

THE BEARDIE BULLETIN

VOL.4 NO.1



MARCH 1974
BEARDED COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA

BEARDED COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA

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Prudence Ross, Vice President
Maxine Levy, Secretary
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the BEARDIE BULLETIN
vol 4 no1

Official Publication of the Bearded Collie Club of America

Lawrence M. Levy, Editor

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For information and forms for BCCA registration of your puppy, dog, or litter in the Stud Book of the Bearded Collie Club of America, Contact the Registrar: D. Ian Morrison, P.O. Box 541, Beacon, NY 12508.

To be shown in the Miscellaneous Classes or in the Obedience Classes at AKC dog shows, your Bearded Collie must be issued an ILP number by the American Kennel Club. For the necessary forms, write the AKC at:

American Kennel Club
51 Madison Ave
New York, NY 10010

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With the next issue of the Bearded Collie Bulletin, the new Editor will be Virginia Parsons. All material and ads should be sent to her at the following address: Virginia Parsons
Massachusetts Avenue
Boxborough, Massachusetts 01719

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The cover work on this issue and the September, 1973 issue of the Bearded Collie Bulletin, was done by Becky Parsons. She has done quite a bit of fine artwork centered about Bearded Collies. We look forward to more of her cover work.

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Proud of being a Bearded Collie owner! / Display your pride. You can get a set of two Bearded Collie Decals for your car (or anywhere you want) The cost is \$3.00 and they are available from Jerald Jozwiak, 3330 Vernon, Brookfield, IL 60513. These decals are a product of the Midwest Bearded Collie Club.

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We understand that there has been a Bearded Collie Club formally organized in California. Interested California residents should contact Bill Cordes 12400 Skyline Blvd, Woodside, CA 91604. We hope to hear lots of news from the new club soon. Good Luck! How about you Bearded Collie lovers in other parts of the country?

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We would like much more news of the breed from around the country. Match results, show wins, club activities, and just general information. Why not appoint a correspondent from your area or club to send us these news items.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee has turned in the following slate of officers and Board members for the year 1974-1975.

President: Dr Thomas M. Davies
Vice President: William Cordes
Treasurer: Norman Kroll
Recording Secretary: Penny Taylor
Corresponding Secretary: Emily Holden

Board of Directors: Iris Cashdan
Anne Dolan
Lawrence Levy
Moirra Morrison
Virginia Parsons

Additional nominations may be filed with the Secretary to be received on or before August 17, 1974
Maxine Levy, Secretary BCCA
19 Gates Lane
Simsbury, CT 06070

These additional nominations must be signed by five members in good standing and be accompanied by the written acceptance of the nominee

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ANNOUNCING THE FORMATION OF THE NORTH SHORE BEARDED COLLIE CLUB

We have recently formed a new local Bearded Collie Club, dedicated to the highest standards, a strong code of ethics, and the commitment to serve the needs of all its Bearded Collie lovers.

We are offering an associate membership for out-of-towners (further than a 50 mile radius from Highland Park, Illinois) who would be unable to attend regular meetings and therefore would be unable to vote. The associate member will be entitled to full club privileges other than voting, and we will be providing a hospitality committee to look after visitors from other areas.

Bernie Palikij and Terry Campos will be producing a monthly newsletter and a yearly bulletin. In addition to being an informative resource on Beardies, the newsletter will run brief background sketches on all of our members and their dogs so that we might get better acquainted.

The following charter members will be serving as officers until our regular elections in October:

President	Norm Kroll
Vice President	Ethyl Parks
Secretary	Rochelle Milner
Treasurer	Phil Levinson

Board Members
Bernie Palikij
Pearl Grabowski
Janet Bilsky
Arthur Campos

We would greatly appreciate your support in our endeavor to learn about and enjoy our dogs as well as to enjoy each other. For further information, contact:

Rochelle Milner, Secretary
North Shore Bearded Collie Club
8501 Monticello
Skokie, IL 60076

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RECOMMENDED READING . . .

McDowell Lyon's classic study of canine anatomy and its relationship to movement, **THE DOG IN ACTION**, should be a must on the bookshelf of every serious student of dogs. The book is written in easy to understand, non-technical language and is amply illustrated with both anecdote and drawing. Strongly recommended! **THE DOG IN ACTION** is obtainable from the publisher, Howell House, Inc, 845 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022 for \$5.95.

Midwest Bearded Collie Club's Annual Fun Day Picnic

On June 9th, the MBCC held its Annual Fun Day Picnic. Despite a rainy week, Mother Nature was kind enough to allow us sunny weather for the better part of the day. Sue Stell gave a demonstration on "How to Groom a Bearded Collie". She even showed some of us who believed it could never be done on our dogs, that it could be done. Thanks, Sue. We then had a Chinese Auction. Unfortunately, our auctioneer was absent, so Jerry Jozwiak pitched in and did a fine job as auctioneer. With a bubble gum machine as "star" of the auction (donated by Tony Kottmeier), we took in \$40. After the auction, we started a baseball game which was rained out in the fourth. We were joined not only by Bearded Collie owners, but also hopeful "owners-to-be". We all had a good time (especially the dogs who got to run with each other in the lovely park) and look forward to next year's Fun Day Picnic.

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UPCOMING MATCHES

AUGUST 21, 1974 - Third Annual Dog Handler's Guild Fun Match. Special Classes to be offered for RARE BREEDS in cooperation with the Associated Rare Breeds of the Midwest. Centreville, Michigan.
For information, contact: Stephen Hurt, 10950 Northland Dr, NE, Rockford, Michigan 49341
Phone 616-866-2840.

Sept 28, 29, 1974 - First Annual National Rare Breed Dog Shows. Two shows, different Judges each day. To be held at the Holiday Inn, Route 1, North Brunswick, New Jersey. The Bearded Collie Club of Greater New York will consider the classes at this show as its Specialty Show. Entries must be in by August 31, 1974. For information, contact: Dr. J. Roseff, National Rare Breed Dog Shows, 1200 West Cross St, Lakewood, NJ 08701.

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CONGRATULATIONS

We have been notified of what are believed to be the first two Beardies to have gained Companion Dog (CD) degrees in the US. They are: (pending AKC Gazette publication)

Brambledale Bluebonnet, CD, owned by Henrietta Lachman and J. Richard Schneider. Bluebonnet was handled to the degree by Robert Lachman. She completed the requirements for the degree on the June 29-30 weekend.

Cannamoore Honey Rose, CD, owned by Virginia Parsons. Handled by Mrs. Parsons, Honey finished the necessary requirements on July 7th.

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SHOW NEWS

Deerpath Kennel Club, Wheeling, Illinois. June 22, 1974. Judge: Kurt Mueller, Jr.
6-9 month Puppy Dog & Best of Breed Puppy Rich-Lins Wandering Rogue (Taylor, Nootbaar)
Am Bred Dog: 1. Cauldbrae's Tunes of Glory (Jozwiak)
Open Dog: 1. Edenborough Adventure (Nootbaar, Kottmeier)
2. Penrose Shepherd Boy (Compos)
3. Ballacralee Gay Rambler (Milner)
Open Bitch: 1. Jaseton Princess Argonetta (Nootbaar)
2. Camshron Babs (Jozwiak)
3. Royal Lady of Richlin (Palikij)
Best of Breed Adult: Jaseton Princess Argonetta

Park Shore Kennel Club, Buffalo Grove, Illinois, Jan 20, 1974. Judge: Lois McManus
2-4 Month Bitch Puppy: Rich-Lins Black Velvet (Stell)
6-9 Month Bitch Puppy: Wayfarin Butterscotch (Parks, Grabowski)
Best Puppy: Wayfarin Butterscotch
Open Dog: 1. Edenborough Adventure (Nootbaar, Kottmeier)
2. Can. Ch. Happy Hooligan of Bengray (Stell)
3. Ballacralee Gay Rambler (Milner)
Am. Bred Bitch: 1. Rich-Lins Royal Shag (Nootbaar)
2. Royal Lady of Rich-Lin (Palikij)
Open Bitch: 1. Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
2. Rushmoor Grey Mist (Kroll)

MORE MATCH NEWS

The New England Bearded Collie Club held its Annual Spring Match on April 28, 1974, in West Hartford, Connecticut. To our knowledge this was the first Bearded Collie match to have Obedience classes offered. The Breed judge was Mr. J. Richard Schneider and the Obedience judge was Mrs. Doris Spencer. There were 20 Bearded Collies entered.

3-6 month puppy Dog	1. Baffler O' Braemoor - Parsons
6-12 month puppy Dog	2. Polaneid Yankee Doodle - Fish
3-6 month puppy Bitch	1. Cauldbrae's Eric the Red - Dolan
	1. Holly - Morrison
	2. Glen Eire's Molly Brown - Dolan, Dean
6-12 month puppy Bitch	3. Boojom O' Braemoor - Parsons
	1. Honours Galore from Davealex - Morrison
BEST PUPPY IN MATCH	2. Brambledale Bella Rosa - Terricone, St. Lifer
Adult Dog	Honours Galore from Davealex
	1. Cauldbrae's Brigadoon - Morrison
	2. Ryjo Holtye - Dolan
	3. Heathglen's McDuff - Beitel
Adult Bitch	4. Dunwich Double Diamond - Taylor
	1/ Charncroft Caprice - Turner
	2. Brambledale Black Rose - Morrison
	3. Brambledale Beth - Turner
	4. Cannamoore Honey Rose - Parsons
BEST ADULT IN MATCH	Charncroft Caprice
Best in Match	Charncroft Caprice
Obedience Classes	
Pre-novice	1. Dunwich Thistle of Balmoral - Davies, Hayes
	2. Charncroft Caprice - Turner
	3. Heathglen's McDuff - Beitel
Novice	1. Cannamoore Honey Rose - Parsons

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The Associated Rare Breeds of New England held their second Annual Match in Moodus, Connecticut on May 26, 1974. Bearded Collies were well represented with the second largest entry in the match (24). Mrs. Muriel Sonnichsen made the following placements.

3-6 month puppy Dog	1. Baffler O' Braemoor - Parsons
9-12 month puppy Dog	1. Cauldbrae's Eric the Red - Dolan
3-6 month puppy Bitch	1. Boojom O' Braemoor - Parsons
	2. Holly - Morrison
	3. Glen Eire's Mhuiri O' Cauldbrae - Dolan
6-9 month puppy Bitch	1. Glen Eire's Molly Brown - Dean, Dolan
9-12 month puppy Bitch	2. Honours Galore from Davealex - Morrison
	1. Wafarin Butterscotch - Grabowski, Parks
BEST OF BREED= JUNIOR	WAFARIN BUTTERSCOTCH
BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX= JUNIOR	CAULDBRAE'S ERIC THE RED
American Bred Dog	1. Dunwich Double Diamond - Taylor
Open Dog	2. Ivory Star of Tambora - Speisman
	1. Dunwich Dudley Dustmop - Davies
	2. Cauldbrae's Brigadoon - Morrison
	3. Ryjo Holtye - Dolan
American Bred Bitch	1. Dunwich Melodic Amaden - Holden
Open Bitch	2. Wafarin Butterscotch - Grabowski, Parks
	1. Charncroft Country Rose - Levy
	2. Cannamoore Honey Rose - Parsons
	3. Brambledale Beth - Turner
	4. Brambledale Black Rose - Morrison
BEST OF BREED, SENIOR	DUNWICH MELODIC AMADEN
BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX, SENIOR	DUNWICH DUDLEY DUSTMOP

In the Group judging, WAFARIN BUTTERSCOTCH went on to capture Working Group 1st in the Junior Division. In the Senior Division, DUNWICH MELODIC AMADEN was awarded the Working Group 2nd ribbon. All in all, Bearded Collies fared very well.

LETTERS

The following letter was received in response to the Standard change ballot:

Thomas M. Davies
President, BCCA

Dear Dr. Davies,

I personally would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the BCCA for the tenacity with the AKC in obtaining a "Miscellaneous Class" listing for our Bearded Collies.

I don't approve of the color change. When you delete "with or without white collie markings" you remove the implication of the existence of a white Bearded Collie. As you know, there are white rough collies and there are white Bearded Collies. The latter collies are on record as being in existence in the early 1900's. This statement can be verified by reading the breed outline in *The New Book of the Dog* by Robert Leighton published by Cassell & Co. in 1907. Of course you know that there are white rough collies since the "replacement" phrase "with or without white markings on the head, chest, neck, legs, feet and tip of the tail" reads exactly like the AKC standard for the rough collie.

In my opinion and in the opinion of other Bearded Collie fanciers the Bearded Collie standard is nebulous and would require a Philadelphia attorney to interpret it. And if a dozen attorneys tried to interpret the standard I am sure there would be a dozen translations.

One example of the above is: "Long, lean body"; How long? How lean? Long like a Dachshund; lean like a greyhound? How long and how lean does the standard actually mean? Are you aware of the fact that there are 67 measurements with prescribed procedures for making these measurements on any dog? The elimination of the statement "and none of the stumpiness of the bobtail" definitely does not clarify the description of the Bearded Collie. Instead of elimination of an offensive phrase, the change should be made to encompass the meaning of the phrase within the standard's outline.

Another example is: "Eyes to tone with coat in color". Bearded collies, unlike the majority of other breeds, are continually changing in coat color. They almost never remain the color they were at time of birth. Dark brown pups can fade and might eventually end up with a washed-out fawn adult coat. Black pups can change into any color grey or slate under the sun. How do you explain a pale grey dog with dark brown eyes? Is this a fault? It certainly is not explained completely in the standard. What about china blue eyes? Is the china blue or wall-eyed beardedie faulted in a black, or grey, or brown dog? NO, IT IS NOT, Because the standard is not stating that it is a fault in darker colored beardedies.

Dr. Davies, there are many points in the standard that need close examination for the sake of clarification. I believe that if something is worth doing at all, it is worth doing correctly - the first time. Even if the attempt at clarifying the standard does take an extra measure of time and effort, I feel the time and energy will be worth it in the long run.

If you agree with me you know it is not too late to define the standard in terms so that everyone reading it will have same visual picture of the perfect Beardedie.

Sincerely,
Jerald J. & Maria G. Jozwiak

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Jozwiak,

I have chosen to answer your letter of March 22nd as a Bearded Collie breeder and fancier, rather than as President of BCCA. I do this primarily because I am in no position to comment "officially" on the thinking of the many American, British and Canadian beardedie breeders, even though the membership of the BCCA has overwhelmingly approved the standard changes.

First: In my opinion, the altered wording describing the markings in the standard in no way changes the meaning of the standard. It does not remove the implication of the existence of a white bearded collie, since that implication was not there to begin with! I most certainly do not mean to deny the existence of white beardedies, any more than I deny the existence of white Boxers (usually consigned to the water bucket shortly after birth) or white German shepherds (excluded from competition in AKC shows). Both of these mutations are far more common than the white beardedie. (Incidentally, I am not implying that white beardedies should be put down) But - simply because they exist, I see no reason to encourage anyone to breed or show them - since the standard does not list white as a recognized color.

Since we are blessed with the dubious honor of sharing part of our name with the rough collie, I suppose it is necessary to draw the comparison with the standard of that breed. The designers of the British standard did the breed no favors by describing those markings as "white collie markings", since this reinforces a non-existent relationship between the two breeds.

So... the standard of the rough collie states that "The four recognized colors are sable and white, tri-color, blue merle and white". It goes on to describe white markings on the sable and white, the tri-color and the blue merle. These are "white markings usually on the chest, neck, legs, feet and the tip of the tail. A blaze may appear on the foreface or backskull or both". In Great Britain, a white rough collie is considered objectionable, so you see, the description could not possibly imply a white beardedie. The real problem lies in the American acceptance of white rough collies, whereas the British find the color objectionable. The fact is the change from "white Collie markings"

It may come to pass in the future, that white will become an acceptable Bearded color, just as it has for the American rough collie. I would oppose this change as vehemently as you would favor it, since I am enough of a traditionalist to believe that a standard should not be changed merely because a particular mutation is being produced. To look at the question from the other end of the stick, I also strongly oppose the breeding of white beardedies or beardedies which consistently produce white puppies since it is NOT an approved color. To descend from sublime to ridiculous, it could be compared to including hip dysplasia as a characteristic in the standard of the German shepherd, since the majority of the breed displays some manifestation of the disorder.

You must realize that the interpretation of a breed standard must be made with other than the ability to imagine a picture from written words. Fundamental understanding of the anatomical structure of the dog, the interrelationship of the various parts, the purpose the breed was created for, etc., are all necessary to correctly visualize the dog. In the simplest case, the standard doesn't state that the dog shouldn't be cow-hocked, but even the novice knows that this is a relatively serious fault. There are many breed standards that are as vague as ours, and they have apparently managed to withstand the test of time. The Bearded Collie Standard has served the British for thirty odd years, and, quite frankly, I don't think there is anyone in this country who is qualified to rewrite the standard at this time. At some time in the future - after we have been breeding long enough to have established our own lines and have come to some sort of agreement on the "correct type" - we may be able to undertake the task of rewriting the standard.

I do not agree, however, that this is the time to make the changes. We did not, in fact, change the standard in this recent revision. Nothing was added or deleted in the concept of the Bearded Collie. All we did was alter it at the request of the Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club.

Sincerely,
Thomas M. Davies

1. The subject of hip dysplasia is currently, and has been for some time, in the forefront of deliberations of fanciers of all breeds of pure-bred dogs. Like it or not, it is there.
2. It is the responsibility of the BCCA to disseminate all information to the membership, especially information concerning topics with which they are likely to come into contact.
3. Hip dysplasia may very well not be a serious problem in the bearded collie, but, if it exists at all, it most assuredly IS a problem.
4. That anyone would draw the inference that dogs included in an "OFA Certified List" are endorsed by the club preferred breeding stock is ridiculous! Anyone coming to that conclusion would also feel that dogs listed in advertising in the Bulletin were endorsed by the Club.

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The Bearded Collie Club of America needs an official emblem or seal. We would like to solicit your design for such a seal. It would be used a letterhead on club stationery, etc. The prize for the winning design will be the pride in seeing your work displayed on all official BCCA items. The seal should incorporate the name of the Club "Bearded Collie Club of America" and the year of founding "1969", plus any other detail you can conjure up. The submitted designs will be presented to the membership for the final decision. Please send your entry to the Chairman of the Education Committee: **Moirra Morrison**

The final date for entries will be September 1, 1974.

LETTERS

To the Editor:

I have received my first issue of your excellent Bulletin. It proved to be a wealth of information. I intend on coming down to some New England shows come June 1st. I had no idea how active your Club is. I am very pleased to see so much activity and interest exhibited by your members. I have made copies of your letter to the Canadian Kennel Club and their reply and have sent a letter with these copies to the President of the CKC. I hope we will be able to clear up the situation.

The main reason I have chosen to write to your publication, however, is as a result of the letter from the Bearded Collie Club of Greater New York. It is most discouraging to see this sort of attitude. The English chose to ignore the problem of Hip Dysplasia and the lack of information which stems from this action has made breeding decisions very difficult. To claim that hip dysplasia is not a problem simply because its incidence can't be counted or documented is ludicrous. We don't know how many dogs are monorchid, but we certainly don't breed to a monorchid male. I don't know how many flakes of dandruff I have, but I don't wait until I have a statistical analysis before I do something about it. We are fortunate to have a breed that does have a comparatively low HD incidence, but we won't maintain that low level if we continue to ignore the fact like a bunch of ostriches. When people inquire about dysplasia in Beardies it is a joy to be able to say that we have a low incidence and, moreover, we have a breed club that is actively working to make it lower. I am pleased that people are asking about it. The last thing we need is people who know about dysplasia and yet don't care enough to check to see if there is a chance their new purchase might carry the capacity to produce cripples. The New York letter almost sounds as if they would be happier if people weren't aware of the problem. As bearded owners we quickly have to decide if we want to sell pups to people who don't care about the problem when it can be cured while the breed is small in numbers and in the hands of people who do care.

Knowing about the HD status of any dog, either stud or bitch, certainly makes the breeding choice slightly easier. One still has to find a mate which will compliment your dog and produce a litter superior to either parent. It seems unbelievable that any breeder would take the chance of fooling around with dysplasia. Breeding to an HD free bearded isn't going to guarantee a litter free of dysplasia but it will greatly increase your chances.

If you continue to have problems publishing a list of HD free beardedies, I would be pleased to allow you to include it as part of the ad I am placing.

Sincerely,
Ron Rose
Truro, Nova Scotia

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An Open Letter to Duff Gordon #5

Dear Little Duffy,

Well, we've known each other for all your eight months, haven't we? From that day I watched your brothers and sisters sleeping quietly in the whelping box while you roamed the den, til the day I spotted you pogo-sticking up and down while they all stood and watched, I have known you were something a little more...

I visited you and the other puppies often, always noting you to be one trick ahead! Then on one visit, your mom informed me that she had completed house-breaking all the pups except you and Melody. Melody was to come up next, and there you were, alone, to wait. We all cried at the thought of your loneliness, and I just had to ask... You know what happened. Your mom let you come home with me til you found a permanent home.

You and Dirk have been real chums, haven't you? One safari crate has slept you both, (except when you two would beat Dad and me to our bed), one set of dishes you've shared with never a complaint... we've laughed delightedly as you have walked backwards on your hind legs, your little pink tongue peeking out... and at your cute little body almost turning inside-out with excitement when we spoke to you.

But now that time has so quickly come. You are about to be adopted. We know your new mom and dad will cherish you as we have, and with a sad heart I send you on your way into the world of backyards, trees, pussycats little girl puppies and lasting love.

Fondly
Your foster mother,
Linda H. Cassidy

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1974 BCCA ANNUAL MATCH

The 1974 Bearded Collie Club of America Annual Match will be held on September 15, 1974, in Highland Park, Illinois. Gerald Flint is this year's Match Chairman and Ethyl Parks and Pearl Grabowski are serving as Match Secretaries. Premium Lists for advance registration will be mailed to the membership shortly. These will contain all necessary information.

We are most pleased to announce that this year our judge will be Mr. Dale McMackin of Troy, Illinois. Mr. McMackin has been an AKC licensed Judge for seventeen years, and is licensed to judge all Working breeds, all Sporting breeds and many of the Hound breeds. He judged the first Canadian point show in which Bearded Collies were permitted to be exhibited. He is a collie breeder and has served as past President of the Collie Club of America and the St. Louis Collie Club.

Plan now to spend the weekend of September 14 and 15th in Chicago. We plan to have an interesting and exciting time.

PRETTY PET POISONERS
by Helen Claire Howes

Animals, domestic as well as wild, seem to have an inborn sense of what to eat and what not to eat. There are times, however, when this inner monitor seems to fail them. When pasture-land is unproductive in drought and their usual food supplies are absent, pastured or range cattle, horses and sheep have poisoned themselves eating toxic vegetation to satisfy their hunger.

Household pets, if properly fed, do not have this excuse for indulging in bizarre tastes, but the fact is that some do nibble at house plants or the wrong garden plants.

A possible reason for this seemingly perverse appetite is simple boredom. Puppies and kittens are often left alone in the house when the master or mistress is away. The lonely little pet, interest in his toys exhausted, begins to play with a leaf or trailing vine hanging from the window sill. Perhaps a shining leaf gleams in the sunshine as it moves. He nibbles a bit; it hasn't much taste, but he has nothing else to do so he chews a little more and soon he is a very sick animal. A young male Siamese died after eating the leaves of dieffenbachia (dumb cane) - that popular spotted house plant, as deadly to a cat as cyanide.

Dr. Robert C. Williams, Canadian veterinarian who tried to save the Siamese, says that such deaths occur very often. The number of deaths among cats from eating house plants is very high. Another popular house plant, the philodendron (leaves shaped like elephant ears) is, like diffenbachia, one of the deadliest killers if it is eaten. In one research report, out of 72 cases of philodendron poisoning in cats, 37 deaths resulted. Pine needles are another source of poison and danger to cats. When a cat eats them, the results are usually fatal.

Many other plants are poisonous if eaten by humans and can be fatal to animals as well. The leaves and branches of oleander can affect the heart, produce severe digestive upset and have caused death. Poinsettia leaves can also be fatal if eaten. Sweet peas, rosary peas and the seed of the castor bean are killers; one or two of the latter can even kill adults. Mistletoe berries have caused death in both children and adults; they should be kept out of the way of pets.

Garden plants can be a threat to pets, too. Foxglove leaves (one of the sources of digitalis) stimulate the heart and can be fatal if eaten. Bleeding heart foliage and roots have even proved fatal to cattle. The leaf blades of rhubarb can cause convulsions and death in young children and are no less dangerous to young animals. All part of the laurel, rhododendron and azaleas can be fatal if eaten. The twigs and foliage of wild or cultivated cherry contain a compound that releases cyanide when eaten.

Plants growing wild in the fields should be watched too, if the puppy takes an undue interest in them. All parts of the nightshade can be fatal and the poison hemlock, which resembles a large, wild carrot (this made the brew that killed Socrates). Jimson weed (stinkweed) contains stramonium which causes distorted vision, delirium and coma. It is a common cause of poisoning in children and may be nibbled by free running pets. While pets will probably not eat poison ivy or poison oak, they can bring home on their fur (and brush off on their owners) the oil that causes the intense itching and blisters.

In the house you may try to keep your plants on a high mantle but there is scarcely a shelf high enough to daunt a determined cat. If you believe your pet to have eaten the leaves of some poisonous plant, take him to a veterinarian without delay. If he is conscious, try to make him vomit with a teaspoon of salt on the back of his tongue, but if he is in a coma don't waste time with first aid. Wrap him up and take him (with leaves of the plant) to the nearest animal clinic.

Reprinted from *Animal Cavalcade*, Spring, 1971

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR IN DOGS

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF WHELPING AND LITTER CARE

by William E. Campbell

Setting proper behavior standards for pets is as important as health care. To provide a special social climate for a litter of pups might seem to be over-engineering their environment. After all, the litter itself is apparently self-sufficient, providing lots of interaction between pups. These statements would make sense if the dogs involved were destined to eke out life as wild animals in some remote, primitive region. As such they would become self-sufficient and would mature normally. But the domestic pet dog, by the dictates of its life with human beings, will never reach the maturity demanded of its feral cousins. Pet dogs remain dependent on their human "parents". Food, water, warmth, freedom, and even going to the toilet are all factors controlled by the dog's owner. Since this unnatural dependence is thrust upon the animal, the value of careful control in early social experience becomes self-evident.

One result of all the dog breeding going on in the US is the appalling statistic that millions of pets are destroyed annually in our humane shelters. Why? Is it simply overbreeding? If breeders were unable to sell or give away the results of their overbreeding, they would be the ones delivering the living surplus for euthanasia. This is not the case.

Most dogs in the pounds are over 6 months. I have tried several times to get an answer to why people commit their pets to the miserable atmosphere of the Los Angeles county and city shelters. It is amazing to learn that owners are not routinely asked, Why? Nor are any tabulations made as to why. This provides interesting insight on the attitude of the majority of our population toward their responsibility as dog owners. It is often reflected in humane shelter personnel. I pressed one desk clerk for an answer as to why no reasons for getting rid of the dog were asked of the owner. She said, "Look, it's our job to make them available for a few days for adoption and to destroy them if no one wants them."

Some job

I mention this dismal information as a preface to litter social care because breeders should be urged to take painstaking steps to assure that their puppies make the difficult adjustment from litter to human company with the least chance of developing later behavior problems, many of which lead to dead-end trips to the pound.

HOUSE WHELPING IS BEST

Whenever I hear of a bitch whelping pups out in the garage, under the house or behind the woodpile I fear for the emotional health of both bitch and pups. Breeding household pups dictates in-house whelping. An out of the way and therefore quiet room with access to the outside is best.

If the room is not carpeted a carpet can be obtained and placed around the whelping box. This will provide a texture experience for the pups when they begin to leave the litter area to urinate and defecate and will help in their avoidance of carpets when eliminating in their future homes.

AVOID EMOTION AT BIRTH

The veterinarian must of course be informed as birth approaches, so help will be available in the event of an emergency. When labor starts the breeder must play the role of an efficient nurse, not a doting "parent".

I recall one case involving a 4 year old Dachshund who dependably let her owner know when whelping was near by setting up the most frightening wailing and screaming. She always had normal births and healthy pups. We found that the behavior began on her first whelping at about a year of age. At that time she had whimpered during labor, but the entire family gathered about her and, with the three-year-old daughter, they all cooed and tried to quiet the impressionable bitch. The infant was so upset she began to cry and scream. Needless to say, so did the dog. In this case we actually had to recommend that the family vacate the scene and have what amounted to a midwife oversee the birth.

If the bitch appears to resent handling of the pups she should be left alone. Oversolicitousness toward her may cause problems, including possible killing of the pups. If an emergency occurs, the veterinarian should be called.

CRITICAL HANDLING PERIODS

During the first 3 to 4 weeks it is best to leave the bitch and litter alone except for required replenishment of water and food and hygienic attention. At weaning time several controlled handling practices have proven helpful in facilitating socialization of the pups to people:

- *Twice daily, lift the pups and cradle them in the arms for about a minute. This helps to minimize aggressive tendencies in later life.
- *Set feeding times to help regularize elimination for later housetraining in the new owners' homes.
- *If possible, make the outdoors available to them after feeding and on first morning awakening. Be sure someone gives gentle praise and petting after the pups eliminate in the proper place.
- *Allow each puppy once-daily gentle handling by children away from the litter environment. This will help the pups gain a pleasant early experience with prepuberal children, who smell and move differently from adults and adolescents.

Although time consuming, these practices pay off for discerning breeders, many of whom enjoy the luxury of having waiting lists for their pups.

Among the social practices to avoid are:

- *Rough handling by anyone at any time.
- *Allowing those around the litter to develop "favorites" among the litter, thereby creating "outsider" pups.
- *Overexposure to people who might handle the pups too much and create resentment in the puppies. Handling should be meaningful.

The dangers of permanent trauma are apparent in all of the foregoing.

Puppies who are carefully socialized will tend to interact with more confidence throughout their lives. Shyness, submissive wetting, over-aggressiveness, ultra-independence and over-dependence due to litter mismanagement can be minimized with proper care.

SELECTING OWNERS FOR PUPPIES

If all the puppies are not spoken for prior to birth (the best situation), appointments for interviews should be started by advertising when the litter is stable and its number certain. The interviews are best held when the litter is 5 weeks of age, with seven weeks set as the age of transfer to the new home. The 8 to 10 week age should be avoided for transfer since pups go through a fear imprint stage at this time.

If problem owners are to be avoided, and return of pups thereby minimized, the following information should be gained from the prospective buyers:

- *Have they owned dogs before? How many? What happened to former dogs? (Avoid those who have disposed of their dogs)
- *How do they house-train their dogs? (Avoid those who use harsh physical punishment or isolate the pups for this purpose)
- *What sort of veterinary attention do they plan? (Shun those who show no appreciation for regular check-ups.)
- *How will they plan to teach their children about the new puppy? (Avoid ones who appear to think the pups should put up with abusive, even if playful, child behavior)
- *Why do they want this pup, or any dog? (If the pup is desired primarily for protection, trouble may be in the offing. Or if this pup is to provide company for a current dog with a behavior problem, avoid them)
- *Find out about the home environment, the hours the dog will be spending with the family. (Avoid situations that dictate long hours of loneliness for the pup.)
- *If the buyer is more interested in price than quality, it is best to pass up the chance for a sale.

Get as much information about previously owned dogs as possible. Unfortunately, persons will tend to behave in the future as in the past. If this information turns up facts contrary to your knowledge of proper ownership principles the buyer is best discouraged for the benefit of the puppy, the breeder and the buyer.

FIT PUPPIES TO PEOPLE

To assure best matching of pups with people, I recommend that each buyer conduct the Puppy Behavior Selection Test (MVP= Dec, 1972) with the litter. However, the breeder's experience is indispensable in making the final decision. If an extremely oral and aggressive puppy is selected by a family with infant children it is only common sense to make this fact known to the buyer and suggest selection of a more placid pup. If persons who have other dogs, select a pup who has displayed extreme aggressiveness to littermates, they should be encouraged to select a more submissive puppy.

These admonitions may stand in the way of quick sales for the breeder, but the quality of life for the owners, pups, and therefore the reputation of the breeder, will be greatly enhanced. The public's lack of appreciation for the superior quality of properly bred and handled puppies is revealed by the staggering number of "puppy mills" currently finding ready homes for their dangerously bred and ill-handled products.

Reputable breeders who consider the formation of healthy personality as well as physical conformation usually hold the enviable position of knowing their puppies will always be in demand through word-of-mouth goodwill generated by their own high quality puppies. Early care pays off.

(Reprinted from MODERN VETERINARY PRACTICE; May, 1974)

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BREEDING IS NOT NECESSARY

One common mistake about dogs should be exploded right here: the female does not have to be bred. She does NOT have to have a litter of puppies in order to remain healthy.

Sentimentalists have said that no female can be perfectly happy unless she has suckled a litter. NONSENSE! You are her world; with you she will be completely happy even if she never sees another dog. She doesn't know she is a dog, she thinks she is a part of your family, as indeed she is. The carrying and whelping of a litter means a certain amount of danger. Do not subject your pet to it just because someone has told you it is good for her.

CANINE HIP DYSPLASIA
Gerry B. Schnelle, DVM

The most significant happening on the CHD scene in 1972 was the exchange of knowledge and opinions on the subject at the International Symposium on it held in St. Louis in October. It was sponsored and funded by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals and certainly the most knowledgeable persons concerned with CHD in the US and Sweden took part. Those vocal enough to be heard seemed to agree that it is a widespread abnormality occurring in many breeds whose cause is complex including factors other than heredity which are not now completely understood.

A basic factor, that of hip joint laxity, was an important topic and the subject of study both in Sweden and at Cornell University. The Swedish veterinarians maintain that:

1. It is often present in all breeds except the racing greyhound at some stage of the growth period.
2. That it may be, but not necessarily always is, a precursor to HD.
3. The Saint Bernard, for example, almost universally has hip joint laxity during the growth period. The choice in this breed is to call them all dysplastic or, since most of these dogs show no secondary X-ray signs or physical symptoms at the age of three, to call the breed "luxiod" and to use more liberal values in both x-ray interpretation and physical examination before deciding to call an individual dysplastic.

No opinion was expressed by the group on the advisability of performing pectineal muscle or tendon surgery in the "treatment" of HD. Rather convincing evidence was presented to discourage its use in the young dog.

The writer's areas of dissent on the CHD question lie in several fields:

1. The frequency, in fact the almost universality, of grave or at least discouraging prognosis given the owner when HD is diagnosed either in the young, middle aged or old dog.

On question 1 many, many letters tell of dog owners taking a dog to a veterinarian, perhaps for a skin disease and having diagnosis of HD made, with or without an x-ray, then being advised that in months or years the dog will be a "hopeless cripple". Having lived with several dysplastic dogs and having observed many others through long lives, the writer cannot recall any one of them who became a hopeless cripple solely because of HD. Our standard poodle lived to 17 with us with grade 1 HD and it was not deemed necessary to her comfort to give her even an aspirin tablet during that time. True, she shortened her stride in later life and, when being towelled, she resented having her legs abducted (pulled sideways from her body) but otherwise she lived a happy and full life. Our German shepherd is now seven and swims and jogs with her master daily. Her hind leg is recognizable to her veterinarian owner and the muscles of her hind legs show noticeable wasting, but nothing stops her pellmell rush after shorebirds and she has never shown hind leg lameness. Then there are Saint Bernards known to this writer whom he diagnosed as severely dysplastic in early adulthood who later pulled sleds and did other strenuous work without signs of discomfort. The facts are that, few, very few dogs with HD have to be put down because of pain or dysfunction solely from this trouble. A dog with hip and elbow dysplasia combined is a different matter.

2. The diagnosis of CHD on the basis of varying degrees of laxity of the hip joint.

On question 2, Dr. George Lust, working at Cornell University Veterinary College found that hip joint laxity in the puppy was not more than 50 per cent accurate in predicting the development of HD. The Swedish workers came to the same conclusion, namely that it followed the rule of "statistical chance" only and thus was unreliable. In the same vein it was agreed at St. Louis that the so-called fulcrum method of positioning the subject for HD x-ray diagnosis should be restricted to experimental studies.

3. The performance of pectineal tendon or muscle surgery to prevent HD or its secondary symptoms.

On question 3, the performance of the surgery is both theoretically unsound and unproved by any worthwhile statistics. It has the added disadvantage in that operated dogs may not be shown on the bench nor may they compete in sanctioned obedience or tracking trials. On the basis of present knowledge, the writer would not allow such surgery to be performed on any dog of his, or patient of his, that was not yet middle aged for the purpose of influencing the course of hip dysplasia. It could be a useful operation in some fractures of the pelvis.

4. The performance of the surgery to relieve the symptoms.

On question 4, there is little doubt but that this operation can relieve symptoms of arthritis which has developed in the joint as a result of HD. It does this by altering the contact surfaces of the arthritic joint. Operations with the same purpose have been performed in man for quite some years. To date no one has published scientific sound data to show the percentage of dogs immediately relieved of pain after pectineal surgery nor the duration of such relief in those who are helped. I certainly do not condemn the surgery when done in later life but do point out that pain from dysplastic hip joints has "exacerbations and remissions", this being one of those high sounding phrases taught every veterinary student which means that symptoms may occur, subside and recur. Older dysplastic dogs may have days or even bad weeks and then go for a long time without symptoms. Anyone past 65 knows about this from his or her own aches and pains. Exposure to cold, being cramped in a car or a kennel, strenuous exercise, all can excite a period of acute pain which can be relieved by judicious use of aspirin so my advice is to suppose that you were the one to have surgery and decide whether the pain is either sufficient or continuous enough to warrant surgical intervention. The operation, properly performed does offer the possibility of immediate, perhaps prolonged and even possibly permanent relief of pain in an arthritic joint.

5. The whole question of "certification" of dogs or bitches on the basis of a radiograph or, contrawise, the refusal to certify a dog or bitch who may have already acquired an outstanding record on the bench and/or performance in activity competition.

On question 5, that a list of "certified HD free dogs" this writer has several reservations. There is little doubt but that certification by the veterinary radiologists who are readers of x-ray films for the OFA constitutes an accurate report on the radiograph presented to them. One must concede, however, that to add the name of the dog shown on the film and named in the application for reading depends wholly upon confidence. When addition of a dog's name to a list can mean thousands of dollars in stud fees or add hundreds of dollars to the price of a bitch on the list it is a bit optimistic in 1973 to expect that this list is Simon pure. The veterinarian or clinic who takes the radiograph mechanically records the identity of the dog given him by

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Woodridge Rup

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Cedars Maggie

Tonsarne Ober

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Brambledale Bl

Heathglens Fan

Becksted May C

Broadholme Ela

Polacca Fairy

Rich-Lins Royal

Lady Sebrina of

NOTE: The list to the overall quality of that piece of

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the owner or handler.

In thourbred racing, the individual is identified by a lip tattoo before it can compete.

The second disturbing factor in this regard is that of the dog or bitch rejected on a "close call". X-ray interpretation is not an exact science. As one Diplomat of the American Clooege of Radiology remarked one morning at breakfast in St. Louis, "On a border-line case, acceptance or rejection, unfortunately, may depend on how I feel that morning". These words were not spoken in pure jest; sadly, they are too true! As a letter from a confused dog owner pointed out, "How can the OFA turn down a dog as being dysplastic when he has just beaten 45 dogs of his breed at Madison Square Garden?" The writer has reviewed this dogs pelvic radiographs and, in his opinion, rejection was based upon very minor hip joint laxity in this greater than two year old dog. One such incident points out, cruelly, that all facts of this dog's physical well-being, his soundness of movement, his temperament, his form in comparison with other dogs of his breed (those 44 dogs that he was placed over at Madison) were all overlooked because of a minor deviation from perfection in an x-ray of his hip joints. In the practice of veterinary medicine, the competent clinician will rarely accept a laboratory report, or an x-ray report which does not jibe with carefully elicited clinical findings.

(Reprinted from Popular Dogs, March, 1973)

Note: Dr. Schnelle first described CHD in the 1930's. He later became director of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital in Boston, where he did considerable research on the radiographic diagnosis of the condition.

OFA Certified Bearded Collies - June, 1974

Gwehelog Rambler	CO36	F	Leeper
Edenborough Full O Life (Rodina Grey Fella ex Blue Maggie From Osmart)	CO56	F	Nootbaar
Ballacralee Gay Rambler (Marilanz Amber Gleam ex Osmart Black Bess)	BC1	M	Milner
Rushmoor Grey Mist (Davealex Royal Brigadier ex Black Maggie From Osmart)	BC2	F	Kroll
Cynpegs Huckleberry (Csmart Bonnie Blue Braid ex Cynpeg Glendonald Gadabout)	BC3	M	Neal
Infanta of Jupiters Oak (Cannamoor Cairnroxie xe Jennie of Jupiters Oak)	BC4	F	Neal
Camshron Bonnie (Westernisles Wishanger Roughgrass ex Westernisles Bluebird)	BC5	F	Misner
McTavish of Laurel (Edenborough Highland Lad ex Bonnie Blue Lady)	BC6	M	Novick
Frederick Soble (Edenborough Highland Lad ex Bonnie Blue Lady)	BC7	M	Soble
Cranhill Stormy Passage (Osmart Bonnie Blue Ribbon ex Breckdale Dusty Bloom)	BC8	M	Riemer
Calderlin Cassafair (Bralyn Broadholme Crofter ex Westernisles Stormy Seas)	BC9	F	Morton
Jeseton Princess Argonetta (Edenborough Blue Bracken ex Edenborough Queen Bess)	BC10	F	Nootbaar
Woodridge Rupert (Cannamoor Glencanach ex Filahey Heatherette)	BC11	M	Hibbard
Silverburn of Willowmead	BC12	M	Smith
Cedars Maggie Mae (Cynpegs Huckleberry ex Infanta of Jupiters Oak)	BC13	F	Murphy
Tonsarne Oberon (Wishanger Cairnbahn ex Westernisles Sunset)	BC14	M	
Ballacralee Gay Breeze (Marilanz Amber Gleam ex Osmart Bonnie Black Bess)	BC15	F	Cowan
Edenborough Adventure (Rodina Grey Fella ex Broadholme Christine)	BC16	M	Kottmeier
Brambledale Blue Bonnet (Brambledale Balthazar ex Brambledale Briar Rose)	BC17	F	Lachman, Schneider
Heathglens Fancy Heather Too	BC18	F	
Becksted May Queen	BC19	F	Smith
Broadholme Elaina (Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid ex Broadholme Bonnie Jean)	BC20	F	French
Polacca Fairy	BC22	F	Romberg
Rich-Lins Royal Shag (Edenborough Loch Ness ex Edenborough Full O Life)	BC23	F	Nootbaar
Lady Sebrina of Park West (Edenborough Highland Lad ex Camshron Bonnie)	BC25	F	Levinson

NOTE: The listing of a Bearded Collie in this bulletin in no way constitutes an implied or intended recommendation as to the overall quality or desirability for breeding purposes of that listed dog. Nor is it intended to imply the usefulness of that piece of information (OFA Certification) in any breeding program.

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To have your OFA certified dog listed in the Beadie Bulletin, send a copy of his certification to the OFA representative:

Marilyn Kroll
945 Ridgewood Dr
Highland Park, IL 60035

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704 Robin Hood Circle
25 Ironsides St
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441 White Oak Dr, SW
2121 N. Clark
1139 Ralph Ave
1730 East 14th St
2732 Ewing Ave, S
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20 S Sycamore Knolls
1542 Brandon
8707 Detroit Ave, #11
RR 1
Rt 1, Box 16
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2 Great Hill Rd
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102-25 67th Dr
5034 S. Racine
17 Montrose Pl
Windsor Dr
1250 Durham
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327 Echo Valley Lane
5 Malin St
12400 Skyline Blvd
18 E. Willow Dr
13133 Bloomfield
21 Tricor Ave
2930 White Oak Terr
404 West 255th St
121 East 37th St

1291 Sheridan Rd
47 Deerfoot Dr
10600 Park Heights Ave
146 LaHonda Rd - Star Rt
RD #1
RD #2, Glen Erie Farms
227 Ferson Ave
Box 111
10155 Sway Branch Dr

9507 Kingsley Ave
318 Ramapo Valley Rd
781 Highland Pl
37 Marple Rd
3483 Washington Rd
15 Lowland Rd, Eastcote

RD #1, Rainbow Trail
1538 N. Dearborn Pkwy
111 - 16th St
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63 Glen Edge Rd

39 Claxton Blvd
12 Melrose Dr
RD 2, Box 534, Guilford Rd
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180 Cabrini Blvd
909 Wiltshire

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Philadelphia, PA 19104
Chicago, IL 60647
Highland Park, IL 60035

Bacup, Lancashire ENGLAND

Novi, Mich 48050
Chicago, IL 60651
Ardsley, NY 10502
McHenry, IL 60050
Boxborough, Mass 01719
Lincoln Park, NJ 07035
Livermore, CA 94550
New York, NY 10011
Walnut Hill, IL 62893
New York, NY 10029

Brooklyn, NY 11214
Williston, VT 05495
Lafayette, CO 80026
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
Glenview, IL 60025
Alamogordo, NM 88310
Dayton, OH 45432
San Francisco, CA 94109
Newport Beach, CA 92660

*See Corrections List

Truro, Nova Scotia CANADA B2N 5B3
Sycamore, IL 60115
Menominee, Wis 54751

Stotsfield nr Hitchen ENGLAND
Urbana, IL 61801
Wilton, CT 06897
Monterey, Mass 01248
Fairfax, VA 22030
Mt. Pleasant, TX 75455
Newport Beach, CA 92660
Colorado Springs, CO 80917
Rydal, PA 19046
Highland Park, IL 60035
Gardiner, NY 12525
Paols Verdes Estates, CA 90274
Apalachin, NY 13732
Northfield, IL 60093
Lakewood, NJ 08701
East Longmeadow, Mass 01028
Limestone, NY 14753
New York, NY 10024
Monsey, NY 10952
Summit, NJ 07901
North Palm Beach, FL 33408
Shaker Heights, OH 44118

Royal Oak, Mich
Aurora, NY 13026
Portland, CT 06480
Southfield, Mich 48075
Arlington, VA 22207
Mounds, IL 62964

2221 Maplewood Ave
c/o Wells College
RFD # 2, Box 101
23015 Brandywynne
4018 N. Stafford St
P.O. Box 152

Calais, Maine 04619

Center Valley, PA 18034

Box 4613, 2168 Comm Sqdn
12841 Safford
2221 Simpson St
3012 Morningside
857 Clarkson,
4945 16th Ave S
6 Ivy Lane
26 Chilton Rd
Rt # 1
4109 Manchester Rd

APO New York, NY 09194
 Garden Grove, CA 92640
 Evanston, IL 60201
 Raleigh, NC 27607
 Denver, CO 80218
 Minneapolis, MN 55417
 Oakbrook, IL 60521
 Toronto, Ontario CANADA M4S 308
 Waconia, MN 55387
 Middletown, OH 45042

25462 Carmel Knolls Dr
2666 N. Orchard

Carmel, CA 93921
Chicago, IL 60614

[illegible]

The ballots for the revision of the Standard of the Bearded Collie and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Bearded Collie Club of America which were returned by the deadline April 1st date have been tallied. The revisions were approved by a substantial majority of the returned ballots.

Constitution and By-Laws - 2 no votes

In each case, the no votes were accompanied by thoughtful reasons, which as space permits, will be shared with you.

The Standard revisions have been forwarded to the American Kennel Club for inclusion in the Miscellaneous booklet which is distributed to the judges who are approved by the AKC to judge these classes.

Included with this Bulletin are the revised Constitution and By-Laws and Standard. You may discard the previous copies which were sent to the membership.

NOW STANDING AT STUD

at Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada

CAN. CH. RAGGMOPP BELLARMINE, CDX

Sire: Can. Ch. Bronze Javelin of Tambora
Eng. Ch. Bonnie Blue Braid
Eng. Ch. Edelweiss of Tambora

Dam: Can. Ch. Wishanger Marsh Pimpernel
Wishanger River Humber
Wishanger Creeping Tansy

"Raggs" has to rank as one of Canada's top Beardies. He was Canada's second CD Beardie, earning his degree at 7 months of age. He then started his conformation career, which has given him almost as many group placings in all-breed shows (7) as the rest of Canadian Beardies put together. He is the only Canadian Beardie to place above 3rd in the group. He has 3 Group seconds.

Truro is located on the Eastern seaboard of Canada, near Halifax International Airport, which is served by daily flights from Boston and New York, both of which are less than two hours away.

Address inquiries to:

Ron & Eleanor Rose
RR # 5
Truro, NS
Canada B2N 5B3

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"HOPELYNN GRENADIER GUARD"

Tri-color blue male, whelped July 26, 1973. Shown only once at the Bearded Collie Club of Canada Specialty Show, March 16, 1974, where he took 1st Junior Puppy Dog and Best Canadian Bred Puppy.

Sire: Can. Ch. Cynpegs Hillbilly
Eng. Ch. Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid
Cynpeg Glendonald Gadabout

Dam: Can. Ch. Hopscotch of Bengray
Eng. Ch. Wishanger Cairnbhan
Can. Ch. Breckdale Merrymaid of Willowmead

Both parents are OVC Certified Clead of HD. This dog has an outstanding temperament and excellent show and stud potential. \$300.00 to the right buyer.

ALSO: A litter expected eary June from RAGGMOPP FIRST PERFORMANCE ex BENGGRAY BATHSHEBA.

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Canada K7M 2V4

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"MOOSE"

Best in Match - 1973 Bearded Collie Club of America Annual Match

Sire: Ivory Black of Braelyn Broadholme Crofter
Tambora
Amberford Bracken

Dam: Heathglen's Brand X of Bothkennar
Cinnamon Cee
Wishanger River Hudson

PROVEN STUD

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

Dunwich announces the September expected arrival of a litter of potentially exciting beardie pups.

DUNWICH BONNIE BLUEBELL (litter sister to Moose)
has been bred to
JONATHAN BROWN OF TAMBORA

Reservations for these pups will be considered.

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