

The Ideal Scottish Terrier

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

By S. EDWIN MEGARGEE, JR.

(Illustrations by the Author)

ALWAYS it has 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.

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. This was impressed upon me when I was conducting the Scottish terrier column in the KENNEL GAZETTE. I would receive letters from Oregon, T e x a s,



THE AUTHOR'S IDEA OF THE CORRECT TYPE

or a puppy and wanted to know what merits or demerits their dog had.

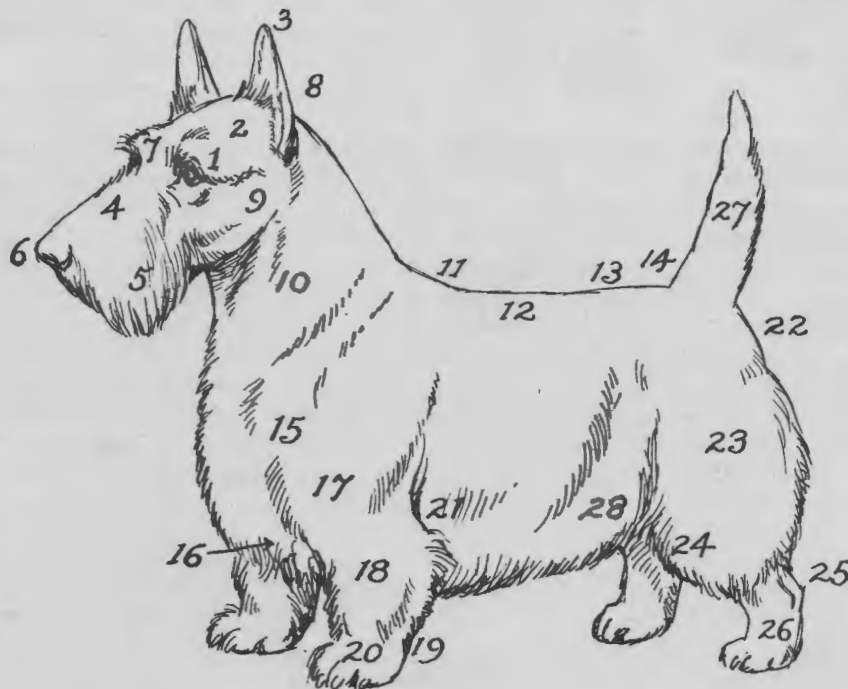
They had no means of obtaining information close at hand, no shows to attend, no outstanding dogs, if any, to look at, no neighboring breeders to consult. Their only recourse was to the Standard or whatever interest they could arouse in the heart of a dog paper correspondent. The Standard did not tell them what was the matter with their dog, it de-

scribed very technically what a perfect dog should be. I nearly developed writer's cramp answering these questions, but I did have the satisfaction of knowing I had helped the writers of them.

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



NOMENCLATURE

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

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. Further, I have drawn a diagram showing the skeleton of the dog as I believe a knowledge of the bony structure will simplify in the reader's mind some of the points that I wish to bring out in proper order.

To begin with, the general impression that a Scottish terrier should convey is that of a small, powerful, active dog, compact and muscular. His thick-set body, 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



SKELETON A

1: Shoulder blade. 2: Point of shoulder. 3: Pelvis.
4: Pin bone

and the muzzle should be in different planes, broken by the stop, but the planes should be parallel. When they are not parallel, the effect is very unpleasant, either in the convex head or "down face" as will be seen in Fig. 4, which is a very common fault, or in the concave head or "dish face"—Fig. 5—which, while not so common as the former, gives an even worse appearance.

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

While the Scottie, with his long, punishing jaw, must have sufficient muscular power to grip and hold properly, he should not be thick in head or cheeky. Fig. 3 shows this section as it should be, and Fig. 1 shows a thick, prominent, overmuscled cheek which is a very serious fault. The muzzle, as described in the Standard, should taper toward the nose, nevertheless, the muzzle must be a good handful with plenty

of depth from top to bottom, and should be fairly full under the eyes.

THE Standard requirement that the mouth must be level is no longer strictly interpreted, and while a dog with a level mouth cannot be penalized, judges prefer what is known as a "scissors mouth." The term scissors mouth means just what it implies. When scissors are used in cutting, the blades do not meet directly but the cutting edges slide by each other very closely. This is what is wanted in a scissors mouth: the upper front teeth biting down just in front of and against the lower teeth as in Fig. 8, as opposed to the level mouth shown in Fig. 9. In

addition, the mouth should be broad and the arch almost square, not round, narrow, and contracted. See Fig. 10.

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

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

The body. "Moderately short and well ribbed up." Bodies are more often too long than too short, but they can be too short. When this occurs, and is accompanied by the immense head that has lately been 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





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

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



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give lung space and deep enough to give heart room. To put it more graphically, a cross-section of the body, back of the shoulders, should present not a cylinder nor an oval, but a sort of heart-shape, which, of course, tapers toward the rear flank.

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

To quote from the Standard: "Legs should be short and very heavy in bone." Forelegs that are slightly bent are permissible. To my mind, the slightly

bent foreleg is preferable to the perfectly straight one. A dog as low as a Scottish terrier needs a slight bend in foreleg to give room for the chest and to permit freedom of action. In speaking of this bend in the foreleg, I, of course, mean a bend as seen from the front. Any bend from the side view is intolerable, one wants neither a dog that is weak in pasterns nor that knuckles over.

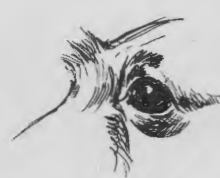
The feet should be round, thick, and compact, not "cat-footed" like a fox-terrier, but similar to a bear's paw, and they should toe straight ahead.

FIG. 13 shows forelegs, out at elbows and with a decided bend, producing a crooked front, a very common failing. Fig. 14 shows a wide front with out-turned feet, giving a bulldog appearance. In Fig. 11 there is shown the side view of a straight shouldered, straight fronted foreleg in contrast with a correct foreleg and shoulder in Fig. 12. Also see Fig. A and Fig. 22.

The hindquarters, which are the real propelling force in any animal, are of even more importance than the forequarters, though not generally so regarded. Big, powerful hindquarters are essential in a Scottish terrier. The hams should be wide and well-muscled, the stifles and hocks well bent. A straight stifle, as in Fig. 17, is a bad fault, and should be discouraged. Over-

bent stifles and hocks, due to too great length from hock to heel, sometimes occur, as in Fig. 18, and this also is undesirable. Fig. 15 shows a proper hind view; and Fig. 16 shows a hind view that is weak or cow-hocked.

The tail is the Scottie's flag, and, if properly carried, lends a gaiety and charm to his every appearance. It should be set well forward of the pin-bone and not mark the extreme rear end of the dog, nor should it have its beginning below the curve of the rump. See Fig. 21. It ought never to be raised



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higher than at a right angle to the back. When carried forward of this angle, it is called "a gay tail"—Fig. 19—and is most undesirable. The length of the tail, in my opinion, should vary with the length of the head. A great long head with a stump of a tail seems to me grotesque; and the reverse is also true. Fig. 20 shows the overlong, ratty tail. Where the Standard calls for a tail of about seven inches, I would elaborate this by saying that the tail should be about one inch shorter than the head.



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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 wool-

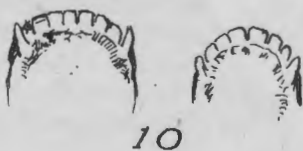
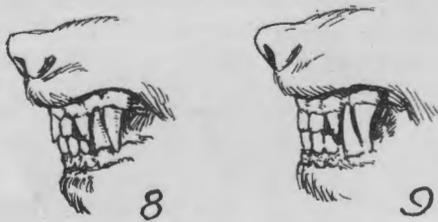
ly and so dense that it is difficult to part it sufficiently to see the skin. The outercoat should be about two inches long, and very hard and wiry in texture. It must be straight, as any tendency to wave or curl is objectionable. This coarse outer jacket should look neither slick nor unkempt, but should present a broken haired look all over the body.

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

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

ONCE you have a vivid picture in your mind of the ideal type, the faults of the dog that does not conform to the standard will stand out very clearly. It is as though you imposed the negative of one photograph upon another and looked through them at a strong light. You would know instantly where the incorrect type failed to measure up. Possibly because the Scottie with its rather blocky lines, lends itself so well to the silhouette, this test is a good one, but at any rate, it is in the silhouette that perfect balance may best be seen.

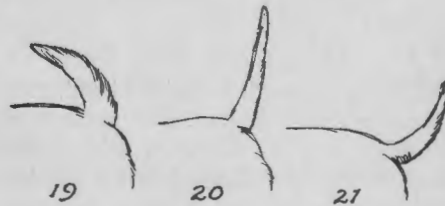
While the Standard covers all of the main points of the Scottish terrier there are, as every judge of dogs knows, certain things about a good



one that are almost indefinable. One of these general terms is quality. Almost any one can detect the major faults in a dog, such as large ears, long tail, crooked front, bad eyes and similar ones.

BUT just wherein lies that elusive something that we call quality is hard to determine. Personally, I believe that the best balanced dog is most likely to possess it. Although carriage and bearing as well as personality also enter into it. In one of his race horse stories, John Tainter Foote describes this something as "the look of eagles." Call it what you will: "style," "quality," "it," or "personality," it is an indefinable something which is instantly recognizable and yet utterly indescribable.

I may be something of a crank on the matter of balance, but to be quite candid I cannot bring myself to admire some of the ungainly and exaggerated specimens that have recently been brought over from the other side. Of late years, there has been entirely



too much emphasis put on long heads and short bodies. A Scottie *can* have too long a head and it *can* have too short a body. I believe that over-emphasis to the point of exaggeration is a fault, and should be so regarded. And I do not believe that the size of the head should be the sole criterion of excellence in any breed.

A Scottish terrier can and should have a head of good length without being grotesque to the point of looking like a miniature hippopotamus, and American breeders who are today breeding some of the best Scotties in the world, would do well not to be carried away by anything just because it has the foreign label on it.

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

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

the foregoing charts and drawings.

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

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

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

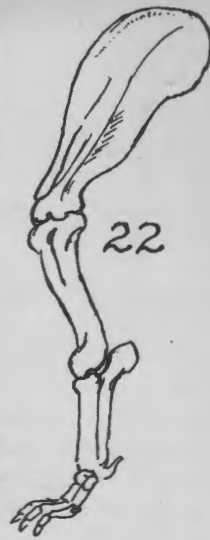
In conclusion, I could wish that all of us, when we contemplate the Standard, would think of what is back of it. It is not a set of arbitrary requirements, formulated to satisfy the whims of any particular group or to fit the changing mode of fashion.

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

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

His sloping shoulders, with bent elbows, stifles and hocks, not only give him a good and springy gait above ground, but also give power and flexibility below ground. His harsh and heavy coat not only protects him against the elements, but also acts as a very effective armor against the foes he

(Please turn to page 136)



And here it may be remarked that the New York fashion cult or conceit in the way of ladies' dogs is certainly set in Park Avenue, which boulevard is unquestionably the Mayfair of Modern Manhattan. What's smart enough for the pent-house topped canyon is sufficiently brilliant and engaging for elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

It is often hard for even the so-called "hard boiled" admirer of dogs to explain why this, that, or the other breed claims the most attention. "Every dog has his day" is as old as it is a trite saying; but why have the terriers of Scotland, especially the Scotties and the cairn terriers, become the most sought after women's pet dogs in all the town? Truly a professional dog dealer will be able to answer that query, it was thought. So New York's oldest established dog trader was interviewed on the subject:

Robert Lobban was the first man to open a retail live-stock emporium on Fifth Avenue and when the Waldorf-Astoria moved uptown, he followed the great caravansarie. Be it borne in mind dogs provide a medium for fashionable merchandise; and, where style struts there must also stride well-bred, well-trimmed and often be-ribboned pets. Our dogs must play their parts in the grand parades. So Lobban was asked for his opinion on the fashionable or Scottish terrier dog market. Said he:

"There has been a tremendous call for Scotties, especially during the last year. Some dealers think these dogs are going to take the place of foxterriers. It is true that Scotties need less trimming than the wires. Scotties are peaceful although game little dogs; they do not look for a fight; they are dignified. I think Scotties are popular because they are not so full of fire as some of the other dogs. The Scot-tie is not inclined to dash across the street.

OF course, I've been used to Scotties ever since the days of my childhood. That was over sixty years ago in Aberdeenshire; I can recollect the Scotties when they were more brindled in color than they are now. The streets of Aberdeen had Scot-

ties running about all over the place. They were comparatively safe from vehicular traffic; no autos then, you know.

"I have been in New York since 1889, the year after the great blizzard. During these bad times the market for second-rate dogs has fallen off. It is my belief there's as much money as ever for a really first-class imported dog—a big prize winner on the other side. I think all the varieties of the Scotch terriers will continue in demand.

"As you have asked the question, I will reply as a Scotsman: I believe that all of the terriers of Scotland came from the same stock; the Scotties, cairns, Skyes, Dandies and West Highlanders were branches from the same tree and its roots. They were kept for rabbiting and ratting. When I was a boy even the rag-and-bone men had them; they were and are great watch dogs.

THERE was a saloon keeper in King Street, Aberdeen, who had a lot of Scotch terriers. He used to send them to dog shows. All these dogs had prick ears and were known as Aberdeen terriers. I was born in Lumsden Village 64 years ago. My little sister, our small terrier dog and I got lost in a heavy mist that came over Buck Hill, one of the highest landmarks in Scotland. It was terrifying and we had to remain there in the open all night. We were rescued the next day. The three of us were huddled together and fast asleep."

Reverting to the subject of the Dandie Dinmont, it appears to some of us that he is quite as representative—and it might be more distinctive, because of the size and down-carriage of ears—as other of the Scottish breeds. Moreover, the Dandie Dinmont is as

intelligent, useful and plucky as any of his cousins that are kept as companions or for sport.

FOR the latter purpose, especially for going to ground to a fox or otter, the Dandie Dinmont should be kept down in weight as well as in height. He may scale from 14 pounds to 24 pounds, the ideal being as near 18 pounds as possible. Size: The height shall be from 8 to 11 inches at the top of the shoulder.

A club to look after the interests of the Dandie Dinmont terrier in England was formed in 1875, only a year after the Kennel Club was established. In 1885, came a Scottish Club, and in 1889 the South of Scotland Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club was duly formulated, and at once took a leading position. At the time of writing, there is no club devoted to the interests of this breed and its owners in the United States. Probably such is the reason for a certain lack of appreciation of the Dandie, as faithful a little beastie as any other of the Scottish dogs.

At the Danbury, Connecticut, show, last year, it was heard that the demand for Dandies was steady; that breeders could always dispose of just as many puppies as they cared to let pass into other hands. Further, that some patrons preferred "peppers" while others choose "mustards." It is thought that if Dandies were better known, there would be a greater call for them, especially by lovers of Scott. His readers must be legion.

The Dandie is a terrier of considerable antiquity. He is very game, and a dog of exceptional power and pluck, yet endowed with an abundance of common sense and docility. He should be round in skull, full in eye, which should be a rich dark-hazel. He should be strong in jaw, with short, stout legs, and a long weasel-shaped body, with a soft - linty coat and top knot. The ears should be almond shaped, set on low; smooth coated, with edges fringed with hair, and lie very close to the head.

Colors: Pepper or mustard. The peppers range from a dark bluish-black to a light silvery-gray.
(To be continued)



From a painting by Maud Earl

Courtesy of Imperial Tobacco Co.

WORTHY OF INVESTIGATION

Here may be seen the exact types of the West Highland white terrier (left) and the Scottish terrier of the present day. It will be noted that the Scottie is larger than the Highlander

Hopton's very interesting and enlightening lecture on the Pekingese given before an enthusiastic group of Pekingese fanciers at Mrs. Lansdown's home two days after the Los Angeles show, where his judging pleased all. Mr. Hopton has a keen eye for a dog and his lecture could not fail to be of great and lasting benefit to both old and new fanciers alike.

Although news is rather slack just now, I hope more than to make up for it next month, for after having "weighed in" the dogs, I shall have plenty of leisure in which to ferret out the news at the real meeting place of the entire fancy.—IRIS DE LA TORRE BUENO, 400 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, New York.

Bulldogs

FROM time to time we of the Bulldog Club of America have thought that the only bulldog club in the world liable to have friction of any kind was our parent organization, but I have a personal message written by Alfred O. Booth of the Bulldog Club of New England, Inc., dated November 22, 1932, which is herewith reproduced, and which will give members of the Bulldog Club of America an idea that there is friction in other clubs:

"There were two motives that actuated my decision to resign as President. Ever since the election last December the element that opposed my election have continued their opposition. Their ideas regarding the conduct of the club have been at variance with mine. I believed and have worked as president for the past five years with the idea in mind that our membership should have a voice in all the affairs of the club, irrespective of whether they could attend the meetings or not and should be inclusive of all New England. I also believed that the members of the most limited circumstances had as much right to voice their opinions as those who happened to be more financially well-to-do. These principles, in my opinion, have been more than anything else responsible for the unprecedented growth in membership of our club, which has now reached a total of 96 with many others knocking at the door for admission.

Because of the unwillingness of this element to cooperate, and knowing that certain actions were contemplated to which I could not give my assent, I decided to resign and did so at the September meeting. My resignation was not accepted and a motion was passed asking that I withdraw it. I gave the matter careful thought, and having been assured that none of the element that had been active in the opposition to me would accept any office for the coming year, I deemed it wise in the interest of harmony, to insist on my resignation being accepted, which was done at the October meeting. This action by me was taken believing that there-

by all elements could unite on a candidate for president who was not identified with either element and under such leadership the club could go forward to larger usefulness. This I earnestly hope will be the result of my action."

I have been connected with a number of organizations—big and little, good, bad and indifferent—and I have also been connected with a number of business organizations during my life, and am free to admit that running a bulldog club is no cinch. I am also free to admit that very little friction has occurred in the Bulldog Club of America since I have had the honor of being its president. I know there has been, and still is, a great deal of criticism over the way the Bulldog Club of America has been and still is being managed. There are a lot of things that the directors, as well as myself, would like to do, but what we would like to do is not always feasible, either from the standpoint of policy or from the standpoint of money.

For instance, we were very desirous of running a match or show for all bulldogs, including those owned by other than members of the club, but we found, upon going into the matter, that the cost far exceeded any benefits that could possibly come from holding such a match, so we came to the conclusion that the better thing to do was to forget it until such time as an open-air match could be held, thereby eliminating the cost of hiring a room or hall. We hope to be able to hold such a match in the early spring.

In my opinion, the best place to hold it would be in or around Ridgewood, New Jersey, which is more or less centrally located for the Metropolitan district, and not too far away for those who do not live in the Metropolitan district.

I hope that "old man depression," who has been walking hand in hand with most of us during 1932, will stub his toe along about now and break his neck, so that we can at least learn to walk alone during 1933.

I wish all members of the Bulldog Club of America, as well as all other bulldog lovers, a happy, healthy, and prosperous New Year. — GEORGE U. HAMMOND, 129 Pearl Street, New York City.

Scottish Terriers

REGISTRATIONS of Scottish terriers continue to increase at a startlingly rapid rate. Their standing in total registra-



tions with the American Kennel Club in 1931 was in sixth place. As far as they have been reported in 1932, they are in fourth place, topped only by Bostons, wires and chows. For the first ten months of 1932 there have been 2,827 registrations, as against 2,140 for the same period in 1931, and 1,597 in 1930. The figures for the ten months already exceed registrations for the entire year of 1931, and

are the largest in history. It seems possible that the total for 1932 will be close to 3,500. This is accounted for to some extent because of the wider distribution over the United States of interest in our breed. Practically every state in the union now has those who take an active interest in breeding and showing, whereas, but a few years ago, this interest was confined to narrow sections in the East, Middle West, and Pacific Coast. It is also interesting to note that the market for imported dogs is not confined to the East as heretofore, and fanciers from all over the country are making imports from the other side direct, instead of depending on the Eastern importers for their stock.

The wider distribution of interest and of desirable stock and the gradual improvement of transportation facilities will, in time, work to the point where Eastern and Western dogs will more frequently compete at the larger shows. A coast-to-coast, 18-hour air express at a nominal cost has recently been inaugurated, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that show dogs will be sent to distant points as readily as they are now campaigned over the present circuits.

It is likewise possible to say that this too rapid rise in registrations may eventually turn into just as sudden a decline. When the Scottie first became the popular dog idol he now is, the demand was much greater than the supply. To take care of these customers, the commercially minded dog people bred any kind of bitch they had or could get hold of, with the result that many inferior specimens have been put upon the market. Many, many people buying Scotties today know nothing whatever about their quality or the value of their pedigree, but because papers are given with the puppy, the new owner is proud, and rightly so, to exhibit a registration certificate.

Every single dog eligible for registration should be registered and my earnest hope is that more and better Scotties will be registered each month. My argument, however, is with those people who are "manufacturing for the market" and who turn out such poor quality to the unsuspecting novice that the breed will eventually suffer. Every earnest breeder should endeavor to educate callers and prospective customers on the value of well-bred stock in all that that term implies. "Just any" bitch is not likely to produce anything of value and "just any" dog won't do. Without the proper quality in themselves and without the proper background plus similarity of type, the production of worthwhile stock is almost hopeless. Much of this kind of stock is being and has been put on the market, yet the studious and earnest breeders are rapidly producing a high quality Scot as evidenced by comparing the number of American-bred champions as against imported dogs attaining their championship during 1931 and 1932.

Another evidence of the increased popularity of the Scottie is in the greater number of entries at practically all shows and, in consequence, the championship point rating

List of Scottish Terrier Champions

has, of necessity, been raised in all divisions of the country. The raising of the rating makes for keener competition and greater honor in championships won.

In analyzing the group and best in show awards for 1932, Scotties are found to show increased representation. Without, of course, considering specialty shows, but taking all A. K. C. shows, all breeds, during the year, Scotties accounted for 24 group wins and four best in show awards. Those winning best in show were: Heather Reveller of Sporrans, owned by S. S. VanDine, at Hartford, Connecticut, and at Far Hills, New Jersey; Birkie Donald of Cherry Top, bred and owned by Miss Jean Work at Ridge-wood, New Jersey; Merlewood Rose, owned by Mrs. C. Steltz at Seattle, Washington. In the group wins it is found that Heather Reveller of Sporrans accounted for seven out of the 24 wins, with his nearest rival claiming two. Considering only group and best in show awards, premier honors, therefore, go to Heather Reveller of Sporrans as the outstanding show Scottish terrier of the year. I have made no similar analysis of the best of breed awards.

Of the champions gazetted this year, eight are bitches and 15 are dogs, a total of 23. Of the bitches, three were imported and of the dogs, seven were imported. This shows a much better percentage of American-bred champions than in 1931. Diehard Faith, while sired by a foreign dog, is American-bred under the present rule. Heather Necessity, sire of more champions than any other Scottish terrier known, now has five to his credit in this country and his get are increasingly sought by American importers. Of the American sires, it will be noted that only two dogs sired more than one of the present crop of champions, namely, Defiance Which Won and Bill Red Gauntlet, two each.

Believing that a list of champions will be of as much interest as it proved to be last year, I include it with this article.

I am given to understand that an important change has been made in the American Kennel Club rules to be operative after February 7, effecting entries in the puppy and American-bred classes. Thereafter, I am told, only those dogs whelped in this country as a result of a mating which took place in this country will be eligible for puppy, novice, and American-bred classes. Care must therefore be used in making out entry blanks for the Specialty, Westminster and other shows for which the closing date for making entries is prior to February 7. The new rule makes the American-bred class one strictly for the home-bred. Heretofore, those able to purchase a bitch in a foreign country have her registered and bred in that country, were able to show her progeny as American-bred, so long as the puppies were whelped in this country. This new ruling should cause great satisfaction to those who take their greatest delight in the American-bred class wins and champions.

This must necessarily be the last reminder to prepare your dogs for the big Specialty

DOGS			
Name	No.	Sire	Dam
Ardmore Legacy	616,711	Ardmore Wag	Ardmore Jessie
Fairwood Hot Toddy	778,501	Fairwold Currie	Flashlight of Docken
Check and Double Check	766,847	Avonlea Argonaut	Balboa Bonita O'Avonlea
Heather Gold Finder	759,366	Albourne Reveller	Black Lady
Heather Reveller of Sporrans	802,930	Albourne Reveller	Skerne Scotch Lass
Merlewood Matadore	782,710	Merlewood Grouse	Merlewood Brindle
Heather Ambassador of Malibu	729,105	Albourne Barty	Albourne Annie Laurie
Laird O'Glenworth	775,975	Albourne Vindicated	
		O'Bentley	Maggie Launder
Defiance Dictator	817,642	Defiance Which Won	Bracken Brae Lassie
Wilfield Necessity	809,531	Heather Necessity	Heather Lorna
Heather Essential	815,448	Heather Necessity	Albourne Romance
Walnut Rab of Briarcroft	774,964	Barmston Brigadier	Inglewood Betty
Donald 3rd	721,783	Notlim Rags	Eglinton Bell
Heather Gold Finder Babe	792,974	Heather Gold Finder	Barlae May
Don Mackenzie of Twin Acres	782,367	Hobgoblin of Docken of Twin Acres	Abertay Caprice of Twin Acres

BITCHES			
Name	No.	Sire	Dam
Ornsay Bracken of Wyreston	693,269	Ornsay Gorst	Ornsay Elma
Defiance Double Check	766,847	Defiance Which Won	Defiance Regina
Merlewood Countess	783,828	Albourne Barty	Merlewood Madonna
Red Gauntlet Madelon	714,506	Bill Red Gauntlet	Ornsay Bess 2nd
Bentley Queen of Hearts	722,619	Albourne What Ho of Bentley	Bentley Madge
		Heather Necessity	Dunsappie
Heather Enchantress	815,449	Bill Red Gauntlet	Ornsay Bess 2nd
Monagh Lea Brown Betty	736,521	Heather Necessity	Albourne Faith
Diehard Faith	793,777		

and for Westminster. The judges selected for both shows are bound to draw large entries and because of the increased popularity of our breed, 1933 should show the biggest entries in history. The puppy sweepstakes event at the Specialty is rich in stakes and because of the number of sires and dams nominated the entries in these classes should be very large and the honor that goes with the wins will be great. February is a gala dog show month, so prepare for the fun and make your entries promptly.—H. W. WIGGIN, 920 North Fourth Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Pugs

ANOTHER Christmas has come and gone, and it is this writer's regret that she was unable to look into the many



homes where so much joy was added by the presence of a puppy to not only brighten the day but years of days to come. We did like to hear again from our good friend, D. F.

Petitpain, who sold a puppy to H. C. Vaccaro of New Orleans, which was delivered Christmas Eve as a surprise gift to his wife for we know that this was only one of many similar kindly gifts and another occasion where our friend, the dog, did his bit in making life the better.

That correspondent is enthusiastic as to the future of the breed, and his stock is ever in demand. He has secured a great amount of favorable publicity for the breed, and his wins in the past year have rivalled those of any other breed. Even now he is looking forward to the New Orleans show to be held at that place in February, and from his present information an entry of ten pugs will grace the bench. He contemplates the same number at the shows soon to follow and to be held at Mobile and Birmingham. That fact should attract much and favorable attention to the breed in those sections and

add considerably to the amount of publicity already secured for the breed in the South.

I am acknowledging, with thanks, another kind letter from our West Coast friend, Mrs. E. C. Killip, who writes some interesting things about the progress of pugs in her section. The recent Los Angeles Kennel Club show benched seven with the benches trimmed with bright red bunting offering a brilliant background for a splendid array of the breed. The puppy class was a win for Mrs. Rose with her Paddy; with second going to Mrs. Hillyer's Big Boy, both puppies being sired by Ch. King Orry of Man. The bitch classes brought out the best of the breed in Mrs. Killip's Manx Fairy of Man, with Mrs. Shay's Wanda Green Leaf in reserve, and the puppy dog, Paddy, being best of opposite sex.

It is gratifying to read so much news about the breed from such widely separated places. The South, West, and East we find well represented, and another letter, from our Canadian enthusiasts, the Steggalls, tells us that the breed is going so well there, that several requests for puppies had to be referred to American breeders in order to fill the requests for well bred stock.

I extend them my thanks for their congratulatory words on my Punch Bowl Michael annexing his championship. I may be pardoned for accepting this praise so publicly, but, then, I really do think quite a lot of Mickey, and he has done splendidly all over the circuit in this section. We all offer our sympathy to them in the loss of several of their dogs last fall, and trust that it will not deter them in their efforts to breed and raise the best.

It is cheering to hear them say that they had to have some pugs about the place, and so they have been looking after a litter of five owned by Miss Bouchard of Montreal. They are by Ch. Winna Treasure out of Sleight Bells of Broadway, and we all hope that the litter shall all do well for their owner and present guardians.

I learned that Mrs. Threlfall has imported

**AMERICAN CHESAPEAKE CLUB'S
FIELD TRIAL MEETING**

Held at Islip, Long Island, New York

November 27, 1932

Judges

Dr. S. Milbank, C. L. Lawrence.

THE AWARDS

Puppy—1, Skipper Bobb, H. Conklin; 2, North East Ned, H. Kimball.

Open (All Age)—1, King of Montauk, J. C. Hadder; 2, Skipper Bobb, H. Conklin; 3, Pride of Montauk, L. Crapser; 4, Ingbam Hill Laddie, C. M. Mulliken.

Open All-Age (All Breeds)—1, King of Montauk (Chesapeake Bay), J. C. Hadder; 2, Skipper Bobb (Chesapeake Bay), H. Conklin; 3, Pride of Montauk (Chesapeake Bay), L. Crapser.

Certified to by

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,

Secretary.

BULLDOG CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL SPECIALTY SHOW (LICENSE)

Held at Boston, Massachusetts

December 10, 1932

Dogs Benched—63.

Judge—J. E. Davies.

THE AWARDS

Best in Show—(Ch) Phillips' Jolly Atlas, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Phillips.

Best of Winners—Regalson of Hamptondale, Dr. N. C. Bullard.

(Dogs)

Puppy (6 and under 9 months)—1, Minotaur's Lord Carisbrooke, Minotaur Kennels; 2, Restrict First Choice, E. M. Williams; 3, Dunbar's Aleppo, H. E. Dunbar; Res., Muggins, J. A. Foster.

Puppy (9 and under 12 months)—1, Big Beau, D. F. Farrell; 2, Jolly Acme, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Phillips; 3, McCullough's Nix's Mate, Mrs. E. L. McCullough; Res., Lord Jeff, Dr. E. J. Roche.

Novice—1, Jolly Jumbo, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Costello; 2, Toreador, Dr. N. C. Bullard; 3, Brutus, P. Harnois; Res., Reggie's Dial, N. J. Moriarty.

Amer.-bred—1, Regalson of Hamptondale, Dr. N. C. Bullard; 2, Trojan Red Samson, L. J. and E. A. LaSalle; 3, Regulant Junior O'Buttonwood, Buttonwood Kennels; Res., Booth's Sensible Regulant, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Booth.

Limit (under 45 lbs.)—1, Minotaur Tiger Beau, H. S. Maxwell.

Limit (45 lbs. and over)—1, Regalson of Hamptondale, Dr. N. C. Bullard; 2, Riverbank Max, M. S. Cochran; 3, Minotaur Pocket Piece, Minotaur Kennels; Res., Morningside Marcus, Morningside Kennels.

Open (45 lbs. and over)—1, Roseville's Buckaroo, E. Boyes; 2, Sonny Boy of Buttonwood, Buttonwood Kennels; 3, Reggie's Dial, N. J. Moriarty.

WINNERS — 1, Regalson of Hamptondale—823,103—(32 dogs, 5 points); Res., Roseville's Buckaroo.

(Bitches)

Puppy (6 and under 9 months)—1, Patsy, S. Heal; 2, Tarzine, S. A. Lesser; 3, Bomba, H. E. Dunbar; Res., Perry's Peewee, L. R. Perry.

Puppy (9 and under 12 months)—1, Invader's Treasure, E. J. Brooks; 2, Miss Crovanspring, P. H. Titus; 3, Jolly Black-Eyed Susan, C. J. Lewis.

Novice—1, Invader's Treasure, E. J. Brooks; 2, Irish Muggsie Sue, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phenister; 3, Royal Velvet Queen, J. V. Seymour; Res., Jolly Jingle, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Phillips.

Amer.-bred—1, Morningside Patricia, Mrs. E. M. Goodhue; 2, Morningside Miracle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phenister; 3, Betsy Dazzler, S. Heal.

Limit (under 40 lbs.)—1, Texaco Daisy, Minotaur Kennels; 2, Dora Belle, E. J. Brooks; 3, Alamo Lady C, N. P. Rogers.

Limit (40 lbs. and over)—1, Morningside Patricia, Mrs. E. M. Goodhue; 2, Nancy Dazzler, S. Heal; 3, London Winnie, G. Gillis; Res., Royal Velvet Queen, J. V. Seymour.

Open (under 40 lbs.)—1, Sociable Sugar, H. W. Anderson; 2, Alamo Lady C, N. P. Rogers.

Open (40 lbs. and over)—1, Morningside Patricia, Mrs. E. M. Goodhue; 2, Ixie's Jewel of Buttonwood, Buttonwood Kennels; 3, Maid of Brockton, S. Heal.

WINNERS—1, Morningside Patricia—760,256—(30 bitches, 5 points); Res., Sociable Sugar.

Certified to by

R. KOBZA,

Supt. and Sec'y of Show.

**WAMSUTTA KENNELS
IRISH SETTERS
AT STUD**

Ch. Paddy of Shanagolden.....Fee \$75.00
Ch. Quinn of Aragon.....Fee \$50.00
Wamsutta Knight Bachelor.....Fee \$35.00
The Bronze Baron of Wamsutta.....Fee \$35.00
Legionnaire of Wamsutta.....Fee \$25.00

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of Aragon, Ch. Dondale Morty O'Hara,
Barrymore of Shanagolden.*

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Literature upon request.

*Kennel Gazette, page 73, January 1, 1932

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