

Chapter 78

Boerboel

The **Boerboel** [bu:rbul] is a large Molosser-type breed from South Africa, bred for the purpose of guarding the homestead. These dogs were bred as working farm dogs.

78.1 Breed history

The word “Boerboel” derives from “boer”, the Afrikaans/Dutch word for “farmer”. The English word “bull” sounds to Dutch ears like “boel”, hence, the name Boerboel. Boerboel, therefore, translates as either “farmer's (bull) dog” or “Boer's (bull) dog” and should be pronounced somewhat like “burbull”. The Boerboel is the only South African dog breed created to defend the homestead.

Despite the Boerboel's long breeding history, there is great uncertainty as to how many and which breeds were used to create it. It is generally believed that the breed was created from interbreeding native African landrace dogs, such as the Africanis, with breeds brought into South Africa by Dutch, French, and British settlers.

The most likely origins are claimed to date back to Jan van Riebeeck's arrival to the Cape in 1652. Van Riebeeck brought a “Bullenbijter” with him.*[1] Those with him, and later European settlers, also had large, strong dogs, that almost certainly bred with the indigenous, domestic dog breeds of South Africa.*[2]*[3]

Later, in 1928, the diamond mining company De Beers imported Bullmastiffs to South Africa to guard the mines. This breed was also crossbred with Boerboels in the region.*[1]

78.1.1 Boerboels today

The Boerboel Breeders Association was established in 1983 in the Senekal district of the Free State with the sole objective of ennobling and promoting the Boerboel as a unique South African dog breed.

Today, Boerboel breeding is both a hobby and an industry in South Africa. These dogs are now exported from South Africa to other parts of the world.

The protective character of the Boerboel is still evident and is much sought after, as is the calm, stable, and confident composure of the breed. The dogs are obedient and intelligent and have strong territorial instincts. The Boerboel remains the guarding breed of choice amongst current day farmers and is very popular for the same reason in urban communities.*[4]

The name boerboel is commonly misspelled as *boerbul*, *boerbull*, and *borbull*.*[5]

In 2010, the Boerboel was banned in Denmark for being a fighting dog.*[6]

There is also a divergence of standards. The Kennel Union of South Africa does not accept the black coat,*[7] but the SABT does, so a buyer needs to decide what standard to follow, as if a dog has a black coat or is the descendant of a dog with a black coat they cannot be registered with AKC, KUSA, BI or Ebbasa.

78.2 Description

78.2.1 Appearance



The Boerboel's distinctive facial characteristics.

The Boerboel is a large dog, with a strong bone structure and well developed muscles. The head appears blocky, but not overdone. It should look impressive, carrying himself with confidence and powerful movement, which should be buoyant, and unencumbered, despite its size. It should be symmetrical and balanced, following the desired proportions for the breed. Males should be markedly bigger than females, there is a distinct sexual dimorphism between the sexes, with the female less prominently developed. *[7]

78.2.2 Coat

The Boerboel is an average **shedder** and easy to **groom**. The occasional brushing and a monthly bath and nail trim is all that is needed. The breed has an outer coat that is normally coarse and straight, and an undercoat that is soft and dense. ^[8]

Its **coat** is short, dense, smooth, soft, and shiny. Their coat **color** can be various shades of red, brown, or fawn. Many dogs have a black mask around their mouth that sometimes extends to their eyes and ears.

78.2.3 Temperament

Boerboels are an intelligent and energetic breed. ^[3] They are loyal, great with kids and tend to be protective of their family and **territory**. ^[8] ^[9]

They are quite charming when not being lazy, and will not hesitate to defend their loved ones to the death. ^[3]

The Boerboel also requires training and firm handling from an early age. ^[7]

78.3 Health

Boerboels are generally known for their good health. However, Boerboels can suffer from **hip** ^[10] or **elbow dysplasia**, vaginal **hyperplasia**, ^[11] **ectropion**, and **entropion**. ^[2] ^[9] Recently, juvenile **epilepsy** (with attacks brought on by metabolic changes or stress) has appeared in the boerboel breed. ^[12] The average life expectancy is ten years. ^[13]

78.4 Requirements

Prospective owners must recognize that owning a boerboel requires a significant commitment in time and energy as they need to be **trained** and properly **socialized** in order to be happy, well-adjusted family members. ^[2] ^[8] ^[9]

These dogs thrive under **positive reinforcement** training techniques and require human companionship and structure. If left isolated, Boerboels will **digress** and may become destructive. Owners should be wary of trying to forcefully control the dog as it is detrimental to their psychological health and could cause potential behavioral backlash in the future. These dogs benefit from an owner who respects their size and strength but is not fearful of it.

If you are considering adding a boerboel to your family or already own a boerboel and are thinking of moving (to a smaller home), remember this – bored boerboels are destructive boerboels and at 150 lbs (68 kg), can do a lot of damage. Although more suitable for large yards, Boerboels are adaptable but will struggle living in small environments as long as they receive regular exercise and a lot of attention. Whatever the amount of space available, they need to have plenty of physical and mental exercise. ^[2] The Boerboel can be exercised in a large, securely enclosed yard, but at a minimum this type of dog needs to be taken on a long walk every day. According to the vast majority of Boerboel breeders, this dog should only be off leash when on its property.

78.5 See also

- Animal Socialization
- Boerboel International
- Fédération Cynologique Internationale
- Guard dog
- Kennel Union of South Africa
- Molosser
- Obedience training
- History of South Africa – Colonization (1652–1815)

78.6 References

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78.7 External links

- Boerboel at DMOZ

Chapter 79

Bohemian Shepherd

The **Bohemian Shepherd** is a breed of dog also known as the **Chodský pes** or the **Chodenhund**. The Bohemian Shepherd is recognized nationally in **Czech Republic** but is not recognized by the **FCI** or any other major **kennel club**.

79.1 History

Chodský pes is an old **sheepdog breed**. They have been also guarding **Bohemian** southwestern borders and homes in the area of the Chod region (around **Domažlice** town). "**Chodové**" (the *Chods*), the local people living there, had an exceptional permission to hold large dogs for this purpose. **Alois Jirásek**, writing about a brave uprising of the local people, even assigned these dogs as a flag symbol of them. Though that is actually incorrect, the symbol became part of national knowledge due to drawings of a well known Czech painter **Mikoláš Aleš**. The symbol of the Chodský pes is still on Czech young scouts badges.

As the breed of chodský pes is old, it is possibly also one of the predecessors to the German Shepherd. Chodský pes is known to exist in the Czech lands as far back as the 14th century, and having been professionally bred as early as the 16th century. A modern breeding program for this dog was started in 1984 and there are now many breeders. About 3500 registered pups have been born since the program started (1984–2009).

79.2 Description

79.2.1 Appearance

The **Bohemian Shepherd** has a medium size and length (19 to 22 inches in height and weigh about 35-55 lbs). Long thick fur and a rich undercoat that allows him to survive in harsh weathers. The body is compact and well proportioned with High set, small, pointed, erect ears and a long elegant neckline. A fluid, light and unhurried gait is one of the typical characteristics of this breed.

79.2.2 Temperament

This is an ideal dog for someone who is very active, this breed has lots of energy, is not aggressive, can be easily trained, and is excellent with children and other pets. Its great agility and a keen sense of smell make it a very good rescue dog, a great companion for **handicapped** people and an outstanding watch dog. This breed has a stable, calm and friendly temperament that allows it to be good with the owner, his family and specially with children.

79.3 External links

Chapter 80

Bolognese (dog)

The **Bolognese** [bolop'neze] is a small breed of dog of the Bichon type, originating in Italy. The name refers to the central Italian city of Bologna. It is part of the Toy dog group and is considered a companion dog. They love attention, and make good house pets. They are good at socializing with other dogs, big and small. They have a strong bond with the person/s they spend time with most.

80.1 Description

80.1.1 Appearance

The Bolognese is a small, white, compact dog with a distinctive white single coat. It is of small size, stocky and compact. It is of square build and well-muscled. The head is of medium length. The skull is slightly ovoid.* [2] The muzzle is large, black and almost square. It has a developed jaw and the upper lips don't cover the bottom lips. Its lips are black. It has white, strong and evenly aligned teeth. Its eyes are well developed, open and round. The rims of the eyelids are black and the iris is a dark ochre color. The ears are set high and are long and hanging but rigid at the base. The tail is carried curved over the back.

The Bolognese's height varies 10.5 to 12 inches for a male and 10-11 inches for a female. The weight varies between 6 to 14 lbs.* [3]

80.1.2 Coat

The distinctive single coat (i.e. no undercoat) falls in loose open ringlets/flocks all over the body, with shorter hair on the face. The hair's texture is woolly, as opposed to silky, and is never trimmed or clipped unless kept as pets. The hair sheds very little, but requires regular combing to prevent matting.

The Bolognese often appears on lists of dogs that allegedly do not shed (moult). It is true that these dogs do not seasonally moult or lose large amounts of fur as many other breeds do. However, they do eventually lose and replace individual hairs, similar to human hair growth cycles. Each hair in their coat grows from a hair follicle, which grows, dies and is then replaced by another follicle. When the follicle dies, the hair is shed. The length of time of the growing and shedding cycle varies by age and other factors. There is no such thing as a completely non-shedding breed.* [4]

The coat requires daily brushings with monthly grooming recommended. Grooming must also include regular bathing, eye and ear hygiene and teeth cleaning.* [5]

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- Bolognese puppy

80.1.3 Temperament

Trademark traits of the Bolognese include: playful, easygoing, earnest, willing, intelligent and loyal.*[6] They are not hyper and are normally more reserved than the **Bichon Frise**.

The Bolognese is very responsive to **obedience training**. They are highly intelligent, quick to learn, and easy to train but can be very stubborn when they don't get their way.*[5] A Bolognese will quickly train to potty pads and a bell-ringing notification system for taking potty breaks outside.

The Bolognese genuinely enjoys companionship of people and forms a close relationship with his owner. They are true companions and thrive on their owner's attention. They have been known to follow their owners wherever they go. They are friendly with strangers but need to get accustomed to people at a young age.*[2] They can be reserved with strangers at first, but the response of the owners to the new person greatly influences their behavior towards the individual. Because of this, they are generally friendly towards strangers after the initial meeting. Bolognese are true **watchdogs**, but are not incessant barkers. They notice anything unusual and faithfully notify their owners. Bolognese get along well with other dogs but are happy to be the only dog in the family.*[5] They are non-aggressive by nature.

Bolognese can be prone to small dog syndrome, human induced behaviors where the dog believes he is pack leader to humans. This can cause behavior programs including separation anxiety and timidity. They do not do well when left alone for long period of time.*[5] They may protest vocally when the owner is busy and cannot pay attention to him or her, but a quick romp in the yard or tug-o-war in the play room will solve the issue.

Ideal owners of Bolognese include families with children, retirees, and city dwellers.*[6] They are good with children as long as the children are old enough and mature enough to handle these dogs gently, carefully, and safely. They are not a good choice for younger children who can easily injure small dogs.*[5]

80.2 History

They belong to the Bichon family group, which includes the Bichon Frise, Maltese, Lowchen, Havanese and Coton de Tulear. Although there are some similarities the Bolognese are a distinctive breed in their own right. The Bolognese is an ancient breed of noble origins, and has its roots with Italian Aristocracy.*[7]

The precise ancestry of the Bolognese is a mystery. Its closest relative within the **Bichon group** is the **Maltese** but it is unclear as to whether the Maltese is its direct ancestor or descendant. The Bolognese are named after **Bologna**, a city in northern Italy, thought to be the place of their conception. The existence of the Bolognese has been recorded since the year 1200.*[2]

They can be seen in tapestry work produced by Flemish craftsmen dating as far back as the 17th century. The Venetian painter **Titian** painted the Duke Frederico Gonzaga with his Bolognese. The breed is also seen in paintings by **Goya**, **Gosse** and **Watteau**. Other famous owners of the breed include **Catherine the Great of Russia** (1729-1796), **Madame De Pompadour** (1721-1764) and **Empress Maria Theresa of Austria**.*[3]

The breed was brought into England in 1990 by Liz Stannard and is first shown during that year in the **breed registry**. In 2001 the breed was able to be shown at all shows with their own classes. They were at **Crufts**, an annual international dog show, for the first time in 2002.*[8]

80.3 Activities

80.3.1 Exercise

While Bolognese are perfectly happy to lounge around the house, they should also have a daily walk.*[6] A good walk would be around 20-25 minutes once or twice a week, but 10 minute walks can suffice for daily walks.

80.3.2 Training

Bolognese are easy to train but are quick to bore with numerous repetitive drills. They thrive on variety so it is best to change or expand activities to keep them happily engaged and thinking. They respond well to positive reinforcement, gentle training methods and consistency. They do not respond well to shouting or harshness.

80.4 Health

80.4.1 Life span

The average life span of the Bolognese is 14 years but they have been known to live up to 18 years. They can live up to 10 years with relatively few genetic health issues.*[6] They are known to still act puppy-like at 10 years of age and are able to maintain aspects of youthfulness throughout their lives. They are typically active well into their senior years.

80.4.2 Common health problems

Bolognese are typically a healthy breed and are not prone to any major problems.

80.5 See also

- Bichon
- Companion Dog Group
- Companion dog
- Hypoallergenic dog breeds
- Toy Group
- Lap dog

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80.7 External links

- Bolognese (dog) at DMOZ

Chapter 81

Border Collie

The **Border Collie** is a working and herding dog breed developed in the Anglo-Scottish border region for herding livestock, especially sheep. It was specifically bred for intelligence and obedience.

Ranked number one in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs* and typically extremely energetic, acrobatic, smart and athletic, they frequently compete with great success in dog sports, in addition to their success in sheepdog trials and are often cited as the most intelligent of all dogs.*[1] Border Collies also remain employed throughout the world in their traditional work of herding livestock.

81.1 Description

81.1.1 Appearance

In general, Border Collies are medium-sized dogs with a moderate amount of coat, which is often thick and frequently sheds. Their double coats vary from smooth to rough, (and occasionally curled). Whilst black and white is most commonly seen colour pattern of the Border Collie, the breed appears in just about any colour and pattern known to occur in dogs. Some of these include black tricolour (black/tan/white), liver and white, and red tricolour (red/tan/white) have also been seen regularly, with other colours such as blue, lilac, red merle, blue merle, brindle, and Australian red (also known as ee red, blonde, recessive red, or gold) which is seen less frequently. Some Border Collies may also have single-colour coats.*[2]

Eye colour varies from brown to blue, and occasionally eyes of differing colour occur; this is usually seen with merles. The ears of the Border Collie are also variable —some have fully erect ears, some fully dropped ears, and others semi-erect ears (similar to those of the rough Collie or sighthounds). Although working Border Collie handlers sometimes have superstitions about the appearance of their dogs (handlers may avoid mostly white dogs due to the unfounded idea that sheep will not respect a white or almost all white dog),*[3] in general a dog's appearance is considered by the American Border Collie Association to be irrelevant.*[4] It is considered much more useful to identify a working Border Collie by its attitude and ability than by its looks.

Dogs bred for showing are more homogeneous in appearance than working Border Collies, since to win in conformation showing they must conform closely to breed club standards that are specific on many points of the structure, coat, and colour. Kennel clubs specify, for example, that the Border Collie must have a “keen and intelligent” expression, and that the preferred eye colour is dark brown. In deference to the dog's working origin, scars and broken teeth received in the line of duty are not to be counted against a Border Collie in the show ring. The males' height from withers comes from 48 to 56 centimetres (19 to 22 in), females from 46 to 53 centimetres (18 to 21 in).

81.1.2 Temperament

Border Collies require considerable daily physical exercise and mental stimulation.*[5] The Border Collie is an intelligent dog breed;*[1]*[6] in fact, it is widely considered to be the most intelligent dog breed. Although the primary role of the Border Collie is being a livestock herding dog, this type of breed is becoming increasingly popular as a pet. In January 2011, a Border Collie was reported to have learned 1,022 words and acts consequently to human citation of those words.*[7]*[8]



Male Border Collie.

Due to their working heritage, Border Collies are very demanding, playful, and energetic. They are better off in households that can provide them with plenty of play and exercise, either with humans or other dogs.*[5] Due to their demanding personalities and need for mental stimulation and exercise, many Border Collies develop neurotic behaviors in households that are not able to provide for their needs.*[9] They are infamous for chewing holes in walls, destructive biting and chewing on furniture such as chairs and table legs, and digging holes out of boredom. One of the prime reasons for getting rid of a Border Collie is their unsuitability for families with small children, cats, and other dogs, due to their strong desire to herd. This was bred into them for hundreds of years and still one of their chief uses outside the household.*[5] However, it is still possible for them to live happily with other pets.

Though they are a common choice for household pets, Border Collies have attributes that make them less suited for those who cannot give them the exercise they need. As with many working breeds, Border Collies can be motion-sensitive and they may chase moving vehicles.*[10]

81.2 Health

81.2.1 Life span

The natural life span of the Border Collie is between 10 and 17 years, with an average lifespan of 12 years.*[11] The median longevity of breeds of similar size are usually 12 to 13 years.*[12]

Leading causes of death are cancer (23.6%), old age (17.9%) and cerebral vascular afflictions (9.4%).*[11]



Blue merle Border Collie.

81.2.2 Common health problems

Hip dysplasia, Collie eye anomaly (CEA), and epilepsy are considered the primary genetic diseases of concern in the breed at this time.* [13] CEA is a congenital, inherited eye disease involving the retina, choroid, and sclera that sometimes affects Border Collies. In Border Collies, it is generally a mild disease and rarely significantly impairs vision. There is now a DNA test available for CEA* [14] and, through its use, breeders can ensure that they will not produce affected pups. There are different types of hip testing available including OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals) and PennHip. Radiographs are taken and sent to these organizations to determine a dog's hip and elbow quality.

Two types of hearing loss occur in the breed. The first type is pigment associated and is found in Border Collie puppies, although the puppies can have congenital sensorineural deafness from birth as well.* [15] The second type is known as adult onset hearing loss. These dogs have a normal auditory brainstem response test as pups but gradually lose their hearing some time between one and eight years of age. A study is currently underway at The Translational Genomics Research Institute to identify the genetic cause of adult onset hearing loss in the breed.

Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL) is a rare but serious disease that is limited to show Border Collies. NCL results in severe neurological impairment and early death; afflicted dogs rarely survive beyond two years of age. The mutation causing the form of the disease found in Border Collies was identified by Scott Melville in the laboratory of Dr. Alan Wilton of the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, University of New South Wales.* [16] There is no treatment or cure, but a DNA test is now available to detect carriers as well as affected dogs.

Trapped Neutrophil Syndrome (TNS) is a hereditary disease in which the bone marrow produces neutrophils (white cells) but is unable to effectively release them into the bloodstream. Affected puppies have an impaired immune system and will eventually die from infections they cannot fight. The mutation responsible for TNS has been found in Border Collies in English working dogs, in show dogs that had originated in Australia and New Zealand, and in unrelated Australian working dogs. This indicates that the gene is widespread and probably as old as the breed itself. TNS was identified by Jeremy Shearman in the laboratory of Dr. Alan Wilton of the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, University of New South Wales. There is no cure, but a DNA test is now available to detect



Dark red.

carriers as well as affected dogs.* [17]* [18]

Other diseases found less commonly include glaucoma, juvenile cataracts, **osteochondritis**, **hypothyroidism** and diabetes mellitus. A syndrome of exercise induced collapse similar to that seen in Labrador Retrievers (otherwise termed Border Collie Collapse) and triggered by episodes of collapse associated with periods of intense exercise has been described in Border Collies in North America, Europe and Australia; and is currently the subject of further investigation.* [19]

Elbow dysplasia may also occur in the breed. Dogs **homozygous** for the **merle** gene, sometimes referred to as “double merles”, are likely to have ocular and/or auditory defects.

81.3 History

The Border Collie is descended from **landrace collies**, a type found widely in the **British Isles**. The name for the breed came from its probable place of origin along the **Anglo-Scottish border**.*[2] Mention of the “Collie” or “Colley” type first appeared toward the end of the 19th century, although the word “collie” is older than this and has its origin in the **Scots language**. It is also thought that the word ‘collie’ comes from the old Celtic word for useful. Many of the best Border Collies today can be traced back to a dog known as **Old Hemp**.*[20]

In 1915, James Reid, Secretary of the **International Sheep Dog Society (ISDS)** in the United Kingdom first used the term “Border Collie” to distinguish those dogs registered by the ISDS from the **Kennel Club's Collie** (or **Scotch Collie**, including the **Rough Collie** and **Smooth Collie**) which originally came from the same working stock but had developed a different, standardised appearance following introduction to the show ring in 1860 and mixture with different types breeds.* [21]



Border Collie red.

81.3.1 Old Hemp

Main article: [Old Hemp](#)

Old Hemp, a **tricolor** dog, was born in Northumberland in September 1893 and died in May 1901.*[22] He was bred by Adam Telfer from Roy, a black and tan dog, and Meg, a black-coated, strong-eyed dog. Hemp was a quiet, powerful dog to which sheep responded easily. Many shepherds used him for stud and Hemp's working style became the Border Collie style. All pure Border Collies alive today can trace an ancestral line back to Old Hemp.

81.3.2 Wiston Cap

Wiston Cap (b. 28 Sep. 1963)*[23] is the dog that the International Sheep Dog Society (ISDS) badge portrays in the characteristic Border Collie herding pose. He was a popular **stud dog** in the history of the breed, and his bloodline can be seen in most bloodlines of the modern day Collie.*[22] Bred by W. S. Hetherington and trained and handled by John Richardson, Cap was a biddable and good-natured dog. His bloodlines all trace back to the early registered dogs of the stud book, and to J. M. Wilson's Cap, whose name occurs sixteen times within seven generations in his pedigree. Wiston Cap sired three Supreme Champions and is grand-sire of three others, one of whom was E. W. Edwards' Bill, who won the championship twice.



Brown and white with one blue and one brown eye.

81.3.3 Introduction to New Zealand and Australia

Collies were listed as imports to New Zealand as early as 1858, but the type was not specified.* [24] In the late 1890s James Lilico* [25] (1861?–1945) of **Christchurch, New Zealand**, imported a number of working dogs from the **United Kingdom**. These included Hindhope Jed, a black, tan and white* [26] born in Hindhope, **Scotland** in 1895, as well as Maudie, Moss of Ancrum, Ness and Old Bob.

It is unclear whether Hindhope Jed was a descendant of Old Hemp. Born two years after him, she is mentioned in a *British Hunts and Huntsmen* article concerning a Mr John Elliot of Jedburgh:* [27]

*Mr Elliot himself is well known for his breed of Collies. His father supplied Noble to the late Queen Victoria and it was from our subject that the McLeod got Hindhope Jed, now the champion of **New Zealand and Australia**.** [28]

At the time of her departure to New Zealand, Hindhope Jed was already in pup to *Captain*, another of the then new “Border” strain. Hindhope Jed had won three trials in her native Scotland, and was considered to be the “best to cross the equator”.* [29]

In 1901 the King and McLeod stud, created by Charles Beechworth King (b. 1855, Murrumbidgee, NSW), his brother and Alec McLeod at Canonbar, near **Nyngan** (north-west of **Sydney**), brought Hindhope Jed to Australia, where she enjoyed considerable success at sheep dog trials.

81.4 Breed standards

There are two types of tests, or standards, to determine the breeding quality of a Border Collie: the original ISDS sheepdog trial and appearance.

81.4.1 ISDS Sheepdog Trial

The original test is the ISDS sheepdog trial. It is still used today, where a dog and handler collect groups of livestock and move them quietly around a course. There are certain standard elements to this test depending on the level: national or international. For both levels, sheep must be gathered as calmly as possible without being distressed.*[30] For a national competition, normally held between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, trials run over a 400-yard course.*[31] International courses use a 400-yard course for the qualifying trials, but on the third and final day, trials are held in a course of 800 yards.*[31] The international test involves a “double fetch”, where the sheepdog must gather ten sheep from 800 yards away, bring them on an angle to the center of the field, and then be sent back in another direction to gather another ten sheep, also placed 800 yards from the handler. Five of those twenty sheep will have collars on, and at the end of a triangular drive, the sheep are gathered into a circular “shedding ring” and the 15 sheep without collars driven away as the five collared sheep are kept inside the ring and then penned.*[30]*[32] Sheepdogs must be directed through obstacles at varying distance from the handler, and then the dog must demonstrate the ability to do work close at hand by penning the sheep and sorting them out.*[33]

81.4.2 Appearance

In nearly every region of the world, the Border Collie is now also a breed which is shown in ring or bench shows. For the people who participate in these events, the Border Collie is defined by the breed standard, which is a description of how the dog should look. In New Zealand and Australia, where the breed has been shown throughout most of the twentieth century, the Border Collie standards have produced a dog with the longer double coat (smooth coats are allowed), a soft dark eye, a body slightly longer than tall, a well-defined stop, as well as a gentle and friendly temperament. This style of Border Collie has become popular in winning show kennels around the world, as well as among prestigious judges.

Its breed standards state that in a show its tail must be slightly curved and must stop at the hock. The fur must be lush. It should show good expression in its eyes, and must be intelligent. It is energetic with most commonly a black and white coat. It should have a very strong herding instinct.

81.4.3 Criticism as show dogs

Other enthusiasts oppose the use of Border Collies as show dogs, for fear that breeding for appearance will lead to a decline in the breed's working dog traits. Few handlers of working Border Collies participate in conformation shows, as working dogs are bred to a performance standard rather than appearance standard. Likewise, conformation-bred dogs are seldom seen on the sheepdog trial field, except in Kennel Club-sponsored events. Dogs registered with either working or conformation based registries are seen in other performance events such as agility, obedience, tracking or flyball; however, these dogs do not necessarily conform to the breed standard of appearance as closely as the dogs shown in the breed rings as this is not a requirement in performance events, nor do they necessarily participate in herding activities.

81.5 Registries

81.5.1 United Kingdom

In the UK, there are two separate registries for Border Collies. The International Sheep Dog Society*[34] encourages breeding for herding ability, whereas the Kennel Club (UK) encourages breeding for a standardised appearance. The ISDS registry is by far the older of the two, and ISDS dogs are eligible for registration as pedigree Border Collies with the Kennel Club (KC) —but not vice versa. The only way for a Border Collie without an ISDS pedigree to be added to the ISDS registry is by proving its worth as a herding dog so that it can be Registered on Merit (ROM).

81.5.2 United States

One of the principal registries for Border Collies in the United States is the American Border Collie Association (ABCA), which is dedicated to the preservation of the traditional working dog.*[35] The breed was also recognised in 1994 by the American Kennel Club (AKC) after occupying the AKC's Miscellaneous Class for over 50 years. The recognition was under protest*[36] from the majority of Border Collie affiliated groups, such as the United States Border Collie Club, which felt that emphasis on the breed's working skills would be lost under AKC recognition. AKC registrations have gradually increased since recognition and by the year 2004 there were 1,984 new AKC registrations of Border Collies, with a further 2,378 for the year 2005.*[37] By contrast, the American Border Collie Association registers approximately 20,000 Border Collies annually.*[38] Because of the inherent tension between the goals of breeding to a working standard and to an appearance standard, the American Border Collie Association voted in 2003 that dogs who attained a conformation championship would be delisted from the ABCA registry, regardless of ability. Cross-registration is allowed between the working registries, and AKC accepts dogs registered with ABCA and NASDS, but none of the working registries in the U.S. honors AKC pedigrees.

81.5.3 Australia

In Australia, Border Collies are registered with an Australian National Kennel Council (ANKC) affiliated state control body or with a working dog registry. Between 2,011 and 2,701 ANKC pedigreed Border Collies have been registered with the ANKC each year since 1986.*[39] Inclusion on the ANKC affiliate's main register allows Border Collies to compete in conformation, obedience, agility, tracking, herding and other ANKC-sanctioned events held by an ANKC affiliated club, while inclusion on the limited register prohibits entry in conformation events. The ANKC provides a breed standard; however, this applies to conformation events only and has no influence on dogs entering in performance events. Non-ANKC pedigreed dogs may also be eligible for inclusion on an ANKC associate or sporting register and be able to compete in ANKC performance or herding events. Agility organisations such as the Agility Dog Association of Australia (ADAA) have their own registry which allows the inclusion of any dog wishing to compete in their events.

81.5.4 Canada

In Canada, Agriculture Canada has recognised the Canadian Border Collie Association*[40] as the registry under the Animal Pedigree Act for any Border Collie that is designated as “Pure Breed” in Canada.

The criteria used are based on herding lineage rather than appearance. It is a two-tiered registry in that dogs imported that are registered with a foreign Kennel Club that does hold conformation shows are given a “B” registration, whereas those that come directly from other working registries are placed on the “A” registry.

Recently, the Canadian Kennel Club has polled its members to decide if Border Collies should be included on the CKC “Miscellaneous List”. This designation would allow Border Collie owners the ability to compete in all CKC events, but the CKC would not be the registering body. People who compete in performance events support the move. The CBCA is against this designation.

81.5.5 South Africa

The registration of working sheepdogs in South Africa is the responsibility of the South African Sheepdog Association. ISDS registered dogs imported into the country can be transferred onto the SASDA register. Dogs not registered can become eligible for registration by being awarded a certificate of working ability by a registered judge. Occasionally they will facilitate the testing of dogs used for breeding, for Hip dysplasia and Collie eye anomaly, to encourage the breeding of dogs without these genetic flaws.

81.5.6 Turkey

The registration of working Border Collies in Turkey is the province of the Border Collie Dernegi (Turkish Border Collie Association)*[41] established in 2007.

81.5.7 Elsewhere

The Border Collie breed is also recognised as the prime sheep dog by the International Stock Dog Federation (ISDF),* [42] based in Piccadilly, London, UK.

81.6 Activities

Border Collies are one of the most popular breeds for dog agility competitions. They also excel at competitive obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and USBCHA Sheepdog trials and herding events.* [43]

81.7 Livestock work



Border Collie herding



Australian Red Border Collie



A working Border Collie helps to illustrate the significant variation in appearance



Chocolate merle female (left) and chocolate male (right)

Working Border Collies can take direction by voice and by whistle at long distances when herding. Their great energy and herding instinct are still used to herd all kinds of animals, from the traditional **sheep** and **cattle**, to free range **poultry**, **pigs**, and **ostriches**. They are also used to remove unwanted wild birds from airport runways, golf courses, and other public and private areas.

The use of dogs for herding sheep makes good economic sense for many farmers. In a typical pasture environment each trained sheepdog will do the work of three humans. In vast arid areas like the Australian **Outback** or the **Karoo Escarpment**, the number increases to five or more. Attempts to replace them with mechanical approaches to herding have only achieved a limited amount of success. Thus, stock handlers find trained dogs more reliable and economical.

Shepherds in the UK have taken the most critical elements of herding and incorporated them into a **sheepdog trial**. The first recorded sheepdog trials were held in Bala, North Wales, in 1873.*[44] These competitions enable farmers and shepherds to evaluate possible mates for their working dogs, but they have developed a sport aspect as well, with competitors from outside the farming community also taking part.

In the USA, the national sanctioning body for these competitions is the USBCHA.*[45] In the UK it is the International Sheep Dog Society, in Canada the Canadian Border Collie Association (CBCA)*[46] and in **South Africa** it is the **South African Sheepdog Association**.

81.7.1 Dog sports

Border Collies excel at several **dog sports** in addition to their success in **sheepdog trials**. Because of the high instinct of herding, they are excellent at this sport. Herding instincts and trainability can be tested for when introduced to sheep or at noncompetitive instinct tests. Border Collies exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in sheepdog trials and other herding events.*[43] They perform well at some higher jump heights at **dog agility** competitions, so much so that in England, competitions often include classes for ABC dogs, “Anything But Collies”.*[47]

The Border Collie's speed, agility, and stamina have allowed them to dominate in dog activities like **flyball** and **disc dog** competitions. Their trainability has also given them a berth in **dog dancing** competitions.

Border Collies have a highly developed sense of smell and with their high drive make excellent and easily motivated tracking dogs for **Tracking trials**.*[48] These trials simulate the finding of a lost person in a controlled situation where the performance of the dog can be evaluated, with titles awarded for successful dogs.

81.8 Notable animals

Border Collies of note include:

- **Rico**, who was studied for recognising up to 200 objects by name. Another Border Collie, **Betsy**, was found to have a vocabulary of over 300 words.*[49]
- As of 2010, the Border Collie **Chaser** has a vocabulary of 1022 words and is able to recognise objects by the groups they belong to.*[50]
- **Shep**, who was the long-term companion to **John Noakes** of the BBC's *Blue Peter* and **Meg**, companion of **Matt Baker**, former presenter of the same show.
- **Striker**, who is the current **Guinness World Record** holder for “Fastest Car Window Opened by a Dog” at 11.34 seconds.*[51]
- **Jean**, a.k.a. the **Vitagraph Dog** who was the first canine movie star (owned and trained by **Laurence Trimble**)
- **Rex** and **Fly** are two Border Collies that appeared in the **Academy Award** winning 1995 film, *Babe* and, partially, in the sequel *Babe: Pig in the City*.
- **Jag**, the “First Dog” of Montana, frequently accompanies Governor **Brian Schweitzer**.
- **Bandit**, the stray Scottish border collie from TV series *Little House on the Prairie* was **Laura Ingalls'** second dog on the show. Laura was reluctant to make friends with Bandit as she missed first dog Jack, but she soon loved Bandit dearly. Bandit premiered in the second season of the show and remained a steady extra for the next three seasons.
- **Murray**, Border Collie Mix in the TV show *Mad About You*.*[52]
- **Mist** and other dogs, including **Jake**, of **Borough Farm** on **Windcutter Down** in England. They were featured in two books by author and owner **David Kinnard** and starred in a series of television films and weekly programs called “Mist: Sheepdog Tales” on BBC television, several of which are available in the US.

81.9 In popular culture

- The primary character of the New Zealand comic strip *Footrot Flats* and the 1986 animated film adaptation *Footrot Flats: The Dog's Tail Tale* is a working Border Collie named “Dog”. Although the strip featured numerous human and farm animal characters it was told from the Dog's point of view.
- In the film, *Babe*, the piglet Babe is adopted by a working Border Collie named Fly (voiced by **Miriam Margolyes**) and taught by her to herd sheep.
- In the 1970s ITV series of *The Famous Five*, Timmy the dog was portrayed by a border collie.
- In *Mr. Pickles*, the titular character is a border collie with **demon**-like powers.

81.10 See also

- Rough Collie
- Smooth Collie
- Cumberland Sheepdog
- McNab (dog)
- Welsh Sheepdog
- English Shepherd
- Shetland Sheepdog
- Australian Shepherd

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81.12 External links

- [Border Collie at DMOZ](#)



Young Border Collie, one year old.



Blue Merle Border Collie puppy at fourteen weeks demonstrating stereotyped breed-specific behaviors including eye (gaze and lowered stance); this dog's eyes are different colours, which is not uncommon in merles



Blonde Border Collie



The Border Collie uses a direct stare at sheep, known as “the eye” , to intimidate while herding

Chapter 82

Border Terrier

The **Border Terrier** is a small, rough-coated breed of dog of the terrier group. Originally bred as fox and vermin hunters, Border Terriers share ancestry with Dandie Dinmont Terriers, * [1] Patterdale terriers and Bedlington Terriers. * [1]

Though the breed is much older, the Border Terrier was officially recognized by The Kennel Club in Great Britain in 1920, and by the American Kennel Club (AKC) in 1930. The border terrier was bred to have long enough legs to keep up with the horses and other foxhounds, which traveled with them, and small enough bodies to crawl in the burrows of foxes and chase them out so the hunters had a blank shot. The foxhounds that traveled with them were not small enough to do the Border terrier's job.

In 2006, the Border Terrier ranked 81st in number of registrations by the AKC, * [2] while it ranked 10th in the United Kingdom. * [3]

In 2008, the Border Terrier ranked 8th in number of registrations by the UK Kennel Club.

82.1 Description

82.1.1 Appearance

Identifiable by their otter-shaped heads, * [4] Border Terriers have a broad skull and short (although many are fairly long), strong muzzle with a scissors bite. The V-shaped ears are on the sides of the head and fall towards the cheeks. Common coat colors are grizzle-and-tan, blue-and-tan, red, or wheaten. Whiskers are few and short. The tail is naturally moderately short, thick at the base and tapering. * [4]

Narrow-bodied and well-proportioned, males stand 13 to 16 in (33 to 41 cm) at the shoulder, and weigh 13 to 15.5 lb (5.9 to 7.0 kg); females 11 to 14 in (28 to 36 cm) and 11.5 to 14 pounds (5.2 to 6.4 kg). * [4] They are very versatile in families and as family pets

The Border Terrier has a double coat consisting of a short, dense, soft undercoat and harsh, wiry weather and dirt resistant, close-lying outer coat with no curl or wave. This coat usually requires hand-stripping twice a year to remove dead hair. It then takes about eight weeks for the top coat to come back in. For some dogs, weekly brushing will suffice. Most Border Terriers are seen groomed with short hair but longer hair can sometimes be preferred.

82.1.2 Temperament

Though sometimes stubborn and strong willed, border terriers are, on the whole very even tempered, and are friendly and rarely aggressive. They are very good with children, but may chase cats and any other small pets.

Borders do well in task-oriented activities and have a surprising ability to jump high and run fast given the size of their legs. The breed has excelled in agility training, but they are quicker to learn jumps and see-saws than weaving poles. They take training for tasks very well, and are extremely trainable, and capable of learning tricks quickly and competently. The border in recent years has been bred to harbor a more subtle character so are more adaptable to apartment living if properly exercised.



Unstripped Border Terrier



A Border Terrier portrait

They are intelligent and eager to please, but they retain the capacity for independent thinking and initiative that were bred into them for working rats and fox underground. Their love of people and even temperament make them fine



A young Border Terrier.

therapy dogs, especially for children and the elderly, and they are occasionally used to aid the blind or deaf. From a young age they should be trained on command.

Borders can adapt to different environments and situations well, and are able to deal with temporary change well. They will get along well with cats that they have been raised with, but may chase other cats and small animals such as mice, birds, rabbits, squirrels, rats, and guinea pigs.

Borders love to sit and watch what is going on. Walks with Borders will often involve them sitting and lying in the grass to observe the environment around them.

82.2 Health

Borders are a generally hardy breed, though there are certain genetic health problems associated with them, including:

- Hip dysplasia
- Perthes disease
- Various heart defects
- Juvenile cataracts
- Progressive retinal atrophy
- Seizures
- Canine Epileptoid Cramping Syndrome (CECS)*[5] *[6]

A UK Kennel Club survey puts their median lifespan at 14 years.*[7]

Indigestion resulting from eating a toy can cause the appearance of illness. Typical symptoms include lethargy, unwillingness to play, a generally 'unhappy' appearance, lack of reaction to affection, and inability or unwillingness to sleep. These symptoms are generally very noticeable, however, they are also present just prior to Border Terrier bitches being on heat.



Female red Border Terrier.



Border Terrier performing jump in Dog Agility



Red Grizzled Border Terrier

82.3 Earthdog trials

Border Terriers have earned more American Kennel Club (AKC) Earthdog titles than any other terrier. An AKC **earthdog test** is not true hunting, but an artificial, non-competitive, exercise in which terriers enter 9 in (23 cm) wide smooth wooden tunnels, buried under-ground, with one or more turns in order to bark or scratch at caged rats that are safely housed behind wooden bars. The tests are conducted to determine that instinctive traits are preserved and developed, as the breed originators intended for the dogs to their work. While earthdog tests are not a close approximation of hunting, they are popular in the U.S. and in some European countries because even over-large Kennel Club breeds can negotiate the tunnels with ease, dogs can come to no harm while working, and no digging is required. Since Border Terriers are “essentially working terriers”, many Border Terrier owners consider it important to test and develop their dogs' instinct. These tests also provide great satisfaction for the dogs. The American Working Terrier Association (AWTA) does conduct “trials”; where the dogs instincts are tested, and then judged to determine a “Best of Breed” Earthdog. These trials are also run similar as described below.

82.4 History

Originally the Border Terrier was referred to as the Coquetdale Terrier or Redesdale Terrier from the area in which it evolved, but by the late 1800s it was generally known as the Border Terrier, probably because of its long history with the Border Hunt in Northumberland. It shares its ancestry with that of the Bedlington Terrier and the Dandie Dinmont Terrier. It was recognised as a breed by the Kennel Club in 1920, the same year The Border Terrier Club was formed. Their original purpose was to bolt foxes which had gone to ground. They were also used to kill rodents, but they have been used to hunt otters and **badgers** too.

The first Kennel Club Border Terrier ever registered was The Moss Trooper, a dog sired by Jacob Robson's Chip in 1912 and registered in the Kennel Club's Any Other Variety listing in 1913. The Border Terrier was rejected for formal Kennel Club recognition in 1914, but won its slot in 1920, with the first standard being written by Jacob Robson and John Dodd. Jasper Dodd was made first President of the Club.

82.5 Famous Border Terriers

- Brillo in *Misfits* episode “Four” as a street puppy eaten by new zombie Curtis
- Chomp in *102 Dalmatians*
- Hubble in *Good Boy!*
- Lady Eccles in *Coronation Street* as Blanche Hunt's inheritance gift from her friend; belongs to her son-in-law Ken Barlow after her death in 2010
- Maggie, Andy Murray and Kim Sears' dog who has her own Twitter account with 16,000 followers as of March 2013.* [8]
- Monty and Rommel in *Monarch of the Glen*
- Nancy in *Unfabulous* as Addie's pet dog
- Oscar as Scotty the Dog in *Ruby Sparks* (2012 film)
- Owney unofficial mascot of the U.S. Postal Service
- Pard in *High Sierra (film)*
- Oscar as Baxter in *Anchorman: The Legend of Ron Burgundy* (mixed breed)
- Pepper as Pinkybones in *Another Happy Day*
- Peter Weyland's dog in *Prometheus* (2012 film)
- Puffy in *There's Something About Mary*
- Puffy's female offspring Raleigh, Clay Aiken's pet dog
- Scamp in *The Suite Life of Zack & Cody*; Maddie's scruffy dog who falls in love with London Tipton's dog, Ivana
- Seymour in *Futurama* episode *Jurassic Bark*
- Shep Proudfoot, Greg Laswell's pet dog
- Sorry in *Seeking a Friend for the End of the World*; Dodge's dog
- Tansy as Toto from *Return To Oz* (1985 film)
- Toots in *Lassie*

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