The Puli Handbook

DICK BEAUCHAMP and G. ALLEN SCRUGGS
The Puli Handbook

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FRONT COVER DRAWING
Danielle Hayes

STRUCTURE AND MOVEMENT
Consultants – Thelma R. and Curtis M. Brown
Technical Illustrator – Shirley Batey

PHOTOGRAPHY
Evelyn Shafer
Contributors – Phyllis N. O'Reilly,
Helena Arreto

TEXT EDITOR
Roy C. Hammond

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GRAPHICS
Michael Adler
Inez Herrera
DEDICATED TO

America's First Known Puli Breeders

DONALD COOK
LOUIS KISS
BRONSON WILLIAMS

and to

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HUNGARY, 1930 – 1933
NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT
The Puli was long recognized to have been part and parcel of the valuable assets of Hungary. For centuries, this animal was associated with sheepherding and has been classified as a drover dog. Emil Raitsits has traced the Puli to Lebedia, a location of the ancient Hungarians in the ninth century, between the Don and Dneper Rivers. The Puli of today is largely due to his efforts and others who were in the forefront for the preservation of these unique dogs. The scientific classification for the Puli is Canis familiaris ovilis villosus hungaricus, Raitsits (1924).

The historical background for the Puli began in the vastness of Asia. Domestication of shepherd dogs and sheep occurred in the localities known today as the steppes of Asia between 9,000 to 8,000 YBP. Zeuner, an archeologist of scientific renown, has postulated, the forerunner of all sheepdogs was Canis lupus pallipes, a prehistoric wolf of India, who ranged across Eurasia. Scientists have studied the ability of wolves to hunt and drive, as well as to isolate their intended prey.

Sites of ancient civilizations have been scrutinized by scholars in the Indus River valley. There, in what has been called the Harappa civilization, dating from approximately 2,500 B.C., osteological studies have revealed several varieties of dog, some closely related to the Indian wolves. Two clay type artifacts, determined to be realistic toys, were recovered from Harappa and depicted dogs with strong muzzles, prick type ears, tailless or bobtailed. According to some scholars, the Indus civilization was the seat of the Ugro-Finnish language, a branch of the Ural-Altaic language commonly found on the continent of Asia and to which the Hungarians belong. The earliest people of that region spoke Munda or early Dravidian.

They possessed a cuneiform writing. Although scholars have been at work on this writing for years, it has not been deciphered.

The Harappans had contact with the Sumerians of the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers. Some have attempted to place the Hungarians and recently several of the Hungarian breeds of dogs, including the Puli, in Sumer in the second and third millennia B.C. Both American and English scholars of Middle Eastern antiquities, among these Dr. Saggs, find no basis in fact for these presumptions.

Nomadic groups ranged across the plains of Asia, among them the Hunno-Scythian tribes who were in the Turkic language grouping of the Ural-Altaic classification. These people were superb horsemen and developed traditions as well as artworks related to the wolf.

The Huns who were known to the Chinese since 1,200 B.C. became a formidable group whose presence was felt throughout Eurasia.

From the earliest days, the Chinese referred to this nomadic nation as the Puli Hou or the destroyer Hun. Too, they were known to the Chinese as the "dog kingdom." By the fifth century A.D., their presence was documented in the Carpathian Basin after entering the European continent via the Iron Gates of the Danube River (Figure H-1). The invading Huns rode with their herds as well as their semi-wild dogs and were reported to have engaged in battle with Roman dogs. When the leader of the Huns, Attila, died in 453 A.D., the Huns retreated to Asia.

The plains of Hungary knew invaders prior to the Huns' arrival. S. Bokony in an article reports that invaders brought the same type of animal husbandry of cattle, pigs and dogs into the area for three millennia terminating with the Turkic invasions.

The Pannonian plains of Hungary were again invaded in 567 A.D., by another group, the Avars, from the steppes of Asia (Fig. H-1). However, their journey was a most extended one. They were reported to have originated in the Lake Baikal region about the same period as the Huns. The Avars' language was Turko-Mongol. Their migrations led them in a southern direction across the Hindu Kush into the Punjab and Indus River basin about 460 A.D. Avars, too, esteemed the wolf and included in their legends an account of their ancestry stemming from a large gray wolf, "kok-bori." Another wolf, the "full" was highly regarded; therefore, they named their men-in-arms after this creature.

These animals were described to be russet in color with a white patch. Some scientists have stated that patchiness indicated signs of domestication. The Avars were eventually defeated in India. Two groups survived, one remained and was assimilated into the tribes of Northern India. The other group fled. The latter group of Avars, once again, passed the Aral Sea and invaded the Carpathian Basin through the Danube River. These Avars, or White Huns, also knew the term puli according to Hungarian studies. The word "puli" is still found in parts of India and areas traversed by the Avars (Figure H-1). The puli term in these areas most commonly refers to drover. Charlemagne defeated the Avars and again one segment survived. They had lived north of the Danube and became assimilated into the culture of what today is northern Czechoslovakia.
The Magyars (or Hungarians) who lived for a period of time in the Don and Dneper Basins, but formed elsewhere, were also nomadic horsemen as had been the Huns and Avars. Writers of those days knew them as hunters, fishermen and traders. They began their move from Lebedia or Etelkoz and crossed into Hungary, via Verecke Pass, (into Transylvania) over the Carpathian Mountains in 895 or 896 A.D. Large herds of sheep and oxen accompanied them. Their sheep were related to the Ovis ammon polii, commonly called the Argali, a horned breed found from Bokhara through the Altai Range into China. Evidence of a long-haired sheepskin from the frozen wastelands of the Altai Range has established sheep to be in that vicinity between 500 to 400 B.C., an area close to the Avar and Hun homelands.

Subsequently, the Hungarians or the Magyars, under Arpad, were successfully settled by 899 in Hungary. Their country continued to be the scene of numerous invasions in the centuries that followed. Among the first groups which threatened their existence in their new homeland were the Mongols, under the leadership of a nephew of Genghis Khan. In the thirteenth century, these Mongols were at their zenith of ascendancy. After conquering most of Asia, they followed the paths of the Huns and Avars into Europe. The Mongols referred to the Hungarians as Kelers or Klars and had marked them for conquest. Here, too, the invaders used the words "kok-bori" for blue wolf, "puli" or "buri" for destroyer. Later invasions decimated the population of Hungary. German immigrants were resettled in localities where the destruction had been the heaviest. Other neighboring countries also provided settlers. Too, animals were introduced into Hungary, among these, the Merino sheep and shepherd dogs, le chien de Berger and le chien de Brie.

Within the former kingdom of Hungary, which then extended to the Adriatic Sea, twelfth to fourteenth century stone relief carvings depict some of the dogs associated with Hungary.

Among those of interest are a dog with a prick-type ear, curled tail, and round eyes, and another with bobtail and lop-
ears. These types resemble descriptions of the Puli found in later years, as well as those of ancient dogs from Asia.

The earliest descriptive documentation with an illustration of the Puli was mentioned by Carl von Hepp in 1751. It was a treatise on hunting dogs. The Hungarians had referred to the Puli and the Pumi as Juhasz-kutya. Other nations also put these dogs into the shepherd dog group. The Pumi is a cross between the Puli and the German and French shepherd dogs which had been introduced into Hungary. The Puli and the Pumi were first scientifically classified by Pethe in 1815 as Canis familiaris pomeraniius. W. C. L. Martin, in 1845, noted the Puli in his work, the History of the Dogs. Mehely reclassified the Puli as Canis familiaris domesticus pomeraniius.

In 1901, the Puli acquired another scientific name, Canis familiaris domesticus hungaricus. In 1924, Raitsits gave the Puli its present designation, C.f.o.v.h.

Hungarian dog fanciers and professionals in animal husbandry of the twentieth century, including Buzzi, Kovaszny, Monostory, and Raitsits became interested in preserving their dogs which had been closely associated with their forefathers. All extensive historical studies by Anghi, Chatterji, Herman, Lendl, Lovassy and Zajthy trace the Puli to one or another locality in central and southern Asia. Lendl and others had introduced the idea that the Puli was related to the “Lhassa terrier,” a drover dog of Tibet. At the beginning of this century, the Puli, described by Ocsag possessed prick-type ears most likely, long legs, unkempt fur, round eyes, frequently a white patch, and ranging in colors from rusty-black through grays and russet. The particular color was never desirable, but the star-like patch was found to be much in favor in some localities of the puszta.

Studies about the background of the Puli in Hungary were numerous. The stub-tailed Puli and the tailless Puli were known in Hungary, as well as those with the curled tail carried low, high, or over its hindquarters. Accordingly, it was believed that the Puli tail was not essential to its movements, and that the stub tail and no tail were hereditary features. Others, however, felt these features were a result of refinement in breeding. Brown Pulik, with brown noses, also were known and favored in some sections of Hungary. Others noted the Puli as a formidable aggressor. Occasionally, ruffians used the Puli in “dog fights,” but this practice was frowned on by the general populace. In some sectors of Hungary, the “green” Puli (actually described as an unwashed grey shade) was looked upon as a wolf-type.

After an extensive breeding program the reconstitution of the Puli was completed and the Pulik were first campaigned in Budapest, August 19 - 20, 1923. At that time, there were three categories: 1) Ancestral Puli; 2) Luxury Puli; 3) Dwarf Pulik. By 1934, new size categories had been established — the Puli: 50 cm (19.6 inches) or larger; 40 - 45 cm (15.7 - 17.7 inches); and 35 cm (13.8 inches) or smaller. In the following year another grouping was established: 50 cm (19.6 inches) or larger for the police Puli; 40 - 50 cm (15.7 - 19.6 inches) for medium size; 30 - 40 cm (11.8 - 15.7 inches) for a small size; and 30 cm (11.8 inches) or under for the dwarf pulik. The standards were established and published in 1935.

The reputation of the Puli spread and these intelligent animals, with large canine teeth and swift movements, found homes in other lands, besides their beloved country of Hungary. Recognition of its original homeland, however, must be given to Asia and the peoples associated with Asia in antiquity.
HISTORY OF THE PULI IN AMERICA

BY SYLVIA C. OWEN

The Puli, while an ancient breed, was not introduced into the United States until the 1930's. Specimens were imported by the Department of Agriculture for experimenting with farm dogs for herding and working purposes. These experiments, conducted in Beltsville, Maryland, were curtailed by World War II and the dogs sold to private homes.

The Puli, receiving AKC recognition in 1936, was destined to become popular due to its great intelligence, versatility and size. The first recognized breeders in this country were: Louis Kiss, Marlboro, New York; Bronson Williams, Frenchtown, New Jersey and Donald Cook, owner of the Magyar Kennels, Far Hills, New Jersey. Mr. Nicolas Roosevelt, the United States Minister to Hungary (1930 - 1933), also imported a pair of Puli around the same time.

The Cook foundation stock was purchased from Mr. Kiss and Mr. Williams. Also imported from Germany was a fine stud dog named DORGO von BARENGRUND. Dorgo had a great influence on the breed in the early days in this country, being very handsome, powerfully built and with great drive, having a long profuse black coat. The Magyar Kennels, housing an average of thirty Puli, was managed by the well known Bloodhound handler, the late Harry Manning. The first Puli Champion recorded by the AKC was CH. MAGYAR'S BUDAZ (D) on October 10, 1948.

The Skysyl Kennels of Mrs. Sylvia C. Owen, were established in 1947. The first litter was whelped in 1949 out of JULIE II (bred by Bronson Williams) by DORGO von BARENGRUND. Greatly resembling him was his best known son, CH. SKYSYL APETER PAN. Apeter Pan was one of the earliest Pulik to achieve fame in the show ring. He was the first male Puli to place in the Working Group under the late Mrs. Edward Renner. However, the first Puli, a bitch owned by Mrs. Alma Nemes, to place in the Group was CH. CIGANY TANCZOS, C.D. under the late respected Alva Rosenberg.

Obedience Degrees were numerous then in Puli circles as they are now. Quite a few of the early owners worked their Puli with sheep and cattle to keep them in top condition and to prove that the breed excelled in the purpose for which it was prized in Hungary. Even though herdsmanship has declined, while the number of Puli has increased in the last thirty years, movement and soundness can yet be improved through field work. Skysyl's PONOR BOY worked sheep and was a fine stud dog as well. In fact, he produced some of the first white Pulik in the United States.

Some of the most noteworthy Puli studs of those pioneer days were MEREK DUDA owned by Bronson Williams, DORGO von BARENGRUND of the Magyar Kennels. CH. NIKKITO owned by the late Clarice Vezarian, Rudolph DeWardener's AMOR von GRIENWALD, C.D. and CH. SKYSYL APETER PAN. CH. SKYSYL CHIEFTAN, C.D. owned by Mary Devlin of the Pinepath Kennels and SKYSYL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, C.D.X. owned by Avis Springer of the Kylden Kennels, were also well known studs.

The Cedwood Kennels were established in 1954 by Ellanor H. Anderson. Her foundation bitch, CH. PRINCESS WOODSMOKE, was bred to CH. SKYSYL CEDRIC and produced her first litter of seven, of which five became champions. The renowned of that litter was CH. CEDWOOD'S ANTHONY GRAY. “Coco,” as he was known to his fans, was the first Puli ever to win the Group and had an enviable show career. He placed in Group many times and was the Best of Breed winner in five Puli Club of America Specialties. He was owned by Mrs. Anderson and campaigned by the late Eric Thomee. Remembered also among 1950’s champions is the late Mrs. Henry Classen's CH. SKYSYL FORESTER, who was a credit to our breed.

Another early Puli kennel was Gooseberry Hill, owned by Mr. and Mrs. John B. McManus, which has produced many fine dogs. Mrs. McManus, a well known all breed handler and judge, got her foundation stock from both Skysyl and Cedwood and campaigned CH. GOOSEBERRY HILL BANDMASTER to win the second Working Group in the history of the breed. She subsequently purchased top winning CH. PULIKOUNTRY'S APRO, C.D.

On the West Coast, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Reynolds were among early Puli breeders. Perhaps their best known dog was American and Mexican CH. ARPAD, C.D. Nicknamed “Inky,” he was the son of CH. NIKKITO. A silver male, he won over a hundred Bests of Breed and sired many champion get. Mr. Reynolds no longer breeds Pulik but is active in Guide Dogs For The Blind and is an obedience instructor.

In 1951 dedicated fanciers formed The Puli Club of America, Inc. This organization has done much to foster the betterment of the breed in the United States. It has members in many states and now holds two specialty shows yearly under the leadership of its current President, Miss June L. Kirkpatrick of Los Angeles.
The second organized club was the Puli Club of California, formed in 1954 and later known as the Puli Club of Southern California, Inc. Miss Kirkpatrick was also president of this club at that time. Dedicated breeders realized the need for new bloodlines — hard to obtain then — since there were only a few European imports, mostly from Germany. The AKC had no contact with the Hungarian Kennel Club. Miss Kirkpatrick, through her contacts with Mr. John Neff of the AKC, was largely responsible for the recognition of Hungarian imports in January 1963. The AKC established communication with the Hungarian Club and those dogs with acceptable pedigrees were eligible for registration with the AKC.

The first Hungarian import to achieve an American Championship was CH. GYALI CSOPI (B) imported and owned by Leslie and Klara Benis of Hunnia Kennels. "Csopi" finished in October 1963 and was followed by CH. NAGYKUNSAGI CSORGO, C.D. (D), owned by Robert and Anne Kennedy of Pulikountry Kennels. He completed his title in April 1964 and had an outstanding show record, including a BIS in Canada. He became one of Pulikountry's foundation dogs and was the sire of CH. PULIKOUNTRY'S APRO, C.D., top Puli for 1971 and 1972.

As of this date, only three Pulik have entered the Best In Show "hall of fame." The first was CH. SKYSYL QUESTION BEING IS IT bred by the Skysyl Kennel and owned by Mrs. and Mrs. William Lilley III. She is out of Ch. Kylend's Watch It (top Puli for 1964) and by Ch. Skysyl November Leaf, one of the top Puli studs of all time. "Monday" won her first BIS in Florida in 1968 under Mrs. Augustus Riggs IV. "Monday" again won the honor at Reston, Virginia, after taking BOB at The Puli Club of America Specialty. This time the judge was Mr. James W. Trullinger. Handled by the late Mr. Philip D. Fairfield, she is now retired and the dam of outstanding litters.

The second Puli to join BIS ranks was CH. PULIKOUNTRY'S APRO, C.D. owned and campaigned by Mrs. Lois McManus. "Apro" received his award also under Mrs. Riggs at Langley, Virginia in 1971. He was bred by Robert and Anne Kennedy and is by CH. KAGYKUNSAGI CSORGO, C.D. and out of CH. HIDEKUTI KOCOS. The third dog to achieve this status is CH. SKYSYL THAT'S IT owned by the Skysyl Kennels. "Adam" is out of CH. KYLEND'S WATCH IT and by CH. SKYSYL NOVEMBER LEAF. He won at Worcester, Massachusetts under Mrs. Donna Housman in 1972.

Breeders and kennels have evidenced their continuing interest in Pulik. Increasingly entered in shows, credit can be given to the advent of new organizations, including Pulik Club of Northern California, The Puli Club of Ohio and The Pilgrim Puli Club. Indeed, the Puli's basic characteristics warrant his place of prominence among America's pure-bred dogs.

CORRECT TYPE

INCORRECT TYPE

ILLUSTRATIONS BY JUDITH GWYNNE BROWN
GENERAL APPEARANCE
A dog of medium size, vigorous, alert and extremely active. By nature affectionate, he is a devoted and home-loving companion, sensibly suspicious of strangers and therefore an excellent guard. Striking and highly characteristic is the shaggy coat which centuries ago fitted him for the strenuous work of herding the flocks on the plains of Hungary.

HEAD
Of medium size, in proportion to the body. The skull is slightly domed and not too broad. Stop clearly defined but not abrupt neither dished nor downfaced, with a strong muzzle of medium length ending in a nose of good size. Teeth are strong and comparatively large, and the bite may be either level or scissors. Flews tight. Ears hanging and set fairly high, medium size and V-shaped. Eyes deep set and rather large, should be dark brown but lighter color is not a serious fault.

NECK AND SHOULDERS
Neck strong and muscular, of medium length and free of throatiness. Shoulders clean cut and sloping, with elbows close.

BODY
The chest is deep and fairly broad with ribs well sprung. Back of medium length, straight and level, the rump sloping moderately. Fairly broad across the loins and well tucked up.

TAIL
Occasionally born bobtail which is acceptable, but never cut. The tail is carried curled over the back when alert, carried low with the end curled up when at rest.

LEGS AND FEET
Forelegs straight, strong and well boned. Feet round and compact with thick cushioned pads and strong nails.

Hindquarters well developed, moderately broad through the stifles which are well bent and muscular. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed from both forelegs and hindlegs.

COAT
Characteristic of the breed is the dense, weather-resisting double coat. The outer coat, long and of medium texture, is never silky. It may be straight, wavy, or slightly curly, the more curly coat appearing to be somewhat shorter. The undercoat is soft, woolly and dense. The coat mats easily, the hair tending to cling together in bunches, giving a somewhat corded appearance even when groomed. The hair is profuse on the head, ears, face, stifles and tail, and the feet are well haired between the toes. Usually shown combed, but may also be shown uncombed with the coat hanging in tight, even cords.

COLOR
Solid colors, black, rusty-black, various shades of gray, and white. The black usually appears weathered and rusty or slightly gray. The intermixture of hair of different colors is acceptable and is usually present in the grays, but must be uniform throughout the coat so that the overall appearance of a solid color is maintained. Nose, flews, and the eyelids are black.

HEIGHT
Males about 17 inches, and should not exceed 19 inches. Females about 16 inches, and should not exceed 18 inches.

SERIOUS FAULTS
Overshot or undershot. Lack of undercoat, short or sparse coat. White markings such as white paws or spot on chest. Flesh color on nose, flews, or eyelids. Coat with areas of two or more colors at the skin.
1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES, USES.

The Puli is medium sized. Lively, nimble, intelligent, undemanding, of sturdy constitution, fine boned, wiry. The whole body is quite sinewy.

Its trunk and limbs form a square figure. It is difficult to observe the individual parts of its body, for the whole body is covered with long, profuse, wavy hair which is inclined to get matted and fealty.

Its long hair overshadows the eye like an umbrella, and so the head seems to be round. The rump may give an appearance of being higher, due to the heavily coated tail curling over the back. It is not possible to trace closely the outlines of the rump, nor the single parts of the limbs by visual inspection.

It is an ancient species of Hungarian sheepdog of Asiatic origin, that serves excellently as a herding dog, as well as a watchdog. In fact, some individuals are even used for guarding and police work.

2. THE HEAD

Disregarding hair, it is on the whole, rather small and fine. From the front it appears round; from the side almost elliptical. The skull is domed. The muzzle is rather short, about thirty-five percent of the length of the head. The bony arches of the eye are well defined. The stop is slightly curved. The topline of the muzzle is straight. The muzzle is not snippy, but bluntly rounded. The nose relatively large, black in color as are the eyelids and flews. Its upper and lower jaws are equally fully developed. Its teeth are regular and strong. Its incisors close like scissors. The lower canine teeth are disposed more forward; the upper canine immediately behind them. The remaining teeth cover each other. The flews fit tight to the set of teeth. Its eyes are of dark coffee brown color. The expression is lively, sensible, and intelligent.

Its ears are medium set and take up at once a hanging posture. These do not move upward, even when alerted: they are V shaped.

The Puli’s neck forms an angle of forty-five degrees to the horizontal. It is of medium length, tight and muscular. As a consequence of the profuse coat, the neck is not noticeably separate from the body. If the neck does appear noticeably separated from the body, it is indicative of some fault.

3. FOREQUARTERS

The shoulder blade is tightly attached to the chest. (The point of shoulder should be in line with the forepart of the chest). The shoulder blade forms an angle (of ninety degrees with the upper limb.) The upper limb should be of medium length, strong muscled and parallel with the longitudinal axis. Elbowed neither out nor in. The forearm and the upper limb enclose an angle of 120 – 130 degrees. The forearm is long and straight, vertical in direction. Its musculature is lank. The tracts underneath the forelimb should be short and dry. (The Metacarpus starts in an angle of forty-five degrees to the horizontal.) The paws are short, roundish, and tight. The nails are black or slate-grey colored. The pad is full, springy, dark grey in color. The stand is medium broad.

4. BODY

The withers elevate, but slightly over the level of the back. The back is tight and straight. Its back is of medium length, and the loin is short.

The ribs are slightly stave-like. The rump is short and slightly sloped, (but does not strike the eye because of the tail curling over the rump). There are eighteen to twenty tail vertebra. The tail is curled over the rump-loin area. The long hair of the tail mixes indistinguishably with the similar hair of the rump so that the tail does not appear separate.

The chest is medium broad, deep and long. The forelimb fits tightly to the foreparts of the chest. The stomach is slightly tucked up. The brisket is the lowest point of the body.

A wide pelvis is desirable, especially with bitches.

5. HINDQUARTERS

The lower thighbone and upper thighbone are long and richly muscled. The pelvis forms an angle of ninety degrees with the upper thighbone.

The upper and lower thighbone enclose an angle of 100–110 degrees. Deviation from this angulation in either direction is undesirable. The hock is gaunt, and the parts beneath it are short and dry. The hind-metacarpus forms a somewhat smaller angle to the horizontal than the fore one, (the hind paws are therefore a bit longer.) The nails are stronger, black or slate-grey. The pads are strong, resilient, and dark grey in color. The stand is somewhat broader than in the forequarters.

6. SKIN AND COAT

Its skin is slate grey colored, thus it contains much pigment. Regardless of coat color, the skin has a uniformly deep pigmentation. The skin’s free surfaces (nose, flews, eyelids) are black. The roof of the mouth is uniformly dark or variegated with deep pigmented spots on dark base. The tongue is bright red. The nails and pads are black or slate grey. On the chest you can tolerate a lack of pigment (white spot) of not more than five centimeters in diameter. A few scattered white h.
in the pad may also be tolerated. Any other markings are undesirable.

Its coat consists of rougher upper hair and finer undercoat. The proportion of these determines the quality of the coat. Much upper hair and sparse undercoat results in an open coat. Too much undercoat and not enough of the upper hair creates excessive matting and felting. The correct proportion of these two kinds of hair creates the desired narrow felted form. This corded form consists of uniform, but tightly wavy hair. This type of hair readily forms long cords which are less inclined to become matted.

The length of the coat: The coat is longest on the rump, loin and thigh (6 - 18 cm); shortest on the head and paws (4 - 6 cm). But there are also some individual examples where the coat may even reach the ground.

After bringing forth offspring, in work, due to illness, or insufficient foraging, the Puli may lose part or, in exceptional cases, all of its coat. Partial loss of coat generally occurs on the fore part of the trunk and chest, the forelimbs and the stomach. It is difficult to make an accurate judgement of such an example.

A combed coat is undesirable, as is a completely neglected one.

The Puli may be found in different colors. Presently acceptable are: black (rusty black), various shades of grey, and white.

7. SIZE AND WEIGHT

Height at the withers as measured with a stick:

The comparative sizes of single proportions of the body expressed in percentage of the height at the withers are:
- Length of the trunk: 100%
- Depth of the chest: 45%
- Width of chest: 33%
- Belt measurement: 125%
- Length of the head: 45%

The length of the muzzle is 35% of the length of the head. The length of the ears is 50% of the length of the head.

Body weight:
- Males: 13 - 15 kg (28 - 33 lbs)
- Bitches: 10 - 13 kg (22 - 29 lbs)

8. MOVEMENT

Its stride is not far reaching. Its gallop is short. The movement is short-stepping, very quick and typical, in harmony with its lively disposition. The movement is never heavy, lethargic or lumbering.

9. FAULTS

Long muzzle; steep carriage of the neck; long body, which is not square; horizontal rump; loose tail carriage. Straight or open coat (lack of undercoat), excessive matting and felting as a result of too much undercoat. Light brown eyes. With males a height between 34 - 37 cm (13.39 inches - 14.57 inches) or 47 - 50 cm (18.5 inches - 19.69 inches); with bitches a height of 31 - 34 cm (12.20 inches - 13.39 inches) or 44 - 47 cm (17.32 inches - 18.5 inches).

10. DISQUALIFICATIONS

Large degree of overshot or any degree of undershot bite. Erect ears. Straight tail carriage, bob-tail, particolor or large marks. Short, straight, open coat. Lack of pigmentation. Chocolate-brown color, showing in the pigment of the skin also. Males under 34 cm (13.39 inches) or over 50 cm (19.69 inches). Bitches under 31 cm (12.20 inches) or over 47 cm (18.5 inches).
THE COMPLETE PULI SKELETON

SKULL
CERVICAL VERTEBRAE
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE
PELVIS
THORACIC VERTEBRAE
METACARPALS
METATARSALS
CARPALS
TARSALS
PHALANGES
HUMERUS
ULNA
RADIUS
SCAPULA
FEMUR
TIBIA
FIBULA

REFER TO PAGE 43 FOR COMPARATIVE LAYMAN'S TERMS
INTERPRETING THE STANDARD

ORIGINAL PURPOSE & GENERAL APPEARANCE
To properly understand this hardy not-so-little Hungarian sheepdog one must return to the original purpose of the breed, found both in our AKC Standard, and in more detail, in The Hungarian Standard. Along with these standards, America’s foremost breeders and the top representatives of the breed have been our guides. We must also greatly acknowledge the guidance of Mr. & Mrs. Curtis M. Brown — she an AKC licensed judge and he today’s top structural expert in dogs. Together they authored The Art and Science of Dog Judging, (published by B & E Publications, Inc.), a book we highly endorse and recommend.

One of the smaller sheepdogs, the Puli has been prized for centuries for his ability to do a strenuous full days work herding sheep (sometimes swine, cattle, horses and even geese!) on the great plains (Puszta) of Hungary. With no further knowledge than that, it easily follows that he must be indefatigable, sturdy and alert; that he must exhibit unfailing love for his work, his master and shepherd; as well as possess a well above average intelligence.

The correct mental image of the Puli should be that of a true working dog, NOT simply a lap dog, complemented by the many details that comprise correct Puli type. It is appropriate to think of the Puli as one of the basic sheepdogs, for only then can one reach a full appreciation of the Puli’s special place in the Working Group. It is important to remember that the two smaller sheepdogs were bred to their respective sizes for quite different purposes — the Corgi to herd by nipping the heels of his charges and the Shetland Sheepdog, miniturized on The Shetland Islands, as was the Shetland Pony, to better cope with that terrain and scant vegetation — quite unlike the great Hungarian plains where a more substantial, though still not large, dog was required.

Most obvious is the Puli’s long profuse coat which covers the entire body and, if of correct texture, is inclined to cording. The coat is deceiving — particularly when brushed out and even so when corded — the rump appearing higher due to the fullness of the tail coat. Further, the Puli’s coat can create a rectangular appearance rather than the necessary SQUARE OUTLINE (S-1). To determine whether a given Puli is square, measure from the withers to the ground and from the point of forechest to the point of the pelvis. Therefore, feel is of paramount importance in properly judging the Puli.

THE CORRECT STRUCTURE (S-2) of the Puli was achieved by no mere accident, but by prudent selection of breeding stock, primarily for herding ability, over many (perhaps thousands of) years. Only in the last two centuries did breeders concern themselves with type and color.

He is fine boned, upstanding, wiry and richly muscled. Characteristic is the Puli’s wariness of strangers, making him a superb guard. Wariness is not to be confused with shyness, a common, but nevertheless bad fault, which should be eliminated. It should be called to everyone’s attention that this wariness has too frequently been allowed, either through a breeding mistake or poor training, to conflict with the outgoing showmanship needed in the ring. However, a carefully bred and reared Puli is happy, outgoing and clown-like, with a definite propensity to please.

His unique aptitudes and adaptabilities have further proved the Puli a successful retriever, home guardian and police dog as well as companion. These, though enhancing the Puli as a more “total dog,” should never preclude or supercede the original purpose of the breed — herding on the Puszta. Indeed there is a great deal more dog here than meets the eye! To visualize true Puli type — the very embodiment of the breed itself — is to closely examine those particulars which create that type. One must never forget, however, that in the last analysis the complete dog must be evaluated. Good Puli judging is not merely finding faults — all dogs have them — but is primarily finding desirable characteristics that most nearly approach the ideal.

II HEAD – MUZZLE
A smooth, slightly domed skull and strong muzzle in a two thirds/one third ratio are of first importance in appraising the Puli head. Shocking to most, due to the umbrella-like profuse head coat, which acts as a natural sunshade, the ideal head is fine boned and small. The head is round when viewed from the front (S-3) and almost elliptical from the side (S-4). The head should be strong, refined and in good proportion to the body, contributing to an overall balanced appearance. These points, however, need further elaboration.

The skull should never be flat which would give a Terrier-like look (e.g. Lakeland) or too broad which would make for coarseness. It should instead be slightly domed, moderate in width and quite smooth. By smooth we do not only mean the cranium (between the ears) but the sides of the skull and trumpets as well, which should show little indentations (e.g. Weimaraner). Trumpets are the hollows on either side of the skull behind the eye sockets, comparable to temples in man. A well filled-in look, free of bumpiness, is correct. The bony eye arches are well defined. Regarding the one-third/two thirds muzzle to skull ratio: The Hungarian Standard calls for the muzzle to be 35% of the entire head. This would indicate a slight tolerance in muzzle length, but should never lead to a one-to-one ratio — a definite breed fault (S-5). The skull is easily measured from the occiput to the stop; the muzzle from the stop to the tip of the nose. A moderate, slightly accentuated stop is desired, not the extremely defined one of today’s American Cocker Spaniel. The muzzle is strong and bluntly rounded — never snopy, dished nor downfaced. The muzzle’s top is straight.
CORRECT HEAD TYPE

(S-3) THE IDEAL HEAD

(S-4) SIDE VIEW OF HEAD—Basically elliptical in shape
III  LIPS - NOSE
The Puli’s lips (flews) and nose are always black, even on white dogs, as are the eye rims. The lips fit firmly against the teeth with no indication of being droopy or pendulous as a Setter or Spaniel. The nose is surprisingly large. The AKC Standard says, “of good size.”

IV  BITE
A scissors (S-6) or level bite (S-7) is required by the AKC Standard. A level bite is seldom seen, but does occur. Scissors is preferred. An overshoot or undershot bite constitutes a serious fault. The teeth are amazingly large, regular and strong. They inhabit well developed upper and lower jaws. Breeders and judges must be aware that full dentition is important, missing premolars having been too frequent. Compound, this could lead to the absence of many teeth which is certainly unsound in any breed as it adversely affects proper eating, protection and whelping abilities.

V  EARS
The ears should be set fairly high, but not so as to distort the rounded appearance of the skull. In fact, they should hang immediately at set-on and hug the skull well (S-3), never being really obvious. Of thin leather, they are V-shaped, broad at set-on and rounded at the base. Ears appear longer and larger due to their profuse furnishings. They should not move upward (S-8), even when alerted.

VI  EYES
Deep set, large and dark “coffee brown” (S-9). The eyes shouldn’t protrude (Pekingese-like). With haws tight, they are probably best when elliptical, not round, as it better protects them from dust even though they are fully covered by the head coat. A light eye isn’t a serious fault but is atypical and to be discouraged (S-10).

VII  NECK AND SHOULDERS
Strong and muscular, the neck, when posed, forms a 45 degree angle to the horizontal (S-2); in motion, the neck is nearly horizontal. It should be tight, exhibiting no throatiness (S-11), and is medium in length, but sufficient to get the chin clearly above the topline. Without a noticeable separation, it gently tapers into the body providing good balance and grace. It should have a slight arch. The shoulder blades are preferably clean cut and, when posed with the foreleg vertical, are at a 45 degree angle to the horizontal (S-2). This well laid back shoulder is necessary to provide good front reach and nimble action. Elbows are to be tightly held to the body (S-12), neither out nor in! The anterior points of the shoulder blades should be in line with the foremost point of the chest (S-2). They should never, however, extend beyond the forechest, leaving a hollow between the points of the blades.

VIII  BODY AND TAIL
Sturdy and well muscled (sinewy), but neither heavy nor lumberly, describe the ideal Puli body. The withers are slightly higher than the topline which is strong and level (S-13). The back is medium in length with a short loin, while the chest or brisket is deep, fairly broad and long, with well sprung stave-like ribs, providing ample heart and lung room (S-2). It should never be shelly or shallow! The stomach should be tucked up nearly parallel with the topline.

A sloping croup (rump) is structurally necessary for typical Puli movement. The Afghan Hound, a genuine jumping breed with little flesh on the rump, has a steep croup. The Puli also has known to jump up and ride the backs of its charges. See The Puli In Action. This kind of croup is externally discernable by a moderately low tail set. See The Puli Skeleton, which can only be found by careful inspection. The tail, though low set, should quickly curve well up over the back when alert and may fall to either side or lay on the center of the back (S-14). The tail’s furnishings blend with the body coat making it somewhat indistinguishable. In fact, if the oft’ heard, “I can’t tell which end is which” applies, you can be certain you have the right tail set. When at rest, the tail is carried low with the end curled up. Certainly, a Puli will never be at rest in a show ring! The pelvis (Os Coxae) should be wide. Again, the needed quick turning ability is hampered by narrow hindquarters. A wide pelvis is especially desirable in the bitch, facilitating easier whelping.

IX  LEGS AND FEET
Forelegs are straight, strong and well but finely boned (S-12). Straight forelegs refer to the radius and ulna only, which should be straight from any angle. The upper leg is, of course, not straight in any breed. Permitting increased agility, the pasterns (Metacarpals) should be angled (S-15) to provide the spring-action necessary to absorb the downward forces as the Puli lands. While the Hungarian Standard calls for the Metacarpals to “start” in an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal; interpreted, this can only mean that they be sloping, as some top specimens have exhibited no more than 10 - 15 degrees. Dogs with longer upper arms (not Fox Terrier like) need bent pasterns in order to put the paw directly under the center of the shoulder blade to achieve static and kinetic balance.

All four feet are round, compact and have thickly cushioned resilient pads (S-16) (dark grey) and strong nails of black or slate grey. Hindquarters are a most important part of a Puli for any working dog for that matter. Propulsion, both vertical and horizontal, originates here. The stifle is well let down, bent and richly muscled (S-17). When the Puli is posed, the hock is perpendicular to the horizontal and its height is about 30% of the height of the dog at the topline (S-2). A higher hock would reduce endurance, whereas the lower, correct one increases endurance. The stand is a bit broader in the hindquarter than in the fore (S-19). Dew claws may be removed at the breeder’s option.

X  SKIN AND COAT
Characteristic of the quality Puli is good pigmentation. The skin is uniformly slate grey except the nose, flews and eyelids, which are black. The roof of the mouth is dark or varigated with deep pigmented spots on a dark ground. The tongue is a healthy red.

The only correct coat consists of a long, coarse outercoat and, in proper proportion, a wooly dense undercoat. An overabundant outercoat results in an open coat, while too much undercoat creates excessive matting. Either is highly
(S-5) INCORRECT HEAD PROPORTIONS — one-to-one ratio.

(S-6) SCISSORS BITE

(S-7) LEVEL BITE

Both of the above are considered correct bites for the Puli.

(S-8) INCORRECT EAR SET — too light and erect.

(S-9) EXCELLENT DARK EYE.

(S-10) LIGHT EYE — note poor pigmentation of nose and eye rims.

(S-11) THROATINESS AND THICK NECK — note incorrect head proportions and lack of underjaw; snipey muzzle.

(S-12) GOOD FRONT — with elbows held correctly.

(S-13) STRONG LEVEL TOPLINE — note good length of neck; lack of undercoat; open coat; insufficient length of coat.
(S-14) GOOD TAIL SET – note correct bend of stifle and tight upstanding feet.

(S-15) CORRECTLY ANGLED PATTERN.

(S-16) EXCELLENT FEET – round, compact and well up on toes.

(S-17) WELL LET DOWN STIFLE.

(S-18) STRAIGHT STIFLE – note obvious lack of undercoat and poor tail carriage.

(S-19) CORRECT REAR STANCE – note also good perpendicular hocks and poor toeing-out of front feet.
undesirable and not weather resisting. Faulty also is the silky or shiny coat. The Puli is basically an outdoor dog and must work well in all weather conditions. Excellence of coat—the correct mixture of outercoat and undercoat—permits either brushing or cording. See The Cabled Coat and The Brushed Coat. Regardless of choice of coat presentation, it must be neat, immaculately clean and profuse, requiring exacting care and plenty of it. The coats may even reach the ground in beautifully conditioned dogs in their prime.

XI COLOR
The Puli should always be a solid color—black (usually rusty/weathered black), all shades of grey (Silver to a quite deep charcoal) or white—NEVER parti-colored. Light shadings in the greys are permissible and are not indicative of parti-colors. Many breeds permit these shadings in solid color coats (e.g. Brindle Scotties and Skye Terriers). It should be noted that greys constantly change color—generally lightening with age. Blacks are frequently rusty-black, particularly their beards. In fact, exposure to sun gives the black an overall rustier appearance. Neither the AKC nor the Hungarian Standard allows any other color. Apricots, goldens, and creams are clearly excluded—though not disqualified in either Standard. Chocolate is a disqualification in the Hungarian Standard only. Colors other than black, white or grey should definitely be penalized and certainly not used in any breeding program.

XII HEIGHT
The AKC Standard dictates: "...males about 17 inches, and should not exceed 19 inches (and) females about 16 inches, and should not exceed 18 inches." The way in which this is worded and punctuated (note the commas) indicates that 17 inches is preferred in dogs; 16 inches in bitches. Between 1935 and 1960 there were five size classifications in Hungary.

Realizing the error, however, the Hungarian Kennel Club effected the one size now acceptable. Type and agility are lost dramatically in larger Pulik. An undersized Puli would likely prove too fragile. Both must be penalized.

XIII SERIOUS FAULTS
The AKC Standard lists as follows serious faults: “overshot or undershot; lack of undercoat; short or sparse coat; white markings such as white paws or spot on chest; flesh color on nose, flews or eyelids; coat with areas of two or more colors at the skin.” The Hungarian Standard adds “long muzzle; steep carriage of the neck; long body, which is not square; horizontal rump; lose tail carriage; light brown eyes; excessive matting and felting as a result of too much undercoat; with males a height between 34 - 37 cm (13.39 inches - 14.57 inches) or 47 - 50 cm (18.5 inches - 19.69 inches); with bitches a height of 31 - 34 cm (12.20 inches - 13.39 inches) or 44 - 47 cm (17.32-inches - 18.5 inches)." The AKC Standard has no disqualifications, whereas the Hungarian Standard lists the following: “Large degree of overshot or any degree of undershot bite; erect ears; straight tail carriage; bob-tail; particolor or large marks; short, straight open coat; lack of pigmentation, chocolate-brown color (and/or) showing in the pigment of the skin... males under 34 cm (13.39 inches) or over 50 cm (19.69 inches); bitches under 31 cm (12.20 inches) or over 47 cm (18.5 inches).” All serious faults have been covered within the foregoing text.

For clarity of structure, pictures and illustrations for the most part portray the Puli shorn or with wet brushed coat.

(S-20) CORRECT HINDQUARTER STRUCTURE ACCORDING TO THE HUNGARIAN STANDARD. In this country, we do not pose our dogs like this. Rather, we “stack” the dog with the rear leg farther back (See THE COMPLETE PULI SKELETON). If correctly built, by bringing this leg forward, as here illustrated, one can easily determine whether a given Puli's hindquarter measures up to The Hungarian Standard. Regardless of stance, correct bone structure is essential. (S-21) COWHOCKS.
THE PULI IN ACTION

The Puszta (Great Plains), located in The Alfold section of Hungary, is the main area where sheep and other animals are raised. It is without hills or mountains, verdant and much like our meadows. Here for centuries the Puli has been bred and trained to herd. These skills have been masterfully achieved in the Puli by dedicated Hungarian breeders — a tradition which we in America must continue. While no small task, this remains our vital responsibility.

Very fast for his size, he is lively, agile and energetic. To quote the 1972 edition of The AKC Complete Dog Book, "He is keen and quick, and moves with a gait as springy, almost as a bouncing ball, this trait, a hand-me-down, perhaps, from those dogs of long ago whose dazzling footwork was the admiration of the shepherd boy with his sheep." He seems to be in perpetual motion, "... never heavy, lethargic or lumbering. . ." as described in the F.C.I. and Hungarian Standard.

Typical is the smooth gallop or trot with strides of medium length. When in movement, the head is held down and forward and should not be held high. The extreme reach and forward drive desirable in the German Shepherd is not correct, nor is the Fox Terrier's pendulum action. The Shepherd's is a flying trot with maximum leg extension, while the Fox Terrier's is somewhat stilted — neither allowing the vertical drive typical of the prized original shepherding Puli.

An agile dog must have upward thrust from the hindquarters. To accomplish this some of the forward thrust must be lost. This further distinguishes German Shepherd movement from that of a quick, nimble dog's gait. The legs are well under the dog, giving a powerful upward thrust. Legs which extend well back during the trot cannot provide this essential upward push required for quick changes of direction — both upward and sideways. The Hungarian Standard is quite clear on this, "Its stride is not far reaching. The movement is shortstepping, very quick and typical, in harmony with its lively disposition."

Great speed is sacrificed for maneuverability — the ability to dig in with the rear legs well under the body and pivot, lifting and turning the front assembly quickly. This movement is also typical of the polo horse, mountain goat and sheep. Returning the errant and herding the flock demanded this talent. Occasionally a Puli will ride the backs of his charges — probably in getting from one side of the flock to the other. These activities require the oft-quoted ability to "turn on a dime."

The muscles of the Puli are never heavy, but strong, capable of endurance and coiled to spring. These muscles are not lacking from exercise nor food. They best exemplify those of the distance runner.

To clearly visualize this squarely constructed dog with his sloping croup and powerful hindquarters see Interpretation of the Standard and The Complete Puli Skeleton. All constitute the structure that enable the Puli to fulfill his role.
THE PULI IN ACTION - ILLUSTRATED

CORRECT MOVEMENT AT NORMAL TROT
MEDIUM SPEED

OVER-REACHING
AT FAST SPEED
OFTEN SEEN IN SQUARE DOGS, NOT A FAULT
PROVIDED BACK IS IN DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

INCORRECT HACKNEY-LIKE ACTION
Note: Legs are wider fore and aft during slow trotting, tending to converge as speed increases.
NECESSARY GROOMING TOOLS

THE PROCEDURES FOR ACCOMPLISHING, INCORPORATING, CONDITIONING AND BASIC HEALTH CARE

In order to brush-groom a Puli properly, you must first know what a good specimen of the breed looks like. No dog (of any breed) is perfect. All have their faults or deviations from the standard. The long coated breeds, however, have a distinct advantage in that the coat can be groomed to modify faults and bring out good points.

Before you even begin to groom a Puli you should be thoroughly familiar with The Standard of the breed. Read and re-read it and observe as many good Pulik at shows as you can, so that you have developed a mental picture of what it is you are striving to create out of the mass of hair you have before you. Eventually, you should learn what the dog you are grooming has in his favor or lacks, and groom accordingly. Type and size must also be taken into consideration.

The unkempt "rag-mop" look certainly does not fulfill the standard's requirements. On the other hand, you don't want an overly-stylized, exaggerated look either. When I was asked what I thought a Puli should look like, I said, "I'd like a square, well balanced dog, conforming to the standard, that is a clean, well brushed dog with a natural look — a dog with animation whose overall quality and type is accentuated." Pulik, as the best are presented today, come as close to my original concept of presentation as possible. Frankly, I should not like to see the degree of refinement go any further than it currently exists.

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

1. SLICKER BRUSH for puppy coats and for legs and feet of mature dogs. This is an oblong, metal brush with a handle. The metal teeth are bent and set in rubber.
2. MEDIUM-FINE COMB for beard, head and body fluffing.
3. PIN BRUSH for body coat from the time it reaches any considerable length. The pin brush has long pliable metal bristles or "pins" set in a cushioned rubber base and is ideal for Puli coats since it does not pull out undercoat.
4. NAIL CLIPPERS (or electric nail grinder) are essential to keep nails properly shortened.
5. SCISSORS specifically designed for trimming. Select the finest shears available.
6. TWEEZERS or HEMOSTAT for cleaning the ears — a
BRUSHED COAT

BY TED YOUNG, JR.

necessary adjunct to grooming. Good quality tweezers or a hemostat are required to remove the hair from the ear canal.

7. GROOMING STAND (or table). It should be firm and steady and at a height which permits you to work comfortably and easily.

CONDITIONING

You can’t produce “show dog” quality in 24 hours. Conditioning is a continuous process: involving proper exercise and housing, regular brushing, socialization and good diet. Feed must include good quality kibble, meat and vitamins (plus calcium for youngsters). Regarding diet, should a Puli experience a “fading” nose (white or silver and gray are particularly prone), supplemental iron is recommended.

Follow a regular grooming procedure. Thorough brushing to condition coat and prevent mat formation along with regularly scheduled baths are requisites. The dog in full bloom has certainly not lacked these basics.

I feel that the show Puli should be kennelled on gravel runs since the dog isn’t walking in urine which burns and stains the coat. “In and out” trap door slides from the kennel to the run should not be used. Such an arrangement knocks off hair ends as would furnishings in the typical “home” environment. Crates, when necessary, should be wire bottomed (hardwire cloth on a frame) to allow the sifting of dirt which could become abrasive.

However, it should be remembered that the Puli, particularly, needs to be encouraged to socialize — even with strangers. Being highly intelligent, the breed, left to its own devices, can easily become intractable. Exercise, especially on lead, not only develops strength of body, but also fosters alertness, obedience and a favorable temperament.

CARE OF THE PUPPY COAT

Developing a Puli’s show coat takes a great deal of time and effort. Someone along the line referred to the breed as having a “no care” coat. My reply to this would be simply, “No care — no coat!”

The Puli has a dense undercoat and coarse outercoat which are subject to matting and which therefore enables one to cord the coat. See The Corded Coat. However, if one chooses to

TED YOUNG, JR. is indeed one of America’s most prominent and respected all breed professional handlers. Early in his career he handled the Cocker, Ch. Carmore’s Rise And Shine to Best In Show at Westminster Kennel Club. Since, he has been included among the nominees for KENNEL REVIEW’s annual Best All Breed Handler Award on three separate occasions, and was winner of the award in 1971. In 1972 Mr. Young handled another Cocker, Ch. Sagamore Tocca, to the title of Top Winning Dog of All Breeds. Regardless of breed, Mr. Young’s accomplishments have been most noteworthy — within a matter of months after the breed’s recognition by the A.K.C. he piloted a Bichon Frise to the breed’s first all breed Best In Show win in the U.S. His unique professional touch has brought a host of new admirers to many breeds including the Puli.
brush the Puli, the prospective owner must be willing to recognize the necessity for weekly care.

As soon as there is enough coat to brush, your Puli puppy must become accustomed to being held and groomed. By eight weeks of age he must accept nail trimming, ear cleaning and preliminary brushing. The sooner you get about the business of proper coat care, the sooner your youngster will be in show coat.

Between seven and eleven months of age your Puli’s coat is certain to suddenly be one constant mat regardless of grooming and bathing. You will note that a thick undercoat is beginning to appear while the outercoat is still sparse. Your "baby" is reaching "adolescence" and the adult coat is beginning to appear.

If taking care of his coat has proven a problem up to this point, your troubles have just begun. From here on, he should be brushed once or twice a week. I would not recommend a more frequent schedule as coat would likely be lost. Never allow a mat to go unattended. Regular brushing will remove dead puppy hair before it has a chance to create mats and will encourage the growth of new hair. Use the pin brush recommended, as the slicker brush ("rake") will pull out the undercoat you are trying to encourage. Regulated, light wrist-action is desirable to the more harsh raking approach.

Puppyhood is the time to train your Puli to lie flat on his side for brushing. He can rest in this position and you can take whatever time is necessary to brush him thoroughly. “Side training” can begin on the floor with the young puppy so that he has no fear of falling. This position enables you to get to hard-to-reach areas (e.g. elbows, behind the ears, armpits, etc.).

Side grooming comprises brushing down in layers, beginning with center stomach, excess coat being held up until center back is reached, following a similar pattern with the exposed side of the feet and legs. Brushing behind the ear is natural at this point. By turning the dog, the other side can likewise be groomed.

Now, with the dog standing, the hindquarter is brushed from the rear. The tail is subsequently brushed up and over the back. The tail “plume” is encouraged to grow as full and long as possible so that it will fall lavishly over the back. Then, facing the Puli, lift the forechest’s coat and brush down in layers until the beard is groomed. Grooming the head entails brushing all the hair straight back (T-2) and, then, starting at the muzzle, all hair is brushed down — a layer at a time until a rounded natural appearance is accomplished (T-3) — the fall being so important in the appearance of the head. Care should be taken around the eyes.

The slicker brush ("rake") provides the tool to further shape the legs’ coat, still brushing down to produce a well-rounded look which is further enhanced by trimming in a circular motion (T-4). The excess hair between the pads should be kept trimmed away, using baby scissors, to provide better footing and prevent interdigital cysts. Only in “finishing” is a comb employed. But, its use can lend final definition and perfection.

Flaws resulting from grooming neglects, such as split-ends and “holes,” can sometimes be minimized by using thinning shears; thereby, creating a more acceptable overall appearance. Hair may also be thinned directly under the ears to help them lie in place. A bit might be trimmed around the vent for cleanliness.

Baths should be given every ten days to two weeks, being always careful to keep the hair of the head and face clean. Adherent food particles in this hair are a chief cause of chewing. And, a Puli without profuse head furnishings is a Puli that cannot be shown.

PREPARING FOR THE BATH

Never bathe a matted Puli! There is no surer way to permanently ruin a coat. Remember that clean well cared for
hair grows faster. Prior to bathing, the coat must be brushed out completely and thoroughly using your pin brush. Do not neglect the hard to reach areas between the front and rear legs and the arm pits.

Should you find mats — do not cut them out. Sprinkle grooming powder or baby powder into the coat and brush completely from the skin out. Help mat separation with your fingers (T-5), taking care not to tear the hair loose.

**EAR CARE**

Hair should be removed from the ear canal before bathing. Cleaning the ears is a vitally important part of the Puli's grooming. If done periodically, your dog's ears will stay clean and the process will only take a short time. First remove the long hair surrounding the ear canal. If this area is neglected, wax accumulates in the hair, blocking off the canal which can cause serious ear problems. Begin by turning back the ear flap and with your tweezers, hemostat or thumb and forefinger, pull out the excess hair in the canal (T-6). If using a hemostat or tweezers be careful not to probe too deeply — never further than you can see — to avoid injury to the eardrum.

After removing the hair, using a "Q-Tip" dampened with alcohol, carefully clean out the canal. Should the canal be filled with heavy wax and have an offensive odor — consult a veterinarian.

**NAILS**

Nail care should begin in the early puppy stages and continue regularly. Since the Puli's feet must look round and compact, long unsightly nails can only detract. Also, if the nails are allowed to grow too long the quick extends further into the nails and it becomes virtually impossible to trim them without excessive bleeding. Nails are properly shortened, a bit at the time, until the quick is reached. It is usually difficult to avoid the quick which, in the well-pigmented nail, will bleed when cut. Blood clotting preparations should be used when needed. Finally, emery board filing is desirable and, perhaps, a drop of oil for gloss.

**TEETH**

Unless you're adept at it, your veterinarian should regularly scrape the tarter from the teeth. Given "Milk Bones" daily and a proper diet, your Puli should require little additional tooth cleaning. Sparkling white teeth are attractive and one of the most important things a judge inspects.

**ANAL GLANDS**

A pair of anal glands is located on the sides of and directly below the anus. Their purpose is to provide a lubricant which aids in bowel movement. They can become clogged and create discomfort. This condition (contrary to the belief that it is a sign of worms) is what most often causes the dog to drag his rear across the floor.

These glands should be emptied at each bath, and the bathtub is probably the best place to do it. Holding the tail up with one hand, use thumb and forefinger of the other to gently squeeze the contents of the glands into a cotton pad held over the anal opening. The excretion should be brown. If it is bloody or unusual in any way, a veterinarian should be consulted.

**THE BATH**

The equipment you will need for bathing is as follows:

1. RUBBER SPRAY HOSE for thorough rinsing.
2. RUBBER MAT to place on the bottom of the tub.
3. SHAMPOO. Do not economize on shampoo. Inferior products will leave a residue on the hair and skin. If there is evidence of flaky skin, use a medicated shampoo.
4. HAIR DRYER — a heavy duty commercial dryer would certainly be a must for those with several dogs. A hand dryer will suffice for those with one.
5. MINERAL OIL — a drop in each eye will protect the eyes from soap irritation.
6. COTTON — a small swab in each ear to protect the inner ear from water.
7. TOWELS — bath size for drying.
8. COAT CONDITIONERS — There are hair products on the market which will give more body to the coat or help loosen the "too curly" coat.

The dog should be wet down completely with the rubber spray hose using warm (not hot) water. Shampoo and wash well, applying extra shampoo on stained or extra dirty areas. Rinse soap out completely. Repeat the entire process and this time place heavy emphasis on final rinsing. You can't rinse too much. Soap left in the coat can cause mats and skin irritations.

When not preparing for a show, use a light oil rinse to hold the coat closer to the body, prevent matting and encourage coat growth. Consideration should also be given to "wrapping" the fall over the eyes (T-7) to protect it and facilitate good vision. Wrapping the rump coat avoids stool sticking. The young dog might be inclined to "fight" such wrapping. Therefore, they could require extra attention until acclimated.

Blot (do not rub) the dog lightly with towels. Stand him on a large towel and allow him to drip dry for fifteen to twenty minutes. With light strokes, brush dry, employing the hair dryer and pin brush (T-8). Dry a small area at a time pointing the dryer at the area to be brushed. Follow the procedures for grooming body, legs, tail and head. Even when the dog appears dry, continue drying for another thirty minutes. Dampness at the base of hair causes mats.

The instructions presented here are to serve as a "guide." Only the person grooming a given dog can determine how much or how little should be emphasized to enhance the individual specimen. 

††
(T-1) Hard to brush areas are more easily reached with the Puli on his side.

(T-2) Begin grooming the head by brushing the hair back. Note beard has been brushed down on each side of the muzzle.

(T-3) The correct rounded natural appearance.

(T-4) Trim the feet to create rounded, compact look.

(T-5) Help separate mats with your fingers.

(T-6) Remove the excess hair in the ear canal with tweezers, a hemostat, or your thumb and forefinger.

(T-7) Wrapping the fall for protection and better vision.

(T-8) Brush drying the Puli coat.
THE
CORDED
COAT
BY ANNE KENNEDY

The striking breed characteristic of the Puli is his unusual, but typical coat of shaggy hair—a definite reflection of his natural environment. Not artificial, the corded coat is nature’s way of protecting the Puli from the extreme conditions of outdoor living. Of the AKC recognized breeds, only the Komondor shares this special coat type. Initially, the brushed coat was the show coat, however the corded coat is regarded as today’s more distinctive and unique grooming presentation. But, remember that a matted coat is not a corded coat!

The proper Puli coat consists of a coarse outercoat (which should never be silky) and a very fine, dense, wooly undercoat. See Interpreting The Standard. The two combine to form cords. The resulting cords—wide plates or round cords—depend upon hereditary factors. The better and more attractive are round and rope-like (U-1), covering the entire Puli.

To understand cord structure, visualize a straight center guide hair around which the wavy, outercoat entangles (U-2)—held together by the topcoat’s waviness and the undercoat’s wooliness. As time goes on, the coat sheds and remains within the cord, thereby constantly lengthening it.

Grooming procedures begin in early puppyhood. The coat which best lends itself to cording is already evident in the curly, dense haired puppy (U-3). Never brush this kind of coat while cording, simply wet it down every day, respecting the natural divisions of the coat. With the less-dense cordable coat, continue to brush; at least on the surface, while it is cording for a better appearance. When coats are brushed, they do cord more slowly, but Pulik should always look as well groomed as possible. Admittedly cording is more effective in the mature coat than that which the “brushed puppy” often portrays. As the coat increases in length and density, splitting becomes necessary. Care must be taken to divide the cords to the skin to prevent irritation. Remember that the coat must be kept clean while cording.

Between eight months and one year, depending on the type of coat, climate, environment and activity, cording begins...
(U-1) Round, rope-like beautiful cords.

(U-2) Cord structure.

(U-3) A Curly, thick-haired puppy. This would be an ideal specimen for a beautiful corded coat.

(U-4) Beginning cords of a young dog.

(U-5) Dividing cords to the skin.

(U-6) A wet "adolescent" showing natural coat divisions.
To permit easier tearing of the cords of a fully coated Puli, wet him down thoroughly in a tub. As excess moisture drips out, the natural divisions of the coat become obvious (U-6), simplifying the tearing process. When finished, a warm spray of water rinses away any dead coat. When the Puli is almost dry, check to make certain that you did not miss any needed separations. Once the coat has been evenly separated, it is easy to keep and requires care only in accordance with its own speed of growth.

With a young Puli, repeat the separation approximately every two weeks. Unsightly entwining of cords will occur if neglected, necessitating a mat splitter. Actually, the three most mat prone areas are around the ears, the rump and the collar’s position on the neck. As the Puli nears maturity less care is needed. The fully grown Puli requires only an occasional separation of new growth as it lengthens (U-7). The corded coat is much easier to keep clean and neat since surface dirt does not penetrate the cord and can be easily brushed off with a soft bristle brush.

It is extremely important that cord ends always be kept open. Even a small curl there will double back into itself as it continues to grow. Allowed to remain, ends will look matted (U-8). To check for this, simply pick up a handful of cords and examine them. At the same time, be sure there are no “bumps” along the length of any cords.

Keep the cords very short on the stomach area of male Puli because of urine stains. If stains are allowed to remain in the cords for any length of time, they are difficult to remove. Cutting the stomach cords of the stud dog is also a helpful hint.

For the show ring, groom a completely corded coat by following the same procedure used for the brushed coat. On the side, starting at the feet, hold up the coat and brush down briskly in layers with a pin brush (U-9) or even a slicker brush (on older, mature cords) to give the coat a fuller and neater appearance; followed by the “total” grooming suggested in The Brushed Coat.

**BATHING THE CORDED PULI**

Begin by wetting the coat thoroughly; then putting a little medicated shampoo down the part of the back. Next, spray on a little warm water, massaging the shampoo into the cords. In much the same manner as one washes a wool sweater, squeeze the shampoo through the cords, beginning at one end and working systematically so that the dog is thoroughly massaged and completely saturated. Work slowly so that the medication in the shampoo has time to act upon the skin. An alternate method might be to immerse the dog in water to which shampoo has been added.

After the corded Puli has been rinsed, he should be allowed to drip so that all excess water drains. Then, use a large towel to blot the ends of the cords, even wringing them as one would wet cloths. Complete the process with electric drying. Careful not to over-heat, patience is a requisite to proper drying techniques.

Should urine stains, which cannot be readily removed, remain in the cords too long, use a couple of drops of “Nilodor” diluted in a pail of warm water. (“Nilodor” should be used sparingly). The ends of the cords in the rear area can be easily washed, after which odor disappears. Three drops of “Nilodor” might also be added to the tub before starting the bath, letting the dog stand for a few minutes with the cords immersed in the solution. Then, drain the tub and continue the regular bath procedure.

Your reward for this painstaking, proper grooming is the beautifully corded, show-coated Puli.
SELECTING THE FOUNDATION BITCH

You have your choice of any stud dog in the country. If the first stud you choose is not the right one, you have ample opportunity to select another. If you select the wrong puppy to keep from your litter you can always repeat the breeding and make a better selection the next time. However, you can breed to any and every stud dog in the breed; you can look at every one of your matron’s puppies from now to doomsday and if she is not a producer you will get nowhere. Selecting the right foundation bitch is the most important thing you will ever do as a breeder. And in this instance there is absolutely no substitute for quality.

By this time the novice has no doubt asked, “Well, if this is so important, how can we be sure that we are making the right selection?” The answer, to be perfectly frank, is that you can’t! The most you can do is buy the best you can possibly afford. One wouldn’t consider taking off on a coast to coast trip in a $25.00 car — neither should you base your breeding program on a pet foundation. It is extremely difficult at best to breed top show quality from the finest of parents. How then, could you ever expect to do so from stock so riddled with breed faults that they are hardly better than pets?

I am always amazed at those who turn down an opportunity to obtain a proven producer of quality because of price. They balk at $1,000 for a bitch who has proven she can produce championship quality. Yet, these same people will, in the course of three or four years, buy four or five $200 bitches; pay nearly a thousand dollars in stud fees; thousands more trying to squeeze mediocre quality through to their championships, and in the end have absolutely nothing.

So where do you get these proven producers? Once in a great while they will be offered for sale by a breeder who must cut back on his breeding stock for various reasons. Don’t think twice if you have the opportunity. Mortgage the house, put your blue chips on the market, sell the children into white slavery! Do whatever you have to; but get that bitch! The opportunity may never present itself again.

However, it isn’t likely that you will have the opportunity ever present itself for this kind of bitch, so you must do the next best thing.

Save your money and locate the owner of a top producing bitch. Make a reservation (and offer a deposit so that they know you mean business) on the first available daughter of this producing bitch. Records show that producing bitches usually come from a long line of producing bitches. And on this point I would like to elaborate somewhat.

Each year Irene Khatoonian publishes a list of the top producing dams and sires in the July issue of KENNEL REVIEW magazine. In looking over one of these recent compilations I came up with some startling statistics which I present for your information.

In the 1972 list of Top Working Dams (having produced three or more champions in the 12 month period) 43 dams produced a total of 219 champions. 25 of the 43 dams were champions. They alone were responsible for producing 144 of the 219 champions (the 18 that were not champions produced the remaining 75 title holders).

Interestingly enough, of the 18 non-champion dams on this list, 15 were out of champion dams.

There were only 8 dams who produced more than 3 champions for that year, and of these, only two were not champions.

Looking over at the Top Producing Sires side of the ledger we found more interesting data. 38 sires appeared on the year’s list as having produced 5 or more champions. Of these 38 there were 23 out of champion bitches. It sort of confirms the old breeder’s theory that close behind nearly every great dog one will find a great bitch.

So, what in reality does all this tell us? Quite simply, that your chances of coming by a top producing bitch are highly increased if she is out of a top producing dam. And it seems the the odds are even more in your favor if the bitch you buy is a champion quality daughter of a champion quality and champion producing dam. These ratios held up even after studying the reports of several different years. And what’s more — they stood relatively constant for all six variety groups.

In my conversations with some of the nation’s foremost breeders I have often asked them if there was anything in particular they would avoid if they were starting over in their breeding program and had to select their foundation stock again. Without exception they replied that bad shoulder and front construction would be absolutely taboo. Their reason being that there are so many bones and muscles involved in the front assembly of a dog that is supposed to move efficiently and effortlessly (like the Puli) that it takes generations to untangle an unsound front. And even then front faults always come back to plague the breeder constantly in an otherwise sound breeding program.

Next on their list of “avoid-at-all-cost” faults was bad rearquarters for much the same reasons as bad fronts.

Head, color of eye, length of body and coat were their least concern as they had, through experience, found these the easiest to correct. It is important to note here that they were not condoning faults in these areas but simply stating they found them easiest to correct and eliminate from their breeding programs.

So here, in brief, we have outlined (1) what you want (2) why you want it and (3) where to get it. The only problem reamining is actually getting it! But should you be able to come by one of these priceless gems you will find yourself miles ahead of your competitors.

Once you have her perhaps the words of a very old and very successful breeder friend of mine are worth being remembered.

“A beautiful dog is something to behold, but a beautiful bitch is something to hold on to!”
CHOOSING THE STUD DOG

BY LOIS WOLFF McMANUS

Writing an article about selecting a stud dog seems equal in proportion and impossibility to that of telling someone how to paint a picture. However, there are a few basic fundamentals that any breeder will keep in mind whether novice or veteran.

The comments given in this article are generally aimed at the new or novice breeder and are based primarily upon my own experience. The veteran breeder has long since tried the path he has already traveled. Various routes which I will suggest, some with success and some with failure. At any rate, he has learned, and like myself, is not trying to dispense his theories as indisputable “gospel” but rather as a guideline to assist those who are just embarking on the path he has already traveled.

The reader must be warned that with the best knowledge and the best laid plans (and a breeding that looks like nothing but great on paper) there is still the element of luck involved. We have all seen cases where two top winning specimens of the breed will produce an amazingly poor litter. And of course we have witnessed the occasional mating of two inferior specimens that results in real quality. I, of course, cite the opposite extremes and whereas breedings of either type can and do produce the results illustrated, I would not plan on either happening with any great frequency; especially in the latter case.

Long before the selection of a stud becomes necessary, it is assumed that the fledgling breeder has studied the American Kennel Club Standard of the Breed. Further, that he has visited numerous dog shows and has viewed and “gone over” as many Puli as possible. In his own mind he should have a mental picture of what the ideal Puli should be, and where his bitch excels and falls short of this projected image.

In addition he should know as much as possible about his bitches’ ancestors. Not only does he need to know who they are, but he must know what their faults and virtues were as well. He must be aware of which of these same characteristics his bitch has inherited from them.

The person most able to help you study your own bitch is the person who bred her. This person hopefully knows more about her background than anyone and should be more than willing to share this information with you.

It goes almost without saying that your bitch has been kept in good health and that she has been Xrayed and found to have normal hips. Now that you have a general knowledge of her background and know that her health is in order, you must set out to find that male, preferably of the same line, who will correct her faults while maintaining the good qualities that she has. He too must be in good health and Xrayed clear of hip dysplasia. The most successful way to stamp a type is with line breeding. Yet, if you know nothing about your bitch, or her background, you could be stamping faults as well as virtues. For this reason, I cannot stress too clearly that you must know, and check and learn, and evaluate with an open mind.

Do not pick the top winning Puli in the country just because he is the top winner. Pick an animal for his bloodlines and one who excels where your bitch is weak. The final selection of a stud might be a male of excellent quality who is not a top winner. Maybe his owner preferred not to campaign him. Maybe he is someone’s loved pet. Regardless of his ring record he should have those qualities your bitch needs. Hopefully you will have had an opportunity to see some of his get. Do they possess the qualities you are seeking?

Our breed has dogs of long American ancestry as well as Hungarian imports. Most American bred Puli are heavily line bred while most of the imports are outcrossed. In studying the European pedigrees, we learn that they do not adhere to line breeding like we do in the United States. Therefore, if you have an imported bitch, besides having no chance to see her ancestors, you must realize that you are working with an individual who could have inherited her faults and virtues from any one of her ancestors. This is no special problem, except that you are less able to predict the size, type and quality of the pups.

Occasionally it is necessary to make an outcross breeding from a line bred bitch. In this case, you would be searching for a male who is not of the same line, but who has something particularly needed in your line. If your bitch comes from a family strong in conformation qualities except for, say, coat density, it might be well to outcross for strength in this area. You would breed the get back into her line again, usually getting the very good pups (combining the best of both lines) not from the outcrossed litter, but from the next generation that results from breeding back into the line.

So, in choosing a stud, know your breed, know what you are looking for, deal with a reliable breeder or stud owner. Make arrangements early so that you are sure the necessary stud is available to you and not previously reserved by another bitch. Breed not to the top winner, or the one with the largest advertisement in the magazine, but to the dog who will do the most for your bitch. Pay his fee, do not ask that the stud owner take pick of litter. If you are going to the trouble and expense of breeding your bitch, you should have as your reward, that top puppy for your very own. To give up this puppy to the owner of the stud is sheer foolishness and a waste of time and money.
SELECTING THE SHOW PROSPECT

BY ELLANOR H. ANDERSON

It is comparatively easy to pick a show potential puppy if you have the facilities, the energy, and the money to keep the entire litter until they are grown. When you have selected the puppy most likely to succeed in the show ring you have the rest of the litter to sell and they are no longer sweet cuddly puppies but “pre-teenagers” with all the awkwardness and energy that go with that age. Chances are that they have lived in the kennel and are not house broken. They are not so appealing to customers who, as a general rule, would rather buy a young puppy and are not anxious to pay more for an older untrained Puli. If the breeder is established and has an excellent market he can weed out the puppies that have major faults and sell them for pets at an early age. The problem is that some litters seem to consist of puppies equally good and it is only as they grow older that differences in quality appear.

Most of us as breeders are asked for a good show prospect at eight or nine weeks of age. At best, selection at that age is a gamble and we can never guarantee that the young puppy will be a sure winner in the show ring. All we can truthfully state is that the puppy shows show potential. If the customer will have patience and wait for his show prospect, a breeder can pretty well guarantee that he will get one, if not from the current litter, then from a future one, but only a very few customers are willing to wait. They want their show prospect immediately. There really are not that many excellent producers and chances are that the best puppy in a current litter will be inferior to the best in a future litter.

I believe that a customer should rely on the breeder’s opinion completely. He has a much better chance that way than if he relied on his own opinion, unless of course he has seen many Puli puppies. If a breeder is picking a show puppy to keep for himself he too has to wait to determine the full potential of the puppy.

I have been in Pulik since 1954 and I keep complete records of all litters. Each puppy is weighed and measured at birth and once a week thereafter as long as he is here. These records are invaluable as I get a very good idea of what the adult Puli will be. Faults such as a too long back or a short neck can be noted at birth and one finds the same faults in the adult dog as everything grows in proportion. I do see most of the Pulik I breed when they are mature as the owners bring them here or send me pictures, and I complete their puppy records by writing in descriptions of them as adults.

Now let us assume that we are trying to pick a potential winner at eight or nine weeks of age. First, he must be as near the AKC Standard for the Puli as possible. He must be square, of good bone structure, with all parts in proportion to each other. He must have a good bite, preferably a scissors bite in his baby teeth as an even bite may turn out to be under shot in the second teeth. He must have correct angulation and a good straight front with plenty of chest room. He should have dark brown eyes and a nice dense puppy coat. I have found that the straight coats do not get their full length as soon as the wavy and that the very curly almost always looks shorter unless just groomed or of course corded. Puli ears should not be set too high and the Puli tail should curl nicely over the back. His gait should be free and springy and even.

And now we come to the great intangible which is showmanship. You can have a sound typey Puli with no major faults, but without showmanship you will not have a great dog in the ring. He may get his championship without too much trouble but rarely gets further. All the “greats” in any breed have showmanship, that quality that makes the dog show himself at his best. By his style in the show ring every great dog seems to be saying, “Look at me, I am the best,” and usually he is right — he is. I believe from my experience that the great show dog has never been the shy puppy in the litter and rarely the most aggressive. He was the puppy with poise and self-confidence, that puppy that took every new experience in his stride and was not afraid of anything new, just curious. It is difficult to find all the qualities required by the Standard plus showmanship, but it is not impossible and when one does it is very rewarding.

Remember that once you have your show potential puppy you are only beginning. The puppy must be trained for the show ring and so must you — because you and your Puli are a team and you must be as expert at showing him as he is at showing! If you are uncomfortable in the ring and feel that you cannot show your Puli well there are many professional handlers from whom to choose. An outstanding Puli handled expertly is bound to be successful. So now that you have your show Puli, GOOD LUCK AND HAPPY WINNING!
Puli Breeders Gallery

The Puli Breeders Gallery on the following pages affords the reader an opportunity to easily locate reputable and dedicated Puli breeders throughout the country. Their past records indicate they have the best interests of the breed at heart and may be relied upon to assist the prospective purchaser or breeder in his quest.
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G. Allen Scruggs, native of Atlanta, Georgia, is the son of parents whose interest in animals of all kinds has been long standing. His early days were spent among Field Setters and Beagles and he frequently experienced the thrill of the hunt on horseback behind some of the South's finest Foxhounds.

His interest in Pulik began in the early sixties when he moved to New York after having graduated from Florida State University where he majored in Interior Design. Mr. Scruggs purchased his first Puli, a youngster, from the Cedwood Puli Kennels of Mrs. Charles R. Anderson. This first Puli was to become Ch. Cedwood's Hedy Gray and it was with her that the Glenrich breeding program was established. Hedy's first litter produced Ch. Glenrich Gibson Girl and her subsequent litters have established her as a most promising producer.

The demands for his services in Interior Design have seriously curtailed Mr. Scruggs' breeding and exhibiting activities thus far, as his business demands frequent world-wide travel. His work has been published in most of the major home furnishing magazines and he has also served as a decorating editor of HOUSE AND GARDEN MAGAZINE.

Mr. Scruggs has written feature articles in KENNEL REVIEW as well as the monthly KENNEL REVIEW Puli column and guest columns in POPULAR DOGS. He has been a frequent contributor to the Puli Club of America's newsletter, PULi NEWS. He has maintained his membership in that organization for approximately 8 years and is a member of the Puli Club of Southern California as well.

A gift of Albert Payson Terhune's LAD OF SUNNYBANK received on his twelfth birthday ignited an interest in purebred dogs for Dick Beauchamp that has not only lasted over 25 years but has also produced one of America's leading journalists in that field.

During his secondary school years Mr. Beauchamp bred and exhibited Cocker Spaniels. His success in these endeavors brought a number of local breeders to seek his advice in their breeding programs and ask his assistance in showing the resultant offspring. The breedings planned during this period resulted in a vast number of Group and Best In Show winners in the ensuing years.

After graduating from Michigan State University, Mr. Beauchamp accepted a position with DAILY VARIETY (the Film and Television Industry's trade paper) in Hollywood, but maintained his interest in dogs by serving as Editor of the Drucker Publications, COCKER SPANIEL VISITOR, BOXER REVIEW and COLLIE REVIEW in his evening hours.

In 1963 he assumed the position of Editor of the West coast magazine KENNEL REVIEW. In 1965 he purchased the magazine outright and it has since become the nation's leading exhibitor's magazine, circulated throughout the U.S. as well as in most foreign countries.

In the interim, Mr. Beauchamp has been actively involved in many breeds; Doberman Pinschers, Irish Setters, Cairn Terriers, Chow Chows and Bichon Frises especially.

In addition to the many editorials and feature articles which have appeared in KENNEL REVIEW and countless other publications in America, he authored THE BICHON FRISE HANDBOOK and is currently developing a series of similar handbooks aimed primarily at the serious breeder, exhibitor and judge.