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Animal Research Magazine

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SUMMER EDITION 1966

TOM D. STODGHILL, *Genealogist of the*
English Shepherd Club of America

ANIMAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
PHONE: EL 6-2267

QUINLAN, TEXAS 75474
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

THE ANIMAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION RECEIVED A LETTER FROM POSTMASTER HOBART LYTAL REGARDING THE NEW ZIP CODE REGULATIONS THAT WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 1967.

THESE NEW RULES WILL REQUIRE ZIP CODING, BUNDLING AND SACKING IN NUMERICAL SEQUENCE OF ALL SECOND-CLASS, CONTROLLED CIRCULATION AND BULK RATE THIRD-CLASS MAIL.

SINCE THESE REGULATIONS WILL AFFECT OUR MAILING OPERATIONS, WE OF THE FOUNDATION WANT YOU TO KNOW CONSIDERABLY IN ADVANCE OF THE DEADLINE WITH THE HOPE THAT YOU WILL OFFER US YOUR COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.

YOU MAY HAVE HEARD THE OLD SAYING "COOPERATION IS A WONDERFUL THING - EVEN FRECKLES WOULD MAKE A HANDSOME TAN IF ONLY THEY WOULD GET TOGETHER". WELL, WE ARE URGING ALL OUR READERS TO GET TOGETHER TOO, NOT ONLY IN MAKING THE MAILING OF THE MAGAZINE EASIER FOR US, BUT TO HELP IN A FASTER DISTRIBUTION AND IN SEEING THAT ALL OUR READERS ACTUALLY RECEIVE THE MAGAZINE!

TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT, ZIP CODE NUMBERS ARE A "MUST" IF YOU WANT TO RECEIVE THE ANIMAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE AT ALL. SO PLEASE, ADD YOUR ZIP CODE WHENEVER YOU SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS OR RENEWALS OR WHEN WRITING US FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORK OF THE ANIMAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION. THANK YOU KINDLY!



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S T O D G H I L L ' S
A N I M A L R E S E A R C H M A G A Z I N E
(SUMMER ISSUE)

1966

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The ANIMAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE is published Quarterly at \$2.00 per year or \$3.00 for 2 years. Single copies are sold at 50¢ each. This is the official publication of the Animal Research Foundation - Membership in this organization is \$5.00 for one year or \$25.00 for life.

The Animal Research Foundation is dedicated to the research, recognition and registration of all pure bred livestock, working dogs and new canine breeds.

The ARF also registers new breeds of cattle, horses and hogs; and in addition, develops new breeds as well as helping the old ones, and carries on the work that others have started.

The aim of the ANIMAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE is primarily to preserve and promote good working qualities of the stock dog.

Readers who carry on breeding programs whether with livestock or stock dogs, are encouraged to submit any photographs and/or material which they feel would benefit other readers of this publication.

Any comments or ideas which you feel might help to make our magazine more interesting and informative, are always welcome and most appreciated.

GREETINGS FROM CHICAGO

Mr. Stodghill asked me to write my own "Editor's Page" for this issue in order to introduce myself to his readers. Naturally, I am thrilled to do so! I feel though, that I am already acquainted with all of you just from working on the magazine and from receiving your many kind letters and comments about my writing. It means so much to be encouraged and I want you to know that I have certainly appreciated hearing from all who took the time to write to me.

I guess I have always taken a fancy to "dog people"; there is something special about them and I've also greatly fancied the dogs whom these people have bred. But I can remember as a small child, how I always loved any kind of animals and every week poor Mom would be besieged with the products of this affection - a basket filled with squirming mewling kittens that a neighbor gladly presented this eager recipient or a stray dog or two that just happened to follow me home...with little coaxing, of course. I also remember the neighbor's dog "Spotty" who used to bark under the kitchen window for me to come out and play with him when I was only 4 years old and "Terry", our little Cairn, whom I would dress complete with sweater and play glasses and wheel her around the block in a baby stroller. Such wonderful and often amusing childhood memories!

But it wasn't until much later when I began reading the novels by Albert Payson Terhune, that I really became a devoted dog enthusiast. His books were about Scotch Collies, those gorgeous golden coated aristocrats that I grew to love more and more with every line of Mr. Terhune's writing. I would read for many long hours, the stories about which he wrote, but somehow they did not seem to satisfy my curiosity and I had to learn more about the breed itself. Unbeknown to me at the time, my love for the Collie was only the beginning.

It didn't take long before my doing research on the history of the Collie, led me to delve into research on other breeds too. But it wasn't until I came across such breed names as the Australian Cattle dog, English Shepherd, Kelpie and the Border Collie all of which are actually used today in herding, that interested me in writing a book on breeds that are comparatively unknown to the general American dog fancy.

Little did I realize when I first contacted Mr. Stodghill requesting material on the English Shepherd for my rare breeds book, that sometime in the future, I would eventually become Associate Editor of his Animal Research Magazine. But that is how it all began - that first letter with many more to come, a phone call from Mr. Stodghill when he was passing through Chicago in February of 1965 and finally and most especially, a visit to his ranch in July of that same year. At last I had the opportunity of meeting my long-time correspondent and contributor and of seeing in person, all the things about which he so often wrote. It was then, even more than ever before, that my active interest in promoting the stock dog as an actual worker, really materialized!

Both my parents who, like myself, had never before traveled out west except on this combined business-pleasure vacation trip, arrived at Mr. Stodghill's ranch on a hot afternoon in mid-July. There we were greeted by that tall, familiar looking Texan with the hearty handshake and the friendly smile.

After the introductions and a while of chatting on the front porch of his home, Mr. Stodghill showed us his office where he and his secretary Nan, answer correspondence, record registrations and attend to the work of the Animal Research Magazine. I was simply amazed at the Foundation's daily receipt of mail; I just couldn't understand how two people were able to handle all that work and at that time, Nan was unable to help Mr. Stodghill, so he himself was left with the heavy task. But you would actually



Mr. Stodghill and myself
in my office

have to meet Mr. Stodghill to really know him, for he is a man who has the ambition and determination of a person half his age. He is constantly striving for the betterment of anything that needs to be improved and I can see that his daughter Jeann Richardson was right when she said of her father in one of the former issues of the magazine that he wants to "improve things, from public roads to dogs to people's attitudes toward life". Mr. Stodghill once told me that so many have helped him and gave him encouragement when he was just beginning his work, that he now wants to return their kindness by doing the same for others...that is the kind of man Mr. Stodghill is!

On the second day of our visit, we set out for the bottom pasture to watch the Catahoula Leopard Dogs work cattle. Armed with my trusty Kodak Instamatic and Dad's 8mm movie camera, I photographed the dogs as they were turned out of the truck and then throughout much of their herding that day.

At first, the cattle were not within eyesight and so the dogs scattered and disappeared in search of them. But it wasn't long before we saw the herd come into view, moving quickly across the pasture with the Catahoulas close behind. An example of these dogs' determination came at one point when one of the cows rebelled and separated from the rest of the herd. Before we knew it, the dogs had formed a circle around the animal and within a few very short minutes, or even less, that cow was back where it belonged! I had seen other stockdogs work before, especially the highly skilled Border Collies herding sheep at the Livestock Exposition here in Chicago where this passed April Mr. Arthur Allen was kind enough to pose with his dogs for a picture I am going to use in my book, but never have I seen the Catahoula in person. I was amazed and really thrilled to see first hand what they were capable of doing, and from speaking with Mr. Stodghill, I learned even more of what a stockman's life and the importance of him having good working dogs is really all about!

I had some very pleasant memories of my trip to Texas mostly because of Mr. Stodghill's willingness to help me gather material and pictures for my book; and I also had the opportunity of seeing in person, all the things about which he so often told me in his letters. It wasn't until this passed February though when he was traveling through the midwest on a business trip, that I had the chance to return some of the hospitality he had showed my folks and myself 7 months before. The result is the picture on the opposite page, which was taken in my office, when Mr. Stodghill and I were discussing several details of the magazine.



Carol Lee Alberts and "Sunnybrook Sean",
Registered English Shepherd from
Stodghill's Ranch

This autumn is one time of the year I am very much looking forward to for Mr. Stodghill has invited me down for his Stock Dog Trials. Perhaps I will be able to meet many of you who were so kind to write to me and also, those about whom I have so often read in the magazine.

My biggest aim is to make a movie of the Foundation Office, Stodghill's Ranch and the trials as well. I want this film to show exactly what the ARF is doing and all those who through the years, have helped to make the work of the Foundation not only an idea, but a reality.

I am very much hoping to see as many of you at the trials that will be able to come. Bring your dogs too! Lets make this October 29th a date to remember!

...Carol Lee Alberts
Associate Editor

"MAN'S BEST FRIEND"

A man may smile and bid you hail
Yet wish you with the devil;
But when a good dog wags his tail,
You know he's on the level!

("The Streamliner")

"From penthouse to poorhouse,
there are twice as many household
pets as families. In some neigh-
borhoods, they outnumber human
beings three to one. Investment in
pets, plus the amount spent on
them, total two billion dollars.
Staggering, yet, but it would be a
dull world without them!"

(Don James - "Steelways")

INTRODUCING - - THE CHINESE CRESTED

By Ruth Enriquez

No one is actually sure how all the hairless breeds really originated, but we do know that there are many breeds of hairless dogs: the Xoloizcuintle which we call Xolo (pronounced "show low"), the African Elephant Dog (one I recently saw weighed at least 100 pounds and was black in color), the Mexican Hairless, Abyssinian Sand Dog and of course, the Chinese Crested which comes in all sizes and colors.

All breeds of hairless dogs are clean, odorless, alert, intelligent, gentle, courageous and very sturdy. They are not a noisy breed but never fail to give an alarm if there is really any need for it. They are so affectionate that sometimes they die of heartache if transferred to a new owner after they are grown. But what a joy to own or breed "free whelpers" - any color or markings; 4 degrees warmer than man but put no wool or too linty bedding around them, for wool can kill the Hairless!

In litters of all hairless breeds, there will be one or two all-haired pups which we call "Powder Puffs". When you use a "Powder Puff" for breeding, that was born in a litter of hairless, you will have one or two haired puppies in the litter. The rest will be perfect hairless pups. I am told, although I have never done it, even when you breed a haired female with a haired male from these hairless dogs, there will be a big percentage of hairless dogs. I have never kept a haired male, but I am going to just to find out for myself.

When I first started out, I had large Chinese Cresteds, but by scientific, selective breeding, I have bred them down in size. I use the same stud dog on all his daughters and have been breeding in this way since 1940. The same system called the "Hub Dog".

As to a Standard...since so many people have all sizes of Chinese Crested, for a while, until we get people really interested, I believe as two other breeders also believe, that we should have three groups:

- Group 1 - Toys (not over 5 pounds)
- Group 2 - Miniature (over 5 to 12 pounds)
- Group 3 - Any hairless breed that is over 12 pounds

Powder Puffs, to be registered in any group, must be "Powder Puff" marked on



"Chung Lee", Chinese Crested, born in December of 1963. Sire is "Blue Key" owned by Ruth Enriquez; Dam is "Sing" owned by Viola Kennamer who also owns Chinese Crested that is pictured above

their ARF Certificate of Registration.

I believe that there will be new interest in all hairless dogs now that they can be registered. I am going to run an ad in Dog World Magazine under "Hairless", stating that all hairless are now registered with ARF Certificates issued.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first Chinese Crested was registered by the Animal Research Foundation at 4:35 P.M. on Saturday, the 5th of February 1966. The dog's name was "Leo" and his number is No. 1, Vol. 1. The second Chinese Crested to be ARF registered was "Betty", owned by Ruth Enriquez, and she was given No. 2, Vol. 1.

We were thrilled to register these dogs as we didn't know there were so many different sizes of these Hairless breeds. The ARF is much pleased to have them registered and we have a service that many people appreciate and need; we are already set up to register any breed.

We hope to get enough advertising on the breed so we will be able to keep a special section in the Animal Research Magazine about the progress of the Hairless dogs which are now registered in the Animal Research Foundation.

New and rare breeds are what so many people are interested in; so.... Chinese Crested breeders, let us hear more about your dogs!

FACT OR FICTION

"THE CANINE IN FOLKLORE"

On July 4th 1965, Mr. Peter J. Paterson who writes the column "Going to the Dogs" for the Dallas Morning News, printed an article that caught the attention of the Animal Research Foundation, and we thought perhaps it would be of interest to our readers.

The article tells that in folklore and in literature down through the ages, of all the animals, the canine is the most devoted and most faithful friend that has ever been created.

To prove this point, Mr. Paterson discloses a legend concerning Adam and Eve which comes to us in European folklore and from the Arabs of Mesopotamia, the site of the Garden of Eden. It tells that after all the wild animals turned against them, it was the dog alone who remained faithful and even the domestic animals - the ox, the ass, the sheep and the goat; all of these strayed from Adam and they were brought back only when the dog was sent after them.

It is said, that the cat was also among the animals that had strayed away from our first parents. But unlike the rest, it was the cat who had refused to obey; the result of which was a fight wherein the dog eventually became victorious.

According to the legend, this is said to account for the fact that even to this day, a cat will run away from a dog - the reason, perhaps, for their age-old hostility.

The European legend further states, that "it was the dog who actually discovered the murdered body of Able, and so with Cain as an outcast, the dog remained the only companion of our first parents' exile.

However, after Seth was finally born to them, the dog (then fifteen years of age), felt that his mission of consolation was accomplished and he simply laid down and died!"

So ends the legend of which Mr. Peter Paterson wrote in his column which, I am sure, you all have found most interesting. But whether or not it is really fact or simply fiction, one must no doubt agree, that it is certainly fastenating food for thought!

"LIKE MASTER, LIKE PET"

Did you know that the canine is also subject to the same psychosomatic illnesses as his master?

Dr. M. W. Fox, a graduate of the Royal Veterinary College in London, England (working at the present time as a medical research associate at the Galesburg State Research Hospital in Galesburg, Illinois) is an authority on animal behavior. When asked whether or not it is true that dogs do sometimes reflect the neuroses of their owners, Dr. Fox answered a very definite "Yes!"

"The same nervous disorders and reactions that plague modern man are also known to plague his pet - 'a jumpy master, a jumpy dog'".

Psychosomatic symptoms such as refusing to eat or limping when the leg does not really hurt in order to obtain sympathy or affection, are said to stem from a dog's over-dependent relationship with his owner.

Any occurrence that would be disturbing to this relationship such as a new addition to the family, visitors to the home or being separated from his owner, could cause this somewhat peculiar behavior pattern in a pet.

"People should bring up dogs just like they bring up children - sensibly!" Dr. Fox suggested. "Socialize them and don't over-indulge!"

"CANINE CHUCKLES"

A cattleman in Arizona, wrote for reservations at a California motel and asked if he could bring his dog. He received the following reply:

"In my 40 years of hotel business, I have never had to eject a disorderly dog. Never has a dog set fire to a bed. Never has a dog stolen a towel or blanket, or gotten drunk. Your dog is very welcome; if he will vouch for you, you can come along with him!"

If you have any Canine Chuckle to send in, write to the Assoc. Editor, Carol Lee Alberts. We will be pleased to print them and add a bit of humor to our magazine.



"REGISTERING CATAHOULA LEOPARD DOGS"

I want to thank you for answering my letter in regards to our Catahoula Leopards. You have my permission to print my letter or use any of the pictures I sent in any of your future editions. It is a great honor indeed, for me, that you want to print it.

In reference to registering our Catahoula Leopards "Missile" and "Brut", we would like nothing better than to have them registered.

"Missile" was given to my father by an old friend, when he was six weeks old. Now this friend had gotten him from a man named Jack Whiting who lives in Holly Hill, Florida. The only information we know is that he shipped his female to some place in Texas and had her bred. So we are still trying to get as much information as possible before we send it on to you to register our "Missile". The mother of our pup "Brut" we know is registered through you.

I did want to send you my permission to print the letter, and the enclosed \$3.00 is for a record book. Since "Missile" had been given to us, we would appreciate you sending any books, pamphlets, catalogs or other information on Catahoula Leopards such as different colors on some, why some have two crystal eyes and others only have one, etc.

We will anxiously wait for anything you may send to us. You shall also hear in a few days, regarding the information we can gather to register our dogs. Thank you so very much!

Mrs. Harriet Stanley
Miami, Florida

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please look for Mrs. Stanley's article "Hunting in the Everglades" which will appear in the Fall Issue.

Letters to the Editor

"FROM ONE OF OUR VISITORS"

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I had enjoyed the visit to your ranch the other day, and what a pleasure it was to look at your dogs. I am sure that you have the finest dogs in the country.

It was a real pleasure to watch the little Border Collie work the hogs and the other dogs working with her. If a person did not know what a Border Collie was supposed to do when working, she sure would show them in comparing her to the other dogs.

The way she went in front and was trying to drive them back and there were the other dogs trying to drive the hog on farther forward. I think that the three types of pups that were working that day were doing a fine job and each was doing the job he was bred to do. The English Shepherd and the Catahoula Leopard pups were driving the hog and the Border Collie was trying to bring them back. I am sorry that I took up so much of your time that day, but you will never know how much I enjoy talking to you.

I would also like to tell you how much I enjoyed the Sheep Dog Trial you had at the ranch on October 30th, 1965. For a country boy who has never seen anything like this, it was a thrill and a pleasure to see the dogs work like they did. I know that it has taken lots of your time to get this show arranged and a lot of time and patience to train the dogs you had at this trial.

I would like very much to say "congratulations" to you and to all the people that made this trial possible. And please have another one real soon! If I can ever be of any help to you, please

let me know, won't you? Your friend,
Albert Spradling
Field Representative
Sulphur Springs Pro-
duction Credit Assn.
Greenville, Texas

"CHINESE CRESTED BREEDER"

Enclosed is \$8.00 for three registrations for my Catahoula; two for my little Chinese Cresteds. Will have more applications made out and will send them in as soon as I get these registrations back, and more application blanks.

I am enclosing a little information about the Chinese Crested. I will send photos a little later.

Should I mention about the magazine in replying to inquiries on the Catahoula? Also, we will need extra magazines when the article about the Hairless is printed which I will pay for.

God bless you Tom, for registering these hairless dogs. I have prayed for years, for someone to register them. Sincerely,

Ruth Enriquez
North Hollywood,
California

"A PLEASED ADVERTISER"

The Catahoula pups arrived here yesterday in good condition. I can use more of your pups. Can you supply me with two males with as little white as possible and as heavy boned as "Princess", or is it "Fancy"? How about tattooing the Registration numbers on the inside of the ear of the pups. This would give us a permanent record and a means of definite permanent identification.

If you have two more females, 4-tone with two glass eyes, please ship them also. What is the best possible price you can give us on them?

Enclosed please find the ads we are now running in the New York Times and the Journal American. The dogs with the two blue eyes attract more attention.

People have been coming to see these pups and the comments range from "mutts" to "very unusual", but all think they are very pretty.

The reason they don't seem to be moving too quickly, is that they are not registered with the American Kennel Club or the United Kennel Club but the Westminster Kennel Club Show will be held on February 14th and 15th, so there should be a lot of interest in dogs of all types at this time.

I will ship you back your cage by mail. Hoping to receive our puppies in as good

condition as the first ones. I also am hoping to hear from you soon about our suggestion of permanently identifying our Catahoula Leopard Stockdogs.

John Esteves, President
Eastern Pet Corporation
Brooklyn, New York

"FROM A NEW ADVERTISER"

Thanks for your offer in your letter of April 8, 1966. You sure have a nice issue of the magazine; I think it is the best I have seen since I started receiving it.

My last order for the colored Minipix stamps was returned and marked "not at this address", so I don't know just where I stand on getting them. I have written to the post master there to see if I can get a line on what has happened.

However, I would like to run a $\frac{1}{4}$ page ad in your magazine; the same ad and copy four times to see what we can get for results. I figured that your offer would be the same.

I haven't heard from Carl James so if you will give me his address, I will write to him direct, no doubt he is busy.

I have a one man print shop here and would have to hand set the type and send you proofs if the magazine is to be printed by offset. I sold printing plates for five years for three different engraving houses, so I understand color separation, etc.

Would you send me a photo of one of these Asma Dogs? Are they trained to heel? I have an order in now for 1,000 postal cards in full color. Will send you samples when they come in. I am contacting another firm for color photo-stamps as soon as I can get a reliable source of supply, I will contact you. I never cared for the full page ads, but have always found the $\frac{1}{4}$ page and classified paid much better. I feel that we can do business and both be benefited by the association. Please write me about the dog. Sincerely,

C. P. Johnson
Vero Industrial Supply
Company - Dayton, Ohio

"A COMPLIMENTARY LETTER"

Your last magazine was one of the best ones you have put out. Your new Assoc. Editor certainly is an asset to you. I think I will write and tell her how much I enjoyed the poem "A Fable". It was one of the best I have read and should be distributed nationwide as it has such a good moral to tell.

Mrs. R. R. Jameson
McAlester, Oklahoma

ALL ABOUT --- English Shepherds

"THE PROFITABLE DOG BUSINESS"

By Dr. Robert L. Reddish

Most present dog businesses measure their return and profit by one yardstick, "amount of cold cash". It is true money is also important in the dog business, but there are other kinds of profit or returns. The author explains many facets of a dog business which was started to raise one puppy.

Late in 1960, we raised one litter of registered English Shepherd pups and sold all of them in less than two weeks after weaning. We decided to raise another litter of registered English Shepherds in order to produce a male ESCOA registered pup for my mother. After we sold this second litter, we decided to breed two female American Shepherds since we had several orders for pups for pets, watchdogs and to work stock.

As you know, American Shepherds have Border Collie breeding in their background so naturally, they have some of the Border Collie characteristics in the hair, color, head features and herding characteristics. Like the English Shepherd, the American Shepherd has the bred-in stamina, instinct and ability to drive, herd and protect livestock.

We have sold many pups of both breeds and our customers report excellent results with each. Mr. Tom D. Stodghill, Genealogist and nationally known foremost authority on both breeds states that of the two, "English Shepherds are preferred for cattle". He explains and I think "he is right" that the English Shepherd has more "bite" than either the American Shepherd or the Border Collie. I am sure Mr. Stodghill knows more about the English Shepherd and the Border Collie than anyone does.

In American Shepherds or English Shepherds, good foundation breeding animals is a dire necessity. The dog business cannot stand still, it must move forward. So the better the foundation breeding, the finer and more uniform is the offspring.

Our first and one of the best sires was a U.K.C. registered English Shepherd. This dog had an excellent disposition, great instinct for working livestock, he was a prepotent sire, extremely fertile and a fine producer of uniform litters. He was named "Reddish's King" and he was "king" of the kennel from the customers' observa-

tions too. Many, many times we were asked to place a price on this gentle, affectionate, alert and watchful animal. He seemed to actually know if people liked him!

We bred this dog to two different families of females which resulted in very fine litters. One female line was developed at the Bellwood Kennels in Lebanon, Tennessee. The other female line indirectly traced back to the Stodghill Ranch in Quinlan, Texas. This famous line of breeding has also brought many complimentary stories and remarks from happy ESCOA owners. The female dog sitting on the 5 gallon can with my daughter Lynda Sue, is of this breeding.

The male side of our American Shepherd line, traces to a Border Collie bred in Scotland. These dogs have also given a very good account of themselves as producers of pets, watchdogs and livestock keepers.

It is true registered animals may not be any better or as good as some non-registered. The breeder of registered livestock must keep up-to-date and accurate records if he intends to continue registration. The registration certificate should serve as proof of the pure breeding of the offspring. Animals not registered, have no proof of purebred parents, therefore it is assumed they may be purebred.



Author's Daughter, Lynda Sue,
with Purebred English Shepherd

Before we produced one litter of saleable pups, we realized the importance of proof of registration. Although we had a male ("King") and female ("Queen") English Shepherds registered in the United Kennel Club, it was evident that changes had to be made.

We decided to raise registered English Shepherds and registered American Shepherd pups and deliver the registration certification soon after delivering the pup. Fortunately, Mr. Stodghill came to the rescue. We became lifetime members of the English Shepherd Club of America and registered our pups individually. The pup is delivered and three to four weeks later, the registration certificate is usually in the mail to the new owner. The registration certificate is also in the owner's name which makes them happy.

We learned early in the dog business, that it pays to take excellent care of the breeding stock. Good feed and adequate nutrition is a must.

Puppies begin eating milk, cooked meat and raw egg at three weeks of age. They get some meat every day. The pregnant bitch and the nursing mother, eat meat twice a day. Some meat (usually cooked), a complete dog meal and occasionally raw ground bone meal, constitute grown dog diets. Vitamin and mineral supplements are always fed and the amount is increased during pregnancy, lactation and under nine months of age.

Many kennel owners know that some of the organ meats available for a reasonable cost at most meat packing and processing plants, are excellent feed. In fact, many of these organ meats contain less fat, more protein, minerals and vitamins than the muscle cuts.

Puppies, growing dogs and even mature breeding stock need preventive treatment for Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis and Rabies. It is cheaper and more pleasant to treat the animals before the disease might attack. Usually after the attack, it is too late to treat the disease, even if it is successful (usually it is not), the expense is enormous.

Internal and external parasites enjoy and thrive in Florida because of the warm temperature and moist conditions. Frequent worming aids in keeping internal parasites at a minimum provided dogs are kept in sanitary quarters. We keep pregnant bitches, nursing mothers, puppies and young dogs in concrete floored pens. Pens are thoroughly cleaned and sanitized once and sometimes twice daily if the situation demands. Also, frequent washing, spraying and dusting permits us to keep fleas, ticks and flies away from the dogs.

We believe we should deliver a healthy pup or older dog properly registered, free

of external and internal parasites, and in excellent health to the rightful owner. When pups need further treatment for Distemper or other diseases, we explain and emphasize the need for it. A suggestion for future kennel owners or small dog businesses.

The dog business is a highly rewarding venture in terms of affectionate animals of all ages, glowing reports from happy customers and the reputation your dogs make in farms, ranches and homes. This operation requires constant and skillful watching, proper and tedious care and many disturbing calls day and night. Sometimes it is too much work for one person, especially when dogs and puppies are to be shown to customers. The telephone requires constant attention if the ads are running in the daily paper or periodic publications. Above all, don't try to raise more than you can sell, otherwise pen space, feeding, care and sales become a problem. For a couple who have some time available or a family who has some time on their hands, the dog business can be profitable and indeed pleasant.

It has been my experience in the dog business, to measure profits in dollars and cents and in other rewarding experiences. It is good training and educational for children to be able to show dogs to customers. My children also have the ability of handling dogs of different ages around small children and adults. These 3 children and my beloved wife, have conducted 2 or 3 dog sales almost simultaneously. The children learn to meet people, to talk to strangers, answer questions and carry on conversations with people from all walks of life.

Many dog tales are fantastic, but I always like to repeat the story of the lady in Waldo, Florida who had trained her English Shepherd male to go under an elderly neighbor's house and bring the eggs fresh and unscratched from the nest.

Then there was the lady who worked a fine herd of registered Angus Cattle with an American Shepherd female. Her husband accepted a foreign assignment so more assistance was needed with the cattle. She had the answer! Raise a litter of pups and train one of the pups to help the mother dog work the cattle!

Yes, profit from the dog business can be measured in many ways - in dollars and good sense.

Breeders of English Shepherds, American Shepherds, Border Collies or other breeds that are registered through the Animal Research Foundation at Quinlan, Texas, owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Tom D. Stodghill. Some breeds have failed because there was no Tom D. Stodghill to organize, plan and supervise!

Border Collie News

"THE IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION" BY LES BRUHN

Dear Mr. Stodghill: I received your letter and books and am very interested in them. I like your record book to keep track of the dogs and their pups. I was very interested in the book of the English Shepherd Dogs as I had a couple of them as cow dogs about thirty years ago and they were wonderful cow dogs.

As to the registration of Border Collies, I believe the North American has the best registration there is, as I believe in the certificate of working ability of the sire and the dam is a must in having better working dogs. I believe the people that want to register their dogs and not get a certificate of working ability, are defeating the purpose of the North American registration and defeating the purpose of good pups. I would never buy a pup that the sire and dam were not certified by the NASDS.

I believe the same with registering Dairy Cows. I don't believe any calf that the dam did not produce over 400 pounds of butterfat should be able to register. That I did when I ran 150 registered Guernseys dairy and I had one good herd, and when I went to sell out, I had no trouble. I believe that they should be more strict on certifying these dogs.

As for the split, there is only one North American Sheep Dog Society, the other is the International Border Collie Society. I believe the split came as just pure jealousy and I think that there are a lot of people who want to break away from the North American, and I believe all the jealousy comes over Mr. Allen. I think Mr. Allen is one of the best competitors we have today. He has come to California and competed 4 or 5 times and he has won and he has lost, and he is always welcome to come out here and compete with us. He has wonderful dogs and is a great showman and competitor and man. Mr. Allen is not President of the North American anymore; he resigned at the last stated meeting.

I believe the Border Collie people should get behind the North American Sheep Dog Society and do all it can to make the North American one of the best Societies there is. If we don't quiet this jealousy and pull together, we are not going to get

very far with trials. It's just like a team of horses - if they don't pull together, they don't get far.

Why doesn't some of these people who are not satisfied, attend the stated North American Sheep Dog Society meeting. I traveled over 2500 miles to attend this years, and I'll go back again in 1966 if I have to.

I sure believe in your Border Collie in starting the schools to make a sport of it. I tried out here to have it as a 4-H Project, but I could not get the schools to go for it. I just couldn't get anybody interested in it.

The Redwood Empire Sheep Dog Society put on a show in southern California at a fair one Sunday afternoon and they charged \$1.00 to see it. And there were 1500 people in the grand stand and they put up \$700.00 prize money. We have had some big crowds at our dog shows. With our two Societies, here in California, we have had no trouble. There is no jealousy and we work together.

As for coming to your trials, that is something I cannot say as yet, as I have a ranch to run, as I hire no help, and the dogs is just a hobby with me, but I would like to attend one of your trials, though it is a long drive from here to Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Stodghill, I am not trying to get an argument. I am trying to find out what is best for the Border Collie dog and to help to get more shows for the Border Collie Sheep Dog, and get more harmony in with Sheep Dog people.

I have three wonderful working Border Collies and one pup that is nine months old out of my Champion female "Queen" and imported "Bob" which I sold.

I am sending you a picture of two males "Andy" and of "Allen's Jeff Imp.", and the other is Imported "Boy", a wonderful working dog that is sixteen months old.

I am also sending \$5.00 for your magazine and hope we can better everything for the Border Collie breed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The picture on the front cover of the magazine, is of two Border Collies - "Andy" and "Boy", both of whom are owned by Mr. Les Bruhn, writer of the above letter, whose home is in Bodega Bay, California.

"REGISTRATION
IN THE ARF"
BY TOM D. STODGHILL

I will agree with Mr. Bruhn 100% - there shouldn't be but one Registration Office for Border Collies. For a long time the Animal Research Foundation did not register Border Collies. Over 90% of the Border Collie breeders in Texas, didn't keep up the papers on their Border Collies until the ARF set up a system the people believe in and would carry out. As everyone understands how to register cattle, they want to use the same system for registering dogs. People do not say a word when a Border Collie will not pass a working test. There is one "must" for the ARF registered Border Collie and that is the "eye" and the "pause". A Border Collie just isn't a Border Collie without the "eye" and the "pause".

Personally, I joined the North American Sheep Dog Society so I could inspect a friend's Border Collie and sign the application to get the dog registered. In fact there were three of us that joined the North American so we could register our Border Collies. Personally, I don't mind jumping over the moon to get a Border Collie registered because it is surely important to keep up the registration papers.

There are hundreds of people that have Border Collies that are registered by the North American but will not go through all that red tape to register their pups in the North American Sheep Dog Society. It is these same people who are buying ARF Record Books and keeping the record of their Border Collie pups in order in the Record Book, and registering their pups in the Animal Research Foundation.

Please notice that the ARF never will change a dog's registration number or a name of a registered dog and the Border Collies can be traced through the ARF Stud Book to the North American. If the sire of a Border Collie is registered in the International Society, the ARF will not change the number of the sire or dam and the record of this Border Collie can be traced through the ARF Stud Book to the North American or the International. This new policy of the Animal Research Foundation, is a system that everyone understands and will comply with.

Back in 1951 when we set up the English Shepherd Club of America Registration Office, we first asked for a side view and a front view picture of an English Shepherd before we would register. It worked perfectly for the Old Pioneer Breeders who helped make the rules and set up the system, but as I was running the Registration Office, I was supposed to enforce all these



Here is "Boy", owned by Les Bruhn of Bodega Bay, California penning sheep.

rules. I never will forget how funny I felt when the very man who wanted to not register a dog unless we had a picture of that English Shepherd, sent in the pedigrees of pups to register and said he would send pictures later. When he did send pictures a few months later, he did not put the pup's name on the photos nor the registration number and the pictures had to be returned in order to get the man to put the dog's name and registration number on them so I could put the pictures with the correct pedigree.

Then we stopped asking for these photos of pups but did ask for pictures of English Shepherds that were transferred from one club to another. After 14 years experience with a Registration Office, I find that a lot of fancy rules are good to run off business and to make enemies.

What I have found that helps the ARF more, is the Stodghill Ranch Record Book. It makes it easy to keep records and by each pup having an individual pedigree, all pedigrees are correct because each litter of pups is in the Record Book. By everyone who sells a pup having the pup registered in their customers' name and keeping the pups' registration numbers in their Record Book, then when a customer loses their registration papers, they can write the breeder whom they bought the pup from and the breeder can look in the Record Book and send their customer the registration number. The customer can then send the number of the dog they lost the papers on, in to the Foundation and the ARF can send DUPLICATE registration papers. A breeder who keeps complete records and keeps a registration number of every customer's pup, should be classified as a Certified Breeder because he keeps his records in such a way that he can give every customer complete service.

The Animal Research Foundation is set up right to give everyone complete service and by all working together, we have enough money to put out a magazine which is very much in demand by all Border Collie breeders. The ARF Magazine will print any of the North American Sheep Dog

Society news or any Border Collie news for the International Sheep Dog Society. The breeders are welcome to the ARF Cattle and Sheep Dog Trials because the ARF isn't mad at anyone. Any time in the future if the North American or the International should ever go broke, the Animal Research Foundation is already set up to carry on the registration of the Border Collie.

As the ARF is already set up to register all breeds of dogs, new breeds of cattle, horses and hogs as well as carry on the registration for a breed that belonged to an organization that has gone broke, the ARF is registering the Large Bone Guinea Hog because the Guinea Swine Association went out of business; this is

a service that helps a lot of people.

If the North American and International Sheep Dog Societies would work with the ARF, together we can make the Border Collie the leading working breed in the USA. I live only 36 miles from East Texas State University and I find that the boys going to college to become teachers, are interested in coming over to the ARF on Saturday to a Border Collie School so they can teach boys and girls in school, how to train Border Collies to make sheep and cattle trials a sport in schools just like football is. If Professor Giles of Celina, Texas will teach the Border Collie School, the ARF will have a system to make it possible to get Border Collie Trials in the schools, but the ARF needs your help!



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Quinlan, Texas - "Home of the
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EVENTS: Border Collies in sheep
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Leopards working cattle and
hogs, and sheep and cattle dogs
demonstrating their ability on
other livestock in addition to
a dog and pony show and wild
hog exhibition.

Catahoula Leopard Stockdogs

"OUR WONDERFUL GUARD DOG AND COMPANION"

By J. T. CURTIS

We bought our Leopard Dog "Doodle-Bug" in Albuquerque from a Mrs. Betty Woods as we wanted a guard and companion dog for our son.

Mrs. Woods said that her bitch named "Lady-Bug" was not registered but that she understood that "Lady-Bug's" mother was. She said her pups were purebred. Now Mrs. Wood's work is horses and stock and she said that "Lady-Bug" was a wonderful stock dog.

When we told her that we wanted a guard and companion dog for our little boy, she said the Leopard Dog might be too rough. But as we only have one child, we wanted a dog that would take the job of "guard" seriously and also hoped that by raising him along with our boy, he would be a good "companion" too. We were encouraged in these hopes by Mr. Stodghill's articles on Catahoula Leopard Dogs in the Animal Research Magazine.

"Dood" was four months old when we got him; he is 7½ months old now and we sure think he is just what we were hoping for. He is big and rough that's true, but we have found him to be very gentle with John. He is a dog of exceptional intelligence and seems to even anticipate our actions and wishes many times. This has made him very easy to train. He seems to know that John is his "job" and is very careful and gentle with him. He is always nearby and with a watchful eye.



John, "Daisy" and "Doodle-Bug" ("Dood")

"THE CATAHOULA AS A SQUIRREL DOG"

By TOM D. STODGHILL

Mr. Heath of Mena, Arkansas, writes that he is interested in acquiring a breed that will make good squirrel dogs. In his letter, he tells that hounds are too slow and bark too much on track. Mr. Heath's experience with the small dog as most people call them, is that it is hard to get them to bark treed. At least they are slow about barking treed and it seems they have to be three or four years old before they start to do any good.

Mr. Heath wants to find a breed of dogs that will start treeing squirrel young and are easy to train. My answer to his letter might help others who are also looking for a good squirrel dog.

Catahoula Leopards are used more for hunting dogs than any other breed of dogs that are also used for herding stock; and if you will always go to your Catahoula Leopard pups when they tree, they will stay treed until you get there. I have known Catahoula Leopards to stay treed all night long; these were dogs that had confidence in their master and knew that he would come to them if they stayed treed.

The strong point of the Catahoula Leopard is not quitting and that is why they can always get every wild cow or wild hog because they will not quit and just worry the wild hogs and wild cows down so you can handle them. These Catahoulas are just

We have, however, found him a possessive dog and very jealous but also very loyal! No one dares come in our yard without our presence or permission. Nothing unusual ever occurs un-noticed either. He has a lively interest in everything that goes on. We have taught "Dood" to go in the car with us and he lies quietly unless a stranger approaches the car.

Our Leopard dog is beautiful in action. Nothing stiff about him. He is quick and he has perfect balance and control. He leaps as easily as a deer. His coat is colorful, glossy and easy to care for. His eyes are golden brown though, not glass-eye as Mr. Stodghill says some of the Leopard Dogs have. We just cannot speak highly enough of him, and want everyone to know what a wonderful guard dog our Catahoula Leopard is!



Training Catahoulas for Stock Dog Trials
This Picture was made at the Stodghill Ranch in March 1966. One of these dogs caught and held a 1280 pound Brahma Cow.

as good for squirrel, coon, bear, bob-cat or anything else you want to hunt, as they are for cattle or hogs.

I have had Catahoula Leopard pups which were still nursing their mothers, to tree kittens and my experience has been, that pups which will tree kittens, will also tree squirrel.

Catahoulas are bred to bark when they bay cattle or hogs because many times they will bay five miles from their master and if they didn't bark loud and stay bayed, their master couldn't go to them.

I had a Catahoula Leopard that I could put after an outlaw cow, and these old outlaw cows try to loose a dog by going to other cattle. But "Old Lep" and "Old Gem" would stay after the same cow they were put after regardless of how many cattle the outlaw would try to mix with.

I also had an old Long Horn Steer that I bought for exhibition that could jump any fence and I have seen this steer jump from pasture to pasture trying to get away from "Old Gem" but that dog would let all the other cattle alone and stay after that same Long Horn Steer until he got him penned.

The younger you start Catahoula Leopards after squirrel, the better dogs they will make; but on young dogs, go to them as quickly as you can. Let the pups understand you want them to tree squirrels and they will soon be where they will stay treed all day and all night.

The same principle holds true with your Catahoula Leopard after coon, bear or Panther. When they start a trail, they like to stay after the same wild animal, just like they want to stay after the same cow until they get it. It takes special training to make a Catahoula Leopard stay after

the same wild cow. Pups without any training at all, will work the entire herd of cattle together and if one tries to get away, they will bring it back to the herd.

Just get your Catahoula pups young and start training them as soon as they can follow you. When you are hunting squirrel, get your rifle and shoot only squirrel and the dogs will soon be hunting only squirrel.

Get your shotgun and go to the river and shoot only ducks, and your Catahoula Leopard will retrieve the ducks you kill.

Now get your horse and saddle and leave your guns at home. Your Catahoula will hunt only hogs or cattle, whichever one you start him on, and I have seen Catahoulas that could start calling the hogs and they would hunt hogs; or you could tell them to get the cows, and they would let the hogs alone.

Then at night, get the lantern and the same dogs would hunt coon or whatever you have trained them to hunt.

You have to start with young pups to have them make all these changes.

Catahoula Leopards work better in pairs but you can start a pup by himself, and it will work alright.



This picture is of Mr. Stanley Diets, Manager of the McGill Ranch in Riveria, Texas, with one of his cowboys that has worked on the McGill Ranch all his life. This is a good picture of the big, red, double glass eyed ball face lead Catahoula that was sold by Stodghill's Ranch in Quinlan, Texas to the McGill Ranch. This is also a good picture of the four-tone blue female Catahoula Leopard above.

FOR SALE

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"TENTATIVE STANDARD OF THE AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD"

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Australian Shepherd may be best described by the words "moderate" and "medium". He must never be seen as one portion--the entire dog should be in perfect balance and harmony. That is best described in this way: a dog that appears to be heavy, or blocky, or weedy, or fine or coarse, is definitely a faulty Aussie! He is a lithe, powerful, lively dog of medium size; his disposition is friendly and outgoing unless his family or property is threatened, then he is bold and aggressive. Disqualification - any form of shyness or timidity; any dog or bitch that shies, sneaks, crawls or piddles, when approached by anyone, should NEVER be used for breeding. The Aussie is a bold, up-standing, aggressive (but not obnoxious) breed and any deviation from this type of temperament cannot be permitted.

THE HEAD

The perfect Aussie head is in perfect balance. The back-skull is strong, medium wide and flat; some are very slightly domed at the outer edges. The muzzle is of the same length as the skull and must be strong but never coarse. The nose must always be black except in very young puppies. The cheeks are well muscled but not overly prominent. The teeth must definitely have a perfect "scissors bite" and be of good size and strength. Faults - wide, clumsy head or narrow and snipey in appearance. Pink or "butterfly" nose in adults. Teeth over-shot or under-shot or meeting evenly.

THE EYES

The eyes are slightly almond-shaped and of average size and set well apart. The eyes are VERY important as they must be large enough to give the lively, full-of-sense expression so distinctive in the Aussie but should never appear to be bulging or overly prominent. The color may

be blue, "china", brown, hazel, or brown or hazel flecked with blue. Absolutely no preference should be shown between eye colors; all are correct. Faults - eyes too full or too small and sunken in the head or colored so dark that they appear to be black.

THE EARS

The ears are quite large, very soft and "break down" just slightly above the base; the tips hang forward toward the eyes. Some may "break" about half-way above the base and this is not to be considered a fault. The fur at the base of the ears is quite long and very soft and silky but the ear itself, is covered with very short, dense, silky hair. Faults - either very small or very large "houndy" ears; "pricked" ears; "tuliped" ears that break over only at the tips.

THE NECK

The neck is firm, clean and muscular with no hint of throatiness; it should be of medium length and slightly arched at the nape. Faults - neck that appears to be short, long, coarse or thin.

THE BODY

The body is firm, hard and muscular and is a bit longer than in height. The ribs are deep, well-sprung but never overly wide or "bull doggy" in appearance. The back is level with a slightly rounded croup and the loin is powerful and slightly "tucked-up". Faults - thin, "weedy", or clumsy and heavy. Blocky or overly long.

THE LEGS

The bone in the legs is well rounded and very dense. When viewed from front and rear, the legs must appear straight and powerful. The pasterns in the Aussie are unusually thick and strong but still flexible. The pastern will show a slight slope when viewed from the side. The



LEFT TO RIGHT: True Old Time Natural Bob Smithfield; MIDDLE: First Cross in Australia between Smithfield and Blue Merle Collie; RIGHT: First Aussie Registered by the A.R.F.

thighs are heavily muscled and extremely powerful and have MEDIUM angulation. The feet are oval in shape and the toes are well arched and very tight. The pads are thick and well-cushioned and must feel firm and pliable. Dewclaws on the rear legs should be removed at birth. Faults - thin, fragile bone or thick, heavy bone. Cow-hocks or bow-hocks. Straight or weak pasterns. MAJOR FAULTS - angulation in rear quarters that is either deeply curved or very straight--this angulation MUST be moderate. Toes that are slack or weak. Thin pads or "horny" pads. The pad is typical in the purebred Aussie in that it is deep and well-cushioned but it feels pliable and flexible.

THE GAIT

Here again, is the proof in the purebred Australian Shepherd. At a fast trot, they have a tremendous "reach", both in fore and rear. The fore-paws have an odd "flip" that appears awkward but actually imparts more reach. When making a sharp turn, they lift the fore-quarters and use the body and hind-quarters to turn the body. This same action is shown by champion cutting-horses and will be shown by a good Aussie puppy by the age of 8 weeks during normal play periods. The Aussie must be able to cover ground at a maximum speed over any kind of terrain. IF he is built right, he can do it. Faults - choppy, "hackney" or loose, shambling action.

THE TAIL

The tail should always be a natural bob and the shorter, the better, but NOT tailless. Purebred Australian Shepherds will produce a high percentage of puppies with natural bob tails. These natural bobs will vary all the way from a 2-inch tail bone to about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the normal tail length of other breeds. Aussies retained for breeding purposes, should be selected for the natural bob factor--again the shorter the better. Other things being equal, no Aussie should be used for breeding if it has a tail more than $\frac{1}{4}$ the normal length. Long-tailed Aussies should never have a tail in which the bone will reach below the hock-joint of the rear leg. It is best to dock all pups with tails over $\frac{1}{4}$ normal length shortly after birth. Owners and breeders of good Aussie bitches should ALWAYS base their breeding programs on a Foundation or "Hub" stud which has a natural bob-tail in which the bone is no longer than 3 or 4 inches. Only through this type of selection, can the TRUE type Australian Shepherd be produced. Faults - long tails; tails over $\frac{1}{4}$ normal length; tail of ANY length where the bone is twisted or "screwed"--the bone MUST be straight with no hint of kinking or swirling.

THE COAT

The coat is harsh and straight and MODERATE in length. Coat on the muzzle, back skull, ears, feet and fronts of forelegs and backlegs is very short, dense, fine and silky. The coat around the neck is only a little longer than the body coat, just long enough to give a nicely finished appearance to the ruff, but never long and hanging as in the Collie. The coat on the backs of the forelegs is fairly long and silky; the breeching on the backs of the thighs is also fairly long in comparison to the body coat. Undercoat is short, very thick and wooly. The texture of the entire coat must be weatherproof. Faults - soft, hanging coat; coat short and wirey; lack of undercoat except in house-dogs or during the heat of summer.

THE COLOR

The basic body color should be some shade of grey, ranging all the way from a very dark, steel grey to a light blue-grey. It should be liberally speckled and blotched with jet, shiny black. Face, breast, chest and legs should be well marked with deep, rich tan and white. Too much white in the markings should be avoided when selecting breeding stock as it is a sign that albinism may be appearing in these lines. In this case, select a dog that has a bit too much black in body color as a mate for the dog with too much white. Other things being equal, no shade of "blue merle" should be considered preferable to another shade. Faults - basic body color of anything other than some shade of grey; absence of jet black markings in body coat; excessive white markings as in blotches of white in the body coat or on the stifles; absence of rich tan markings on breast, above eyes ("shepherd spots"), and on the legs.

THE SIZE

Mature bitches should be from 18 to 20 inches in height (measured at natural stance at withers) and mature dogs from 19 to 21 inches in height. Probable weights will not be estimated as weight is too much dependent on type and amount of work the Aussie is doing. IDEAL should be considered at 19 inches for bitches and 20 inches for the mature dog. IF a dog or bitch is a bit over-sized or under-sized but is OTHERWISE outstanding in type and quality, it should be bred to one of IDEAL size. Size is MOST important as the Aussie has retained its popularity because he is small enough NOT to be rough with lambs but still big enough to handle any other kind of stock. Strict avoidance must be made of any tendency to appear delicate or of "toy-type" and exact opposite of being large, burly or clumsy. DISQUALIFICATION: Monorchidism and cryptorchidism.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Comments are invited from all Aussie breeders, on this Standard.

" LETTER FROM
AUSTRALIA "
BY ROD BERRY

Dear Mr. Stodghill: I must first apologize for the lateness of this answer to your very welcome letter. I have not had an hour at home for a very long time, so have been unable to answer any letters at all. I am still busy shifting cattle by rail, and will be very busy at it for some time to come. I am writing this in the brake van of a stock train, so please excuse any bad writing.

Strange to say, we have a quantity of grain for the stock, but a lot of our trouble is lack of water. This does not apply in all cases, but unfortunately, in a great many. Some rain, but it has been accompanied by strong hot winds which have dried the ground and burnt off all the grass that has shot.

I am sorry that I confuse you over those two types of heelers and the Dingo, regarding the tail length. You are right when you say the Dingo is a long tail dog. What I meant is that he has a short tail as long tail dogs go, that is, that it reaches only to his hocks and no further.

The bob tail cattle dog I mentioned is an original cross between the Dingo and the bob tail dog, the Smithfield. During my trips about the country with stock, I have done a great deal of gathering of information regarding the dog you call the Australian Shepherd. I have come up with this: the Smithfield is not quite the same dog that you have, but he figures strongly in the breeding of the so called Australian Shepherd. Many years ago, one family who lived and pioneered some of our best mountain cattle country known as the Upper Hunter River in New South Wales, brought with them from Scotland, some black bob tail dogs. These dogs were fairly strong built and as well as a black hard coat, they had a white ring around their necks (these dogs are not extinct; I will explain this later).

They had a good square head, very bristly muzzles and brows; they were quite intelligent workers but had bad feet and were also good heelers but could not stand the heat of this country, so they were let die out. But it was decided that a cross with something else was in order.

This particular family possessed some merle type long haired (and long tailed dogs for sheep work - collie types) and it was decided to cross these two. The blue merle dogs had white or blue eyes, sometimes broken coloured eyes.

The bob tail black was the original Smithfield and the other merle dog is a dog that exists here today and is known as the Coulie or German Collie. The Coulie is



Here is a Kelpie that is owned and bred by Mick Doughty of Goondiwindi, Queensland. This type of photo is very hard to get as all dogs working Merino Sheep have to work wide to handle them but Kelpies will come in on cattle if it is necessary.

identical to the photos of your Australian Shepherd, the only difference is that he does not have a bob tail, but is the same in every way as your Australian Shepherd.

To carry on with the story, some of the men-folk of this aforementioned family, Simpson by name, went to California back just before or during the early Gold Rush days and took some of these bob tail dogs with them and these were the old Smithfield-Coulie cross. This also explains why there are very few or perhaps none in this country today, as only one family ever bred such a dog, and only a few at that.

This is apparently how the Australian Shepherd got its name; it was named in America and not here. This, I would think is the true history of this dog as it is not known anywhere else but the Hunter River. I am going to get you some photos of the Coulie and I am sure you will see that they are exactly like your Australian Shepherd, except for the tail. Also, I shall send you some photos of the bob tail Smithfield as he is today. He is blue speckled and not black as he was originally, although he has no Coulie blood today. He gets his blue colour from an old cross of the old blue merle smooth Scotch Coulie.

You asked about the Dingo, well he is a really beautiful looking dog, a rusty red colour mostly, sometimes he is yellow with a white tip on his tail. He stands about 18 inches up to about 25 inches tall, all depends on what environment he comes from. He has short, broad, upright ears, set wide on his very good head, is short coated with a good thick undercoat of a cream colour. Also, very powerful jaws and strong heavy teeth. Only very few domestic dogs could kill him if they were on their own and he would most certainly

kill them. He does not waste his time going for his opponent's throat, but will go under him and grip him just below the breastbone where the stomach begins and once he takes hold, anything between his jaws will be torn away. So you see, he will disembowel any throat-fighting dog and has been known quite frequently, to kill three dogs all bigger than himself in a very short fight and escape without much injury to himself (he makes no sound while he fights). He is also a sheep or calf killer but strange to say, this is easily bred out of him. I can honestly say that I have only ever known of very rare cases where a Heeler has killed a sheep and never a calf.

The Dingo is highly intelligent and very hard to trap or poison. But if he is ever caught in a trap, he will chew his own foot off and escape. It is then that he becomes impossible to trap again. I could tell you some almost unbelievable stories of the Dingo and his sagacity.

Unfortunately, you could not use him as a hub dog, as he is the oldest of all canines; it has been proven that he was (as he is today, tooth and bone), living at the time the prehistoric monsters and his bones and skull have been found among the bones of these ancient animals at a place called Colac in the State of Victoria. There are many prominent Zoologists who support this theory and believe the Dingo was a prodinator of the wolf and not vice versa. Yet, he is like no other living canine in either habits or physical make-up. For he is a silent hunter, he cannot bark but does howl on occasion but never while hunting. He prefers to hunt alone or with a mate and he has incredible endurance.

The female Dingo is a good mother but demands instant obedience from her offspring, and any pup who breaks the Dingo's code of silence, she will immediately kill as it would endanger his litter brothers. I have known of an odd case where Dingos were caught as small pups, tamed and then trained to work, but this is very rare. As a dog who has made his own decisions for thousands of years, he is not inclined to let man direct his actions and give complete obedience at all times.

And another thing is that the first few crosses with domestic dogs have a very strong pull to return to the wild. It has been found that one eighth, one sixteenth Dingo cross Heelers, are the best, but earlier crosses such as half and quarter, are not easily controlled and are very savage. Of course this applies to the best bred Australian Cattle Dogs to a certain extent. You will find the best workers are "one man" dogs and could never be classed as "anybody's dog". They do not give their

loyalty to all and sundry and will ignore anyone but their owner.

As far as the Dingo goes as a hub dog, I would strongly advise great care if this were tried as the Dingo cannot be dished up too raw in any working dog as genetically, he will overpower all other breeds in the first and second crosses and as you know, of course being a geneologist yourself, he may over-influence the other strain in further crosses. The crossing successfully of the Dingo, takes at least 12 years; this is not allowing for weaknesses that can show up in individuals during the breeding program. So that you may be back to where you started because of having to cull these types and find other strains to work with. My dogs carry a strong Dingo strain so I know what I say is true.

The idea of using your breeding table appeals to me greatly and also, a number of Kelpie breeders to whom I have shown it to. Although these men who have established families within their breeds, are a little reluctant to let other bloodlines or rather so many bloodlines into their strain, if you see what I mean. But I know of two who are interested enough to try your system.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Stodghill, for the Summer Issue of the ARF Magazine and I must ask you to forgive me for not being able to send my subscription as yet, for I have not been near a Post Office for so long and have not had a chance to get an International Money Order, but I shall do this at the earliest opportunity.

I much admired the two Catahoula Leopard Dogs on the back page, also after reading it, I am bound to say that you are a man after my own heart in regard to the working of cattle dogs. You think the same as me about some men. In fact, a great many men do not give the dogs a fair chance to work, but rush things and hinder their dogs when they should keep out of the way and let the dogs do the job. I think that you



At left is "Dodger", a Kelpie, which works both cattle and sheep and does not heel. At right is "Buzzie", an Australian Cattle Dog. Both are owned by Rod Berry and showing them is Mr. Berry's only daughter, Kathryn Anne.

Reprint from Queensland
Country Life 14th April 1966.

NUGGET, a 14-month-old Kelpie, flew out of Australia last week for his new home on an Hawaiian cattle ranch with possibly two records to his credit.

He is the most expensive Kelpie ever to be exported from Australia and is believed to be the most valuable ever used for cattle working.

Mr. Dick McNally of Sildon Kelpie stud, Casino, NSW, bred and sold the dog for \$675 to an Hawaiian rancher.

Nugget is a grandson of Socks, the top cattle dog trials winner of Australia. Spike, another grandson of Socks, was sold recently at seven months for \$100 to a cattleman at Broome, West Australia.

Mintie, the dam of Nugget, has produced several top cattle dogs and a much higher offer has come for her from another American rancher than the price paid for Nugget.

Mintie and Nugget can control more than 800 head of cattle in different types of country and can control any stock, including cows and calves.

will truck stock, put sheep up races into shearing sheds, work yards, run over the sheeps' backs in drafting races and such, but he has not the style of the other strain which I use both for sheep or cattle.

The strain I have, is known as "Rocky Bar" dogs and are bred by Mr. Leo Tarrant whose dogs hold many Australian Championship Trials, that is. They are very good dogs with cattle too. You will probably be hearing from Mr. Tarrant and some of the other Kelpie breeders in the near future, regarding ads.

Now in regard to a branch of the Animal Research Foundation here in Australia - I am most interested, but at the moment as things are, I would not be able to do the job justice. Also, I may be shifting to another district and until I know for sure, I would not take it on.

But on the otherhand, when things become settled again, I would be more than glad to open a branch here for you and run it on the same lines as you are over there. I will advise you at once, as soon as I can make a start. I believe it would be a good thing here and I would be proud to take a hand in getting the Animal Research Foundation going in Australia.

Well Mr. Stodghill, I am afraid I must close now hoping you find something of interest here and if you feel there is anything in this letter you wish to use, please feel at liberty to do so.

I will write again shortly and send you those photos I mentioned and you may use them too, if you wish. Till next time,

Yours truly,
Rod Berry
Boggabilla Post Office
New South Wales,
Australia

* CORRECTION *

Mrs. Elsie Cotton informs us that an error has been made in her article "The History of the Australian Shepherd in the Northwest" which appeared in the 1966 Spring Edition. Page 18, top of column 2, line 2 - "and females had natural 'half-tails'" should have read "natural bob-tails, ranging in length from a very short (tail bone 2 to 3 inches) natural bob to tails LESS than $\frac{1}{2}$ normal length." The Animal Research Magazine regrets making this error and asks Mrs. Cotton to accept our apologies.

and I would get a lot of wild cattle between us and our dogs if we were ever to work together.

I agree with you when you say that a working stock dog should be judged on his work first and his colour second, not the other way around. There is a lot too much of this nonsense about colour. We all like dogs to be of true colour and type, but we should not be blinded by a pretty coloured dog when what we are looking for is a worker; there are plenty of other breeds if a man only wants something to look at. I know reputedly good cattle dog men who will condemn Heelers who have light eyes and will have nothing to do with them. And yet, some of the greatest dogs I have ever owned and known, have amber eyes.

You asked about our Kelpie and whether he is slick haired. Well, he is; only that he has at times, a brush tail. The favorite colours here are black and tan, red and tan, and chocolate.

There are two strains of this dog: one is a classy well eyed dog such as the bitch in the photographs I sent and the other is a good all around dog. He is a dog with much force, that is to say, he



Stockmen's Corner

"CLOCK-WISE
BREEDING"
BY TOM D. STODGHILL

Breeding Clock-Wise, is the only system that can be worked out on paper where you will always know how to breed.

To start with, the Foundation Hub Sire is the only one that has to have what it takes because by developing a family within a breed or originating a new breed it doesn't take but a few generations until all the offspring are like the Hub Sire.

Breeding Clock-Wise is a system of Line Breeding and is the only system that can go on and on and always have new blood in every mating, yet at the same time, have a controlling gene that will control the type, color and temperament. Over a long period of years, I find that the temperament in dogs, is harder to hold than the type and color.

In cross breeding Registered cattle, I like to first cross Brahma with Holstein then breed the Heifers to a Registered Black Angus. I then use the 3-way cross bulls as a Hub Bull which is 50% Angus, to breed to pure bred Hereford cows. The first cross will produce all red calves with white faces.

The next step is to keep the Heifers and breed back to the same 3-way Hub Bull and in the following generation of Clock-Wise breeding, almost all the calves will be black with a large white star in the face and all white points. Most of the calves will be black, but a few will be red with the same white markings. This depends a lot on the Angus Bull used to start with, as all Angus carry red genes which can very easily become active and control the color.

As there are so many Hereford cows that do not give enough milk, these 3-way cross bulls are very much in demand because you can breed the 3-way cross males to Registered cows, then breed the Heifers back again and come up with a new breed of D'Lish cattle where the cows will be on an average of 200 pounds larger and the calves, 50 to 100 pounds larger at the same age.

I find by getting my controlling Angus genes all from the same bull, and blending in as many different Hereford cows as possible by using the same Black Angus,

the more the Angus will control the color and too, the less Angus blood I have, the larger bone D'Lish cattle I will have.

All indications point to the fact that it will be wise to increase the Holstein blood to increase the size; it increases the black and white color and also the milk. I am already far enough advanced with my breeding to know that I can hold the color and type with only 25% Black Angus, as the Holstein can be white anywhere and the Hereford have the controlling genes that make the white underline.

Cattle are much easier to breed than dogs because you can see what you are doing and in dogs, you have the temperament and working instinct to deal with. That is why I like to use a 50% controlling gene when breeding dogs, to hold temperament; but it is possible to hold type and color with a 25% controlling gene of one bull if by breeding, you make the other genes weak enough.



The top picture is of two Clock-Wise bred cattle from Stodghill's Ranch. The cow on the left, is half Holstein and half Brahma. The bull on the right is one half Angus, one quarter Holstein and one quarter Brahma. The lower picture is of "Butter Ball" a 3-way cross D'Lish out of the cow and bull that are pictured at the top; "Butter Ball" is 11 months old. All these cattle are owned by Stodghill's Ranch.

Large Bone Guinea Hogs and English Shepherds



This Guinea was taken off pasture and put on corn, 10 ears twice a day for 6 weeks. We dressed 425.



English Shepherd
Pups For Sale

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"INCREASED MILK PRODUCTION"

The Farming Express, an agricultural newspaper that is published in England, carried a rather interesting article in their February 2, 1961 edition. After browsing through several of these old copies, we came across this one particular edition and thought perhaps some of our readers might also find it beneficial and interesting.

The article which was written by a Farming Express Reporter, tells of Mr. William Stanley, a dairy farmer living near Coalville, Leicestershire, England, who runs two farms which as one unit, comprise a total of 400 acres.

Although each of his fifty-five Friesian cows were fed only $14\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of concentrates during that one particular year (1960) which gives the low average of 1.61 lb. of concentrate per gallon, they were able to average 993 gallons of milk. Amazing but none the less true!

During a demonstration at his Spring-burrow Lodge Farm Gracedieu, Mr. Stanley told the 600 people who had come to attend, that the secret behind these surprising results is simply "Italian Rye Grass"!

His entire farming program revolves around short term rye grass leys which are fertilised at the rate of one ton to the acre and are intensively managed for grazing and for silage.

"The basic system on any farm, should be as simple as possible" Mr. Stanley told those who had come for the demonstration. "Our present objective is to achieve a herd average of 1,000 gallons of milk per cow, with animals being capable of utilizing the maximum amount of cheaply produced grass. Our rye grass presents no difficulties from deficiencies either in the feed or in subsequent crops."

- CHUCKLES -

A car window was so dirty that someone wrote this note on the glass: "This window doesn't need washing; it needs plowing!"

A rural minister was calling on a church member one afternoon when his hostess' small son rushed in holding a rat by the tail. "He's dead," he assured her. "We whacked him and clammed him and busted him until...". At this point he noticed the minister..."Until God called him home."



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THE A.R.F.

There is now one registration office for all breeds of stockdogs - the Animal Research Foundation.

The ARF System of never changing the numbers of a registered dog, makes it possible to register all stockdogs in the Foundation, and to trace the breeding from the ARF records back to the other associations. In fact, the sire could be registered in one organization and the dam in another; we still use the same numbers of each association and register the pups in the ARF.

The Animal Research Foundation is not trying to take over any other organization. We only want to help those who ask for help.

Our policy is to "help others first and self, last"; not to look down on any other association and most especially, to spread good will and give encouragement so that everyone will work together in harmony, with one aim in mind - the betterment of all the herding breeds.

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