PULI PARADE

NOV. & DEC. 84
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Please contribute your article, information and related material by the end of each odd month in order to publish PULI PARADE on a timely basis.

SHOW RESULTS SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION EACH TIME YOU SUBMIT THEM:

NAME OF DOG - BREEDER OF DOG - SIRE OF DOG - DAM OF DOG - OWNER OF DOG - NAME OF DOG SHOW/TRIAL - NAME OF JUDGE - ACHIEVEMENT.
The Holiday Season is here. For those of us, who used to live in so called "snow countries", this time of the year rings special bells; brings back special memories. Walking on the streets, crisp snow crunching under each step, rays of yellow street lights exploding into glittering golden starbursts; enticing aroma of freshly brewed coffee lingering around elegant, intimate cafe's, and the smell of roasted chestnuts on street corners, warmed up the souls, despite of the cold breeze which painted red roses on cheeks and on noses. Hands were kept in furry muffs.

Time for winter sports and fun parties arrived.

Expectations of the Holidays, buying presents brightened the short days of the Season and at nights the quiet evenings, beside the fireplace with a good book gave a humble feeling of joy, of being alive. Gazing into the glowing fire, sipping a favorite "heart-warmer" brought upon solitude.

Enjoying a quiet time, to meditate can be the most sublime relaxation, rejuvenation of the tired soul. One can gain strength from it, others may give birth to new ideas, which will enrich our lives. Nothing earth-shaking, just finding synthesis to daily struggles.

Coming to terms, finding resolutions. That is what solitude is all about. To be alone by yourself can be very rewarding. It mustn't be loneliness as you can turn it to a very productive and important time of your life. If you think deeply, all major decisions must be done in agreement with your own self. You may share your intimate feelings with someone dearest to your heart, but deep down, after a true soul-search, you stand alone, by yourself, and have to ask: what is important to you! How you would want to reach decisions in certain problems.

Solitude has cleansing power. You don't have to jump to quick-set conclusions. You have the time, - the most important ingredient - for clearing your head. After pondering over the variables, you can discard the unpleasant urges to settle a point with a sharp cut, and yield a solution, reflecting a person with wisdom and understanding.

Nothing shows greater grandeur than a humble person, who is strong in his own convictions, and acts with compassion towards his fellow human beings. That state of mind is the product of solitude.

Have a wonderful Holiday Season!
ODE AN DIE FREUDE

by: Friedrich von Schiller

O Freunde, nicht diese Töne!
Son dern lasst uns angenehmere anstimmen
und freudenvollere!

Freude, schöner Götterfunken,
Tochter aus Elysium,
Wir betreten feuertrunken,
Himmische, dein Heiligtum!
Deine Zauber binden wieder,
Was die Mole streng geteilt;
Alle Menschen werden Brüder,
Wo dein sanfter Flugel weilt.

Wer der grosse Wurf gelungen,
Eines Freundes Freund zu sein,
War ein holdes Weib errungen,
Mische seinen Jubel ein!
Ja, wer auch nur eine Seele
Sein nennet auf dem Erdenrund!
Und wer's nie gekonnt, der stehle
Weinend sich aus diesem Bund.

Freude trinken alle Wesen
An den Brüsten der Natur;
Alle Guten, alle bösen,
Folgen ihrer Rosenspur.
Küssen gab sie uns und Reben,
Einen Freund, Gepflegt im Tod;
Hofft ward dem Kurse gegeben,
Und der Cherub steht vor Gott!

Froh, wie seine Sonnen fliegen
Durch das Himmels prächt'gen Plan,
Laufet, Brüder, eure Bahn,
Freudig, wie ein Held zum Siege.

Seid umschlungene Millionen,
Diesen Kuss der ganzen Welt!
Brüder! Über Sternennacht
Muss ein lieber Vater wohnen.
Ihr streitet nieder, Millionen?
Annest du den Schöpfer, Welt?
Such' ihn über's Sternenland,
Über Sternen muss er wohnen.

ODE TO JOY

O friends, no more these sounds!
Let us sing more cheerful songs,
more full of joy!

Joy, bright spark of divinity,
Daughter of Elysium,
Fire-inspired we tread
Thy sanctuary.
Thy magic power re-unites
All that custom has divided,
All men become brothers
Under the sway of thy gentle wings.

Whoever has created
An abiding friendship,
Or has won
A true and loving wife,
All who can call at least one soul theirs,
Join in our song of praise;
But any who cannot must creep tearfully
Away from our circle.

All creatures drink of joy
At nature's breast.
Just and unjust
Alike taste of her gift;
She gave us kisses and the fruit of the vine,
A tried friend to the end.
Even the worm can feel contentment,
And the cherub stands before God!

Gladly, like the heavenly bodies
Which He set on their courses
Through the splendor of the firmament;
Thus, brothers, you should run your race,
As a hero going to conquer.

You millions, I embrace you.
This kiss is for all the world!
Brothers, above the starry canopy
There must dwell a loving Father.
Do you fall in worship, you millions?
World, do you know your Creator?
Seek Him in the heavens,
Above the stars must He dwell.
MATTERS OF INTEREST & IMPORTANCE

DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE

By: Dr. Sándor Pálfalvy

After all these things, I again should mention the felt-build. A large portion of the underhair will be shed at springtime. In addition to this, regularly recurring event, there is always a lot of underhair becoming dead or breaking off from the skin. The body cannot rid itself of all these dead hairs because many of them become interwoven into the tufts. This is the base for the felt-build. The degree of its development depends on many conditions, mainly the circumstances of the Puli's life. The shepherd's Puli has a very active life; running and running, and running. The tufts are always in movement, from a simple shaking to extreme flying, caused by the fast running and twisting body. There is the wind also. No wonder the dead underhair cannot stay in the tufts; it has to fly out. The Puli kept in an apartment or in the seclusion of a small house misses these voluntary or involuntary exercises; therefore, it carries a heavier felt-build.

Consequently, the Puli, having a natural life and environment, can, and will get rid of the dead underhair that becomes dead either by the melting or any other reason. Against this, the city-dwelling Puli is not so lucky and our manipulations - bathing, drying out the underhair - cause a heavier felt, unfortunately.

All of what we said above can be proven by experiments. Therefore, we should have the understanding that the extreme felt-build is a consequence of abolishing the natural way of life and environment. We wrench the Puli away from its natural life and if everything goes wrong, we argue that it is its fault, not ours.

Give your Puli freedom. Give him back his activity. Give him a big place to run, to play, and let his bane be what he wants. This way, you avoid the excessive felt.

I believe that anyone who reads these articles carefully and has an understanding of the mentioned biophysical laws and of their teamwork concerning the biological importance of the Puli's hair, will not act irresponsibly by tearing down something built by Mother Nature.
This is not a game. You cannot say, "I don’t like...I like...I don’t think...I think..." It is not a question of to be or not to be, "modern". It is like being a little child who plays with fire and burns down a building which is 8,000 years old.

The laws made by human beings can be changed at any time to fit the existing conditions, but the natural laws, laws built on absolute-moral principles, the laws of biophysics, cannot be changed. You can destroy them and destroy along with them anything alive that is based on these laws.

The history of animals is a good example of this. Science has a list of extinct animals. Let us see what this list says about canine animals. Where are the ancient dogs from the genealogy?

Canis familiaris actria Optimae?

Canis familiaris Intermedius?

Canis familiaris Leinert?

Canis familiaris Nosstranzewi?

All right, those were wild animals. But where are their descendants? They were domestic animals: the Persian Sheepdog; the Egyptian hound; the Teckel; the Schack dog; the Lynx dog; Italian Spaniel; Pyrae; Spanish Spaniel; Braque; the Norfolk Spaniel; Old German Pointer; Egyptian Greyhound; the Sleuth hound; the Vendee Hound; St. Hubert hound; the Talbot hound; the Old English Rough Terrier; Maltesian dog; the Alano; Talhoud; Alano; the Dogo de Bordeaux; the Brabanter; the White English Terrier? And where are the Hungarian Széminak and Hungarian Kupok? Some of those existed a couple of hundred years, or just decades ago.

These do not exist anymore. They are no longer common knowledge. In both cases, the natural laws were changed and the changes destroyed these animals.

They did not become extinct from yesterday to today. They were not destroyed by weapons or poison, as usually happens to wild animals. They were destroyed by the changed life. The latter-mentioned were house pets; their masters were fond of them, but they were destroyed, exterminated.

You can do many things. You can think about it or ponder over it, but one thing you cannot do is smile it down.

This is an unchangeable natural law: If you force away life conditions or destroy the basis of life, you destroy the life itself.

Translated by Mr. H. St. -to be continued-
HUNGARIAN HERITAGE

Last year in the Nov./Dec. BJ issue of Pul Parada, under Hungarian Heritage I was talking about the Hungarian temperament, the frequently changing moods, but stressing the trustworthy quality of their character. I will emphasize again that if you have a Hungarian friend, you can trust him with your life, he will never betray you.

Now, I want to go deeper under the surface, and show a small layer of the depth of the Hungarian soul, how the cruel centuries purified the people's spirit and cast their character in iron.

Over 60 years ago a national catastrophe left the Hungarians very vulnerable, yet, at the same time it strengthened their desire to exist and excel in the world.

Whether the tragedy was worthwhile? I cannot concede, because it was not! However, the Hungarian Cause - to exist - was tremendously fortified by that event and gave every Hungarian a super thrust to carry on, whether living in the motherland or away from her.

Without strong patriotic feelings for the homeland, a person in a foreign country would never be able to become a good citizen. Once settled, this person can be contributing a great deal to his adopted country since he has the ability to express gratitude for a new life of his own choice.

When a Hungarian is criticized by foreign people, the most obvious, visible characteristic is on trial: their awesome pride. Without understanding fully the background, the fire which glows inside, may startle people who do not grasp the importance and the necessity for Hungarians to be proud what they are, and what they can do for the world.

That is the reason for presenting my remembrance of the tragedy I quoted above.

The Peace Treaty of Trianon, which mutilated the thousand-year-old Hungary came into effect on Friday, the 4th of June in 1920 at Versailles, France, where the Peace Conference was held following World War I. "The Hungarian Kingdom, a perfect geographical and economic unit, was dismembered on the basis of "liberation of the nationalities"." (from: "The Spirit of Hungary" by Stephen Biss)

It was a true "crucifixion" of Hungary expressed solemnly by a Catholic priest so eloquently in Latin: "Consummatum est" (It is done, completed).

Losing 89,700 square miles, almost 3/4 of her former territory, and 21 million people, approx. 64% of her population, Hungary was left as a bleeding nation, without hope for recovery.

Czechoslovakia received the northern part of Hungary, Transylvania (Erdély) was given to the Romanians, Yugoslavia moved into southern Hungary and the Austrians claimed part of western Hungary.

Lost were the timber, large portion of the railroad, the agricultural and industrial lands and the entire precious metal and salt deposits in the rich mountains.

Yet, Hungary survived the chaotic, violent ages, trying to concentrate her efforts in order to save the great heritage to serve a purpose in the history of the world, and in mankind as a bastion of the West and preserving the culture handed down through generations.

The millions of Hungarians, cut off from the motherland kept up their precious heritage and are still sowing the seeds of love which will keep glowing in the new generations' hearts.

Deep in the souls of the elders of Hungary though, there is still remorse for not being able to recover from the gaping wound of the country, but the youth has chosen a path to carry on with life, and make the best of it.

Scattered all over the world, many Hungarians found new homes, lives in almost every country around the globe. The once vivid dreams to rebuild Hungary to her old glory, are slowly fading away, since the elderly are leaving this planet for oblivion. So, what is left there to continue the predestination of Hungary? ... History! ... Heritage! ... The pride to be, or have been part of a great nation's past, her glory, her fall, and the joy to see the evolution to a new, different posture, where people can still stand on their own feet to build the future.

Hungary has given great scientists and artists to the world, each of them adding value to their new countries, but never forgetting where they have come from. The deep-set feelings of their origin, of being Hungarians, however, have never overshadowed their gifted contribution, just opened the eyes of the world - for a short glimpse - to let them recognize, and acknowledge the fact, that a small nation as Hungary has produced outstanding people for the benefit of mankind.
Pride and individual achievements affected cooperation of Hungarian people adversely though through the history. It is a paradox that while the Hungarians have reached super goals in many fields individually, they have not been able to conglomerate the "Cause of Hungary" effectively from abroad. The overpowering individualism, which is one of the faults in the characteristics of Hungarians created a barricade that made it awfully difficult to unite people for a single purpose. Performing spectacular deeds, preserving traditions individually are marking the ways of Hungarians around the world, but conducting joint effort to recuperate from past mistakes and failures, does not reflect perseverance.

Will the upcoming, new generation be different? Will they be able to pursue the "Cause of the Hungarian Nation" in the motherland and abroad? No one knows. The future holds the answers tight. But, if a spark of the Hungarian spirit still flickers in their hearts, then there is always hope.

I'd like to conclude the strings of thoughts with a translation of a verse of one of the most eloquent poems of patriotisa, written by Mihály Vörösmarty over 100 years ago.

**APPEAL**

Be loyal to your Land
Without fail
Oh, Magyar.

It is your cradle
And later your grave
Which embraces you, then
Pulls the shroud over you.

Nowhere in the world around you
Is a place for your existence;
Be blessed, or cursed by the times,
You must live, then die here
Without resistance.

---

Reflections by: Tessa Adam
HOW TO TRAIN YOUR PUPPY FOR THE SHOW RING

from "This is the Puli" by Leslie Benis

Once you walk into the ring in front of the judge, the training period is over, no more corrections! By now your Puli should know how to gait and pose and show himself. Your job is to keep his alert and happy from the second you walk in the ring until you leave it.

The judge will examine your dog and will probably ask you to walk him straight away from him to the other side of the ring, then across the ring, so he can also see your dog move from a side view, and then again straight back toward him, covering a large triangular course. He may also ask you to have the dog on the track resembling a "T" in shape. In some cases he will ask you to just go straight down and back. Try to keep as calm as possible as you and your dog perform whatever is asked of you.

First of all, keep in mind, that this is a sport, and we do not compete for blood. If you are nervous, your dog will also be nervous in the ring. Many decision have been made in favor of exhibitors who managed to stay more relaxed than their competitors, and as a result could get more out of their dogs during those critical moments. Since the majority of the owners showing young puppies are themselves novices in the show rings, I think it appropriate that this long list of "Do's" be followed by one of "Do not's".

The following are absolute "No-No's" while in the show rings:

1. Do not walk into the ring and greet the judge with an ear to ear smile on your face and loud "How are you?" even if you have just recognized him as your next door neighbor, and you never knew that he was a dog show judge.

2. Most judges will let you use anything, to keep your own dog's attention in the ring. You can bait him with liver, biscuits, a small ball or toy, but be considerate of the other dogs. Do not throw pieces of liver all over the ring, and do not let your dog begin to bark over the ball you are holding.

3. While the judge is examining other dogs, keep one eye on him and the other one in your dog. Do not engage in conversation with people sitting outside of the ring, or with other exhibitors in the ring. You are there to show your dog to perfection and to win, and not to talk over yesterday's baseball game or your new litter of puppies.

4. Do not start a conversation with the judge. If he wants to know something he should know, he will ask you. If he is asking a question, answer him politely and as short as possible. Do not try to let him know that "this is the litter sister of the dog he put up two weeks ago..."

5. If you are among the lucky ones receiving an award, walk calmly to the number he designated for your dog. Do not scream and do not kiss the judge in your uncontrolled happiness, but do say a soft thank you when he hands the ribbon to you.

6. If you are one of those who did not place, congratulate the winners and walk out with your dog quietly. Do not make faces, nor nasty remarks, nor even between your teeth. Do not tell the judge to read the standard before he judges this breed next time. And above all, especially do not broadcast to all at the ringside, expression of your disapproval of the judge's choice by yelling something such as "Mother, how did you like THAT decision?"

7. Once happiness or disappointment, hold yourself together and pay undivided attention to your dog until you leave the ring. Do not let your dog fall to places because of your emotional reaction. You never know when the judge, who is going to judge the next show might be sitting at ringside.

If you manage to remember half of the above "do's" and "do not's", while in the ring with a dog on your leash, you will be doing better than the average show exhibitor.

Coming up in the forthcoming issues "The Standard in More Detail" as the author sees it. (Ed.)
"READING YOUR DOG" PART II: STRESS

In the last issue we established that dogs live rather in the domain of emotions than in the domain of intelligence. We learned that emotion is the most complex, dynamic behavior; it is a mental experience with a physical response. We divided the emotional reactions into two groups, a) negative – or unpleasant emotional behavior, b) positive or pleasant behavior.

In this issue we will discuss one of the most dominant and frequently present emotional behavior of dogs, - which can not only affect training of your dog in obedience, but, even your pet around the house, - that is "STRESS".

The question can be raised, what is stress? This is more complicated emotional reaction, than to justify it with a single answer.

To illustrate my thoughts, to give you just a few ideas what can cause stress, - even to a pet around the house - I don’t have to go too far to find some. Our modern life produces enough of it, not only for our pets, but for ourselves as well. Speed of life has been accelerated. Our lives are not routine anymore; every month, every week, even sometimes every day is different. Our schedules are hectic, we are on a constant go. Our streets are noisy. If we live in apartments, they are crowded. If we travel, we travel by car, or fly... and our pets are part of this. Not to mention all the smog and pollution, all the tear and wear caused by today’s living.

Dr. CH. Banta, who studied the effects of stress on dogs in modern life expressed it very convincingly: "you seldom see the old country dog laying away under a tree anymore."

What is the definition of stress? - Merriam - Webster states: "A factor that induces bodily or mental tension and maybe a factor in the causing of disease. - A state of tension resulting from a stress."

Stress is an excessive demand on a dog, maybe due to:

1. physical, or
2. emotional causes, or
3. diseases.

Recently I read in "OFF-LEAD", an excellent publication, in the Dec. 1984 issue, that Dr. Paul McCutcheon is conducting a research to pursue the diagnosis and nutritional management of stress in dogs. Dr. McCutcheon believes that making the pet healthier may nullify the effects of stress.

We know what causes stress:

- tension or prolonged tension
- constraining force or influence
- external force
- factors that induce bodily or mental tension.

Now, let's see what kinds of physical reactions a stage of stress can produce:

- reduces the number of red blood cells
- mobilizes proteins in reserves
- increases the heart rate
- induces the excessive flow of adrenaline

In order to understand what is going on biologically, we need to stop for a moment. We said, that stress reduces the number of red blood cells. Unless we don't know the important role of the red blood cells in the entire body system, we can hardly realize the damage stress can cause. When you use red blood cells to rebuild energy or anything else, you have to sacrifice some of the other very important functions, i.e. to have them build antibodies. The process of breaking down reserved proteins for immediate glucose needs, the increased heart rate and the excessive flow of adrenaline could all be harmful to the dog's physiological condition.

Dogs were domesticated through the centuries. It is well known that animals do not become neurotic in natural environment, most likely they are not exposed to that many stresses what they face in the domestic environment.

It is a fact, that to domesticate a dog we have to take over the leadership. We often proudly acclaim that we are the master. There is a big question, however, are we?

Dogs do need leadership! We took it in our hands. Are we...
fulfilling the responsibility, or are we just playing around? We must realize that if they don't get the proper leadership they really need, they will suffer!

When they suffer, that is tension. Tension can cause stress, etc... We also have to be aware of another fact that the effects of stress are cumulative. Hormonal changes caused by stress can last for a very long time.

I do hope that I was able to point out clearly that the causes of stress are in the myriads, and are still, very often, going unnoticed! People usually don't pay much attention to:

1) dog panting when taken for a car ride...
2) dog showing a kind of fear, or timidity when going to places where strangers are living...
3) walking your dog, or puppy in a noisy, busy street or shopping center, and your dog carries its tail between his legs...
4) taking off for work, leaving your dog alone every day...

It has been proven that under certain circumstances and conditions which involve great amount of stress, a dog can lose its ability to fight disease, so in that sense stress is even life threatening.

How do we recognize the symptoms that our show dogs, pets, or animals in general, are suffering from stress?

The signs are very noticeable. The classic warning manifests in certain changes in the regular behavioral pattern. You just have to observe your dog.

"YOU MUST READ YOUR DOG"

The question is often asked: "Are there any clear signs to indicate that the dog is under stress?" The reply is an emphatic YES!

Now, let us analyze what the first signs of this condition are:

1) when your dog's ears are laid back...
2) when its tail is between the legs...
3) when he becomes withdrawn...
4) when he is hiding under the bed...
5) when he is retreating to a quiet spot...

What are the consequences if stress continues? Well, an affectionate dog may become first resistive, then aggressive and even it can happen that the same dog will fight back...

What happens if stress does not stop at this point? That is the crucial point, where every living creature meets its limit! Reactions will show, that the dog displays a) nothing matters anymore, b) nobody cares, c) the general attitude will reflect 'to give up'.

Finally, to recap, to summarize the stages of reactions to the increased level of stress:

1) the first stage: alarm of reaction
2) the second stage: resistance
3) the third stage: exhaustion, apathy

...to be continued
The Puli Club of America, in conjunction with its 1984 Specialty, held a Herding Instinct Test on Sept. 1, 1984 in Northglenn, Co. 22 Pulas participated. All of them passed and are now entitled to use the initials H.I.C. (Herding Instinct Certified), and unofficial title, after their name. The tester was Ernest J. Hartnagle of Boulder, who is a Stock Dog Judge, and has been judging and testing at herding trials for several years.

I had entered Heidi (Can/Am Ch Immerzu Untidy Heidi). She had seen sheep before and reacted very favorably. We were scheduled to go first (lucky us!) and we had the benefit of brand new-off-the-truck suspicious sheep, and lots of spectators and competitors anxious to see how well the first dog did and exactly how this whole thing was organized, since it is still a very new event in the U.S.A.

The test was held in a public park by a lake, lots of trees for shade, lots of joggers stopping to watch, lots of curious ducks and geese coming up from the lake to investigate the commotion. The sheep were in an improvised pen made of snow fencing measuring about 50 x 100 feet, with a small holding pen adjacent to it. The first batch of seven sheep were run in at one end, and Heidi and I entered the pen at the other end, with Mr. Hartnagle in the center. He told us to approach the sheep with Heidi on lead for a first reaction. The sheep huddled in the corner, watching as we got nearer, then began to move away down the fence line. Heidi shot towards them at the end of her lead, and Mr. Hartnagle indicated that I should take it off. The sheep were now at the end of the pen, and as Heidi's lead came off she flew to the end of the pen and brought the sheep back to their original corner, and then held them there. She showed a clear "Gathering" or "Fetching" style - as I moved the sheep down the pen she would race after them, circle behind and obliquely bring them back, holding them in the corner that she felt they should be. Any stray sheep that got itself separated in the flurry of galloping animals was chased and brought back to the main flock. Heidi worked fast and close, closeness being inevitable in such a small area. She had a medium eye, working forcefully, but not in the protruding style of the Border Collies. She also worked silently, whereas many of the later Pulas barked a lot. She passed!

Each dog was allowed a maximum of ten minutes to show evidence of natural herding instinct. Any dogs showing clear evidence in the first few minutes was not permitted to chase the sheep for the whole ten minutes, such behavior being extremely stressful to the sheep. The tester looked for a clear style of herding, then halted the test and marked his testing sheet for each dog. Every dog received a marked sheet, whether it passed or failed. After each dog, the sheep were exchanged for a batch that had been waiting in the holding pen, and those who had been used for the testing had chance for a rest.

I watched most of the other Pulas work until the storm soaked us and sent us running to dry off at a local MacDonald's. The testing continued after the storm, which was of short duration but extremely fierce with unbelievable lightning. We heard later that there were several strikes in the area.

Several of the Pulas that failed were the obedience trained dogs accustomed to looking to the handlers for direction. They stuck close to their owners, glancing continually from them to the sheep. Some were clearly not at all sure if they were allowed to chase these woolly objects, having probably been scolded in the past for chasing cats. A few of these did catch on after enough exposure to the sheep and encouragement from their owners. Most of the dogs that passed told to try again; several had simply taken too long to "turn on" to the sheep and could not show adequate style in the time allowed.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hartnagle's daughter had brought along some ducks, and had set up a low-sided circular pen about 25 feet in diameter. For the midst of the rough Pulas and one of the spectators could take in a Puli to test its reaction. Ducks make an excellent introduction to herding, since they flock together just like sheep. Many people took advantage of this with puppies and young dogs. The obvious advantage to starting with ducks is if the duck is unlikely to overtake a puppy or to trouble right over it. Several of the puppies showed excessive enthusiasm, leading right or the poor ducks, and had to be restrained in their excitement.

Heidi hadn't finished yet. While watching the dogs in the duck pen, and forcibly restraining her from leaving it, I was asked to return to the sheep. A local TV news cameraman had been wanting to film the going-ons, and rather than let him waste film on a Puli that might fall, or...
Halt around for a Puli that passed, one of the organizers decided to call back a previously successful Puli and hold up the testing for a few minutes. So Heidi got a second chance to strut her stuff. She was now even more fired up, and moved those sheep around, coat flying, particularly when Mr. Hartnagle called to the spectators that this was how it was done, this was a beautiful fetching style. The applause that followed the filming made my day.

We take our dogs to shows, and in both conformation and obedience we train them correct wrong behavior, reward the good behavior, and they perform to please us. The herding test was different, this was for them. To watch a Puli hesitantly follow the flock, then watch the realization dawn that not only is this OK, not only does this feel right, but **this is what he was meant to do**; it's like watching an internal switch suddenly click on as the dog takes off, circles flock, keeps them moving, shoots off after a stray, barking in excitement, - I found it breathtaking. They were originally bred for this, and several generations away from working stock many of them, at the sight of a few sheep, can still find this amazing ability. The herding instinct is alive and well and may be living in your Puli.

Heidi was on the six o'clock Denver Channel 9 news that evening. She is a star!

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**STOCKDOG TERMS AND COMMANDS**

* DOWN  
  To drop instantly  
  To the dog's right and counterclockwise around the cattle

* WAY TO ME  
  To the dog's left and clockwise around the cattle

* COME BY  
  To walk straight up to the cattle from any direction

* WALK ON  
  To slow up

EASY  
To stop or drop down

HO  
To stay with you and drive

STAY IN HERE  
To take hold of the cattle's heads or heels

GRIP  
Go THROUGH or GET THROUGH THERE  
To go in between fences of building and cattle

GO BACK or GET BACK  
To get back away from you or the cattle

GO BACK; YOU'RE MISSING SOME WAY BACK  
To go back and find more stock

GET AROUND  
To send dog after stock some distance away

STARTING TO RUN  
Age at which pup suddenly has an overpowering urge to work stock, usually six to nine months

* denotes international command

*from The Perfect Stock Dog by Ben Means*
BUYING DOGS IN HUNGARY

by: Dr. Arthur Sorkin

On a recent trip to Hungary, we spent a great deal of time visiting pull and kooikerhondje breeders, looking for dogs to bring back to the USA. Everyone was very friendly. There was just one problem: with one exception, none of them spoke English, and we couldn’t speak Hungarian. Some of them spoke German, which appears to be the second language in Hungary, but unfortunately, we couldn’t speak German either!

However, we could understand a few words of Hungarian and a little bit of German, and we did have Hungarian-English and English-Hungarian dictionaries with us. We also had a small German dictionary. Generally, the Hungarians understood as much English as we understood Hungarian, i.e., a few words. Thus everyone was reduced to a mixture of baby Hungarian and baby German with a few English words thrown in. You may wonder how well you can communicate in such a situation. Surprisingly enough, everyone was generally able to make themselves understood.

If someone said something that wasn’t understood, then the appropriate dictionary was consulted. Usually, pointing out a single word or phrase in the dictionary was enough to convey the sense of what was being said. Sometimes it required a couple of trips to the dictionary to unravel a sentence. If there was something to point at, e.g., a pedigree or a photograph of a dog, that was usually better than a dictionary. Despite the handicaps, everyone seemed to be able to communicate what they wanted to say. I think that there is a reason for this: we were talking about something we all understood very well, namely dogs. This made it possible to guess the meaning of a sentence from context even when only a few words were understood.

There are a few Hungarian words that are useful to know. "Március 15-ja" means "thank you very much". "Viszontlátásra!" means "goodbye". "Tessék!" means "please" and is used in the same way as the German word "bitte". "Kutyá" means "dog". "Harcoss kutyá" means "biting dog". A "kam" is a "male dog" and a "szuka" is a "bitch". A puppy is a "kutyaszünet", but some Hungarians call puppies "póti", which means "tiny". "Kiszövet" means "exposition" and "Kutyakiállítás" means "dog show". "Kijavítás" means "amputation". "Itt" means "here, avenue, or street". "Utca" means "street". "Puska" means "boulevard" and "Fő" means "main".

Procedural Matters

To export a dog from Hungary, you must obtain an export permit from MEDE, the Hungarian Kennel Club, and an export permit from Generalimpex, the state export company. You will also need a health certificate from a veterinarian, which the seller should arrange for. MEDE is located at Fadrusz ut 11/a, which is near the intersection of Bocskai ut and Bartók Béla ut on the Buda side of the Danube. Generalimpex is located at Bartók Béla ut 15/a, about half mile from MEDE.

In FCI countries, including Hungary, the official pedigree certificate serves as the registration form as well. The breeder’s name and address and all subsequent owner’s names and addresses are noted on the front of the official pedigree.

If the seller you are dealing with already has an official pedigree for the dog you are buying, then you will take that to MEDE. If not, MEDE will have to prepare one. In either case, the transfer fee is 200 forint (¢), which is about four dollars. The pedigree will be stamped by MEDE at the top with the words "Export Pedigree", which must be initialed to show that MEDE approves the export of the dog. If your seller has not already obtained export approval, it may be necessary to have a MEDE official look at the dog before MEDE will give you an export pedigree. MEDE wants to ensure that dogs exported meet certain minimum quality standards. One MEDE official who is currently able to approve exports is Dr. Riegler.

Generalimpex handles the financial arrangements for the exports of dogs from Hungary. You will be required to pay Generalimpex the agreed upon purchase price for the dog plus a 20% surcharge. The 20% surcharge is divided equally between MEDE and Generalimpex. It is sometimes possible to make an agreement with a seller in which the purchase price includes the 20% surcharge. If you have made such an agreement, then you must tell Generalimpex that the purchase price is the total price.

You must not pay the seller directly. You must pay Generalimpex in hard currency, and Generalimpex will pay the seller the or her share of the money in forintas.
Generalipax will provide you with export documents, which must be presented to the customs officials at the Hungarian border if they request them. Since Generalipax is in the export business, there are people there who speak languages other than Hungarian. When you enter the lobby, let the receptionist know that you want to export a dog ("kutya") and that you speak English ("angolul"). Someone who speaks English will be summoned. The person who currently handles English speaking dog buyers is Mrs. Barabás.

In order to find someone who has a dog for sale, there are a couple of things to try. In the MEOE offices, there is a bulletin board where dog sellers can post notices. We saw a number of notices for komondors and pulis. It is common practice in Hungary for sellers to bring dogs to shows, and it is not uncommon to see a number of pups full of puppies. Sometimes, there are even adult dogs for sale. Another way to find a dog to buy is to ask the people in the MEOE office to tell you who has had litters recently. Finally, you can obtain names and addresses of people with dogs for sale from the advertisements in the back of the magazine, "A Kutya", which is published by MEOE.

If you are driving in and out of Hungary, then you can transport your dog out of Hungary in your car at no cost. If you are flying out of Hungary, then you must arrange to have the dog shipped airfreight, as dogs are not carried in excess baggage out of Hungary. The airfreight charges depend upon the size and weight of the dog and its cage. Since we drove in and out of Hungary, I cannot comment upon the cost of airfreight from Hungary.

**HUNGARIAN PULI BREEDERS LIST**

**BP=black puli, WP=white puli**

**Western Hungary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Street address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Variety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esztergom</td>
<td>H-9400, Ficázója u 5, Szabó Antalné, BP</td>
<td>Kennel: Esztergomei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magyarkan</td>
<td>H-9405, Széchényi Kastély, Tóth Lászlóné (Jonna), BP</td>
<td>Kennel: Tóthészújváli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szeged</td>
<td>Királyvárt. A v. Királyvágyi 20, Bartha László, BP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balatonboglár</td>
<td>Irinyi u 25, Kerek István, WP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassai</td>
<td>Kossuth L. u 25, Veker János, WP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Budapest Area**

- Budapest, II H-1124, Mártonvölgyi u 22, Dr. Rieger Lászlóné (Csi Csi), BP | Kennel: Mártonvölgyi | Tel:01-859-243
- Budapest, XII H-1135, Patkó köz 4, Dr. Tóth Enőné (Mária), BP | Kennel: Perekazi | Tel:01-365-122
- Budapest, II H-1022, Verecke u 30, Dr. Tóth Enőné (Mária), BP | Kennel: Verecke-Uti | Tel:01-922-100
- Budapest, III Szépvölgyi u 91, Pózsás Ferencné, BP
- Budapest, XVI, Csámkör u 225, Tangradi László, BP
- Budapest, XIV H-1144, Tóth s 42-44 #155, Dr. Katako Illés, WP | Kennel: Bocskai Telep | Tel:01-640-162
- Tata, H-7900, II Agostyánó u 33, Arnold Beláné, BP, WP | Kennel: Örgötéparti
- Várgesztes, H-2924, Arany János u 2, Kerkény Éva, and Pisch György, BP

**Eastern Hungary**

- Debrecen, Kósmárk u 15, Vityvarga Ferenc, BP
- Debrecen, István u 78, Nagy Kata, WP
- Kartag, Vasút u 20, Adorján János, BP

(*Editor's comment: Prices of a Puli puppy and airfreight charges cannot be given, since they are subject to change due to the fluctuating currency rate. This is an abridged version of the author's article.*)
Barbara Frohn's letter to Joan Apostolou.

First, I must mention, if it had not been for "Puli Parade" we would not have met Bartok. Coming from California and moving to Hawaii with three Puli we had no idea how scarce Puli breeders were. We lost our first two at fourteen years of age and wouldn't consider any other breed of dog. When we moved to Washington with our one remaining, twelve years old, we realized we had to really scout around to find our next loved one. There were no Puli breeders in the state of Washington or nearby states, that we could find. Everyone we called (even in Utah) told us to go to California.

Years ago when Wally was in San Francisco on business he attended the Golden Gate Kennel Club's Blue Ribbon Show, this was in February of 1978. He brought back one of the catalogs and I looked at it and put it on a shelf. We were still in Hawaii and you cannot bring an animal onto the island without putting them in quarantine for three months. I could never do that again! So after we moved to Washington the book was taken from the shelf and on page 153 were Nick and Joan Apostolou and their champion Tamaiti. We then sent for a copy of "Puli Parade" and there they were again! If it were not for that we would never have found Joan and Nick and our beloved Bartok.

Bartok is a very unique dog. He plays 24 hours a day (except for time out to cuddle up with Wally when he sleeps). But he really would rather be playing. He has a variety of toys but the tennis balls are his favorite. About 5 times a day he grows bored with the tennis ball he has and wants a different one (always another toy in that mouth along with the ball). So, we have taught him that this is "trade-in-time" and he brings the old toys to me for new toys. If he doesn't have them with him, he has to go get them.

He can entertain himself all day long. He also knows when it's time for Wally to come home from work and he leans against the door leading to the garage waiting for him. You couldn't get him to move with a "Big Mac".

His latest trick is to butt his tennis ball into a shoe, sometimes six feet away.

As you may have gathered from all of this, we love Bartok and think he is the smartest little doggie in the whole wide world, and isn't that what it's all about?

* * * * * * * * * * * * *
Unlike its human owner, the dog seldom develops cavities. However, the most common dental problem found in dogs is usually considered far worse than cavities. It is called periodontal disease. Periodontal disease affects not the teeth themselves, but the gums and tissues surrounding the teeth. About 75% of all dental problems serious enough to be seen by the veterinarian and almost all teeth lost in adult dogs are the result of periodontal disease. It is also probably associated with 95% of all cases of bad breath in dogs. In advanced cases periodontal disease results in infected, foul smelling, loosened teeth, massive, unsightly accumulations of tartar and a total loss of appetite. Even such remote symptoms as diarrhea, vomiting and irritability may be the result of long-standing periodontal disease.

When food material mixed with saliva and numerous mouth bacteria accumulates in the channel between the tooth and gum and sticks to the surface of the tooth, it is called plaque. When first formed, plaque is soft, adheres lightly to the tooth, and can be removed easily by brushing or by other mechanical means such as chewing hard foods. Plaque is a perfect place for bacteria to live and grow. As the bacteria multiply, they putrefy the food material in the plaque. This putrefied food, along with the waste products of the bacteria cause bacteria-fighting cells to invade the gums around the tooth causing them to become inflamed. Solutions of chalk like minerals seep from the inflamed gums into the plaque causing a hardened dental calculus. At this point a good dental scaling by your veterinarian will halt the progress of the disease, but unless regular dental care is taken afterward, the plaque and calculus formation will soon reappear.

If the build up of plaque and calculus (dental tartar) continues uninterrupted, a pocket of pus will form along the root of the tooth, further separating the gum from the tooth, providing space for more food to accumulate. This cycle repeats itself until ultimately the decays becomes so toxic that it kills the tissues around the tooth and the thin bony walls that hold the tooth in place begin to erode.

Unattended the condition progressively worsens. Eventually the erosion process involves the entire bony cup and the tooth falls out. Now the hole is large enough for the dog to keep clean with his tongue, the inflammation will disappear and the hole will fill with scar tissue.

Peridontal disease is usually caused by a combination of factors. Among these are:
1) Soft or semi-moist diets
2) Presence of dental tartar
3) Advanced age
4) Coprophagy
5) Chewers and biters who consume large amounts of hair

Just anything that contributes to unclean teeth is a potential cause of peri dental disease, anything that aids in keeping the dog's teeth clean helps prevent the development of the disease.

The most successful method of cleaning the dog's teeth is brushing. A child's toothbrush is usually most satisfactory, in terms of both size and stiffness of bristles. By dipping a dampened brush into a 30-50 mixture of salt and baking soda and vigorously brushing the sides and front of the teeth while holding the dog's mouth closed, much of the plaque left from a meal of soft food can be removed. Many dog owners find this method laborious, messy and objectionable.

An almost equally successful method is to feed hard-baked biscuits each day. Several veterinary studies have shown that feeding hard-baked biscuits is quite successful in removing plaque and calculus from uncrusted teeth. Biscuits that are not the correct size for a dog's mouth will not clean satisfactorily.

6-8 medium size biscuits a day are recommended for a 20-40 lb. dog.

---taken from Preventive Dental Care for Your Dog---
by: Donald Collins D.V.M.
SHOW RESULTS

CONFORMATION

AM/CAN/MEX/CACIB INT'L CH. PRYDAIN HENWEN C.D.

Breeder: C. Peterson & B. Edwards
By: CH Saszvolgyi Hunnia Jani & CH Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Barbara Edwards & Julius Hidassy

10-13-84 GALLATIN DOG CLUB, MT. E. Pinlott GRI
11-03-84 TRI CITY KC, OK M. Riddle GRI
11-05-84 BARTLESVILLE KC, OK F.A. Young GRI
11-12-84 CANADIAN VALLEY KC, OK R. Hartinger GRI
11-16-84 FLATIRONS KC, CO. E. Travisnik GRII
11-18-84 EVERGREEN COLORADO KC, CO. F. McCartha GRIV

PRYDAIN LEDI

Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Domboiadi Bomba Pipacs CD & CH Witsend II-De of Eridu CD
Owner: Julius Hidassy & Barbara Edwards

10-28-84 DEL VALLE KC, CA. M.A. Dullnig BOS
11-24-84 GOLDEN VALLEY KC, CA. J.W. Cummings WB/BOW/BOS

PRYDAIN NICKELOEON

Breeder: Ruth Boatwright & Barbara Edwards
By: CH Shine-On Iamertu Izamba & CH Prydain Eridu CD
Owner: Barbara Edwards & Constance Peterson

10-26-84 DEL VALLE KC, CA. M.A. Dullnig BOB
11-27-83 YOSEMITE KC, CA. J.C. Tacker BOB
11-24-84 GOLDEN VALLEY KC, CA. J.W. Cummings BOB
11-25-84 SAN JOAQUIN KC, CA. R.W. Wilson BOB
12-02-84 SAN MATED KC, CA. D.G. Rayne BOB

PRYDAIN MEDWYN

Breeder: Constance Peterson & Barbara Edwards
By: Serenasi Ati & CH Prydain Joy
Owner: Barbara Powell & Barbara Edwards

11-23-84 YOSEMITE KC, CA. J.C. Tacker WD/BOW

WALLBANGER PRYDAIN QUEEN CDX

Breeder: Ann Bowley
By: CH Prydain Henwen CD & CH Borgevale Fruksa's Ruby Ring
Owner: Mary Jane Richert & Barbara Edwards

11-23-84 YOSEMITE KC, CA. J.C. Tacker WB/BOS

PRYDAIN RHUN

Breeder: Barbara Edwards & Julius Hidassy
By: CH Prydain Henwen, CD & Prydain Ledi
Owner: Robin Edwards

11-24-84 GOLDEN VALLEY KC, CA. J.W. Cummings WD
11-25-84 SAN JOAQUIN KC, CA. R.W. Wilson WD
12-02-84 SAN MATED KC, CA. D.G. Rayne WD/BOW

DRESTOPARTI GYONGYI

Breeder: Mrs. Bels Arnold
By: CH Martonvalgyi Dugo Bogance & Oregtoparti Ana
Owner: Dr. Arthur Sorkin & Dr. E. Diane Smith

11-25-84 SAN JOAQUIN KC, CA. R.W. Wilson WB/BOW/BOS

PRYDAIN RHUDDLUM

Breeder/Owner: Barbara Edwards & Julius Hidassy
By: CH Prydain Henwen CD & Prydain Ledi

12-02-84 SAN MATED KC, CA. D.G. Rayne WB/BOS

Judge: Mr. Leslie J. Benis

CH JATEKOS Bika Of Pebbletree

Breeder: Geza M. Szatmary
By: Hunnia's Matyo & Temptomerti Jatekos Tunder
Owner: Dee Rummel

SHANA'S MIDNIGHT EXPRESSION

Breeder: Lissy Robbins & Ruthlee Becker
By: CH Shana's Edee Kornos & Hunnia's Purga Eber Kati
Owner: Mark F. Rose & Marie A. Urban

CH MOONSHADOW'S Kis Kerino

By: CH Felvolgyi Fifi & CH Shana's Cusalatos Pappi's CD
Breeder: Dee Rummel
Owner: Barba & Russ Peasina
Agents: Douglas M. Holloway Jr.
"I heard recently of a Puli breeder who had a long phone
conversation with Dr. E.A. Corley, head of the Orthopedic
Foundation for Animals. During part of the conversation it
transpired that the O.F.A. does not know what hip conformation
results in the best movement. It appears that no research has
ever been done on the subject. After all these years, in many
breeds, of selecting and breeding for so-called "clear" hips,
don't you think it's about time that someone, somewhere, started
a study to find out if there is any correlation at all between an
"Excellent" hip rating from O.F.A. and superior movement?"

by: Stephanie Moran, Editor of Puli Pipeline.

DO NOT FORGET ABOUT PNC'S SPECIALTY SHOW ON FEB. 16, 1985.
MORE ABOUT IT IN THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY, 85 PULI PARADE ISSUE.
FROM THE OLD COUNTRY'S KITCHEN

FESTIVE ROAST TURKEY FOR A BIG PARTY

Ingredients:

1 turkey, approx. 12 lbs.
4 slices of bacon strips, frozen
salt, pepper and marjoram to rub cavities

Ingredients for stuffing:

5 dried french-bread dinner rolls
1 pint milk to soak bread rolls in
1 small onion, chopped
2 chili peppers or 1 small green bell pepper, chopped
3 cloves of garlic, crushed
1/4 lb. sliced, fresh mushrooms
1 turkey liver, or 5-6 chicken livers, cut in small pieces
1 cup cooked giblet, chopped
oil to fry liver in
2 hard boiled eggs, shelled and chopped
2 raw eggs
salt, pepper and poultry seasoning to taste
1/2 bunch of chopped parsley
1/2 orange

1) Wash and pat turkey dry, then rub salt, pepper and marjoram in body and neck cavities.

2) Cut bacon into 1/16 th of an inch slivers, place them into freezer. Actually, you can do that a day before, so bacon should be completely frozen when used.

3) In a large bowl soak dried bread rolls in milk.

4) In a small saucepan fry turkey liver in hot oil, set aside to cool.

5) In another saucepan saute finely chopped onion, chili peppers or green pepper, then adding sliced fresh mushrooms, simmer mixture for 2 minutes. Set aside.

6) Squeeze milk from soaked dinner rolls and put them into a large mixing bowl. Add onion mixture, liver, the chopped cooked giblet pieces, the chopped hard boiled eggs, raw eggs, crushed garlic, salt, pepper, poultry seasoning and finely chopped parsley. Mix it thoroughly.

7) Pack both cavities with stuffing, secure neck area by folding skin over stuffing, and under the back. Re-insert the drumsticks into the opening of body cavity.
8) Take out frozen bacon slivers from freezer, and start immediately studding bacon into the breast and drumsticks. Pierce turkey breast and drumsticks then insert the stiff bacon slivers into holes until it covers the entire area in similar pattern you would stud cloves into ham.

9) Place the half orange over the exposed area where stuffing is not covered at the end of drumsticks.

10) Roast stuffed turkey according to your oven. I roasted mine in the Microwave/Convection oven, set for Combination I on 325 degrees F, and it was done in 2-3/4 hours. Inserted bacon will baste turkey during roasting time, resulting in a crisp, dark golden skin. The turkey was 12 lbs. plus the stuffing, I calculated 11 minutes approx. per pound.

To complement your turkey, here is a variety of side dishes:

a) wild rice (as per instructions on package)
b) boiled potatoes, sautéed in parsley butter
c) sweet & sour red cabbage (see recipe below *)
d) plums in rum sauce (add rum & sugar to plums)
e) Cran-Raspberry sauce (Ocean Spray 16 oz. can)
f) cooked cauliflower flowerettes covered with sour cream, fried bacon pieces, sesame seeds & chopped parsley
g) honey glazed tiny carrots
h) steamed broccoli smothered with cheese sauce
i) gravy prepared from giblet, soup, pan-drippings & Sherry
j) pickled green tomatoes, gherkins & carrots
k) pickled sliced sweet & sour beetroots with horseradish

Sweet & sour red cabbage

Ingredients:
1 large red cabbage
1 onion chopped
1/2 hand full salt
1/4 cup oil
1 cup port or burgundy
black pepper, cumin, brown sugar to taste
1/4 cup vinegar (taste it! then increase or decrease quantity as desired)

Shred cabbage, place it in a glass bowl, sprinkle salt over it then let it stand for 1 hour. After hour has passed, squeeze cabbage, and discard juice. (too salty)

In a large pan brown onion, add the almost dry cabbage & brown it for approx. 8-10 minutes, stirring constantly. Add pepper, cumin, brown sugar and pour red wine over it. Let it simmer for 45 to 60 minutes, stirring frequently, until all wine is absorbed. If cabbage is not soft yet, add more wine or water. When it is all done, pour vinegar to recover bright color and enhance taste.
Saint Peter and the Devil were discussing Dog Shows...
Saint Peter said: "Naturally, I'll get all the good dogs up here." Devil boasts: "Well, I'll get all the judges!"

Richard Strauss, the famous composer, had so many lady admirers who wanted locks of his hair for their memory books, that he took to snipping curls from his Newfoundland dog to meet the demand..." from Progress, Gaines Research Newsletter.

The Louvre in Paris, now the great Art Museum, at one time was the site of the private kennel of King Philip of France... from the Chicago Sun-Times
"To laugh often and much; to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children; to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to leave the world a bit better; whether by a healthy child, a garden patch or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life has breathed easier because you lived. This is to have succeeded."

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PULI PARADE EDITOR: TERRY HIDASSY - PUBLISHER: BARBARA EDWARDS