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STODGHILL'S

Animal Research Magazine

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LOOK WHAT I HAVE!—Tony Amoroso, member of the advisory board of Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc., accepts \$200 from "Be-Be," a male border collie. Looking on is Mrs. John Campsie, vice president of K-9 Obedience Club, Inc., of Canoga Park, which raised money and donated it to guide dog school. Be-Be is owned by Miss Meda Whitley of Northridge, Calif. Be-Be has been in a number of Walt Disney movies and TV shows. Miss Whitley is now wanting another Border Collie just like Be-Be. Miss Whitley is coming to the ARF Stockdog Trials at Stodghill's Ranch, Quinlan, Texas, October 29th. Miss Whitley is coming by air and bringing Be-Be with her, trying to match Be-Be with another Border Collie. Dogs this color are very rare for Border Collies but Stodghill's Animal Research Foundation has a Border Collie pup almost just like Be-Be. Anyone who has a Border Collie pup any shade of red, be sure and have it at the ARF Stockdog Trials for Miss Whitley to see, as we want to be sure Miss Whitley gets just what she wants. We believe this red pup we have is as near the same shade of red as can be found anywhere.

Fall Issue 1966
TOM D. STODGHILL, *Genealogist of the*
English Shepherd Club of America

ANIMAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
PHONE: EL 6-2267

QUINLAN, TEXAS 75474
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY



AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD



BORDER COLLIES



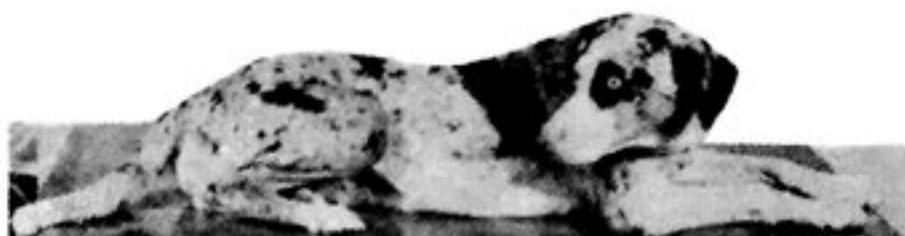
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Animal Research Foundation

Stodghill's Ranch

TOM D. STODGHILL, *Genealogist of the*
ANIMAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION PHONE EL 6-2267 QUINLAN, TEXAS 75474

STODGHILL'S
ANIMAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE

(FALL 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.

"EDITOR'S PAGE"

As we probably will not be able to have a Christmas Edition of the Animal Research Magazine printed in time for Christmas, we may be having just a Winter Issue instead. That is why we decided to have the theme of the Fall Edition centered on "Harvest Time" and on the "Thanksgiving Day" holiday as this may be our only holiday issue of the year.

Last November your Associate Editor, Carol Lee Alberts, wrote me an interesting letter and in it, she told of her feelings about Thanksgiving Day. This is what she said:

"It is a pity Thanksgiving Day is observed only in America, for everyone should take time out from day-to-day living to thank the Lord for their blessings. Strange as it may seem though, sometimes we tend to feel sorry for ourselves because of little trials or hardships that happen to come our way until we see others who must actually endure more trials and hardships than ourselves. If we look into our hearts, we can always find something for which to be thankful, no matter how large or small it is, and setting aside one day out of the year to give "special thanks", is one of the grandest heritages of our great country!"

The idea of what she wrote about it being a pity that Thanksgiving Day is not celebrated around the world, is hers alone but if what she wrote could be true, then Thanksgiving would mean so much more, not only to America which celebrates this particular holiday on the 4th Thursday in Nov. every year, but to every nation in the entire world.

Just think how wonderful it would be if the United States could invite the heads of the governments of each nation to be our guest at a large Thanksgiving Day dinner and then also to send enough food to feed all the poor people of the world so that everyone could celebrate Thanksgiving Day together. This might be just a dream now, but who knows, someday in the future maybe it could really come true after all, at least in observing the same holiday, not just here in this country, but throughout the world together on the same day.

There isn't anything that would make the peoples of the world feel closer together than to have a world-wide Thanksgiving just for one day, and for every nation to take part just as the pilgrims did when they settled their little colony in 1620, on

Massachusetts Bay. They gathered together and brought with them, the very best food they had for the feast, and then after everything was prepared, they gave thanks to God for a great harvest.

I am sure we all have something to be thankful for and personally, I give thanks for a wonderful family and friends and all the support you have given the Animal Research Foundation and the Animal Research Magazine. You are the ones who have made the ARF what it is today and with your help, who can tell what the ARF will be tomorrow. These and many many more, are the things I am thankful for but the true spirit of Thanksgiving itself, cannot be complete unless all the peoples of the world take part.

As the family is the backbone of the nation, that is where it has to begin - the true spirit that is, "Thanksgiving spirit" and "Christmas spirit" for no nation is any greater than the families that are in that nation. What better way is there than for every country to join with us to give thanks together as one big family on that same day once every year to promote the true spirit of Thanksgiving and the spirit of world peace. Even if the war cannot be ended, at least everyone might stop and think over the past, then maybe they would try and build a better world for the future.

I hope that someday we, of the Animal Research Foundation, will be able to say that we have at least played a small part in helping to have this holiday observed world-wide. I also hope that through this writing, our subscribers from countries other than our own, may come to better understand the true meaning of our "Thanksgiving Day".

Tom D. Stodghill
Editor



TRAINING THE PROBLEM DOG

BY GLADYS R. WRIGHT

It is my own opinion that some people should never own a dog. Like some individuals who have a child who is about a year or a year and a half old and throw up their hands and say that they just cannot do anything with it, the dog or child soon learns that by doing certain things, it can have it's own way. Either by pouting, shouting and screaming, or throwing itself on the floor and holding it's breath, or in the case of the dog, perhaps growling and snapping. Naturally, if it is not punished immediately when the crime is committed, there is no use punishing at all. Whipping the dog, even two or three minutes after the crime, will not have the desired results; it may help, but will not cure and by just whipping a dog, the situation can even be made worse.

I feel in training a dog, the dog needs all the love, patience, gentleness (except the punishment should be as rough and severe as the individual dog can stand and must be regulated according to the crime), and praise the trainer is capable of, and then a lot more. I feel that is the only RIGHT way to train a dog. If it is all beatings without the love and praise (to give the dog a feeling of accomplishment and to keep his self-respect) then the dog is better off not trained at all, for he may turn vicious or be cowed, or he should definitely have another trainer.

If he gets no praise for a job well done, how is he supposed to distinguish between what you want and what you don't want without holding a grudge? And why should he do what you want if he doesn't get anything for it?

I have never had any trouble with my dog "Rose" in regard to her snapping or growling (except in play) at me, but she thinks that she can be a little nasty with strangers.

Last Friday I made the first, and most important step in breaking her. It was then that she began to think and realize that I do not want her to do that.

She had been punished before, but it is like trying to explain a problem in mathematics to a child. You can explain and reason, punish and explain again, but until the child begins to think it out for itself, the solution or the desired results will not come from the child, or in this case, the dog.

This past Friday we had company and because "Rose" was in heat and I have nowhere else to put her, she was tied (of all

places) to the foot of my bed (I have old newspapers on the floor for her).

My friends are dog lovers too, so they brought along their Beagle puppy with them, and like any puppy, "Mac" wanted to investigate each and every room and corner.

When Bob went with the puppy into my room to say hello to "Foto" and "Dee" who were on my bed, "Rose" immediately lunged at "Mac", snapping and growling, so I caught her off guard, knocking her off her feet.

I have found in some, in fact in most cases, that shaking the dog does a lot more than slapping or cuffing. The dog usually does not become "hand shy" and it completely unnerves a dog to think that it can be tossed to and fro, especially the big dogs and the "thick skinned" ones. So "Rose" had a good shaking (I took her by the loose skin on her neck, shaking her head vigorously) and talking to her in angry, disgusted tones, then I made her lie down.

When the dogs (my dogs) are "in the house", I use the phrase "shamy dog" using the most disgusted and belittling tone I can. You see, I control my dogs by voice alone and I want "Rose" to be controlled this way too.

I knew by the look on her face and in her eyes that we had made the first real progress. I talked to her, explaining (and believe me, the dogs understand a lot more of our "human talk" than we think) to her that that is not what I wanted at all, and that people who come here are friends and must be treated with respect as such, etc.

Bob went to "Rose" and petted her while I talked to her. She began to realize that he was a friend and not to snap. When Bob turned to walk away from "Rose", she did not lunge at him like she has a habit of doing when people turn their back on her and walk away.

I praised her and gave her a couple of pieces of dog candy. Needless-to-say, for the rest of the day, she got a lot of loving, petting and praise. She was walking "on air" and very proud of herself to think that she had finally, by herself, done something to please us all so much. Being that she is a very intelligent dog, I am completely confident that with a little patience, a good deal of love (which all dogs need) and with repeated correction, she will be a well behaved and well mannered citizen!

WORLD FAMOUS WESTPHALIAN STALLIONS



The Stable of the Meister Brau
Westphalian Stallions

Last November I had the privilege of attending the Horse Show which was held in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition at the Amphitheatre in Chicago. During the course of this show, I had the pleasure of being introduced to the Westphalian Stallions which were purchased by the Peter Hand Brewery Company for their display purposes. Being much impressed by the size, not to mention the beauty of these magnificent horses, I was greatly interested in learning more about them. Thus, through the courtesy of the good Meister Brau people, I am now able to present to you, the impressive Meister Brau Westphalian Stallions, the only horses of their breed here in America.

The word "draft" in itself, means the "act of pulling heavy loads" and in this respect, more than not, we associate the "act of pulling" with the draft horse or ox or any other type of draft animal.

In looking at the Westphalian, we can plainly recognize this breed's capabilities as a worker, but hardly would we think of him as a saddle horse, just by his size alone. Yet, surprisingly enough, this breed which dates back to the 13th Century, was just that - a saddle horse, used primarily as the knight's charger.

At that time, the main requisite was to develop a horse which would be of the size and strength able to carry a heavily armored rider into battle. And so it was that the Westphalian came to be bred, possessing all of the qualities necessary to suit the

needs of that day.

With the passing of Medieval times, however, the need for a horse used to support his armored master became obsolete, and although these requirements were no longer necessary, the Westphalian breed itself, did not pass into nonexistence. Instead, these powerful animals took their place as industrious draft horses; due to their speed, far superior to the slow oxen which were formerly employed in this capacity.

For many long decades, these magnificent stallions served their masters well and eventually came to play a prominent role in German brewing by pulling Bavarian beer wagons over the muddy roads and cobblestone streets of that day. It is no wonder why Donald E. Gingery, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peter Hand Brewery Company, purchased the Westphalian hitch from the Lowenbrau Gardens at the close of the New York World's Fair. Now they are a prominent part of Chicago and the midwest, a colorful reminder of the early days of brewing.

It is interesting to note when looking further into the history of the Westphalian, that the breed itself is divided into two categories. The first of these are the cold blooded horses which the Germans refer to as "Kaltblut". These are namely for draft horses quite similar to the Meister Brau stallions. The second category, however, refers to the warm blooded horses or "Warmblut" used for riding.



Carol Lee Alberts with "Damerl" and
Rudi Kurzenberger's daughter seated
on top the beautiful Westphalian



LEFT TO RIGHT: Thierry L. McCormick, Director of Advertising & Public Relations; Rudi Kurzenberger, Manager and Trainer of the Westphalian Stallions; Carol Lee Alberts, Associate Editor of the Animal Research Magazine and Donald E. Gingery, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peter Hand Brewery Company, Chicago

The Peter Hand Brewery Company was kind enough to supply me with an interesting book which commemorates fifty years of Westphalian breeding. From the photographs in this volume, one can easily distinguish between the two breed divisions of cold blooded and warm blooded Westphalians. Also from these pictures, it appears that the latter or second category used as saddle horses, have given their owners many hours of enjoyment as sulky racers in addition to being the beautiful sleek jumpers as those seen quite often at our horse shows today. In any event, I can plainly see why the breeding of either or both these types of Westphalians have been of such importance to the German people and why they themselves, are so proud of their fine breed.

This past August I had the pleasure of being invited by the Meister Brau folks, to visit the Westphalian Horse Farm in Grayslake, Illinois. There I met Mr. Donald Gingery, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. Thierry McCormick, Director of Advertising and Public Relations; as well as Mr. Rudi Kurzenberger, Manager of the farm and trainer of the Westphalians in the four horse hitch. Through their courtesy, I was able to obtain the photographs that are pictured in this article and much more material on these magnificent stallions.

Not only was I again impressed by their beauty, but how gentle they are for horses of this size. Each stallion stands 18 hands high (about 72 inches) and weighs more than one full ton; their shoes alone weigh nearly five pounds each! Their completely hand

crafted nickel-plated brass parade harness which took German craftsmen over 8 months to fashion, is valued at more than \$10,000 and these four sorrel beauties are truly a handsome sight to see pulling the gayly decorated authentic keg wagon that in itself, weighs a mere five tons!

As anyone might imagine, the training and handling of these stallions in a four horse hitch, is no easy matter and for this reason, Rudi Kurzenberger who was Lowenbrau's hitch manager, accepted the offer from Meister Brau to stay in charge. The Westphalians understand only German (which, of course, is natural) and so the Meister Brau folks decided against trying to teach English to four tons of brawny draft horses. Here again, is another one of the reasons why Mr. Kurzenberger accepted to stay on in America, with the team. His experience, knowledge and real love for these stallions, is truly an asset in handling them and understanding their needs.

In Germany, even the breeding of these horses is controlled by the government and so before the purchase could actually be finalized, Peter Hand was obliged to pledge to Lowenbrau officials and to the German Trade Minister, that "Pauli", "Gustl", "Damerl", "Michl" and "Blasi" would never be separated. As you can tell by the names, there are five Westphalians that are owned by Meister Brau. Four of which are used in the hitch at the same time, but the versatile "Blasi", is used on a rotating basis for he is able to actually fill any position.

These Westphalians were especially chosen from the huge Lowenbrau stables for the Munich brewery's Bavarian Gardens in the New York World's Fair. The rarity of this, however, is the fact that it usually takes about two years before it can be determined whether or not a Westphalian



Rudi Kurzenberger in the blacksmith shop repairing shoes for the five Westphalian Stallions every 6 weeks

will work along with the others, and that these are the only stallions trained to work together in a draft horse hitch.

On my visit to the farm, I was very much impressed with Rudi Kurzenberger's willingness to help me learn any and every aspect of Westphalian breeding, training and care. But in addition to his wonderful cooperation, I found him to be a man who is as talented as he is congenial.

The present home of the Westphalian Stallions was once the site of a pony farm. Needless-to-say, much remodeling had to be accomplished in order to transform the stable into a comfortable and roomy housing for stallions of this great size. But to Mr. Kurzenberger, the project of remodeling the interior of the stable, presented little problem. He brought with him from Germany, his wonderful carpentry skills as well as his skills in ironwork and carving. He is a "Jack of all trades" and to my mind I dare say, he is a master of them all!

The blacksmith shop which he himself built, is a good example of his work. It is here that he toils with forge, anvil and hammer shaping and repairing shoes for the five Westphalians, a job that is necessary almost every six weeks.

Entering the shop, one acquires a feeling of a passing age and at any moment, you expect to see the old covered wagons roll on by. It is truly an authentic replica of yesteryear, and for the most part, a shop such as this, is a rare sight in this modern 20th Century.

From all that I had the opportunity of seeing at the Meister Brau Horse Farm in Grayslake, I can honestly say that the folks of the Peter Hand Brewing Company are indeed very fortunate to have so talented and dedicated a man as Mr. Kurzenberger to care for their Westphalian hitch. Just from speaking with him, you can see how proud he is of those horses. Of course who can blame him! I doubt very much whether any German would not think highly of such magnificent stallions that so well represent their homeland! But we, ourselves, also have reason to be proud of these superb Westphalians.

To the Meister Brau people, these stallions represent the important and colorful part they had played in the history of early German brewing. But in addition, their other admirers are impressed as well by the beauty and stamina of this rare draft horse breed.

I would venture to say that no doubt even the breeding itself, was kept carefully guarded in order to insure the continuation of the distinguishable Westphalian characteristics. Little wonder why the German people have sought over the years to preserve the outstanding qualities of these beautiful stallions. Though these splendid horses were first known to America through their appearance at the New York World's Fair, thanks to the good folks at Meister Brau, and happily for us, we are now assured of them being a permanent part of our own American scene!



Here are the Meister Brau Westphalian Stallions in full parade harness pulling the decorated keg wagon as seen in their displays. It may be interesting to know, that to date, their latest appearance was at the State Fair in Springfield, Illinois.



"Harvest Time"

Grandpaw's sittin' 'neath th' hick'ry trees jest a-puffin' on his pipe
An' a-strummin' on his ole guitar unto his heart's delight;
An' them leaves o' red an' sun-like yellor a-tumblin' by his side,
Glory, listen to 'em whisperin' that autumn's comin' nigh!

You kin see it in th' fields, all them cornstalks standin' 'round
An' trees, Lordy, ev'rywhere they're a-turnin' golden brown.
An' them punkins jest a-layin' right purty 'neath th' open sky
Starts my mouth to waterin' an' a-tastin' punkin pie!

Now thare ain't nothin' purtier or more beholdin' to yur sight
Than th' magic spell o' bonfires on a smokey autumn night.
An' that hazy harvest moon's jest a-hangin' up thare as ya please,
Big an' yellor an' appearin' to be driftin' with th' breeze.

Now some folks say, in these here parts, that 'round this time o' year,
Injun spirits come a-dancin' an' their voices ya kin hear
As they whoop an' holler in th' fields, circlin' cornstalks 'round,
Makin' merry 'fore they're returnin' to th' Happy Huntin' Ground.

Don't rightly know if true, but Grandpaw 'ust to tell us stories too
'Bout how th' leaves would get to changin' from green to brighter hues.
Said "'Twas jest th' injuns' warpaint rubbin' off onto them trees,
That's what's givin' our oak an' hick'ry such purty scarlet leaves".

But 'tain't a heap o' time that's left an' shore 'nuff they'll be gone
Kinda leavin' this ole world behind like an ole forgotten song.
Those big fat injun spirits sittin' on 'em pull 'em to th' ground,
Least ways that's what Grandpaw says is how th' leaves come tumblin' down.

So that's why durin' harvest time th' air's aglow with burnin' leaves,
That's when too, we reap th' crops an' start a-bringin' in the sheaves.
An' when the harvestin' is done, Maud then sets a scrumptious meal
An' we then thank th' good Lord fer a rich an' mighty yield.

So ya see, it's harvest time I fancy; kinda makes a man a king
To be observin' all th' beauty that's created jest fer him!
Kinda makes yur insides happy like when somebody gives a smile,
Or like hearin' from some kissin' cousin ya haven't seen fer quite a while.

It sorta makes yur heart a-yearnin' fer Injun Summer long to stay
An' sometimes kinda leaves ya hurtin' to find that autumn's gone one day.
But shore a-nuff thare's cons'lation that comes a-stirin' now an' then,
Fer after three long season's passin', ya know Fall's comin' back again!

....Carol Lee Alberts



Letters

to

the

Editor

"A GOOD WORD FOR THE MAGAZINE"

Enclosed you will find check to cover cost of three registrations (\$7.00) and a subscription to the Animal Research Magazine for two years (\$3.00).

We are glad you have an Associate Editor and will be able to get the magazine out on a regular schedule. We read each one from cover to cover and file them away for future reference. Yours truly,

Mrs. Thomas B. Hall
Prattville, Alabama

"FROM A GOOD FRIEND OF THE ARF"

Just writing to let you know the two Leopard pups are sure growing and both are taking some interest in working, although not a lot yet as they are just not old enough nor large enough yet. I don't know how old they are, but I know this just slipped your mind and anyway, I will know when I get the registration papers on them. I know that due to the sickness of Nan's people and her having to be away, plus everything that has to go on there has kept you real busy. I hope everyone there is well now, and that everything will get back in line before long.

It was sure nice of you to put my ad in the Animal Research Magazine and I appreciate it very much. The Border Collies are doing real well and have never been sick any in their lives. If I had more pups now, I could be selling them but according to the every six month rule, or twice a year,

some more should be on the way before too long.

I sure do enjoy the magazine and I really enjoy reading about other people and their dogs. Until I knew you, I never had any experience with dogs such as you have. I had seen movies of working dogs and I knew a man in the neighborhood with a Leopard type dog though I saw her occasionally and heard him tell what she would do, I never personally saw her work. The dog died of old age and the man has moved and he never had much stock for a long while he lived here.

All the dogs were mostly small dogs, though good hunters, hounds and some Collies that we had, and I had thought for a long while that dogs that could do more than these were exceptional cases, but later I read a book by a well known veterinarian in the United States, who stated this to be a fact. He said don't choose a dog because another of the breed is a movie hero.

In some cases he is right for he said these dogs have expert training. If you choose from the right breeds seen in the movies, your dog can be just as good such as the English Shepherd, though I haven't seen any yet, the Leopard Dog which I have and the Border Collies.

Dogs that have to be trained to work to have the desire to do what you want them to, do require expert training, but dogs that have the desire to work and do what you want them to instinctively as the dogs you have do, they merely require the opportunity to prove themselves which they

will with experience. Instead of them coming to understand what you want them to do you just have to pay attention to these dogs and always remember that they have the desire and will work in a certain way or fashion according to instinct when they come in contact with stock.

Anyone who will observe his dog and keep his dog in condition by feeding him good, and daily experience to keep his muscles in shape and remember these facts, will have a good dog that will work.

Now there are a few things a person must do to have his dog work when he wants him to. One is to come when called and a set routine for the dog, and working as a team with the dog or dogs as the case may be. To have your dog do instinctive acts when wanted in certain circumstances if so desired, give him a certain signal as he is doing the act. Either by whistle, voice or motion and always do the same whether singularly or combined, as the dog has a good memory. I am well pleased with my dogs and they are the natural type.

I noticed an article in Dog World about two years ago and it said that all breeds of dogs over 25 pounds had the disease Hip Dysplasia except Greyhounds. I have never heard, read nor seen any of your dogs or should I say "our dogs" with this disease. Why do they not pay attention and study these breeds? They might find out a lot.

I sure enjoy the dog business and I would like to hear how you liked the pups I sent.

Tell everyone "hello" for me and give them my regards. Tell your daughter that I still remember the nice long conversations we had that night on the weekend while you were gone and before I left the next week.

I would like to write more often and I hope that I can come out again to see you someday. Sincerely yours,

Sam Smitherman
Vance, Alabama

"A REQUEST FOR FILM OF DOGS WORKING LIVESTOCK"

I suppose that you are expecting to hear about some puppies from the Border Collies we bought from you. I guess "Cowboy" was still too young as he just would not breed "Dixie", so we are waiting for the next time and hope for better luck.

I have told you in other letters, about our being members of the Nashville Dog Training Club. We have a meeting each month and for the month of August, I am in charge of the program.

I would like to know if it would be possible for me to obtain a film on stockdogs working or stockdogs being trained. Anything pertaining to working dogs. I need a

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film that would last from 15 to 45 minutes.

Our members at the club, are all city people and we think they will be very interested in seeing a film on working dogs.

If you do not have such a film, maybe you can tell me where I can find one. We would be willing to pay a reasonable amount for rent on the film. Would you please let me know about this soon?

I am planning on coming to the Sheep Dog Trials you are having at your ranch in October. Yours truly,

Edward Reynolds
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

EDITOR'S NOTE: I sent Mr. Reynolds a film of the Border Collie "Koko" working sheep. This dog is the sire of his dogs "Cowboy" and "Dixie" and was made when "Koko" was in training. Carol Lee Alberts also sent Mr. Reynolds some films. One is of my Catahoulas working in the bottom pasture and the other shows a Border Collie performing in the Obedience Trials at the International Dog Show in Chicago last year.

"SAINT BERNARD BREEDER"

Thanks so much for your prompt letter and I enjoyed it almost as much as your visit.

Your work has the vigor and the imagination of a hardy youth. I hope you are working closely with someone who dreams the same dreams, so it can live on and on.

Your writing has such coherence and strength. Does anyone help you? You mentioned help with papers, letters, etc. If you are serious, I would be happy to and it could all be on its way in a week. And there's always the trusty little telephone in case there were questions. I'd be happy to help, if I can when there is time.

We were out of films so I couldn't get a picture of us to you this week. But I am sending you a picture of a friend and one of our dogs in California. The dog is only 13 months old.

The thing we find that interests people is the fact that the Saint is one of the largest dogs and the Chihuahua that I also breed, is the smallest. These interest the curious but the prospective buyers want to know "can he adapt to Texas weather?". That and the fact that he can fit into the cramped living quarters of city dwellers, is responsible for the fact that Saints have risen faster in popularity than any other breed registered with the American Kennel Club in the last four years.

Call me or write. 'Til later,
Frances Harwell
Rice, Texas

ALL ABOUT - - - English Shepherds

" BREEDING A REGISTERED FEMALE "

By Tom D. Stodghill

To breed and raise registered dogs, you have to know more about dogs than you have to know to raise any other kind of animals. Horses, cattle and hogs are easy to manage, but dogs are harder in order to breed to the right dog.

The very first thing to do when you see that a female is coming in heat, is to put a heavy collar and chain on her and chain the female in the center of a pen that has a top and a bottom, because dogs can dig out or jump over and even if the female doesn't jump out, a stray dog can always jump into the pen. If a female isn't tied, when the door to the pen is opened, she can run out and a female that is in heat is not the same dog as she is when out of heat. That is, a female will not obey orders as well as she will at any other time. If you raise registered dogs, you just aren't going to take any chances on a female getting out of the pen.

There are about three days from the time a female shows any signs of coming in heat and these three days are what confuse a lot of people. They think they now have plenty of time, but two days could already have gone by before you notice a female, and then too, all females are not alike, so you just do not take any chances if you want to raise the world's finest registered dogs.

To the ones who want to begin raising registered dogs, the way to start is to buy an unrelated pair and raise the male and female together. If you have a female, your male will never leave her and be going to visit your neighbor's dog because a pair of dogs raised together, are very much attached to one another. So when the female comes in heat, your male will be right there watching and guarding her and it is very doubtful if the female would let another dog serve her, even if she has the chance.

The secret of my success as a breeder of registered hogs and registered dogs, has been because I know the kind of dogs that will sell and please everyone and too I specialize in unrelated pairs that were mated right to produce the world's finest working dogs. It is also very important that registered dogs look like "registered dogs"! The only way a family of registered dogs will look alike, is for all of them

" THE WHITE RING NECK SHEPHERD "

In a letter from Stephenville, Texas this past April, Mrs. J. Dee Richards writes: "The female English Shepherd Dog that we got from you in the Fall of 1964, has another litter of puppies and one of them has a wide white ring neck. Is it possible for this to happen in the thoroughbred English Shepherd? As far as we know, there has never been a ring necked dog with her. The male is her pup sired by

to date back to one Great Hub Dog. And by breeding Clock-Wise, you will have new blood in every mating yet at the same time you will still hold 50% of a controlling gene from one Great Hub Dog in every mating.

In the Stodghill Ranch Record Book, there is a complete breeding chart which explains in detail, just how to breed Clock-Wise. To be a Certified Breeder of the Animal Research Foundation, you have to keep complete records of each pup sold and have these pups registered. You then have to have the papers returned to the breeder and a Certified Breeder keeps the registration number of each pup in the Record Book. So anytime a customer should lose a registration paper, he can write to the breeder and get a copy of the registration paper. Without a record book, it is impossible to be a Certified Breeder.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND FIGHTING GAME
CHICKENS. HAYES F. THROWER, LANETT, ALA.



BROOKHAVEN ACRES

Sam Abney
Foundation Hub Breeder
Black-Tan English Shepherds
125 Maxwell Avenue
(Phone: 263-6923)
Montgomery, Alabama - 36108



"Pandora, Bozo, Rhodark, Laddie"
Bred by Mrs. J. Dee Richards

our "Lad" who was killed on the highway after she had the first litter. Will you please let me know your opinion of this."

The ARF told Mrs. Richards not to worry about the white ring neck because the white is a true English Shepherd color; it is absolutely impossible to breed all the white out of the English Shepherd.

Type and temperament are both more important than color. In fact, temperament is the most important part of a dog. In a breeding program, if you have the temperament and the type, you can always correct the color.

Now a white ring neck is the kind of color combination that many people like, even if the Standard does say that Black-Tan is more desirable, but color is not everything! Good tail carriage is much harder to get than color and as a general rule, with English Shepherds, good tail carriage, good temperament and good type, are more apt to be found in the "true Black and Tan English Shepherd, but more attention should be given to temperament, type and tail carriage.

Mrs. Richards could not understand why she got a ring neck pup out of her female when she bred that female back to her own son and got all true Black-Tan pups when bred to "Lad". The answer to this question is this. There was a ring neck female back in her female's line and when Mrs. Richards bred her female back to her own son, a controlling gene from the ring neck female a number of generations ago, took over and that is what caused a ring neck pup to appear. Now if Mrs. Richards had bred "Lad" to his own daughter, she would have gotten all Black-Tan pups.

All Mr. Stodghill's dogs date back to Old Bozo and that is where they get their heeling qualities and determination to keep heeling even if they do get kicked. But Old Bozo had color, type, temperament and also

everything it takes to make a good Hub Dog.

Out of pairs he mated himself, Mr. Stodghill very seldom got any ring neck pups but the Tri-Colored English Shepherd with the white ring neck still has the true Black-Tan color pattern even though they do have the white ring. So you should not worry when you get this color combination because there is one thing for sure, these dogs will still work just fine!

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TOM D. STODGHILL
Quinlan, Texas - 75474
(PHONE: EL 6-2267)

Border Collie *News*

" BORDER COLLIES AS PETS "

By Tom D. Stodghill

I have worked many years with all types of stockdogs and I know that almost any good stockdog will make a good pet but it is a hard question to answer as to which breed makes the best pet and watchdog - the Border Collie or the English Shepherd.

As my father and grandfather on both my mother's and father's side had English Shepherds (in fact, my mother's great-uncle Henry Clay brought a pair of English Shepherds from England at the same time he brought the first registered Hereford cattle to America and as far back as I can get any record on my family, we all had English Shepherds) I can't help but be partial to this breed. But I have also had Border Collies for many years, and if you want a dog to always be on the job when raising a pup with your children, there isn't a better watchdog than a Border Collie and that is especially true if you have very small children.

Border Collies love babies but the same thing holds true for the English Shepherd. Mother trains the pup by talking to the baby. She will say "Johnny, keep off the street" many times until the Border Collie is staying between the street and the baby and if the small child gets too close to the sidewalk, the Border Collie will catch the baby's dress and pull the child off the street. In fact, the same dog will keep baby lambs in the pasture and drive them to the lot at night. How could a dog that has been trained for hundreds of years to watch baby sheep, fail to watch his master's baby just as well as the same dog would watch the little lambs.

The soft touch of the Border Collie is what makes this breed very desirable for a housedog and the best of all baby sitters. If there is a young child in the family and the Border Collie has the run of the house, he will keep an eye on that baby just like a bodyguard, and this is especially true if the baby is on the floor on a rug.

If a registered Border Collie pup, the type that could win sheep dog trials or pen the cows, was raised with a baby and if the mother of the child gives the baby the correct home training, the Border Collie will be trying to do almost everything mother tells the baby to do. She may say "Johnny, bring me your shoes" and while mother is pointing at the child's shoes, the Border



This picture was taken at Cruft's Dog Show in London, England in February 1966. On the right is a German Shepherd and on the left, a Border Collie, favorite sheep dog of the border countries of England as well as Scotland.

Collie pup will be faster than little Johnny and he will be carrying the shoes to the mother; it will be the same thing about everything mother tells Johnny to do.

As the boy grows older, he will have his Border Collie doing all kinds of things for him. When he is old enough to go fishing, the Border will go along and kill snakes, tree squirrels, coon or anything else he can find. He also makes a good retriever for ducks, pheasants or quail, but the black and tan English Shepherd is just as good for killing snakes, treeing squirrels, coon or bobcat as the Border Collie.

Personally, I have always tried to send every one of my very best pups as pets for children because a dog for a pet and watchdog has to have good judgement.

When you have visitors and when you will speak to anyone, the English Shepherd or the Border Collie can tell by the tone of your voice whether it is a friend or if his master needs protection. There is nothing as worthless as a dog that will keep barking when a friend comes to visit you.

The dog will keep between you and anyone that comes to see you, but if it is a friend and you come to the door and speak to that person, your Border Collie or English Shepherd will relax and make friends.

However, the very next time that same friend comes to visit you, your dog will let you know that you have company and if

" SHEEP DOG COMMANDS "

The majority of handlers prefer to use the word "down" or a whistle signal to drop the dog to the ground. Some men had rather the dog would stay on his feet so he can be ready for instant action. When it is desired that the dog come to a halt, the usual command is "there".

The two commands of next importance are those for the right and left movements. The most commonly heard term for the left or clockwise movement is "come by". However, should a person have the habit of using "come here" instead of "here" for calling to him, it would be advisable to use "go by" for the left command to avoid repetition. When moving the dog to the

you are not at home, more than likely he will not let anyone into your house. What I am saying is your ARF registered Border Collie and English Shepherd know that even your best friends do not have any business in your house when you are gone. This good judgement is what makes them such good family pets, because they will do everything and a kidnapper would not have much of a chance if your child were raised with either a Border Collie or an English Shepherd.



LETS MAKE IT
A
HOWLING
SUCCESS

ANIMAL RESEARCH
FOUNDATION
SHEEP DOG TRIALS

THE PLACE: Stodghill's Ranch

THE TIME: October 29, 1966

LETS MAKE THIS A DATE
TO REMEMBER

* * * ATTENTION BORDER COLLIE BREEDERS * * *

SEND IN YOUR PICTURES AND
YOUR ARTICLES TO THE ANI-
MAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE. LET
EVERYONE LEARN OF YOUR PRO-
GRESS. ALL PHOTOGRAPHS AND
STORIES ARE ALWAYS WELCOME!

right or counter clockwise, the command usually is "way to me".

The commands "right" or "left" would probably be more useful to the man who does not wish to devote a great deal of time to working dogs and has no intention of training them for others. The above commands can be then used to advantage to supplement the standard type of commands when two dogs are being worked by only one handler. The second dog should have his individual signals which could be whistle signals or whatever would come most natural to the handler. After all, the dog can learn a new signal faster than his master.

Additional commands can be included according to the need. "Go back" may be used to move the dog off the sheep. If this term is applied, it would be much better to retain "come by" for the left hand movement.

"Steady on" is commonly used when a cautious approach is needed for penning or similar circumstances. Some kind of a signal is needed to convey to the dog, that he is to go wide around the sheep.

A hundred feet of nylon cord is essential in keeping the dog under control. Also, a fishing cane is helpful in moving the dog back or for keeping him from hanging on to a sheep.

An oblong pen 20 X 50 feet is a great help in teaching the dog to go around the sheep. It should be built about 20 feet from a straight fence to hold the sheep in the best position; a block of hay helps to hold the sheep where you wish. By holding the cord, the dog can be stopped at the proper distance from the sheep. The cord can be fed through the hand to permit the sheep to be moved toward the handler. Work from both ends of the pen so the dog will not become strong for a certain side.

Many tank dams are located so that they can be used for teaching the dog to gather the sheep and the cord itself, often is a great help in driving, especially if the pup you are training for sheep work is one of the eager type.

Catahoula Leopard Stockdogs



Please notice "Missile" holding his nose on the gun. This dog is unusual for a hunting dog and has good color.

" HUNTING IN THE EVERGLADES " By Mrs. Harriet Stanley

After owning a Catahoula Leopard Dog for three years and trying to learn more and get more information about this wonderful breed of dog, we were finally fortunate enough to run across Mr. Stodghill's Animal Research Magazine. The two issues that were loaned to us, have been read from cover to cover by all the members of our family. We will now look forward to being full-time subscribers.

In the two issues we read, it mostly told of the way these dogs are so wonderful with stock. We thought others might be interested to hear how our Catahoula Leopard named "Missile" is used for hunting in the Florida Everglades. As you know very well, the intelligence of these dogs is remarkable and "Missile" proves this over and over to us.

We go by swamp buggy to our hunting camp which is 20 miles off the main road. Most of the time, "Missile" runs all the way into camp. He is 87 pounds of solid muscle. He will not run a deer or anything if it's over one hour old. When he opens, you know he has gotten it in sight. He also will not run anything after it is long gone.

There are a few small herds of wild cattle in our area of the Everglades, and that is his favorite. He bays them up everytime he runs across them. Some hunters and other people have tried to capture these cattle, but they are so wild they never even get close. With "Missile" holding them at bay,

we have been within touching distance to them.

Nearly every trip into camp, he manages to kill a coon or two. We proudly boast of two bobcat hides hanging in our cabin, killed by "Missile" by himself, without getting a scratch.

He will also hunt the Florida wild turkey, and believe it or not, my father and my husband use him to hunt quail. He will not hold a point, but upon finding and flushing a covey of quail, will find and bring every dead bird. They have never lost a quail while "Missile" was hunting with them!

These Catahoula Leopards are not too common around the Miami area and everyone who sees him, loves "Missile" and are amazed at his ability. He is a big and friendly pet at home, and seems to have a dual personality because of his woods achievements.

We now have a little 3 month old Catahoula Leopard we call "Brut". "Missile" is his father and "Lady", his mother, belongs to a friend of ours. "Brut" is already showing his fine Catahoula Leopard qualities, and we think he will be another one of the finest dogs in South Florida.



CATAHOULA LEOPARD DOGS

H. E. CRAWFORD
Rt. 1 Box 52
North Augusta, Georgia



Here is a bobcat that "Missile" killed
STODGHILL'S ANIMAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE



Mr. Arch Flynn and his Catahoula Hub Dog "Spot"

" A WELCOMED VISITOR TO THE TRIALS "

We were most happy to receive the welcomed letter from Mr. Lowell Whittington of North Little Rock, Arkansas. In it, he says "Enclosed is a picture of Mr. Arch Flynn and his hub dog "Spot". Both will be part of a team that will come from the Magazine Mountains of Arkansas to enter the wild Brahma Steer Contest at your ranch in October.

We will bring some pups from him, in hopes of being able to trade with some of the boys there.

I have left circulars at many places that I picked up at your ranch and would like to have about 200 more. We are looking forward to a big event in October.

You have our permission to use the picture in your publication".

We of the Foundation, know what the Texas boys can do and already have two men and two horses as well as three dogs entered from Texas in this event. We hope to get perhaps four more men and their dogs and horses. But at the moment, it looks as though it is going to be Arkansas against Texas in the Wild Bull event. This kind of competition should prove most interesting and we too, as Mr. Whittington said in his letter, "are looking forward to a big event in October". May the best team win!

" CHUCKLE "

"I reckon old man Tuttle has been a-makin' another batch of his moonshine this week," remarked one old mountaineer to another.

"How do you figger that?" inquired the other.

"Well, his rabbits have been comin' on over here and abusin' my coonhounds a-gin!"

QUINLAN, TEXAS — FALL 1966 EDITION

" THE WHITE CATAHOULA "

White is the easiest color there is to obtain in the Catahoula Leopard and all Catahoulas have a touch of white.

4-Tone Leopard color is the kind that almost everynne prefers but all four colors come in solid colors too. A dog can be yellow, red, black, gray, brindle as well as roan and these dogs with solid colors will always have a touch of white between the front legs.

It is easy to produce solid white pups if you want them. For the most part though the white Catahoula almost always has either blue or glass eyes and sometimes these dogs will have trouble with their eyes. On the other hand, the eyes of a white Catahoula will never give the dog any trouble if they are brown.

Now in breeding for solid white pups, you may be getting one or two in a litter that have bad eyes or that are deaf. But even if some of the pups in a litter were what you did not want, there should still be a good percentage that are exactly what you had in mind.

Breeding the Catahoula Leopard surely is interesting for they are one of the most intelligent breeds and even the deaf dog could satisfy his master's working needs.



REGISTERED
CATAHOULA LEOPARD COWHOGDOGS

"I catch Wild Cows and Hogs"

JAY MARBLE
Le Tourneau, Mississippi
39180

Stockdogs

from



" THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD "

By Mrs. Roy E. Cotton

The purebred Australian Shepherd is truly a unique and distinctive breed. He is impossible to describe but once one has seen a really typical specimen of the breed, this person will be able to spot any other dog that has only a bit of Aussie in its background. There is simply "something" about the expression, temperament, build, action, etc., that is Aussie and can't possibly be anything else.

Even a litter of small puppies shows this. They are naturally very clean in their habits, fantastically easy to house-break and train; loving and affectionate; yet, here again, they are unique. Even tiny pups have a deep sense of justice and injustice. If you have brains enough to point out what they are doing wrong and can prove it, you have it made. If the pup thinks YOU are wrong and HE is right, you have problems. It is up to you to find a way to approach the pup on his own level, and convince him that your viewpoint surpasses his. This cannot be done by severe punishment but can be done by a combination of love and instruction together with moderate punishment for a major break in the rules.

Unlike the Collie and the Shetland Sheepdog, the Aussie is not unduly sensitive--the Aussie simply needs convincing on his own level. You won't break the Aussie's spirit by injustice--HE will usually just become rebellious and quit cold on you until he figures you have regained your senses.

One VERY important thing in raising and training the Aussie pup is NEVER to tease

him. A thoroughly furious, snapping puppy MAY be amusing to his owner but a vicious vile-tempered adult Aussie is NOT funny and can be dangerous to everyone. And one creates the other. The Aussie HAS a temper--he must have it in order to do the work for which he was developed. But if this temper is controlled as a pup, the dog will be far more intelligent, easily trained and a better worker, no matter what his job may be. If in playing or in training the pup, the hackles go up until he looks like a small grey porcupine and the eyes begin to flame, stop whatever you are doing, call him to you and soothe and smooth him until he is laughing again. He may growl and "cuss" a bit while you are doing it, but it is good for both of you to have a cooling-off period.

The Aussie is never a yapping, fence-running fool. He is very alert and active but far more inclined to sit and study out a situation than to charge madly around yapping his head off. However, he IS talkative. When he wants something or has something on his mind, his vocabulary of small growls, squeaks, whines and mutters can be something to behold. His working or warning bark is high and sharp and commanding but he uses it only when necessary. I have seen 3 or 4 Aussies work sheep all day and never make a sound and I have seen the same dogs use the sharp bark many times in handling a herd that would not cooperate. When on guard, he usually uses a very deep thunderous growl that no one is about to challenge.

I am not going to go much into his herding ability beyond the fact that I have seen them work every kind of livestock, including chickens. They are heelers, in a way. Most that I have seen work will go to any portion of the animal that needs to be headed, heeled or shouldered. I have seen them nose and push lambs in order to break up a huddle and never bare their teeth. It is my firm belief that the Aussie is one of the finest all-around farm dogs that exists.

One thing that may create some friction among the stockmen is that I think the Aussie has been short-changed on a job that he can do fully as well. We live in a residential area right downtown and when



Australian Shepherd Pups. Also Imported
Australian Cattle Dogs.

MR. and MRS. MELVIN C. NEWMAN
Star Route No. 2 Box 100
Shelton, Washington

we bought our present Aussie, I heard nothing but "You CAN'T keep an Aussie in the house. They just aren't that kind of dog!" Less than one year later, I have proved my point. "Bobby" is the ideal house dog. He is small enough not to be in the way, big enough to be a very efficient guard, is a great companion and pal for my son, and every child in the neighborhood adores him. He has been raised in the house, walked on the leash and has been romped within our small, fenced-in back yard; and the whole thing has worked out perfectly for "Bobby", our neighbors (who all praise him because he is the most quiet dog in the area), and for my family. With no training whatever and at the tender age of 7 months, "Bob" scared one would-be intruder to a point where the man took off through the hedge at a dead run. It didn't do the hedge any good but the word must have gotten around as no one else has fooled around our premises since then.

Since sheep herding jobs are in a limited supply, I think the Aussie will go over equally well as a guard and companion for those who have a home in urban and suburban areas. He is an attractive dog, a sensible dog, a clean dog, and a dog that enjoys his family. He does not need extensive training as he has an in-born knowledge of the right and wrong thing to do in a given situation. He has proved this many times in his farm work where he was placed on his own and was expected to handle anything that came up.

I have researched the origin of the Australian Shepherd just as far as possible and have always run into a dead end. I am strongly inclined to believe that the rancher in Australia who talked to my friends, had the best information on them. He definitely knew of the breed as, when my friends described our merled (mottled) dog to him, he described the speckled version that my uncle was able to acquire many years ago. It was definitely the SAME breed of dog. As previously explained, our version of the Australian Shepherd is identical to the Australian dog in every way but markings on the body coat and the Australian dog was a bit smaller.

This rancher knew them only as Stubbies; as far as I am concerned, it is a perfectly good name as it definitely separates them from the other Australian breeds such as the Australian Blue Heeler (Cattledog), the Red Heeler and the Kelpie. All of these latter breeds have the long tail and the pricked ears similar to that of the Dingo (Australian Wild Dog). We had an entire family of Dingos, and they were beauties, at the Zoo here for several years so I am quite familiar with



Pictured above is a Coulie bitch. The Smithfield-Coulie cross in Australia appears to figure strongly in the background of the present day Australian Shepherd in America.

their appearance. The ears are medium-large but pricked and stiff as boards. The tail is normal length but not overly long; the bone would reach about to the hock joint. The color is some shade of red---some are a deep red and some shade down to a creamy-red. Since I am not at all familiar with the background of the Heelers and Kelpies (sorry, but I was never interested enough in either breed to study up on them), I don't know just what type of background is claimed for them. However, I do know that there is more than a passing tendency for both breeds to bear some resemblance to the Dingo. I have NEVER seen a purebred Australian Shepherd that bore ANY resemblance to the Dingo. The two Stubbies my uncle had definitely did not show any Dingo characteristics either. And I have never known of any American-bred Aussie that showed any tendency to prey on small livestock. Those that I have been familiar with have been so gentle with baby lambs and ewes heavy in lamb, that it is often laughable.

The Dingo has an entirely different disposition. He can be tamed and is intelligent and easy to handle if raised properly, BUT you can never train out his belief that any small animal is not a potential dinner---sure doesn't sound like the Aussie, does it? The two Stubbies my uncle had could not be used with sheep as they were trained cattle dogs and entirely too rough and fiery of temper for sheep. However, they were not killers---they paid no attention whatever to the chickens and ducks that were loose all over the ranch.

According to this Australian rancher, at one time the Stubbie had been anything but rare in Australia. He hadn't the foggiest notion what breeds had gone in to form them. Since for many years, I was involved with AKC dogs and breeders, I have



Here is "Logic Blue Jenny" purebred
Australian Cattle Dog

" AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOGS IN COLORADO "

By Kenneth L. Green D.V.M.

We have imported three registered Australian Cattle Dogs. In the process, I have corresponded with one of their oldest breeders and showmen, oldest in point of time he has been at it, at least. He has been breeding and showing Australian Cattle Dogs for fifty years and has produced and shown some of their best dogs, including "Little Logic" and "Logic Return". "Little Logic" was Champion Cattle Dog for eight years, undefeated, and 34 times Champion of Show - all breeds. "Logic Return" was a son of "Little Logic"

a passable knowledge of all the recognized breeds plus the fact that I have a small library on rare breeds of dogs in out-of-print books that I have picked up. No breed bears any resemblance to the Stubbie any place in the world. I believe sincerely that the Stubbie is a genetically pure mutation in that its characteristics are readily discernible even in mongrelized breeding. And I believe that if a few people would start breeding for the bob tail, drop ears, the correct color and conformation, it would take only a very short time to standardize this breed to a point where you could describe every pup in a litter before they were born. It should not be at all necessary to use any other breed to do this. That is the present problem with the Aussie--anything with a blue color and china eyes is called an Australian Shepherd. Selection of breeding stock and culling of litters, must be ruthless at first, in order to eliminate the mongrelism and bring back the genetically pure mutation. From there on the Aussie will handle the situation!

and sired 38 Royal Champions. This is an impressive record and I have learned a lot about these dogs in my correspondence with this man over a period of four years.

Our dogs came from Queensland, which is a state in Australia and is undoubtedly the reason the dogs are called Queensland Heelers. The official name of the breed, however, is Australian Cattle Dog. The breed has been maintained in Australia under registry as a pure breed for sixty years or more and I think it is extremely important in establishing the breed here in America, that nothing be registered that cannot be registered in Australia. This is not true of all dogs imported from Australia and in my mind, these dogs should not be represented as pure Australian Cattle Dogs. Any dog or strain of dogs not recognized as pure in their native land, certainly should not be registered here as purebred. The Cattle Dog pictured above, is "Logic Blue Jenny" a pup of our imported dogs. I believe she is a good type and pretty close to the standards.

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Printed by the Animal Research Foundation to make recording your dog and livestock pedigrees easier, more accurate and much more complete.

* * * * *

Also includes the easy-to-understand "Clockwise Breeding Chart" that is so much in demand here in America and in countries from across the sea.

* * * * *

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Australian Cattle Dogs. Unrelated pairs out of imported registered stock. Also have the Famous Kelpie that can hold their own with the world's finest Sheep Dogs.

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Hobart, Okla.



"Nugget" the Australian Kelpie sold at a record price of \$675.00

" RETURN OF A LOST FILM "

Some time ago, Mr. Dick McNally of Casino, New South Wales, Australia, sent the Texas Sheep Dog Association a movie of "Nugget", one of his most valuable Kelpies, and after viewing the film, the Association returned it to Australia.

Due to the requests of many farmers and ranchers here in America, the movie was sent back to the States in order to give our stockmen a visual example of the working qualities of this fine Australian dog. However, Mr. McNally is now unable to locate the whereabouts of his film and although he has written to several of these stockmen who had requested to see it, he has been unsuccessful in his efforts to have this movie returned to him.

The most discouraging fact is that some of those to whom he wrote, did not even answer and I myself have received the same lack of response in also attempting to locate the film.

The fact that Mr. McNally was kind enough to give American stockmen an opportunity of seeing it, should in itself have merited extra careful handling and a prompt return after viewing, or at least the simple courtesy of answering his letters when he wrote inquiring about the movie. What must now be Mr. McNally's impression of America and Americans to whom he had entrusted this important film?

Be that as it may, if any readers of this article now have Mr. McNally's movie of the Kelpie "Nugget", or know of its whereabouts no matter how remotely, I would very much appreciate you contacting this writer (Carol Lee Alberts, Associate Editor at 10132 S. Winston Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60643 or phone Area Code 312 BEverly 8-3082) as soon as possible so that I myself may view this film and then return it directly to Mr. McNally. This is very impor-

QUINLAN, TEXAS — FALL 1966 EDITION

tant and I hope that through the joint efforts of the Animal Research Magazine and myself, we can speedily return it back to its rightful owner. Thank you for your attention and your cooperation!

" A BRILLIANT TRIAL DOG "

"Doughty's Chance" an Australian Kelpie, is a brilliant trial dog who won his first trial at the age of 10 months. In it, he competed against a field of 82 dogs! He also won his next trial against 62 dogs and on both occasions, scored over 90 points.

The two pictures below, prove beyond a doubt, the abilities of this dog. In the first one, he is driving a portion of a flock of sheep. Notice his distinctive style and "eye". In the second photograph, he is seen forcing sheep in a race and is going over the top of them.

This Kelpie is a versatile worker, good on sheep and cattle as well-indeed, a dog that any farmer or rancher would be proud to call his own!





Stockmen's Corner

" THE NATIVE INDIAN PEA "

By Tom D. Stodghill

The Animal Research Foundation hopes to be able to commercialize the native Indian Pea and create a market for seed as they have a commercial value and are found to be perhaps even more valuable for fertilizer than vetch. Now vetch seed does not have any value except to plant, but peas are good for nearly everything and will help fertilize the soil twice as much as vetch will.

This improved variety of Indian Peas actually dates back to one particular pea. The story goes that a boy was coon hunting and found a wild Indian Pea vine in the woods near the old Indian camp and the big spring. He carried the peas to his father who found that there was only one little pod on this vine but the peas were larger than any of the other wild peas he had seen. So the man planted the two and one came up. The vine grew so large and produced so many peas, that the man kept them for seed.



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These Indian Peas grow wild near the flowing springs on Sabine River about 20 miles below Lake Tawakoni. The ones that I have came up voluntarily out in a field of Desoto grass which was drilled solid and was 12 feet high, but there were a good many of those wild Indian White Eyed Peas in this Desoto grass too. This type of grass is a cross between Johnson grass and cane. The roots live all winter and come up from old roots every year, and those peas keep growing in this grass.

The peas around this spring and a few miles nearby, is the only place they have been found. The fact that they do not rot out and where they go to seed they will keep coming up every year for 5 years, is what makes them so valuable.

On a cultivated vine in the corn field, I gathered 29 dried peas, 52 green snapped peas to eat and there were 64 peas too young to eat and 12 blooms. A couple weeks later, there were about 100 dried peas on the same vine.

I wouldn't think much of planting these peas on small truck farms, but they are the thing on large cattle farms where an abundance of feed is needed or in any country where the soil is poor and much food is required for the people.

These Indian Peas cut green and baled like alfalfa, make good hay for cattle. You can bale the pea vines and grind them and there are enough dried peas in the hay that when ground, are as good as dried ground corn. These peas can also be eaten dried or green. They are resistant to all disease and if cultivated, one vine will produce two or three gallons of peas!

" LAUGHIN' MATTER "

"Do you know," said the young agricultural agent to the old farmer, "that your methods of cultivation are at least one hundred years behind the times?"

"Is that so?" murmured the farmer.

"Why look at that field...I'd really be surprised if you made one dollar out of those oats!"

"So would I," returned the farmer with a smile on his face. "That's barley!"

" WORDS OF WISDOM "

Give a man a loaf of bread and he can live for a day.

Teach a man to grow wheat and he can live a lifetime!



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" WHY REGISTER AN ANIMAL "

Registration has been practiced for a long time but often some of the old worn out statements can still be heard.

One of the more likely comments will be "papers don't make an animal any better". Then someone will tell about an uncle who had a boar that sired better pigs than any registered hog he had ever seen. A phrase that would be more fitting would be to say that "papers are no better than the man who puts his signature on them".

The reputable breeders study their pedigrees so as to be able to eliminate the undesirable animals from their herds. Also, they can combine the blood from the best producers in an attempt to produce something better. Just think how beneficial it would have been if the progeny of Uncle Tom's old red boar could have been used to produce some valuable breeding hogs instead of ending upon the butcher's block. By using some careful line breeding, there is no telling what kind of hogs he could have had by now.

Perhaps the registration papers on the inferior animal are even more valuable than those on the outstanding individual. The names listed in the pedigree will be placed under strict observation and they will have to do some proving of their ability before any of their producing will be accepted.

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