the Beardie Bulletin

Vol 1 No 3

Bearded Collie Club of America

BEARDED COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA

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the BEARDIE BULLETIN
vol. 1 no. 3

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Mrs. Edward R. Tilton, Editor
78 Harvest Lane
Levittown, Long Island, NY

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For information and forms for registration of your dog, puppy or litter, with the Bearded Collie Club of America, please contact the registrar:

Mr. D. Ian Morrison, Registrar
P.O. Box 541
Beacon, New York 12508

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We would like to thank the Bearded Collie Club of England for permission to reprint several of the fine articles in this issue. "This Question of Colour", "Coat Colour in Bearded Collies", and "The Scotch Sheepdog" all appeared in THE BEARDED NEWS, the publication of the Bearded Collie Club of England.

Thanks also to Carol Gold, president of the Bearded Collie Club of Canada, for allowing us to reprint her delightful "Essay on Beardies". Anyone who wants to get the real picture of a Bearded Collie needs only to read this marvelous piece.

The Club is starting to keep a scrapbook on Beardie activities. This includes newspaper clippings, photographs or anything concerning Beardies or their owners. The secretary would appreciate any and all such material that you could send her.

Included with this issue of the Beardie Bulletin are a couple of copies of the BCCA brochure. There are a limited number available for distribution, so if you need more copies please contact the Club secretary.

We hope to see all of you at the Second Annual Bearded Collie Club of America Match Show on the 5th of September on Long Island. Make every effort to attend.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Thanks to those members who came to our last general membership meeting. We hope to see an even greater turnout at our next meeting which will be held in conjunction with the club match on September 5, 1971. We are quite lucky to have Miss Margaret Osborne as our judge. Miss Osborne is an acknowledged authority and frequently judges Bearded Collies at British point shows.

In the last Beardie Bulletin we asked for data on the activities of you and your Beardies. The response has not been good. We need more information on your activities to help us get AKC registry.

The club is progressing well. Registration is on the increase with more litters born every year. We've been getting lots of local publicity with national TV coverage on CBS's Captain Kangaroo this fall.

The Brochure Committee did a fine job on the Club's brochure and copies are available from the secretary. The photographs on the brochure were the only two submitted.

A special welcome to our new members. Hope to see as many of our membership as possible at the Match-meeting.

Lawrence M. Levy

BCCA

SECOND ANNUAL MATCH
SHOW

The Bearded Collie Club of America is pleased to announce their Second Annual Match Show. We are most fortunate this year to have as our Judge, Miss Margaret Osborne. Miss Osborne has judged Bearded Collies in England many times and is considered an authority on the breed.

The Match will be held on September 5, 1971 in Eisenhower Park on Long Island. Entries will be taken from 1;00 pm and the judging should start at 3:00 pm. There is plenty of parking available.

This year the Classes will be divided as follows:

Jr. Puppy (3-6months) Dog
Jr. Puppy " Bitch
Sr. Puppy (6-12 months) Dog
Sr. Puppy " Bitch
Adult Dog
Adult Bitch

There will be ribbons, rosettes (Best Puppy, Best Adult and Best in Match) as well as trophys.

Bring a picnic lunch and folding chairs. There is plenty of shade. Cold Soda will be available. The Park authorities have requested that heavy grooming be done prior to arrival. The Match will be held rain or shine!

A general Meeting will follow the judging.

DIRECTIONS TO THE MATCH:

From New England - Take Interstate 95 south to Throggs Neck Bridge. Over bridge, first exit is Cross Island Expwy. Follow Cross Island to Long Island Expwy (Rt. I495) Eastbound L.I. Continue on 495 to Exit 38, Northern State Pkwy (Jones Beach). Stay to the right on Northern State to Exit 31A, southbound. This is Meadowbrook Pkwy. Continue on Meadowbrook to Exit M3 (Stewart Ave.). Make a left on Stewart Ave. to the Park Entrance off Merrick Ave. Follow Dog Show Signs.

From Other Directions - Get onto Long Island Expwy I495 and follow Eastbound. Then above directions.

AN ESSAY ON BEARDIES

By
CAROL GOLD

President of the Bearded Collie Club of Canada

Bearded Collies are addictive. Like potato chips, you can't have just one. All around me are people who bought a Bearded Collie and now walk around mumbling in their beards (or in their Beardie's beard) "I must get another one."

What is it about the Beardie that gets people hooked?

They aren't the world's most glamorous dog. In fact, they are never trimmed or clipped like a poodle, or plucked like a terrier, or require hairdresser treatment like an Afghan. They're just shaggy dogs with a medium-length coat. Not even a long, flowing profuse coat. And should you dare suggest to a Beardie owner that the dog would look gorgeous if his coat hung to the floor, you get an outraged glare and the answer "Beardies aren't supposed to have heavy coats! How could they work carrying a big heavy coat?" While other breed owners spray and comb and polish and snip and chalk and brush and brush and brush and brush, the Beardie folk just brush, and go. Nope, Beardies aren't glamorous.

They aren't an unusual size, either. Not tiny, not big, just medium. 20" - 21" for a bitch, 21" - 22" for a dog. And Beardie folk? Are they planning to get 'em bigger? Or thinking how they'd look if they were miniature? Nope. "They are the ideal size for the work they do - herding sheep and driving cattle. They still are used for working, you know," you'll be told if ever you ask. "Any smaller and they couldn't manage, any bigger and they would lose the agility and litheness. They have to work in rugged, rocky country - they couldn't be any bigger!" So there they are... medium.

They're not a quiet, relaxing dog to have around. Possessed with tremendous energy and independent intelligence, they usually keep 12 steps ahead of their people. If your Beardie isn't sleeping and he isn't visible, he's in trouble! You can't even put them in the kennel out of the way because Beardies do not good kennel dogs make. How can you kennel a dog who can open doors and locks? Not that they're runaways or roamers - they just don't think they should be kept out of things. Nothing a Beardie likes better than to let himself out of his run (or climb over it if you've used a padlock - what's an 8 foot fence to a Bearded Collie?) and appear at the kitchen door with a "Now what shall we do?" look on his face. And they're persistent. You just don't distract a Bearded Collie. You may persuade him to leave

the bone unburied for a moment or the toy unfound or the cat unchased if you can provide a more interesting alternative, but as soon as you've stopped distracting, he remembers, and goes back to what he intended to do in the first place - feeling grateful to you, of course, for your efforts in entertaining him.

Which brings us to training. Sure, Beardie people Obedience train their dogs - it amuses the Beardie so! In truth, Beardies are very easily trained. But they are also easily bored. Ask a Beardie person and you'll be told, "Beardies work <u>with</u> the shepherd or drover, not <u>for</u> him like a Border Collie does. The Beardie is sent to drive the cattle to town by himself and return alone when he's delivered them. If unbranded flocks or herds get mixed, the men trust their Beardies to sort out the separate bunches. And a Beardie's word for it is even taken in court!"

Now, you wouldn't expect a dog whose word is taken in court to put up with endless repetitions of "Heel", "Sit", "Heel", "Sit", would you? But not to worry... Beardies can come up with enough variations on the exercises to keep both dog and owner very interested." And there's nothing in the Obedience rules to say that a dog <u>can't</u> heel in 3 feet-in-the-air bounds. (A hint to Beardie owners who are interested in Obedience: Start your puppy on Utility work to get his interest and sneak in the heeling, etc. when he isn't looking.) But if you have sheep or cattle to herd (or kids will do, in a pinch... or the cat, even) you couldn't do better. And after all, I guess scores of 190 aren't that bad.

Well, if they aren't glamorous, or relaxing, or robot-like to train, at least are they good companions? Oh, sure, say the Beardie people. "They'll accompany you everywhere given half a chance. Even, sometimes given no chance at all." If you want a dog who thinks that shutting the bathroom door is an invasion of togetherness, or who stands by the front door with his eyes shut so you won't see him there waiting to sneak out with you, or who stands at the window looking in when you told him he'd have more fun playing outside with the others instead of lying around the house with you, or who brings you every toy in the house (resorting to articles from the laundry basket or dresser drawer when the toys run out) to keep you amused while you read the paper, or who lets himself out of anywhere just to be with you, then Beardies are just good companions.

Well, what <u>are</u> Beardies? They're a lithe medium-size active, intelligent dog, covered all over with shaggy hair that's not too long or too short, with an enquiring, persistent mind, a sense of humour and a people-complex. Why people get hooked on them? I don't know... but I've got to get another one.

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	Jenny of Jupitersoak	
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	Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid (CH)	
		Blue Bonnie of Bothkennar (CH)
"Bruff"		
Cympegs Huckleberry		Jayemji Shin
	Cympeg Glendonald Gadabout	
		Bracco of Bothkennar

ENQUIRIES INVITED

A breeding is planned, with puppies due in July. We hope that the beardies will again be seen on local television this year and that one puppy will be donated for auction to support our educational television. Last year's puppy that was sold, prenatally, proved to be an unqualified success for us, for the buyer and for the television fund raising.

Dr. & Mrs. Robert Neal
3505 Cedar Lake Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn. 55416
612-920-2130

CRUFT'S

London, February 1971

by Ed Tilton

Last February, Lee and I were fortunate to be able to attend the Crufts Show in London. We were very impressed by the huge and extremely clean arena in which the show was held. Upon entering the building the absence of the usual hustle, bustle, barking and rushing around, which always accompanies our shows was very noticeable. The atmosphere was one of old friends meeting after being apart for awhile. The English people are by nature, reserved and it certainly carries over in their sports activity as well as in their everyday living

We naturally devoted most of our time looking at the Beardies on the benches as well as in the show ring. Speaking to some of the exhibitors gave Lee and I the reason for the calm, almost noiseless atmosphere. The reserved nature of the owners and handlers seems to rub off onto the dogs, and they act accordingly.

The show itself was effectively run and there were no apparent mixups. Noting the fact that 8,431 dogs totaling 13,728 entries were shown in 2 days, it seemed amazing to us that things were as smooth as they were. Having been Chief Steward at our Collie CLub of Long Island Specialty Show, I was naturally interested in the way the stewards operated their ring. The most obvious difference was the announcing of the class placements by number after the judge had made her selections. The judges either write or use a small recording machine to give a short critique on the dogs that were placed in each class. Another big difference was that a dog may be entered in more than one class and not jeopardize his chance to compete in the Winners Class, even if he loses in one of the other classes entered. .

We were very interested in seeing how the Beardies in England compared to the ones we have over here. Having alot of imported stock here in the States, and puppies coming from that stock, we do have the type that is winning in England. Mrs. Hill, the judge, put up dogs that were very similar in conformation, consistently. From ring side one would be very hard pressed to make a choice of one over another. The winners were all heavily coated and not too leggy. The tails were carried cut but not over the back. A slight swirl at the tip was acceptable. When not being moved the tail was carried down. The winner in dogs was ROWDINA RUSTLER, by CH. BRACKEN BOY OF BOTHKENNAR ex WISHANGER CRABTREE. Reserve went to BRAELYN BROADHOLME CROFTER, by RUAIRIDH OF WILLOWMEAD. In

bitches, the Challange Certificate went to CH. EDELWEISS OF TAMBORA, by CH. WISHANGER CAIRNBHAN ex BURDOCK OF TAMBORA. Reserve was won by SCAPAFIELD BRIGHT SPARK, by CH. WISHANGER CAIRNBHAN ex OB. CH. SCAPA. Winners in both sexes came from a class of 14 or more entries.

We have a good start in our Beardies here and with proper breeding and conditioning we are well able to hold our heads up with pride when exhibiting under an English judge at our next Match Show.

THE SCOTCH SHEEPDOG

The Scotch Sheepdog is more familiarly called the Colley, is not unlike the English Sheepdog in character, though it rather differs from that animal in form.

It is sharp of nose, bright and mild of eye, and most sagacious of aspect. Body is heavily covered with long and wooly hair, which stands boldly from its body and forms a most effectual screen against the heat of the blazing sun, or the cold sleety blasts of the winter winds. The tail is exceedingly bushy and curves upwards towards the end, so as to carry the long hairs free from the ground.

The colour of the fir is always dark and is sometimes variegated with a very little white. The most approved tint is black and tan but it sometimes happens that the entire coat is one of these colours and in that case the dog is not so highly valued.

The "dew claws" of the English and Scotch Sheepdogs are generally double and are not attached to the bone as is the case with the other claws. At the present day (1860) it is the custom to remove these appendages on the ground that they are of no use to the dog and that they are apt to be rudely torn off by the various obstacles through which the animal is obliged to force its way, or by the many accidents to which it is liable in its laborious vocation.

It is hardly possible to overrate the marvellous intelligence of a well- taught sheepdog, for if the shepherd were deprived of the help of his dog his office would be almost impracticable. It has been forcibly said by a competant authority that, if the work of the dog were to be performed by men, their maintainance would more than swallow up the

entire profits of the flock. They indeed, could never direct the sheep so successfully as the dog directs them; for the sheep understand the dog better than they comprehend the shepherd. The dog serves as a medium through which the instructions of the man are communicated to the flock, and being in intelligence the superior to his charge, and the inferior of his master, he is capable of communicating with either extreme.

One of these dogs performed a feat which would have been, excusably thought impossible, had it not been proved to be true.

A large flock of lambs took a sudden alarm one night, as sheep are wont, unaccountably and most skittishly to do, and dashed off among the hills in three different directions. The shephard tried in vain to recall the fugitives, but finding all his endeavours useless, told his dog that the lambs had all run away, and then set off himself in search of his lost flock. The remainder of the night was passed in fruitless search, and the shepherd was returning to his master to report his loss. However, as he was on his way, he saw a number of lambs standing at the bottom of a deep ravine, and his faithful dog keeping watch over them. He immediately concluded that his dog had discovered one of the three bands which had started off so inopportunely in the darkness; but on visiting the recovered truants he discovered to his equal joy and wonder, that the entire flock was collected in the ravine, without the loss of a single lamb.

How that wonderful dog had performed this task not even his master could conceive. It may be that the sheep had been accustomed to place themselves under the guidance of the dog, though they might have fled from the presence of the shepherd, and that when they felt themselves bewildered in the darkness they were quite willing to entrust themselves to their well-known friend and guardian.

The memory of the Shepherd's Dog is singularly tenacious, as may appear from the fact that one of these dogs, when assisting his master for the first time in conducting some sheep from Westmoreland to London, experienced very great difficulty in guiding his charges among the many cross-roads and bye-ways that intersected their route. But on the next journey he found but little hindrance, as he was able to remember the points which has caused him so much trouble on his former expedition, and to profit by the experience which he had then gained.

Taken from: "The Illustrated Natural History" Vol. 1, Mammalia, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S. (1863).

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Dam: Ch. Edelweiss of Tambora
(Best of Breed-Crufts 1971)

For Further Information

Lee-Ed-Gail Tilton
516-735-4206

78 Harvest Lane
Levittown, NY 11756

THIS QUESTION OF COLOR

by JOYCE COLLIS

We need guidance with this question of colour! First perhaps I had better quote the Standard drawn up by the Bearded Collie committee in 1964, and accepted by the Kennel Club. "COLOUR - Slate grey or reddish fawn, black, all shades of grey, brown and sandy, with or without white collie markings. EYES - To tone with coat in colour, etc.," The definition of sandy in my dictionary is "yellowish red", I wonder if we have a yellowish red Beardie in our midst? The blue colour so admired by many is not in the Standard atall, but often mentioned and put up in the Show Ring. The blue colour presumably comes in the "all shades of grey".

We must keep this question of colour in perspective, it is not the only or the most important part in the dog's make up, it adds to its attraction but definitely does not help a Beardie do its work. A fawn coated Beardie with matching eye, can claim the ability to work quite as well as a dark slate Beardie with dark eye. I understand that some shepherds prefer a dark coated beardie because it stands out against the background, this could still only be a preference, because I have a picture of a light fawn working Beardie called Ben, dated 1899.

The other side of the picture, what do we do with our born fawn, pale grey, light blue, or light brown puppies, we all get them. Are we advised to say to the would-be owner, "This is not a popular colour, it is very unlikely you will win under some judges, in fact we are advised to sell them cheaply as pets". "But", replies the would-be owner, "I have seen lots of this colour winning in the show ring, and anyway the conformation is perfect, the size is correct, the coat is everything a judge could wish for, the head and skull is beautifully proportioned, mouth level, good action, I would like to show my dog". Your answer then can only be "The expression is wrong". Then they might ask "Who says so?" The expression is mentioned in the Standard as "enquiring". Can't a light eyed dog have an "Enquiring" expression?

Are we being encouraged to aim for all dark brown or dark slate Beardies with eyes to match? If so we must have the standard altered. The Standard is our guide and our goal, we breed hoping to have a dog in front of us that answers in every way our interpretation of the Standard. When this happens we will have what we interpret as the perfect dog! "Alright", you will say, "I will only breed from the dogs with dark eyes, regardless of coat colour, then how am I to know what the correct expression is?" One or two Bearded Collie breeders know the correct expression, or in their opinion the correct expression, but it has to be seen to be understood, and then how can you describe it? "Enquiring?" This nebulous feature of the Beardie is only another point to breed for to make up

the whole dog. When and if ever, we do breed the perfect specimen, it will only be perfect in the eyes of the breeder.

One of the attractive characteristic features that attracted me in the first place to the Beardie was "Coat toning with eye colour", and with such a wide range of coat colours on offer, it gives an equal range of eye colours. If there is very strong feeling by the majority of breeders that a light eye is most undesirable we must alter our standard to "Light or yellow eyes a definite fault". Then everyone will be in the picture.

COAT COLOUR IN BEARDED COLLIES

by Dr. D. R. Johnson

I was lucky enough to interest Dr. D. Johnson, a lecturer in the Dept. of Animal Genitics, University College, London, in the problem of the inheritance of coat colour in Bearded Collies. I am very grateful to him indeed for working this out for us and for giving me his permission to publish his explanation. I should also like to thank all the breeders who provided me with the details of the litters they had bred so that I could pass on to Dr. Johnson the information he needed.

WENDY BOORER

Dear Mrs. Boorer,

Please find enclosed my explanation of the inheritance of coat colour in your Bearded Collies. I have neglected the white spotting*: This would have meant the inclusion of another locus and the complexity of the situation is proportional to the square of the number of loci!

The gradual lightening of coat colour in your breed (i.e., as the dog grows from puppy to adult) is, I think, due to the gene Greying G. This is known in Kerry Blue terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers and poodles. In the absence of other colour genes, as in the Kerry Blue, the action is straightforward and dogs that are born black gradually become steel-blue or blue-grey. I suggest that you ignore this for the moment and concentrate on the colour of the pup at birth. Again we could add it in if we knew which does produce greying offspring. Perhaps later?

I have included with this letter a scheme giving all the theoretical ratios from all possible matings classified on the black/brown/blue/fawn system*. So it should be possible to find out the genotypes of some of your dogs in the end, or at least estimate the probability of coat colours amongst the offspring. By the way, fawn ex fawn should always breed true and will not become more diluted with time.

I hope this will be of some use. I am afraid that the only way to be absolutely sure of what you are going to get is to find the genotype of each dog. This means very good records!

D. R. Johnson

COAT COLOUR (Con'd.)

*White spotting - This is the geneticist's term for the white collie markings found on many Bearded Collies.

*Black/brown/blue/fawn system - These were generally agreed to be the four basic colours that puppies are born. Fawn is the rarest, and for those who haven't bred a fawn puppy, this is a biscuit shade, as distinct from the brown as blue is from the black.

Coat Colour in Bearded Collies

The data supplied (leaving aside for the moment greying and the tricolour type) fit the requirements for a two gene pair situation as in greyhounds.

1. Black B versus brown b. Any dog having one B will be black. Any dog having no B will be brown, i.e., BB or Bb will be black; bb will be brown.
2. Full colour D versur dilute d. Any dog having one D will be full coloured. Any dog having no D will be dilute, i.e., DD or Dd will be full colour, dd will be dilute or blue. An animal bbdd is both brown and blue and this comes out fawn.

Obviously there are many combinations of these alleles, but each dog must have two at each locus, i.e., BbDd, BBdd, never bDD or Bdd. As an example consider BBDD, a homozygous black, ex bbdd, a homozygous fawn. All pups get a B and a D from each parent and must be BbDd. As they have a B and a D, they are black full colour.

If we cross two of these BbDd ex BbDd, we get a whole range of genotypes. This is because the offspring have received different B's and D's from each parent. From the BbDd parent they may receive BD, Bd, bD or bd. This situation is represented in the following table.

		Genotype from Mother			
		BD	Bd	bD	bd
Genotype from Father	BD	BBDD black	BBDd black	BbDD black	BbDd black
	Bd	BBDd black	BBdd blue	BbDd black	Bbdd blue
	bD	BbDD black	BbDd black	bbDD brown	bbDd brown
	bd	BbDd black	Bbdd blue	bbDd brown	bbdd fawn

From this cross, therefore, we will get 9/16 black, 3/16 brown, 3/16 blue and 1/16 fawn. Soa black dog can be

any one of nine genotypes, a brown or a blue anu one of three. In fact it is not so bad as this as some types occur twice in the table. If we remove these, we get:

Black:	Brown:	Blue:	Fawn:
BBDD	bbDD	Bbdd	bbdd
BBDd	bbDd	BBdd	
BbDD			
BbDd			

Below I have listed all the possible combinations of matings between dogs of different colours and their outcome.

Black ex Black

BBDD x BBDD - all black
BBDD x BBDd - all Black
BBDD x BbDd - all black
BBDD x BbDD - all black
BBDd x BBDd - 3 black, 1 blue
BBDd x BbDD - all black
BBDd x BbDd - 3 black, 1 blue
BbDD x BbDD - 3 black, 1 brown
BbDD x BbDd - 3 black, 1 blue
BbDd x DdDd - 9 Black, 3 brown, 3 blue, 1 fawn

Black ex Blue

BBDD x Bbdd - allblack
BBDd x Bbdd - 1 black, 1 blue
BbDD x Bbdd - 3 black, 1 brown
BbDd x Bbdd - 2 black, 4 blue, 1 brown, 1 fawn
BBDD x BBdd - all black
BBDd x BBdd - 1 black, 1 blue
BbDD x BBdd - all black
BbDd x BBdd - 1 black, 1 blue

Blue ex Blue

Bbdd x Bbdd - 3 blue, 1 fawn
BBdd x Bbdd - all blue
BBdd x BBdd - all blue

Blue ex Fawn

Bbdd x bbdd - 1 blue, 1 fawn
BBdd x bbdd - all blue

Black ex Brown

BBDD x bbDD - all black
BBDd x bbDD - all black
BbDD x bbDD - 1 black, 1 brown
BbDd x bbDD - 1 black, 1 brown
BBDD x bbDd - all black
BBDd x bbDd - 3 black, 1 blue
BbDD x bbDd - 1 black, 1 brown
BbDd x bbDd - 3 black, 3 brown, 1 blue, 1 fawn

Black ex Fawn

BBDD x bbdd - all black
BBDd x bbdd - 1 black, 1 blue
BbDD x bbdd - 1 black, 1 brown
BbDd x bbdd - 1 black, 1 fawn

Brown ex Blue

bbDD x Bbdd - 1 black, 1 brown
bbDd x Bbdd - 1 black, 1 blue, 1 brown, 1 fawn
bbDD x BBdd - all black
bbDd x BBdd - 1 black, 1 blue

Brown ex Brown

bbDD x bbDD - all brown
bbDD x bbDd - all brown
bbDd x bbDd - 3 brown, 1 fawn

Fawn ex Fawn

bbdd x bbdd - all fawn

So you see that the breeders who said anything was possible were not far out!

Editor's Note: I would like to draw attention to the fact that the proportions of different colours in a litter will not always be the same as those shown above. The proportions given

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Phone (203) 658-1390

above are statistical averages based on the Probability Theory and therefore these numbers won't necessarily turn up in individual cases. If breeders would keep accurate records of the colours of their puppies at birth, it would in time be quite possible to breed for specific colours with some certainty.

GLOSSARY

Homozygous - Where the male and female chromosomes have the same genetic composition.
Genotype - Genetic composition
Locus - The position on the chromosome where the gene for a certain characteristic can be found.
Allele - Genes which occupy the same loci on chromosomes which normally pair during cell division.

Editor's Joke: A statistician is one who estimates that with your head in an oven and your feet in a fridge, you will, on the average, be perfectly comfortable.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING - FEBRUARY 1971

A general meeting of the Bearded Collie Club of America was held on February 6, 1971, at the home of Mr. & Mrs. D. Ian Morrison, Beacon, New York. Present at the meeting were Mr. Frank Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. D. Ian Morrison, Mr. Burton Unger, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Mitchell, Dr. & Mrs. Thomas Davies and Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Levy. Mr. A. Dick of Kinderhook, New York was a guest.

The President called the meeting to order. The Secretary's report and the treasurer's report were accepted as read. The report of the publicity chairman was accepted as read.

Mr. Unger reported that the BCCA brochure was ready to be printed. It will include the standard, characteristics and history, some text plus a photograph. Mr. Unger's report was accepted as read.

The next issue of the Beardie Bulletin is scheduled for publication. Mrs. Tilton would like greater cooperation from the at-large membership.

There was no old business to be discussed.

Under new business, a motion was made for the brochure committee to spend up to $150.00 for a minimum of 2,000 copies of the brochure.

Members interested in registering their kennel names at $15.00 for 5 years should contact the Registrar, Mr. D. Ian

Morrison, Box 541, Beacon, New York.

A motion was made and accepted that when an application is made to register a dog, the first owner and successive subsequent owners be given preference in registering the name of the dog.

A motion was made and passed that we have a spring match. A match committee was formed with Mrs. Davies as Chairman, and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Levy as members. The date, place and judge to be decided upon by the committee.

A motion was made and passed for the club to establish specificallt the position of the Canadian Kennel Club on the showing of Beardies in Canada.

A motion was made and accepted to adjourn.

Respectifully submitted,
Mrs. Lawrence M. Levy, Secretary

THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF SHOWING A BEARDED COLLIE

by Dick Monnich

"What the heck's a Bearded Collie?" That was my question to Ed Tilton when he told me he had one at home.

Ed knew I had been showing dogs both in the United States and in Canada and informed me that the Bearded Collie had just been recognized officially by the Canadian Kennel Club. He asked me if I would like to show his Beardie, Adam (Ivory Black of Tambora), in Canada on one of my trips.

So, on my next trip up, I checked the entries and sure enough, there was a Bearded Collie entry. When I got back, I called Ed and told him. He invited me to his home, where I met his lovely wife, Lee, and Adam. We talked mostly about Bearded Collies and about Adam, whom I immediately fell in love with. I told the Tiltons that my next trip to Canada would be to the big Sportsmen's Show in Toronto in March, and I would like to take Adam with me.

We put the entries in and off we went to conquer Canada: Adam, a Giant Schnauzer and two Mini Schnauzers plus all the gear to spend nine days there. On the way up, we ran into the worst snowstorm I had ever been in. After 16 hours of hard driving, we arrived at 9:50 am for a 10:00am showing with the

Beardie. Needless to say I was a bit pressed for time. I left all the other dogs in the car, grabbed Adam, a brush, comb and a lead, rushed into the building and started brushing like mad.

It was then that I was informed by one of the competition that Adam could not be shown since he was owned by an American. I was in no mood for that sort of conversation after the terrible trip I had just finished. There I stood, 5 minutes before judging time, with a strange dog of a breed that was totally new to me - so I just kept on brushing and did a slow burn. I then rushed to the superintendent's office, explained the situation and asked the status of the dog. I was told he should be shown until a ruling could be made. I managed to take Best of Breed, but I must admit it was the worst job of grooming I had ever done and the dog looked awful. Adam and I did very well for the rest of the week. We managed to go Best of Breed at 5 shows and on the last day at the Bearded Collie Club of Canada Booster Show, we went Best of Opposite Sex to the Special that was there. We came home with 9 points towards his Championship, going undefeated in the classes at all six shows.

Unfortunately, due to a prior commitment I was unable to show Adam in the groups, so he was handled by a good friend of mine. He tagged Adam with the name Happy, and ever since he has been known by that name to the Canadians who know him.

I must interject this small bit for anyone who is showing their Beardie. I went crazy trying to get the part down Adam's back straight, so after working for an hour to no avail, I gave up. I had chalked up his furnishings, and to get the chalk out I used the old trick of blowing in the dog's ear to get him to shake. Adam shook, and to my surprise, the part was perfect. So from then on just before I went into the ring I blew in his ear and the part was just where it was supposed to be.

I have good friends in Kars, Canada, who had been after me to come up to a show for the weekend. I decided to go and contacted Ed Tilton to ask if he would like me to take Adam with me and try to finish him. Of course, Ed said yes, so we were off to Canada again. Adam took Best of Breed at both of the shows and finished the requirements for his Championship. We both celebrated that night.

The day before we were to leave for home, I had put Adam in a 7 foot high chain link run and gone into the fields with my friend. When we returned, Adam was no where to be seen. He had scaled that 7 foot fence to come to look for me. We started combing the countryside looking for him and asking everyone if they had seen a Bearded Collie. The usual reply was, "A what?". We explained, "You know, the dog that looks like a Walt Disney dog". After searching for hours, we returned to the house to find Adam, soaking wet, tired and full of burrs, waiting for us. Needless to say, I couldn't have been happier to see him.

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I enjoyed showing the Bearded Collie. I must admit it is a lovely breed with a beautiful temperament and so much easier to groom and maintain than some of the other long haired breeds. I just told a good friend of mine the other day that I had been showing a Bearded Collie very successfully. His comment was, "What the heck's a Bearded Collie"?

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HEARTWORM PROBLEM

The ban on insecticides for mosquito control, now in force in many communities, appears to be fueling the spread of heartworms, an often fatal parasitic disease in dogs. In some communities, 30 to 50 per cent of the dog population is said to be infected.

Heartworms grow to a length of 10 to 15 inches, and kill by clustering in the heart and pulmonary artery, where they can interfere with heart valve action or block the flow of blood. Until recently, heartworm was thought to be a problem only in tropical climates and along the coast of southern United States. However, veterinarians and dog owners are discovering alarming concentrations of the disease as far north as Minnesota and New Hampshire.

According to Dr. Adrian G. Gentile, research entomologist at the University of Massachusetts, the reluctance in many communities to use insecticides for mosquito control is definitely influencing the spread of heartworm. Others agree. The microscopic heartworm embryos (called microfilariae) not only are transmitted by the mosquito; they undergo two key stages of development within the

mosquito host. Dr. Gentile is conducting research to identify the specific species of mosquitoes that serve as "vectors" for the disease, information which should improve the effectiveness of control efforts.

Dr. Edgar W. Tucker, recently installed as president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, agrees there is an epidemic but he believes the epidemic has been going on since 1942. A recognized authority on heartworm disease, Dr. Tucker contends that the problem is surfacing mainly because of improved awareness and better diagnostic techniques.

One method, developed by Dr. Joseph M. Wylie during an internship at Angell Memorial Hospital in Boston, involves passing a sample of blood through a Millipore filter, a plastic membrane with microscopic pores small enough to trap the timy microfilariae on its surface. The filter is then stained and inspected under a low-power microscope. Dr. Wylie became interested because of the seriousness of heartworm disease in guard and sentry dogs.

In a survey of 26 veterinary practices in St. Louis ("Medical World News," October 7, 1969) nearly 9 percent of the dogs checked were infected.

In Derry, N.H., veterinarian Dr. Leo R. Dube tested 187 dogs last May and turned up 25 cases of heartworm.

Dr. Robert A. Marston of Amesbury, Mass., said he has found up to 50 percent incidence of dog heartworm in such bordering New Hampshire towns as Newton, Kingston, East Kingston and Danville, where salt marsh mosquitoes such as Aedes cantator are abundant. These species are particularly efficient carriers because of their size and daylight activity.

Dr. Robert Prescott of Weston, Mass., reports that every dog checked in the Stonehedge development in Lincoln, Mass., was found to be infected. He has treated 80 dogs for the disease this season.

Dr. Peter Morey of Carlisle, Mass., reports that about 15 percent of the dogs he has checked this season (30 out of 200) proved to be infected.

A 1964 study by Dr. W. G. Lillis of some 550 mongrels in Monmouth and Burlington Counties in New Jersey showed 9.3 percent of the dogs infected with heartworms. Dr. Lillis found as many as 50 adult worms in some dogs.

Dr. R. S. Hirth found heartworm in 23 of 229 dogs tested during a 1966 survey in New Haven, Conn.

According to Dr. Fred D. Beam, who made an exhaustive study of heartworm transmission in 1968 as a doctoral student at Rutgers University, the incidence of heartworm has risen as high as 70 to 90 percent in some areas along the coast of central and southern New Jersey.

In southern United States and other regions of the world, the incidence is often much higher. A survey of dogs in 15 towns in Georgia (Thrasher) revealed heartworm infections in 19.6 percent. A Mississippi study (Wards) showed an incidence of 11 percent. At the First International Symposium on Heartworm Disease, held last winter in Gainesville, Florida, a Japanese veterinarian reported an incidence of dog heartworm in Tokyo to be 47 percent.

Canine heartworm (Dirofilaria immitis, meaning literally, "evil thread") was first reported over a century ago (1866) by the noted American physician and parasitologist, Joseph Leidy. The adult female, under favorable conditions, can produce more than 20,000 microfilariae a day. These prelarval embryos measure about 6 microns by 300 microns, too small to be seen without a microscope. As they circulate in th bloodstream, they are picked up by feeding mosquitoes.

In the mosquito, they face a highly uncertain fate, because different species vary considerably in their susceptibility as hosts Heat, humidity and the physical condition of the mosquito also have an effect on their efficiency as carriers. Moreover, the microfilariae are often fatal to the mosquito and thus ultimately to themselves. If the mosquito is a favorable host, however, the microfilaria soon changes into a shorter, fatter larva, described as the "sausage" stage. In a week or two it molts again to become an infectious worm, ready for transmission to a dog or other suitable host.

The worm can be transmitted to dogs, wolves, foxes, cats and even to humans, although it is encountered rarely in animals other than dogs. There have been 39 cases of heartworms in humans, in the United States, most of these in southern coastal areas. There have been no reported deaths from heartworms in humans. For some unexplained reason, though, three-fourths of the cases occurred in adult women.

The heartworm larvae develop in the excretory organs of the mosquito, but migrate to the snout when they reach the infectious stage. Here, they are ready to invade the stylet would caused by the mosquito as it feeds on the dog.

Once in the dog, the tiny worm undergoes another period of development in the subcutaneous tissue or muscles. After the final transformation, it tunnels to a vein and enters the bloodstream, where it eventually finds its way to the heart. In 6 to 9 months, the male and female worms grow to adulthood and begin producing microfilariae.

The microfilariae themselves produce no symptoms, but if enough of the adult worms become entwined in the heart and lung arteries, the animal begins to experience shortness of breath, coughing, weakness, and in severe cases, convulsions, emaciation or colapse. The impared circulation also leads to infection of the liver and kidneys.

Veterinarians in areas where the disease is prevalent are counselling dog owners to keep outdoor dogs on preventive medication during the summer months when the hazard is greatest. Once the disease is contracted, however, treatment becomes more difficult. Intravenous injections of an arsenical medication are used to kill the adult worms. Later, the dog is treated orally with drugs to kill the remaining microfilariae.

(Reprinted from Popular Dogs)

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DUNWICH KENNELS

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Cini presented us with a fine uniform litter of seven on May 7th. Five males, two females; Four brown, three black. One brown/white male puppy is still available from this breeding. From this litter we would like to present:

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*Pending CKC approval