N.Y.	57	Frank B. Brumby	Ch. Janes Grey Wonder	(B) Mr. L. Godchaux
68	Sept. 5, 1958	Paramus, N.J.	49	Mrs. A. Riggs IV	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	(B) Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
69	Feb. 8, 1959	New York, N.Y.	56	Percy Roberts	Reanda Rheola	(B) Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen
70	Sept. 27, 1959	Westbury, L.I., N.Y.	46	H. R. Hartley	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	(B) Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg

## THE SPECIALTY SHOWS

Date	Location	No. Dogs in Comp.	Judge	Best of Breed	Owner
71 Feb. 7, 1960	New York, N.Y.	33	T. Howard Snethen	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	(B) Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
72 Oct. 9, 1960	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	59	J. W. Kelly	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	(B) Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
73 Feb. 12, 1961	New York, N.Y.	31	Jake Terhune	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	(B) Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
74 Oct. 8, 1961	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	52	John T. Marvin	Carmichael's Fanfare	(B) Mrs. Ruth C. Johnson
75 Feb. 11, 1962	New York, N.Y.	41	Anthony Stamm	Ch. Walsing Wild Winter Barberry Knowe	(D) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
76 Oct. 7, 1962	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	69	George H. Hartman	Gaidoune Great Bear	(D) Miss Helen B. Gaither
77 Feb. 10, 1963	New York, N.Y.	44	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
78 Oct. 6, 1963	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	54	Robert C. Graham	Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
79 Feb. 9, 1964	New York, N.Y.	52	Ben M. Brown	Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
80 Oct. 4, 1964	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	59	T. H. Caruthers III.	Ch. Chamichael's Fanfare	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
81 Feb. 14, 1965	New York, N.Y.	35	Mrs. Lena Kardos	Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It	(D) Miss Helen B. Gaither
82 May 23, 1965	St. Louis, Mo.	68	Robert C. E. Sharp	Anstamm Dark Paragon	(B) Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
83 Oct. 10, 1965	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	77	Mrs. Muriel Owen	Blanart Betwixt	(B) Miss Cornelia M. Crissey
84 Feb. 13, 1966	New York, N.Y.	60	Peter R. Babisch	Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It	(D) Miss Helen B. Gaither
85 July 31, 1966	Santa Barbara, Cal.	76	Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.	Ch. Bardene Bingo	(D) Mr. E. H. Stuart
86 Oct. 9, 1966	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	84	Archie N. MacLaren	Ch. Raab Hill Merry Quite Contrary	(B) Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Marshall
87 Feb. 12, 1967	New York, N.Y.	48	Frank Chickering	Ch. Bardene Bingo	(D) Mr. E. H. Stuart
88 May 20, 1967	Wheeling, W. Va.	66	Robert C. Graham	Ch. Raab Hill Merry Quite Contrary	(D) Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Marshall
89 Oct. 8, 1967	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	79	Robert C. E. Sharp	Ch. Revran Reprise	(B) Louise Cedarstrom & Constance Swatsley
90 Feb. 11, 1968	New York, N.Y.	40	Heywood R. Hartley	Ch. Revran Reprise	(B) Louise Cedarstrom & Constance Swatsley
91 April 27, 1968	Denver, Colorado	57	George Ward	Ch. Carnation Casino	(D) Carnation Farm Kennels
92 Oct. 6, 1968	Penllyn, Pa.	67	Cyrus K. Rickel	Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor	(D) Mrs. C. C. Stalter
93 Feb. 9, 1969	New York, N.Y.	42	Mrs. John N. Gilkey	Ch. Kirk Nor Outrider	(D) Mrs. Judith K. Bonaiuto
94 June 15, 1969	Grayslake, Ill.	42	Mrs. W. L. Heckman	Ch. Gaidoune A Go Go Bear	(B) Miss Helen B. Gaither
95 Oct. 5, 1969	Penllyn, Pa.	76	Dr. Harold L. Huggins	Ch. Reanda Rampetta	(B) Miss Bergit Zakschewski
96 Feb. 8, 1970	New York, N.Y.	40	William H. Ackland	Ch. Rantin Robin of Lakelynn	(D) Miss Helen B. Gaither
97 June 12, 1970	Opa Loca, Fla.	44	Thomas C. Gannon	Ch. Charves Dazzler Dyke	(D) Mr & Mrs. Robert Charves
98 Oct. 4, 1970	Penllyn, Pa.	65	T. H. Snethen	Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal	(B) Mrs. C. C. Stalter
99 April 25, 1971	Timonium, Md.	60	Robert C. Graham	Ch. Seagraves Rogue's Image	(D) Miss Helen M. Harbulak
100 October 10, 1971	Penllyn, Pa.	60	Robert A. Marshall	Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal	(B) Mrs. C. C. Stalter

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Walecott Invader, Fairwold Plaid, Fairwold Orsnay Bill, Albourne Vindicated of Bentley, Wotan's Watchmen, Ch. Ballantrae Wendy.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Heather Aristocrat of Hitofa, Diehard Faith, Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporran (2), Ch. Ortlely Patience of Hollybourne, Quince Hill Lauder, Ch. Cedar Pond Charmer.(3).

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

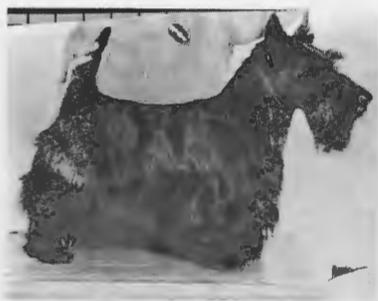
STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Barberry Knowe Kiltie(2), Ch. Shieling's Stylist, Walsing Warrant of Marlu, Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider (2), Ch. Barberry Knowe Larkspur, Fashion Favorite.

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Marlu Crusader, Edgerstoune Spitfire, Ch. Ayerscot Anita, Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader (2), Ch. Deephaven Warspite (5), Ch. Independent Ben.

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, picture L-R are: Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune (2), Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican (3), Ch. Goldfinder's Admiral, Shieling's Keynoter, Marlu Clincher, Blanart Bingle of Greenvail.

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top pictured L-R are: Rebel Invader (3), Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour,  
Ch. Barberry Knowe Wyndola, Fulluvit Festive Fling, Ch. Cantie Confident, Ch.  
Barberry Knowe Wager.

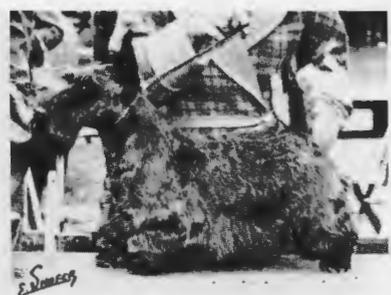
NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Jane's Grey Wonder, Ch. Blanart Bewitching (5), Reanda Rheola, Carmichael's Fanfare (5), Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe, Gaidoune Great Bear.  
NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It (2), Ch. Anstamm Dark Paragon, Blanart Betwext, Ch. Bardene Bingo (2), Ch. Raab Hill Merry Quite Contrary (2), Ch. Revran Reprise (2).

NOTE: Number in parentheses denote number times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Carnation Casino, Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor, Ch. Kirk Nor Outrider, Ch. Gaidoune A Go Go Bear, Ch. Reanda Rampetta, Ch. Rantin Robin of Lakelynn.

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number of times winner.

STCA SPECIALTY SHOW (cont'd.)  
Best of Breed Winners



Starting top, pictured L-R are: Ch. Charves Dazzler Dyke, Ch. Balachan Naughty Gal (2), Ch. Seagraves' Rogue's Image.

Winners not pictured: Ch. Clonmel Braw Laddie, Walecott Albourne Crow, Ch. Bapton Beatrice, Rannoch Moor Cricket, Allscot Bellstane Blossom (2), Ornsay Autocrat, Bogelbrae Plutocrat, Scotsward Jewel, Ch. Goldfinder's Lillie, Ch. Glenafton Tamara, Marlu Milady (2), Ch. Heather Criterion, Heather Commodore of Edgerstoune.

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses denote number times winner.

**SPECIAL TROPHIES OFFERED BY THE  
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA**

**The Francis G. Lloyd Memorial Challenge Cup  
1921-**

A perpetual silver challenge cup to be awarded annually to the dog or bitch scoring the greatest number of points for Best of Breed based on 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.

1921	Ch. Albourne Beetle, Fairwold Kennels
1922	Ch. Rannoch Moor Cricket, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Schreiber
1923	Ch. Bentley Cotsol Lassie, Fairwold Kennels
1924	Ch. Bentley Cotsol Lassie, Fairwold Kennels
1925	Mrs. Maurice Newton
1926	Fairwold Kennels
1927	Ch. Laidon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters
1928	Ch. Laidon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters
1929	Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ballantrae Kennels
1930	Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ballantrae Kennels
1931	Ch. Rookery Repeater of Hitofa, Frank Spiekerman
1932	Ch. Heather Enchantress of Hitofa, Frank Spiekerman
1933	Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrán, S. S. Van Dine
1934	Ch. Ortley Patience of Hollybourne, S. L. Froelich
1935	Ch. Flornell Soundman, Braw Bricht Kennels
1936	Ch. Flornell Soundfella, Relgalf Kennels
1937	Ch. Marlu Milady, Marlu Farm Kennels
1938	Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Relgalf Kennels
1939	Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Relgalf Kennels
1940	Ch. Bradthorn Bullion, Relgalf Kennels
1941	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels
1942	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels
1943	Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels
1944	Ch. Ayerscott Anita, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ayers
1945	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
1946	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
1947	Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
1948	Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, Marlu Farm Kennels
1949	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Edgerstoune Kennels
1950	Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moloney
1951	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1952	Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1953	Ch. Lynwood Angus, William R. Wood
1954	Ch. Rebel Invader, Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter
1955	Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas
1956	Ch. Cantie Confident, Marguerite Fuller
1957	Ch. Todhill's Cinnamon Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
1958	Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, Carnation Farm Kennel
1959	Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Blanche E. Reeg
1960	Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Blanche E. Reeg
1961	Ch. Crissot Carnival, Cornelia M. Crissey
1962	Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1963	Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Miss Helen B. Gaither
1964	Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1965	Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, Miss Helen Gaither
1966	Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1967	Ch. Mar De's Dark Felicia, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond P. FitzWilliam
1968	Ch. Balachan Night Hawk, Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1969	Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie, Mrs. Betty Munden
1970	Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury

**The Jane C. Maloney Memorial Trophy**  
1959-1966

Sterling silver tray offered by her friends, to be awarded annually to the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points for Best of Breed not necessarily with the same dog. For permanent possession, to be won three times.

1959	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1960	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1961	Miss Cornelia M. Crissey
1962	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1963	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1964	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1965	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1966	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm (Retired Trophy.)

**The Ch. Shieling Signature Trophy**  
1967-

Sterling silver trophy offered by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen. (Same rules to apply as for the Jane C. Maloney Memorial Trophy).

1967	Miss Helen Gaither
1968	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1969	Mr. and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury
1970	Mr. and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury

**The Ch. Blanart Barcarolle Trophy**  
1961-1963

Sterling silver bowl offered by Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg, to be won outright by the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points for Best of Opposite Sex during the year based on the championship point rating of the breed.

1961	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1962	Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas
1963	Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas

**The Ch. Sandoone Missy Lou Trophy**  
1964-

Sterling silver trophy offered by Miss Betty Malinka in memory of Ch. Sandoone Missy Lou. (Same rules to apply as for the Ch. Blanart Barcarolle Trophy).

1964	Robert Charves
1965	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1966	Miss Martha Merrill
1967	Mr. and Mrs. Edmond P. FitzWilliam
1968	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk
1969	Mrs. John Munro
1970	Dr. and Mrs. Barry Meador

**The Kelti Bred by Exhibitor Trophy**  
1962-1963

Sterling silver trophy offered by Mrs. John V. Kelly in memory of Ch. Kelti's Kilts, to be won outright by the person winning the most points in Bred by Exhibitor classes for the year; wins to have the point rating of the show, with one point allowed whether or not there is competition in the class.

1962	Miss Helen B. Gaither
1963	Mr. and Mrs. William Morris

**The Jepeca Bred by Exhibitor Trophy**  
1964-1968

Sterling silver trophy offered by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Werber. (Same rules to apply as for the Kelti Bred by Exhibitor Trophy.)

- 1964 Mr. Reason A. Krick
- 1965 Mr. and Mrs. Reason A. Krick
- 1966 Mr. and Mrs. Reason A. Krick
- 1967 Mr. and Mrs. Reason A. Krick
- 1968 Miss Thelma Miller

**The Balachan Bred by Exhibitor Trophy**  
1969-

Sterling silver trophy offered by Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk. (Same rules to apply as for the Kelti and Jepeca trophies).

- 1969 Mr. and Mrs. John DeSaye
- 1970 Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.

**The STCA American-Bred Dog Trophy**  
1954-1969

Sterling silver trophy offered by the STCA, to be won outright by the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points in American-Bred Dog classes for the year; wins to have the point rating of the Winners Dog at each show, with one point allowed whether or not there is competition.

1954	Div. I-Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	1961	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
	Div. II-Dr. and Mrs. B.K. McInnes	1962	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1955	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	1963	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1956	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	1964	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1957	Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Fiore	1965	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1958	Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Valdes	1966	Mrs. Dorothy K. Morris
1959	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1967	Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1960	Mr. and Mrs. T. Howard Sneathen	1968	Mrs. John Gilkey
1961	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1969	Mrs. Charles C. Stalter

**The Charles C. Stalter Memorial Trophy**  
1970-

Sterling silver trophy offered by the friends of Charles C. Stalter. (Same rules to apply as for the STCA American-Bred Trophy).

- 1970 Mrs. Charles C. Stalter

**The STCA American-Bred Bitch Trophy**  
1954-1969

Sterling silver trophy offered by the STCA, to be won outright by the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points in American-Bred Bitch classes for the year; wins to have the point rating of the Winners Bitch at each show, with one point allowed whether or not there is competition.

1954	Div. I-Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1962	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
	Div. III-Carnation Farms Kennels		
1955	Mrs. Edward F. Maloney	1963	Miss Joan Gallagher
1956	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Munro	1964	Mrs. Ruth Johnson
1957	Mr. R. C. Johnson	1965	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1958	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1966	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1959	Mr. and Mrs. John Lewy	1967	Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1960	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1968	Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1961	Mrs. John Gilkey	1969	Mrs. Charles C. Stalter

### The Beatrice Vail Memorial Trophy

1970-

Sterling silver trophy offered by the friends of Beatrice Vail. (Same rules to apply as for the STCA American-Bred Bitch Trophy).

1970 Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lowman

### The STCA Puppy Dog Trophy

1954

Sterling silver trophy offered by the STCA, to be won outright by the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points in Puppy Dog classes for the year; wins to have the point rating of the Winners Dog at each show, with one point allowed whether or not there is competition.

1954	Div. I—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	1963	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1955	Glen Shiel Kennels	1964	Miss Joan Hannephin
1956	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.	1965	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1957	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1966	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter
1958	Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter	1967	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter
1959	Mrs. John Gilkey	1968	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1960	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.	1969	Mrs. John N. Gilkey
1961	Mrs. John Gilkey	1970	Mrs. John N. Gilkey
1962	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.		

### The STCA Puppy Bitch Trophy

1954 -

Sterling silver trophy offered by the STCA, to be won outright by the kennel or exhibitor winning the most points in Puppy Bitch classes for the year; wins to have the point rating of the Winners Bitch at each show, with one point allowed whether or not there is competition.

1954	Div. I—Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Stalter		
	Div. II—Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Chisolm		
	Div. III—Scotbart Kennels	1963	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1955	Miss Cornelia Crissey	1964	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1956	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Winans	1965	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1958	Mr. and Mrs. John Lewy	1967	Mr. Allen E. Cartwright
1959	Miss Cornelia Crissey	1968	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1960	Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.	1969	Mrs. John Munro
1961	Mrs. John Gilkey	1970	Mrs. John Gilkey
1962	Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Marshall		

### The Ch. Walsing Winning Trick Stud Dog Trophy

1961-

Sterling silver trophy offered by Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham annually to the sire producing the most Scottish Terrier champions during the calendar year.

1961	Ch. Special Edition, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
1962	Ch. Balachan Agitator, Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
1963	Ch. The Laird of Scots Guard, Eileen W. and Richard W. Weaver
1964	Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Miss Helen Gaither
1965	Ch. Special Edition, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
1966	Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1967	Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1968	Ch. Bardene Boy Blue, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1969	Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
1970	Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Miss Helen Gaither

**The Ch. Gaidoune Gorgeous Hussy Trophy**  
1966—

Sterling silver trophy offered by Miss Helen Gaither annually to the dam producing the most Scottish Terrier champions during the calendar year.

1966	Ch. Gaidoune Giselle, Miss Helen Gaither
1967	Van Istendal's Wee Bonnie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Istendal
1968	Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare, Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
1969*	Fashion Fine Romance, Mr. John P. Murphy
	Ch. Gaidoune Gale of Hil-Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bieglow
	Ridge-Lei Dazzling Wendy, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ridgely
	*3-way unresolvable tie
1970	Ch. Gaidoune Tinsel Glow, Miss Helen Gaither

**The Walsing Best of Breed Trophy**

Sterling silver trophy offered by Mr. W. M. Singleton of Walsing Kennels, England, for competition at the winter specialty show; for permanent possession to be won three times, not necessarily with the same dog. Dogs owned or bred by donor not to compete for this prize.

Date	Dog	Owner	Judge
1950	Ch. Deephaven Sensation	T. W. Bennett	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	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	F. J. Bartos, Jr.
1956	Ch. Barberry Knowe Wyndola	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	Edward Danks
1957	Ch. Cantie Confident	Mrs. M. J. Fuller	C. C. Stalter
1958	Ch. Jane's Grey Wonder	Mrs. Leon Godchaux	Frank Brumby
1959	Rheanda Rheola	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sneathen	Percy Roberts
1960	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	T. Howard Sneathen
1961	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	Jake Terhune
1962	Ch. Wychworth Heyday Hoagy	Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas	Anthony Stamm
1963	Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg

*Trophy retired in 1963 by Mr. & Mrs. Charles C. Stalter*

**The Robert Chapman Memorial Trophy**

Sterling silver 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	M. Stinemetz
1956	Ch. Rebel Invader	Dr. and Mrs. W.S. Carter	W. Sheldon Winans
1957	Ch. Sandoone's Missy Lou	Miss Betty Malinka	Charles Werber, Jr.
1958	Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie	Carnation Farm Kennels	T. W. Bennett
1959	Ch. Glendoune Gondolier	Mrs. Louise Benham	John T. Marvin
1960	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	Wm. Ross Proctor
1961	Ch. Blanart Bewitching	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg	J.J. Duncan

*Trophy Retired in 1961 by Ch. Blanart Bewitching*

### The Edward F. Moloney Memorial Trophy

**Sterling** silver trophy offered by his friends through The Scottish Terrier Club of America for competition at the winter 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.

Date	Dog	Owner	Judge
1954	Rebel Invader	Dr. and Mrs. W.S. Carter	Mrs. Marion Eppley
1955	Barberry Knowe Wager	Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Stalter	F.J. Bartos, Jr.
1956	Glendoune Gondolier	Mrs. Louise Benham	Edward Danks
1957	Rannoch-Dune Rarebit	Mrs. Frank Brumby	C.C. Stalter
1958	Blanart Bewitching	Mrs. Blanche Reeg	Frank Brumby
1959	Rheanda Rheola	Mr. and Mrs. T.H. Snethen	Percy Roberts
1960	Barberry Knowe Cut Up	Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Stalter	T. Howard
1961	Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe	Mrs. and Mrs. C.C. Stalter	Jake Terhune
1962	Yankee Pride Blushing Squaw	John Treleaven	Anthony Stamm
1962			
1963	Scots Guard Troops the Colors	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weaver	Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg
1964	Shieling's Tasty Dish	Mr. and Mrs. T. Howard Snethen	Bernard M. Brown
1965	Scotts Rill Black Friday	Miss Sylvia L. Patton	Mrs. Lena Kardos
1966	Anstamm Dazzling Dilys	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm	Peter R. Babisch
1967	Shieling's Sergeant	Mr. and Mrs. T.H. Snethen	Frank Chickering

*Trophy retired in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen*

### The John McOwan Memorial Trophy

**Sterling** Silver 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.

Date	Dog	Owner	Judge
1953	Blanart Bingle of Greenvail	Mrs. Beatrice G. Vail	T.H. Snethen
1954	Claymore Black Douglas	Mr. and Mrs. M.W. Johnson	W.R. Proctor
1955	MacKinnon's Hat Trick	C.G. and L.S. MacKinnon	Lewis S. Worden
1956	Fullvit Festive Fling	Cyrus K. Rickel	John Marvin
1957	Rannoch-Dune Retort	Mrs. Frank Brumby	Robert Gorman
1958	Blanart Bracelet	Mrs. Blanche Reeg	Mrs. A. Riggs, IV
1959	Scotvale Sherry	Dr. and Mrs. Jos. Thomas	Heywood R. Hartley
1960	Gaidoune Gremlin	Mrs. Olive M. Carter	Joseph Kelley
1961	Carmichael's Fanfare	Mrs. Ruth C. Johnson	John T. Marvin
1962	Gaidoune Great Bear	Miss Helen B. Gaither	George H. Hartman
1963	Tavviscot Triple Threat	Mr. and Mrs. S. Valdes	Robert C. Graham
1964	Hil-Ray's Smoke Signal	Miss Helen B. Gaither & Mrs. Hilda G. Bigelow	Thomas H. Carruthers, III
1965	Blanart Betwixt	Miss Cornelia Crissey	Mrs. Muriel Owen
1966	Barberry Knowe Pollyanna	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stalter	Archie McLaren
1967	Reanda Rowley	Mrs. Elizabeth Weiner	Robert H. Sharp
1968	Anstamm Darby Dazzler	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm	Cyrus K. Rickel

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL TROPHY WINNERS



1921



1923 & 1924



1927 & 1928



1929 & 1930



1931



1932

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Albourne Beetle, Ch. Bentley Cotsol Lassie, Ch. Laiden Lauds, Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ch. Rookery Repeater of Hitofa, and Ch. Heather Enchantress of Hitofa.

Not pictured: Ch. Rannoch Moor Cricket (1922), and the 1925 and 1926 winners, who are unrecorded.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL TROPHY WINNERS (cont'd.)



1933



1934



1935



1936



1938 1939



1940

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporran, Ch. Ortlely Patience of Hollybourne, Ch. Flornell Soundman, Ch. Flornell Soundfella, Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, and Ch. Bradthorn Bullion.

Not pictured: Ch. Marlu Milady (1937).

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL TROPHY WINNERS (cont'd.)



1941 1942 1943



1944



1945 1946 1947



1948



1949



1950

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Ch. Ayerscott Anita, Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstone, and Ch. Goldfiner's Admiral.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL TROPHY WINNERS (cont'd.)



1951 & 1952



1953



1954



1955



1956



1957

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Ch. Lynwood Angus, Ch. Rebel Invader, Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile, Ch. Cantie Confident, and Ch. Todhill's Cinnamon Bear.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL TROPHY WINNERS (cont'd.)



1958



1959 & 1960



1961



1962



1963



1964

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Ch. Crisscot Carnival, Ch. Walsing Wild Winter, Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, and Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL TROPHY WINNERS (cont'd.)



1965



1966



1967



1968



1969



1970

Pictured chronologically are: Ch. Gaidoune Grin and Bear It, Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler, Ch. Mar De's Dark Felicia, Ch. Balachan Night Hawk, Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie, and Ch. Gosmore Eilburn Admaration.

## THE PARENT CLUB'S PROGENIES

### A History of Regional Specialty Clubs

By Cynthia Wallgren

History is basically the recording of a chronological chain of significant events. Thus, today's happenings are tomorrow's history. It is difficult sometimes to realize that history is being made around us all the time and that if current events, or "raw data," are not captured in some way—on paper, tape, or film—vital links to the past eventually will be lost forever. The following brief histories of 19 of the parent club "progenies" were compiled from available records and from information obtained in bits and pieces from conversations with people who had some knowledge—sometimes only second- or third-hand—of the subject.

The word *history* may be something of a misnomer as used here, for, in preparing this material, it became alarmingly apparent that few clubs fully recognized the importance of establishing club archives *and maintaining* a complete historical record of significant club events and activities. Thus, the origins and much of the early history of many of the Scottish Terrier specialty clubs have been lost. This fact will help to explain the incompleteness of some of the material and, hopefully, will call attention to the need for each club to appoint a historian *who will maintain complete and up-to-date records* of membership rosters, club officers and directors, specialty show results, and other important club happenings *and who will protect and preserve such records* so that they may be handed down intact to succeeding club historians and so may be available for future reference.

#### *Scottish Terrier Club of California (STCC)*

This club was originally known as the Scottish Terrier Club of the West and was founded on May 10, 1927 by Dr. H. C. Jelley, President; Mr. Tozar, 1st Vice President; Mrs. Keim, 2nd Vice President; and Dr. Eric Wilson, Treasurer. Ben Brown was an early and active member. In 1929, the group held its first specialty, although it did not become a show of record. About this same time, a new group calling itself the Scottish Terrier Dinner Clan was formed by Mrs. Margaret Kidder, with a roster of members reading like *Who's Who of Filmland*. In 1931, the two clubs merged and became The Scottish Terrier Club of California. August 16, 1941 saw the noted member, S. S. Van Dine, judge a Plan "E" match with over 80 *puppies*. The club has been extremely active over the years and, in the early 1950's under the guidance of Bertha Russell, sponsored what was probably the only Scottish Terrier Obedience and Drill Team. It holds two sanctioned matches yearly, runs weekly newspaper ads to combat pet shops, and publishes a newsletter, *The S.T.C. of California Bulletin*.

#### *Scottish Terrier Club of Great Washington D.C. Inc. (STCGW)*

This very active club was formed on September 10, 1948, with 25 persons attending the first meeting. Merritt N. Pope was unanimously elected Honorary President for life in recognition of his efforts for Scottish Terriers over a period of many years. The original board was composed of Phil Howes, Elaine Wilcox, and Mrs. Lou Gardner. Its first specialty, April 20, 1951, brought out an entry of 63. The club holds a sanctioned match in June, puts on a specialty show in October, currently has a membership of 110, and publishes a newsletter, which it calls *The Tartan*.

### *Greater Dallas Scottish Terrier Club (GDSTC)*

This up-and-coming club was founded October 7, 1969 by Mrs. Morris Burchfield and Mrs. Jerry Glenn with a great deal of help in the beginning and along the way from Dr. T. A. Kirk, Jr. The founders, in drumming up membership, followed up on Scottie ads in the newspaper by calling up breeders, veterinarians, pet shops, and anyone else interested in Scottish Terriers. Their efforts paid off handsomely with a starting membership of 60. The initial board consisted of Dorothy Burchfield, Ray Hill, Sue Powers, and Shirlee Glenn. The first specialty was held February 8, 1970. Members keep in touch through a monthly newsletter, *The Scotch Bark*.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of the Greater Baltimore Area (STCGBA)*

This is an industrious and enterprising young club that has evolved literally from the ashes of the Scottish Terrier Club of Maryland, which died in a fire that wiped out its records. The AKC would not permit its reactivation, however. August 10, 1969 was the date of the first meeting of the new club, and the founding officers were Irv Frey, Stu Gettle, Pricilla Burrett, and Irene Markel. The original membership of 18 has grown to 41, and the club is diligently working on its "A" matches so it may soon hold a specialty show. The newsletter is called *Scotty Talk*.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Greater Nashville (STCGN)*

This emerging club is awaiting affiliation approval from the parent club. The first meeting was held on June 11, 1971, and 15 charter members were counted. The founding officers are Donald F. Brookland, Creal F. Speiden, Mrs. Betty Lee, and Mrs. Lina Love. The club is earnestly promoting membership and working toward improving the quality of area Scottish Terriers through grooming and information sessions.

### *Greater Miami Scottish Terrier Club, Inc. (GMSTC)*

This enthusiastic, enterprising, and dynamic group started with a membership of 7 on August 7, 1956 and has grown to 75 members. Its founding officers were Ralph MacDonald, Monroe Reese, Louise Ellsworth, and Samuel Hollister. Its first specialty, held January 17, 1959, drew an entry of 19. The monthly newsletter, *The Scotch Piper*, tells about its many activities; e.g., grooming sessions, flea markets, "money trees," travel tours, and handling classes. One year the club hosted a Hawaiian Luau for members and guests of the STCA Rotating Specialty.

### *Heart of America Scottish Terrier Club (HASTC)*

The 54 members of this club come from widely scattered points—South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The first meeting was held in the winter of 1963, at which time the following officers were elected: Gordon Craft, Robert Leathers, and Carol Humphrey. To date, the club has not held a specialty, but in 1970, it hosted out-of-town members at the Des Moines K.C. show and offered trophies in every class. In July 1971, this ambitious group held a symposium, which was very successful. *Diehard Doin's* is the name of its newsletter.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Kentucky (STCK)*

A one-hundred-dollar trophy was the stimulus that gave birth to the STCK. Mr. Lawrence Palmer-Ball donated the Palmer-Ball Challenge Trophy, to be won three times by the same owner for permanent possession, but the AKC insisted that the trophy be offered by a Scottish Terrier specialty club. Thus, in April 1944, a small group met and, with the help of the Louisville K.C., organized the club and elected as its officers Ralph Schroeder, Mrs. W.R. Biggers, Miss Lillian Goulding, and Mr. Alan Sparks. The first specialty show was held June 1944, at which the challenge trophy was offered along with 15 prizes of sterling silver and cash. Only seven Scotties were entered, but six years later the entry was 92! The fabulous dinner party for all exhibitors, given by Dr. and Mr. W. Stewart Carter on the eve of the show, became a tradition and was as much an event as the show itself. Without question, it was the social highlight of the season, as well as the reason for the broad geographic representation and consistently large entries that often exceeded those for the parent club specialties. The club continued to hold specialties for 17 years thereafter until the summer of 1962 when, due to Mrs. Carter's poor health, it found it regrettably necessary to suspend its show-giving activities "for an indefinite period."

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Michigan (STCM)*

During an early snowstorm on October 24, 1947, Charles Laing, Peter Babisch, James Wheeling, and L. E. Crawford met and formed the STCM. Its first specialty was held in conjunction with an all-breed show, William Ackland judging. The club was fairly active in the beginning, but interest waned and membership dwindled. For more than a dozen years, a token membership that included the Anthony Stamms, Peter Babisch, and Evelyn Sanders doggedly kept the club going until an active interest in the breed built up in the area again, bringing together a dynamic group of new breeders and exhibitors who were dedicated to the breed and determined to build the club up to a position of prominence. The goal has been realized, for the club now numbers some 140 members and has just completed its most successful and first separately staged specialty show, which boasted a record entry of 87 for its two English judges, the Walter Palethorpes, of Bardene fame. The club publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, *The Tartan*.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Maryland (STCM)*

See article on Scottish Terrier Club of The Greater Baltimore Area.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of New England (STCNE)*

A very active club, it was founded in 1939 by Willaim Quade, Mrs. William Constable, Joseph W. Kelly, and Mrs. Charles Gray. The first specialty, held October 5, 1940, had an excellent entry of 42. The initial membership of 46 has doubled, and the club continues to be active through its specialty shows and sanctioned matches. *Scottie Tails* is the name of its newsletter.

### *The Scottish Terrier Club of Northern Ohio, Inc. (STCNO)*

This club owes its start to a group of dedicated Cleveland area Scottish Terrier fanciers who were interested in promoting the breed. On January 24, 1935, they met, organized, and elected their first board—F. B. Jetter, Mrs. Harry S. Haylor, and Mrs. D. E. Barker. The club deteriorated during the war years, and there were thoughts of disbanding. It managed to hold together, however, continuing matches and sponsoring specialty shows, the first of which was held April 28, 1951. To date, it has put on 19 specialty shows, 11 of which have been held separately. The shows are well planned and successful, the last one drawing a record entry of 83 for Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer of England's noted Reanda Kennels, who judged the regular classes, and Mrs. John McGilvray, for many years their president, who judged the sweepstakes. From a membership of 22, it has grown to 96. The bi-monthly newsletter, *The Clan News*, keeps the members posted on the club's many activities.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Pennsylvania (STCP)*

The only information this writer has been able to gather on this club is that it held its last specialty October 5, 1959 with an entry of 30, Mr. Edward Danks judging. This is the last mention of the club in the *Bagpiper*.

### *The Phoenix Scottish Terrier Club (PSTC)*

The first meeting of this club was held in February 1966. AKC approved the name in the summer of that year, and plans were made for its first Plan "B" Sanctioned Match. The writer has been unable to secure any more information, but it is hoped that this small, energetic group will be able to activate a good specialty club. Scottie entries at the Phoenix 1971 fall show were very representative of a growing interest in this area.

### *Scottish Terrier Breeders Association (STBA)*

This club has never sought official recognition, and many people have never heard of it. Nevertheless, it did a great deal toward reviving Scottish Terrier entries at the Eastern shows. In 1949, a group of amateur fanciers in the New York-New Jersey area became alarmed at the decline of local exhibitors and breeders—probably due to the fact that the two largest kennels, Marlu Farms and Relgalf had recently discontinued operation—and expressed interest in forming a local educational club. There were 24 charter members—Seth Malby was President and Blanche Reeg, program chairman. It was not a show-giving club; rather, it was strictly educational, and one of the programs, in particular, is worth mentioning. Five litters of puppies were exhibited in puppy pens at one meeting. Everyone was asked to judge them and write his placings on a card, with Mr. and Mrs. Malby's selections to be taken as the authority. By 1951, the club had 67 members. Its activities continued until 1959.

### *San Francisco Bay Scottish Terrier Club (SFBSTC)*

This club was formed on February 19, 1967. Its original board was composed of John Baird, Mrs. Neatha Robinson, Mrs. Betty Pengra, and Mrs. Margery Meeder. Its membership has grown from 37 to 91, and it has held four sanctioned matches. The annual *Breakfast Bazaar*, at which a variety of "Scottie items" is sold, is very popular. Proceeds from this have gone toward the purchase of Scottish Terrier books, which are donated to local libraries. The newsletter, *The Bay Scot Bulletin*, is an excellent publication.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago (STCC)*

Much of the available information on this energetic club comes from the show catalog of the 1947 Specialty, held in Chicago in conjunction with the show sponsored by the Western Specialty Clubs Association. There is every reason to believe that the STCC was one of the clubs that participated in the formation of the Association in 1910, with some of its "old timers" taking an active part. The '47 show catalog lists as officers Robert Stewart, President; Shirley Sauer, Vice President; Olive Decker, Treasurer; Audrey Bond, Secretary and shows Messrs. Robert Blain and Mark Tully on the Executive Board. There were a few lean years for the club, but Robert Stewart held the pieces together and, in 1950, persuaded Betty Malinka to take the presidency. Many top names in Scotties—Marie Stone (Kinclaven), T. W. Bennett (Deephaven), Frances Gannon (Frangan), Hosea Bayor (Fran Jean)—were instrumental in the club's success. In 1960, the STCC joined the Associated Specialty Clubs and shifted its show venue to the Union Stockyards' Donovan Hall. The specialty is held the night prior to the International Kennel Club All-Breed Show.

### *Washington State Scottish Terrier Club (WSSTC)*

This very active club was founded in 1935. Unfortunately, the only officers known were William Hudson and Grace Severson. The first specialty was held in August 1946, and the twenty-sixth has just concluded. A list of the outstanding breeders/fanciers who have judged this show reads like *Who's Who*. Through the years, the club has continued an educational program that has concentrated on the management, trimming, breeding, showing and history of the breed and through this has been successful in keeping up both interest and membership.

### *Scottish Terrier Club of Western Virginia (STCWV)*

Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr., Robert M. Koontz and Mrs. Michael F. Kavanaugh founded this club in 1962 and were subsequently elected officers. Membership has doubled and stands at 30. The first specialty, held in 1966, drew an excellent entry of 31. Annual matches, shows, and periodic grooming, and educational sessions keep the members busy. The club belongs to the Virginia Federation of Dog Clubs and Breeders. It publishes a newsletter entitled *Under the Kilt*.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Persons who can fill in any of the voids or supply the "missing links" for any of these clubs are invited to send the information to the editor of this book.



**THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS**  
**CONSTITUTION**  
**ARTICLE I**

(Approved November, 1972  
by The American Kennel Club)

**Name and Objects**

**Section 1.**

The name of the Club shall be Scottish Terrier Club of America.

**Section 2.**

The objects of the Club shall be:

- (a) to encourage and promote the breeding of pure-bred Scottish Terriers and to do all possible to bring their natural qualities to perfection;
- (b) to encourage the organization of independent local Scottish Terrier Specialty Clubs in those localities where there are sufficient fanciers of the breed to meet the requirements of The American Kennel Club.
- (c) to urge members and breeders to accept the standard of the breed as approved by The American Kennel Club as the only standard of excellence by which Scottish Terriers shall be judged;
- (d) to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed and to encourage sportsmanlike competition at dog shows;
- (e) to conduct sanctioned matches and specialty shows under the rules of The American Kennel Club.

**Section 3.**

The Club shall not be conducted or operated for profit and no part of any profits or remainder or residue from dues or donations to the Club shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual.

**Section 4.**

The members of the Club shall adopt and may from time to time revise such by-laws as may be required to carry out these objects.

**BY-LAWS**  
**ARTICLE I**  
**Membership**

**Section 1.**

Eligibility. There shall be two types of membership, open to all persons eighteen years of age and older who are in good standing with the American Kennel Club and who subscribe to the purposes of this club.

- (a) Individual membership is open to any individual described above, and shall entitle the member to one vote in club affairs.
- (b) Family membership is open to an individual and 1 member of his family residing at the same address. Each of these members will have one vote in club affairs. Club publications and mailings will be sent one to the family group, however, rather than to each as individuals.

**Section 2.**

Dues. Membership dues shall be \$12.00 per year for individual members, \$18.00 per year for family memberships, payable March 1. During the month of January, the Treasurer shall send to each member a statement of his dues for the ensuing year.

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

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

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

#### Section 4.

Termination of Membership. Memberships may be terminated:

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

## ARTICLE II Meetings

#### Section 1.

Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Club shall be held in the month of October in conjunction with the Club's Specialty Show if possible, at a place, date, and hour designated by the Board of Directors. Written notice of the annual meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary to each member at least 30 days prior to the date of the meeting. The quorum for the annual meeting shall be 35 members in good standing.

#### Section 2.

Special Club Meetings. Special Club meetings may be called by the President or by a majority vote of the members of the Board who are present at a meeting of the Board or who vote by mail, and shall be called by the Corresponding Secretary upon receipt of a petition signed by 10% of the members of the Club who are in good standing. Such meeting shall be held at such place, date, and hour as may be designated by the Board of Directors. Written notice of such meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary at least 14 days and not more than 30 days prior to the meeting. The notice of the meeting shall state the purpose of the meeting and no other club business may be transacted. The quorum for such a meeting shall be 35 members in good standing.

Section 3.

Board Meetings. The first meeting of the Board shall be held immediately following the annual meeting and election. Other meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such times and places as are designated by the President or by a majority vote of the entire Board. Written notice of each such other meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary to each member of the Board at least 14 days prior to the date of the meeting. The quorum for a Board Meeting shall be a majority of the Board voting in person or by mail.

Section 4.

The Board of Directors may conduct its business by mail through the Recording Secretary.

**ARTICLE III**  
Directors and Officers

Section 1.

Board of Directors. The Board shall be comprised of the President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, American Kennel Club Delegate and five other persons, all of whom shall be members in good standing who are residents of the United States. They shall be elected for one-year terms at the Club's annual meeting as provided in Article IV, and shall serve until their successors are elected. General management of the Club's affairs shall be entrusted to the Board of Directors.

Section 2.

Officers. The club's officers, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, American Kennel Club Delegate shall serve in their respective capacities both with regard to the Club and its meetings and the Board and its meetings.

- (a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and of the Board, and shall have the duties and powers normally appurtenant to the office of President in addition to those particularly specified in these by-laws.
- (b) The Vice-President shall have the duties and exercise the powers of the President in case of the President's death, absence, or incapacity.
- (c) The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of the correspondence, notify members of meetings, notify new members of their election to membership, notify officers and Directors of their election to office, and carry out such other duties as are prescribed in these by-laws.
- (d) The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Club and of the Board and of all votes taken by mail, of all matters of which a record shall be ordered by the Club, and keep a roll of the members of the Club with their addresses, and carry out such other duties as are prescribed in these by-laws.
- (e) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due or belonging to the Club. He shall deposit the same in a bank approved by the Board, in the name of the Club. His books shall at all times be open to inspection of the Board and he shall report to them at every meeting the condition of the Club's finances and every item of receipt or payment not before reported; and at the annual meeting he shall render an account of all moneys received and expended during the fiscal year. The Treasurer shall be bonded in such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine.

- (f) The Delegate to the American Kennel Club shall represent the Scottish Terrier Club of America at The American Kennel Club in all matters which concern the Club at the American Kennel Club, except applications for show dates, judges, etc., which shall properly fall into the province of the Corresponding Secretary. The Delegate shall serve for a one-year term and until the credentials of his successor have been acted upon with approval by the Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club, unless he has resigned or his appointment has been withdrawn by the Club.

Section 3.

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

#### ARTICLE IV

##### The Club Year, Voting, Nominations, Elections

Section 1.

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

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

Section 2.

Voting. At the annual meeting or at a special meeting of The Club, voting shall be limited to those members in good standing who are present at the meeting, except for the annual election of Officers, Delegate, and Directors and amendments to the constitution and by-laws and the Standard for the breed, which shall be decided by written ballot cast by mail. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted. The Board of Directors may decide to submit other specific questions for decision of the members by written ballot cast by mail.

Section 3.

Annual Election. At the annual meeting for the election of Officers and Directors, the vote shall be conducted by ballot. Ballots, to be valid must be received by the Secretary before the opening of the meeting. Ballots shall be counted at the meeting by three inspectors of election who are members in good standing and who are neither members of the current Board nor candidates on the ballot and who shall be chosen by the members present at the meeting. The person receiving the largest number of votes for each position shall be declared elected. If any nominee, at the time of the meeting, is unable to serve for any reason, such nominee shall not be elected and the vacancy so created shall be filled by the new Board of Directors in the manner provided by Article III, Section 3.

#### Section 4.

Nominations and Ballots. No person may be a candidate in a club election who has not been nominated in accordance with these by-laws. A Nominating Committee shall be chosen by the Board of Directors before May 15th. The Committee shall consist of three members from different areas of the U.S.A., and two alternates, all members in good standing, none of whom shall be a member of the current Board of Directors. The Board shall name a chairman for the Committee. The Nominating Committee may conduct its business by mail.

- (a) The Nominating Committee shall nominate from among the eligible members of the Club, one candidate for each office and for each other position on the Board of Directors and shall procure the acceptance of each nominee so chosen. The Committee should consider geographical representation of the membership on the Board to the extent that it is practicable to do so. The Committee shall then submit its slate of candidates to the Recording Secretary, who shall mail the list, including the full name of each candidate and the name of the State in which he resides, to each member of the Club on or before July 1st, so that additional nominations may be made by the members if they so desire.
- (b) Additional nominations of eligible members may be made by written petition addressed to the Recording Secretary and received at his regular address on or before August 15, signed by five members and accompanied by the written acceptance of each such additional nominee signifying his willingness to be a candidate. No person shall be a candidate for more than one position, and the additional nominations which are provided for herein may be made only from among those members who have not accepted a nomination of the Nominating Committee.
- (c) If no valid additional nominations are received by the Recording Secretary on or before August 15, the Nominating Committee's slate shall be declared elected at the time of the Annual Meeting, and no balloting will be required.
- (d) If one or more valid additional nominations are received by the Recording Secretary on or before August 15, he shall, on or about September 1, mail to each member in good standing a ballot listing all of the nominees for each position in alphabetical order, with the names of the States in which they reside, together with a blank envelope and a return envelope addressed to the Recording Secretary marked, "Ballot" and bearing the name of the member to whom it was sent. So that the ballots may remain secret, each voter, after marking his ballot, shall seal it in the blank envelope which in turn shall be placed in the second envelope addressed to the Recording Secretary. The inspectors of election shall check the returns against the list of members whose dues are paid for the current year prior to opening the outer envelopes and removing the blank envelopes, and shall certify the eligibility of the voters as well as the results of the voting which shall be announced at the annual meeting.
- (e) Nominations cannot be made at the annual meeting or in any manner other than as provided above.

## ARTICLE V Committees

### Section 1.

The Board may each year appoint standing committees to advance the work of the Club in such matters as dog shows, trophies, annual prizes, membership and other fields which may well be served by committees. Such committees shall always be subject to the final authority of the Board. Special committees may also be appointed by the Board to aid it on particular projects.

### Section 2.

Any committee appointment may be terminated by a majority vote of the full membership of the Board upon written notice to the appointee; and the Board may appoint successors to those persons whose service has been terminated.

## ARTICLE VI Discipline

### Section 1.

American Kennel Club Suspension. Any member who is suspended from the privileges of The American Kennel Club automatically shall be suspended from the privileges of this Club for a like period.

### Section 2

Charges. Any member may prefer charges against a member for alleged misconduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Club or the breed. Written charges with specifications must be filed in duplicate with the Recording secretary together with a deposit of \$10.00 which shall be forfeited if such charges are not sustained by the Board or a Committee following a hearing. The Recording Secretary shall promptly send a copy of the charges to each member of the Board or present them at a Board Meeting, and the Board shall first consider whether the actions alleged in the charges, if proven, might constitute conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the club or the breed. If the Board considers that the charges do not allege conduct which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the club or of the breed, it may refuse to entertain jurisdiction.

If the Board entertains jurisdiction of the charges, it shall fix a date of a hearing by the Board or a Committee of not less than three members of the Board, not less than 3 weeks nor more than 6 weeks thereafter. The Recording Secretary shall promptly send one copy of the charges to the accused member by registered mail together with a notice of the hearing and an assurance that the defendant may personally appear in his own defense and bring witnesses if he wishes.

### Section 3.

Board Hearing. The Board or Committee shall have complete authority to decide whether counsel may attend the hearing, but both complainant and defendant shall be treated uniformly in that regard. Should the charges be sustained after hearing all the evidence and testimony presented by complainant and defendant, the Board or Committee may by a majority vote of those present suspend the defendant from all privileges of the Club for not more than six months from the date of the hearing, or until the next annual meeting if that will occur after six months. And, if it deems that punishment insufficient, it may also recommend to the membership that the penalty be expulsion. In such case, the suspension shall not restrict the defendant's right to appear

before his fellow members at the ensuing Club meeting which considers the recommendation of the Board or Committee. Immediately after the Board or Committee has reached a decision, its findings shall be put in written form and filed with the Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary, in turn, shall notify each of the parties of the decision and penalty, if any.

Section 4

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

## ARTICLE VII Amendments

Section 1.

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

Section 2.

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

Section 3.

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

**ARTICLE VIII**  
Dissolution

Section 1.

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

**ARTICLE IX**  
Order of Business

Section 1.

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

- Roll Call
- Minutes of last meeting
- Report of President
- Reports of Secretaries
- Report of Treasurer
- Reports of Committees
- Election of Officers and Board  
(at annual meeting)
- Election of new members
- Unfinished business
- New business
- Adjournment

Section 2.

At meetings of the Board, the order of business, unless otherwise directed by majority vote of those present, shall be as follows:

- Reading of minutes of last meeting
- Reports of Secretaries
- Report of Treasurer
- Reports of Committees
- Unfinished business
- Election of new members
- New business
- Adjournment

# OFFICIAL BREED STANDARD

Adopted April, 1947

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SCALE OF POINTS**

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



## VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number of Scotties Registered With A.K.C	A.K.C. Rank	Number of Scottie Champions
1933	4540	3	14
1934	5879	4	31
1935	7104	4	45
1936	8359	3	34
1937	7707	3	33
1938	6866	3	33
1939	5218	4	28
1940	4408	4	34
1941	3760	5	30
1942	3278	5	30
1943	2482	7	16
1944	2104	8	30
1945	3461	11	17
1946	4385	11	54
1947	4545	14	53
1948	3568	16	44
1949	3602	15	42
1950	3284	15	42
1951	3017	17	62
1952	3034	17	45
1953	2939	19	59
1954	3033	20	56
1955	2864	21	53
1956	3255	25	57
1957	3128	25	67
1958	3083	25	72
1959	3173	24	69
1960	3031	24	70
1961	3346	25	65
1962	3671	22	74
1963	3847	23	64
1964	4677	23	77
1965	5457	24	77
1966	6571	23	87
1967	7519	24	82
1968	8308	24	85
1969	9710	24	90
1970	10248	25	101

## TOP PRODUCERS

By Mildred Charves and John Knight

Since its introduction to America, our breed has been influenced by those dogs and bitches who have the ability to transmit to their offspring, through their genes, the quality, soundness, type, style, and temperament that makes champions and producers of champions. Though few in number by comparison with some of the other breeds, and in spite of fads, whims of fashion, and popularity, these dogs have shaped and molded our breed. Their genes hold the key to the past, present, and future; and, through *their* champion offspring, they have brought the standard to life for the breeder in his quest for that ever-elusive will-o-the-wisp—the “perfect Scottish Terrier.” We salute the following top producers—those sires of five or more and dams of three or more American champions, as published through the July 1971 AKC *Pure-Bred Dogs*. (NOTE: The number preceding the name indicates the number of champions produced.)

### SCOTTISH TERRIER SIREs

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 5—Abertay Sport                          | 11—Ch. Friendship Farm Diplomat      |
| 5—Ch. Acton Hills Interventionist        | 40—Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear           |
| 5—Eng. Ch. Albourne Barty                | 12—Ch. Gaidoune Grin And Bear It     |
| 12—Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture              | 10—Ch. Gaidoune Smokey Bear          |
| 15—Ch. Balachan Agitator                 | 5—Ch. Gaisgill Nosegay               |
| 5—Ch. Balachan Grenadier                 | 11—Ch. Gilkey's Johnny Come Lately   |
| 10—Eng. Ch. Bapton Norman                | 6—Ch. Gillsie Dictator               |
| 5—Ch. Barberry Knowe Blackjack           | 16—Ch. Glad-Mac's Rolling Stone      |
| 13—Ch. Barberry Knowe Blizzard           | 5—Glendoune Gay Boy                  |
| 6—Ch. Barberry Knowe Conductor           | 5—Glenisla Sterling O'Scotsward      |
| 19—Ch. Barberry Knowe Merrymaker         | 14—Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral         |
| 10—Ch. Barberry Knowe Revival            | 5—Ch. Gold Finder's Knockout         |
| 8—Ch. Barberry Knowe Wildfire            | 9—Ch. Hallcrest Black Lancer         |
| 36—Ch. Bardene Bingo                     | 5—Eng. Ch. Heather Ambition          |
| 22—Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler             | 16—Heather Asset                     |
| 40—Ch. Bardene Boy Blue                  | 8—Eng. Ch. Heather Beau Ideal        |
| 7—Ch. Bellstane Laddie                   | 26—Eng. Ch. Heather Fashion Hint     |
| 5—Ch. Blanart Barcee's Duke              | 19—Ch. Heather Gold Finder           |
| 14—Ch. Blanart Barrister                 | 12—Eng. Ch. Heather Necessity        |
| 6—Ch. Blanart Bartender                  | 8—Eng. Ch. Heather Realisation       |
| 20—Ch. Blanart Bolero                    | 5—Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrán    |
| 5—Ch. Bothkennar Spitfire                | 15—Ch. Hillcote Laddie               |
| 6—Ch. Bradthorn Bullion                  | 8—Eng. Ch. Kennelgarth Viking        |
| 8—Bramshire Blaze O'Glory                | 5—Ch. Kinclaven Casanova             |
| 13—Ch. Cantie Captivator                 | 10—Ch. Klinclaven Classic            |
| 5—Ch. Carnation Chanter                  | 6—Ch. Lynbrier of Zelwyn             |
| 5—Ch. Clan Ebon Bo Brummel               | 5—Ch. Lynwood Angus                  |
| 10—Eng. Ch. Crich Certainly of Deephaven | 8—Ch. Marlorain Dark Seal            |
| 6—Ch. Deephaven Jeffrey                  | 8—Ch. Marlorain Proud Piper          |
| 25—Ch. Deephaven Red Seal                | 6—Ch. Marlorain Rainmaker            |
| 7—Ch. Deephaven Warspite                 | 6—Ch. Marymac's Jolly Jack           |
| 7—Diehard Toby                           | 6—Ch. Merrie Oaks Windjammer         |
| 6—Ch. Edgerstoune Pepper                 | 11—Ch. Ortle Ambassador of Edgerstou |
| 9—Ch. Edgerstoune Spitfire               | 5—Ch. Penvale Plutocrat              |
| 35—Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour            | 7—Rannoch-Dune Rajah                 |
| 5—Ch. Firebrand's Viking Rex             | 5—Ch. Rannoch-Dune Royal Flush       |

- 10—Eng. Ch. Reanda Ringold
- 6—Eng. Ch. Reanda Roger Rough
- 5—Ch. Relgalf Rebel Dictator
- 10—Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader
- 5—Ch. Scots Delight Rough Rider
- 8—Ch. Scots Guard Troops The Colors
- 6—Ch. Sheffscot Selectman
- 6—Ch. Shieling's Designer
- 5—Ch. Shieling's Dignity
- 5—Ch. Shieling's Master Key
- 23—Ch. Shieling's Signature
- 6—Ch. Shieling's Stylist
- 7—Shieling's Tribute
- 25—Ch. Special Edition
- 5—Ch. Syl-Von's Sirius
- 13—Ch. The Laird of Scots Guard
- 9—Ch. Todhill's Cinnamon Bear
- 16—Ch. Trevone Tarter of Bothkennar
- 11—Ch. Trojan of Elm Hall
- 8—Ch. Viewpark Red Hackle
- 7—Ch. Viewpark Viking of Cy Ann
- 6—Eng. Ch. Walsing Warrant of Marlu
- 6—Ch. Walsing Whirlwind
- 7—Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe
- 23—Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune
- 20—Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie
- 21—Eng. Ch. Westpark Rio Grande
- 7—Ch. Woodhart Waterloo
- 6—Ch. Wychworth Heyday Hoagy
- 7—Ch. Wyrebury Wilwyn
- 5—Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile
- 14—Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler

#### SCOTTISH TERRIER DAMS

- 4—Acton Hills Audacity
- 3—Albourne Annie Laurie
- 5—Aldon's Angela of Anstamm
- 3—Ch. Anstamm Bright Promise
- 3—Ch. Anstamm Dark Paragon
- 3—Ch. Anstamm Dark Pippin
- 4—Ch. Anstamm Dark Secret
- 5—Ch. Anstamm Ebony
- 3—Apfel's Precious Penny
- 3—Ch. Baby Doe's Mary Lou
- 7—Ch. Balachan Gambit
- 6—Ch. Balachan Gibson Girl
- 3—Ch. Balachan Valkyrie
- 4—Bapton Bertha
- 4—Barberry Knowe Appeal
- 3—Ch. Barberry Knowe Extra Edition II
- 4—Barberry Knowe Heiress
- 4—Barberry Knowe Rockette
- 3—Barberry Knowe Wishful
- 5—Ch. Barberry Knowe Wyndola

- 4—Bardene Betwixt
- 10—Ch. Blanart Barcarolle
- 5—Blanart Barcee
- 5—Blanart Barcee's Trey
- 4—Ch. Blanart Bar None
- 7—Ch. Blanart Bewitching
- 7—Blanart Bit of Bitters
- 4—Ch. Blanart Bouquet
- 3—Ch. Bobjack's Sassy Brat
- 3—Ch. Bothkennar Bobolink
- 3—Braggart's Muckle Meg
- 3—Briarcroft Bijou
- 5—Ch. Brymstone Bittersweet
- 6—Ch. Cambria's Doll
- 4—Ch. Camydnas Island Queen
- 3—Ch. Camyscot Elizabeth
- 3—Ch. Carmichael's Carmelita
- 3—Ch. Carmichael's Cornelia
- 8—Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare
- 4—Ch. Carmichael's Heiress
- 3—Ch. Carmichael's Intriguing
- 6—Carmichael's Margaret
- 3—Carnation Chloe
- 3—Carnation Conclusion
- 5—Carnation Dark Lady
- 4—Ch. Carnation Dark Secret
- 3—Ch. Charves Elsie Marley
- 5—Ch. Charves Silver Tassie
- 3—Copper Queen
- 3—Ch. Crescent Hill Lyra
- 3—Crescent Hill Roulette
- 5—Ch. Crisscot Canterbury Bell
- 3—Croindene Nosegay
- 5—Deephaven Dahlia
- 4—Deephaven Daisy May
- 4—Deephaven Fair Damsel
- 3—Ch. Deephaven Honeysuckle
- 3—Ch. Dunbar's Silver Tassie
- 5—Ch. Edgerstoune Betty
- 3—Edgerstoune Ophelia
- 3—Edgerstoune Scotch Mist
- 3—Eng. Ch. Eskside Dainty Lady
- 4—Ever Miss Humpty Dumpty
- 6—Ch. Fashion Felicity
- 4—Fashion Fine Romance
- 4—Fashion Fury
- 4—Ch. Firebrand's Mustard
- 4—Ch. Frangan Firefly
- 7—Ch. Fran-Jean's Bridie Mollie
- 4—Ch. Fulluvit Wee Mousie
- 4—Ch. Gadiscot Darlin' Katie
- 5—Ch. Gaidoune Gale of Hil-Ray's
- 3—Ch. Gaidoune Gay Bear
- 5—Ch. Gaidoune Gemmy

- 3—Ch. Gaidoune Genevieve  
 4—Ch. Gaidoune Gidget  
 11—Ch. Gaidoune Gisele  
 4—Ch. Gaidoune Glaizie  
 3—Gaidoune Glissade  
 12—Ch. Gaidoune Gorgeous Hussy  
 3—Ch. Gaidoune Grindl  
 8—Ch. Gaidoune Tinsel Glow  
 6—Gaisgill Vanity  
 3—Ch. Garlu Haggis Heather  
 7—Ch. Garthright's Dark Sorcery  
 3—Ch. Gayclan Glamour Girl  
 3—Ch. Gaywyn Baroness  
 3—Geola Wasp Bar Bell  
 4—Ch. Georgeanne's Walsing Fanfare  
 3—Ch. Gilkey's Littlejean  
 3—Ch. Gillsie Desire  
 3—Eng. Ch. Gillsie Principal Girl  
 5—Glad-Mac's Sally  
 5—Ch. Glad-Mac's Wave of Seaglen  
 4—Ch. Glendoune Gaibonnie  
 4—Ch. Glendoune Gaytime  
 4—Ch. Glendoune Gesture  
 6—Ch. Glendoune Gwenda  
 3—Ch. Gleniffer Leading Lady  
 3—Can. Ch. Glenwood's Sparkling Sal  
 3—Ch. Gold Sequin  
 3—Ch. Hampton Hill Whim  
 5—Ch. Heather Benefactress of Edgerstoune  
 3—Heather Kathleen  
 3—Henshaw's Gloaming  
 3—Hieland Lorna Doone  
 3—Ch. Hyscott's Wee Snappy Modh  
 3—Ch. Icelow's Lady Locket  
 3—Ch. Janescot Wonder Girl  
 3—Ch. Jo-Lee Lucky Seal  
 4—Kinclaven Christina  
 3—Ch. Kinclaven Scandalous  
 4—Ch. Lady Alberta's Scottish Ideal  
 3—Ch. Lycee of Zelwyn  
 3—Mac's Welton Bobbin  
 3—Mac's Welton Hope  
 3—Ch. Mariglen Blithe Spirit  
 3—Ch. Marlorain Abigail  
 6—Ch. Marlorain Lollipop  
 3—Ch. Marlorain Silver Spoon  
 4—Marlu Black Beauty  
 5—Marlu Cute Trick  
 6—Marlu Lady May  
 3—Marymac's Lady Gayle  
 3—Merrie Oaks Forget Me Not  
 3—Ch. Middlemount Bell Song  
 4—Ch. Milpita Mia Merriment  
 3—Ch. Morag  
 3—Ch. Mountview's Top-O-The Morn  
 3—Odd-Me-Dodd Silhouette  
 4—Ornsay Bess II  
 3—Ch. Poverty Hill Portia  
 3—Rag-A-Bash Bridget  
 3—Rannoch-Dune Christmas Eve  
 3—Reanda Roselime  
 4—Ridge Lei Dazzling Wendy  
 3—Ch. Rosette of Rookes  
 4—Ch. Schlenker's Bridget  
 3—Ch. Scotbart Serenade  
 3—Ch. Scotbourne Soloist  
 3—Ch. Scots Delight Gay Flirt  
 3—Ch. Seagraves Glamour Girl  
 6—Seagraves Heather Star Fire  
 3—Shieling's Divine  
 4—Shieling's Ginger  
 7—Ch. Shieling's Gracious  
 3—Shieling's Image  
 4—Ch. Shieling's Luminous  
 4—Shieling's Solitaire  
 3—Ch. Shieling's Winsome  
 3—Ch. Short's Duff  
 4—Ch. Siegel's Bon Imptomatic  
 3—Ch. Silver Eve's Anastasia  
 3—Tam Lin Couthie  
 3—Todhill's Headliner  
 3—Tot  
 3—Ch. Trevone Tara  
 4—Troubadour's Echo  
 3—Ch. Van Istendal's Ginger Snap  
 6—Van Istendal's Wee Bonnie  
 3—Walescott Merlewood Merle  
 3—Ch. Walsing Wishbone  
 4—Ch. Walsing Wyndola of Hampton Hill  
 3—Wee Mac's Pin Up Girl  
 3—Whitecroft Surprise  
 3—Wychworth Wishbone  
 5—Ch. Wyrebury Water Gypsy  
 3—Ch. Young's Samantha

Ch. Bardene Boy Blue—40



**SIRES OF 20 OR MORE  
CHAMPIONS\***

Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear—40



Ch. Bardene Bingo—36



Ch. Edgerstoune Troubadour—35



\* As recorded through July 1971 *Pure-Bred Dogs*



Eng. Ch. Heather Fashion Hint—26

SIRES OF 20 OR MORE  
CHAMPIONS\*—continued



Ch. Deephaven Red Seal—25



Ch. Special Edition—25



Ch. Shieling's Signature—23

\*As recorded through July 1971 *Pure-Bred Dogs*



Ch. Walsing Winning Trick—23



Ch. Bardene Bobby Dazzler—22



Eng. Ch. Westpark Rio Grande—21

SIRES OF 20 OR MORE CHAMPIONS\*—continued



Ch. Blanart Bolero—20



Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie—20

\*As recorded through July 1971 *Pure-Bred Dogs*

DAMS OF 7 OR MORE CHAMPIONS\*



Ch. Gaidoune Gorgeous Hussy-12



Ch. Gaidoune Giselle-11



Ch. Blanart Barcarolle-10

\*As recorded through July 1971 *Pure-Bred Dogs*



Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare-8



Ch. Gaidoune Tinsel Glow-8



Ch. Balachan Gambit-7

79



Ch. Blanart Bewitching-7



Ch. Fran-Jean's Bridie Mollie-7

**DAMS OF 7 OR MORE CHAMPIONS\***

**Not Pictured:**

- Blanart Bit of Bitters-7,
- Ch. Garthright's Dark Sorcery-7
- Ch. Shieling's Gracious-7

*\*As recorded through July 1971 Pure-Bred Dogs*

## THE IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER

By Edwin Megargee

*(Illustrations by the Author)*

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



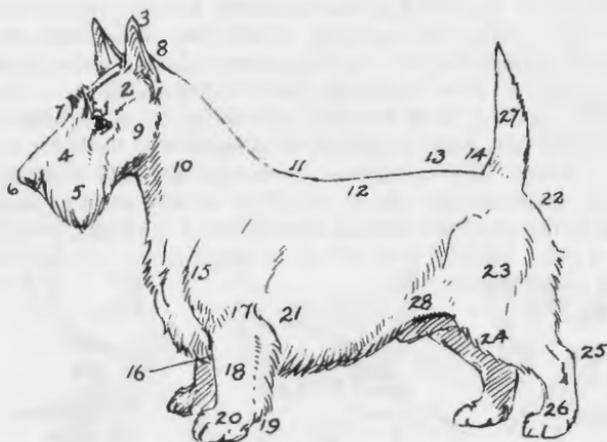
THE AUTHOR'S IDEA OF THE CORRECT TYPE

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

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

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

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



#### NOMENCLATURE

1: Eye. 2: Skull or forehead. 3: Ear 4: Muzzle—foreface. 5: Whisker—furnishings. 6: Nose. 7: Stop. 8: Occiput. 9: Cheek. 10: Neck. 11: Withers. 12: Saddle. 13: The loin. 14: The croup. 15: Point of shoulder. 16: Brisket. 17: Arm. 18: Forearm. 19: Pastern. 20: Foot. 21: Point of elbow. 22: Buttock. 23: Thigh. 24: Stifle. 25: Hock. 26: Foot. 27: Tail at 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 Figure 4, which is a very common fault, or in the concave head or "dish face"—Figure 5—which, while not so common as the former, gives an even worse appearance.



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

While the Scottie, with his long, punishing jaw, must have sufficient muscular power to grip and hold properly, he should not be thick in head or cheeky. Figure 3 shows this section as it should be, and Figure 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 Figure 8, as opposed to the level mouth shown in Figure 9. Figure 10 shows an undershot mouth which is virtually a disqualification. However, a tooth or two out of line and projecting beyond the upper teeth does not constitute an undershot mouth and should be considered a minor fault. In addition, the mouth should be broad and the arch almost square, not round, narrow, and contracted.



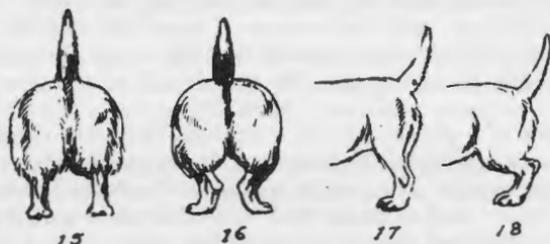
The ears make a great difference in the expression and appearance of a Scottish Terrier. They should be small, pricked, and well set up on the head as in Figure 3. Wide set, big lobed bat ears are a common and very bad fault. These are shown in Figure 1. Big, mule-like ears are also faulty and spoil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

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

The body. "Moderately short and well ribbed up." Bodies are more often too long than too short, but they can be too short. When this occurs, and is accompanied by the immense head advocated by a few extremists, the effect is weird and monstrous. A nice balance between body and head is what is desired. While no hard and fast rule as to the proportion can be laid down, I like to see one and three-quarters to two head lengths from the point of the shoulder to the rear end, as the desirable body length.



The line of the back should be level without drop behind the withers or arch over the loin. The ribs should not be round nor flat but should arch away in a wide spring from the backbone, descending in a flattening curve to the 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.



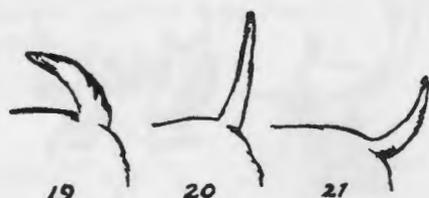
The chest should be wide and deep, and well let down between the forelegs. A narrow, weak chest is often accompanied by flat ribs and a narrow pelvis, and is, of course, most undesirable. Too wide a chest is, however, almost as bad. Its usual accompaniments are coarse withers, round ribs, and bad shoulders,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

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

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

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

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



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

The importance of a proper coat to a Scottish Terrier can be judged from its allotment of fifteen points in the standard. It should be about two inches in length and should consist of an outer and an under coat. The latter should be short, soft and 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. Possible because the Scottie, with its rather blocky lines, lends itself so well to the silhouette, this test is a good one, but at any rate, it is in the silhouette that perfect balance may best be seen.

While the standard covers all of the main points of the Scottish Terrier, there are, as every judge of dogs knows, certain things about a good one that are almost indefinable. One of these general terms is quality. Almost anyone can detect the major faults in a dog, such as large ears, long tail, crooked front, bad eyes, and similar ones. But just wherein lies that elusive something that we call quality is hard to determine. Personally, I believe that the best balanced dog is most likely to possess it, although carriage and bearing, as well as personality, also enter into it. In one of his race horse stores, John Tainter Foote describes this something as "the look of eagles." Call it what you will: "style," "quality," "it," or "personality," it is an indefinable something which is instantly recognized and yet utterly indescribable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

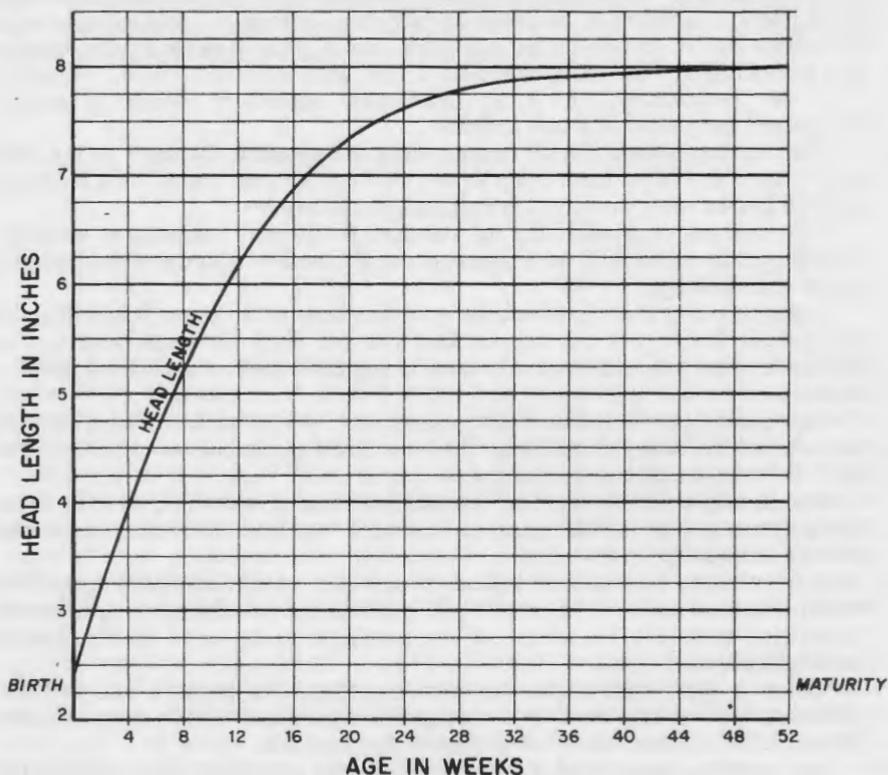
Rather it was written and has been maintained to preserve and perfect a particular type of dog bred for a very definite purpose; namely, to go to earth. There are definite reasons for every line of the standard.

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

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

# SCOTTISH TERRIER

## Age/Head Length and Age/Weight Graphs



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

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

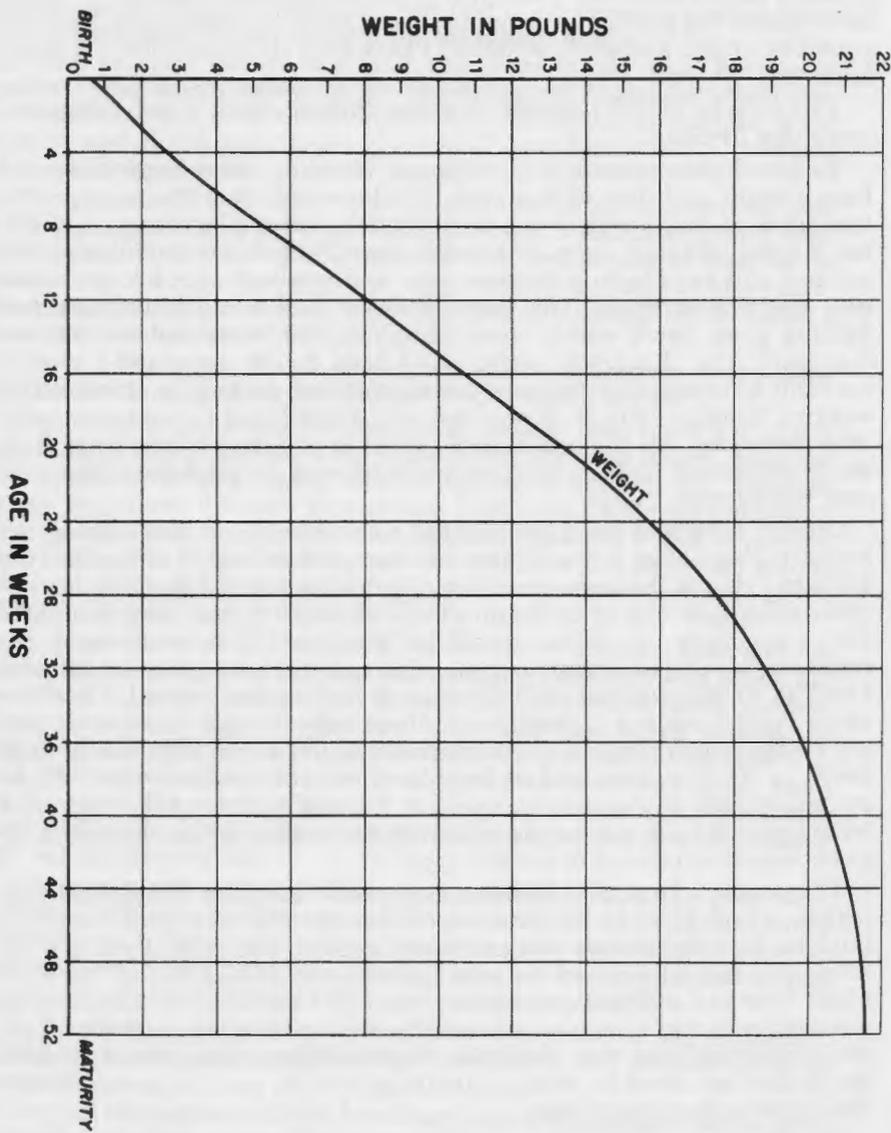
The official breed Standard for the Scottish Terrier states:

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

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

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

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



# 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 eighteen champions which have gained the title in England, besides a large number which have become champions abroad; in addition, I have bred six 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 then 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 livestock 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 grandsire.

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 breed such a dog. Always strive to go one better, and look forward always — and never back.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: This article has been reproduced from the 1932 Year Book of the Scottish Terrier Club of America and was 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."*

## MECHANICS OF BREEDING DOGS

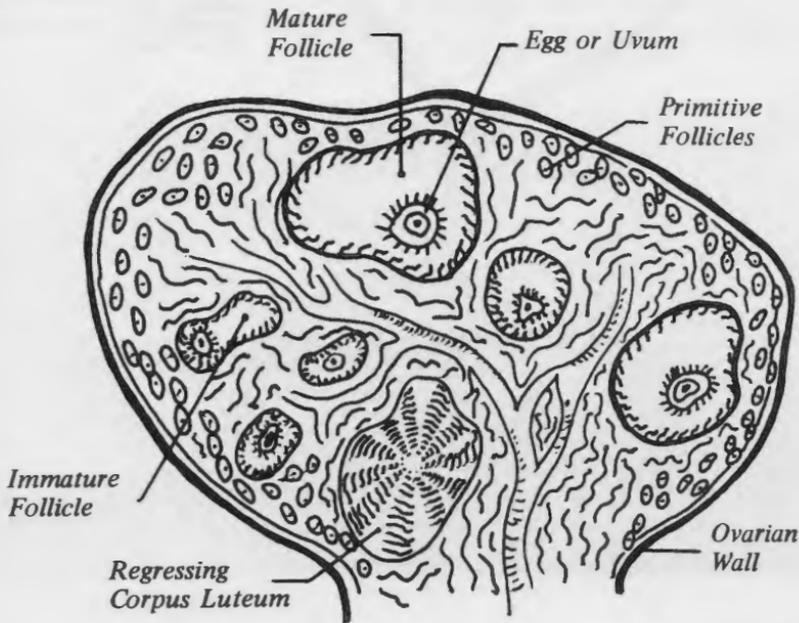
By F. J. (Bob) Bartos

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

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

### *The Bitch in Season*

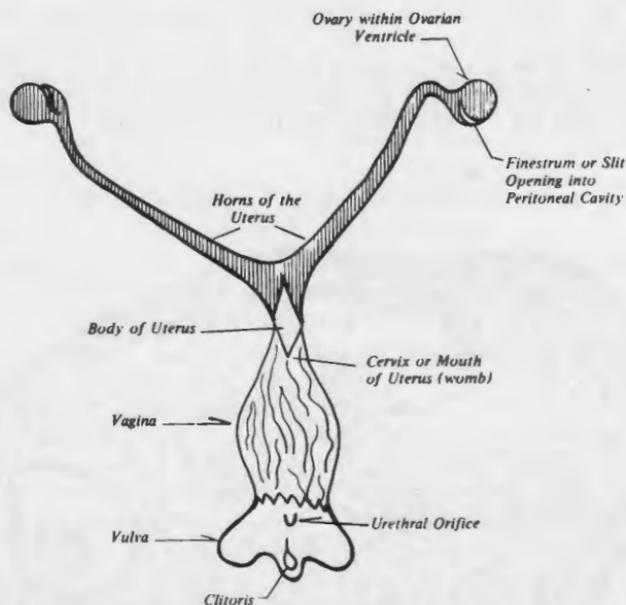
The bitch in season presents a series of visible reactions caused by the internal processes of the estrous cycles. The mucous membrane lining the vulva and vaginal region is continuous with that of the uterus and fallopian tubes, and therefore visibly reflects the progress of estrum. This is an important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



CROSS SECTION OF AN OVARY  
SHOWING DEVELOPING FOLLICLES

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

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



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

### Release of Ova

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

### *Climax Reached*

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

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

### *When to Breed*

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



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



Items used in preparing bitch for service

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

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

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

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

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

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



*Mouth tie, use when necessary*

### *Mouth Tie*

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

It is often difficult for males of certain breeds to maintain complete balance and control of the situation. This is typical of the short-legged dogs with deep briskets. The handicap can be overcome, however, by using a platform and by having an assistant hold the head of the bitch, thereby helping maintain the stud's balance. Kneel on the left side, facing the rear of the bitch. Call the stud up. Then, preferably, lift the male onto the platform and into mounted position.



Breeding Platform may be made in various sizes and weights to fit the specific need.

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



*The breeding platform in use*

### *Two Services Best*

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

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

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

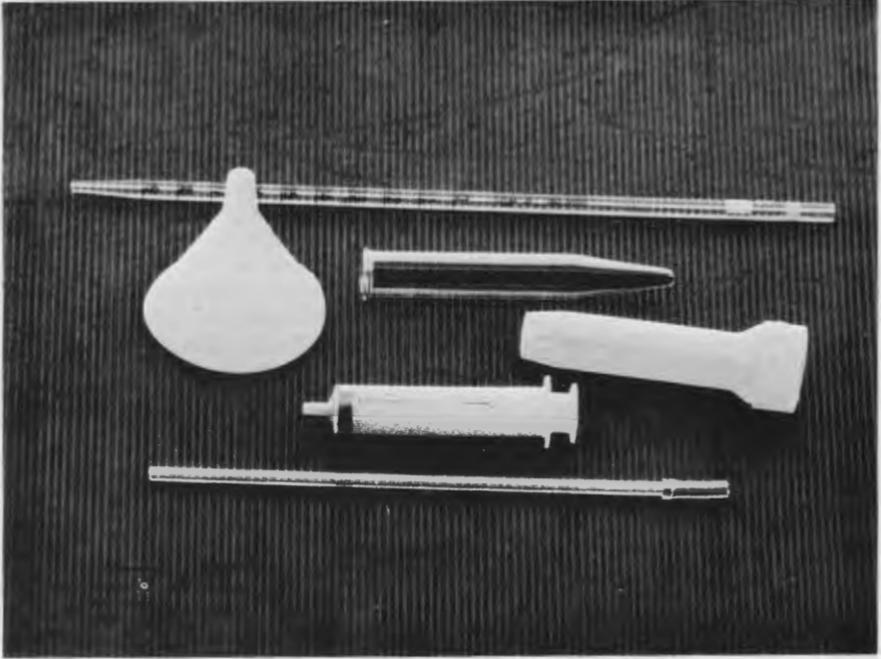
### *Diffident Male*

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

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

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

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



*Items used for artificial insemination.*

### *Artificial Insemination*

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

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

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

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

## HEALTH FRIENDSHIP HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS

4105 Brandywine Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016

Due to lack of space, it is not possible to treat in detail all aspects of breeding and husbandry, prevention and treatment of disease. We appreciate the fact that those who have selected a well-bred Scottie will be knowledgeable in most areas of husbandry, but we shall attempt to bring to light some of the newer, more practical procedures and information which may augment your present knowledge.

### THE FEMALE

Scotties are often difficult to breed; thus we will give a little special information on sex. Puberty, or the first heat period, begins at five to sixteen months (average seven months) and cycle every four to eight months. This cycle usually lasts a period of twenty-one to twenty-eight days (average twenty-one days). The physical indications as to when ovulation occurs are: the bitch flags her tail, she will stand for the male, she will move the vulva, and generally the bloody discharge has stopped. The average is the tenth to the fifteenth day of heat. A teaser stud can be used to emphasize the above signs. The ovulation time varies considerably with the individual and often with each heat period.

One of the most common causes of a bitch's not conceiving is the wrong breeding time. A good thumb rule to use is to breed 24 hours after the first acceptance of the male. However, it is theoretically possible to breed three days before ovulation and two days after ovulation to obtain conception. The ovulation time is of prime importance for successful conception. Breeders can also have a series of vaginal smears obtained and examined by a veterinarian to determine the exact ovulation time. Using this method we have bred bitches as early as the seventh day and as late as the seventeenth day of the heat period. Experimenters claim a greatly improved conception rate and increased litter size is obtained when bitches are bred at the proper time.

### THE MALE

The male reaches puberty at six to eight months and can be bred at ten months. The stud can be used every other day indefinitely, or once daily for three days if you then skip the next two days. He can also be used twice daily for one day and skipped two days. The sperm quality increases with frequent use. It is wise to allow foreplay because this also increases sperm quality and number. Sperm probably live thirty hours in the genital tract of the bitch (8 to 84 hours). A veterinarian can make a physical examination, take a sperm sample and/or a testicular biopsy to determine the fertility of a male. It may be stated here that if there is difficulty in copulation, artificial insemination is both practical and efficient when conducted by trained personnel. Hormones are available to augment libido in the male and to aid ovulation and maintain pregnancy in the female. In the case of mismating, hormones can be administered within the first 72 hours after copulation to produce a physiological abortion. Douches are of no value, because by the time the tie is broken the sperm have reached the ovary. Heat periods can be prevented indefinitely by an injection every six months, but this procedure is attended by some probability of producing pathological problems in the uterus.

## POSTNATAL CARE OF PUPPIES

It is estimated that an average of 20% to 25% of all puppies die in the first two weeks of life. This figure can be greatly reduced by proper management of whelping and attention to postnatal care. A puppy's temperature normally drops to subnormal (as low as 97 degrees) immediately after birth and slowly rises over the first few weeks of life to the adult normal of 101 degrees to 102 degrees. Thus the environmental temperature is of paramount importance to avoid chilling and death. The temperature should be maintained evenly at 85 to 90 degrees F. for the first week and 75 to 80 degrees F through the fourth week of age. Bacterial septicemias are commonly contracted from the bitch's genital tract during delayed whelping and more often form infections in the mammary gland (mastitis). Bitches often lose successive litters from residual infection in the mammary glands which flares up with each lactation. This can be treated or circumvented by using a foster bitch. Severe parasitism, virus infections such as distemper and hepatitis, and nutritional deficiencies also take their toll of lives.

Excessive handling of puppies at an early age is detrimental because it may introduce infections and upset the bitch who may in turn injure the puppies. The raising of orphan puppies is a complex science and requires professional consultation.

Small and weak puppies can be fed milk substitutes with an eye dropper, a doll's nursing bottle, a collapsible nursing bottle with premature nipples, or a stomach tube (No. 8 French disposable—15 inch). This latter method is safe, efficient, and a great time saver. The formula should be given with a syringe very slowly to avoid regurgitation. Weaning should be accomplished at four to five weeks of age. The puppies will lap the milk formula in gruel form or strained baby meats from a flat pan. The puppies are separated from the bitch for ten or twelve hours every day for three or four days; at the end of this time they will have mastered eating and drinking and are totally on their own. Puppies should not be weaned on to diets that are high in carbohydrates, such as baby cereals. The diet should consist of high quality protein sources, such as strained baby meats, raw ground beef, cottage cheese, cooked eggs, and/or *prescription* canned dog foods. The value of small portions of raw liver and its juices cannot be over-emphasized. Puppies' fluid requirements are met by free access to water and small portions of milk. The consistency of milk for all species differs. Bitches' milk has one-third less lactose and fat, and the proteins are in different proportions and quality than in cow's milk. These variations can cause diarrhea and deficiencies in growth rate when given in excess. Therefore, it is wise to make use of a commercially available substitute bitches' milk. Vitamin and mineral supplements are required for optimum development to the age of nine months. At three to four months of age, dry food in the form of meal can be mixed with good quality canned dog food or raw ground beef. It is wise to alternate cooked egg and raw liver every other day for additional protein sources. Weanlings are fed four times a day, and meals should be at regular intervals. At three to six months, they are fed three times daily, and afterwards twice a day. Good quality food given during the maximum growth phase (one to six months) will favorably influence the health and general stamina of the dog throughout its entire life. Mature dogs are commonly fed once daily, but may be more content with two meals. The amount of food varies widely with age, breed, type of ration, environment, and activity; thus, specific quantities of food cannot be given for mature dogs.

## TEETHING

The eruption of the teeth begins at a few days of age and is complete by one month. The eruption of deciduous teeth varies considerably. The deciduous teeth are shed from two to four months through to the sixth month. The permanent dentation is complete at eight months. If deciduous teeth are not shed, they should be removed surgically, as they may cause displacement of permanent teeth with eventual malocclusion. Dogs rarely develop cavities but are afflicted with the accumulation of tartar, particularly in the aged animal. This tartar should be constantly removed to avoid abscesses of the teeth, pyorrhea, and eventual loss of the tooth. Large hard dog biscuits given at regular intervals aid significantly in removing this tartar naturally.

## VACCINES

Protection of the canine against four transmissible diseases, known as infectious canine distemper, canine hepatitis, leptospirosis, and rabies, is instituted by means of vaccines. The term "vaccine" comes from the pioneer biologic use by Louis Pasteur of cow pox virus as a killed preparation in the protection against small pox in humans. Since the time of Pasteur, much has been learned about the preparation of vaccines in the sense of length and degree of immunity. We have today two types of vaccines: the first, a killed product much the same as Pasteur used, and the second, a modified live vaccine. The latter is a vaccine which has been modified to grow on a medium different from its original host. After a specified length of time, the virus particles lose their capability to produce disease in the host animal (the dog). Because they are still alive, they are able to grow and produce many offspring which give a more lasting impression on the antibody-producing tissues of the body, which results in a more lasting immunity in the host animal.

There then comes a choice between killed and modified live viral vaccines. The choice of the authors is strongly the modified live product. As for leptospirosis, a bacterial disease, a new method of fragmentation and slow release of the vaccine results in a good take and longer immunity than by older methods.

Now that we have arrived at the type of product to use in immunizing the dog, we will discuss a relatively new procedure called the Pneumograph, which gives us some idea when to vaccinate.

Since we know that a puppy receives antibodies from the dam's milk for diseases which the bitch has been exposed to or vaccinated against, this new procedure measures the level of the antibodies for distemper and hepatitis. A blood sample is drawn from the bitch prior to whelping, and the distemper and hepatitis antibody titer is measured. One can now project when the level in the newborn puppy will be such that vaccination with the modified live virus will give good immunity. This test costs approximately \$10 to \$15.

This means there is a scientific way of assuring that a puppy is immune. This is less expensive because only one vaccine is required, as compared to the normal series. The price stated includes the cost of a post-vaccination check on the puppy as to the effectiveness of the vaccination.

If one does not employ the Pneumograph, we can draw on statistics and find that puppies should receive temporary or globulin injections at 6-7 weeks of age; and then, at nine weeks, the first in a series of modified live virus vaccinations. We know that a dog takes seven to ten days to produce its own antibodies after receiving its first distemper vaccine. In three-weeks' time a second vaccine is given to boost the blood level of antibodies. We then follow with a third vaccine in six-months' time. Since twenty-five per cent of the

vaccinated dog population loses its immunity after one year, it is a good practice to immunize dogs yearly until five or six years of age.

We realize that ownership of a valuable breeding dog or bitch requires adequate care, and that to insure the longevity of these animals good veterinary care is essential. For this reason we have left out a discussion on the diseases since many signs and symptoms require the attention of a veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment.

It is superfluous also to indulge in a description of bathing, exercise, housing, training, grooming, and general hygiene.

## WORMS

A subject that *does* warrant consideration is that of intestinal parasites. These may be listed as roundworms or ascarids, hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms, and coccidia.

It is possible to raise a colony of dogs free from the above parasites. To do so would make the cost of rearing such puppies an unprofitable undertaking. Therefore, we can arrive at a suitable compromise by adequate nutrition and proper worming. Since some of these parasites may be transmitted through the placenta to the puppy, it then becomes necessary to obtain stool specimens from the puppies by six weeks of age so that the appropriate worm medication may be employed. Each parasite has a medication which is specific and no medication is effective for all. It is unwise to worm animals indiscriminately, because it is dangerous and inefficient. Worming should lighten or eliminate the parasite load to a level which becomes compatible with the growth of the puppy. Usually puppies develop some immunity to parasites after exposure.

The drugs with the most effectiveness for these parasites are an intravenous preparation for the whipworms; a dye used by the photographic industry for the hookworms; a diethylcarbanazine, an oral preparation for ascarids; any number of a host of drugs which increase intestinal motility and have a stunning action for the tapeworms; and any of the non-absorbable sulphur drugs for the coccidia. The most significant approach to keeping the parasite load in the puppy within reasonable limits, besides timely worming, is adequate sanitation, drainage, stool pick-up, disinfection, sunlight, and then proper nutrition of the puppy to insure a healthy puppy which can produce its own resistance to the parasite and mature naturally.

## GERIATRICS

The aging process in the dog results in a decrease of the workable tissue in such organs as the kidneys, liver, and heart. We must be ever mindful of this insidious process to insure the maximum number of serviceable years from our breeding stock and healthy, happy years for our pets. Periodic check-ups and laboratory tests can indicate such changes. Many veterinary hospitals employ qualitative and quantitative tests for kidney, liver, and cardiac functions which, when corrected to the animal's clinical condition, will disclose unsuspected problems in the early stages.

These aging diseases can be aided significantly by medication and by specifically designed prescription diets, such as the Mark Morris K. D. for kidney and liver disorders; R. D. for obesity; H. D. for cardiac problems; and the use of I.D. for deficient liver, intestinal, and pancreatic functions. Correct diet then forms a significant means of therapy in the older dog. The general metabolism of older animals gradually slows down and thus hormonal deficiencies occur and the need for vitamins and minerals increases. These can be supplemented by chewable vitamin, mineral, and hormone tablets.

Older animals have reduced efficiency of digestion and loss of muscle tone of the bowels and are subject to flatulence and intestinal disturbance. These can be corrected by use of I.D. diet with the addition of digestive enzymes.

Specific medication can be administered for individual requirements to permit maximum comfort, health, and happiness for our aged friends. It is noteworthy that because of newer procedures, medications, and increased owner concern in the last twenty years, a dog's life expectancy has been increased by an average of four to five years.

## GENERAL QUESTIONS

The following are a number of answers to questions which are frequently asked by clients.

Raw eggs should never be fed to dogs, because avidin in uncooked eggs destroys the vitamin biotin, which is necessary for growth, maintenance, and reproduction.

It is normal for dogs to eat a small amount of grass, but excessive grass-eating may indicate a digestive disturbance.

Increased exercise generally helps reduce flatulence.

Shedding most of the year is normal, since many dogs are kept in houses where the environment is constant year round.

It is very dangerous to try to control an animal's weight by limited water supply.

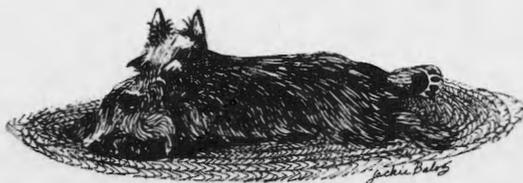
It is generally recommended that dogs not be fed bones, since bones tend to splinter and get lodged in the throat or cause abrasion of the intestinal tract and result in infection. It is acceptable to feed bones if pieces cannot be chipped off.

Raw meats are preferred to cooked meats. Vegetables must be cooked, because carbohydrates are approximately 25% more available to dogs. Peanuts, corn, etc. are not digestible even if cooked.

The quality and quantity of the ration and the availability of water influences milk production during lactation.

The veterinary profession wishes your Scottie a long and healthy life and hopes this article will contribute in some small part to the attainment of this goal. If so, we will have thus accomplished our purpose.

The Staff of Friendship  
Animal Hospital



## 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 tablespoonful 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 are 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 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 ("guard rail") 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 and can call the veterinarian. It is plain that the veterinarian should be forewarned as to the approximate time of arrival of the puppies. With a pre-scheduled coordination between owner, veterinarian, and dam, the whelping can be accomplished with maximum success and safety.

## WHELPING

The theoretical date of the bitch's 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 in which there is a well covered hot water bottle. 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, the bitch may need to be reminded to go outside for her own elimination. She should have all the lukewarm water she wants to drink, as well as 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, the pups 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 codliver 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.



A 2-week-old litter with their dam, Ch. Shieling's Gracious.

## HAND-FEEDING THE "ORPHAN" PUP

By Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.

Now and again it becomes necessary for the breeder of a litter of puppies to raise the puppies from birth or shortly after birth until such time as they are weaned, without the benefits of their mother's tender care. This may come about as a result of the death of the mother or, more commonly, because, for one reason or another, she is unable to take care of them herself.

The same situation may result when the mother has an inadequate supply of milk, in which case full substitute care is not needed, but rather, supplementary feeding is a better answer, since the mother can stay with her puppies, maintain their normal environment, and give them part of their feeding.

Another cause for "orphan" puppies is that the mother's milk does not agree with the puppies and actually makes them sick. This may be the result of acidity of the milk, secondary to a maternal infection or secondary to simple acidosis. It may result from infected milk due to a mastitis. Under these circumstances, the puppies must be isolated from their mother. Although she will provide proper environment, if they are left with her, they will attempt to nurse, and the milk will make them ill and could eventually kill them.

Orphan puppies also may result simply because there are too many in a litter and not enough "spigots" to go around. Then one, two or, in some breeds, as many as half a dozen puppies must be removed and hand-fed.

For whichever of these reasons the problem arises, the veterinarian in your area should be contacted for advice and guidance, though you, yourself, will have the job on your hands.

TABLE I

	Cow's Milk	Bitch's Milk	Evap. Milk Formula	SPF	Esbilac
Fat	3.54%	9.00%	6.6%	6.59%	8.2 %
Protein	3.20%	8.00%	5.8%	5.58%	7.63%
Sugar	4.65%	3.10%	8.2%	4.49%	2.87%
Calories/Gm.	0.68	1.28	1.27		1.29

Most people have the idea that the hand-feeding process requires a formula ready to be fed twenty-four hours a day, feeding all day long and throughout half the night. We all know the breeder who hasn't slept for days because of this. If you watch a normal litter at work, however, you will note that, although they are in position for a quick snack most of the time, actual mealtimes are at 3, 4, or 5-hour intervals. If the litter is healthy, then, a 4-hour schedule should be quite satisfactory. As with human babies, that middle-of-the-night feeding soon can be eliminated. As long as the puppy has an adequate 24-hour intake and is not overstuffed at a single meal, no harm will be done.

In putting together a formula for your litter, it is important to remember that the ingredients which make up the bitch's milk are not in the same proportions as they are in cow's milk, as shown in Table I.

Evaporated milk is of similar composition to cow's milk, since, of course, it is simply cow's milk with water removed. When reconstituted, the proportions remain disproportionate for the puppy.

A simple formula can be made up, however, using evaporated milk and ordinary items found in most kitchens:

Evaporated milk	1 can or 13 ounces
Water	3 ounces
Egg Yolk	1
Corn syrup (Karo)	1 tablespoon

Thoroughly mixed, this formula compares with bitch's milk as seen in Table I. Although this formula is not identical to that of bitch's milk, it approaches it far more closely than does simple cow's milk, and puppies thrive on it. Enough should be made at one time for one feeding, or at most two, then heated to body temperature (about 100), and fed with an ordinary infant's nursing bottle and nipple. The holes in the nipple should be large enough for the puppy to work a flow of milk, but small enough so that the formula does not drip through without his nursing. A too-fast flow of milk is dangerous, because the puppy might accidentally aspirate or inhale fluid into his lungs. This occurrence is almost always fatal. A drop or two of cod liver oil added to the individual puppy's share will provide adequate vitamin supplement, and a "wee drap" more of fat. The amount of formula for each puppy at each feeding is easily calculated from Table II, remembering to divide your figure by the number of feedings given per day.

TABLE II

Week	Calories per pound of body weight per day
1	60-70
2	70-80
3	80-90
4	90+

There are a number of commercial bitch's milk substitutes on the market which can be used. These products are well tested. Some can be used straight from the can, after heating, calculating the amount for each feeding exactly as is done for the evaporated milk formula. SPF-lac was developed by the Borden Company specifically for baby pigs, but the proportions are quite acceptable for a puppy. The same company developed Esbilac specifically for puppies, and, as the analysis shows, it is very similar to bitch's milk. This product must be mixed one part to three of water before use.

When the puppy is 3½ to 4 weeks, it can be weaned from the bottle quite handily. This is most easily done by making up a formula as for bottle-feeding and, after warming it, placing the puppy in lapping position and transferring a little of the formula with your finger to his lips. Quickly, he will discover the proper technique. Later, a little ground beef can be given by hand at first, and pablum or a baby or puppy food can be added to his milk.

Tube-feeding is a relatively new addition to our armamentarium as a substitute mother. It is simple and effective to use, but not without danger. For this reason, it should be used only when positively indicated, and then only under the supervision of a veterinarian. It should never be used simply to save time.

The equipment required is simple: a soft rubber catheter, No. 8 French, or a tracheal aspiration tube of similar size, a syringe of 5 to 20 cc size, and your formula as discussed above. Mark your tube by laying it along the puppy's chest from the umbilical cord to the mouth, with the puppy stretched out. Indelible ink or a narrow strip of adhesive tape will do to mark the level of the lips. This length will extend to the stomach with a little to spare.

Holding the puppy either on his tummy or his side (not on his back) with his fore end elevated, open his mouth with the left thumb and forefinger, slip the tube (wetted with a drop or so of milk) over the top of his tongue straight back into his throat gently, pushing on, unless he gags or gasps, until your mark is reached. Check to be sure you're not in a lung by listening to the end of the tube as he breathes, or feel whether air passes in and out of the tube over a damp spot on the back of your hand.

Attach the syringe and gently suck back on it. If there is any fluid to speak of, you're all right. If there is easy withdrawal and all air, start over.

Once you're sure you're in the stomach, fill the syringe barrel with formula, elevate it a few inches, and let it flow in by gravity. (Never inject it with the plunger of your syringe). When you have given the amount you want the pup to have, clear the catheter with a cc of air, injected by syringe, then slowly withdraw the tube.

Certain dangers are inherent in this technique. First off, the repeated, frequent insertion of a rubber tube down the esophagus is a definite trauma, and esophagitis, with later stricture, is a possibility. If a plastic tube is used, this danger is multiplied. If any obstruction is encountered and bulled on through, this danger becomes much greater, as does that of re-rupturing the esophagus, a certainly fatal result.

Second, if the catheter goes into the trachea, even if removed quickly, laryngospasm is likely, especially if any moisture is left there. This can be fatal. If any milk is allowed into the trachea, a fatal pneumonia is almost certain.

Third, if the catheter contains milk while it is being withdrawn, and negative pressure is not applied to the catheter, this milk will be deposited all the way up, and aspiration is likely.

In short, tube feeding is a valuable method of saving the lives of pups who cannot suckle with enough force to maintain their nutrition from the mother or a bottle, but it should be reserved for those pups only, since its inherent dangers far outweigh the ease and convenience it affords.

During this time, you, as mother's substitute, must take care of the pup's environmental needs, and you must help him carry out his bodily functions. Remember, first, that a cold puppy is a dead puppy. During the first week of life, his environmental temperature must be maintained at about 85°. This may be gradually reduced to 80° by the tenth day and to 75° by the end of the fourth week. This is most easily done by the use of a simple incubator, a wooden box containing an easily laundered pad and heated by one or two infra-red heating bulbs suspended above the box. The height of the bulb is adjusted to provide the proper warmth.

Some authorities recommend, too, removable partitions inside this incubator so that each puppy is in a separate compartment for ease of identification. The breeder will also be able to know who has passed urine or stool, and to prevent the puppies from disturbing one another. However, most breeders quickly learn to identify each puppy, and since the communal life is more natural for a litter, feel it best to keep them together.

Periodically, usually just after feeding, very young puppies must be helped in passing urine or stool. Licking these parts by the bitch is a third important service she provides, which you, her substitute, must devise. Rubbing the areas with a piece of cotton dampened with warm water will suffice. Without this help, a young puppy is not able to eliminate.

Once again, it cannot be stressed too much, consult your veterinarian while playing mother. Ask him to go over your formula and your incubator. He is the man to save your puppies for you and to give you peace of mind.

## PICK OF THE LITTER

By Blanche Reeg

Experienced breeders are often asked by novices to look at a new litter and help them choose the best puppy. What many of them expect is a guaranteed pick of the litter, sure winner, and future champion. This they expect of a pup anywhere from a few days to a few weeks of age.

The experienced breeder sometimes finds it hard to be patient while trying to explain why this is impossible and, even when successful, is only the result of a lucky guess. I never try to pick a young pup of my own. Instead, I keep one I like until it is six or seven months old, take it to a friend's house a few times, and enter it in a match or two. If a qualified judge likes the pup and if I am satisfied with the sensible cooperation I get from it, then I keep it for show.

"One I like" means one from a litter that I have observed critically for at least seven or eight weeks. I look especially for nervousness or timidity and discard any puppy that shows signs of it. I also watch closely for other undesirable characteristics, for no matter how long we may have bred for health and temperament, it is possible that we may find, passed down from some ancestor, an undesirable physical condition or personality quirk that does not fit in with our concept of the ideal Scottish Terrier as described in the breed standard.

We know that all Scotties are not alike, even as all people are not the same. A sound, healthy dog can be a desirable companion, even if it is a little cautious, gentle, and sensitive. Many young families prefer this type of Scottie for a pet, but a sacred, timid pup is never a pleasure for anyone and can't be trusted. Timidity is inherited, no matter how hard one tries to convince oneself and others that a pup was mistreated at some time. A "normal" dog does not hold grudges and will, in time, recover from accidental or deliberate mistreatment. On the other hand, a Scottish Terrier seldom forgets an insult or abuse delivered by another dog, especially if the offender was another Scottish Terrier.

Choosing a puppy for show is another matter, however, and for this you should select a fearless, outgoing, intelligent young dog. You will have many hours of grooming and training ahead, and it will be easier for both you and the dog if you have a sensible pup to work with. Once in a lifetime, if you are lucky, you may get the ideal dog that, from six months on, can do nothing wrong and, when in the ring, leaves nothing for you to do but hold on to the show lead.



"... the younger the puppy, the less you can tell about ultimate conformation. Instead, you will have to rely mainly on personality, temperament, and intelligence."

Now for a few hints:

1. *Be absolutely objective.* Take off your rose-colored glasses. Don't pick out a cute pup at two weeks just because you "have a feeling" that it is going to be outstanding. There are too many unanswered questions at this early stage: eventual size; teeth; temperament; and future bone, body, and coat development. Human nature being what it is, you will never give up and will forever be looking for alibis for your failures. We all make mistakes, but we should try to avoid the costly ones, such as selling as a pet the dog we should have kept for breeding and/or show.

2. *Encourage your dogs to think.* (I like to stress this.) Many potentially outstanding personalities are ruined, simply by never permitting puppies at their most formative stages to think for themselves. How can this happen?—Very simply. A puppy, when it's very young, has its mother to fall back on for protection and comfort. As it gets a little older, it has its brothers and sisters to furnish moral support through "strength in numbers" (also called the "courage of the pack"). Then, finally, when it has left the nest and "the pack," it has you to protect it, pamper it, and do all its thinking. This is how your pride and joy can be turned from a promising show prospect into a "mama's boy" or clinging vine, who is happy and secure only when you are near. If you want a show dog—or only a companion, for that matter—with individuality, character, and personality, you must give it a chance to stand alone and think for itself.

3. *Separate your pups from the constant close companionship of a litter companion or another dog.* At about five or six weeks, bring one puppy at a time into a strange room, then sit quietly and watch it. (I really do mean *one* pup, and a room it is not familiar with!) If possible, let it come through a door to where you are sitting. Have a strange, new toy with a noisemaker sitting in the middle of the floor, and compare each puppy's approach to it. You can learn much from this. You may have a foolhardy pup that will romp in, upset the toy without seeing it, find something to tear up or swallow, etc. The next pup may be one that will take a half hour or more to come through the door. And you may have one that is in no hurry at all—one that is curious but careful. That one will creep up on the toy, but won't turn tail in fright or give up when it squeaks; will finally conquer it; and will acknowledge your vocal approval with a wagging tail. To me, this shows that the dog has courage, spirit, and determination—and that it is thinking.

4. *Start training your puppies early.* I have another test, which many owners of pups consider cruel. When they bring me a pup to go over, I put it on the grooming table, pet it, and keep up a steady, encouraging monologue. The owner usually has a life-and-death grip on the pup and, at this point, I ask him or her to stand back about ten feet. I then begin to brush the puppy, who immediately backs up and starts to slip off the table. The owner rushes to assist, but by this time I have caught the pup and am helping it struggle back up on the table, all the time telling it that everything is all right. The puppy may do this again, but, if he's smart, he won't do it more than twice, for he will have learned something from the experience. This is another way you can tell if a dog can think.

To summarize my ideas, then:

*The legitimate breeder concentrates on raising dogs first for good, healthy bodies and sound temperaments. These are "musts," either for show dogs or for good companions. Since even the best bred litter will rarely, if ever, contain all show dogs, choosing the best puppy at an early age can never be anything much more than a guessing game. You must keep in mind that the younger the puppy, the less you can tell about ultimate conformation. Instead, you will have to rely mainly on personality, temperament, and intelligence. So remember—the longer you can wait to make your final selection, the better are your chances of picking out a winner and future champion.*

## GROOMING AND CONDITIONING THE SCOTTIE

By Ann Gilkey

There is no set formula one can use to easily tell "how to strip and groom a Scottie," but there are some basic procedures found to work satisfactorily to meet most requirements for show or otherwise.

Grooming of the youngster should start on a work table at approximately six weeks of age, continually adjusting him into the correct position as he is brushed. This initial brushing on the table conditions the puppy for the more arduous task of stripping. Training a Scottie for grooming is continuous repetition of table training. The equipment needed for grooming is not expensive, but the best available should be purchased

1. Scissors. Three pair recommended—barber shears, thinning shears with a single edge, medium fine, and a blunt type scissors for working around nose and eyes.
2. Stripping knives. A coarse Kenly or Resco and a fine Magnet, although other brands may be more available.
3. Brush, must be stiff.
4. Hand clipper. The Oster ear clipper or Oster hand model No. 2 are fine.
5. Combs. Medium tooth for general purposes; a fine tooth for removing undercoat.
6. Resco nail clipper and coarse file.
7. Rubber office finger or band-aids for protecting fingers.
8. A sturdy table with rubber matting or a rubber mat glued to the surface.

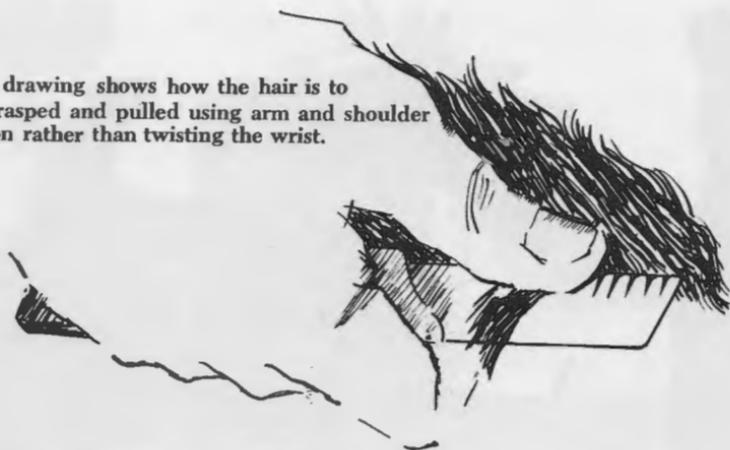
It is also helpful to have a mirror in which you can catch the dog's reflection as you work.

There are no two dogs that grow hair at the same rate of speed. Some require only nine weeks, while others may take the more usual length of time, about fourteen weeks. For those interested in showing their dogs, jot down all of the show dates in the area which you plan to attend. By counting the number of weeks, leaving about fourteen weeks from the time of stripping the first section, coat growth can be reasonably calculated so that it is adequate for the first of the series of shows. The length of time that a Scottie will hold a "showable" coat will vary mostly because of particular coat qualities. In any case, you will now be able to determine the next stripping date and continue on throughout the calendar year, making sets of shows based on your determined dates for each stripping. You may find it necessary at some time to strip a coat that is not ready to "blow" (that is, a coat that has not reached the usual length for normal stripping). This can be done, but is not as easy, either on you or your dogs, as the coat will not come out with the same ease as when blown.

The classic method of hand stripping has often been referred to as "plucking." The finger method is most frequently used by professional handlers and zealous exhibitors preparing their Scotties for top competition. Strangely enough, this method is also most advantageous for the beginner, as it completely eliminates the chances of breaking or cutting the hairs instead of pulling them out completely. The accepted method is to push up a few hairs at a time, grasping the hairs firmly between the thumb and index finger. When the thumb lays at a right angle to the forefinger, you will find yourself in the best and easiest position to pluck the hair out. If the coat is "blown" or three or four inches in length, it will come out readily. Do not worry about hurting the dog if you take only a few hairs at a time.

The other stripping method, and perhaps the more widely used, is stripping with a knife. In "plucking" with a stripping knife, work your thumb under a few strands of hair, placing the knife, which is controlled by the index finger, over

This drawing shows how the hair is to be grasped and pulled using arm and shoulder action rather than twisting the wrist.



the strands. With the pressure particularly on the thumb, pull in the direction of the lay of the coat. Be sure to grasp the hair as closely to the roots as possible, so as not to cut or split hair strands. Keep the wrist *firm*, with the pulling motion coming from the arm and elbow. Do not twist the wrist at all, as this will definitely result in cutting rather than plucking.

The Scottie is a double-coated dog, as are most terriers. So, as you begin to remove the first section of coat, you will discover this undercoat, which is usually short and cottony. Although you must have an undercoat, this must be controlled if you hope to maintain your dog's show coat for any length of time. After the initial stripping of a section, it is important that the undercoat be partially removed a few weeks later, allowing the new wiry coat to develop fully. Undercoat may be removed by using your stripping knife as you would a comb, running it very lightly over the surface, taking out most of the undercoat, but taking extreme care not to remove it all. Never take so much out that you can see the skin—only enough to allow the new coat to come through and lay smoothly.

The term "sectioning" refers to stripping a dog in parts with various time spans allotted between sections. The forward section of the dog (head, neck, and shoulders) presents a better balanced over-all picture if it is considerably shorter in coat length than that of the back and sides. The hair on the skull will be shorter by far than the back, so as to bring out the long, lean head. The shoulders are brought out by creating a smooth, tapered line from the ear to the point of the shoulder (thus creating the need for a shorter coat here.)

In Diagram A, we illustrate a small portion of the back, known as the withers, being removed first. If the shoulders aren't absolutely perfect in placement, a dip will occur at the withers, and if the fault isn't corrected in trimming, the topline and general appearance are ruined. So let us begin our sectioning at the withers in an attempt to correct the seldom admitted fault. If you are sure your dog has an excellent topline, omit Diagram A, and go to Diagram B. Otherwise, pluck the hair from the withers approximately 14 to 16 weeks before the first show. Let the soft undercoat remain until the new growth may be felt.

Three weeks after the first section, strip as illustrated in Diagram B. Ten minutes a day with a good medium bristle hair brush will help stimulate the hair follicles, and you will soon be feeling "tooth-brush" bristles in Section A, at which time the fluffy undercoat may be partially removed. To do this, use your Magnet stripper as a comb and go over the area a few times each day, very gently and lightly.



A

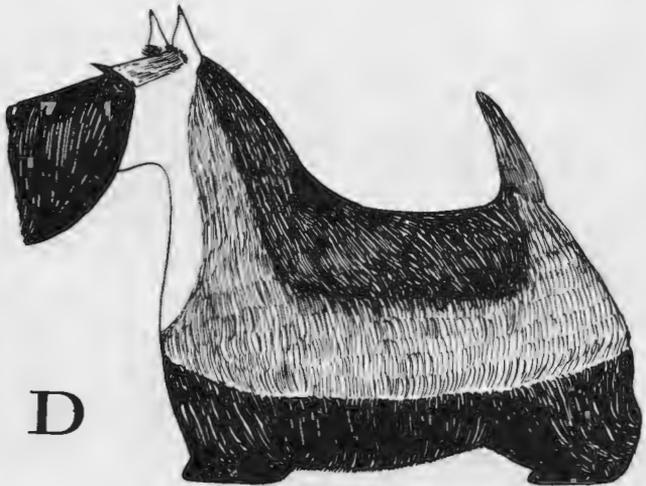


B



During the daily sessions, keep the whiskers, furnishings, and leg hair well brushed. It often helps to keep them from breaking by oiling them lightly. I use Vaseline Hair Tonic, but there are other oils just as satisfactory.

Eight weeks before the first show, remove the area shown in Diagram C, again using caution. The stripping of this section will begin with the top of the skull, but before you start, examine the skull carefully. First of all, determine how far back you want the eyebrows to begin. Should your dog have more length in forehead and less in skull, you will want to place the base of the brows closer to the eye. If the opposite is true, the base of the brows should begin further back on the skull, or about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch from the eye itself. Depending upon your dog's ears as to size and placement, a tuft of hair left on the inside corner of each ear may help create a better balanced picture. Few Scotties have such perfect ear-set that some hair left in front and on the inside corner does not improve the appearance, giving the illusion of less width, both in skull and set-on of ears.



Now that you have made these decisions, begin with your Magnet knife from a point which is to be the base of the eyebrows. Care should be taken not to get skin with the hair. This stripping is taken to the sides of the skull (draw an imaginary line from the outer corner of the eye to the outer corner of the ear to determine this), and to a point within 1/4 of an inch in front of the ears, and finally back to the occiput, or bone between and just behind the ears, bringing your work to the point previously taken off in Section B.

Attempt to blend the hair on the sides and rear of Section C with the new growth of coat in Section B. If there is just too much undercoat to strip and leave anything but naked skin (and this is where undercoat seems to be the heaviest), or if there are cowlicks, you may find it necessary to handle this area with thinning shears. If, and when, you find it necessary to use thinning shears, comb the hair the wrong way and cut ever so cautiously.

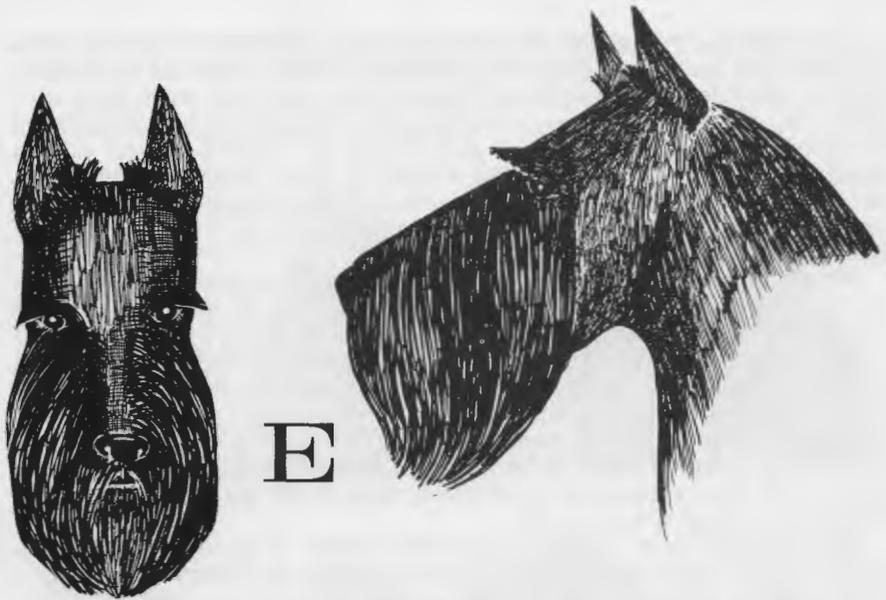
In stripping the tail, be sure to pull with the lay of the hair. It is often much easier to cut the backside of the tail with thinning shears. Shape the outer edges of the tail to look as short and as much like a carrot as possible. You may find it is easier to thin and taper the rear to the top of the hocks with thinning shears, using extreme care not to remove too much near the hocks, either inside or out. You may find that a little extra here may prove advantageous later on when we discuss the final trimming of your young hopeful.

We have now reached that stage in the grooming of your Scottie where perhaps the most divergent methods, techniques, and viewpoints exist. As this is read, reference should be made periodically to Diagram E, which shows both profile and top of head as it should look when grooming is completed. An attempt has been made to show the various desirable lengths of hair on the completed headpiece, but in such a way as to show just where stripping or clipping should be done, and to what length it should be kept. Since the head more than any other portion of a Scottie's anatomy sets him apart as a distinct breed, more concentrated effort is necessary in order to produce the most balanced headpiece possible.

In finishing the headpiece, we must start with the handling of the fore-chest throat, and cheeks. About two weeks before the first show, and periodically as needed, begin using your hand clipper, starting just above the breastbone, and work your clipping upwards gradually, going over your work so all hair is even in length. Carry your clipping up toward the corner of the mouth, but before coming too close, comb the whiskers carefully forward and grasp all the loose hairs tightly so that none will be caught in the clipping. Most heads require this clipping to be brought right to the corner of the mouth but certainly no further.

Since we have the clipper in hand, let us complete the areas which require this tool. If you will recall that imaginary line between the outer corner of the eye to the base of the ear, the area below this line is called the cheek and must be clipped now and periodically, as the hair here should be shorter than any other and kept that way. (See Diagram E.) Working from that point near the ear, clip forward to within about 1/2 inch of the outer corner of the eye. Your clipping should leave a smoothly curved line between the eye and the corner of the mouth. Any hair you choose to remove closer to the eye may be taken off gradually and carefully with thinning shears. The ears may be clipped at this time. Clip the back of ears, beginning at the base to the tips, working with the lay of the hair. Trimming the edges of the ear will require the use of scissors, and more than a steady hand, but take care not to round off the tips too tightly. The inner ear should be kept neat at all times since the upright position makes any lack of effort here very evident to the judge.

Before any trimming or shaping is done to the eyebrows, comb them forward and give your dog a look from all angles. Consider the size, shape and color of the eyes, as well as the distance between them. First consider the distance between the eyes, and if this seems a bit wide, allow the eyebrows to reach over the inside corner of the eyes so that the area between will be about 3/4 of an inch. The 3/4 inch area between the eyes should be trimmed closely, as illustrated in the top view of E. In shaping eyebrows, consider the length which they are to be at the longest point. If your dog has the desired small varminty dark eye, much less eyebrow will bring this point of perfection to the judge's attention. If, however, the shape or color is not quite so desirable, a little more length may make the eyes less obvious. The length which seems appropriate for the most typical heads is about 1 1/2 inches at the longest point, so bring your scissoring from the outer corner of the eye in an evenly slanted line to the inner corner, where the desired length should be reached.



There is a tendency among Scottie exhibitors to do very little to the whiskers except to allow them to grow, feeling that the longer they are, the better. Longer whiskers will give the illusion of a longer head, but an overabundance of whiskers may distract from what might otherwise be a good head. Just allowing them to grow, generally produces stringy, untidy whiskers, difficult to keep together and therefore unappealing. Refer to Diagram E and notice the squareness of the whiskers and the neatness of the edges. If the whiskers are much more full than the diagram, take your stripping knife and carefully strip away, hair by hair, all the loose, untidy ones, until the clean straight outline is obtained. If you are successful, one or two quick strokes of your comb should bring back the desired outline. Refer again to E and notice the area on top of the muzzle which has been stripped or scissor-thinned to a length the same as the skull. The purpose of cleaning out this small strip is to create a flat plane on top of the muzzle, as well as allowing less loose hairs to tend to in the whiskers. Notice also the inside edge of the whiskers, or the hairs directly surrounding the nose and mouth. Be just as tidy here.

In describing the final stages of trimming to produce the “ready-for-the-show-ring” Scottie, you must not only have a completely clear mental picture of the standard of our breed, but must also be able to objectively compare your own dog’s qualities accordingly. Every bit of trimming accomplished from this point to completion will involve a clear evaluation of your young hopeful’s individual qualities and faults, as you will want to minimize the latter, as well as enhance the former. This can be done through trimming, although your first few attempts may lead you to believe otherwise. Every time you see that “near perfect” Scottie being shown to the best advantage by a skillful handler, you must be aware of the many years of experience which have gone into the completion of this product, to say nothing of the natural artistry with which our top terrier handlers are usually endowed. So do not expect miracles immediately—even after many years of experience, they seldom come. You are working with a very real animal and your best is all that can be expected, but your best will become better and better as time, effort, and experience are placed behind you.

Give your Scottie another thorough grooming, particularly chest, legs, feet, and underside furnishings. Check the length of his nails. If they are more than a quarter inch in length, you will want to remove the excess with a nail trimmer or coarse file, or both. If you have trimmed or filed the nails weekly, there will be no problems. If, however, there is a great deal to be trimmed, extreme caution should be taken, as excessive bleeding is bound to occur. Should bleeding occur, be prepared with any one of the many medical preparations available through your veterinarian to stop the bleeding and immediately cauterize the end of the nail.

After trimming the nails on all four feet, if needed, continue by first combing the hair straight forward on top of the toes. Examine the pads and carefully remove any excessive hair here and between the toes, taking precautions not to carry your scissoring too far to the top as you will want enough hair on the feet to blend adequately and smoothly into the leg furnishings. Again comb the hair on the feet forward and use the barber shears to shape the paw into a smooth curve, following the natural shape of the paw. If your dog should have "hare" feet; that is, a foot in which the two middle toes are unusually longer than those on the side, trim accordingly by scissoring more tightly the two in the center, and leaving a bit more at each side.

Many Scotties have a somewhat protruding breast bone, being a powerfully built, low set breed. This often obstinate spot must be trimmed accordingly. Using a Magnet knife or thinning shears, carefully blend the hair above the breast bone to the point in which the protrusion is greatest. Leave enough hair above and around this point, and trim more closely on it. Hair wisely left from the breast bone down to the feet will help create the illusion of a deep powerful chest. The chest furnishings, however, should not appear straggly or unkempt. Pluck any unusually long or dead hairs and then shape carefully with thinning or barber shears.

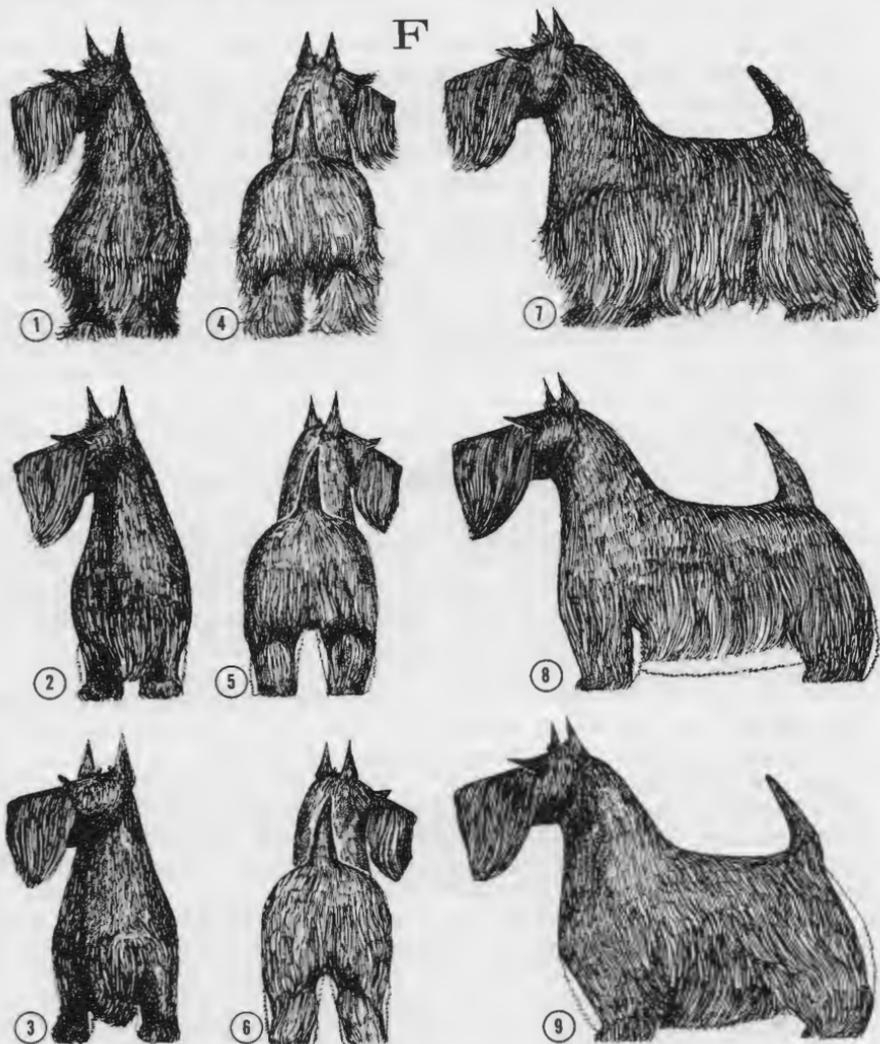
Now comb the furnishing throughly between the forelegs and underside, as well as those on the rib cage and loin. The underside fringe should be trimmed neatly with barber shears so that there is a gradual rise from chest to tuck-up, but take care that the line is not severe. There should be no illusion of an actual tuck-up on a Scottie. If in doubt, take off very little, examine photographs, and try to match those most suitable to your own dog.

Now that he had grown a "showable" coat, you may discover that he needs some minor alterations. If he carries a rib cage which is flatter than required by the standard, carefully hand pluck, a few hairs at a time, the lower portion of the loin furnishings, removing less and less, the higher you go toward the back. This can also be accomplished with thinning shears, carefully used, by cutting with the natural lay of the hair. Do not cut crosswise. This should give the dog the appearance of a more substantial rump and thigh, should he also be deficient in these areas. If he has more than enough here, be extra cautious, as in minimizing one area, you may be making another more obvious.

Let someone else pose your dog for you and take a good look at his profile and particularly his backline. Should he seem a bit higher in loin than at the withers, you may find it advantageous to remove a bit of undercoat on the top of the rump just ahead of the tail. Lift the top coat and carefully strip out some of the undercoat with a fine knife—not all of it! If this does not satisfy completely, take the thinning shears, again with the lay of the coat and cut just a few hairs at a time. Cut and comb, taking a look from a distance often, until you have created the desired topline, or as close to it as you can manage without thinning excessively.

If the stripping in sections did not completely satisfy as concerns the shoulders, and the dog looks a bit "loaded" here, you may find that using a fine

stripping knife and running it over the shoulder as you might a comb will remove some of the undercoat, gently topping some of the hair. Besure you are blending your work with the neck hair to avoid any sharp break between neck and shoulder, because if not well blended, this will only exaggerate the fault.



In trimming the forelegs, we try to create the illusion of a straight front, with feet well covered and blending evenly into the leg furnishings. Even the most perfect front, improperly trimmed, may create an undesirable illusion, as illustrated in Figure 1 of Diagram F. Here we see that excessive and untidy furnishings can make the best front seem "out at the elbows," too wide, and plainly unkempt. Below this, in Figure 2, is illustrated a "Chippendale front," where the dog is obviously bent in forelegs, toeing out, and often being out at the elbows. In this case, we find that a little extra left on the sides of the forelegs, coupled with tight trimming on the outside of the feet and at the elbows, with a little extra hair left on the inside, creates the illusion of a more desirable, straighter front.

In Figure 3, another problem is shown; that of the extra-wide front, which may also be accompanied by toeing out. Here we try to lessen the fault by trimming the shoulders more closely and leaving a little extra on the inside of the forelegs and feet. Allowing the chest furnishings a little additional length to serve as added "fill" will also create an illusion of less space between the legs. Other problems involving shoulder placement are illustrated in Figures 8 and 9. Figure 8 shows a dog that is straight in shoulder, lacking proper layback, and a bit leggy. Here it is advantageous to trim the chest furnishings more tightly and allow a bit more hair again on the back of the forelegs. Also allow the underbody fringe a bit more length so less "air" is evident between the dog and the ground. This will tend to create a less "leggy" appearance and also the illusion of a shorter body.

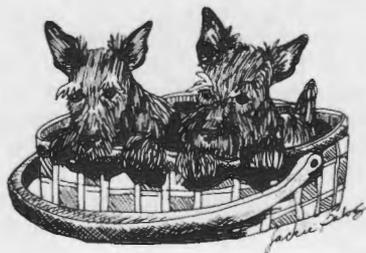
In handling the hindquarters, Figure 4 illustrates a perfectly good rear left so untidy that it defies the judge to recognize it. This same unkempt quality is shown in profile in Figure 7.

One of the problems in many of our Scots is the "open-hocked" structure illustrated in Figure 5 and minimized by leaving a bit more hair on the thighs, the inside of the stifle, as well as the outside of the feet. In Figure 6, the opposite fault is illustrated—the cow-hocked rear, mimimized again, in the opposite fashion, by trimming the thighs more tightly and leaving a slight amount of hair on the inside stifle, the outside hock, and the inside of seat. The inside hock should be trimmed as tightly as possible without leaving the dog completely naked here.

Two other problems may also be in evidence in rear quarter trimming: the over-angulated and the straight stifle. In Figure 8, the straight stifle is a bit disguised by trimming the area beneath the tail as tightly as possible, while leaving more on the rear of the hocks. Again, just the opposite methods should be used for over-angulation; trim the rear of the hocks tightly and allow more on the rear of the thighs beneath the tail.

In conclusion, let me remind you your Scottie is an individual, and if some of the methods discussed do not apply specifically to your own dog, you may find it necessary to devise some more individualized techniques. Throughout this article, we have emphasized the word "minimize" simply because that is all that can be done. A fault is still just that—a fault, and any alert judge will not be fooled by your artistic efforts. Perhaps one final rule would be helpful. In all trimming, you should remove hair where doing so improves appearance and leave hair where it will create the more perfect illusion.

Remember the watchword in creating the most perfect look—*balance*. It will take time and experience. But it can be done—and by you.



## THE ROLLING COAT

By Miriam Stamm

(Reprinted with permission of *Terrier Type* magazine)

Scotties played an important role in my life long before I started showing them and, like so many nonexhibiting fanciers, I used to think that a Scottie in show trim looked funny and unnatural. But "the pendulum swings," and now, many years later, I can't help but wonder what anyone can find attractive about a Scottie in the rough.

It's true, of course, that relatively few Scottie owners ever see Scotties in proper show coat. I'm quite sure this must also be true of commercial pet trimmers, whose parlors turn out such grotesque parodies of the ideal Scottish Terrier as depicted in the breed standard. Perhaps it's no great wonder that many owners of Scottie companions, seeing these travesties, prefer their dogs shaggy.

If you happen to be one who likes a trim, tailored Scottie and would like to keep it looking that way, then trimming it yourself is almost a necessity. You can do no worse, and probably a lot better, than some of the so-called "professionals." Moreover, you'll find that it's a wonderfully worthwhile and satisfying do-it-yourself project. Several excellent articles on trimming have been written and these should be of great value to the novice trimmer. But, better than reading, is seeing—watching a skilled "Scottie specialist" go about the business of transforming a shapeless, shaggy bundle into a neat, trim, and artistic package. Unfortunately, the real specialists are as few and far between as five-point majors, which accounts for the fact that many Scottie trimmers are self-taught.

It isn't my intent to repeat what has already been given ample coverage on the subject of trimming, but I would like to touch on one important aspect which I feel has been consistently neglected. That is the matter of "the rolling coat."

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

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

Suppose you decide to try rolling a coat on a monthly basis. Using the above criteria, you can figure that each of the different lengths of coat will be about one-half inch longer or shorter than the next length. Thus, if a coat that was in process of being rolled were two inches at its maximum length, there would be four lengths of coat, each one-half inch apart. This means that if every four

weeks you strip out the longest hairs (in this case, the two-inch hairs), you should be able to maintain a one-and-a-half to two-inch coat, consisting of four lengths of hair, indefinitely. Similarly, by rolling it every two weeks, you would have six to eight different lengths, each about a quarter of an inch apart.

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

You can also start the rolling process almost any time that the coat is such that it can be pulled easily. (If it is completely blown, however, you should pull it down to undercoat and start with a new coat, as described in the preceding paragraph.) Using the above technique, pull out a portion of the coat, wait an interval (one, two, or three weeks, depending on the amount of coat you pull) before repeating the process, and continue on a regular schedule thereafter.

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



## SCOTTIES IN OBEDIENCE

By Dorissa Barnes

Many incline to the belief that Scotties in obedience are Scotties who couldn't make it in the show ring. Not so! As far back as the 1940's, Ch. Glenby Miss Andrea, C.D.X., finished her obedience title in July and her championship the following November. Ch. Glenby Bonnie, C. D., had her obedience title 2 years before her championship. Both of these dogs were owned by Mrs. Bertha Russell. Current dual title stars are Ch. Scot's Delight Wild Honey, U.D. and Ch. Young's Rowdy Red, U.D. "Honey," owned by Mrs. Joan Gilden, is the first Scottish Terrier to achieve the distinction of winning both a championship title and a utility dog degree. "Red," owned by Mrs. Jeanie Passmore, has just attained his championship after having completed his U.D. degree and is the second Scottie to accomplish this remarkable feat.

To persuade our independent breed to enjoy obedience is a natural activity for the competitive Scottie owner. It has a far-reaching effect on the general public. The spectator at the obedience ring becomes a vicarious participant, since there, it's what a dog *does* that pays off—not the finer points of how it looks. Picture, if you will, a tough little Scottish Terrier stud, ordinarily ready to get into any scrap around. There he sits patiently for the "Long Sit," surrounded by other dogs of various breeds and either sex. To many, art is the rearrangement of unpredictable Nature. Surely, then, it is art to train a fiery little Scottie to hold in abeyance so basic a part of its nature as the urge to be "up and at 'em."

When to begin obedience is an individual matter. Two of the dogs named at the beginning of this piece attained their dual titles almost simultaneously. Generally, one doesn't start obedience work with a Scottie until it is at least 6 months old. For some, it may be best to wait on obedience until show careers are put aside. With some of these, it doesn't matter if it is quite late in life. In 1951, the Scottish Terrier Club of California created a minor sensation with a drill team of six willing Scotties, one of whom belonged to this writer. She was 7 years old when she started in obedience and had her C. D. by the time she was 7½.



Ch. Scot's Delight Wild Honey, U. D. in action.

A noteworthy and unique record has been made by the Scottie, Eliza Doolittle, owned by Diana Williams. Tracking is field work, ordinarily done by hunting and working dogs. Eliza Doolittle made all obedience titles, then went on to compete for and win her Tracking Dog title—truly an awesome feat for a Scottie.

Aptitude, willingness to work, and determination are requisites for both handler and dog. The attainment of one's goals will depend on the degree of *mutual* intelligence and the amount of time available to the trainer.

The sight of a good Scottie with perfect ring manners and excellent showmanship is a joy to behold in the conformation ring. But there is an even more poignant tug at the heart when one watches a Scottie in obedience. The will to please; the desire to perform well; sometimes the sheer hamminess of a happy, responsive Scottie in obedience is not quite like anything else in the dog world.



First All-Scottie Obedience and Drill Team—  
1951 Scottish Terrier Club of California Specialty.

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**BINGO'S** spectacular Best in Show career is matched with his equal success as a Sire.

He has had many Best in Show wins in England, Canada and the U.S. He was Top winning terrier in 1966 among the Top Ten in 1965, and for three successive years won Best in Show at one of America's three largest shows — Beverly Hills '65, Santa Barbara '66, Westminster '67.

He has proven as outstanding as a Sire to date producing 44 U.S. champions many who in themselves are Best in Show winners and are rated in the Top Ten as producing sires.

*Truly one of the Greats of All Time*

# *Carnation*



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(Ch. Kennelgarth Viking ex Eng. Ch. Reanda Renita)

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(Ch. Barberry Knowe Bandleader ex Ch. Barberry Knowe Pollyanna)

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<b>CH. BARBERRY KNOWE WYNDOLA</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 1956</b>
<b>CH. BARBERRY KNOWE WAGER</b>	<b>MAY 1957</b>
<b>CH. WALSING WILD WINTER OF BARBERRY KNOWE</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 1962</b>
<b>CH. CARMICHAEL'S FANFARE</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 1963</b>
	<b>OCTOBER 1963</b>
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	<b>OCTOBER 1964</b>
<b>CH. BARBERRY KNOWE CONDUCTOR</b>	<b>OCTOBER 1968</b>

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Magnificent dogs, they have both been BIS in England and the U.S. Fact is, Admaration won more BIS honors in England in a single year than ever won by any other dog of any breed.

Together they have won the Club's Shieling Signature Memorial Trophy (for top-winning kennel) for two consecutive years and are out in front in 1971.

Admaration won the Club's Lloyd Memorial Trophy for 1970 (his first full year in the U.S.) and was Phillips System top-winning Scottie for 1969 and 1970. As one of the great show dogs of the world Life Magazine devoted two full pages to him in February 1971.



## Scotties of the world!

ENG.—AM. CH. GOSMORE GILLSON HIGHLAND KING

### ABOUT THEIR PROGENY!

The records of the Scottish Terrier Club of England speak eloquently. Admaration and Highland King are representative of the bloodlines of England's top winners and all eight of the Scotties to win English championships in 1970.

Admaration was the sire of three of the eight titlists and the grandsire of another. Highland King sired two. Kennelgarth Viking (sire of Admaration and grandsire of King) was the grandsire of the 7th 1970 champion and the GG sire of the eighth.



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“Smokey” – A Son of Gaidoune Great Bear  
Finished his title in 5 shows, all majors & Best of  
Winners but one (WD)

“Smokey” – Was Reserve Winner as a pup at Montgomery Co.  
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Oct. 4, 1964, he finished title going WD & BoW for a  
5 pt. major under Judge, T. H. Carruthers III.

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## CH. BLANART BOLD LAD

Sire: Ch. Blanart Bold Ruler

Dam: Ch. Blanart Bewitching

Bred by Blanche Reeg

“Lad” is a Group winner – many Best of Breeds and other  
Group Placements.

“Lad” is concentrated Blanart Linebred. On Sires side there  
are Tail-male champions back to Albourne Barty and  
Tail-male to Alister, Sire of First Champion in America.



# Scotties



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## CH. HIL-RAYS ANCHOR MAN

Sire: Int. Eng. Am. & Can. Ch. Bardene Bingo

Dam: Ch. Gaidoune Gale of Hil-Rays

"Andy" is shown with handler Bergit Coady. He is in Top Ten for Lloyds Memorial Trophy for 1971.

"Andy" at 9 mos. of age and the first time in show ring, he won a 3 pt. Major. At 1 year he finished title by winning a 5 pt. Major and BoW at STCA Specialty, Grays Lake, Ill. Won Best In Show - STC of Michigan Specialty, 1970. At same show was first time winner of the Ch. Bardene Boy Blue Memorial Trophy.

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Winner 1969**



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(SYBBALD)**

**BREEDER—OWNER**  
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VA. Beach, Va. 23451  
Phone 702-428-9340

**Sire: Ch. Gadiscot Guid Giftie  
Dam: Ch. Camyscot Elizabeth**

# COMBINATION



**CH. CAMYSCOT ELIZABETH**  
("LIZA")

**BREEDER—OWNER**

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Phone 703-428-9340

**Sire: Ch. Camyscot Huot**

**Dam: Camyscot Bitofun**



**CH. CAMYSCOT GUID CRACKER-JACK**  
(JACK)

**OWNERS:**

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**Dam. Ch. Camyscot Elizabeth**



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BW AT THE WESTMINSTER K.C. 1966 - Entry of 45

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*Photo - M. Twomey*

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W.D.,B.W., B.O.S. S.T.C.M. Sept. 11, 1971

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Shown going Best of Winners to finish at the October 1970 Rapid City,  
S. D. K. C. Show under Judge Allan Cartwright, with handler, Raymond  
Bay.

Photo by Bill Francis





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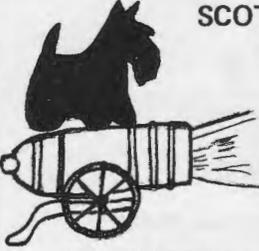
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