

HERDING GROUP



Pembroke Welsh Corgi

movement should be that of a working breed: a smooth, easygoing gait that covers ground effortlessly. There should not be an up/down motion to the topline, which will result in a bouncy gait. The front legs will tend to incline slightly to compensate for the width of the chest and shortness of leg so the front legs will not move in parallel planes. The hind legs should follow the track of the front, with no

hocking-out or -in. Always remember that the Pembroke is a herding breed and needs freedom of movement to do his job.

I attended a breed seminar several years ago where I learned the OHM acronym for judging—meaning Outline, Head, Movement, with Temperament being a given in the breed. I've used that acronym when I've done my own ringside judging.

The website of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America has a list of approved breed mentors, as well as a calendar of all specialty shows for those interested in getting in-person mentoring. There is an excellent judges' education seminar every year in conjunction with the national specialty, and it will take you well beyond the basics of judging the Pembroke Welsh Corgi.

—Lynda McKee,
TifflynLDM@aol.com
[Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America](http://PembrokeWelshCorgiClub.com)

Pulik

PULI PHILATELY: PULIK ON POSTAGE STAMPS

Animals are often depicted on postage stamps, and such stamps are popular issues, particularly with stamp collectors. Countries issue stamps to commemorate a wide variety of topics of interest. Many of these topical stamps are seen as a useful form of income by a country/postal service, since they are frequently collected and not used. Puli stamps are often of interest to dog stamp collectors, and in particular to Puli enthusiasts. Here we will look at only stamps that are verified as legitimate releases, and not possible counterfeits.

• In March 1956, Hungary issued two

stamps with Puli depictions as part of a series honoring Hungarian dog breeds that also included the Pumi, Komondor, Kuvasz, and Vizsla. The two Puli stamps include an interesting triangular-shaped stamp of a head shot of a brushed Puli, as well as a square stamp of a corded Puli working Hungarian grey cattle (also known as Hungarian Steppe cattle, indigenous to Hungary). Both the Puli and these cattle are among the national symbols of Hungary. Most people think of the Puli as a sheep herder, but the breed also worked cattle. Further details on authenticity of this depiction of a Puli working cattle is discussed (also complete with photographs) by Puli Club of America member Susi Szeremy (who is also the founder of National Purebred Dog Day) at nationalpurebreddogday.com.

• During July 1967, Hungary issued a stamp of a corded Puli as part of a series of seven stamps commemorating dog breeds that also included the Pumi, German Shepherd, Collie, Vizsla, Poodle, and Fox Terrier.

• In September 1978, Mongolia issued a Puli stamp in a commemorative collection of six dog-breed stamps that included the Papillion, “Black Mongolian Sheepdog,” “Mongolian Domestic Dog,” Saint Bernard, and German Shepherd. The Puli stamp includes the head in profile as well as a working Puli depicted with Hungarian grey cattle.

COURTESY SALLY ANNE THOMPSON

HERDING GROUP



• During May 2001, the Central African Republic released a commemorative issue of six dog-breed stamps that included a corded Puli, a Great Pyrenees, a Briard, a Chow, a Cocker Spaniel, and a Yorkie.

• In February 2004, Hungary issued a stamp depicting two Pulik: a head shot and a full-body shot. The stamp also included Wallachian sheep (also known as Racka), which the Puli herd in Hungary. This sheep breed's unique, spiral-shaped horns are unlike those of any other domestic breed, and may grow to two feet. It takes a strong, agile dog to contend with this sheep!

• The most recent Puli stamps were released in October 2019. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Hungarian-Japanese diplomatic relations, these two countries issued a sheet of 10 commemorative stamps. As part of this larger collection, the Hungarian post issued a stamp of a black Puli with a pastoral background, while the Japanese post had one of a white Puli with a background with a serene feel to it.

In summary, a total of eight officially released stamps have Pulik depicted. I was happy to see at least half of the stamps reflected an aspect of the working nature of this breed. Six of the eight stamps were issued by countries having a strong tie to the history of the Puli—Hungary and Mongolia.

—Dagmar Fertl,
dfertl@gmail.com
 Puli Club of America dfertl@gmail.com

Spanish Water Dogs BASE-NARROW CANINES IN SPANISH WATER DOGS

Anyone who has been involved with Spanish Water Dogs for any length of time, even simply raising one or two dogs from puppyhood, has likely encountered the issue of base-narrow canines, also known as Class 1 Malocclusion. Found in many breeds, this issue is most commonly seen in the primary teeth of affected puppies by about 7 weeks of age; in rare instances, it can also occur in adult teeth.

As the puppy's primary teeth erupt, it is the growth of the lower canines that is typically of concern. These needle-sharp teeth grow in a more upright position than normal. As they grow, the teeth come into contact with the upper gums to varying degrees. Sometimes they will simply graze the outside of the gums as they move into proper position, perhaps briefly causing some redness. In many cases, however, these teeth create a hole in the upper gums, in and out of which those sharp points slide every time the puppy opens and closes its mouth, causing the hole to “grow” with the teeth.

In discussion with breeders in Europe, the

Stamps that lick you back: Pulik on postage stamps from their native Hungary and around the world.

COURTESY DAGMAR FERTL