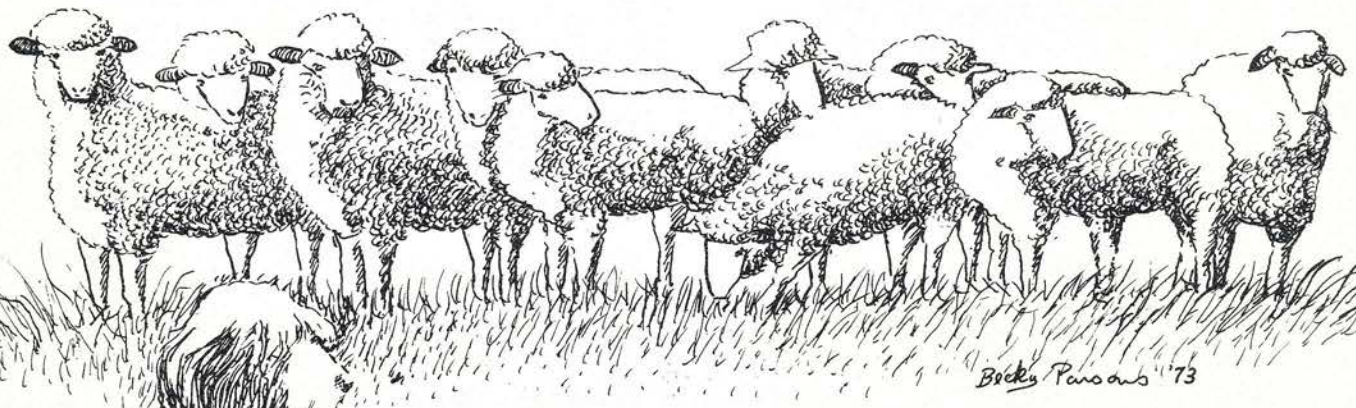


The Beardie Bulletin

VOL. 7 NO. 1



MARCH 1977

BEARDED COLLIE CLUB OF AMERICA

the BEARDIE BULLETIN
vol. 7 no. 1

The Beardie 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:

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The art work in this Bulletin is by Becky Parsons.

COVER: We have reprinted the first cover Becky did for the Bulletin. It's always been one of our favorites and many of you have never seen it. It appeared on the September, 1973 issue. The models were Cannamoore dogs - the one laying down is "Teasel", Wishanger Comb Honey. We don't know who the other one is. We don't know who the sheep are either!

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We appreciate your comments regarding this Bulletin. Please feel free to write-- remember, it's your paper and we need your support. Any items for the Bulletin, pictures, or any ads should be sent to the editor:

Virginia Parsons
1526 Massachusetts Avenue
Boxborough, Massachusetts 01719

Check payable to the Bearded Collie Club of America

NEW DEADLINE -- NEW DEADLINE -- NEW DEADLINE

PLEASE NOTE: The deadline for the June issue will be May 1st. We hope this will give us a little more leeway with the printer and get the Bulletin to you earlier in the month. Please have your ads and articles to me by the 1st.

Please make the following changes in your membership list (either names or addresses):

James L. & LeRae Conroe	Rt. 2, Box 35	Thorp, Wisc. 54771
Norman Pelowitz	1801 Plymouth Court	Mitchellville, MD 20716
Dr. & Mrs. James K. Martins	9216 Cedar Forest Rd.	Eden Prairie, MN 55343
Ira & Fran Miller	182 Deerfield Lane	Matawan, NJ 07747
Deborah & Robert S. Miller	213 Congress Dr.	Pittsburgh, PA 15236

CONGRATULATIONS!

Brambledale Blue Bonnet, CD, owned by Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lachman, completed the requirements for her championship with three 5 point majors and three Best of Breeds!

1977 BCCA Annual Meeting & Eighth Annual BCCA Specialty -

Preliminary plans for these events are:

Hosting Club: New England Bearded Collie Club
Location: Danbury, Connecticut
Dates: July 2 & 3, 1977

We plan to have a symposium (including workshops) all day Saturday, a banquet that night, the show (including puppy sweepstakes, regular classes and perhaps a Parade of Champions) on Sunday followed by the annual meeting. We expect to have over 100 Beardies entered. So reserve that weekend for Bearded activities!! More details will be distributed in notices to be mailed shortly and in the Newsletter.

Message from the President -

Let me first congratulate all of you who flocked to the point shows immediately after the first of February, often in the most adverse weather conditions. These were events we have worked long and hard for and reports from around the country indicate that Beardies made an impressive start to their collective show careers. There can be no better testimonial to our breed than for us to exhibit the best specimens before dog fanciers and the general public.

The BCCA continues to move forward with its work on behalf of the breed and in representing Beardies to the AKC. We are still processing a goodly number of applications for registration of dogs from BCCA-registered litters and forwarding these to the AKC for their registration. Emily Holden - Corresponding Secretary, Moira Morrison - Chairperson of the Educational Committee, and I are regularly handling scores of letters asking for information about the breed. Virginia Parsons continues her unusually fine work with the Bulletin providing a most effective means of communication among BCCA members.

Among the new endeavors, the Committee on the Standard has held a workshop on the Bearded Standard for AKC judges of working breeds in New York City. This illustrated question and answer exercise has won high acclaim from both the judges who participated and from AKC officials who heard about it. We have had a large number of requests for repeat performances, perhaps in other parts of the country.

The BCCA has also taken its first step toward becoming licensed to hold specialty point shows and eventually to becoming a member club of the AKC. We successfully put on our first qualifying AKC sanctioned B match in Hartford, Connecticut. Every detail worked out to perfection - a real testimonial to the effectiveness of the work and planning especially of Tom Davies, Penny Taylor and Dick Broome. We also owe a large measure of gratitude to Alma Hayes, whose stewarding contributed significantly to a flawless event.

In a further effort to increase communication, we are starting a monthly distribution of a newsletter from the Board of Directors to all BCCA members. This will include minutes of Board meetings, reports of committees, notices of interest to Club members and results of the Bearded classes in point shows. We are grateful to Cynthia Mahigan for agreeing to edit and publish this for us. Look for your first issue before long.

We continue efforts to include more BCCA members in Club work. There is a two-fold purpose in this. We believe that a national club is effective only if many of its members are active and we feel that members aspiring to national office should be given an opportunity to show what they can do. We intend to require reports from committees and individuals assigned responsibilities and to publish these reports. In this way, reputations can be earned and candidacies can be based on positive accomplishments on behalf of the Club and the breed. A notice elsewhere in this Bulletin calls for members to volunteer their services for BCCA work. We have some projects in mind (for example, what about a BCCA yearbook, we ought to maintain statistics of Bearded wins, shouldn't we start developing a detailed history of the breed and the Club in this country); we are soliciting other ideas. We want to tap the creativity and energy of the Club membership to make the BCCA a truly effective national club. We hope that there will be a large number of volunteers so that we can always have a pool of ready and willing workers. The BCCA will become the sum and substance of what all of us are willing to make it. The Board of Directors will provide leadership and coordination; the membership must contribute to its on-going program. So here's to better Beardies and a better breed club to represent them!!

LOURS!

SOME UNCONFIRMED GUESSES ABOUT COLOUR IN BEARDIES
by Wendy Boorer

COLOURS!

I do not understand genetics, a fact I have managed to conceal successfully for a number of years by keeping my mouth shut when the subject was being discussed and trying to look intelligent at the same time. I make this declaration so that you will not expect to find the words loci, alleles or even chromosomes in this article. All I am doing is making some tentative generalisations on what I consider insufficient evidence.

You may, at this stage, ask why I bother? There are three reasons. Reading genetics has led me to the conclusion that many geneticists are either stating the obvious in a very confusing way or are advancing hypotheses on as little evidence as I have for mine. Secondly, though I would like to collect more evidence to either prove or disprove my assumptions, it now seems very unlikely that I shall ever have the time or money to send out a questionnaire on this subject. By going in to print, I am giving people a chance to agree or disagree according to their own experience. The third reason is that I have always been interested in colour and it has always seemed to me that some of the old wives tales on this subject are demonstrably wrong.

Before going any further, I think it advisable to state my terms of reference. When talking about colour I mean adult coat colour, not skin pigmentation or eye colour unless these are specifically mentioned as such. I do not propose to include tri-colours because I know even less about this marking than anything else.

Bearded Collie puppies can be born with or without white collie markings, and with or without tri-colour markings, but are basically one of the four colours. These are, in order of numerical frequency, black, brown, blue and fawn. These colours are quite clearly distinguishable at birth but, because the coat shade changes so much as the dog gets older, it is not always possible to know whether an adult was born blue or born black (and similarly with the browns and fawns). For this reason I consider that the puppy's birth colour should be stated on its registration certificate and not the colour that the breeder guesses it might be when adult. If we all knew the colour of our Beardies at birth, then those of us interested in the inheritance of colour might have a better basis from which to draw our conclusions.

Beardie coats go through three states. There is a puppy coat which is one of the colours listed above. This is replaced by an intermediate coat which is nearly always lighter in shade than the puppy coat, sometimes dramatically so, becoming silver in born blacks or cream in born browns. This is replaced by the adult coat which will be darker in some degree than the intermediate stage. When the dog gets its adult coat varies very much with the individual animal and the breeding behind it. Even when you get the adult coat through, you will find that the dog often gradually darkens throughout its life, but not nearly so significantly as in the earlier colour changes.

Speculating about breeding for particular shades of colour started when I was reading the standard and regretting the virtual disappearance of the self coloured Beardie. I like variety and it seemed a shame that disinterest in this type of colouring had allowed it to become extinct. I then asked myself how I would set about breeding self colours should I have the time and inclination to do so. I came to the rather obvious solution that I would mate individuals with minimal white markings, thus increasing my chances of getting less white. How many generations you would need to do this before getting your first whole colour I do not know, but I was interested to find when discussing this with Miss Lynne Evans that her experience tended to confirm my hypothesis. She however went one step further and said that she felt minimal white markings tended also to be associated with darker coat colouring.

This led me to my second speculation. My favourite colour in Beardies is very dark brown, of which there are remarkably few in the show ring. How would I set about increasing my chances of breeding this shade? The conclusions I came to would be equally applicable to breeding almost black dogs if they are your particular delight.

To increase the proportion of dark brown and blacks in my puppies I would choose risk but parents of dark colouring themselves but I would not reject using either a blue or a fully fawn in such a breeding programme. From looking at various pedigrees of dark individuals I am convinced that blue or fawn in the ancestry has no bearing on the adult coat colouring of the black or brown Bearded. What does matter in the previous generations is the depth of colour in the browns and blacks. From this you will see why I think the birth colour should be on the registration card as it would be disastrous if you were trying to breed dark browns and used what you took to be a fawn dog but which was actually a born brown that had ended up a very light adult.

The difficult part comes when you try to pick out from an eight week old litter the darkest individual to carry on your breeding programme. I have discussed this problem with various people and the consensus of opinion seems to be that you cannot do this with any certainty at that age. However I will list various clues given to me by a number of breeders though, I repeat, no one is prepared to swear by the results.

1. Look at the pedigree. The darker the ancestors the more likely you are to have dark puppies.
2. Choose the darkest eye.
3. Choose minimal white markings.
4. Softer coats stay blacker.
5. The first areas of coat to lighten on a puppy are round the eyes, on the point of the hocks and midway down the tail. If at eight weeks there is no paling of the colour in these areas then the puppy is more likely to be a dark adult.

At the other end of the spectrum we have white or mismarked Beardies. I don't approve of these. I happen to think that pedigree dog breeding is an elaborate game, the rules of which are set down in the standard. I have been brought up to believe that if you don't want to abide by the rules then you shouldn't play the game. However white Beardies have certainly always been known. The difficulty is to decide whether their incidence is increasing. Do we hear more about them because people are more open about the problem than they used to be? Is the proportion of whites to acceptable colours a constant and there are simply more of them because a greater number of Beardies are being bred now? Or is the proportion of white Beardies being born in the population rising? I am rather inclined to think the latter. It is really the other side of the coin. If by mating animals with very little white you increase your chances of getting self coloured dogs, then if you mate dogs with heavy white markings you increase your chances of getting mismarked animals.

One of the trends in recent years is for exhibitors to prefer very flashily marked animals. This insistence on a full white shawl, white front legs and an extensive white shirt front means that many of the dogs being bred from have the maximum allowable amount of white, and among their progeny will be a proportion that are overmarked. Though I think it is dangerous to draw a parallel between different breeds, I recently read an interesting comment by a Boxer breeder, Boxers being a breed where white is also banned. She stated that the incidence of white Boxers was also increasing despite the fact that to her knowledge they were never bred from, most being put down at birth. She correlates their increase with the modern desire for flashy white markings on the show Boxer. She also states that on the continent, where white markings are not sought after and plainer dogs are considered more desirable, white puppies are practically unheard of. The parallel between the breeds goes a little bit further. In the background of the Bearded there are white individuals. In the background of the Boxer there is a white English Bulldog.

Skin pigmentation seems to me a separate problem from coat colour. For those of you who haven't bred a litter, most Bearded puppies are born with flesh coloured noses which colour up during the first weeks of their life. I remember being horrified at pink snouts of my first Bearded litter because no one had told me this and all the breeds I had whelped before happened to be ones where the noses were fully coloured at birth.

If the pigment isn't complete on eyerims, lips and nose by eight weeks then don't

these risk buying the puppy as a show prospect. There are occasional puppies that are born fully pigmented. All these I have heard of have been blues and fawns. Nor have I heard of any blue or fawn with skin pigment troubles. This seems to be confined to the slates and the browns, and I do not think it is correlated to a pale coat colour in the adult dog. There seem to be two pigment problems. There are the dogs which never achieve a full colour and remain patchy throughout life. There are the dogs which, though fully pigmented as puppies, lose the colouring partially or completely when they become adult. There are a vast number of theories about the latter state, none of which are proven. The addition of various mineral supplements to the diet sometimes effects an improvement but I have yet to hear of a dog that has fully regained its colour after losing it when adult. I don't know what one does about pigment problems but if I had browns and slates with a tendency to these troubles I would be inclined to try using blue or fawn dogs in my breeding programme.

To conclude I would like to emphasize that what I am talking about in this article are general trends. I am NOT saying do this and the result will be that. I AM saying do this and you may increase your chances of achieving a certain result. I would also be very happy to hear any comments from breeders on these somewhat tentative theories.

reprinted from "The Bearded News", November, 1976.

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MORE COLOURS!

COATS OF MANY COLOURS

One of the most fascinating, and to the newcomer, most confusing, features of our breed, is the variety of Beardie colouring. Since taking on the job of Secretary and with it the handling of the puppy sales list, I have become increasingly aware of the misunderstandings caused by a lack of knowledge shown by many novice owners, breeders and buyers on the subject of colour.

There are four colours in the breed: black, blue, brown and fawn and I always refer to the colour at birth, regardless of the changes that may occur later.

The most common colour is black, although only a small proportion of black-born puppies stay really dark and most are grey by maturity. Those that change to a dark grey are usually referred to as "slate", but it is not unusual for black-born puppies to be quite a pale silver by a year old, although most of these darken again with maturity.

At birth a black puppy is sleek, shiny and quite definitely black and the degree to which it pales seems to be determined by heredity, so that a knowledge of the colour changes of the parents is the only guide to the eventual colour of the offspring. The nose of a black-born Beardie will always be black.

There is no mistaking a blue puppy at birth. The coat is an even chinchilla colour and never has the sheen of a black coat; when the pigmentation on the nose and mouth appears it will be blue/grey and never black. The blue coat will also pale as the youngster grows, but will probably darken with maturity and I have found that in some cases the coat becomes darker every year. My own Ch. Heathermead Handsome, now in his twelfth year, is almost black, although in his show days he was a particularly "blue" blue. His present dark colouring, however, does not make him a "slate" anymore than a black-born youngster should be called "blue" when his coat becomes silver-grey.

No one should have trouble in recognizing new-born browns in a litter. Usually they are just like shiny new chestnuts, although occasionally they may be a darker mahogany colour. Confusion arises, however, over fawn puppies, especially if there are fawns in a litter but no browns with which to compare them. The fawn puppy is a cafe-au-lait colour or it may appear pinkish and, like the blue, it looks duller than the other colours and has not the polished look of the new-born browns.

Both browns and fawns usually pale considerably so that at the adolescent stage it may be difficult to distinguish between them. Fawns, like blues, sometimes tend to darken with age to a darker-than-birth shade, and my seven year old fawn bitch, who as a baby

was aptly nicknamed "Rose-Pink", is now frequently mistaken for a brown. Colour paling in browns can be dramatic, and many owners of mahogany coloured pups have been dismayed to find that six months later they seem to have a white Beardie with perhaps just dark ears and tail. Maturity, however, will usually restore the original colouring, at least partially, although in all adult Beardies the colouring tends to vary in shade over the body, and is never the even tone of babyhood. The shaded effect is partly caused by the fact that the undercoat is usually a much paler colour than the top coat.

A brown Beardie should have a dark chocolate-brown nose and matching coppery eyes, whereas the fawn has a more liver-coloured nose and eyes correspondingly paler.

To sum up:

1. Almost all Beardies go through an adolescent "pale" stage.
2. With maturity the coat will more or less regain its original colouring, although most black-borns stay grey.
3. After maturity the coat may continue to darken in colour.
4. The colour of eyes and nose match the original coat colour.
5. Once colour paling has occurred, it can be difficult to determine the birth colour of the dog, so it is important that breeders register their pups correctly as black, blue, brown or fawn, avoiding such ambiguous terms as "grey" or "sandy".

I hope that this will help both novice breeders and their puppy buyers to avoid misunderstanding and possible disappointment. Personally I love all our colours and I am fascinated by the infinite variety of shades, but I have heard from several disappointed owners who, having set their hearts on a particular colour, have been unintentionally misinformed by novice breeders. One had fallen for the blue colouring and had been told by a new breeder that such adults were always born black. Accepting the seller's information the buyer is now disappointed to find that her dog is a dark slate. Another had particularly fancied a black Beardie and, not realizing that black adults are something of a rarity, was most surprised when his black puppy changed to a pale silver.

The difficulty of explaining Beardie colouring was brought home to me recently when an overseas buyer asked for a matched pair of grey bitches from two different litters. To pick matching colours at 3 months old is easy enough, but to say whether they will still match a year later is impossible. After writing a couple of pages of explanation, I took the scissors and snipped a sample of hair from each of my own Beardies and stuck the labelled locks on a sheet of paper. The result was both amusing and interesting. I made a row of locks from black-born dogs of various ages and a second row of blue-born snippings. The two rows looked identical, each ranging from almost black to pale silver! As anyone who has exhibited in Brace Classes will know - what may be a perfectly matched pair one year may be completely different the next.

The importance of correct colour-classification for registration will become obvious with stock later used for breeding. Many Beardie owners are incredibly vague about the colour of their dogs and it is by no means unusual for an owner to enquire for a suitable stud dog for a pet bitch, knowing only that she is "grey" or "sandy" as described on the registration card and having no idea whether "grey" means black or blue or whether "sandy" means brown or fawn. Since many breeders believe that in every mating at least one of the pair should be black-born, it is obviously necessary to be definite about colour.

For many years breeders refused to mate together two brown, two blues or brown x blue, believing that this would result in dilution of colour, but recently such matings have become more common and the predicted dilution has not occurred. The earliest brown x blue mating that I know of was that that produced my Ch. Handsome, mentioned above as an exceptionally dark blue. This year I mated Handsome to another dark blue, and, despite warnings of white puppies, patchy noses, etc., the bitch produced a perfectly normal litter of nine blue puppies who turned out to have excellent pigmentation and seem likely to mature to the same dark blue as their parents. Perhaps I should point out, however, that this mating, and the brown x blue that produced Handsome himself, were not planned simply as experiments in colour breeding but because the matings seemed in every other way to be ideal, so they were effected in spite of the colour of the partners and not because of it.

Obviously such a mating would be inadvisable if one parent had poor pigmentation but it does seem that provided both animals are of good colour with complete pigmentation there is no harm in brown x brown, blue x blue or brown x blue matings. As yet, though, it is too early to tell whether there will be any adverse effect in future generations as mating of this kind are still at a rather experimental stage. Certainly poor pigmentation and patchy noses seem to be on the increase, particularly in browns and fawns, but there is no evidence to suggest that this is the result of "colour" matings and in fact all those patchy-nosed Beardies that I have seen have had at least one black-born parent.

Lynne Evans from "The Bearded News"

WANTED - VOLUNTEERS

One of the aims of the Club administration this year has been to get more Club members involved in Club activities and to publicize their work. The Board of Directors has formed a Committee on Club Administration under Tom Small, Vice-President. Nancy Winter, Rt. 1, Box 208, Waconia, Minnesota 55387, has agreed to keep a list of BCCA members who are willing to serve the national club as committee members. If you feel moved to get involved, contact Nancy and let her know what kind of work you are willing to do or just that you are willing to help. The Board will ask her for recommendations whenever it forms another committee.

We intend to publicize the work of such committees by requiring and publishing periodic reports. Jo Parker, Overland Route, Ward, Colorado 80481, has agreed to collect these reports and to get them ready for publication. She has also promised to give delinquent committee chairmen a hard time.

The Board is looking for ideas for additional committee functions. If you can think of any activity in which the Club should be engaged, tell or send your ideas to any member of the Board. We want to get many Club members busy and to report on their effectiveness. In this way, we should be able to build a pool of potential officers and directors who have had an opportunity to make a reputation in Club activities.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT DOG--A BUYER'S GUIDE TO ALL 121 BREEDS

by John Howe, publisher is Harper & Row. price about \$7.95.

The author used his experience as an editor of a consumer magazine to develop a lengthy questionnaire which was distributed to experienced breeders of all the recognized A.K.C. breeds (Bearded Collies not included). The research was well done, and the book is well laid out. The breeds are divided into their groups and arranged in alphabetical order. Each breed has a page, with a picture of a good specimen and the description of the breed's traits, such as trainability, activemess, watchfulness or guard ability, good with children, exercise required, etc. Other information is included that a new owner should know--the grooming required, exercise required, feed intake, personality (bold, reserved, timid, etc.). He lists diseases or malfunctions common to the breed if there are any.

It is an excellent book for trainers and other dog people involved with the public. The information is accurate.



COLOURS!
AGAIN!

Joyce Collis also submitted the following article as further amplification of her feelings

When asked if I have any proof that the brown to brown, blue to blue, brown to blue matings will produce colour paling, poor and incomplete pigmentation, I have to admit I have no proof because I have never contemplated mating any of these colours together. What I have seen around the show rings, and in pet homes is proof that somehow, someone is doing thoughtless breeding, there is an awful lot of Beardies with patchy noses, loss of pigmentation around the eyes, mouth, and with the pales wishy-washy coloured coats. When checking on the breeding there can be one parent born black, which should be the answer, but it isn't especially when you see that the born black parent is later in life the palest silver, that seems to be a warning dark pigmentation is paling.

I can only speak from my own experience, and that is breeding born black Beardies from born black parents that have stayed black or dark slate all through their lives. I have carefully bred now to the fifth generation from these lines, and have stock that is black, with the darkest dark brown eyes, black pigmentation around the eyes, in the mouth and around the mouth, black pads and toenails. I know some will scoff and say "Does it matter if our Beardies have black toenails?" No, it is not all that important, but it proves that the experiment is working and the black pigmentation is well and truly established. I do not have any problems at all about pigmentation, if I do have a puppy born with a nose not completely covered I know for sure that it will cover, and before it is very old the black colouring will get strong and deep.

My personal preference in my breeding programme is for the strong dark colours, simply because it cuts down the gamble and queries that arise "Is this a super puppy for export?" I can see if it's mouth is correct, I can see if it's tail is low set, coat of good texture, neck, shoulder, and outline as it should be; shape of head, ear set, eye, etc., all answering the standard requirements, but in our breed with its complex colour question I cannot know for sure that the pigmentation will stay, the pink spot on its nose cover, or the coat stay the colour I have promised unless I breed for these points.

I would enjoy experimenting if I could keep all the puppies, and even more important the next generation, as the paling and loss of pigmentation is not noticed until the dog is over two in most cases. It is most important that anyone who does experiment should inform the new owners that as yet there is no definite proof that these colour matings do not produce an eventual colour paling or loss of pigmentation, and in the hands of Novices the puppies could eventually end up nearly white. One or two established breeders have experimented with success but as long established breeders they know what they are doing and the chances they are taking, and each time they have used the strongest coloured blues and browns to start the experiment. The problems will arise if the offspring are sold to Novices who will simply choose a popular winning stud dog on its reputation, with no thought that the reputation will be damaged by the resulting litter having poor pigmentation. I make it a practice to assess the bitch who comes for a mating from her pedigree, and her looks, I will not allow any doubling up of faults either that I can see or that I know is in the history of the breeding.

I have refused to allow my dogs to be used when I know that the combined pedigree is not strong enough to correct colour problems, on the other hand I have allowed one of my born black, still black dogs to mate a pale brown bitch with loss of nose pigmentation, knowing that he was strong enough to correct the loss.

Although I breed primarily for black and white Beardies, I love the whole range of colours, the dark brown with the chocolate nose, eye and mouth pigmentation is a picture, the gorgeous blue with the blue colouring to match, the shaded coats of the browns like unstirred coffee, the slates with a myriad of tones, the fawns glamorous in their way but hard to describe. I would like to see all pedigrees with colours included, this would help the colour problems no end.

Joyce Collis

Dear Editor:

The enclosed calendar has been produced with the backing of the Bearded Collie Club, albeit not financially. It is now available to Beardie owners (and friends) at a price of 95p (excluding p & p) which must be pre-paid. If you do wish to place an order for yourself or your members please let me know, and I'll send them by return post. The history of this calendar goes back two years, and because of money problems, kept being postponed. However, this year I have financed the whole operation myself, and although the calendar has its limitations, I would like to think that it is unique to the dog world. Your support would be very much appreciated.

Kind Regards,
Stuart Weston
3 Enderby Road
Thurlaston, Leicestershire LE9 7TF
ENGLAND

(The calendar Mr. Weston enclosed is a spiral bound, printed in sepia tones on a buff colored stock, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 11" long and has two different Beardie photographs for each month. It is quite attractive and indeed unique. If interested you could contact Mr. Weston. Ed.)

Dear Editor:

As February 1, 1977, is rapidly approaching and the Bearded Collie will debut in the working class it is our responsibility as Beardie exhibitors, breeders and owners to make sure that our first impressions are good ones. Our breed already seems to be sweeping the country in popularity and most of us have seen some very poor specimens being exhibited along with a few exhibitors that are poor sports when they lose. Is this what kind of impression we want to give the judges and spectators with all the spotlight on us? It is the duty of everyone who is in the ring to be on their best behavior and have our dogs under control at all times if we want to impress upon the public what a lovely breed we have and how enthusiastic a group we all are. Many of us have spent many weekends on the road travelling the show circuits to help gain AKC recognition and answered endless questions about the breed so lets see if the rest of you can be good sports and show the rest of the world how grateful we are for those who did all the work while you sat home bickering about why your dogs lost and what was wrong with the judge. The threshold of a new breed is about to make an impression on the rest of the world for many years to come. If you are a breeder now is the time to make sure these pets are sold as pets and not thrust into the show ring on some poor unsuspecting eager buyer who doesn't know a Beardie from an Old English. There are plenty of people who want to own a Beardie just for the companionship so lets not let the sound of the almighty dollar ring too loud in our ears. As for those of you who seem to think the only way you will win is to have a professional handler it is a shame that you will miss out on the joys and heartaches the rest of us will go through just to be FIRST! Why not give the other guy a break and show your own dogs, after all the dog is what is judged not the handler, even though it is hard to convince some people thats the way it is. Now that I have rattled on I hope I have not hurt anyone's feelings but I felt it needed to be said. Let's go out and show the world what great dogs we have!

Sincerely,
Carol Lang

Dear Editor:

The Beardies being shown at this time are, for the most part reasonably sound, typey dogs. However, there are three things that disturb me about the grooming.

I'm sure that anyone who shows realizes that the dogs they are showing must look

presentable in the ring. It seems, however, that some people have decided to take this to extremes.

First: I have noticed some trimming of feet. This should be completely discouraged.

Second: Some of the Beardies being shown have had the hair between their eyes plucked out, giving the dogs a hard and sometimes frightened look. Leaving the hair between the eyes gives a soft, gentle expression, the kind of look that is the Bearded Collie trademark.

Third: This problem is the most widespread, and this is parting the Bearded Collie down the back. Again, this ruins the natural appearance of the dog. The most disturbing thing is that more and more people are doing it, and breeders are not discouraging it. I would hate to see the day that a judge would not put up a sound dog just because its hair was not meticulously parted strand by strand down the back, but this situation is rapidly approaching.

Let's keep the Bearded Collie natural. There are too many other breeds that have been ruined by unnecessary grooming, and it would be a shame for these beautiful dogs to go the same route.

Sincerely,
S. Marie Cooney

NEWS FROM THE LOCAL CLUBS

New Club Formed in Northeast Ohio. The Western Reserve Bearded Collie Club met January 22. Officers elected: Joe Holava, President; Ken Patrick, vice president; Marsha Holava, secretary; and Katherine Lingswiler, treasurer.

Marshal Holava, Secretary
5377 Porter Road
North Olmsted, Ohio 44070

Tri-State Bearded Collie Club

Carol Lang - correspondent

The January meeting of the Tri-State Club had to be cancelled due to many circumstances namely the president wrecked his van and was left with no transportation, the secretary had to make an unexpected trip to Kansas City to breed her bitch and the vice president along with most club members stayed home to watch the Super Bowl. The next meeting is being planned for March weather permitting and barring unforeseen circumstances again. A spring match will be discussed along with a fun day/grooming clinic. Our newsletter is being published bi-monthly and after a delay in printing of one we seem to be on a schedule now. Advertising rates have been set at \$5 for a full page and \$3 for a half page with no pictures included.. Hopefully we will have articles that will cover a variety of topics with something for the novice and the experts. Our membership now totals 20 family memberships and nearly all own more than one Bearded Collie. As of yet we have only a few exhibitors in our area but we are gaining more interest all the time. Spring shows will get underway in the Midwest in late March and early April so we are all preparing Bearded Collies so they will be on their best behavior. With the temperatures hovering below zero for weeks now it has been nearly impossible to get some of us together to work with our Bearded Collies and it is much needed after the long lay off from shows. Until next time. good luck to everyone and remember its not winning that counts but how you lose gracefully.

806 Lincoln Ave.
Albert Lea, MN 56007

Bearded Collie Club of Greater Dayton

The newly formed Bearded Collie Club of Greater Dayton held its second meeting on Friday, December 3 with 16 members present.

After adopting a constitution and by-laws, the club elected Brenda Rice to be our representative to receive BCCA news and information, and Sherry Greene to be our Education Chairman. Julie Gross is the Correspondent to the Bulletin.

On Sat., Dec. 4, on Dayton's Channel 2, the news programs at 6:00 and 11:00 devoted about 5 minutes to informing the public about AKC's newest breed. Featured were many of the Beardies from our club.

We are very excited about our February meeting, as we will have Mr. Louis Pence speak to us on training working sheepdogs. We are fortunate to have Mr. Pence, who trains sheepdogs, living in our area. Along with Mr. Pence's talk the club will be seeing a film on working Beardies in Scotland, which Anne Dolan has graciously loaned us. This should be a super evening!!

Julie Gross
214 Rugby Ave.
Terrace Park, Ohio 45174

California Club News Winter/Spring 1977

The California club members are most eager for the first pointed AKC show, February 20, Santa Clara K.C. Breed and BIS judge is Winifred Heckmann. Group judge, Robert Waters. By publication time, results should be in.

Thanks to regional and national member Mr. Gil De Borba, the California Club is now incorporated.

With our membership spread throughout the entire state, a southern California representative has been appointed to help coordinate club affairs. It is hoped that enough members and owners will eventually generate enough interest to form a Bearded Collie fanciers group or regional club in that part of the state. Southern state owners/members are asked to contact the rep.: Mrs. Barbara Roark, 392 N. Batavia, Orange, CA 92668.

The club has voted on a Plan B match to be held this Spring in the San Francisco bay area. Exact dates & judge as yet not confirmed. Details will be available from Bill Cordes.

There has been some discussion of forming a club defects/breeding committee to study litters within our club. Since the majority of us all are owners of "Foundation Stock" who are into breeding, now is the time to take note and a serious look at what we are doing. Problems in litters are arising, and study and research is important, now and for our Beardies of the future. Let us hope each regional club will do the same.

Bill Cordes, Pres. BCCC
12400 Skyline Blvd.
Woodside, CA 94062

Bearded Collie Club of Long Island

On Sunday afternoon, February 13, at 2:30 p.m., more than twenty persons gathered at the home of William C. Droll in Mt. Sinai, L.I., New York, to help a Bearded Collie Club of Long Island get underway. And at least five other families who were unable to attend sent along expressions of interest in joining.

At this first organizational meeting, those in attendance discussed the purpose, direction and goals of such a club, and enthusiastically responded to a questionnaire/sign-up sheet designed to get committee work started.

(continued on page 14)

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES IN BEARDIES

by Carol Gold

It's vital to know a Bearded's age when you're assessing it, because the breed goes through so many developmental stages. What is acceptable--and expected-- in a two year old dog for instance, would be awful in a four-year-old. So let's look at some of these stages and get an idea of what a Bearded goes through in the process of growing up.

Every breeding line will, of course, have its own variations on development, so I won't get too detailed. But in general, all Beardedies go through most of the same stages.

Let's start with puppies. The best age to pick them is between 6 and 8 weeks. Before and after, they're changing too much, but at that age you can see some of what will eventually be there. So set your puppy up and take a good look. If your puppy has a good broad, flat skull at this age, it will probably have one as an adult. The stop should be much more defined than in an adult and the foreface should be fairly short, with a straight jaw line. The canine teeth must be in the right position. As long as the canine teeth are right, then the very slight overshot incisors that you often see in pups will correct. Body length should be slightly shorter than you'd want in an adult. (Puppies with adult proportions usually end up too long in body.) And front and rear should be slightly wider than you'd want in an adult--they will narrow as the puppy grows.

As long as the puppy moves true and stands himself foursquare with all feet pointing forward and straight, he probably will do so as an adult, even though he may go 'way off in between. One thing he must do is move with reach and drive, and his topline should be straight and firm. Tailset is important, but carriage doesn't matter as much-- most young pups carry their tails very high, even over their backs, and this usually will drop as the pup gets older, as long as it is set on right!

Expect your puppy to grow very rapidly until about 6 months of age, then slow down and grow in spurts from then until 12-18 months, depending on his family. Some lines (particularly Braid offspring) do all their growing by 6-7 months and barely add a quarter of an inch after that. Others (particularly Wishanger or Willownead descendants) grow slowly until 18 months of age and can get their last $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 1" after a year old. During spurts of growth, especially between 7-10 months of age, puppies often grow first in the rear, so they have a definite upward slope for awhile.

Front feet go off, too, and often point east-west. As long as your pup started off true, and as long as he's well-reared, his front feet will eventually straighten out, but this often takes until he's a year old and starting to tighten up in muscle, and broaden in chest. The same happens in the rear where "hocking" is frequently seen in 6-12 month old Beardedies, especially if they're well-angulated. Rear muscling seems to take a long time to develop and some dogs take until 2 years old before their rears straighten up again. This is where correct exercise is so necessary.

Along with muscling goes "body", a combination of muscle and bone development, and padding. A six-month old puppy should have plenty of body. There should be a nice solid, well-packed feel to his trunk and his ribs and hipbones should be well-covered (but not--repeat NOT--fat!!!) But somewhere around a year old, suddenly that nice solid Beardedie turns into Mr. Skin & Bones. Suddenly ribs and hipbones stick out, there doesn't seem to be a muscle anywhere, and you just have a sort of scrawny gangly dog on your hands. Part of this is due to coat changes, which I'll get to later. The rest is just the adolescent horrors which befall Beardedies between one and two years old. You might as well resign yourself to closing your eyes for a year and waiting for time to change your Beardedie back into something you want to show people.

Despite the "horrors" there are some things that must be there by a year old. The skull should be flat and broad. The nose must be fully pigmented, as must lips and eye rims. The topline should be level, the ribcage deep and long (ribcage can be seen in puppyhood and shouldn't change.) If front feet went off, they should already be straightening again. A male must have both testicles fully descended and remaining

down all the time.

Now, coat. This is one of the most variable features. In puppyhood, the coat should be straight and crisp, almost plushlike at about 8 weeks old. By 10 weeks, it will be spiky, by 4 months puppies often look like little children who are growing out of their clothes. By 6 months the older first-year puppy coat is coming in. It appears along the shoulders first and you can see the "break" appearing along the backline. Puppy coat is usually softer than adult coat, but it must be free of curl or crimp. Some lines don't get very long first-year coats; others, particularly of Wishanger or Willowmead descent, get strikingly long coats. Puppy coat often falls floppily into the eyes.

After the dog is a year old--how long after seems to depend a lot on the time of year, since most Beardies in cold areas hold their coats until the first warm weather--he'll change from all that nice puppy coat. It can happen in a couple of ways. Some dogs just drop coat and carry a very short and often scruffy coat for months. (For instance, my Gael, who has been noted for the length and texture of her coat, looked uncomfortably like a Schnauzer when she was 18 months old.) Others change gradually from the shoulders back, so they look like two different dogs sewn together in the middle.

As for colour, most Beardies pale to some degree. You can see the paling start around the eyes or on the legs where the colour meets the white. The rate of paling varies as does the amount, but generally, the most faded stage is around 8-12 months. Many dogs pale out so much that the white markings are indistinguishable. The amount of paling has no relation to the eventual colour of the coat--except in unfaded blacks. Colour starts to return with the second-year coat, but it isn't until the third-year coat (when the dog is 2) or the fourth-year coat (when the dog is 3) that you get mature colour, texture and length. Most Beardies are not in full adult coat until they are 3 years old at least!

By the age of 2, most Beardies will have started to put themselves back together again. They'll have a coat, but it won't be as long or full as it eventually will be. They'll have started to muscle and body up, and you won't be embarrassed when Bearded friends drop over. The hair will stay out of their eyes. Some dogs may even be showable. But here's where the need for knowing a dog's age comes in. Your two-year-old still won't have the body, or muscling, or coat length and depth of colour that a four-year-old will have. If the judge knows your dog's age, and knows breed development, he'll realize those things are yet to come, and can evaluate accordingly. But he'll also know that if your dog is 4, he shouldn't look like a two year old!

Few Beardies are mature in body, coat, or mental development until they're 3. But once there, they're stayers and it's not unusual for a Bearded to be shown--and winning!--at 10 years old! So hang on--Beardies are like fine wine....they take a long time to mature, but they're worth waiting for!

News from the Local Clubs continued -

More than ten Long Island communities were represented among the people present, and they covered a geographical spread reaching from the eastern end of Suffolk County to the western end of Nassau County.

The next meeting is planned for Wednesday evening, March 9, with the expectation that even more breeders, exhibitors, pet owners and persons genuinely interested in learning more about the breed will be in attendance.

Susan Glatzer, correspondent
10 Eden Drive
Smithtown, NY 11787

(continued on page 17)



OUR VISIT TO ENGLAND by Bob & Becky Parsons

As we stepped off the big British Airways 747 onto the sunny macadam that was Heathrow Airport, it was hard to believe that just hours before we had left icebound New England (in the midst of yet another snowstorm!). The 45° weather seemed more like 70° to us and we looked eagerly forward to our week long visit that would be capped by two days at Crufts dog show.

We spent our first day learning to ride the underground (much to the amusement of the locals). We also took a tour of St. Paul's and the Tower of London where we were all but run through at double-time and were disappointed not to have more time in these beautiful places. We decided to throw all caution to the wind and rent a car for the next day.

Braving the rush hour London traffic and after making an unscheduled pass through Hyde Park (everyone else seemed to be going that way), we found ourselves on the Motorway to Aylesbury where we planned to visit Joyce Collis and her Beagold Beardies. After we arrived at Joyce's pretty homey cottage in the country the hours flew by as we talked Beardies and poured over marvelous scrapbooks of Beardies. After a terrific lunch we had a long visit with the dogs --- it felt so good to be surrounded by Beardies again! Joyce had two litters about 5 weeks old that she brought out for a romp on the kitchen floor. It was great fun! Saying goodbye was hard to do but as we were several hours behind our planned schedule we drove off for Oxford to visit a friend and (as it turned out) spend the night - in a guest house built in the 1500's. The next day dawned with pouring rain (the only rain all week) not too great for sight seeing but as we planned on visiting Trudi Wheeler and her Cannamoer Beardies, the rain did not trouble too much....it gave us an excuse to buy some fine English umbrellas.

We found our way to the cute village of Maids Moreton and Trudi's lovely home where we were made more than welcome by Trudi as well as her Beardies! Over tea we were treated to Trudi's collection of Beadie pictures, all put up in scrapbooks. (We must do the same with our pictures!) These were fascinating....many of the old time Beardies were present and we tried to absorb as much of Trudi's descriptions and stories that went with each, as we could ---- until finally we had to depart as the car was due back in London.

Later as we sat in a huge traffic jam in London we thought of our visits and were grateful for the generous hospitality we had been given. What wonderfully friendly people are Beadie people!

The huge yellow sign declared in red letters CRUFTS DOG SHOW. We had arrived for the first day of this, the eighty-first Crufts Show. There were to be 9,328 dogs of 141 breeds shown during the two days. The Crufts show is held in the Olympia, a huge exhibition building with two main halls, each having two levels with balconies overlooking the main floors. The halls are topped by vaulted glass and the effect is bright and airy. Upon entering the hall we came first to the obedience championship competition. This consists of competition among



dogs which have gained the top honours at Championship Obedience Shows during 1976. There are five grades of obedience classes held under Kennel Club regulations. The highest standard, known as Class C, is achieved by comparatively few. Each year obedience certificates are awarded to the winning dogs and bitches in Class C classes. The award of the obedience certificates to a dog makes it eligible for the title of Obedience Champion. Dogs are shown the first day and Bitches separately the next. The exercises are fairly familiar to us but the circumstances are not. The ring or area is about 100 feet square surrounded by a solid barrier. The exercises involve a heeling exercise covering quite an area as you may imagine considering the size of the ring. There is quite a long "fast" at a run which is possible without the restriction of the small ring area. There is also a "send away" in which the dog must go away about 75 feet, turn around and down within a marked square area. The interest in obedience is phenomenal and when we tried to return on the second day of the show to get some photos and watch some of the bitches we couldn't get anywhere near the ring because of the crowd of spectators.

The second day of Crufts was a Saturday. The crowds of people that poured into the Olympia meant that once we found our spot by the Bearded ring we were there to stay for if we moved someone would quickly take the vacant spot. This was fine since judging the 115 Beardedies!!! entered was to take nearly all day for Suzanne Moorhouse who did a fine job as did her able steward Ken Osborne.

Now for the show --- we were a little confused, not understanding the qualifications for the various classes. We did know that double entering was allowed -- this, of course, made the classes larger and the judging longer. The catalog was set up differently than ours -- the owners all being listed first alphabetically with the dogs they had entered under their names with their date of birth, sex, breeder, sire and dam and the class number (s) in which they were entered -- then the classes were listed with only the dogs numbers and name. In watching the judging there wasn't time to look back to see who the dogs were if you didn't recognize his name. There were five classes for each sex. First came Special Junior Dog with 9 entries and we were thrilled to see Joyce Collis's lovely black Beagold Porter Harvey (son of Swiss Ch. Hylas Von Der Elsterhoh) take this class so ably handled by American Felix Cosme. Then Special Yearling Dog, again 9 entries, was won by Lynne Evans's Brambledale Blackfriar, a son of Ch. Brambledale Balthazar. In the Post Graduate Dog class of 14 entries the winner was Crusader Boy of Wingdrumle, sired by Charncroft Crusader, with Brambledale Blackfriar placing 2nd in this one. Limit Dog had the largest entry of 23. First place went to another Ch. Brambledale Balthazar son, Blumberg De Roos Erasmus, a heavier boned nice type and second went to Edenborough Special Envoy, a profusely coated son of Ch. Edenborough Blue Bracken. Fifteen dogs were entered in Open Dog. Ken Osborne announced a record number of champions entered for Crufts - twelve in this class. It must have been very difficult to judge -- so many beautiful dogs. Shirley Holmes's Ch. Edenborough Blue Bracken placed first and was CC winner, Mr. & Mrs. K. Jackson's Ch. Banacek Moonlight Blue went second with Reserve CC.

The Bitch classes - Special Junior Bitch, 11 entries, 1st place was Benbecca's Early Edition, sired by Marksman of Sunbree, Special Yearling Bitch had 15 entries and was won by Sheldawyn Blue Opal, daughter of Ch. Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid and Ch. Sheldawyn Snowflake. Post Graduate Bitch, 22 entries, won by Kimrand Summer Dawn, a daughter of Ch. Davealex Royale Baron. Limit Bitch, 19 entries, 1st place went to a good moving smaller type, Charncroft Coralline, sired by Ch. Sunbree's Magic Moments of Willowmead. Then came the Open Bitch class with 16 entries, 6 of them champions -- and we picked her out from the start! A gorgeous brown bitch -- so animated and charming, wonderful type and temperament -- just what we feel a true Beardedie should be, CC winner. Ch. Penhallows Pink Panther (Ch. Osmart's Black Barnacle from Penhallow ex Osmart's Copper Necklace), owned and handled by Don Maskill. Reserve CC went to another lovely bitch, daughter of Ch. Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid and Breckdale Pretty Maid, Dutch Bonnet of Willowmead.

By the end of the Beardedie judging people were crowded around the ring. It was getting harder and harder to see. People anxiously waiting for Suzanne to make her final choice for Best of Breed. Now it was between Ch. Edenborough Blue Bracken and Ch. Penhallows Pink Panther. Suzanne deep in concentration and then the round of applause when she picked the winner. It was Pink Panther and obviously a popular win.

Pink Panther seemed to enjoy it most of all! People almost immediately leaped into the ring to take photographs of the winner.

The end of the show signalled the end to our visit. We gathered up the "Yearbooks" from Jenny Osborne and made our way to the underground -- as we boarded the train we noticed several suspicious looks directed towards our large paper wrapped parcels and we let them fall heavily by our feet to give assurance there could be nothing deadly concealed in them. This was but one of many incidents that kept reminding us of the hidden fear the people are living with.

Sunday morning arose another bright and beautiful day -- but we must leave -- where was the fog we had been warned of? We found it in Boston as we landed back home full of happy memories -- we must return, and next trip have more time to travel and visit in this wonderful country.



Don Maskill with Ch. Penhallows Pink Panther



Ch. Edenborough Blue Bracken and Shirley
Holmes

*****PANTHER*****

News from the Local Clubs continued --

Bearded Collie Club of Greater New York

The BCCGNY devoted the program part of the January and February meetings to a detailed discussion of the present Beardsie Standard. The comments, criticisms and suggestions were recorded for forwarding the the BCCA Committee on the Standard. We also enjoyed seeing the movies of the Seventh Annual BCCA Specialty in San Francisco last July and of the Windsor show in England earlier this year. The latter were taken and loaned to us by Larry Goldworm.

In the monthly club Newsletter, we have been featuring a series of articles on color breeding with Beardies. Two of these articles appear in this issue of the Bulletin.

The Club has decided to support the Beardie entry at the Longshore-Southport match show on April 9. We invite any Beardies in the area to join us.

Moirra Morrison and Florence Small - Correspondents

Oak Summit Road
Millbrook, NY 12545

FOR BETTER BEARDIES
by Kay Holmes

An Experience--The Whelping and Care of a
Bearded Collie Bitch and Puppies



This begins a series - based on personal experience - on the whelping, and care of a Bearded Collie bitch and her puppies. It is hoped that by relating these experiences to the readers, it may save them from errors or give them some new information which might be useful. I would not presume to be all knowledgeable on the subject. The information within is not just my own idea of how to do things. It is an accumulation derived from veterinarians, good books, breeders' symposiums, and successful dog breeders. A partial reference list will appear at the end.

The experiences with our two litters has had a wide variation. The basic difference was size. The first litter born to our bitch, Brillig, in November 1975, was slightly smaller than average; there were five puppies. The second litter born in December 1976, had ten puppies - a large litter. I have been asked if we expected a large litter the second time. We did. Brillig was considerably larger during her second pregnancy.

Prenatal Care

After the breeding, you have approximately 63 days to wait until the pups arrive. During that time you may see a filling out in the bitch's flanks about the third week. This can be deceiving, because a false pregnancy (common in bitches) will do the same thing. Around the fourth to fifth week her appetite will increase and she should be fed as much nutritious food as she can eat. Feeding twice per day is better now, unless she is already eating free choice. We started supplementing with vitamin-iron tablets, right after the breeding. About the fourth week we added bone meal (following label directions) as a calcium-phosphorus supplement. Halfway during gestation we checked for worms. It had previously been done two to three weeks before breeding. Brillig was clear both times.

Midway during the second pregnancy our veterinarian suggested we do a blood count. Brillig was near borderline anemic, so we started giving her 1/4 lb. of liver per day. We continued the liver until the pups were three weeks old. When they were six weeks old we took a blood count again and it was normal.

Preparing the Whelping Area

Every good book on dog care tells you to get your bitch used to the quarters where she will be delivering and caring for her pups. That is just common sense. Brillig's bed before her first pregnancy had been one of our Great Dane's "bed boxes" (measuring 4' x 4' x 4') and we made use of it for whelping by adding a cover and cropping a heat lamp in the corner. It was vented at the top and the door was cut low for ventilation. It made a comfortable "den" as it was located in the garage with temperatures in the 50's. It was so heavy that when we moved last Summer, we left it behind in storage.

This year we built a more conventional whelping box. It consists of two parts. A platform floor (exterior plywood 3/6" x 4') raised on 2" x 4"s keeps it off the drafty floor. The sides are 1" x 10"s nailed and bracketed together, the overall dimensions slightly less than the platform. Two notches were cut on each side of the platform and vertical pieces of wood were nailed to the sides which slipped into the platform notches when it was put together. This prevented the sides from slipping.

Why have a 2-piece box instead of a solid one-piece? #1, it is easier to clean and replace bedding. You just lift the sides up, stand it on end, clean the platform,

replace the bedding, and set the sides back down. #2, it holds the bedding in place. We whelp our pups on indoor-outdoor carpeting, the flat kind that can be scrubbed clean. It provides excellent footing for newborns to crawl around on and eventually get up better on their feet. And, it is cleaner than newspaper or wood shavings (other common beddings). I rotate several carpet pieces, so I always have a clean one as needed. I cut the carpeting to match the platform dimensions and cut notches to match. The sides sit on the whole thing weighing it down. You can use other kinds of bedding, but it is sure nice to have it held in place.

We cut a door into one side, hinged and latched it, so the puppies could easily go in and out as they get older.

Two additions we plan to make are (1) lining the platform with a vinyl flooring to prevent moisture from getting into the wood. We temporarily used heavy plastic sheeting this time. And, (2) we are going to put seats in the corners of the box. They will act as braces going across the corners and provide a comfortable place to sit. I spend a lot of time sitting and watching the puppies (this year they were hand supplemented--a sitting job). Sitting on the 1" width of the box's edge is not comfortable, and the corner seats should prove useful.

We have a portable 4' x 8' wire pen which the box was set in. It gave Brillig a place to get away from the pups after a few days. A heat lamp was hung from the rafters above (we were in the basement), in a corner of the box. Heat lamps should always be hung in a corner, so the pups have a choice of temperatures where they want to be. We keep a thermometer continually in the corner where the heat lamp is. For the first three weeks puppies do not regulate their body heat very well. Chilling can cause severe problems, so the first week the heated corner was kept at 90-92 degrees, the second week 85 degrees, and the third week 75-80 degrees. By then we knew the pups could manufacture their own warmth if needed. Both of our whelpings were done in relatively cold areas so artificial heat was necessary. In a home where the room temperature is around 70 degrees, it is still recommended to artificially warm an area to the temperature mentioned for the first three weeks.

Preparing the Bitch

There is not a great deal to do to your bitch. Obviously she should be in good health and parasite free at the time of breeding. Regular exercise is important to keep good muscle tone.

Most people like to remove some hair off the bitch's underside and around her vulva. If you hope to get your bitch into the show ring after she has raised her pups, the less hair you remove the better. It takes months for it to grow back to the normal length.

The entire area around the nipples should be thoroughly cleaned just before the puppies are due.

The Big Event

One week before the due date start taking your bitch's temperature twice a day. Keep a record of it. A drop in body temperature is the best indication that whelping will begin, probably within 24 hours. The normal dog temperature is 101.5. The week before whelping Brillig's temperature fluctuated in the 99.5-100.5 range. It dropped to 98.4 before the first litter, and 97.5 with the second. Also, at about this time the bitch will start to appear restless, and she may try nesting in strange places. Keep an eye on her, this restlessness can go on for hours. The bitch should be left where she cannot damage your house and furnishings, or herself.

A bitch in her first pregnancy should get special care. She has no way of understanding what is happening to her. She is uncomfortable, instincts are sending "nesting" signals and maybe the owners are also very nervous and restless. Brillig's first whelp-

ing compared to her second shows how experience can make for a better situation.

The first litter was born on a Tuesday night. Brillig was in the restless stage from mid-Monday on. My normally well-behaved dog was rushing around trying to nest everywhere. She would try scratching up the carpet in the corners of the dining room (one of her retreats). When I took her out to the yard to relieve herself, she would dive under a large bush, and frantically start digging out a hole. I had to manually take her back inside. Staying in the house was impossible, so we gave her the entire empty garage. She would not stay in her whelping box, but kept on pacing around in the garage. Heavy panting accompanied the restlessness, however we did not see the initial contractions.

Tuesday evening we continued to leave her alone, but checked her every ten minutes (we used a timer). Finally at 9 p.m. we heard a shriek, rushed out and there she was beginning to deliver on the floor. We spoke softly to her, grabbed a towel (everything was ready and laid out) and finished delivering the pup. I let her sniff it and set it down, but Brillig tried to carry it off. I think her instincts were telling her to clean the pup, but it appeared as if she were trying to eat it--we were not taking any chances. This is when her obedience training paid off. She was told to lie down and stay, which she did. By now some time had passed and we could finally see some contractions and readied ourselves for the next pup. The first was put into a box with a heating pad which was ready in the corner of the whelping box. The second pup was delivered with another yelp from "mom" but otherwise uneventful. Brillig still looks as if she wanted to carry off the pups, so we sat together. I urged her to lie down so I could get the pups to nurse. The third pup came 50 minutes later. During that wait, Brillig became an attentive mother, cleaning and nursing her pups like an experienced matron. The rest of the litter was whelped uneventfully, except for a loud yelp with each delivery. The five pups were delivered from 9 p.m. to 11:40 p.m. They weighed 8.9 oz to 12.4 oz. They had been born 61 days from Brillig's first breeding.

The second litter experience was somewhat different. On a Friday I expected delivery might come soon even though Brillig's temperature was only 99.8. That morning she started panting heavily and became somewhat restless. But, this time she wanted to stay in her whelping box (good memory, I guess). All day long the panting continued, then just before dinner she resumed her usual behavior and wanted to go and romp with the other dogs. All the early labor signs had disappeared.

She remained normal until Saturday afternoon, her temperature dropped to 97.5 that evening and she resumed the heavy panting that accompanies labor. Her last meal before whelping was Saturday morning; it is best not to feed a bitch in labor. Fresh water was available as the heavy panting could cause dehydration.

I stayed up with Brillig until 11 p.m., then thinking a rested mistress would be more help than a tired one, I went to bed on the sofa. That night I got up every hour-and-a-half with a timer to check on Brillig. She remained in her box panting heavily all night.

Contractions appeared around 8 a.m. Sunday morning. The best way to describe them, is that they look like ripples going down the bitch's sides. Bitches do not usually grunt and groan except when actually expelling the puppy. No yelping this time--the puppies were smaller due to the greater number of them. Smaller puppies are more easily delivered. Once again we were blessed with a problem-free delivery. The ten pups were born between 9:55a.m. and 2:05 p.m. Their weights ranged from 8 to 10 ounces.

How do you know when the last pup has been delivered? Well, the bitch looks peaceful, the panting subsides, the contractions stop, and the bitch gets a somewhat serene look about her. If three hours have passed without any more pups, and the bitch does not look peaceful then you should call in your veterinarian. That may be a sign of a problem. If there is a problem, such as a pup hung up in a bad position, exhausted bitch, etc., numerous things can go wrong (fortunately they usually do not), you want a skilled person around. Three hours is considered long enough to wait by most veterinarians.

With her first litter, Brillig got that serene look almost immediately after delivering the last pup. With the second litter she did not settle down after the tenth pup. Already, amazed at the size of the litter, I sat and waited for more. Two-and-a-half hours passed with a few contractions but nothing more. Brillig was not relaxing. I could not palpate a pup in her abdomen, but if a pup were caught up in the pelvic girdle I could not have felt it. I was thinking of calling my veterinarian when at last came the signs. The contractions stopped, and the peaceful look came over Brillig.

There was a reason for the long wait and I will go into it in the section on post-natal care.

Being Prepared

Being prepared for a delivery and having your supplies readily available insures a smooth operation in the whelping area. There are books available which list the material you need. You have to decide what will be best for your situation. Here is a list of what we use:

1. A steady table to put everything on.
2. Diapers and/or heavy towels, many. We have 3-4 dozen diapers and they are just the right size to rub down and clean off a Bearded pup.
3. Veterinary clamp - we clamp off the umbilical cord, then cut it off about 1 1/2" from the pup's body. You can use your fingers, but it is a very slippery job.
4. Sharp scissors - a small size is easier to handle. It is used to cut the cord.
5. Alcohol - for disinfecting scissors and clamp.
6. Iodine - disinfects and helps to dry out the stump of the cord.
7. Scale - to weigh newborns, and keep a record of the weight gains later.
8. Watch - to record birth time and time lapse between deliveries.
9. Heating pad and box for it.
10. Clipboard, pen, pencils, and record keeping sheets so we do not forget anything.

Some breeders keep labor inducing drugs and antibiotics on hand. I prefer to use my veterinarian for any special treatment or emergency. Your veterinarian should be notified when you are sure that your bitch is in labor. Arrangements should have been made in advance so you know what to do if your doctor is out of town.

To be continued... Assisting the delivery, post-natal care for bitch and puppies, record keeping, bringing up the puppies, finding good homes, and more.

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FIRST QUALIFYING AKC SANCTIONED "B" MATCH

Ramada Inn, East Hartford, Connecticut
Saturday, February 19, 1977

Show Chairpersons: June & Charlie Aitken, Burlington, Connecticut
Show Secretary: Dick Broome, Darien, Connecticut
Show Committee: Tom Davies, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts
Penny Taylor, Portland, Connecticut
Ian Morrison, Millbrook, New York
Judge: Sally Futh, Washington Depot, Connecticut
Steward: Alma Hayes, Springfield, Massachusetts
Show Photographer: Bob Parsons, Boxborough, Massachusetts

Number of Entries: 17

Puppy Dogs, 9-12 months:

1. CAULDBRAE'S MO CARAID, Judith & Lawrence Goldworm
2. CAULDBRAE OLIVER DIGGERS, Roberta Grean

Puppy Bitches, 6-9 months:

1. WILLOWMEAD PERFECT PROMISE, Moira Morrison
2. BENCROFT BRITT OF CAULDBRAE, Helen S. Taylor

Puppy Bitches, 9-12 months:

1. CAULDBRAE MARCRESTA O' BRIA, James Huenolt
2. BEAGOLD CAPRICE, Wendy & Ferd Reinlieb
3. CAULDBRAE'S SCHATZIE, Pat & Bill Schneider

BEST PUPPY: WILLOWMEAD PERFECT PROMISE

Open Dogs:

1. DAVEALEX RHINESTONE COWBOY, Moira Morrison
2. BAFFLER O' BRAEMOOR, Virginia Parsons
3. SIRHAN EMBER GLOW, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Benbow
4. HOPELYNN HERITAGE, Brownlee McKee

Open Bitches:

1. CANNAMOOR HONEY ROSE, CD, TD, Virginia Parsons
2. CAULDBRAE'S LASS OF MARLIE, Margaret Truax
3. CAULDBRAE'S BUTTERSCOTCH, Tom Davies & Moira Morrison

BEST ADULT: DAVEALEX RHINESTONE COWBOY

BEST IN MATCH: WILLOWMEAD PERFECT PROMISE



HAPPY HERDING by Jo Parker

Training Vandyke to herd sheep has been a combination of excitement, frustration, fun and discouragement. The fact that he has tremendous instinct and desire to work has been both good and bad. Good, because of his great potential and the thrill of seeing an animal's natural instincts take over; bad, because it has made him a "tough" dog that is hard for a beginner to train. I'm sure an experienced handler could have brought him along very rapidly, but it has been a slow process of trial and error for me, with periods of discouragement. Also he would have learned faster if I had been able to work him every day, but the sheep are over an hour away and I could only get there once or twice a week at best.

There are many ways of training sheepdogs and all I can do is tell how I worked with Vandyke, using basically Border Collie methods as Beardies seem to be similar to that breed in instincts and style.

Vandyke was 10 months old when he saw his first sheep--and it took him about 10 seconds to "turn on" and get us both hooked for life on herding. Like Border Collies, he is a natural "header", as are all the other Beardies I have seen. A "header" is a dog whose instincts are to go to the front of the flock and turn them (thus gathering them) and fetch them in towards the handler. This is opposed to a "heeler" or "drover" whose instincts are to go to the rear of the flock and drive them away from the handler. Headers are preferred by trainers as they have control from the very beginning and it is far easier to teach a header to drive than to teach a heeler to gather and fetch. Both operations are necessary in trials and in practical farm work.

Our first lesson was given by Lewis Pence from Ohio (a Border Collie trainer who uses his dogs in farm work and shows them successfully at trials as well) at a clinic held by the Stock Dog Fanciers of Colorado, our all-breed herding club. I walked out into the field with Vandyke on a 30 foot nylon-web long-line. Vandyke crept towards the sheep in a semi-crouch, head low, staring with every nerve intent. "That is the first time I ever saw an Old English with 'eye'," said Lewis. Of course I set him straight on the breed and he was delighted to meet his first Beardedie.



With the long-line removed, Vandyke circled the sheep at full speed but could not get them moving as each time they started off he would go to the front and turn them. This is the typical beginning for a strong header. Training began by keeping the sheep between me and Vandyke.

I went to the head of the flock and as Vandyke tried to circle to the front I would turn him back by reaching out in front of him with my shepherd's crook. He would then try to go around in the other direction and again I would turn him. During all this I was moving backward so that

the sheep kept following me as they tried to move away from the dog. It was really only a matter of minutes until Vandyke began to get the idea that he was to stay behind the sheep as we moved. Exciting! His instincts, reinforced by the turning-back I did, kept him moving from side to side behind the sheep. This is called "wearing", and it helps keep the sheep together and going straight. It is helpful at this stage to have sheep who are dog-wise and will follow the handler almost automatically.

(Now I have just given an idealized and simplified picture of how training began. And it can be just that easy with a dog who is content to move slowly or one not quite sure of himself. The actuality with Vandyke was a bit more hectic. He was absolutely positive he knew exactly what to do and insisted on doing it at full-speed-ahead with typical Bearded enthusiasm. As I tried to keep ahead of the sheep I was galloping madly backward through a field booby-trapped here and there with stumps--with easy-to-imagine results!)

The next lesson to be learned was to "down" while working. Some trainers use the command "down", some use a whistle, others say "haw" or "halt", and one I know says "right there". The command used is not important as long as it is consistent. It need not even mean to actually lie down. Some trainers only want the dog to stop. I think this depends partly on the individual dog as well. A "soft" dog that is easily turned off will probably respond better to a halt. I found that it was better to make Vandyke go all the way down, as if he merely stopped he would rush on without waiting for the next command.

Our first problem arose because, although he would "down" perfectly at home, Vandyke would tune me out completely when on the stock. He didn't disobey, he was just so intent on what he was doing that he didn't hear me. Frustrating! So at the beginning of each work-out I would keep him on the long-line for several minutes and just move him around the sheep making him "down" frequently. He began to listen. After that we spent many training sessions just moving the sheep around as I stayed in front and Vandyke kept them moving towards me. If I moved to my right, Vandyke soon learned to roll to his right (and vice versa) to keep the sheep moving towards me.

But as Vandyke would get more intent on his work he would slip back to forgetting to listen. My solution to this was to let him drag the long-line as he worked. EACH TIME HE DID NOT GO DOWN ON COMMAND, I would stop, go to him, take him to the spot where he was when I gave the order, and jerk him down. (The long-line helped because I could stop on it and stop him at a distance.)

During these sessions Vandyke also learned to move the sheep off a fence or building. If the sheep jammed up against a fence I would take Vandyke by the collar and move him in, keeping him along the fence with me between him and sheep. This was I could help him by kneeling the sheep out of the way and building his confidence to push in. This must be done from both sides. He learned this lesson to perfection and it is fun to watch him peel a stubborn bunch out of a corner.

Vandyke also learned to stop working on command and come to me. Some say "that will do" for this, but I use "here". I didn't want to use "come" as I didn't want it confused with obedience where "come" means to come in and sit.

At this point Vandyke earned his Stock Dog 1 certificate. Requirements for this are: a) dog must show desire to work; b) off the stock, handler must put dog down, walk away 50 feet, then call dog to him, putting the dog down three times on the way in; c) dog must "down" several times while working stock; d) dog must stop working on command.

The next step was to add directional commands. Again, these may be whistle or verbal and any words may be used. Some say "right" and "left", others use "gee" and "haw". I decided to use the traditional "go bye" for the dog to move to his left or clockwise, and "way to me" for the dog to move to his right or counterclockwise. Some trainers teach directional commands away from the stock, but I think it is easier for the dog to associate the commands with the sheep when they are taught while working. As I would turn and

Vandyke would start to turn, I would give the command. He soon learned to move on command even when I stood still. Believe me, the biggest problem here was for me to learn to give the correct command! Many times I have felt like change for a penny when I scolded Vandyke for not going the way I wanted him to--and then realized he had done what I said and I had told him wrong!

Sheepdogs must work at both a slow and a fast pace, so this also must be taught. Since Vandyke's natural speed was all-out, he had to learn "easy". I started teaching this at home on a leash, taking him as fast as I could and then ordering "easy" and dropping to an exaggeratedly slow walk. (The trick here is to get the dog to follow your command and not just your change of pace as in obedience.) Then I put him on the long-line at the beginning of each lesson and did the same thing around the sheep.

But this is where I hit the worst plateau and even felt we were slipping backwards. I couldn't seem to slow Vandyke down when he was actually working. Also he was beginning to work in too close and was grabbing wool when the sheep didn't move fast enough to suit him. Our sessions seemed to get wilder and silder. I tried everything anyone suggested, even hooking one front paw through his chain collar to slow him down by making him work three-legged. Nothing helped for more than just a time or two and we both got more and more frustrated.

It sure didn't help that at this same time our herding club got a flock of new sheep who were crazy wild. (I call them "sheep" on a technicality as I am firmly convinced they were a cross between Super-Goat and a speeding bullet. They could leap tall buildings with ease!) They would split off in all directions instead of bunching and would charge a dog that irritated them. Vandyke was tough enough to handle them, but the necessity for controlling them was making him even rougher, and their tendency to split off at full speed encouraged his working too fast.

Part of the problem was solved when the club got rid of these freaks and we again had normal sheep to work with. The long-line was put back on, and every time Vandyke failed to slow down or grabbed wool, I would stop, go to him, and tell him "NO". This was no quick cure-all and for a long time I spent much more time stepping on the long-line than moving sheep. But gradually it paid off and has proven much more permanently effective than the gimmicks or punishment I had tried before. He still tends to take off too fast when I give a new command and his work is often somewhat ragged, but time and more work will take care of this. He still tends to work too close, but that correction will also come with more work and the realization on his part that he has better control when he is not so close. He rarely grabs wool anymore. An interesting note here is that even when he was quite bad about grabbing, he NEVER grabbed at a lamb. If he wanted to prod a lamb he would poke it with his chin!

Through all the above, the work was done by "wearing" or bringing the sheep towards me. Now I am starting to teach Vandyke to drive the sheep away from me. I am doing this on the long-line. I pick it up and walk with him towards the rear of the flock, telling him to "walk on". When he tries to go to the head of the flock I check him with the long-line and say "ah ah" sharply. When he is moving the sheep smoothly I drop the line and let him drag it, picking it up only if necessary. We work back and forth between wearing and driving. Also we are keeping it interesting by putting the flock through gates and penning them.

The final thing we are working on is the "outrun". This is sending the dog from a distance to gather and fetch the sheep. Although Vandyke basically does this naturally from instinct, I am trying to make sure he makes a wide circle to either side rather than running too straight in to the flock. Also I have to correct any tendency to cross over in front of the flock once he has been sent around either right or left. He never crosses if the sheep are in the middle of the field. But if they are against a fence and I send him to the right, the sheep may start moving to the left before he gets there, and that is when he tends to cross over so as to head them and get them under control. This is a natural reaction for a header, but is a real "no-no" at a trial.

Over all, the fun and excitement have far outweighed the few periods of frustration or discouragement. It is very satisfying to see your dog succeed at the work he was bred for, and to see his love and enthusiasm for that work. I would make the following general suggestions to anyone wishing to start herding. Start your dog on sheep before taking him to an obedience course. Formal obedience teaches the dog to put his whole attention on his handler, whereas in herding the dog's primary attention should be on the sheep, and he should always face the stock while only listening for commands. (This is the main reason hand signals are not used for commands.)

It is fine to teach beforehand what bird-dog men call "yard manners". That is, the dog learns to go on leash, down on command, and come when called. The leash work, however, should be free-moving and not strict heeling.

Choose commands that are clear and sound different from each other so that there will be no confusion in the heat of work. For example, if you use "halt" for a down or stop, do NOT use "haw" to mean go left. Give commands once and expect immediate obedience. Keep your voice soft and low. With a polished dog, the handler can speed up or slow down work merely by the tone of his voice. Save the bellow for a crisis!

A soft dog can easily be turned off at the start, so don't try to control him at first. As Lewis says, "Let your dog get control of the sheep and then you get control of the dog".

At what age should dog be started? We have had Bearded puppies show strong interest as early as eight weeks. Be careful with the young puppies, though, as they are easily turned off. Protect them from aggressive sheep and don't tire them out. Some dogs will show little or no interest the first time. Keep exposing them to the sheep and chances are the interest will develop. Desire to work may show up at different ages in different dogs. Some Border Collies show NO interest until they are over a year old and then all of a sudden turn on. Even Bearded several years old when they saw their first sheep have shown strong interest. HAPPY HERDING!

XX

WINDCACHE

Twás 'brillig', and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble on the wabes:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

We are not so sure of the above, but we are sure that 'Twás Brillig' on a December morn' that produced 10 healthy, black and white pups for us.

We have held on to our two best males and offer them to interested show homes only. In addition we have one nice show female left. All the rest have gone on to their new families.

We are happy to say that little 'Katie' (Windcache Brilly Bouquet) is staying with us and that we will be co-owning her sister, Windcache Brilly Bright, with our friends-in-Beardies, Hugh and Elly Parks in California.

Partial puppy pedigree: Sire - Can. Ch. Cynpegs Hillbilly CD (Eng. Ch. Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid ex Cynpeg Glendonald Gadabout) and Dam - Windcache Brillig O'Braemoor CDX (Justice of Tambara ex Jedriana Nantua)

For information contact WINDCACHE, Mrs. Kay Holmes, 1207 Orchard Drive, Ames, Iowa 50010. Phone 515-233-3418 (evenings and weekends)

CAULDBRAE KENNELS

Davealex Larky McRory of Linchael



LARKY is shown going 2nd in the Working Group at the Cape Cod Kennel Club show under Donald Booxbaum after taking Best of Breed under Herman Cox from among 16 Beardies shown at the Bearded Collies first point show in the East.

In eight shows so far, CAULDBRAE owned Beardies have amassed 26 points including two with both majors and two with one apiece. Their wins have included a Second in the Working Group, 3 Best of Breed, 4 Best of Opposite Sex, 3 Best of Winners, 7 Winners, 1 Reserve Winners and 10 class firsts.

Moir E. Morrison
Franklin D. Morrison

Phone: (914) 677-5655

CAULDBRAE KENNELS

Willowmead Perfect Promise



PROMISE is shown taking Best in Match under Sally Futh at the BCCA's first AKC sanctioned B match show in Hartford, Connecticut.

Reports from around the country have been slow coming in, but so far we know that CAULDBRAE bred Beardies have taken 2 Winners Bitch (both majors), one Winners Dog and a Reserve Winners Dog.

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- * Awards banquet Saturday night.
- * Beardie education symposium & judging workshop Sunday

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Dog Show Associates
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FOR INFORMATION ON OTHER BEARDIE EVENTS OF THE WEEKEND: Diane Newman, Secretary B.C.C.C.
5503 Robinson Ave.
Montreal, Quebec H4V 2P4
Canada

BEARDIE HEADQUARTERS: 401 Inn, Division St., Kingston, Ontario K7L 4V4, Canada
Phone: (613) 546-3661

All meetings, parties and the dinner and symposium will be held at the 401 Inn.
A block of rooms is being held for Beardie exhibitors who reserve before May 19.

Reservations required for Saturday Dinner



Hearty congratulations to Mary Edner of Danville, California, and her pup "Glen Eire's Bonnie Blue Flag". Mary was kind enough to share this picture of "Katie" going Best of Breed at Wodins Match, Dec. 5th, 1976 under Judge Beth McConachie. "Katie" then placed 4th in Group under Don Fabbro. All this at age 5 months!! "Katie" is always praised for her soundness and beauty of movement, just like her mom "Glen Eire's Molly Brown" and sire "Baffler O'Braemoor. Thank you, Mary, for presenting this pup in super condition, beautifully trained and obviously given much love!

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Phone: 816/361-8683

(P.S. She had 8 lovely puppies. 3 browns and
5 blacks - 3 males and 5 females!)



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* Expecting puppies in March by Can. Ch. Banacek Fawn Fabric, ex our lovely Edenborough Parcana (OFA-BC 64) linebred on Eng. Ch. Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid.

* AT STUD: Parcana Silverleaf Vandyke (OFA-BC 55T). Outstanding winner, happy herder, and great producer. He is stringly linebred on the incomparable Eng. Ch. Bravo of Bothkennar.

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Scenes from the first point show in the Northeast - Cape Cod Kennel Club, February 6, 1977.



Briardale Bearded Collies

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Briardale congratulates our Wayfarin's Whitecap on her 4 pt. major in Canada under judge Joe Faigel. Puppies by Farin and Gaymardon Yorktown Yankee early spring. This will be a linebreeding on Eng. CH. Wishanger Cairnbahn. This should produce puppies with outstanding temperament, lovely coats and gorgeous heads. Watch for two Briardale sons this year in the ring- Duncan and Beau! All breeding stock O.F.A. certified clear. Our puppies are never forgotten once they leave us as we follow their development closely. Briardale welcomes their new boy - Silverleaf Briardale Benjie! Watch out for this super boy.

STONEMARK



WYNDCLIFF'S STONEMARK OLIVER

We at Stonemark are proud to present our first (but certainly not our last) Beardie, "OLIVER", shown here with one of his five people, Jon. This picture says it all!!!

Oliver has done extremely well in the show ring so far, taking 4 Best of Breeds in 4 all breed matches! He also won his class at the CBCC Specialty Match in October.

Oliver came to us from Wyndcliff, and our heartfelt thanks goes to Joan Surber, SHIEL'S MOGADOR'S SILVERLEAF and SHEPHERDESS FROM SHIEL for making this magnificent puppy dog possible!

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PENSTONE KENNELS (reg'd)

*** Bearded Collies ***

A long awaited litter is due by the time the Bulletin goes to press.

Sire:

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CAN. CH. MISTY SHADOW OF WILLOWMEAD
Eng. Ch. Broadholme Cindy-Sue
of Willowmead

Dam:

Eng. Ch. Osmart Bonnie Blue Braid
CAN. CH. SWEET ROMANCE OF WILLOWMEAD
Breckdale Pretty Maid

Both Beardies are A.K.C. registered, Canadian Champions and have gained outstanding records at Championships Shows in Canada. We are hoping that the excellent quality of Willowmead breeding (Miss K.S. Moorhouse) comes through in this litter. Beth and Shadow are both slate Beardies and certified H.D. free (OVC)

"Penstone" announce the arrival of their choosen puppy 'Jodi', a repeat breeding of SHADOW and LUATH BONNIE BLUE BAIRN, owned by Anne Dolan (Glen Eire Beardies). A true delight.

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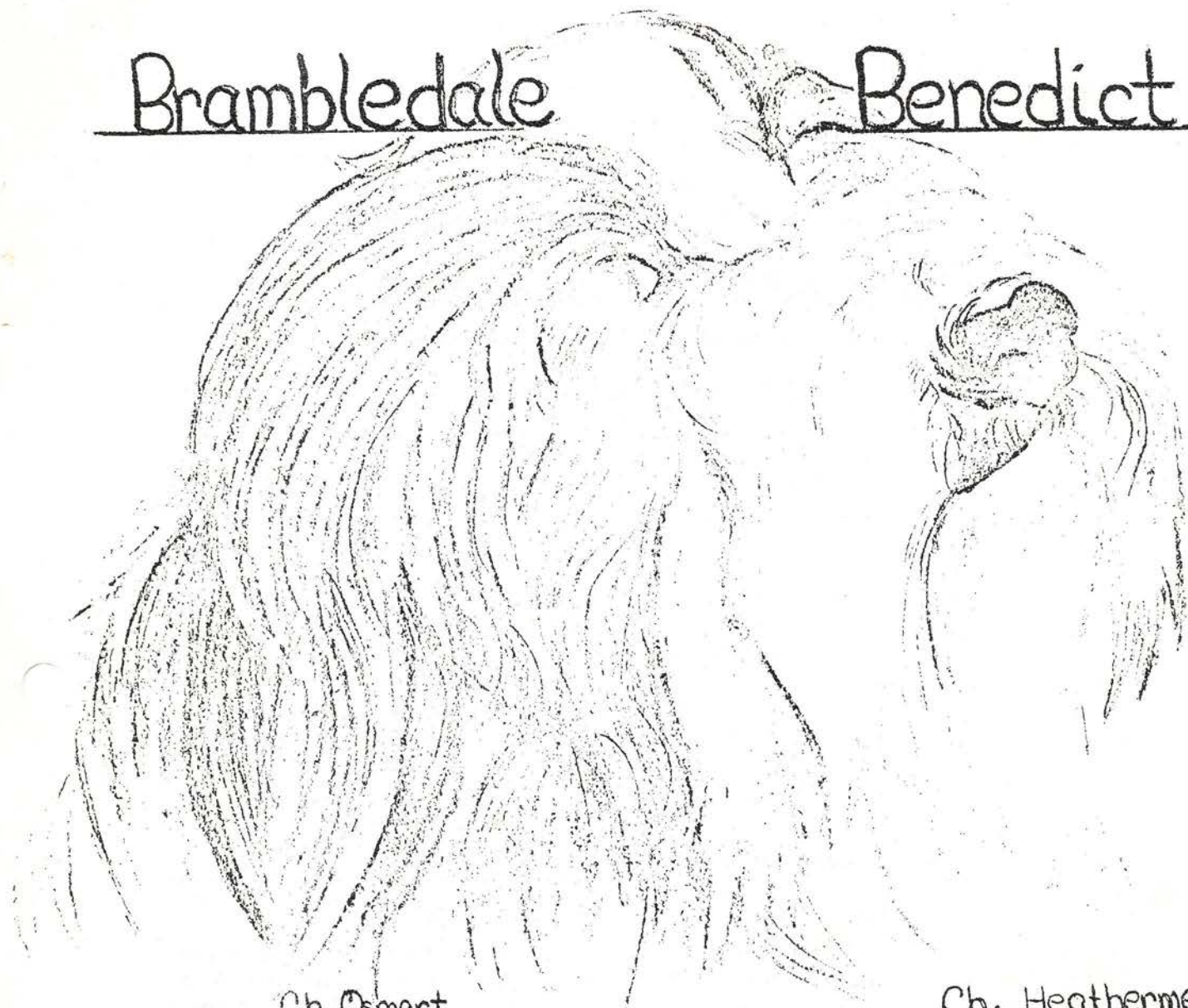
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The authors, Barbara Hagen Rieseberg and Betty Jo McKinney, contribute first-hand experience with Bearded Collies plus an objective viewpoint gained from familiarity with other working breeds. *BEARDIE BASICS* will discuss breeding, raising, training, and showing Beardies, in addition to basic care, feeding, health and maintenance specific to the breed. It's a must for every Beardie enthusiast!

Your Contributions Invited!

In order to make this book as educational as possible, we are asking your help in providing photographs (candid, action, or formal), kennel histories, and any documented information you have regarding inherited tendencies of the breed. A marvelous opportunity for free publicity on your dogs!

All contributions accepted for use will be properly credited, and all photos will be returned immediately after publication. Your immediate attention will be appreciated as we cannot promise inclusion of any information received after May 1, 1977. Mail to:

Barbara Rieseberg and Betty McKinney
ALPINE PUBLICATIONS
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