

SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA



1904

A Dog's Prayer

O Lord of humans, make my master faithful to his fellow man as I am to him: Grant that he may be devoted to his friends and family as I am to him: May he be openfaced and undeceptive as I am; May he be true to the trust reposed in him as I am to his: Give him a face cheerful like unto my wagging tail; Give him a spirit of gratitude like unto my licking tongue: Fill him with patience like unto mine that awaits his footsteps uncomplainingly for hours: Fill him with my watchfulness, my courage, and my readiness to sacrifice comfort or life itself: Keep him always young in heart and crowded with the spirit of play even as I: Make him as good a man as I am a dog: Make him worthy of me, his dog.



ALL EYES TO THE FUTURE

*This year book is dedicated to all of our
Scotties who have gone before — be
they Best in Show Winners or Beloved
Pets.*

YEAR BOOK

1965

The
Scottish Terrier Club
of America



With appreciation to those who have so kindly contributed

Gerald Skulley

Blanche Reeg

Dr. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.

Ralph Krueger

Col. R. W. Weaver, *Editor and Chairman*

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SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

1965

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SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

ADOPTION OF FEBRUARY 10, 1948 REVISED



Article I: Name and Objects

Section 1. The name of the Club shall be "SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA."

Section 2. The objects of the Club shall be:

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

Article II: Definitions of Terms

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

Article III: Election to Membership

Section 1. Every candidate for membership shall be proposed by a member in writing, addressed to the Secretary, and seconded in writing by another member. The name, residence and profession of the candidate shall be given by the proposer in his written communication to the Secretary, and the proposer may also include any additional details which he deems pertinent to the candidate's eligibility.

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

Section 3. The Secretary shall notify the candidate by mail of his election promptly after the same has occurred. Every such person shall, within thirty (30) days after mailing of such notification by the Secretary,

pay to the Secretary his entrance fee and the amount of the annual dues for the year of his election, and shall thereupon become a member of the Club. In case of failure to pay the above amounts within thirty (30) days, the election of such person shall be voidable at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

Article IV: Entrance Fee and Dues

Section 1. The initiation fee of each new member is hereby eliminated.

Section 2. The annual dues shall be \$10 a year for a single member and an additional \$5 a year for each additional member of the same family.

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

Article V: Board of Governors; Elections

Section 1. The government and management of the club shall be vested in a Board of eleven (11) Governors, consisting of the following members: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Delegate to the American Kennel Club, and five other members.

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

On or before November 1st of each year the Board shall appoint a nominating committee of three (3) members of the Club, none of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the officers and Governors for the following year. Nominations may also be made by other members, such nominations to be in writing and signed by the member making the nomination, the member seconding the nomination, and not less than five (5) other members, none of the foregoing being among the persons included in such nominations. All nominations made by the nominating committee must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than November 30th of the year preceding the election. The Secretary shall immediately circulate such nominations among the membership of the Club, and other members may then file nominations with the Secretary as provided above not later than December 31st of such year. The Secretary shall prepare a printed ballot, giving the name of each office and, underneath, (1) the name of the person nominated for such office by the nominating committee, and (2) separately indicated, the name of each other nominee for such office, together with the names of the members who made and seconded such nomination. The ballots shall bear no imprint from which the identity of the members casting them

can be determined. They shall be put in the mail not later than January 20th of the year of the election, in envelopes addressd to the members and containing, in addition to the ballots, envelopes addressed to the Secretary, for use by the members in returning their ballots. Such return envelopes shall be consecutively numbered by the Secretary, who shall keep a record of the number of the envelope sent each member. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to supply an additional ballot and numbered envelope to any member who shall file with him an affidavit in proper form to the effect that the ballot sent him has been lost or destroyed. The Secretary shall produce at the annual meeting, unopened, all the envelopes received by him from the members and also the record hereinbefore referred to. The envelopes shall be opened by two tellers appointed at the meeting by the presiding officer or the membership. The tellers shall, upon opening each envelope, remove the ballot and destroy the envelope.

After all the return envelopes have been opened, the tellers shall count the ballots. A plurality shall elect. In the event of a tie vote as to any office, a second vote shall be held then and there as to that office, in which vote only the members present at the annual meeting in person or by proxy may participate.

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

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

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

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

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

Article VI: Officers

Section 1. The officers of the club shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Delegate to the American Kennel Club, all of whom shall be members of the club.

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

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

Section 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the club and Board of Governors and of all matters of which a record shall be ordered by the Club. He shall promptly send minutes of each meeting of the Board of Governors to the members of the Club. He shall keep an accurate annual trophy list and trophy list for each show. At all times he shall keep a complete membership list. He shall prepare and send to the members of the club the results of the annual trophy race four times a year.

Section 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of all correspondence of the club. He shall prepare all Premium Lists and Catalogue copy and send to A.K.C. and Show Superintendents at least 90 days before the date of a show. He shall prepare and send all correspondence concerning the selection of judges for all Specialty Shows. He shall send to all members an accurate copy of the pages of the catalogue of the Specialty Shows with marked placings promptly after the show. He shall notify the officers, governors and members of their election or appointments and shall issue notice to members of all meetings. He shall keep a complete record of membership. He shall prepare and send to the members all bulletins and correspondence concerning nominating committees, ballots, elections and special meetings. He shall immediately notify all new members of election and furnish them with a copy of the By-Laws of the Club and a current Breed Book containing the Breed Standard.

Section 6. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due, or belonging to the Club, and receipt therefor. He shall deposit the same in a bank satisfactory to the Board of Governors, in the name of the Club. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board of Governors, and he shall report to them at every meeting the condition of the finances of the Club, and every item of receipt or payment not before reported; and at the annual meeting of the Club he shall render an account of all moneys received and expended during the previous fiscal year, which account must be passed upon by the President of the Club.

Section 7. The Delegate to the American Kennel Club shall perform the duties of such office as prescribed from time to time in the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Kennel Club. He shall be the official representative of the Club to the American Kennel Club and shall attend the meetings of the Delegates of the American Kennel Club, and report

to the Board of Governors any matters of interest to the Club or breed occurring at such meetings.

Article VII: Meetings and Taking of Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article VIII: Discipline

Section 1. Any member may prefer charges against a member for alleged misconduct prejudicial to the best interest of the Club or the breed, or unbecoming a member of the Club. Written charges with specifications, in form to be prescribed by the Board of Governors, must be executed in duplicate, each copy to be sworn to before some person qualified to administer an oath and forwarded to the Secretary within three months after the occurrence of the conduct complained of, together with a deposit of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) which shall be forfeited if such charges are not sustained. Upon receipt of the charges the Board of Governors shall be notified without delay by the Secretary in writing.

Section 2. The duplicate copy of the charges shall be sent to the accused without delay by the Secretary by mail, together with notice of hearing thereof before the Board of Governors at a meeting to be held for that purpose at the address and the time (which shall be not less than three weeks after the mailing of the notice) specified in the notice.

At such hearing the accused shall be heard in his own defense and be permitted to bring witnesses if he desires. It shall be optional with the Board of Governors (a) whether the complainant shall be required to be present, (b) whether the parties may be accompanied and/or represented by counsel, but both parties shall be treated uniformly in that regard. The Board of Governors may also be assisted by counsel at such hearing if they wish; such counsel need not be a member of the Board and in that case he shall have no vote. The proceedings shall be recorded stenographically.

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

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

Section 5. In case a member is deprived of the privileges of the American Kennel Club by reason of conviction of conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the American Kennel Club, pure-bred dogs, dog shows, or field trials, such member shall automatically be deprived during the same period of time of the privileges of this Club upon certification by the American Kennel Club to the Board of Governors that such action has been taken by the American Kennel Club.

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

Article IX: Dissolution and Similar Matters

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

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

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

Article X: Notices

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

Article XI: Amendments

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

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

PART I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

PART II

By *BLANCHE E. REEG*

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

Probably of most interest is the chart showing the sudden rise in registrations from 1934 through 1938 and the rank in popularity of the Scottish Terrier as third and fourth at that time. For instance in 1936 with 8,359 Scottish Terriers registered, ranking third in popularity, the number of champions finished was 35. In comparing this with 1958—22 years later, we find Scottish Terrier 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. Stalter. On one occasion the September Specialty was held with the Westchester All-Breed show, and in 1959 the second Specialty was held on Long Island with the Westbury All-Breed Show.

Some of the famous judges that have officiated at the Specialty shows during this time have been John (Jock) McOwan, 1935; Dr. J. S. Twigg of England, 1936; Lewis S. Worden, 1937; Leonard Brumby, 1941; Theodore Bennett, 1941; John Goudie, 1945; William Singleton of England, 1949; George Hartman, 1950. Other judges since this time are listed on pages 104, 105, 106 and 107.

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 Vignal Kennels; Mr. and Mrs.

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

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

The Editor and the Committee, feeling that several articles in previous Yearbooks were timely and of general interest, decided to reprint them in the 1965 Yearbook.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

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 worth while 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' Kirs Scot Kennels, Mrs. Ruth Czeskleba's Ardeecce 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 Hills Kennel, 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.

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER IN AMERICA

By ALICE M. EXWORTHY

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

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

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

Of greater significance to the breed's beginnings, however, were those pillars of the first recorded pedigrees, the father-to-son sequence of Bright, Bonnacord and Rambler which, combined with the important bitches, Splinter II and her daughter, Worry, laid the foundation for the future. Rambler, bred to Worry produced the third champion of record, Dundee, born in 1882; and again, bred to Ch. Lorna Doone, a daughter of Dundee out of Bitters, a sister of Rambler, he produced the eighth champion, Alister, born in 1885. Alister was, therefore, not only a half-brother but also a grandson of Dundee. Despite their close relationship

these two sons of Rambler were not alike and they threw terriers of divergent type,—a divergence distinct enough to regard them as separate lines designated in later tabulations as A (Alister) and D (Dundee). From these two male bloodlines we reckon the descent of all subsequent Scottish Terrier champions.

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

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

From this point on the Alister line increased markedly and breed type changed under the combined influence of Necessity and Barty to a shorter, more compact body and a longer head than any seen heretofore. So dominant did these two prove to be that the Dundee line has now all but disappeared, the last male champion of that line in England being Ch. Spofford Dauntless Laddie in 1934 and in America, Ch. Kinnie's Kirk of Brucegay, a 1957 champion.

In our emphasis on male lines which, from the greater number of their offspring, appear to steer the course of a breed we must not forget the very strong supporting role played by equally well-bred bitches. Very often producing male lines disappear from the top lines of pedigrees but continue long afterward as the sires of producing bitches. Many English breeders have achieved their success by building a strong family line in a mother-to-daughter sequence and it is not uncommon to find breeders

who have maintained such a succession for 15 or more generations. The outstanding families of the Ortleys, the Gaisgills, the Walsings and the Dockens, to mention just a few, formed a strong part of the male lines which were foremost producers of champions.

In the 85 years which have elapsed since John Naylor made his initial attempt to promote Scottish Terriers in America, many breeders, kennels and outstanding dogs have contributed to breed history. One of the earliest was the Nosegay Kennel established by Dr. Fayette C. Ewing around the turn of the century. Dr. Ewing was an enthusiastic promoter of Scottish Terriers and as importer, breeder, exhibitor and writer he contributed immeasurably to their popularity. His breed columns, chatty and informative, appeared for a number of years in *Popular Dogs* and the accounts of his visits to England remain our only source of first-hand impressions of the famous dogs and kennels which formed the basis of the breed's mushrooming popularity in the 1930s. In addition he wrote "The Book of the Scottish Terrier" published in 1931. He imported many English winners and his first three, Loyne Ginger (a wheaten), Loyne Ruffian and Romany Ringlet were the 6th, 7th and 8th American champions of record. Always an admirer of the lighter colors in Scottie jackets he imported Polhill Pilgrim and Glencannie Gingerbred of Nosegay to establish the first wheaten bloodlines in this country. He was a joint founder of The Scottish Terrier Club of America and was elected Honorary President of The Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland. His kennels, founded in 1897 and closed, as far as his personal ownership was concerned, in 1948, encompassed a half century of continuous breeding and showing.

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

A noteworthy dog of this period was Ch. Tickle 'Em Jock, who, in 1911, was the first Scottish Terrier to win the award of best in show at Westminster.

Following the closing of Walescott there was a brief lull in Scottie activity when kennels and importations were few and those limited primarily to the East. The Albourne kennels, flourishing in England by the 1920s, were the principal exporters of this time. One of the most publicized dogs from Albourne was Br. Ch. Albourne Adair brought over in 1922. He finished his American title in 1923 and was later sold to Robert McKinven's Ardmore Kennels where he became a strong force on the family lines of that kennel's champions through a son, Ch. Ardmore Skipper. His male line did not continue long in this country, yet it was Adair's two English sons, Champions Albourne MacAdair and Albourne Scot, who were responsible for the branching of the Alister line, MacAdair leading to Necessity and Scot to Barty. Both Adair and a highly regarded contemporary, Ch. Bellstane Laddie, sired their best and most lasting stock through their daughters.

Toward the end of this decade Scottish Terriers were gaining rapidly in popularity. The kennels of Wm. MacBain (Diehard), Dr. C. F. Lynch (Red Gauntlet) and Frank Spiekerman (Hitofa) were established and their owners had the best stock obtainable from overseas. Every kennel boasted, if not an English champion, at least closeup descendants of England's top winners. In the Midwest, the Ardmore kennels dominated the show rings from 1925 to 1935 with that great father-to-son sequence of Ardmore bred champions, Wag, Legacy, Toddler and Royalist. The publicity attendant on their extensive winning did much to further Scottish popularity in midwestern states.

In California Scottish Terrier activity was at a low ebb in the early twenties when Ben Brown created interest showing Ch. Abertay Harry, imported from Scotland. Harry proved to be a good winner and a stimulant to Scotties on the Coast. New kennels, Bothkennar, Defiance, Malibu, Wanran and others came into existence and famous names in imports such as Int. Ch. Talavera Toddler, Ch. Laindon Lantern, Ch. Albourne Vindicated, Ch. Redlington Rumpus and the many Abertays put Scotties on a solid footing in California. A small club was organized in 1927 to promote the breed with Dr. Jelley of the Balgay Kennels as president. Their first Specialty show was held in Pasadena in 1929. A few years later the rapidly growing club was given official AKC approval under its present name, The Scottish Terrier Club of California. With the exception of the war years the California club has continued to be one of the strongholds of the breed in America.

In the wake of the spectacular success of England's Albourne and Heather Kennels a new era in American Scottish Terriers began in 1930. In the following ten-year period registrations were at an all-time high, show competition was keen and imported dogs led the list of champions. Many new and influential kennels were established, a few of them still active thirty years later, namely, Barberry Knowe, Carnation and Shieling. Others equally important at this time were Deephaven, Edgerstoune, Gold Finder, Kinclaven, Marlu and Relgalf. These kennels led the Scottie parade for about twenty years but all were closed, with the exception of the first three mentioned, by 1955. Their breeding programs were for the most part based on sons and daughters of Necessity and Barty.

In America, Necessity's line was carried on by 18 sons, but those which proved to be most important were Br. Ch. Heather Ambition and Br. Ch. Heather Fashion Hint, neither of which ever left England. Of the remaining 16, only Br. and Am. Ch. Heather Essential of Hitofa, full brother of Ambition from a later litter, headed a line of any lasting consequence. Essential's strength rested on the sturdy shoulders of his best son, Ch. Hillcote Laddie, whelped in 1935. In Laddie were combined two great English sires imported in 1932,—Essential and Br. and Am. Ch. Heather Reveller of the Barty line. Laddie sired 15 champions, the best known being Ch. Deephaven Warspite. The line lasted in strength for about fifteen years and appeared as recently as 1964 in Ch. The Laird MacLoughlin, a g-g-g-grandson.

Ch. Heather Ambition's claim to importance was based on two grandsons, Heather Asset and Ch. Heather Criterion, and a great-grandson, Br. and Am. Ch. Ortlely Ambassador of Edgerstoune. Heather Asset, imported by the Deephaven Kennels in Minnesota, sired 16 champions but

made his greatest contribution to the breed in the wheaten bloodlines he established in Mrs. Stone's Kinclaven Kennels through his silver gray grandson, Ch. Kinclaven Classic. Ch. Heather Criterion's line culminated in Ch. Shieling's Signature, sire of 22 champions and the second Scottie to be awarded best in show at Westminster in 1945. Ortlely Ambassador's group lasted the longest of the Ambition representatives and was by far the most extensive for it found support in the descendants of his English branch as well as the American. Altogether the Ambition group eclipsed all others during its peak years (1944-1954) but finally gave way to the growing strength of Necessity's greatest son, Br. Ch. Heather Fashion Hint, now the dominant line in England and America.

When we reach the fifties and sixties it becomes increasingly difficult to separate history from current events. As the great Fashion Hint line fans out and covers 70% of the American Scottish Terrier champions we can only attempt to draw a line separating the unchanging, which is history, from the changing, which is the breed in transition. Dogs and kennels which seem important today may be forgotten tomorrow because they have contributed nothing of lasting value to the breed. Among the many hundreds achieving records today we can at best touch only briefly on the few which for some reason seem to stand out from the rest. No one can hazard a guess as to which record will one day be an important milestone in the breed's history. Both Necessity and Fashion Hint were prolific sires of sons but Necessity's have finally narrowed to two which still have some significance, Fashion Hint and Firebrand of Ralc, founder of England's Red Robin line which has few representatives in America. At one time Fashion Hint's producing sons in America numbered 21 but time has reduced all these branches to one, leaving Br. Ch. Heather Realisation as the sole link to his great sire. The line of descent is fixed and certain to that point and thus Realisation becomes a part of breed history serving as the connecting link between the stable past and the uncertain future.

The future is represented by the lines of descent from Realisation's three sons who have been producing the majority of American champions; Heather Herald and the litter brothers, Heather Benefactor and Br. Ch. Walsing Warrant. Of the three, Heather Herald's group is the smallest and is found here in the imported dogs, Br. and Am. Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe, Am. Ch. Gillsie Roger Right and Am. Ch. Kentwelle Kadet, all of them based on the English dog, Ch. Reanda Roger Rough.

The line from Br. Ch. Walsing Warrant, imported by Marlu Kennels in 1939, is Realisation's longest continuing line here and in 1964 produced more champions than any other single line. Warrant's son, Ch. Marlu Crusader, established productive lines stemming from several Deephaven dogs but that of Ch. Deephaven Red Seal far outshines the rest. He sired nine sons and as far as continuity is concerned the most important were Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, Ch. Deephaven Citation and Ch. Marlorain Dark Seal. Since Warrant left no descendants in England the line is entirely American in development and has an excellent chance to continue for its present representatives are high on the winning and siring lists. One descendant, Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, was the leading sire of 1964 and for the second successive year was in the top ten of best

in show Terrier winners. Another, Ch. Gilkey's Johnny Come Lately, has been a consistently good show winner and was in second place on the siring list of '64 with four champions to his credit.

Heather Benefactor won two challenge certificates in 1938 while still a puppy but tragically did not live to gain his third. He and Warrant were products of the famous line of Walsing bitches and their pedigree included most of the leading dogs of their day. When Benefactor was bred to Br. Ch. Walsing Woven, a bitch owning the same family line as his own, the dog Walsing Wizard resulted. Wizard in turn headed two branches through his sons, Walsing Watch Tower and Westpark Masterpiece. The line of descent from Watch Tower led to the dog, Rosehall Enchanter, and branched again with his two sons, the Br. Champions Rosehall Edward and Rosehall Toryglen Tam o'Shanter. This Enchanter line has so many American representatives and is increasing so rapidly in the sixties that it is impossible to do more than mention leading groups which, broadly, include champions of Glendoune and Viewpark breeding. Recent imports from Edward's line include the Bardene champions, B. Boy Blue and England's outstanding winner, B. Bingo. Boy Blue was tied for second place in the 1964 list of sires and Bingo is starting out as a best in show winner. Tam o'Shanter's line of descent comes through his son, Br. and Am. Ch. Glendoune Gauntlet, and it too owes much of its influence to Glendoune and the champion Viewparks, Pilot and Vincent.

The largest section of Wizard's line stems from his son, Westpark Masterpiece, who found his way to America via three imported sons, Am. Ch. Trevone Tartar, Am. Ch. Reimill Radiator and Br. Ch. Westpark Rio Grande. Tartar, imported in 1950 by Bryce Gillespie (Bothkennar), was an outstanding winner in California and sired 16 champions. His line progressed through 12 sons but its greatest expansion was through a midwest grandson, Ch. Cantie Captivator. The second Masterpiece line was headed by Ch. Reimill Radiator, imported by Carnation Farms, and its success was based on his American son, Ch. Glad-Mac's Rolling Stone. Both of these lines are still continuing, but to a limited extent. Br. Ch. W. Rio Grande owes his continuity to a son, Br. and Am. Ch. Wyrebury Wrangler and a grandson, Br. and Am. Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie. Baffie had far more publicity and a more impressive show career but his line has been dropping in the last five years, whereas, Wrangler, practically hidden in the deep south, has not only outproduced Baffie but his line is presently increasing through American Champions Special Edition, Crescent Hill Ace O' Spades, Lynbrier of Zelwyn and the Wychworths, Windfall and Wizard.

This is the story in brief of the group claiming descent from Realisation, a group which is producing the great majority of American and English champions and is increasing steadily. At the close of 1964 the Fashion Hint line had produced 660 champion descendants in America, close to twice as many as its nearest rival, the Albourne Barty clan.

The foundation dogs of Ch. Albourne Barty's lines in America were the litter brothers, Br. Champions Albourne Brigand and Albourne Reveller. They were sired by Barty out of one of England's most famous bitches, Albourne Annie Laurie. Brigand came to the Diehard Kennels in 1931 and his blood was an integral part of the early Diehard, Cabrach,

Acton Hill and Sheffscot Kennels. Today he appears mainly in pedigrees of Blanart origin through the dog, Diehard Toby, and the bitch, Ch. Blanart Barcarolle, both five generations removed from Brigand. Another line developed by the Blanart Kennels originated with Reveller and reached its greatest expansion through the dog, Ch. Blanart Bolero. Both of these lines still continue but Brigand's especially is slowing down considerably.

Without question the most distinguished descendant of the Barty-Reveller group was Br. and Am. Ch. Walsing Winning Trick, imported by the Edgerstoune Kennels and shown by that kennel to a record 28 best in show awards which included such fixtures as the Chicago Int., Detroit, Morris & Essex and Westchester and in 1950 he became the third Scottie to win best in show at Westminster. His most important son, Ch. Edgers-toune Troubadour, followed this record with an impressive show career of his own and he sired 35 champions, a record for the breed. At this time no son approaches these records and the line still rests with Troubadour. The brightest star to light up the Trick-Troubadour combination is the bitch, Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare, a double granddaughter of Troubadour. She has eclipsed the show record of Trick by winning 32 best in show awards and in 1965 became the fourth Scottie—and the first Scottie bitch—to top Westminster. To summarize this entire group as it stands in the sixties, there are two relatively small groups, one from Brigand and one from Reveller, centered in Blanart stock, and one, large and active, which has come through a long line of purely English breeding and is now carried by Winning Trick and his progeny.

This exceedingly condensed history has attempted to indicate the principal producing bloodlines of today with some mention of their origin on both line and family. Hundreds of champions are being produced, some high in quality and some low. No one can guess which of the many possibilities will continue the famous names of the past. Records do not tell all the story for they have little to do with the breeding potential within the dog himself and his ancestry. As history has shown the next line may as easily fan out from a non-champion brother as the most highly touted champion in the breed. The trends of the future will depend in large measure on dedicated breeders who are keeping their focus, not on many and quick championships, but on the production of high quality dogs which conform closely to the standard of the Scottish Terrier.

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

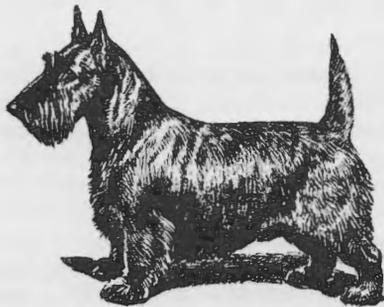
| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------------|----|------------------|----------|
| Skull | 5 | Neck | 5 | Tail | 2½ |
| Muzzle | 5 | Chest | 5 | Coat | 15 |
| Eyes | 5 | Body | 15 | Color | 2½ |
| Ears | 10 | Legs and Feet | 10 | Appearance | 10 |
| | | | | Total | 100 Pts. |

THE IDEAL SCOTTISH TERRIER

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

By EDWIN MEGARGEE
(Illustrations by the Author)

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



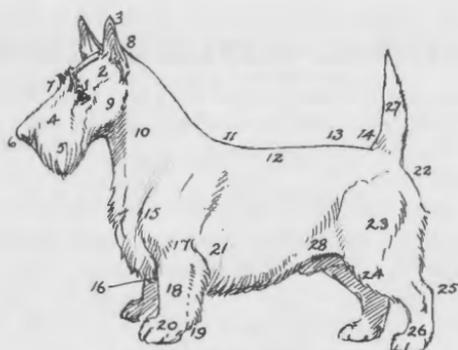
THE AUTHOR'S IDEA OF THE CORRECT TYPE

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

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

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

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



NOMENCLATURE

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

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

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

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



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

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

The Standard requirement that the mouth must be level is no longer



strictly interpreted, and while a dog with a level mouth cannot be penalized, judges prefer what is known as a "scissors mouth." The Standard calls for either a scissors or a level mouth, the former being preferred. The term scissors mouth means just what it implies. When scissors are used in cutting, the blades do not meet directly but the cutting edges slide by each other very closely. This is what is wanted in a scissors mouth: the upper front teeth biting down just in front of and against the lower teeth as in Fig. 8, as opposed to the level mouth shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 10 shows an undershot mouth which is virtually a disqualification. However, a tooth or two out of line and projecting beyond the upper teeth



does not constitute an undershot mouth and should be considered a minor fault. In addition, the mouth should be broad and the arch almost square, not round, narrow, and contracted.

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

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

The body. "Moderately short and well ribbed up." Bodies are more often too long than too short, but they can be too short. When this



occurs, and is accompanied by the immense head advocated by a few extremists, the effect is weird and monstrous. A nice balance between body and head is what is desired. While no hard and fast rule as to the proportion can be laid down, I like to see one and three-quarters to two head lengths from the point of the shoulder to the rear end, as the desirable body length.

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

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

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

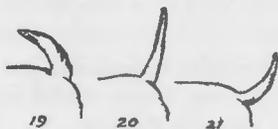
The feet should be round, thick, and compact, not "cat-footed" like a foxterrier, but similar to a bear's paw, and they should toe straight ahead.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MECHANICAL TECHNIQUES OF BREEDING

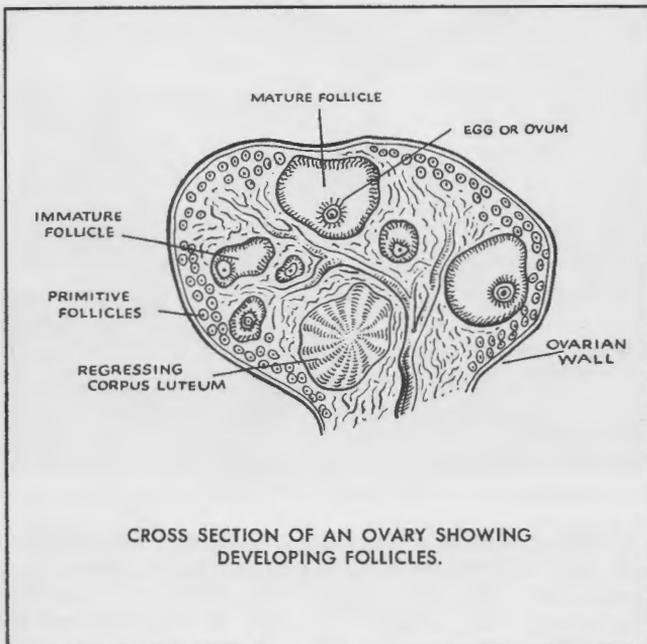
By F. J. (BOB) BARTOS

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

The Bitch in Season

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



DRAWING OF OVARY SECTION

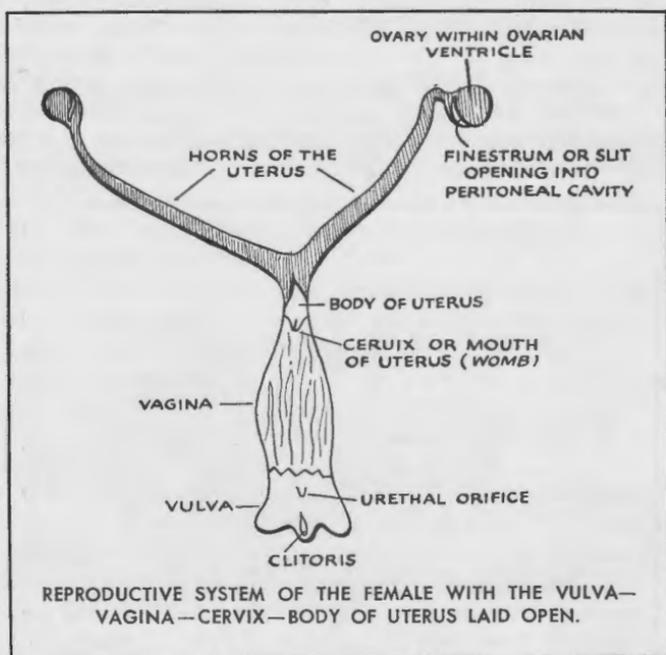
The proestrus period is indicated by hemorrhage from the mucous membrane lining the uterus. This is noticeable, externally, as a heavy, dark-red discharge, which gradually lightens in color until it becomes

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

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

Release of Ova

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



DRAWING OF UTERUS

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

Climax Reached

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

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

When to Breed

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



INTRODUCING THE DOG TO THE BITCH (PREPLAY)

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

It is therefore understandable that breeding by the calendar is not good practice. Each bitch and each estrum period is a case unto itself. In order to have the proper ovulation and field for development of the fertilized ovum, the entire hormone system must be in balance, with no mechanical 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

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

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

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

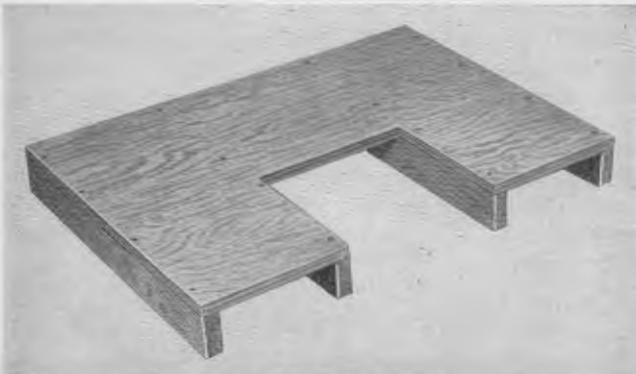


MOUTH TIE; USE WHEN NECESSARY

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

Mouth Tie

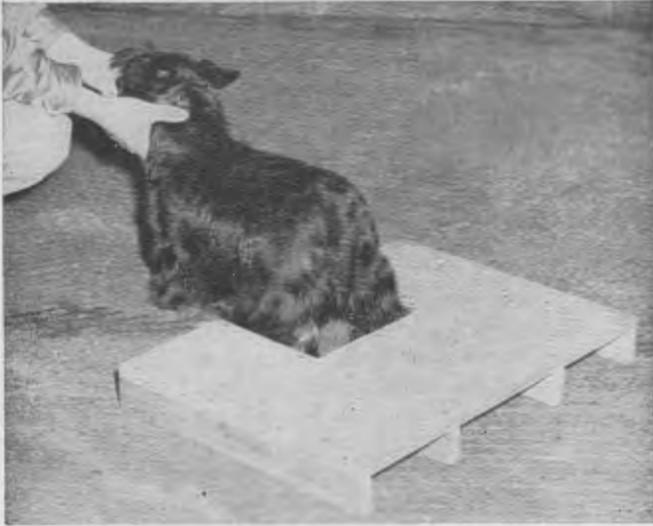
If the bitch is ugly, but upon examination we feel that she is ready to breed and we have given her another day or so to show a receptive mood, we then make a mouth tie, using a double length of two-inch bandage. This is looped once around the muzzle with a cross tie under the jaws, then passed up and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



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

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

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



THE BREEDING PLATFORM IN USE

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

Two Services Best

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

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

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



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

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

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

Diffident Male

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

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

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

Artificial Insemination

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

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

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

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

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

*SCIENTIFIC TERRIER BREEDING

By A. G. COWLEY

I have been asked to write a short article on scientific terrier breeding. Scientific terrier breeding is to produce champions and winners of a type and to keep producing them. I would much rather a more able pen than mine had been asked to do this, and my only excuse for acceptance is that I have been lucky enough to produce 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 inbred 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-grandsire 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, overshoot or undershoot—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.

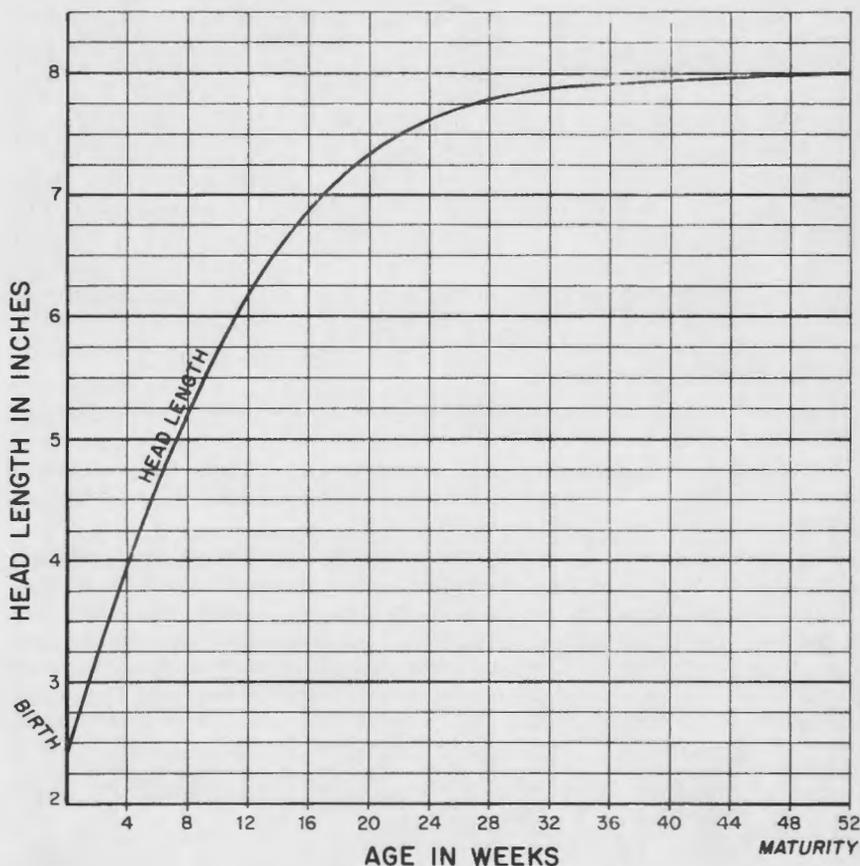
I will close this short article by again saying that in the successful breeding of terriers one must stick to one strain and inbreed, and that to mix strains is often to produce nightmares.

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.

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

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.

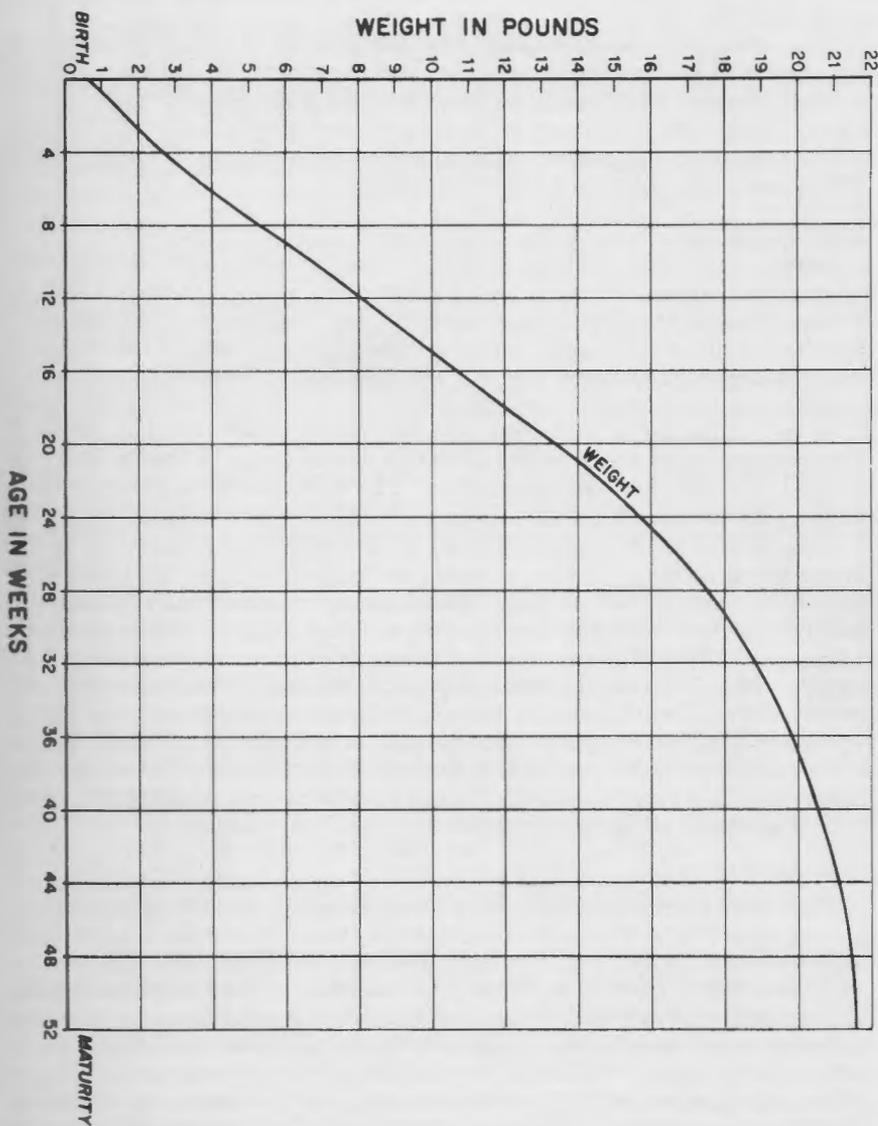
The official breed Standard for the Scottish Terrier states:

“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." . . .



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'll 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 skip 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, aid ovulation, and maintain pregnancies 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 flare 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 via a stomach tube, (#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 cows' 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 often be corrected by the 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 availability of water does influence 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 is easier for the Scottie female if she is not fat. It is also good practice to give her two light meals a day, morning and night, rather than one heavy feeding. As she becomes heavier she will be more comfortable if her intake of food is not confined to a single large meal. Of course she should have water available at all times. If the veterinarian approves, she may have added to her food, once a day, a teaspoon or so of calcium gluconate during the last week or ten days of pregnancy. The objectives are to keep the mother really fit and to have strong pups rather than extremely large ones at birth, therefore, one uses supplements judiciously.

A WHELPING BOX

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

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

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

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

WHELPING

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

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

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

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

POST NATAL CARE

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

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

WEANING

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

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

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

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

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 them from birth, or from 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 from an inadequate supply of milk, in which case full substitute care is not needed, but, rather, supplementary feeding is a better answer, since their mother can stay with the puppies and maintain their normal environment and give them part of their feeding. This situation can also arise because she has been ill, when she should be isolated from them. Again, she may not make enough milk.

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. If they are left with her, although she will provide proper environment, they will attempt to nurse and the milk will make them ill and could eventually kill them. Orphan puppies may result simply because they are members of too large a litter, so that there are not enough "spigots" to go around. Then, one or two, or even, in some breeds, 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 |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Calories per Ounce | 21 | 36 |
| Solids: | | |
| Fat | 3.54% | 9.00% |
| Lactose | 4.65 | 3.10 |
| Protein | 3.20 | 8.00 |
| (Casein) | (2.70) | (3.50) |
| (Albumin) | (0.50) | (4.50) |
| Minerals | 0.70 | 0.90 |
| Total | 12.09% | 21.00% |

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 in ten days because of this. If, however, you watch a normal litter at work, although they are in position for a quick snack most of the time, the actual mealtime is spread out to a three, four, or five hour interval. If

the litter is healthy, then, a four hour schedule should be quite satisfactory. As with human babies, that middle of the night feeding can be soon eliminated too. Provided the puppy has an adequate twenty-four 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 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 household products:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 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 II.

TABLE II

| Content (per ounce) | Formula | Bitch's Milk |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| Calories | 35 | 36 |
| Solids: | | |
| Fat | 6.6% | 9% |
| Sugar | 8.2% | 3.1% |
| Protein | 5.8% | 8% |

Although this formula is not identical with 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 incidence almost always is 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 III, remembering to divide your figure by the number of feedings given per day.

TABLE III

| 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 puppy 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.

TABLE IV

| | 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 |

By the age of three and a half to four weeks, weaning from the bottle can be accomplished 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, then back. 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.

During this time, you, as mother's substitute, must take care of his 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, 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 the communal life is more natural for a litter, so that others feel it best to keep them together.

Periodically, usually just after feeding, 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 "go".

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.

GROOMING AND CONDITIONING THE SCOTTIE

By ANN GILKEY

There seems to be no set formula one can use to easily tell "how to strip and groom a Scottie." However, there are basic procedures found to work satisfactorily to meet most requirements be it for show or otherwise. There are several ways to obtain good grooming, but the end results are very similar.

Hand stripping is no mystery. It constitutes many hours of time and it is often very tedious. The speed with which you are able to complete any section depends entirely upon the skill of the individual; however, with practice, skill will come. The time consumed in stripping also requires a great deal of cooperation from your dog. Like any endeavor connected with dogs, training your pet is like training a child, and it begins in the cradle. Any dog that has been disciplined to adhere to your commands is not trained over night, hence the daily brushing and combing of a wee puppy can mean the difference between an individual easily managed, leaving both hands for the stripping process, or one that leaves neither to do the job as it was intended.

Grooming of the youngster should start on a work table at approximately six weeks of age, with the puppy standing in a near show stance, continually adjusting him into the correct position as he is brushed. Brushing should be done over and over, increasing the time spent as the puppy matures. Nails should be checked often, and trimmed when necessary. Prolonging nail trims usually produces nails of a length that when trimmed too late causes useless pain and bleeding in order to cut them back to a proper length of no more than a quarter inch. Many Scotties are shown with longer nails, which invariably produce weak pasterns and poor front movement.

All this initial work on the table conditions the youngster for the arduous task of stripping. Many Scottie owners have been discouraged at hand stripping their own dogs because of the complaints and carryings-on of their untrained, spoiled pets, but one need only to stop and think that the training of a dog is produced simply by repetition. These complaints, though annoying, are truly more from fear and apprehension, rather than any actual pain they may experience from the stripping. An uncooperative animal may object every inch of the way at being groomed or stripped, but one cannot take the left hand to control an aggressive and undisciplined animal and hope to work with the other hand, for it takes both hands to accomplish the stripping process skillfully. If you follow the methods outlined above, you should not have this difficulty. Let us hope that your dog has had enough prior training, so that the task before you will result in a pleasant and satisfying association between you and your dog, and a grooming job that you both can be proud of . . . but, you must be the boss!

In preparing a Scottie for stripping, the coat should be well grown in length, at least 3 inches long. This coat must be thoroughly dry, the animal free from skin eruptions, and he must be in excellent health and

condition. Skin eruptions and other diseases must be first cleared. Bacteria can easily be transmitted to other sections of the body, making control even more difficult.

There are no two dogs that will grow hair at the same rate, even if they may be litter mates. Two dogs hand-stripped by similar methods at the same time often produce one with a full coat at only nine weeks, while the other may take the more usual length of time, about fourteen weeks. The groomer must calculate the individual dog by his rate of coat growth, and not leave it to hearsay or generalizations. Often, too, the same dog will grow coat faster after one stripping than another. This variation may depend on a variety of conditions. Sometimes coat can be encouraged by bathing or massages, or good stiff brushing, encouraging pores to stimulate growth. Initially, I can only suggest that one plan on the most usual rate of growth, the 14 weeks period for the first section, and hope that you are not too far off. Future strippings can then be based on what discoveries are made from the first one.

For those who are interested in showing their dogs (and we hope that this may result in many more), we find working with a large blocked commercial calendar very helpful. Simply jot down all of the shows that are in the area you plan to attend on the dates shown on the calendar. 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 in which a Scottie will hold a "showable" coat seems to vary tremendously, depending in part upon individual stripping methods, but mainly upon particular coat qualities. Many experienced exhibitors have learned how to successfully "hold" a coat for a greater length of time by varying methods. 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 the task may not be quite as easy, either on you or your dog, as the coat will not come out with the same ease as it might when "blown."

Something should be said about the different coat colors and textures of our Scotties, as this often determines some of the techniques as well as the timing used in preparing a Scottie for the show ring. Scottie coats come in many shades, from the deepest, purest black, to the rich yellow-gold in some of our wheatens. The texture, of course, may vary within each of these usual colors, with harder, more desirable textures usually taking longer to grow, particularly the leg furnishings and whiskers. In the case of the latter, it is also harder to maintain, as it tends to be more brittle, with individual hairs breaking more easily. Whiskers and leg furnishings of this very harsh texture must usually be oiled (we use Vaseline hair tonic) to prevent as much of this as is possible.

Those who truly appreciate good coat texture, should never resort to machine clipping the body of your Scot, as the resulting coats just do not measure up to the beautiful quality and texture of a hand stripped coat.

The Scottie owner and (we hope) future exhibitor sincerely interested in properly trimming his own dog, will find certain tools necessary to

obtain the best results. First, perhaps, is a sturdy grooming table, with a standard affixed to hold a collar, and rubber matting to give firm and secure footing. Should you have to improvise in this area, be sure at least that the table you use has the rubber matting . . . a bath mat would serve the purpose. Fortunately, the many hand tools necessary are not expensive, and therefore the best available should be purchased:

1. **SCISSORS**, three pair recommended: barber shears (properly edged so intended hair will not move while in process of cutting); thinning scissors, medium fine, single-edged preferred; blunt type scissors for working around nose and eyes.

2. **STRIPPING KNIVES**, a coarse Kenley and a fine Magnet, although other brands may be more available.

3. **HAND CLIPPER**, Brown and Sharpe, No. 1, or the Oster animal clipper are popular models.

4. **COMBS**, a medium-tooth, for general purposes; a fine-tooth for removing undercoat.

5. **BRUSH**, many brands are available, but it should be stiff.

6. **NAIL CLIPPER**, the Resco nail clipper and a coarse file will be necessary for maintaining nails to proper length.

7. **RUBBER OFFICE FINGER**, ideal for protecting thumb and index finger when hand stripping. Adhesive plaster strips or band-aids are good substitutes.

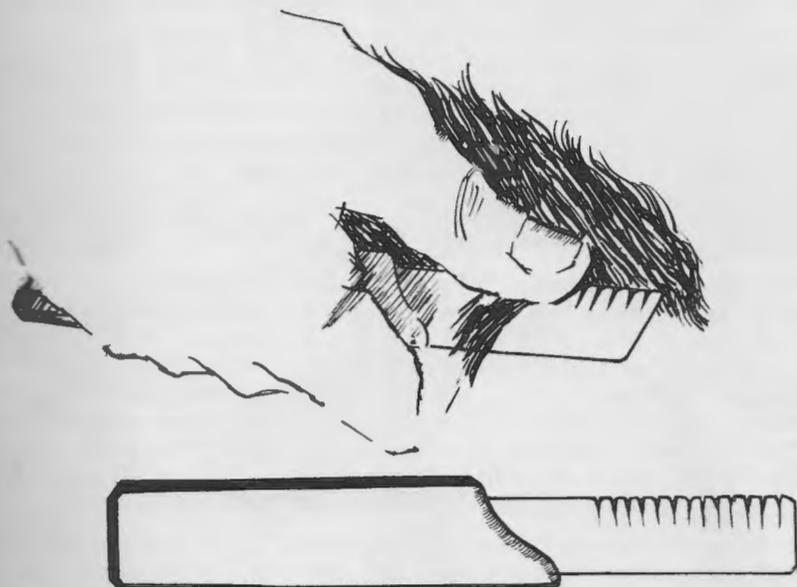
Finally, it is most helpful to have a mirror available as you work on your dog. It is often very revealing to see your dog's reflection as it not only helps in providing a symmetrically finished product, but also lets you see what he looks like as he poses, unassisted.

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 to the "beginner," as it completely eliminates the chances of breaking or cutting the hairs instead of pulling them out completely. Needed, however, are time, patience, and manual dexterity. 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 therefore the easiest, position to pluck the hair out. If the coat is "blown," or from three to four inches in length, it will come out quite readily. Do not worry about hurting the dog, if you take only a few hairs at a time. Instead, you will find that one of the important things to be learned will be the care of your own hands and finger tips during this operation. Using the finger method of stripping, the constant motion of hair rubbing against your hands and fingers will develop tenderness and more than likely create blister burns. Check your hands periodically, and if tender, don't hesitate to put more adhesive tape where it is most rubbed. There is nothing more annoying than to work with injured hands and fingers. Eventually, you will proudly boast of calluses which will virtually eliminate the need of the office finger or adhesive tapes.

The other stripping method, and perhaps the more widely used, is stripping with a knife. There are several good knives on the market, both

left and right handed. You may try several before you find just the one that suits you, and you may eventually discover that certain types are more satisfactory on the different sections of the coat.

Stripping knives serve a dual purpose—as a tool for “plucking” and also for “cutting” the coat. However, you must use them in a different way for each of these. 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 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 close 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.



(Above) A fine stripping knife used for UNDERCOAT. This drawing shows how the hair is to be grasped and pulled using arm and shoulder action rather than twisting the wrist.

Before you actually begin the first “section” in the stripping of our young hopeful, you should be aware of what will be found as we progress ... the undercoat.

The Scottie is a double-coated dog, as are most terriers. The A.K.C. Standard states, “COAT: rather short, about two inches, dense undercoat with outer coat intensely hard and wiry.” As you begin to remove the first section of coat, you will discover this undercoat, which may be of a variety of textures and lengths, from a short silky or cottony type, to a more stringy variety which is almost as long as the outer coat. Although our Standard states that there must be an undercoat, you will eventually discover that 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 can be removed by using your stripping knife as you might use 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. NEVER should a machine or hand clipper be used to remove the undercoat. This method does absolutely nothing to minimize density, as it is a temporary elimination and only tends to increase the density of the undercoat.

When the novice groomer has become familiar with the various methods of grooming his Scottie, and the use of his trimming tools becomes an extension of his hands, he will usually have developed an "eye" to what more particular grooming can do to enhance his dog's over-all appearance. As the groomer becomes more skilled, he will become aware of ways and means to highlight the best in his dog's conformation and minimize the faults. By careful application of the Standard to the dog, one soon learns what is expected, appearance-wise, of the ideal Scottie, and can apply proper trimming care so as to bring his own dog closer to the mental picture of perfection. As perfection can only be attained in the mind's eye (the perfect Scottie hasn't been bred) one must attain the effect of perfection through grooming. At times, and on some dogs, this requires a "touch of genius" and the "touch" is acquired after many hours of practice and "daring" to go just a bit farther.

How often have we heard, "That is the effect I wanted . . . I just knew that my dog ought to look that way, but I was afraid to take any more off." Be daring! Take it off a hair at a time if necessary. If you honestly and intuitively feel that your dog's appearance will be enhanced by the removal of additional coat . . . take it off! If by chance your hunch was erroneous, you will have several months of looking at your mistake to see how your "effect" could have been achieved correctly. You may, and undoubtedly will, make other trimming mistakes, as do we all, but you'll never make the same one again.

As mentioned previously, the term "sectioning" refers to stripping a dog in parts with various time spans allotted between sections. Before actually beginning the stripping of any section, it is well to understand why this particular method is preferable. 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 shorter coat on the aforementioned portion). The effect of a "carrot" tail is created by different lengths of hair, and so we go.

In Diagram A, we illustrate a small portion of the back, known as the withers, being removed first. As you see, the withers are located directly behind the points of the shoulder blades and continue to the lowest spot in the forward section of the back. As the Scottie usually carries a tremendous middle-piece, 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. As most Scotties do not have perfect shoulders, this "dip" at the withers must be

minimized by particular grooming. So let us begin our sectioning at the withers in an attempt to correct the seldom admitted fault. Pluck the hair from the withers, as shown in Diagram A, approximately 14 to 16 weeks before the first show. The soft, fluffy undercoat may be permitted to remain until the new growth is in evidence.



A



B



Diagram B is presented to illustrate the second "section" to be removed 4 weeks after the first section. After removing the top of the neck, back and base of the tail, shown in Diagram B, you will no doubt wonder if some young "hopeful" will ever make it in time! Ten minutes a day with a good medium bristle hair brush will help stimulate the hair follicles, and you will soon be seeing "tooth-brush bristles" in Section A, at which time the fluffy undercoat should be 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. The undercoat will gradually be removed in this fashion,

permitting the beautiful new coat to come through much faster than if it had to fight the undercoat to break through.

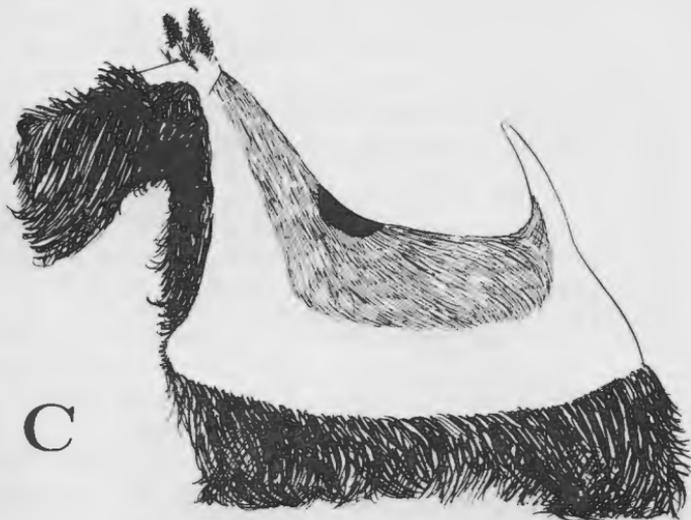
During the daily sessions, do not ignore the leg, body and face furnishings. These are to be brushed well, and kept tangle free, as well as the dead hairs plucked. When it comes time for these areas to be trimmed, you will want them to be in the very best condition, so that trimming and shaping can be done to perfection. It is advisable to keep them lightly oiled so they won't break off. Keeping adequate length to furnishings is often quite a problem, particularly on the very active Scots, whose day is not complete without a bit of digging or a "family" tussle. The brushing of the plucked sections, in addition to stimulating coat growth, will train new hair to lie properly and evenly. As the new coat breaks through, some Scotties will appear to have developed a dandruffy skin (the human equivalent is seen as a ring in the bathtub after bathing). Dead epidermis cells replace themselves on your dog as they do on yourself. Since the dog can't get into the bathtub to scrub it off, you must do it for him, by keeping him scrupulously clean and brushed. A damp sponging of the plucked areas about once a week will be appreciated by your young hopeful. Dirt and sand are natural enemies of a new coat. Let cleanliness be your watchword in everything you do concerning dogs.

So now it is only eight weeks until the big day when "Mac" is going places! It is now time to remove the area shown in Diagram C, using caution again. By now I presume you have studied the pictures of great Scotties, gone to shows and seen the winners, and also come home and judged your own dog. (Sure, I know he could have won had he been there, but wouldn't you be disappointed had he lost to a poorer dog just because he was improperly trimmed. And that has happened to all of us.)

The stripping of this section will begin with the top skull, but before you begin with the skull, examine "Mac" carefully. Since the skull must be stripped very closely, you will want to make a few important decisions before beginning. First of all, you must determine how far back on the skull you want the eyebrows to begin. Should "Mac" have more length in foreface, 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. Also, there is the problem of ear set to consider. Depending upon your dog's ears as to size and placement (how good a judge are you now . . . be honest!), a tuft of hair left on the inside corner of each ear may help create a better balanced picture. Few Scotties have such a perfect ear set that some hair left in front and on the inside corner does not improve the situation, giving the illusion of less width, both in skull and set-on of the ears. Personally, I feel that a Scot looks a bit "naked" without these tufts.

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 as this hair is usually shorter and softer. One is apt to get the skin with the hair, much to the dog's disgust. This stripping is taken to the sides of the skull (draw an imaginary line from the corner of the eye to the outer corner of the ear to determine this) and to a point within $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in front of the ears (will, or will he not have a tuft in front and

at the inside corner?) 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.



C



D

Now, take another "honest" look at "Mac" before beginning the sides of the neck and shoulders. Should he have too much fat or muscle here, instead of the desired clean neck blending smoothly into the shoulder line, then this must be trimmed accordingly. The hair from the neck down to the beginning of the shoulders should be done with your Magnet stripper, and done to taper this section into the shoulders, leaving the undercoat on the shoulders and removing almost all of it on the sides of the neck. You should 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 here to strip and leave anything but naked skin (and this where undercoat seems to be heaviest), or if there are cowlicks, you may find it necessary to handle these with thinning shears. Using a stripping knife, of course, is preferred, as never anywhere should a Scottie give any indication of having been freshly barbered. If, and when, you find it necessary to use thinning shears, comb the hair the wrong way, and cut, ever so cautiously. Try it and comb . . . try it and comb, until it seems that Sections B and C blend into each other naturally.

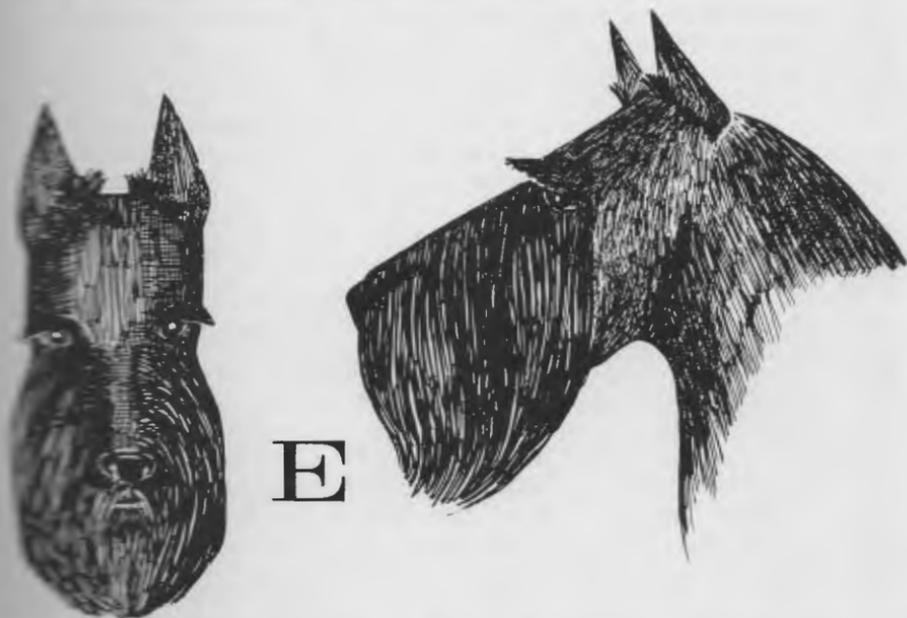
In stripping the rear portion illustrated in Diagram C, you may find the sensitivity of your Scot somewhat of a handicap. In stripping the tail, use the Magnet knife again, but be sure to pull with the lay of the hair, particularly on the back side. Should "Mac" become somewhat resistant, you may find that the use of thinning shears may produce the desired effect by working upwards on the back side as you hold the tip straight up. If "Mac" is an amiable sort, stripping, of course, is most desirable. However, you will find that the back line of the tail will need constant trimming as the coat gains length later on, so the thinning shears here will in most cases eventually be necessary as a tool to maintain the desired "glove-like" tightness of the tail hair.

Removing the hair around the sensitive parts of the rear will also cause problems, and hand plucking here may be less than desirable. Few "old-timers" attempt to hand pluck this area, so again, if necessary, thin and taper the ear to the top of the hocks, 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 our grooming of "Mac" 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 individual, more concentrated effort is necessary in order to produce the most balanced headpiece possible. Regardless of what particular grooming techniques are used, one overall quality should be your primary goal . . . balance. As you become more and more familiar with the near-perfect image which you hope to produce, the many individual qualities which must be balanced by other qualities, begin to be more and more evident . . . balance between width and length of skull . . . between length of skull and forehead . . . between ear set and size against overall head size . . . and finally, between the overall picture of the finished headpiece, with that of the body. No one is able to create the most from all these in the very first attempt on an individual dog. From each grooming session should come some new insight as to how better to handle one area so that it will relate better to another . . . improving the overall balance of the finished product.

But we do have to start somewhere, and in finishing the headpiece, we must start with the handling of the forechest, throat and cheeks.

About two weeks before the first show, and periodically as is 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 towards 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. Just how close you bring your clipping to the corner of the mouth, and how far on the underjaw, will depend greatly upon that word again . . . balance. However, it seems that most heads require this clipping to be brought right to the corner but certainly no further. One rule which is always safe is that if there are any doubts, take off less than you think. You can always take off more, if necessary.



Since we have the clipper in hand, let us complete the areas which require this tool. If you will recall now, 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 (how much tuft have you allowed?), clip forward to within about $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. The diagram should help you considerably in arriving at just the right distances. 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 same time. An Oster hand ear clipper will do a bit finer job than the No. 2 model. Clip the back of the ears carefully, working with the lay of the hair, beginning at the base to the tips. 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. Most fanciers and judges prefer the tips pointed rather than rounded. 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. The upper part of the inner flap can be hand clipped, or trimmed carefully with scissors, but the actual inner "bell" requires more particular care. Hairs inside the bell" should be plucked out. Since this area is particularly sensitive, you may find the use of surgical tweezers or clamps advisable, and more practical than your fingers. These tools were designed specifically for this type of work, providing maximum results with a minimum of effort. As long as you are examining the inner ear, why not give it a general health check, and cleaning. Being observant, and examining often will avoid possible future grief, as ear infections are all too common.

Before any trimming or shaping is done to the eyebrows, comb them carefully forward and give "Mac" another look from all angles. Consider objectively the size, shape and color of the eyes, as well as the distance between them. Should "Mac" not be quite perfect in any of these areas (and few are), you will want to trim the eyebrows to minimize any shortcomings . . . they can not be eliminated! First consider the distance between the eyes, and if "Mac" seems a bit wide, allow the eyebrows to reach over the inside corner of the eyes so that the area between will be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. This $\frac{3}{4}$ inch area between the eyes should be trimmed close as illustrated in the Top view of Diagram E. In shaping the eyebrows you must consider the length which they are to be at the longest point. Should "Mac" have that 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 desirable, you may feel that a little added length may shade these qualities, making them less obvious. However, long, thick eyebrows may become an "attention getter" as the alert judge is seldom fooled by this extraordinary length. Let the password again be balance . . . a longer skull and foreface can stand longer brows, whereas long brows on a short-headed dog will only make the fault more obvious. The length which seems to approximate the most typical heads is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Should you still be doubtful about the length, simply take the eyebrows off in stages, beginning with a length of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and slowly take off a bit more each time until you feel you have reached the best balance. Think twice (or perhaps three times) before reducing the length to less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches . . . "Mac" had better be near perfect in eye!

No less important than any other area of the head are "Mac's" whiskers. Although they contribute nothing to the physical makeup of our Scots, the whiskers perhaps more than anything else, seem to "make the difference" between a successfully "finished" Scot, and something much less. There is a tendency among exhibitors to do very little to the whiskers except to allow them to grow, feeling that the longer they are, the better. Undoubtedly the added length does help to give "Mac" the illusion of "more head," but before doing any trimming, comb the whiskers forward thoroughly, making them look as well as you can. Then set "Mac" on the ground, and after a few "shakes" bring him back to the table and take a second look. This is what the judges will see most of the time. Is it what you want? More than likely it isn't! Generally the overabundance of

whiskers tends to distract from what might otherwise be a good head. The primary purpose of the whiskers is to enhance the overall picture of the headpiece. 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 in relation to the skull, and the neatness of the edges. If "Mac's" whiskers seem 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. The "proof" of your efforts will come with allowing "Mac" another shake. If you were successful, one or two quick strokes of your comb should bring back the desired outline, and the extra time gained can be used in better presenting "Mac" to the judge! Refer again to Diagram E, and notice the area on top of the muzzle which has been stripped to a length which is 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 attend to in the whiskers. Notice also the inside edge of the whiskers (few exhibitors do!), or the hairs directly surrounding the nose and mouth. Be just as tidy here, and then sit back and listen for the words of praise!

In describing the final stages of trimming to produce the finished Scottie, ready for the show ring, the reader must not only have a completely clear mental picture of the Standard of our breed, but must also be able to objectively compare his 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 surely find it necessary to minimize the latter, as well as to 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 very best advantage by a skillful handler, you must be well 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. The point being made is simply not to expect "miracles" immediately . . . even after many years of experience, they seldom come, as 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.

To begin with, give "Mac" another thorough grooming, particularly his chest, legs, feet and underside furnishings. Beginning with the trimming of the feet, let's first check the length of his nails. If "Mac" is a digger, chances are little more than a brisk filing will be necessary. However, if the nails 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 been diligent here, that is, 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. In using the Resco nail trimmer weekly, this is unlikely as the "quick" will dry up and recede with each cutting. Should bleeding occur, be prepared with any one of the many medical preparations available through your veterinarian to cut off the bleeding and immediately cauterize the wound.

After trimming the nails on all four feet, 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 scissors to shape the paw into a smooth curve, following the natural shape of the paw. If, however, "Mac" 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 little "extra" at either side. Remember, too much hair left on the feet will give "Mac" an untidy and therefore unattractive appearance.

Before working on the legs, let's take a look at "Mac's" chest and underside, as neatness here is just as essential as anywhere else. 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. I like a Scottie with his chest swung between and slightly in front of his legs, a quality usually found with well laid back shoulders. Hair wisely left from the breast bone down to the feet will help create this illusion should "Mac" be a little straight in shoulder or under-developed in chest. The chest furnishings, however, should not appear straggly or unkempt. Pluck any unusually long or dead hairs, and then shape carefully with barber shears. However, take care that "Mac" does not look too barbered after trimming.

Now comb the furnishings thoroughly 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.

While we are still working on the body, this might be a good time to give "Mac" still another overall look. (If you are wondering when we are to do the leg furnishings, they should, of course also be done now, but since there is so much to discuss regarding minimizing faults in this area, leg furnishings will be handled later, complete with several diagrams.)

Now that he has grown a "showable" coat, you may discover that he may need some minor alterations. As in most humans, perhaps "Mac" may need a bit "taken off the waistline," particularly if he carries a rib cage which is flatter than required by the Standard. To solve this, 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, as this will only produce the undesirable "barbered" look. This trimming will also give "Mac" the appearance of a more substantial rump and thigh, should he 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 "Mac" for you now, 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 the 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 . . . cut and comb, taking a look from a distance periodically, 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 "Mac's" shoulders, and he still looks a bit "loaded," 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, and therefore reducing the excess. Be sure you are blending your work with the neck hair, to avoid any sharp break between neck and shoulder, as this will tend to exaggerate the fault.

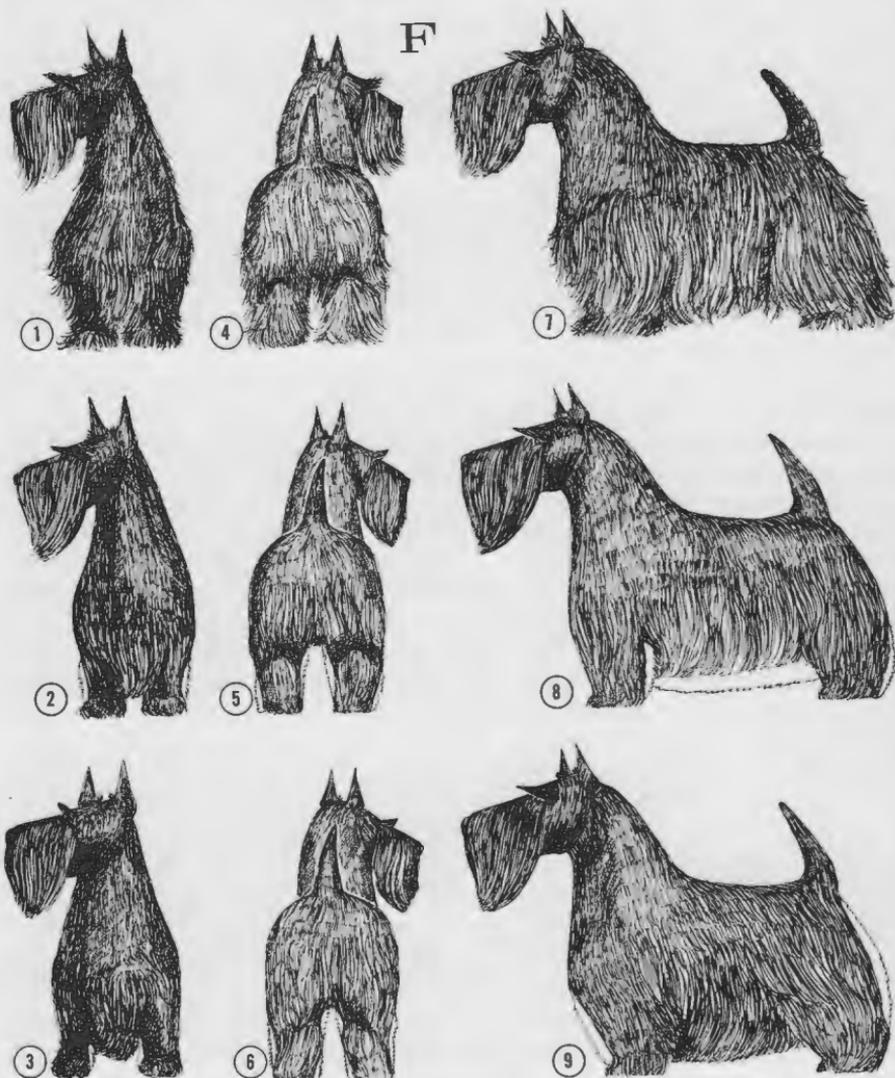
In Scotties, as in most terrier breeds, the bones of the legs should be ample, with no indication of "fineness." Scotties in particular, being a low, well-built breed, should carry ample bone and substance both in body and legs. Unfortunately, not all Scots are blessed with this quality, and we must try to create this "illusion" of substance in our grooming and trimming, if "Mac" is finer in bone than desired. This can only be accomplished by grooming the leg furnishings, fore and aft, in such a manner that they are at all times, dense and full, compensating as much as possible for any lack of bone.

In trimming the forelegs, we must 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 is illustrated in Figure 1 of Diagram F. Here we see plainly that excessive and untidy furnishings can make the best front seem "out at the elbows," wide, and plainly unkempt. Below this, in Figure 2 is illustrated one of the faults which plague our breed. The "Chippendale" front, where the dog is obviously bent in forelegs, toeing out, and often being out at the elbows, can be "minimized" by proper trimming. 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 left on the inside, creates the illusion of a more desirable, straighter front. Generally, however, this type of front will become fairly obvious in movement, even to the point where the dog "crosses" in front, but our attempts in trimming will "minimize" the fault.

In Figure 3 another problem is "minimized"; that of the extra wide front, which may also be accompanied by toeing out. Here we try to "minimize" 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 "extra" 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 obviously straight in shoulder, lacking proper layback and therefore a bit "leggy." Here we find it advantageous to trim the chest furnishings more tightly, and allowing a little "extra" again on the back

of the forelegs. Also, we have allowed the under body fringe a little "extra" length so less "air" is evident between the dog and the ground. This will tend to create a less "leggy" appearance, and should also create the illusion of a shorter body.

F



In handling the hindquarters, Figure 4 illustrates a perfectly good rear left so untidy that it defies the judges to realize it. This generally "un-kempt" quality is shown in PROFILE in Figure 7. Don't just stand there . . . do something about it!

One of the problems in our Scots is the "open-hocked" structure illustrated in Figure 5, and "minimized" by leaving a little "extra" 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, "minimized" again, in just the opposite fashion, by trimming the thighs more tightly,

and leaving the "extra," but only a slight amount, on the inside stifle, the outside of the hock and the inside of the feet. The inside hock should be trimmed as tightly as possible without leaving "Mac" completely naked here.

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

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 the dog can be improved, and leave the "extra" where it will create the more perfect illusion.

In conclusion, let me remind you again that your Scot is an individual, and if some of the methods discussed do not apply specifically to "Mac" you may find it necessary to devise some more individual techniques. Remember the "watchword" in creating the most perfect job . . . BALANCE. It will take time, and a great deal of experience, but it can be done, and by YOU.

Sketches by CAROL HUMPHREY

How to understand and ENJOY A DOG SHOW

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If you are attending a dog show for the first time you will be fascinated with the great number and variety of dogs you will see. After a tour of the benches or the show grounds you will be drawn to the judging rings and wonder at the activity going on there.

Here you will see a number of dogs being posed, paraded up and down by intense handlers, checked front and back individually, then one against the other by a very serious person who is the judge. Equally serious are the people showing off their dogs, hoping to win his approval and the coveted ribbons he will award. Finally the judge indicates which dogs have won and a burst of applause may greet his decision. You may wonder why that cute little dog that appealed so much to you didn't win anything . . . and you may wonder what it is all about. If you understand what is going on, what a dog show is all about, and why it is so important to the people who exhibit, you will certainly get more enjoyment out of the show.

The primary purpose of a dog show is to enable dog owners to exhibit their dogs in competition with others of its kind. The ultimate objective is to improve the quality of all purebred dogs. This is achieved by an intelligent breeding program, using the dogs which have proven, through such competition, to be the better representatives of their breeds.

A dog show is a huge elimination contest. It may be a one or two day event which opens with as many as 3000 dogs and ends with one dog as a final Best in Show winner.

There are certain other contests within the major one taking place in every dog show. These may be the winning of blue ribbons, the winning of championship points, and Best of Breed and Best of Group honors and awards.

A dog show sanctioned or licensed by The American Kennel Club is for purebred dogs only. However, purebred dogs which cannot be registered because their pedigrees are unknown or have been lost can be shown as "listed."

If a dog is eligible for registration, it can be shown as a "listed dog" only three times unless a permanent listing can be obtained.

While dog shows are sometimes referred to as "canine beauty contests" there is much more than just surface beauty to consider. 115 breeds of dogs are recognized by The American Kennel Club. Each of these breeds has its own "standard of perfection."

The Judge's Point of View

The judge takes account of two main factors. He judges the dogs against the standard for that breed, and he judges the dogs against each other. He tries to pick those dogs which are nearest to ideal type, and which are sound both physically and mentally.

Rules require that the judge personally examine each dog. He must check their teeth, eyes, hair coat, and must determine that the males have both testicles normally descended into the scrotum.

If a dog is limping, it is mandatory that the judge call the show veterinarian. He cannot judge the dog until the veterinarian has certified that the condition is temporary. If the veterinarian says the dog is permanently lame, or that he cannot determine the matter without x-rays, he must disqualify the dog from that show.

Opinions differ, and so two equally competent judges may differ on the placings of a given class. The more faults the dogs have the more judges' opinions will differ. This is because they will value those faults differently.

The Regular Dog Show Classes

There are regular classes for each breed. These are: Puppy, Novice, American-bred, Bred-by-exhibitor, and Open. However, in breeds where the entry is heavy, the puppy class may be divided into one for puppies six to nine months, and another for those nine to twelve months.

Here it should be noted that at a licensed or championship dog show, no puppy can enter if he is under six months of age on the day the show opens. As dog shows go, a puppy becomes a grown dog when he is a year old.

The Novice class is for dogs over six months old that have never won a first prize at any licensed (championship) show, Puppy classes excepted. After a dog has won a Novice class, he must compete in some other. Only dogs whelped in the United States or Canada can compete in Novice class.

The Bred-by-Exhibitor class is for dogs, except champions which are owned by the breeder, and are shown by the breeder or a member of his immediate family; for instance, husband, wife, father, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

The American-bred class is for all dogs except champions whelped in the United States by reason of a mating that took place in this country.

The Open class is for any dog six months of age or older. Even champions can enter this class. This is the only class in which dogs whose pedigree, date of birth, and place of birth is not known, can enter. Foreign bred dogs must enter this class, except that Canadian-bred puppies can enter the puppy class.

The winner of each of these classes gets a blue ribbon; second, a red ribbon; third, a yellow; and fourth, a white.

The Winners class for males is held after the judging of all the regular classes of that sex. Each first place winner is entitled to enter this class, provided he has not been beaten in some other class. The dog placing first in the Winners class gets a purple ribbon . . . and championship points.

A dog which has been beaten only by the winner of the Winners class can then come in to compete for Reserve Winners against the remaining first prize winners. The same procedure is followed in the classes for the females of the breed.

The next class is for Best of Winners. This brings together the winners dog and the winners bitch. The winner of this class gets a blue and white ribbon.

While champions can compete in the Open classes, they seldom do. Most breeders and exhibitors feel that it is unsporting to do so, since if the champion won that class and Winners, he would be robbing a younger dog of championship points.

So the champions, males and females, compete in the "Specials Only" class. Here they will be competing for the Best of Breed honor against the Best of Winners.

Best of Breed earns a purple and gold ribbon and the opportunity to compete for best in his group. Now another award is made. This is Best of Opposite Sex to the winner of Best of Breed.

If the dog chosen Best of Breed is a male, and there are female champions entered, then these champions would have to compete against the Winners Female for Best of Opposite Sex, and vice versa.

This same procedure is taking place with every breed of dog entered in the show. Thus, if there were ten different Terrier breeds entered there would, at this point, be ten Best of Breed winners. These ten Terriers, each chosen the best representative of his breed, i.e. the best Scotty, the best Foxterrier, the best Airedale, etc. would then be called into the ring and be judged against each other in the Terrier group. The judge must now decide which dog before him is the one best qualified to represent *all* of the Terriers. The one he places first then becomes eligible to enter the finals for the highest of dog show honors, Best in Show.

The identical thing happens in each of the other five groups with the result that there will be six finalists:

The six outstanding specimens are now paraded before the judge who must decide on just one of them for the coveted honor of Best Dog in Show! In this way, a show that might have started with 3000 dogs ends with one grand champion at that event.

How Champions Are Made

To become a champion, a dog must win 15 championship points. Championship points are earned only by placing first in the Winners class. However, the dog chosen Best of Winners is entitled to the higher number of points won in the two sexes.

For example, if there were very few males competing and the Winners Dog won only one point, but beat the Winners Bitch, who had won five because of more competition, then he would also be entitled to five points.

Championship points are awarded on a scale drawn up by The American Kennel Club. The country is divided into four groups, then points for each breed are figured on the basis of national registrations and previous show entries for that area.

All show catalogs are required to carry the scale of points for all breeds in the section of the country where the show is held. This may vary for dogs and bitches of the same breed.

Five points is the largest number that can be won at one show. Rare breeds can combine the sexes for judging. This yields more championship points but only one winners class instead of the usual two.

The German Shepherd Dog is one of the most popular breeds and the most often shown dog. So it requires an average of between 50-60 males

in actual class competition to yield five championship points; 55-65 bitches must compete to gain five points, depending on location of show.

There is one other way in which a dog can win championship points. If a dog comes up through the classes, wins Best of his Breed, then wins first of his group, he is entitled to the maximum number of points awarded to any other dog in the group.

A check system to prevent "cheap championships" is set by the provision that a dog must win two shows with three points or more under at least two different judges. Thus a dog must be shown in stiff competition before it can win the coveted title of "Champion."

How to Enter a Dog Show

Licensed shows get their names from the fact that they are licensed by The American Kennel Club to give championship points. This organization is the "Supreme Court" of all dog activities and all dog shows are run under rules laid down by it.

The American Kennel Club compiles a list of licensed shows and this list is published in its official magazine "Pure-bred Dogs, The American Kennel Gazette".

Other dog magazines also publish lists of the shows. Professional dog show superintendents usually advertise their coming shows in premium lists for earlier events.

If you wish to enter a dog show check one of the national dog magazines for the list of coming shows. This list will give the dates of the shows, the superintendent, and one or more of the club officers and their addresses.

You then write for entry blanks and premium lists which have all pertinent information on judges, prizes offered, etc., at the shows. Lists are distributed five to six weeks ahead of the shows, and entries close 12 days ahead of the show. Thus, if you want to show your dog at a particular show, your entry will have to be mailed in 14 to 16 days ahead of the actual date of the show.

Five to six days before the show, you will receive a receipt for your entry which will serve as identification which you must present for you and your dog to enter the show.

If the show is benched (stalls provided in which the dogs must be kept during show hours), your identification will show your stall number and the deadline hour for getting your dog into the show. If the show is unbenched (dogs may be kept with you anywhere on the show grounds) your identification slip may tell you that you need not be at the show until half an hour before your breed is called for judging and that you may leave as soon as you are no longer needed.

Ring Stewards

In each ring you will see one or two stewards. Their job is to help the judge. They see that exhibitors have the right arm bands and that they bring their dogs into the right classes. The judge cannot look in the official dog show catalog. So the stewards must check the dogs, arm bands, see that trophies are present and that they are awarded.

Good stewards keep the rings running efficiently. Poor stewards can complicate and make more difficult a judge's assignment. Stewards work hard and are an important part of every well-run dog show.

The Professional Handler

The American and the Canadian Kennel Clubs license professional handlers who will exhibit dogs for others. The granting of a handler's license indicates that he or she is an experienced person skilled at grooming and showing dogs and that adequate kennels are maintained in which to keep dogs between shows.

Owners usually pay entry fees and board during the weeks between shows. Handlers get any prize money the dog might win. Trophies go to the owners of the winning dogs.

The Variety Groups

The American Kennel Club recognizes 115 breeds which are divided into six variety groups. They are classified more or less by the kind of work the dogs were intended to perform.

In addition, there is a Miscellaneous Classification. This is for breeds known to be purebred but which are so rare in the United States that no place has been made for them in the stud book.

NOTES TO THE NOVICE EXHIBITOR

MIRIAM STAMM

There is no limit to the amount of knowledge and advice a newcomer to the exciting world of dog shows can find if he takes the time to seek it. He must, however, have the ability to translate it, absorb the good from the bad, retain it, and, above all, apply it effectively if it is to be of real value. Effective use of the right information can go a long way toward narrowing the gap between the performance of a novice handler and that of a skilled professional in the showing.

The first and most difficult obstacle for the novice exhibitor to hurdle is "presentation." One must become fairly proficient in the art of trimming, grooming, and conditioning the Scottie if he has expectations of becoming a consistent winner in the ring. This subject is covered in detail elsewhere in this booklet, and the importance of "putting down" a Scottie properly must not be underrated. There are those who claim that the modern Scottie is greatly overtrimmed, yet the Scottish Terrier, by nature, is a dapper little fellow, and a tidy, trim appearance not only enhances this basic characteristic but also gives him a decided advantage over rough and ragged competitors. A Scottie carrying "too much lumber" (an old expression referring to excess coat) is immediately suspect and one may wonder what defect its handler is trying to cover up. Too, it is a well-known fact that a top-flight specimen, poorly trimmed and groomed, will lose out to lesser dogs in superb condition time after time. For this reason, the Scottie owner who wants to handle his own dog must learn all he can about the art of trimming and develop his capabilities in this area to the fullest extent.

Next in importance is learning to show the dog to its best advantage in the ring. Frequently, the technique of handling is not as difficult for most novice exhibitors to master as skill in trimming. There is more to it, however, than parading one's dog around the ring on a show lead. Anyone wishing to become an exhibitor should attend a number of shows as a spectator before ever entering the ring with a dog. He should observe the techniques employed by top-notch professionals and experienced amateurs and try to emulate their performances in practice sessions at home and at puppy and all-age sanction matches. If anything about the handling procedure seems awkward, he should practice on the particular problem until it no longer troubles him.

An exhibitor should study his dog as objectively as possible from time to time. It is important to recognize its faults as well as its good points and to keep these in mind when trimming it and later when posing it before the judge. Gait is extremely important and often the factor which determines the winner of the contest. Whoever plans to handle the dog in the ring should have someone gait it for him and should observe the rates at which it travels best fore, aft, and sideways so that when the judge asks him to move his dog in the ring, he can select the most flattering pace.

If one has a puppy he hopes to show, he can hardly start training it for the ring too soon. Puppy and all-age sanction matches offer excellent

opportunities for a young dog to gain experience and a novice handler to put into practice some of the pointers he has picked up. It is important that the puppy be completely leash-trained and taught to pose equally well on the floor or a table before going into the ring, however, for there will be enough that is strange and confusing without expecting it to learn to gait and pose at its first show.

Beginners often worry needlessly about stage fright in the showing, yet many of the game's veterans admit that nervousness is something they never entirely overcome. A dog show is a contest, after all, and one would be less than normal not to feel keyed-up and responsive to the excitement it generates. Strangely enough, once inside the ring, there is complete unawareness of ringside or gallery spectators. This is because there is so little time to think about anything outside the ring. One is much too occupied inside it keeping one eye on the judge, so as not to miss any signals, and the other on his dog, making certain it is looking its best.

In the matter of show equipment, certain items are "musts." These include some type of table or grooming stand for tidying the dog for the ring and a storage crate for the dog—the latter particularly if the show is unbenched. Ideally, the dog should be trimmed and ready for the ring, except for last-minute brushing and combing, in which case, the only tools needed at the show are a "slicker" brush and a comb. At a benched show, the exhibitor will also require a bench chain to secure his dog to the bench or a bench crate to place on the bench. The latter is a collapsible wire crate which fits just within the allotted benching space. Most exhibitors will agree that bench crates are well worth their cost, for they afford the dog a good measure of protection from passing spectators who pet and cuddle exhibits indiscriminately, not realizing how tiring this can become and how easily it can transmit disease or infection from one dog to another.

When the beginner has mastered the fundamentals sufficiently and feels ready to take his place in the showing with other exhibitors, he might find it beneficial to consider the following recommendations which, although not all-inclusive, do cover many of the basic do's and don't's of dog shows:

1. When showing a dog, dress comfortably, sensibly, and inconspicuously. The dog, not its handler, should be the focal point for every eye.
2. Allow sufficient time to reach the show well in advance of the arrival deadline—and at least one hour before the scheduled time for judging the breed. Dogs should be given an opportunity to relieve themselves and have a drink of water. Possibly some of the younger or less experienced ones will need a little extra attention or lead work to help them become accustomed to their surroundings.
3. Don't wear out your dog by walking him all over the showgrounds, however. If he's too full of ginger, some exercise and lead work is definitely in order, but don't overdo it. If the show is benched, you may remove him from the bench an hour before judging time to get him ready. Puppies, of course, need not be benched until after they are judged at benched shows—another reason why a crate is essential.

4. In readying the dog for the ring, be sure to give whiskers and furnishings a thorough combing and brushing. Take a comb with you to the ring and use it as necessary to straighten whiskers or furnishings which have become disarranged. Don't burden yourself with balls, squeakers, liver, and other attention-getters, for unless you are an accomplished juggler, you will find that managing the leash and manipulating the comb will keep you well occupied. The rolling of a ball, jingling of a bell, throwing bits of liver, etc., are bad habits to get into and should be avoided. These actions can be very distracting to other dogs in the ring and one's motives may be misconstrued by spectators, fellow exhibitors, and judges—many of whom take a dim view of such tactics.

5. Make it a point to be at ringside a little in advance of your class and pick up your arm band as soon as you arrive at the ring. This will avoid having the steward waste time in having you paged on the loud speaker.

6. Once in the ring, keep your eye on your dog *and* the judge and follow the latter's instructions, which may be verbal or by signal. Don't engage him in conversation, for even the most innocuous remarks can be viewed with extreme suspicion by onlookers.

7. Don't have a defeatist attitude. Think positively and show your dog with pride. Don't become discouraged if you don't win the first few times out. Both you and your dog are gaining experience, and your time will come.

8. If you win your class, stay at ringside, for you will have to return for the "winners" class. If you go second in your class, however, you must also "stand by" in the event that you are needed for the "reserve winners" class. (You will be required to compete for "reserve" if the dog which won your class goes on to "winners.")

9. Accept your wins and losses with equal grace. If you don't win, don't corner the judge after the judging and demand belligerently: "Fault my dog!" This can do little or no good usually, for, chances are, you won't agree with what he tells you and it can lead to an argument.

10. But, win or lose, stick around for the remainder of the judging. After all, this is a mark of courtesy to your fellow exhibitors and an indication that you are truly interested in the breed and not only in the "glory" that comes from winning.

**PAST PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES
OF THE
SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA**

| | <i>President</i> | <i>Secretary</i> |
|------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1932-33 | William MacBain | H. W. Wiggin |
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| 1939-40 | H. Alvin McAleenan | Stuart G. Hardy |
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| 1942 | Maurice Pollak | Charles H. Werber, Jr. |
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| 1946 | Mrs. James D. McGregor | Charles C. Stalter |
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| 1950 | Mrs. John G. Winant | Robert J. McLoughlin |
| 1951 | Mrs. John G. Winant | Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg |
| 1952 | Robert J. McLoughlin | Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg |
| 1953 | Robert J. McLoughlin | Mrs. Esther Laurie |
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| 1960 | Robert C. Graham | Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Rec. Sec.</i> Mrs. Blanche E. Reeg, <i>Corr. Sec.</i> |
| 1961 | 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 | Ralph H. Krueger, <i>Rec. Sec.</i> Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Corr. Sec.</i> |
| 1964 | Ralph L. Sloan | Ralph H. Krueger, <i>Rec. Sec.</i> Mrs. Janet Valdes, <i>Corr. Sec.</i> |
| 1965 | Ralph L. Sloan | Ralph H. Krueger, <i>Rec. Sec.</i> Mrs. Gerald F. Skulley, <i>Corr. Sec.</i> |

ALBUM OF SCOTTISH TERRIERS

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

The dogs presented here are the respective winners of the Lloyd Memorial Trophy for each year since 1955.

In addition, there are included photographs of three producing stud dogs and two dams who have outstanding records as producers.

Also, three of the dogs pictured have gone Best in Show at Westminster, including Ch. Carmichael's Fanfare, who crowned a fabulous ring career by winning Westminster in 1965.

1955 LLOYD WINNER



CH. WYREBURY WORTHWHILE

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

1956 LLOYD WINNER



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

1957 LLOYD WINNER



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

1958 LLOYD WINNER



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

1959 AND 1960 LLOYD WINNER



CH. BLANART BEWITCHING
Owned by Blanche E. Reeg
Breeder: Owner

1961 LLOYD WINNER



CH. CRISSCOT CARNIVAL
Owned by Cornelia M. Crissey
Breeder: Owner

1962 LLOYD WINNER



CH. WALSING WILD WINTER OF BARBERRY KNOWE
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter
Breeder: W. M. Singleton

1963 LLOYD WINNER

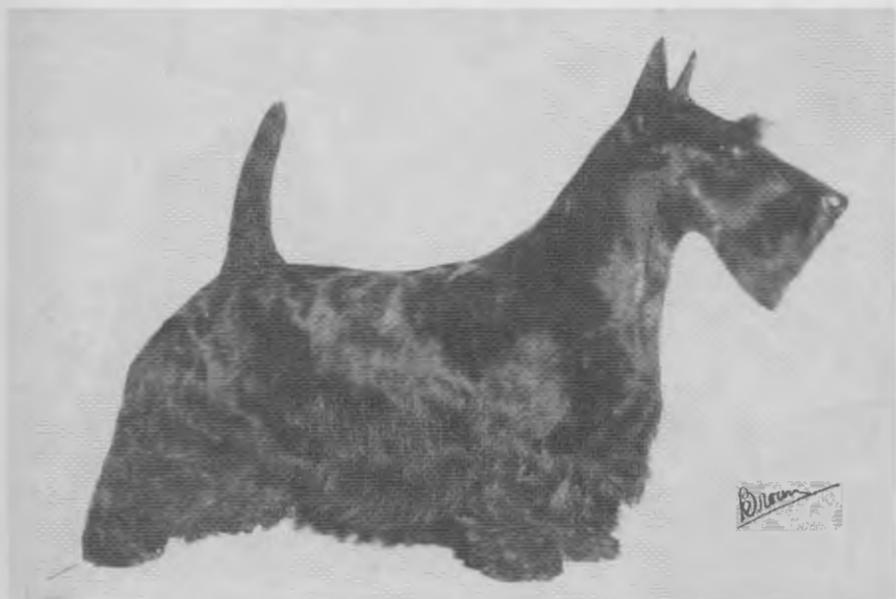


CH. GAIDOUNE GREAT BEAR
Owned by Helen B. Gaither
Breeder: Owner

1964 LLOYD WINNER



CH. ANSTAMM DARK VENTURE
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
Breeder: Owners



CH. BLANART BARCAROLLE
Dam of 10 Champions (3 in one litter)
Owned by Blanche E. Reeg
Breeder: Owner



ENG. AND AM. CH. WALSING WINNING TRICK OF EDGERSTOUNE
BIS Winner Westminster, 1950, and 1949 Lloyd Winner
Producing Stud—sired over 20 Champions
Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
Breeder: W. M. Singleton



CH. GAIDOUNE GORGEOUS HUSSY
Top Scottish Terrier Producer of All Time
Dam of 12 Champions out of 14 puppies
in four litters by three different sires

Owned by Helen B. Gaither
Breeder: Owner



CH. EDGERSTONE TROUBADOUR
(Producing Stud)

Owned by Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter
Breeder: Mrs. John G. Winant



CH. SHIELING'S SIGNATURE
(Producing Stud)

BIS Winner Westminster, 1945

Owned by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethen
Breeder: Owners



CH. CARMICHAEL'S FANFARE

BIS Winner of Westminster, 1965

The greatest winning Scottish Terrier in the history of this country.

Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter

VITAL STATISTICS

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Number of Scotties Registered With A.K.C.</i> | <i>A.K.C. Rank</i> | <i>Number of Scottie Champions</i> |
|-------------|--|------------------------|--|
| 1933 | 4540 | 3 | 14 |
| 1934 | 5879 | 4 | 29 |
| 1935 | 7104 | 4 | 46 |
| 1936 | 8359 | 3 | 35 |
| 1937 | 7707 | 3 | 36 |
| 1938 | 6866 | 3 | 28 |
| 1939 | 5218 | 4 | 30 |
| 1940 | 4408 | 4 | 34 |
| 1941 | 3760 | 5 | 36 |
| 1942 | 3278 | 5 | 26 |
| 1943 | 2482 | 7 | 16 |
| 1944 | 2104 | 8 | 27 |
| 1945 | 3461 | 11 | 18 |
| 1946 | 4385 | 11 | 53 |
| 1947 | 4545 | 14 | 48 |
| 1948 | 3568 | 16 | 45 |
| 1949 | 3602 | 15 | 48 |
| 1950 | 3284 | 15 | 42 |
| 1951 | 3017 | 17 | 58 |
| 1952 | 3034 | 17 | 46 |
| 1953 | 2939 | 19 | 57 |
| 1954 | 3033 | 20 | 58 |
| 1955 | 2864 | 21 | 54 |
| 1956 | 3255 | 25 | 56 |
| 1957 | 3128 | 25 | 66 |
| 1958 | 3083 | 25 | 72 |
| 1959 | 3173 | 24 | 69 |
| 1960 | 3031 | 24 | 72 |
| 1961 | 3346 | 25 | 65 |
| 1962 | 3671 | 22 | 69 |
| 1963 | 3847 | 23 | 64 |
| 1964 | 4677 | 23 | 77 |

SPECIAL TROPHIES OFFERED BY THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

1921 - 1964

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

Francis G. Lloyd Memorial Challenge Cup

| | |
|------|--|
| 1921 | Ch. Albourne Beetle, Fairwold Kennels |
| 1922 | Ch. Rannoch Moor Cricket, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Schreiber |
| 1923 | Ch. Cotsol Lassie, Fairwold Kennels |
| 1924 | Ch. Cotsol Lassie, Fairwold Kennels |
| 1925 | Mrs. Maurice Newton |
| 1926 | Fairwold Kennels |
| 1927 | Ch. Laindon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters |
| 1928 | Ch. Laindon Lauds, Miss Mary Ray Winters |
| 1929 | Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ballantrae Kennels |
| 1930 | Ch. Ballantrae Wendy, Ballantrae Kennels |
| 1931 | Ch. Rookery Repeater of Hitofa, Frank Spiekerman |
| 1932 | Ch. Heather Enchantress of Hitofa, Frank Spiekerman |
| 1933 | Ch. Heather Reveller of Sporrán, S. S. Van Dine |
| 1934 | Ch. Ortlely Patience of Hollybourne, S. L. Froelich |
| 1935 | Ch. Flornell Soundman, Braw Bricht Kennels |
| 1936 | Ch. Flornell Soundfella, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1937 | Ch. Marlu Milady, Marlu Farm Kennels |
| 1938 | Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1939 | Ch. Flornell Sound Laddie, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1940 | Ch. Bradthorn Bullion, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1941 | Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1942 | Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1943 | Ch. Relgalf Ribbon Raider, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1944 | Ch. Ayerscott Anita, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ayers |
| 1945 | Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels |
| 1946 | Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels |

- 1947 Ch. Relgalf Rebel Leader, Relgalf Kennels
- 1948 Ch. Deephaven Red Seal, Marlu Farm Kennels
- 1949 Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune
Edgerstoune Kennels
- 1950 Ch. Gold Finder's Admiral, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moloney
- 1951 Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
- 1952 Ch. Barberry Knowe Barbican, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
- 1953 Ch. Lynwood Angus, William R. Wood
- 1954 Ch. Rebel Invader, Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter
- 1955 Ch. Wyrebury Worthwhile, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas
- 1956 Ch. Cantie Confident, Marguerite Fuller
- 1957 Ch. Todhill's Cinnamon Bear, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham
- 1958 Ch. Westpark Derriford Baffie, Carnation Farm Kennel
- 1959 Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Blanche E. Reeg
- 1960 Ch. Blanart Bewitching, Blanche E. Reeg
- 1961 Ch. Crisscot Carnival, Cornelia M. Crissey
- 1962 Ch. Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
- 1963 Ch. Gaidoune Great Bear, Miss Helen B. Gaither
- 1964 Ch. Anstamm Dark Venture, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm

THE ROBERT CHAPMAN MEMORIAL TROPHY

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

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Dog</i> | <i>Owner</i> | <i>Judge</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 | Blanche E. Reeg | Wm. Ross Proctor |
| 1961 | Ch. Blanart Bewitching | Blanche E. Reeg | J. J. Duncan |

TROPHY RETIRED IN 1961 BY CH. BLANART BEWITCHING

THE WALSING BEST OF BREED TROPHY

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

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Dog</i> | <i>Owner</i> | <i>Judge</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 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. Snethen | Percy Roberts |
| 1960 | Ch. Blanart Bewitching | Blanche E. Reeg | T. Howard Snethen |
| 1961 | Ch. Blanart Bewitching | 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. Charles C. Stalter | Blanche E. Reeg |

TROPHY RETIRED IN 1963 BY MR. & MRS. CHARLES C. STALTER

THE EDWARD F. MOLONEY MEMORIAL 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, three times by the same owner, not necessarily with the same dog.

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Dog</i> | <i>Owner</i> | <i>Judge</i> |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1954 | Rebel Invader | Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter | Mrs. Marion Eppley |
| 1955 | Barberry Knowe Wager | Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter | 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 Snethen |
| 1961 | Walsing Wild Winter of Barberry Knowe | Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stalter | Jake Terhune |
| 1962 | Yankee Pride Blushing Squaw | John Treleaven | Anthony Stamm |
| 1963 | Scots Guard Troops the Colors | Eileen W. and Richard W. Weaver | Blanche E. Reeg |
| 1964 | Shieling's Tasty Dish | Mr. and Mrs. T. Howard Snethen | Bernard M. Brown |
| 1965 | Scotts Rill Black Friday | Sylvia L. Patton | Lena Kardos |

THE JOHN McOWAN MEMORIAL TROPHY

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

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Dog</i> | <i>Owner</i> | <i>Judge</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1953 | Blanart Bingle of Greenvail | Mrs. Beatrice G. Vail | 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 | Fulluvit Festive Fling | Cyrus K. Rickel | John Marvin |
| 1957 | Rannoch-Dune Retort | Mrs. Frank Brumby | Robert Gorman |
| 107 1958 | Blanart Bracelet | Mrs. Blanche Reeg | Mrs. A. Riggs, IV |
| 1959 | Scotvale Sherry | Dr. and Mrs. Jos. Thomas | Heywood R. Hartley |
| 1960 | Gaidoune Gremlin | Olive M. Carter | Joseph Kelley |
| 1961 | Carmichael's Fanfare | Mrs. Ruth C. Johnson | John T. Marvin |
| 1962 | Gaidoune Great Bear | Helen B. Gaither | George H. Hartman |
| 1963 | Tavviscot Triple Threat | Mr. and Mrs. S. Valdes | Robert C. Graham |
| 1964 | Hil-Ray's Smoke Signal | Helen B. Gaither & Hilda G. Bigelow | Thomas H. Carruthers, III |

KELTI BRED BY EXHIBITOR TROPHY

Sterling Silver offered by Mrs. John V. Kelley 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 there is competition in the class or not.

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

JEPECA BRED BY EXHIBITOR TROPHY

(Same rules as above Bred by Exhibitor Trophy)

- 1964 Reason A. Krick

THE CH. BLANART BARCAROLLE TROPHY

Sterling Silver Bowl offered by Blanche E. Reeg to be won outright by the kennel or owner winning the most points for Best of Opposite Sex to Best of Breed during the year; based on the championship point rating of the breed.

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

THE CH. SANDOONE MISSY LOU TROPHY

(Same rules as above Barcarolle Trophy)

- 1964 Robert Charves

THE JANE C. MOLONEY MEMORIAL TROPHY

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

- 1959 Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
- 1960 Dr. and Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, Jr.
- 1961 Cornelia M. Crissey
- 1962 Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Stalter
- 1963 Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm
- 1964 Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Stamm

CH. WALSING WINNING TRICK STUD DOG TROPHY

Offered by Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Graham annually to the sire producing the most Scottish Terrier champions during a calendar year.

- 1961 Ch. Special Edition, Mr. and Mrs. R. 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, Helen B. Gaither

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19458 Hemingway, Reseda, California

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2097 S. Fourth Street, Rt. 1, Kalamazoo, Michigan

HEART OF AMERICA SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

Mrs. Margaret J. MacDonald, Secretary
1208 W. 45th St., Apt. 104, Kansas City, Mo. 64111
This Club is being considered by the American Kennel Club.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1965



- Allen, Joseph, 14200 Glen Mill Road, Rockville, Md.
Anderson, Mrs. Duane E. (Maxine), 4632 Anvers Blvd. 10, Jacksonville, Fla.
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- Babisch, Peter B., 28566 Ryan Rd., Warren, Mich.
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Byrne, Mrs. Joseph E., 5804 Stillwell Rd., Rockville, Md.
- Capon, Mrs. J. O., Hoop Pole Road, North Guilford, Connecticut
Cartwright, A. E., Schererville, Indiana (Camydnas)
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Dodds, Mrs. A. J., 4418 Dayton Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dorner, Dr. and Mrs. Richard, 5212 Birchwood Dr., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Dozier, Mrs. W. B., Arden, N. C. (Arden Oaks)
 Dressen, Mrs. John C., 1738 E. 88th St., Seattle, Wash.
 DuBois, Edna, 202 N. Walnut St., Clinton, Ill.
 Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. W. L., 770 Locust St., Redding, Calif.

Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. David, 27885 Hampden, Madison Heights, Mich.
 Eagle, Mrs. Joan, 617 North St., Greenwich, Conn.
 Edgerly, Arnaut P., 17 Susan Rd., South Easton, Mass. (Scone)
 Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen N., 3700 Orchard Rd., Wantagh, N. Y.
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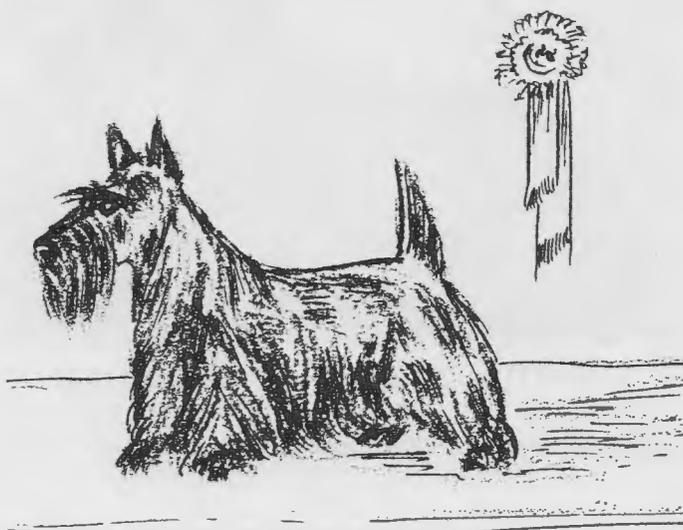
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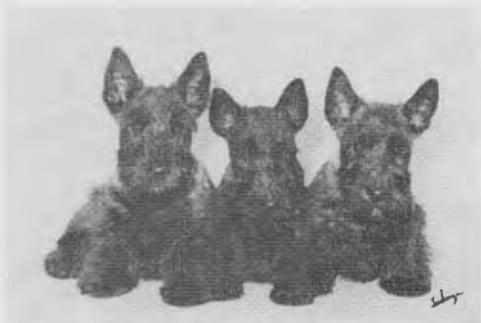
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(Ch. Special Edition ex Fashion Black Magic)

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CH. RAAB HILL FASHIONETTE

**Raab
Hill**



CH. RAAB HILL ROLLINGSTONE



CH. RAAB HILL NAUGHTY MERRY-ETA

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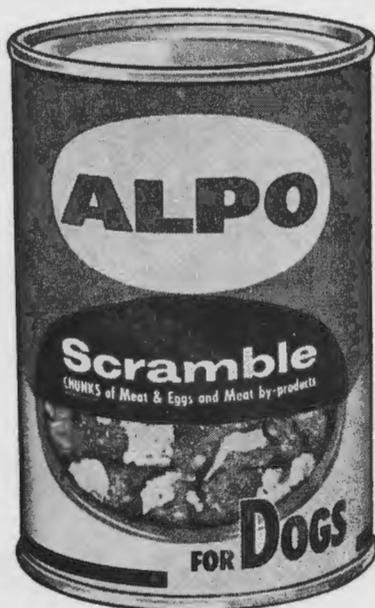
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