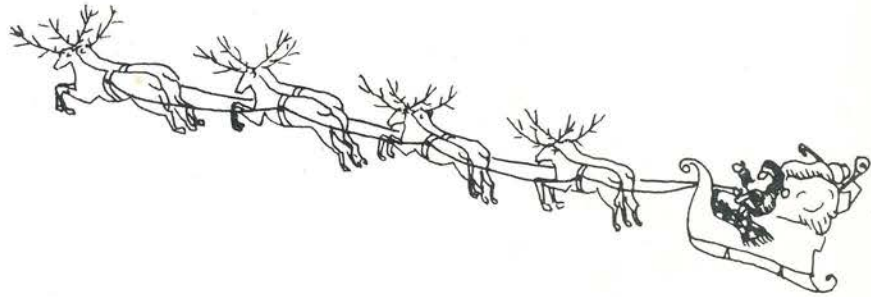


THE BEARDIE BULLETIN

VOL.4 NO.4



DECEMBER 1974
BEARDED COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA

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The Bearded Bulletin is the official publication of the Bearded Collie Club of America. The articles in the Bulletin are printed to inform those interested in Bearded Collies. The material printed herein represents the opinion of the author and is not necessarily endorsed by either the editor or the Bearded Collie Club of America.

The Officers and Board of the Bearded Collie Club of America for the Club Year are:

President: Thomas M. Davies
47 Deerfoot Drive
East Longmeadow, MA 01028

Vice President: William Cordes
12400 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, CA 94062

Corresponding Secretary: Emily J. Holden
P.O. Box 7
Limerick, PA 19468

Recording Secretary: Penny Taylor
RFD #2, Box 101
Portland, CT 06340

Treasurer: Norman Kroll
975 Ridgewood
Highland Park, IL 60035

Directors: Iris Cashdan
1718 E. Campbell
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Anne V. Dolan
RD #2, Glen Erie Farms
Carmel, NY 10512

Lawrence M. Levy
19 Gates Lane
Simsbury, CT 06070

Moir E. Morrison
P.O. Box 541
Beacon, NY 12508

Virginia Parsons
1526 Massachusetts Ave.
Boxborough, MA 01719

The art work in this Bulletin is by Becky Parsons.

— SPECIAL MENTION —

The following dogs have been listed in the American Kennel Gazette as having been shown at AKC point shows in the Miscellaneous Classes:

Edenborough Blue Skies
Osmart Copper Bracelet
Polaneid Adamant of Joneys
Glen Eires Molly Brown
Polaneid Yankee Doodle
Cauldabraes Brigadoon
Charncroft Country Rose
Ivory Star of Tambora

E.J. McHugh
L.A. Baker
J.E. Gebrant & N. Burns
A. Dolan & C. Dean
R.W. & L. Fish
M.E. & F.D. Morrison
Mr. & Mrs. L.M. Levy
A. & J. Speisman

President's Message:

Lots of Beardie Barks for Virginia Parsons! I've heard multitudes of good words on the "new" Beardie Bulletin. Not only is it interesting, informative and readable - but now, for perhaps the first time, it's published on time! I'm sure we will be seeing many innovations as time progresses.

Once again, let me urge you to show your Beardies at AKC shows. A ribbon isn't much to take home, but it is the first step towards full recognition. Since June 1st and through the November Gazette, Beardies have been shown at 53 shows throughout the country. There has been a lot of activity in the East and a nice showing in the Rocky Mountain areas. Let's hear a little more often from the Midwest and West Coast areas!

Elsewhere in this Bulletin you will read the minutes of the recent BCCA Board meeting. Three rather significant decisions of immediate interest should be noted.

The membership in the Club now numbers some 200. In the past we have been somewhat less than selective in admitting new members. Your Board now feels that the time has come to provide the membership with the opportunity to comment on potential members; so that each incoming application will be published in the Bulletin and time provided for such comment before Board approval of the application. This will necessitate a lag between submission and acceptance, but your Board feels that this is a necessary inconvenience.

Your Board now has in its hands a proposed Code of Ethics to serve as a guide for Club members in their breeding and exhibiting activities. It is soon to be presented to the general membership for your consideration.

Article 1, Section 2 of the Club Constitution states that one of the objects of the Club shall be "to encourage the organization of independent local Bearded Collie Specialty Clubs..." The BCCA has been called upon at one time or another to sanction, administer, negotiate and arbitrate in affairs involving these Clubs. In a policy Statement your Board has emphasized the independent nature of the relationship between the BCCA and the Locals. The BCCA is always available to advise, but it cannot and does not desire to, force its will on any Club. It can only recommend based on "the rules of the American Kennel Club, as such rules may be modified by the Club". It is, of course, in a position to grant certain privileges based upon adherence to these rules.

Yours for Better Beardies
Thomas M. Davies, President

Subscriptions: Free to members of the BCCA. Available to non-members by subscription. \$4.00 per year (4 issues) or single copies, \$1.50 per issue postpaid.

Advertising rates: ~~Half page~~ \$5.00 (1 issue) Note: See Editor's
~~Quarter page~~ \$3.00 (1 issue) letter for change in
At Stud* \$4.00 (4 issues) rates.....

*This will be a new, classified type of ad. For this we need the name of the dog, registration number, sire, dam, color, stud fee (if desired) and the name, address and phone number of the owner.

REGISTER YOUR BEARDIE!

Be sure to have your Bearded registered with the Bearded Collie Club of America and don't forget to apply to the American Kennel Club for an ILP number if you intend to show. If you have not done either, the addresses are:

D. Ian Morrison, Registrar
Bearded Collie Club of America
P.O. Box 541
Beacon, NY 12508

American Kennel Club, Inc.
51 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010

We are still requesting your comments regarding this bulletin and again ask your indulgence if we make mistakes. This is your paper and we do want to hear from you. Any items for the bulletin or any ads should be sent to the editor:

Virginia Parsons
1526 Massachusetts Avenue
Boxborough, Massachusetts 01719

Checks payable to the Bearded Collie Club of America

PLEASE NOTE: The deadline for the March Bulletin will be February 15th. Please have your ads and articles to me by then.

NEW MEMBER

Mrs. Francis Smith

RT #1, Box 516

Oswego, IL 60543

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mary M. Clapp
Ron Rose
J. Richard Schneider
Ethel Parks
Pearl Grabowsky
Richard B. Davis

c/o Truglia, 162 Wall St.,
504 Avalon Place
55 Thorn St.
P.O. Box 215
P.O. Box 215
57 Lake Forest Ct.

West Long Branch, NJ 07764
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K16 0W6
Sewickley, PA 15143
McHenry, IL 60050
McHenry, IL 60050
San Francisco, CA 94131

LOST!!

John Raucci formerly 8662 21st Ave., Brooklyn, NY -does anyone know where he is?

BARKS FROM THE EDITOR

First of all, many thanks to Tom and all the others who have had such kind words to say regarding our efforts with the Bulletin. Would love to print all the nice letters but there just isn't room. We want to continue hearing your news and views so "keep them cards and letters coming"!

Apparently there is a desire to continue having full page ads and this will be discussed at the upcoming Board meeting in Boston after the Bulletin goes to press. Tentatively then, it will be \$20.00 for a full page, \$10.00 half page and \$5.00 quarter page, pending Board approval. After looking over advertizing rates in other similar publications these are reasonable rates and would help defray the postal increases. The announcement will be in the March issue but anyone who has a question please write.

The picture page which we have dubbed "Beardiegraphs", is still in the experimental stage — colored pictures do not seem to work out too well, so please send black and white sharp pictures. We may decide to charge a small fee for this if it grows too big — another decision for the Board.

Until March then — A Very Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to you all.
Virginia

The following article has been copied from "Dog World" magazine

KENNEL CLUB NEWSLETTER by Jane Waugh Part II

An accurate account of dog show awards or wins made by dogs owned by club members should be published. Champions of Record and Obediende titles which have been awarded within our breed may also be published.

Space should be reserved in your dog club bulletin for a report on legislation, ordinances, laws and court action which could affect members' dogs.

From time to time there should be a brief review of the classic books on dogs. Names, addresses and subscription prices of dog magazines should be included. This is as a service to members who are new to the sport of breeding and exhibiting pure-bred dogs. Different aspects of rules concerning pure-bred dogs should also be reviewed from time to time.

Letters to the Editor should be published if they are signed and in the spirit of good journalism. If the writer requests his name be withheld, the request should be honored (providing there is an adequate reason) or the letter should not be published.

A club bulletin can't be expected to have the scope or polish of a national dog magazine. If there is space, and cost permits, articles, helpful hints and any information concerning dogs which will benefit your members and their dogs should be included.

So far, we've told you all the things a kennel club bulletin should do and the purpose it should serve. There are some things it shouldn't do.

Your club bulletin should never hold any member or his dogs up to ridicule. This is, to say the least, in bad taste — but more important, it borders on slander.

A club newsletter should not be allowed to degenerate into a weapon or be allowed to be used as a platform for the opinion (or advantage) of one person or one small group of people. When there are differences of opinion, both sides should be presented fairly and accurately.

No member's name or news of their dogs or their dogs' wins should be arbitrarily and deliberately omitted. Neither should another dog be credited with wins awarded to a dog owned by a club member who is out of favor at the moment.



Dear Editor:

I just wanted to let you know that I enjoyed my second issue of the Beardie Bulletin and look forward to the next issue. May I offer a suggestion? In the first issue I received of the Beardie Bulletin, it told where to send for a club sticker. Why not include this information in every issue so new members will know. That could also include pins or stationery or whatever else is available for the membership.

Also, whoever wrote the article for "Dog World" concerning the Beardie Specialty could have included where the match was held, how many Beardies were entered, and had the

same results that appeared in the Beardie Bulletin. I knew most of the information but a stranger may have found it more interesting with more information. It would also helped me if it had told exactly how many dogs and bitches were entered as I am keeping a point system on Beardies for the BCCGNY. I don't mean to be so critical but if we are going to make people more aware of the breed lets do it properly.

John and I urge all Beardie owners to get their Beardies registered with the AKC when they reach six months of age (they won't be registered before then) and then get out and show them. That is the only way the AKC will get the idea that we are serious about the breed and eventually get it recognized into a group.

Sincerely,

Nancy Burns, JONCY'S

(Regarding a club sticker — up to the present time, the BCCA does not have an official seal or emblem. There has been a contest run for the purpose of choosing one and the membership should be receiving something on that soon. When the choice has been made, there will be official stickers made available for purchase to the membership and the information will be printed in each issue of the Bulletin.

As to the "Dog World" article, we are sorry but do not know who writes for that publication. It is out of the jurisdiction of the Bulletin. We print the match news that is sent to us from the various secretaries of the regional clubs. Ed.)

Dear Editor:

First of all, let me compliment you on doing such a fine job with The Beardie Bulletin. It's more informative and more attractive now than it ever has been, we think.

I am enclosing a recent article on hip dysplasia by Dr. Riser for possible inclusion in the Bulletin. I know that there has been a great deal of controversy over the BCCA's involvement with this subject. I personally feel that one of the Club's major functions should be to educate and inform its members regarding topics concerning the breed. I fail to see how an informative, impersonal article such as this one could offend anyone.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely yours
Linda Fish

(The article appears elsewhere in this issue. Thanks, Linda, Ed.)

BEARDED COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
October 26, 1974

The meeting was called to order by President Thomas Davies at 10:30 on October 26, 1974 at the Holiday Inn in Danbury, Connecticut.

Board members attending were: President Thomas Davies, Recording Secretary Penny Taylor, Corresponding Secretary Emily Holden, and Directors Anne V. Dolan, Lawrence M. Levy, Moira E. Morrison, and Virginia Parsons. Also attending was Registrar D. Ian Morrison.

The report of the Education Committee regarding efforts to obtain films and slides of Beardies was accepted. These will be made available as examples of conformation and to show working Beardies.

The Board appointed Moira Morrison to another term as chairperson of the Education Committee and Emily Holden to a first term as chairperson of the Membership Committee.

A report on up-to-date registration statistics was given by the Registrar. Ian Morrison noted that the percentage of U. S. born Beardies registered with the club has increased. We now have 397 registered Beardies in 32 states.

It was voted to accept all new membership applications received since the last Board meeting. It was also moved, seconded and passed that in the future the names of applicants to BCCA will be published in the Bearded Bullētin. If members have any comments on an applicant these should be sent to the Membership Chairperson who will circulate these comments to Board members for consideration. Ian Morrison is working on new application forms.

Offers to host the 1975 annual BCCA match were received from the Bearded Collie Club of California and from the Bearded Collie Club of Greater New York. The Board voted to accept the offer of the BCCNY. The host club will submit a match outline for approval at the next board meeting.

It was decided that in the future the BCCA will appoint a host for each annual match.

The Board accepted Marilyn Kroll's offer to act as a liason between BCCA and OFA. She will serve as a source of information on hip dysplasia. The names of OFA approved dogs will continue to be published in the Bulletin.

Nancy Burns was appointed Record-keeper of show results of all sanctioned specialities and shows. Local clubs should select someone to correspond with her.

Lawrence Levy was appointed Club Historian. Local clubs should appoint their own historians to communicate with him.

A motion was made and passed to set dues at \$7.50 regular membership, \$10.00 joint membership and \$3.00 for junior membership. It was decided to grandfather in all those present members under 18. Dues paid this January will cover the period from January, 1975 to June, 1976. Registration fees will remain the same.

Moira Morrison reported that the new club brochure is nearing completion and should be ready for circulation by the end of the year.

The Club will be placing an ad in Dog World. The Corresponding Secretary has been authorized to communicate with all dog magazines requesting that the Board be allowed to approve all Beardedie articles submitted for publication.

The Corresponding Secretary will have a breeder's list which will contain the names of BCCA members who have bred a litter within the last 5 years. This list will be available upon request.

Thomas Davies brought up the idea of a BCCA sponsored evaluation match and symposium. This possibility is being looked into.

He also mentioned that a letter has been written to the Canadian Kennel Club asking for clarification of the CKC stand on the exhibition of American Beardies in Canada.

A motion was made and passed that a gavel be given to each BCCA president showing the dates of office.

Moirra Morrison brought up the idea of a rescue scheme for Beardies. Her idea is being further investigated.

Ian Morrison is looking into the cost of incorporation for BCCA.

Lawrence Levy is looking into rates for club insurance.

It was decided that the Beardie Bulletin will not be used for articles of a personal nature, those which could be looked upon as personal advertising, or for articles of dissension which are local in nature.

A motion was passed for a club code of ethics. Emily Holden is working on this.

The following was passed:

BOARD POLICY TOWARD LOCAL CLUBS

The Club Constitution requires that the national club and local clubs be independent of each other; therefore, BCCA will keep out of conflicts between independent local clubs. The Board feels this is in keeping with the spirit of relationships between the AKC and its member clubs, and that it is imperative that we operate within the guidelines set forth in the AKC publication The Formation of Dog Clubs. We hope that all clubs realize that in order for us to achieve AKC recognition it is necessary for local clubs and the national club to work toward encouraging and promoting Bearded Collies. The BCCA recognizes that these local clubs may, in fact, be regional in nature due to wide geographical distribution of membership. It is, however, strongly recommended that local identity be established at the earliest possible time.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Penny Taylor

Penny Taylor
Recording Secretary

Announcement: Bearded Collie Club of America
Board of Directors Meeting

December 14, 1974
John B. Hynes Veteran's Auditorium
900 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts

(At the Eastern Dog Club show)

We are happy to introduce a new columnist and a new column — Kay Holmes. A former elementary teacher with a degree in Animal Husbandry, Kay is now an obedience class instructor, training in the Sacramento area since 1969. Kay judges at matches quite often and is working towards an AKC judges license. She has raised and trained four Great Danes and presently owns two, Tawny Lady DeOro U.D. and Tallbrook's Windcache Dansen, C.D, and one Bearded Collie, Windcache Brillig O'Braemoor, presently in training. Kay is also a charter member and treasurer of the Bearded Collie Club of California.



FOR BETTER BEARDIES — TRAINING NEWS AND TIPS by Kay Holmes

K*P*T

*Kindergarten Puppy Training or Let's Begin at the Beginning

It is a recognized fact that the 49th day of life is the best time for a dog to establish the dog-human relationship. If possible breeders should be ready to place their puppies at this time. Through feeding, playing and general care a bond will be established which will have a permanent effect on the dog. The seventh through twelfth weeks is the time for learning simple commands such as sit, down, stay, come, stand (if you plan to show your puppy), and you can start your puppy walking or heeling on leash. Housebreaking is, also, going on at this time.

Hopefully, your puppy has living quarters in the house, the kitchen is usually best until the housebreaking is complete. This is a good time for the puppy to start to learn restrictions, staying in one room with and without companionship is a good way to begin. Remember a puppy needs lots of rest so keep people traffic at a minimum at least part of the day. Until your puppy has all his puppy shots, it is best to keep him close to home and away from strange dogs.

There are a few good books available on puppy training. Two which you may find useful are FAMILY DOG by Richard A. Wolters and the PEARSALL GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL DOG TRAINING by Margaret E. Pearsall. Since whole books have been written on the subject there is not room in one column to go into all the methods. The following should be considered a guideline in training your puppy.

At seven weeks the puppy should get a small buckled collar. Put it on and let him get used to it. In a few days attach a light weight leash about six feet long and let him drag it around several times during the day. I would advise inexpensive equipment. Your puppy may chew up his leash if you leave him alone. I like nylon cord and use it for all sorts of dog equipment. Make a slip knot to attach to the collar and tie a handhold on the other end. By the eighth week you can begin simple commands. I like to start with sit. Take your puppy by the collar with your right hand and as you say "puppy sit" use your left hand to gently slide down his rump and tuck his legs in at the hocks. This is not a sit-stay so once the puppy's bottom has touched the ground he may get up again. However, it does not hurt to get him used to sitting briefly so keep your hands stroking him while you tell him that he is the greatest dog in the world. Do this a few times and that is it, I am talking about training sessions one to two minutes long, done several times a day. In a few more days start the come. With your puppy out at the end of the leash say "puppy come" (with a friendly tone of voice) bend over and chances are that he will run right to you. If not run backwards, he will think this is some new game and run right to you. When he gets to you, pet and praise him. A Bearded Collie will probably jump all over you which is fine, and again tell him he is the world's greatest dog!!!

For Better Beardies (cont.)

Continue adding a new command every three to four days. With your puppy on leash gently place him in the position you are teaching as you say his name followed by the command. Praise him enthusiastically and immediately. Remember your puppy cannot goof as long as your hands are doing all the placing. That is the way it should be...all positive.

If you have been reading this and thinking to yourself, can't you just let a puppy run and frolic and be a puppy...I can always train him. Well, certainly you can always train him. But, I am talking about developing a dog to its fullest potential as a companion animal. And, why not do it? It is fun, takes very little time, and the rewards are many.

At twelve weeks the puppy is ready for more formalized training. This is when the young dog will declare his independence. A Beardedie pup can get very independent. It is now necessary for him to learn disciplined behavior through an organized training approach. The puppy has been prepared for learning from the seventh to twelfth week. Four weeks more of fundamental training (5-10 minutes twice a day) and your pup will know the basic commands and respond well to them. It has become a way of life for him.

Those of you interested in the research which brought about the better understanding of puppy development and training potential will enjoy reading Pfaffenberger's book, NEW KNOWLEDGE OF DOG BEHAVIOR.

"For Better Beardies" will be a continuing column. I would like to cover all phases of Beardedie training with an emphasis on obedience training for home and trials. Let me hear from you obedience buffs and let us know how your dogs are doing. If you would like to see a specific topic covered, let me know. I am not the Dear Abby of the obedience world, but I will try to answer your questions or find someone who can.

The dog obedience fancy has two fine publications available:

Front and Finish, c/o P.O. Box 333, Galesburg, Ill. 61401 \$8.00/year

Off Lead Subscription Dept., 8140 Coronado Lane, Rome, N.Y. 13440 \$7.50/year

Until next time...

Kay Holmes (Mrs.), WINDOACHE, 8518 Hayden Way,
Fair Oaks, California 95628

(We would like to add one more excellent obedience publication,
New England Obedience News, 70 Medford St., Chicopee, Mass. 01010 \$5.00/year. Ed.)

Journeiving and Judging in Britain by Moira Morrison

When I first received an invitation to judge at a dog show while on my trip home this summer, I had very mixed emotions about accepting. I had done match shows and sweepstakes judging here but I couldn't be really sure that this qualified me for whatever type of show I was being invited to judge. However, it was a challenge not to be ignored for what better way to learn about the dogs, than from inside the ring. And anyway, I knew that I would be safely out of the country a few days later.

I won't go into detail about how my non-doggie family in Scotland, whom I hadn't seen in many years, took the news that I must cut short my visit with them and leave for England to judge dogs! As we reached Lancashire the day before the show, I had passed the "How did I ever get into this" stage and was in a mild state of panic. However, we were met at the train station by Derek Stopforth (of Davealex fame) who gamely loaded all our baggage into the back of his van and off we went for Colne. One little stop along the way to sample the local brew at a quaint old pub and on to meet the rest of the Stopforth family - wife, Jean, and son, David.

Everyone who takes a trip away from home should be lucky enough to meet a

family like the Stopforths. Here we were, my two sisters and me plus nine pieces of luggage descending on them the night before a show and two more guests expected from Holland at any moment. Enough to shake up most hostesses, but not Jean. We had tea and before the evening was over, we all felt as if we had just met three more "family".

The day finally arrived, wet and chilly. What else! Having grown up in Scotland, I was well used to tramping around in raincoats and Wellingtons. So although I wasn't due to judge until after lunch, I went over to the show grounds early to watch the judging.

In the morning, the Variety classes were held which are similar to our Group judging. Any dog was eligible for entry in the Variety classes if it was also being shown in Breed classes. I puzzled over a few of the breeds for a few minutes until I realized that I was looking at Boxers, Dobermans, etc. with uncropped ears. This certainly does alter the appearance of these breeds.

Another thing which struck me was the lack of frantic last minute grooming; yet the dogs all seemed to be as well groomed as any I had ever seen in spite of the weather. In addition, a group of extremely polite schoolboys in their school uniforms were running around seeing to the comfort of the judges, carrying steaming hot cups of tea, etc.

Finally it was time, and I went into the ring. Once in there, as usual I forgot to be nervous. At least I didn't think I was until later when I discovered that I had neglected to take notes on some of the class winners, which made writing a critique a real test of memory.

There were only two Briards, so I finished one group quickly and moved on to the Shelties. There were some really nice Shelties there including a nine year old dog who would have fared well in any open class here. Next came the Collies. Here I was on familiar ground and really enjoyed these classes.

The biggest challenge of the day came with the Beardies. As I looked over all these lovely Beardies, I could have wished myself safely back on top of my mountain in Beacon. I found the all-over quality of the Beardies to be super. All seemed to be of an average size, had lovely straight coats, including the browns, and elegant carriage. They were a delight to look at as they lined up in the ring and looked at me so expectantly. They had such great ring presence.

Their temperament was superb except for one beautiful brown dog which I penalized and put in third place because I thought he was growling at me. I noticed this caused a few chuckles from some of the spectators who obviously knew this dog well. When I was later introduced to him outside the ring, I found out that this was his way of talking. Oh well, you can't win them all!

My winner for the day was Davealex Royle Bonnie. She was a lovely brown bitch with a melting expression. There was no lack of sportsmanship and, if there were any sore losers, they were kind enough to hide it.

An after-show party was held at the Stopforths and, with several different countries represented there, we talked well into the night. The Lancashire people are justifiably proud of their dogs and told us that the best of any breed could be found right there in Lancashire.

I managed to visit while I was there, the Brambledale, Davealex, Osmart and Edenborough kennels as well as the home of the very regal top-winning Bearded bitch in England, Andrade Persephone.

It was a wonderful trip and I returned home with very warm memories of all the wonderfully hospitable people I had met. I was filled with more determination than ever to do my best to retain those endearing qualities so unique to Beardies.

It was the night before Christmas,
the Beardies at play,
A last minute romp
before hitting the hay.

When what to their wondering
eyes should appear,
But ~~an old man~~
a miniature sleigh
and eight tiny reindeer....

(with apologies to Clement C. Moore)



New England Bearded Collie Club

On November, 16, 1974, the NEBCC held its first annual luncheon-business meeting at the Worcester Center, Worcester, Mass. We met at the J.T. Steakhouse where we had a room reserved for a very nice luncheon, then had our meeting in a room provided us by the Center. At our business meeting we discussed many things and made the most of our once a year get-together in this fashion. After the business was dispensed with we had a very interesting and informative demonstration on grooming and showing our Beardies given by Marie Kelley of Merri-K Kennels, ending the meeting with movies.

Seasons Greetings from the Braemoor Beardies



**We salute
 CANNAMOOR HONEY ROSE, C.D., T.D.,
 and her owner, Virginia Parsons,
 on their Tracking Title.
 A real big first for a Beardie!!
 From her kennel cousin in the West
 Windcache Brillig O'Braemoor**

THE DOLANS AND GLEN EIRE BEARDIES
wish Happy Holdiays and a Peaceful and Prosperous New Year to all ...

Ann & Matt Dolan

Carol, Mike and Claudia

Glen Eire Beardies

Liam, Kirk, Eric, Skye, Molly Brown, Mhuir
and little Blue Bairn

Glen Eire Farm is the home of Glen Eire's Molly Brown (age 1 year)
This lovely bitch has been shown four times since June 1st, 1974:
2nd place (Misc.) Mid Hudson, June 22nd
1st place (Misc.) Westchester Kennel Club, Sept. 8th
1st place (Misc.) Ox Ridge Kennel Club, Sept. 21st
Best of Breed (Adult) National Rare Breeds, New Brunswick, N.J. Sept. 28
and

Luath's Little Blue Bairn (age 7 months)
Shown twice since June 1st, 1974
Best Puppy in Show, National Rare Breeds, New Brunswick, N.J.
1st place-3-6 months class at the Challeng Match (BCCNY-NEBCC)

No puppies until late Spring 1975, but please visit us anytime at
Glen Eire Farm, R.D. 2
Carmel, New York

Tel. 914-225-6592

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT FOR FEMALES UNDER 18 MONTHS OF AGE!

WANTED: Lovely Beardie Girlfriend For Handsome, Inexperienced Dog.

Dog Comes From Excellent Family Background.

PENVOSE SHEPHARD BOY

Boskyglen of Bothkennar
Sparky of Bodella
Ky. Grey of Nansawsan
Ruairidh of Willowmead
Penvose Fiona of Willowmead
Willowmead Barberry of Bothkennar (Ch.

Dinky has only been shown four times but has placed in three of them;

1. First Place, Open Dog, Valparaiso Sanction B Match 9-22-73
2. Second Place, Open Dog, Deerpath Fun Match 6-23-74
3. Third Place, Open Dog, B.C.C.A. Match 9-15-74

Dinky is a handsome slate grey, healthy (Clear of Dysplasia), and in need of some female to love. B.C.C.A. Registration # 211. Stud fee of \$150 requested. For further information, Please Contact;

Terri Campos
5034 S. Racine
Chicago, Ill. 60699
Phone (312) 548-3892

Jock is that dog in mine. He was finally put to sleep at age 15, but he will stay in the families hearts, haunting us all a little as a faithful dog will. I see his beautiful expression in my Beardies today, and know that as long as I live I shall never forget Jock.

Meet Your Officers! Part 3

Thomas M. Davies, President

I have been involved with dogs in one capacity or another since my younger days in Michigan. Until I left home for college, I owned English Springer Spaniels and Airedales. These were hunting dogs and obedience dogs. After school and marriage, we became involved in Old English sheepdogs and in conformation. About the time we were beginning to get heavily involved in dogs and dog clubs, we discovered the Bearded Collie. To my knowledge, we were the first Bearded Collie people to do any extensive showing with the breed, forcing ourselves into matches throughout New England.

I have been a member of the Bearded Collie Club of America since shortly after its organization, serving as Director in 1970, Treasurer in 1971 and President since 1972. We are proud to have owned and bred the only American Bred Bearded Collie to have been awarded Best in Match at a BCCA Annual Specialty Match.

In addition to the BCCA, I am a member of the New England Bearded Collie Club, The Old English Sheepdog Club of America, the New England Old English Sheepdog Club and two All-Breed Clubs. I am currently serving as Delegate to the American Kennel Club from one and have, for the past two years, served as Point Show Chairman for the other.

Dunwich Kennels is presently home to five Bearded Collies and two Old English Sheepdogs. The Bearded Collie population occasionally swells as puppies arrive.

Penny Taylor, Recording Secretary

All my life I have been interested in dogs, but it was not until 1972 that we were in a position to keep a dog. I became seriously interested in Beardies while working for the first match of the Associated Rare Breeds of New England. We purchased Dunwich Double Diamond ("Geordie") in February, 1973 and have been enjoying and showing him since then.

I am a director of the New England Bearded Collie Club, was show chairman of the last New England Bearded Collie Club match, and for 3 years have worked as trophy chairman of ARBNE match shows.

My husband, Larry, and I live in Portland, Connecticut. I am a library cataloger by profession and am presently taking courses towards my masters in library science.



Jock was given to me as a birthday gift, he was the second Beardie we owned. The first pup "Callum", despite shots died of distemper two weeks after we bought him. I would like to tell you a little about Jock's parents and about Beardies in general in our area (West Coast of Scotland).

"Calleoch" (Jock's mother) had been a working sheepdog, who apparently had been a bit too enthusiastic about her work, and had nipped too heartily at sheep's heels, so was sold to Ian Smith, a friend of my family. "Calleoch" was bred to another working dog and the entire litter, except for Jock was sold to local farmers as sheep dogs. At this time, late 40's, I did not see any Beardies in the show ring — all the dogs we knew of were either pets or farm dogs and the predominant color was slate, although I do remember seeing a few browns to the north.

The cottage where we spent our summers was part of a farm complex, and it's interesting to note that all of the farm dogs who worked sheep were not kept in the farm house with the families, but lived separately in barns or out buildings. The shepherds found that the dogs did not work as well when "spoiled" by the wives and children, and so we used to sneak into the barns and pet and play with the Beardies. This way of life may account for the occasional "quiet pup" in Beardie litters, surely a sign for us to let small Beardie pups be a real part of the family, for after generations of being separated from the family, Beardies need much human contact. The psychology behind the separation was that the dog should derive all its pleasure and praise from one person, the shepherd. The Beardies, in our area at least, were not bred for looks, but for working ability, and the farmers travelled for many miles to breed to well known good working studs. These farmers moved from farm to farm at clipping and dipping time to help each other, and after a hard day's work on the hill gathering the sheep, the wives would cook marvellous meals. We children would sit around the fire, listening wide-eyed to the adult conversation. Much bragging about their dog's ability was prime topic!! The Beardies at that time seemed somewhat smaller than today's dogs, certainly they were very lean and well muscled from hard work. I was interested to hear Ken Osborne's (Osmart Kennels, England) comment at last year's Canadian match, "Does your Beardie look as if he could do a day's work?" I wonder how many of us can say yes! Let's strive to keep a natural, free look in our dogs, and never tease coats, giving a "powder puff" look to this fine and proud breed.

To get back to Jock again. He was a marvellous, fun loving dog, having all the inbred, instinctive motions of a working animal. He would herd anything that walked, chickens, ducks, children and of course, sheep (the latter we discouraged as any strange dog seen near a flock of sheep, was immediately shot).

When we returned to Helensburgh in the fall, Jock became a kind of time piece in the community. My father commuted to Glasgow and returned home on the train at 5:30 P.M. each evening. At 5:15 P.M. precisely, Jock would go to the door, ask to go out, and march along to the station. My father had taught him to pick up his newspaper, and so Jock would wait his turn at the newstand, take the paper from the owner, and sit patiently paper-in-mouth, for my father to come off the train. He would then proudly escort him home. The only problem arose on Friday evenings, when my father was known to stop at the local pub for a "wee hauf" on his homeward journey. Jock would fuss and fume while waiting — it was hard to say who was angrier, my mother or Jock!

Jock's one fault was his down and out hatred for a certain large black spaniel, who lived nearby. The spaniel's owner and my father became mortal enemies, each would adjust the usual tweed fishing cap and yell curses at each other from opposite sides of the street, with the dogs snarling and barking on a suddenly produced leash. This was quite a scene!!

Jock was always a most faithful companion. Many times my mother would leave my younger brother Andy in his care. He would never leave my brother, and growled and barked at anyone who came near the garden, although he was friendly under any other circumstance.

I suppose there is a dog who stands out in every child's memory, and surely

We are indebted to Dr. Wayne H. Riser for permission to print his article on Canine Hip Dysplasia which follows:

Canine Hip Dysplasia: Cause and Control

Wayne H. Riser, DVM, Dr med vet

In 1958, canine hip dysplasia was defined as "an example of a biomechanical disease representing a disparity between primary muscle mass and too rapid growth of the skeleton. There is a lag or failure of the muscles to develop and reach maturity at the same rate as the skeleton. This allows a major joint such as the hip, that depends on muscle power for stability, to pull apart and thus trigger a series of events that end in hip dysplasia and degenerative joint disease." This definition has withstood critical examination.

Since that time, much new knowledge about canine hip dysplasia has been learned, especially about pathogenesis and control. Elimination of affected dogs from breeding is the most effective control measure proposed so far. These findings and the fact that the disease is inherited have been questioned by a few. They have suggested that the search for more effective control measures and leads to causative factors be continued.

In the early 1950's it was discovered that canine hip dysplasia was widespread and that a number of breeds were affected. Some breeders believed that the condition was "spreading rapidly" and much hysteria developed for fear that the disease would be so overwhelming and crippling that some breeds would cease to exist. Genetically, hip dysplasia was first thought to be a highly dominant hereditary trait. Therefore, it was hypothesized that the disease could be eliminated by destroying all affected dogs and breeding only those with radiographically normal hips. The dominant heredity theory was discarded after parents with radiographically normal hips were bred, and one-third of the progeny were dysplastic. Progeny with hip dysplasia have continued to appear after several generations of normal dogs were bred.

It is now believed that hip dysplasia is a disease that has been present for years and that occurrence has

been consistent with the predisposing epidemiologic factors of body type and pelvic muscle mass. The defect varies among littermates, from those with normal hips to others that are badly affected. Such a genetic pattern is termed "multifactorial" or "poly-genetic."

Hip Dysplasia: A Biomechanical Disease

In canine hip dysplasia, the only soft tissue defects that have been found are those of muscle and connective tissue strength variation. Evidence is still mounting that hip joint instability, a biomechanical disease, is a primary triggering factor in hip dysplasia. To understand a biomechanical disease, there must be a fusing of the engineering principles of locomotion, structure, and function with biology and physiology. Embryonically, the hip is laid down as a single unit from mesenchymal tissue and it develops normally as long as the components are left in full congruity. In the dog, the hips are normal at birth. The newborn pup is so poorly developed, however, that it cannot walk or balance itself and the powers of muscle detoxification and excretion of wastes are poor. If the demands of musculoskeletal support exceed the strength of the soft tissue, the result is injury to the muscles and ligaments that hold the hip together. The bony changes of the hip joint occur because the soft tissues do not have sufficient strength to maintain congruity between the articular surfaces of the femoral head and the acetabulum. Few genes so far analyzed directly affect the osseous skeleton as such. The changes in bone merely reflect changes that are in the cartilage and supporting connective tissues. It is possible to prevent the development of the bony lesions characteristic of hip dysplasia

by confinement of young, genetically dysplastic dogs to small cages where dogs will sit most of the time on their haunches, with their hindlimbs in flexion and abduction.

In summary, canine hip dysplasia develops only if hip joint instability and joint incongruity occur together. The disease can be prevented if hip joint congruity can be maintained until ossification makes the acetabulum less plastic and the abductor muscles and supporting soft tissues become strong and functional enough to prevent femoral head subluxation.

Transmission and Control

The relative prevalence of hip dysplasia among 38 breeds has been reported by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals. A high relative rate of dysplasia occurs in the giant, large, and medium-sized dogs, but hip dysplasia is encountered also in small breeds. The breeds with the highest prevalence of hip dysplasia varied in body size, type, conformation, movement, growth rate, and temperament from those with a low prevalence of hip dysplasia. These characteristics appeared to have an appreciable influence on the relative prevalence of hip dysplasia, from 43.2% for large breeds to 4.2% for small breeds. The ranking of the 38 breeds listed in the report gradually shifted from highest prevalence in the poorly muscled, acromegalic giant breeds to the lowest prevalence in breeds characterized as sleek, well-muscled racing, hunting, or fighting types.

A clear-cut pattern of inheritance has not been recognized for canine hip dysplasia. The most extensive hereditary data have been reported from the Swedish Army Dog Training Center and the University of Minnesota. At both institutions,

analysis indicated that transmission of the disease was multigenic or polygenic. This meant "many genes" were affected and the polygenic phenotypes were altered by environmental influence. New data have substantiated these findings.

Important findings in the control of hip dysplasia center around the genetic transmission and heritability of certain body size, type, conformation, movement, and growth pattern. This conclusion is based on 2 facts: (1) The prevalence of hip dysplasia is approximately the same in a number of breeds with similar body characteristics and (2) there is no gene flow between these purebred breeds. Since these facts must be respected, biomechanical and environmental factors play a dominant role in triggering the events that lead to hip dysplasia.

Critical evaluation of the heritability of hip dysplasia has been made in the German Shepherd Dog, involving 244 offspring from 54 full-sib families. The investigators stated, "Heritability was defined as a property not only of the character (trait) but also the population and the environmental circumstances to which individuals are subjected. Heritability, because it represents the proportion of the total phenotypical variance, receives the attributes of a positive number, which may range from .0 to 1.0 in magnitude." On this scale and based on evaluations of radio-

graphs from dogs at 2 years of age, the heritability index was given an average estimate of 0.25. It was concluded the canine hip dysplasia is a moderately heritable disease.

In a study involving 236 German Shepherd Dogs, it was demonstrated that the most reliable way to eliminate canine hip dysplasia was through the establishment of "pedigree depth," that is, by use of ancestral lines of dogs radiographically free of hip dysplasia.

Results of controlled breeding programs in Sweden further indicated that the prevalence of hip dysplasia in the German Shepherd Dog was substantially reduced by mating only dogs with radiographically normal hips. Similar decreases in prevalence have occurred in another controlled breeding program in a colony of guide dogs.

In another account, considering 584 progeny in a closed colony of German Shepherd Dogs, it was shown that the prevalence of hip dysplasia was noticeably reduced by selectively breeding dogs proved radiographically to have normal hips at 1 year of age or older. In 3 1/2 years, the prevalence of hip dysplasia was lowered from 39% to less than 17%. The male dogs in this colony had a wide variation in their ability to transmit normal hips to their progeny. For example, for 1 dog with radiographically normal hips

at 2 years of age, only 8.7% of his progeny developed hip dysplasia, whereas for another dog with similar radiologic evaluation mated to the same bitches, 37.8% of his pups developed hip dysplasia.

In 1956, the Schaferhunde Club of Switzerland, cooperating with the veterinary schools of Bern and Zurich, developed a hip dysplasia control program for breeders. At the start, all dogs with greater than grade-2 dysplasia, and since 1970, grade-1 dysplasia, were refused breeding registration. During the control period, the number of dogs disqualified for breeding annually has declined appreciably.

In our work with breeders, wherein smaller numbers of subjects were involved, every report, without exception, has indicated a decline in the number of affected dogs in successive generations when only dogs and bitches with normal hips were mated.

In conclusion, the evidence is strong that hip dysplasia is a biomechanical disease. It has been documented that the disease represents a disparity between primary muscle mass and too rapid growth of the skeleton. This lack of balance forces the hip to pull apart and trigger a series of events that end in hip dysplasia and degenerative joint disease. Data have also been presented that hip dysplasia is a polygenetic disease. Since "like begets like," it is shown that breeding only dogs with normal hips is an effective way to reduce the prevalence of canine hip dysplasia.

* Seeing Eye, Inc., Morristown, NJ



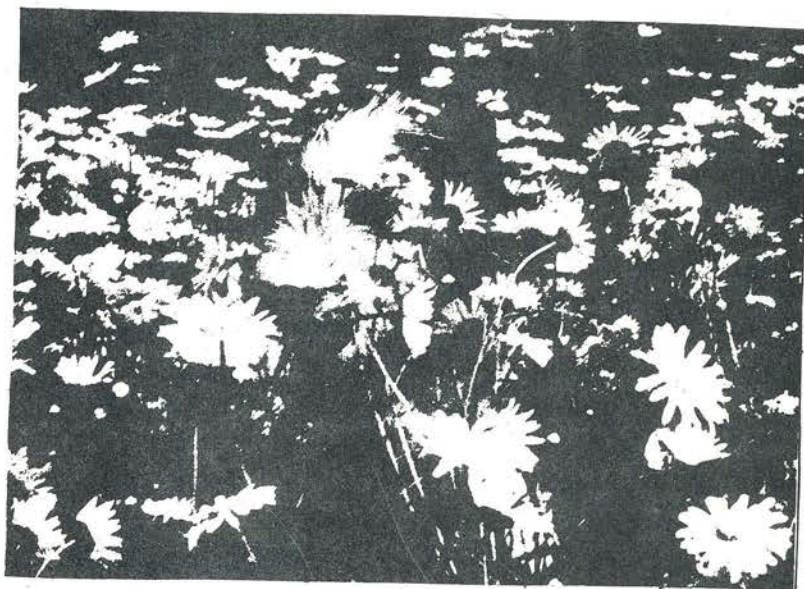
TOWSER



BEARDIEGRAPHS



Illinois - Edenborough Adventure
Best in Match BCCA Specialty, L.
Nootbaar, Judge, Mr. D. McMackin,
J. Carty



Puzzle: Find the Beardie puppy!



Massachusetts - "Beardie (y) Van" and the
Braemoor Beardies



California - Kay Holmes' Brillig with
friends, Tawny, Dane and Nicole