

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL KENNEL COUNCIL LTD



Extended Breed Standard of **THE SCOTTISH TERRIER**

Produced by
Scottish Terrier Club Inc NSW
Scottish Terrier Club of Victoria Inc
in conjunction with
The Australian National Kennel Council Ltd

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HISTORY OF THE BREED

The exact origin of the Scottish Terrier is unknown. All that is known is that a terrier on short legs with a rough coat existed in the Western Highlands of Scotland and the Islands of the Hebrides. In those days hunters kept packs of small terriers to rid the land of vermin. In the case of the Scottie his formidable opponent was the badger, fox & otter. Appearance mattered little to the practical Scotsman. Dogs were selected for their gameness and hunting ability; all he required was that his dogs be fearless enough to attack any prey, small enough to go to ground, strong enough to fight their way back out and hardy enough to withstand a rough life and rigorous climate. These were the attributes deemed essential in the early hunting terriers. Even today the fundamental attributes required for this early Scottish Terrier should still be found as it attests to his character and type. Scotties are often referred to as "Diehard".



Scottish Terriers at work on a Cairn in the West Highlands, painting by James Robertson 1835

Many dog writers from the early 1800s on seem to agree that there were two varieties of terrier existing in Britain at the time — a rough haired Scotch Terrier and a smooth haired English Terrier. Thomas Brown, in his *Biological Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Dogs* (1829), states that "the Scotch terrier is certainly the purest in point of breed and the (smooth) English seems to have been produced by a cross from him".

Brown went on to describe the Scotch Terrier as "low in stature, with a strong muscular body, short stout legs, a head large in proportion to the body" and was "generally of a sandy colour or black" with a "long, matted and hard" coat. Although the Scotch Terrier described here is more generic than specific to a breed, it asserts the existence of a small, hard, rough-coated terrier developed for hunting small game in the Scottish Highlands in the early 1800s." These terriers evolved into the Scottish Terrier, the Skye Terrier, the Dandie Dinmont, the Cairn Terrier and the West Highland White.

An 1835 lithograph, entitled "Scottish Terriers at Work on a Cairn in the West Highlands" depict Scottie type terriers very similar to those described in the first Scottish Terrier Standard.

Towards the end of the 19th century, it was decided to separate these Scotch terriers and develop pure bloodlines and specific breeds.

The Birmingham England dog show of 1860 was the first to offer classes for these groups of terriers. They continued to be exhibited in generic groups for several years and these groups included the ancestors of today's Scottish Terrier.

The initial development of the breed started in the late 1870's with the growth of dog shows. The exhibiting of dogs required that they be compared to a standard for the breed and the appearance and temperament of the Scottie was written down for the first time. Eventually, the Skye terriers were further divided into what are known today as the Scottish Terrier, Skye Terrier, West Highland White Terrier and Cairn Terrier.



*Granite.
Owned by Sir Paynton Piggott.
First Scottish Terrier entered at
The Kennel Club's Show 1893
Drawn by C Burton Barber*

*Roger Rough
Whelped about 1880
Earliest known photo of
a Scottie*



*Teaser (born 1882
Sire: Bon Accord
Dam: Luath
Bred by Messrs HJ Ludlow
and Bloomfield*



*Bonaccord
Whelped about 1882*



*Ch Heworth Rascal, bred by Andrew
Kinnear. Rascal was whelped in
December 1899 and finished his
championship the following year. He was
one of the greatest of the early winners in
the Scottish Terrier breed. From a painting
by J Emms.*



Roger Rough owned by Adamson, Tartan, owned by Mr. Paynton Piggott, Bon Accord, owned by Messrs Ludlow and Bromfield and Splinter II, owned by Mr. Ludlow, were early winners and are the four dogs from which all Scottish Terrier pedigrees ultimately began. It is often said that all present day Scotties stem from a single dam, Splinter II, and two sires. In her heavily researched book, *The New Scottish Terrier*, Cindy Cooke refers to Splinter II as the "foundation matron of the modern Scottish Terrier." Cooke goes on to say "For whatever reason, early breeders linebred on this bitch to the virtual exclusion of all others. Mated to Tartan, she produced Worry, the dam of four champions. Rambler, her son by Bonaccord, sired the two founding sires of the breed, Ch. Dundee (out of Worry) and Ch. Alistair (out of a Dundee daughter)" (The New Scottish Terrier, 1996).

Captain Gordon Murray and S.E. Shirley were responsible for setting the type in 1879. Shortly afterwards, in 1879, Scotties were for the first time exhibited at Alexander Palace in England, while the following year they began to be classified in much the same way as is done today.

The first written standard of the breed was drafted by J.B. Morrison and D.J. Thomson Gray and appeared in Vero Shaw's *Illustrated Book of The Dog*, published in 1880, and ultimately was extremely influential in setting both breed type and the Scottish terrier name. The standard gave the dog colouring as "Grey, Grizzle or Brindle", as the typically Black colouring of Scotties was not fashionable or favoured until the 1900s.



*Ch Dundee, bred by Captain Mackie.
This dog was one of the
cornerstones of the modern Scottish
Terrier. From him sprang one of the
most important producing lines in
the breed.*

Scottish Terriers were recognized by "The Kennel Club (England)" in 1883.

In 1881 the "Scottish Terrier Club of England" was founded, being the first club dedicated to the breed. The club secretary, H.J. Ludlow, is responsible for greatly popularising the breed in the southern parts of Great Britain. The "Scottish Terrier Club of Scotland" wasn't founded until 1888, seven years after the English club.

Following the formation of the English and Scottish clubs there followed several years of differences and arguments with regards to what should be deemed as the correct and official standard of the breed. Things were finally settled by a revised standard



Scottish Terrier circa 1915

in 1930, which was based on four prepotent dogs. The dogs were Robert and James Chapman's **Heather Necessity**, **Albourne Barty**, bred by AG Cowley, **Albourne Annie Laurie**, bred by Miss Wijk and Miss Wijk's **Markssman of Docken** (the litter brother of Annie Laurie). These four dogs and their offspring modified the look of the Scottie, particularly the length of the head, closeness to the ground and the squareness of body. Their subsequent success in the show ring led to them becoming highly sought after by the British public and breeders. As such, the modified standard completely revolutionized the breed. This new standard was subsequently recognised by the Kennel Club UK circa 1930.

The first Scottish Terriers were imported into Australia in 1889. **Hemsby Werfa** (Ch. Dundee x Ch. Tatters II), whelped 1887, bred by Mr. H. J. Ludlow of Bromsgrove, U.K and imported by Mr. Thorne of Victoria. The bitch **Hemsby Werfa** was line bred from **Splinter II**.

Ch Albourne Barty, bred by AA Harvey. Barty was a top winner and producer of the day and some of the finest modern specimens of the breed trace back to him.



Ch Heather Necessity, owned by Mr R Chapman. Called "the prototype of the modern Scottie," this dog was a great winner on the bench, and had a more impressive record as a stud dog. Five of the six successful male lines in the breed today trace back to him.



*Markssman of Docken
Litter brother of Annie Laurie.
Photo taken April 1934 - 10th Birthday Anniversary.
One of the four that set the modern type.*



*Albourne Annie Laurie .Whelped April 24, 1924
Dam of six champions (three in one litter), and by the records, the
greatest Scottish Terrier brood bitch that ever lived.
One of the four that set the modern type.*

Further imports soon followed — **Lonsdale Rover** and **Lass of Gowrie** (imported in dam, **Hemsby Werfa**), and the dog **Hemsby Wanderer** were added to Mr. Thorne's kennels. Mr. Robertson of Victoria imported the dogs **Bradeston Bambour** and **Lonsdale Perth II**, and bitches **Lonsdale Cairnbaddock** and **Lonsdale Maid of Perth**. Three of Mr. Robertson's stock were line bred from **Splinter II**. The introduction of the Scottish Terrier to Australia was through sound, proven line-bred stock.

From 1889 to January 1987 we have knowledge of 188 Scottish Terrier imports, plus 29 from dams in whelp when they left England and who gave birth either en route or in Australia, a total of 217. More were imported but not registered. Another 40 have been imported up to 2007.

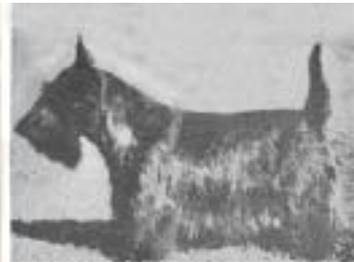
The standard has changed little since the major revision in the early 1930s. As the photos following show, in the period 1930 to 2000 the Scottish Terrier size and shape has remained relatively unaltered. During this period, more attention was paid to show preparation and grooming. The emphasis on show preparation may have slightly changed the look of the Scottish Terrier in the ring.



1934



1939



1946



1960



1978



1980



1983



1985



1986



Late 1980

First Wheaten import to Australia



1996



1999

SCOTTIE IN GUMNUT LAND - THE AUSTRALIAN CONNECTION

May Gibbs, the famous Australian author whose books featured the gumnut babies, Snugglepot and Cuddlepie, and the wicked Banksia Men, always had a Scottie at her home Nutcote, in Neutral Bay, Sydney. She also wrote Scottie in Gumnut Land using her observation of her Scotties. Every year in January, close to May Gibbs birthday, the Nutcote Trust have a birthday party with all Scotties welcome!

A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

! GENERAL APPEARANCE

Thick-set, of suitable size to go to ground, which would preclude dogs of excessive body weight. Short-legged, alert in carriage and suggestive of great power and activity in small compass. Head gives the impression of being long for size of dog. Very agile and active in spite of short legs.

The opening description of the breed standard under general appearance sets out quite clearly the type of dog we are looking for. In construction, build, teeth, temperament and voice, he has many of the characteristics of a much larger dog. His whole make up suggests power, substance, strength and solidity in a small compass.

The Scottish Terrier is a sporting terrier and his instincts are to hunt and kill. As with most breed standards this one was based on the WORKING SCOTTISH TERRIER. Scots were practical people thus his close lying double coat is weather resistant, small ears are less vulnerable to damage, his teeth and jaws are effective weapons, strong legs and well knit feet aid in his digging efficiency, powerful hind-quarters provide propulsion and a thick rooted tail enables the dog to be drawn from a hole.

Keeping in mind his original job in life, the Scottish Terrier should remain small enough to go to ground, have large front feet to aid in his ability to dig, a well slung chest to support his body when engaged in subterranean activity allowing plenty of heart & lung room,

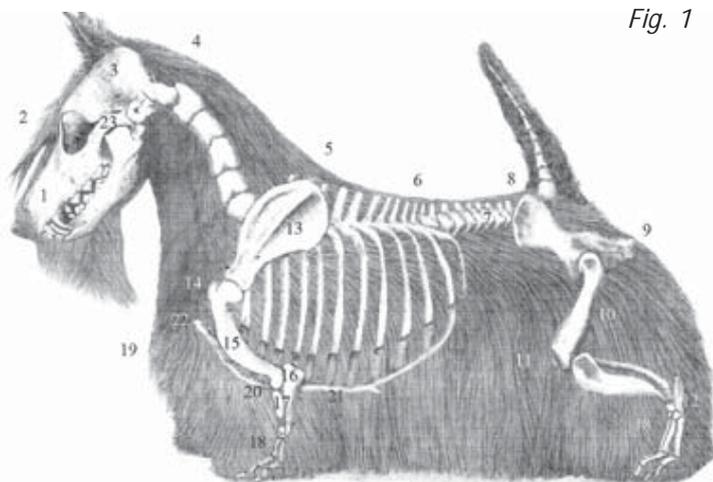


Fig. 1

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1.Muzzle | 6.Back | 11.Stifle | 16.Elbow | 21.Sternum |
| 2.Stop | 7.Loin | 12.Hock | 17.Foreleg | 22.Prosternum |
| 3.Skull | 8.Croup | 13.Scapula | 18.Pastern | 23.Zygomatic Arch |
| 4.Neck | 9.Point of Rump | 14.Point of Shoulder | 19.Forechest | |
| 5.Withers | 10.Thigh | 15.Upper Arm | 20.Brisket | |

strong powerful jaws, a significant weapon, strong hindquarters for reversing from a hole or springing forward to catch prey and his thick rooted tail for withdrawing him from a hole.

! CHARACTERISTICS

Loyal and faithful. Dignified, independent and reserved, but courageous and highly intelligent.

In the original breed standard it stated "*he should be willing to go anywhere and do anything*".

Unfortunately it will be difficult to see the full character and temperament of this breed in the ring: his smiles, his sighs, the selective deafness, the thoughtful intelligence.

He is aloof, reserved and very independent.

In the ring you may see some of his character. If allowed to spar with other dogs you should see the Scottie pull himself together - head & tail up - his body quite rigid and exerting his confidence. He is not normally a quarrelsome dog but he will never back down. As with all clans they have their leader, and at home the leader is known— but often when there is a gathering of all clans you may witness a minor contest for superiority.

If his sights are riveted on prey then this is where you can effectively see his selective deafness.

He never forgets ... he is honorable. He is wary of strangers but will tolerate them if they have his masters blessing.

! TEMPERAMENT

Bold, but never aggressive.

He is not a savage dog, not quarrelsome and likes to live in peace, but his history and role in life as a working dog that had to face subterranean combat and bring out his opponent, be it fox, otter or badger or other vermin, has made him a formidable opponent. He will not run from an enemy no matter how huge or ferocious, He has the courage to fight to the death—a characteristic that earned him his well known title as "DIEHARD".

! HEAD AND SKULL

Long without being out of proportion to size of dog. Length of skull enabling it to be fairly wide and yet retain narrow appearance. Skull nearly flat and cheek bones not protruding. Foreface strongly constructed and deep throughout. Skull and foreface of equal length. Slight but distinct stop between skull and foreface just in front of eye. Nose large and, in profile, line from nose towards chin appears to slope backwards.

The Scottish Terrier's head is his-most identifiable feature. It should be strong but in proportion to the dog. A short-backed dog does not usually carry the same sized head as a longer dog. When assessing the head and skull, it also has to include the eyes, ears and mouth and these collectively are of great importance, for much of the true type is portrayed in the Scottish Terrier's head.

There should be no bumps on the skull or prominent cheekbones. The head should feel smooth to the touch when handled.

Fig. 2



The head should be of good length from occiput to nose tapering slightly to the nose, be fairly wide and yet retain a narrow appearance.

The skull in profile must be nearly flat and form a straight line from the occiput to the brow, where it should have a slight stop, with the muzzle continuing from the stop to the point of the nose — these two planes [skull & muzzle] should be parallel and of equal proportions.

This leads to the nose which is large and black and when seen in profile should slope backwards to the chin, and this unique formation is a most important feature contributing to correct breed type.

The muzzle should be strong and well filled in, and there should be good breadth and depth continuing to the end of the jaw. The size is required to carry the large teeth.

! EYES

Almond-shaped, dark brown, fairly wide apart, well set under eyebrows with keen, intelligent expression.

The eyes of a Scottish Terrier should be dark brown and of almond shape, never round, and deep set into the head under the brows and they are universally accepted as being small and set fairly wide apart.

The eye colour should be as dark as possible.

The set, shape and colour of the eye is one of the most important contributions to expression in the Scottish Terrier.



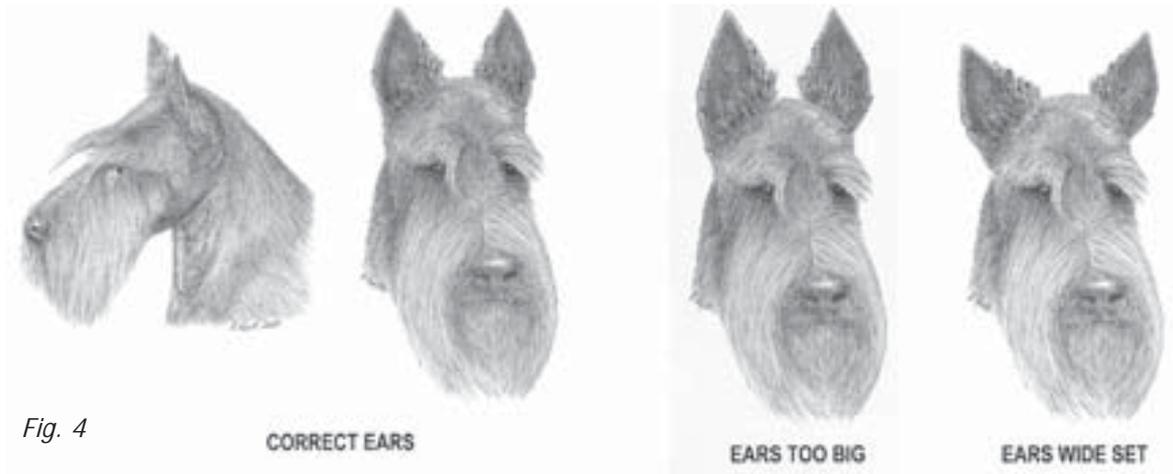
Fig. 3

! EARS

Neat, fine texture, pointed, erect and set on top of skull but not too close together. Large, wide-based ears highly undesirable.

The ears also play a very important role in expression of the Scotty.

They are shaped like an inverted “V” looking both from the front and side. When looking from the front the outside edge of the ear should be vertical, and from the side the inside edge of the ear should be vertical. The ears should be small, but still retain the ability to have a double fold of the ear to guard against the intrusion of dirt and particles when they go to ground. You will often see a Scottie lay his ears backwards.



The ears are usually free of hair and erect — never drop-eared or large as that will detract from the balance of the head and will not carry out their purpose.

! MOUTH

Teeth large with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Scotties should have large teeth for their size; they should be white and strong and set at 90 degrees to the gums with a scissor bite. All teeth should be evenly set with six incisors between the canines.

The upper incisors closely overlap the lower Incisors and the canines should never position themselves so that they penetrate the upper gums [inverted canines].

The teeth should be evenly positioned and uncrowded in their arrangement within the dental arches.

! NECK

Muscular and of moderate length.

Neck should be of equal proportion to the length of the head and length of the back.

In assessing the front end, run your hands down the neck which should flow gradually and smoothly into the shoulders. Shoulder placement should be well back away from the front of the chest. There should be no more than two fingers of space between shoulder blades.

! FOREQUARTERS

Head carried on muscular neck of moderate length showing quality, set into long sloping shoulder, brisket well in front of straight, well boned forelegs to straight pasterns. Chest fairly broad and hung between forelegs which must not be out at elbow or placed under body.

Elbows should be tucked away so that when you run your hands down from the shoulder to pick up the leg, you should not feel the elbow protruding.

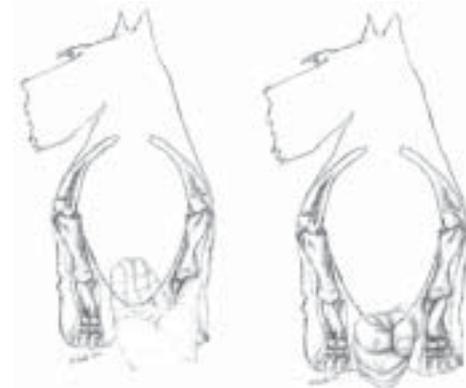
Fig. 5



Put your hands between the two front legs to feel if the prosternum is in front of the legs, instead of flat across or recessed. Check this carefully. We do NOT want a fox terrier front.

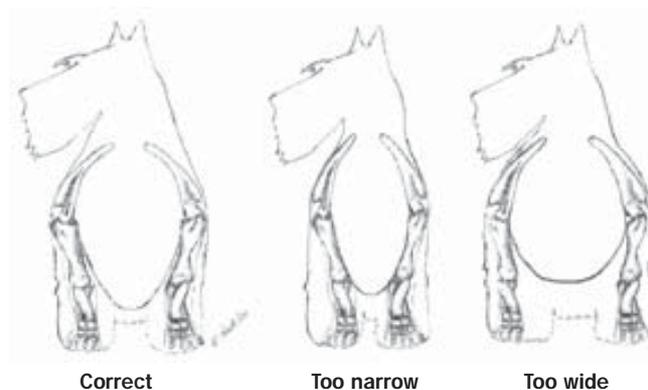
A mature dog should be low to ground as measured at the lowest point by a man's clenched fist. (For people with smaller hands, use your fist with thumb.)

Fig. 6



The chest should be broad, very deep and well let down between the forelegs. The forechest should extend well in front of the legs and drop well down into the brisket. The chest should not be flat or concave and the brisket should nicely fill an average man's slightly-cupped hand.

Fig. 7

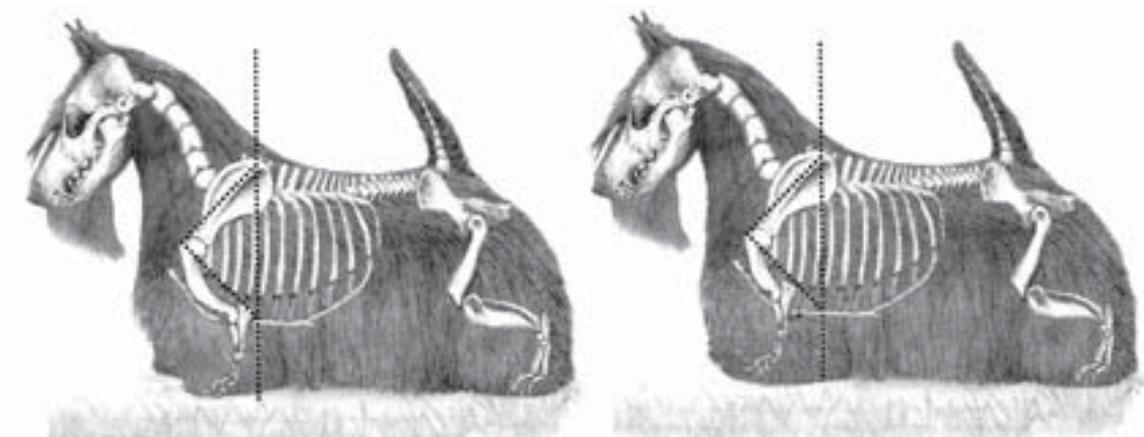


Average man's fist should fit under the brisket with little or no clearance

Average man's cupped hand should fit under the chest and drop down between the legs

! BODY

Well rounded ribs flattening to deep chest and carried well back. Back proportionately short and very muscular. Topline of body straight and level, loin muscular and deep, powerfully coupling ribs to hindquarters.



Correct

Fig 8

Incorrect

Ribs – broader at top as they come off the top of spine and HEART SHAPED not round or barrel shape in cross section to sternum/ brisket, which should be below elbow level when viewed from side. This enables the dog to have sufficient heartspace and breathing capacity to do the terrier work above and under the ground. 'carried well back' is when ribs are viewed sideways behind elbow to end of loin, to be better than proportion of 50 rib : 50 loin, and 60 rib : 40 loin space would be ideal. Anything lesser than 50 rib : 50 loin measurement is not 'ribs carried well back'.

N.B. Ribs and heartshape may not develop fully till approx 3 years old.

Back proportionately short and very muscular.

The back from top of shoulder to root of tail, should be level and look proportionally short, however, an off square dog is required but not too long in body. The back bone should be well muscled.

Top line of body straight and level.

The body's topline shown by the spine should be straight as possible with no roaching or dipping and if the dog is on a flat surface the topline should be parallel to the surface. The straight level topline should be retained whilst dog is moving. Judges should be aware of exhibitors stacking their dog to change the dog's topline.

Loins – well muscled, not weak or narrow on either side of spine, transmitting forward leg action to rear legs for correct rear drive. Loins should be not flabby or fat and not a bigger circumference than ribs.

! HINDQUARTERS

Remarkably powerful for size of dog. Big, wide buttocks, deep thighs and well bent stifles.

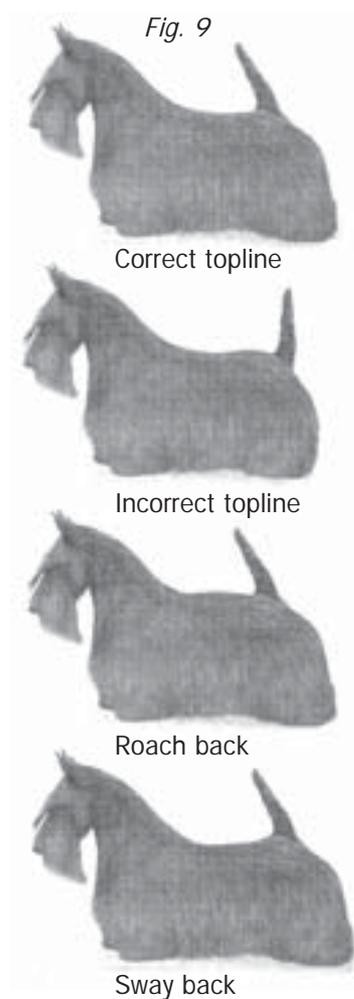


Fig. 9

Correct topline

Incorrect topline

Roach back

Sway back

Hindquarters should be very powerful, with the deep well muscled thighs extending down to second thigh; should be able to feel a thick muscle through in all directions. In proportion to dog and age.

Desired angulation of the stifle joint is 90 degrees to give correct drive and movement and spring to dog. Viewed from the side, the dog should stand so that a line drawn from the ischium (point of rump) would just touch the back line of the hocks. Beware of exaggerated stance seen in many show dogs

The movement should be free and easy with the front legs reaching out and the hind legs driving with a decided push. Some dogs will move with hind legs under them at all times. Such a dog does not have drive, and when compared to one who is correct will take two steps to the other's one to cover the same ground.

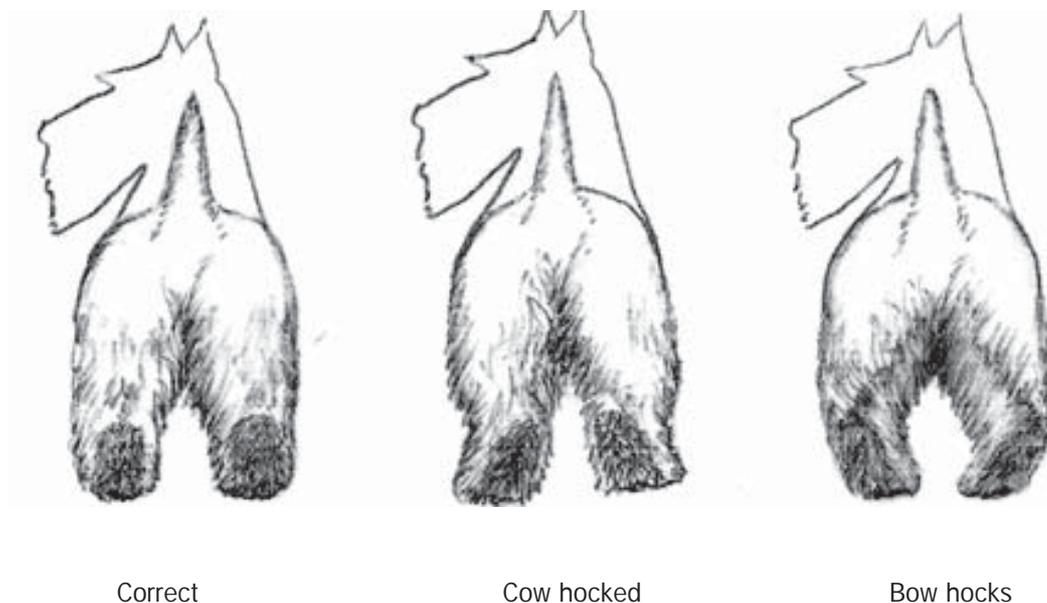
Front reach with rear driving movement indicates well-laid-back shoulders and properly angulated rear equipment. A well balanced dog.

Hocks short, strong, turning neither in nor out.

Hocks not overly long or small boned, of sufficient strength, in proportion to dog.

When viewed from behind, the leg should be in one line to ground, and rear feet placed not too close behind, not cow hocked nor out at the hocks.

Fig. 10



! FEET

Good size, well padded, toes well arched and close-knit, forefeet slightly larger than hind feet.

Feet sized to give strength and purpose for the dog to run, turn quickly and chase a moving target over rough ground and dig out the prey.

Toes – strong and placed closely when standing, not open or splayed out, and not thin construction. Nails similarly strong. Forefeet – to have slightly larger size than hind feet, always in proportion to size of dog. This breed digs with the front feet.

! TAIL

Moderate Length giving general balance to dog, thick at root and tapering towards tip. Set on with upright carriage or slight bend. The tail should be carrot shaped tapering to the top.

The Scottie tail serves an additional purpose besides providing balance-it was the primary means for an owner to pull his dog out of a hole. For that reason, both shape (particularly thickness) and carriage are important. Moreover, several of the thigh muscles are attached to the fused vertebrae in front of the tail, so a dog with a high tail set has longer muscles (and is therefore quicker in action.)

Tail carriage is one of the key indicators of a dog's character. It should be carried erect as an indicator of alertness. It should not be set low. The tail may drop down when relaxing. A gay tail or a tail that is carried well back from vertical is still acceptable, but not as acceptable as a tail carried correctly (slightly forward of vertical.)

! GAIT

Smooth and free, straight both back and front with drive from behind and level gait throughout.

The gait of the Scottish Terrier is very characteristic of the breed. It is not the square trot or walk desirable in the long-legged breeds. The forelegs do not move in exact parallel planes; rather, in reaching out, the forelegs incline slightly inward because of the deep broad fore chest. Movement should be free, agile and coordinated with powerful drive from the rear and good reach in front. The action of the rear legs should be square and true, and at the trot, both the hocks and stifles should be flexed with a vigorous motion.

Fig. 12



Fore and aft movement

Studies of canine locomotion have shown that all dogs tend to single track as they move faster. When a long legged terrier moves toward you at a moderate speed, his feet will be roughly the same distance apart as his elbows. His feet will incline inward only as he accelerates. Because of the Scotties broad, deep chest and short legs, the laws of balance require that he reach inward almost as soon as he starts moving forward. At the moderate speed described above, the Scotties feet will be closer together than his elbows. This is the source of the so called Scottie "roll". It is not really a rolling motion, but rather refers to the slight motion caused in the front of the dog as it shifts weight from side to side.

Fig. 11



Correct tail



Lowset tail



Acceptable



Incorrect

In profile, the flexion of the front pastern occurs as the forefoot leaves the ground, just slightly in advance of the hind foot to avoid interference. At full extension, the leg, pastern, and foot form a continuous straight line, which is maintained through the full arc of the downward swing. Contact with the ground is almost equally divided between toes and heel pad. In travelling, the object of the front leg is to reach as far forward as possible. At full extension, there is little height between foot and ground; therefore, any tendency towards a hackney gait is incorrect.

Viewed from the side, a Scottie should have plenty of reach in front and drive behind. Moving at a trot, a well made Scottie in show condition should have almost no perceptible "bounce" in his top line. He should be able to move as fast as 4-5 kms-per-hour in a free, easy, ground-covering trot.



Correct - Good reach

Fig. 13

Incorrect - Poor reach

! COAT

Close lying, double coat; undercoat short, dense and soft; outer coat harsh, dense and wiry, together making a weather-resisting covering.

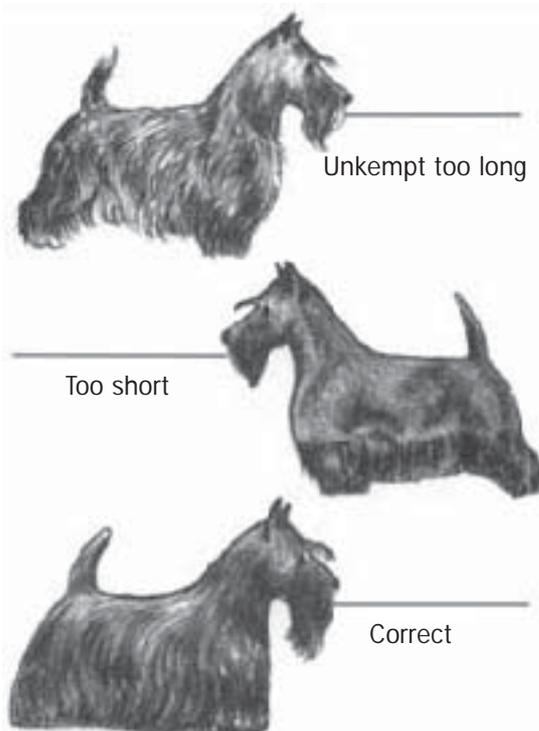


Fig. 14

The Scottish Terrier should have a double coat. It is a hard, wiry outer coat with a soft, dense under coat. The coat should be trimmed and blended into the furnishings to give a distinct Scottish Terrier outline. The coat must be hand stripped to produce the required harsh double coat. The dog should be presented with sufficient coat so that the texture and density may be determined. The longer coat on the beard, legs, and lower body may be slightly softer than the body coat but should not be or appear fluffy.

When a properly presented Scottish Terrier enters your ring, the coat should look clean and shiny. The jacket should lie flat and fit around the muscular body. The furnishings should not be fluffy or maned, nor should they be so long as to drag the ground.

You should be able to see the four legs and some light under the dog. A Scottie should not be shown with an excessive skirt.

When examining a dog on the table, the hair of its jacket should be long enough so that you can feel the crisp texture. When you part the hair, you should be able to see soft undercoat. Ideally, you should not be able to see the skin, but most groomers today remove much of the undercoat. The texture of the furnishings should also be harsh, although, because the hair is longer, it will feel somewhat softer than the hair of the dog's jacket. A Scottish Terrier should never have a soft fluffy coat.

While every other component of the standard (except weight)-layback, size, ear placement, eye colour, etc. - is unchangeable after the dog reaches adulthood, coat can be greatly modified by the efforts of the groomer. You must expect your exhibits to be in sufficiently good condition that you can properly evaluate the dog, but remember that the Scottie ring is not a grooming contest. Colour, chalk, sprays, gels, and an artistic hand with scissors and shears can do wonders with a mediocre Scottie coat. The best way to learn the feel of good coat and distinguish the real from the fake, is to go to a specialty and examine as many of the exhibits as you can.

! COLOUR

Black, wheaten or brindle of any shade.

Black, wheaten or brindle of any colour. Many black or brindle dogs have sprinklings of white or silver hairs in their coats which are normal and are not to be penalised. White is undesirable, but acceptable to a very slight extent only on the chest and chin. There are all sorts of old wives' tales about colour. For example, some people will tell you that brindles have harder coats than blacks, or that wheatens have light eyes. The facts are coat colour is determined separately from coat texture, shape of eyes, and virtually everything else. Furthermore all breed standard colours are equally desirable. That means there is no preference between blue-black and brown-black, no preference among cream coloured wheatens or butter coloured wheatens or red wheatens; and no preference among the many shades of brindle.

One should, however, be aware that there are some optical illusions created by colours. For example, a brindle whose cheeks are light in colour may give the appearance of having a coarser head than a brindle with a dark mask. Brindling in the leg hair can make a dog's movement appear faulty. Wheatens who have the correct dark pigment around their eyes may appear to have eyes larger than actual size.



Black



Wheaten



Brindle of any shade

Fig. 15

These photos show the range of acceptable colours. The scotties vary in age and size and are not meant to be analysed for conformation.

! SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

Height: 25.4-28cms (10-11 ins) at withers.

Weight: 8.6-10.4kg (19-23 lbs)

The Scottish Terrier should have a thick body and heavy bone. The principle objective must be symmetry and balance without exaggeration. Equal consideration shall be given to height, weight, length of back and length of head. Height at withers for either sex should be about 25.4-28 cms. (10-11 ins). Whilst shortness of back is a much sought after trait, the Scottish Terrier should be off square. Generally, a well-balanced Scottish Terrier dog should weigh from 8.6 to 10.4.kgs (19-23lbs).

! FAULTS

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog, and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

! NOTE

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

A SUMMARY OF SCOTTISH TERRIER TYPE

1. **The whole Scottish Terrier must be balanced** and exude power, substance and strength.
2. Must show real terrier character in ring. No shyness or timidity.
3. **Low to ground.** Deep brisket ending below elbow. Obvious forechest and rear shelf. (Dog behind the tail). Compact from withers to tail.
4. **Heavy bones and substance** for the size of the dog. Substantial dog in a small body.
5. **Head.** In proportion to the body. Expression should reflect fearless character. Good strength of muzzle. The skull in profile must be nearly flat and form a straight line from the occiput to the brow, where it should have a slight stop, with the muzzle continuing from the stop to the point of the nose – these two planes [skull & muzzle] should be parallel and of equal proportions.
6. **Harsh outer coat and dense undercoat**
7. **Movement** should be free, agile and coordinated with powerful drive from the rear and good reach in front. In reaching out, the forelegs may incline slightly inward because of the deep broad forechest. The action of the rear legs should be square and true, and at the trot, both the hocks and stifles should be flexed with a vigorous motion. When the dog is in motion, the back should remain firm and level.

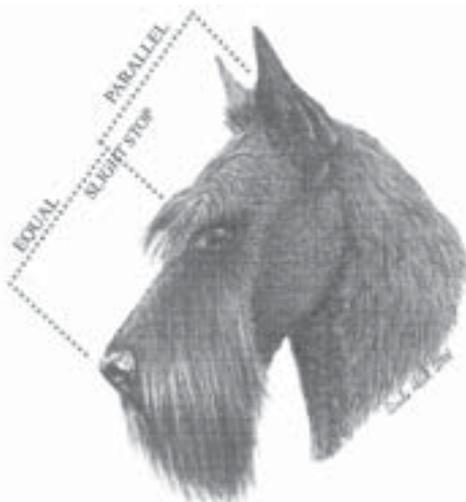


Fig. 16

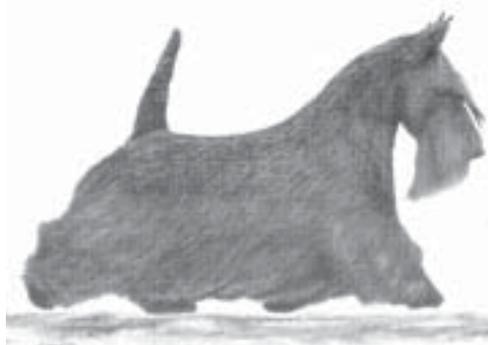


Fig. 17

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| The Popular Scottish Terrier | Dorothy Caspersz |
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