



July 2021  
Bulldog Breed Council  
Gazette  
Issue 011

BULLDOG, Britain's  
National Breed

## BULLDOG BREED COUNCIL

Promoting healthy Bulldogs, carefully bred to the Kennel Club Breed Standard

<http://www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk>

Bulldog Club Shows have started again, making up for lost time.

Each Club has its own personality, come and join in with the Bulldog family, talk to like-minded people and celebrate this wonderful breed of ours.

Details of all Bulldog Breed Club Shows are in the Gazette.

We look forward to welcoming you

Please join the Bulldog Breed Council Education Station

Facebook Group:

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## BULLDOG BREED CLUBS AND SHOWS 2021

Club Secretaries details are on the Bulldog Breed Council website:  
[www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk](http://www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk)

### Bath & Western Bulldog Club

**Champ Show:** Monday 2nd August 2021

Judge Mr D McHale (Kelloe)

Venue: Bath Canine Society show Three Shires Field, Bannerdown Bath BA1 8EG

**Open Show:** Sunday 26th September 2021.

Judge Mrs Hayley Dodwell (Asharlo)

Venue: Westwoods Centre, North Leach, GL54 3QJ



### Birmingham & Midland Counties Bulldog Club

**Champ show:** Sunday 18 July 2021

Judge Mrs Petra Grell-hansohm.

Venue: Staffordshire Showground Weston Road, Stafford ST18 0BD

**Open Show:** Sunday 5 December 2021

Judge: Ms Kimberly Nealings

Venue: Willenhall Chart WV13 2NS



### Blackpool & Fylde Bulldog Club

**Open Show:** Friday 21st August 2021.

Judge : Ms Sarah Macdonald

Venue: Blackpool Champ Show Redwood Park, Pinfold Lane, Inskip Nr Preston

**Open Show:** Sunday 10th October 2021

Judge: Mr Phil Jones (Everbull)

Venue: Whiston Town Hall Old Colliery Road Whiston L35 3QX



**Subs for 2021 are now due, we will be looking to welcome you all back. We will put out schedules in April when the state of the tiers will be known**

### **Bulldog Day UK**

**Venue: Newark Showground NG24 2NY**

Annual event for all Bulldog lovers with profits going to Bulldog Rescue and Rehoming Trust. Fun classes, doggy shopping experience and advice. But most of all FUN with your Bulldog

**See you in 2022**



### British Bulldog Club

**Open Show & Gold Medal Puppy Competition:** 11th July 2021

**Open Show Judge:** Mrs V Eaton (Ricatori)

**Gold Medal Puppy Competition**

**Judges:** Mrs D Bishoprick (Pheorm), Mr C Bracken (Bradiebe) Mrs L Handley (Haddaway)

**Venue:** Shirland Village Hall Main Road Shirland Derbyshire DE55 6BB

**Championship Show Weekend:**

20<sup>th</sup>/21<sup>st</sup> November 2021

The British Bulldog Club will be holding a huge weekend celebration of Bulldogs in November 2021 with **TWO Championship shows**

**Judges will be:** Saturday: Mr Kevin Davis (Mystyle)

Sunday: Ms Elizabeth Hugo Milam

**On Saturday evening, (20th November) there will be a Memorial Dinner** remembering all our wonderful Bulldog friends who have recently died.

**Venue:** Royal Court Hotel, Tamworth Road, Coventry, CV7 8JG



### Bulldog Club Incorporated

J Taggart will now judge the 2021 open show.

Details of Championship show will be on the club website in due course.



### Bulldog Club of Scotland

**Championship Show :** 23rd October 2021

**Judge:** Mrs Deb Lowthian (Tyneamite ) (subject to KC Approval)

**Venue:** SRUC Barony Campus College, Parkgate, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland, DG1 3NE



### Bulldog Club of Wales

**Open show** Saturday 13th November 2021

**Judge:** Mrs Gail Westmorland (Gailbulls)

**Venue:** Caerwent Community Centre, Lawrence Crescent, Caerwent NP26 5NS





### East Midlands Bulldog Club

**Open Show:** Sunday 3rd October 2021,

**Judge:** Mrs J Smith (Saintrosemil)

**Venue:** War Memorial Hall, Dorothy Avenue, Glen Parva, Leicester LE2 9JD



### Junior Bulldog Club

**Championship Show:** Saturday 16th October 2021.

**Judges:** Dogs: Mrs S Garside (Iceglint)

Bitches: Mrs A Van den Heuval (Beefeaterbulls)

**Venue:** Brackley Leisure Centre, Springfield Way Brackley NN13 6JJ

**Subs are now due. £5.00 single £9.00 joint. Payment can be made by Paypal: [paypal@juniorbulldogclub.co.uk](mailto:paypal@juniorbulldogclub.co.uk)**



### London Bulldog Society

**Limit Show:** Sunday 24th October 2021

**Judge:** Mr Richard Eaton (Ricatori)

**Venue:** Larkfield Village Hall, New Hythe Lane, Aylesford ME20 6PU



### Manchester & Counties Bulldog Club:

**Open Show:** Sunday 26th September 2021

**Judge:** Mr Luca Bisignano

**Venue:** Whiston Town Hall Old Colliery Road Whiston L35 3QX

### **Championship Show and Awards Evening :**

**Saturday 30th October 2021**

**Judges:** Dogs Mr Paul Moody Bitches: Mrs Lorraine Watkins

**Venue:** Holiday Inn Runcorn WA7 3HA (It's very close to Liverpool and Manchester airport for all our overseas friends wanting to attend. )

**Tickets now available for sale**

**Rooms:** Please don't book yet we are just awaiting a discount code which will give you Breakfast included.

**Hope you will all join us in what will be a fantastic event**



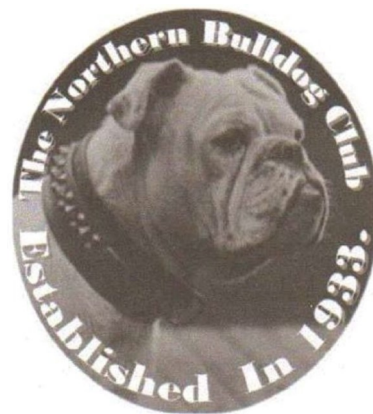
### Northern Bulldog Club

**Championship Show:** Friday July 23rd 2021

**Judge:** Mr Ron Davies (Avapal)

**Venue:** Harewood House, Knaresborough Leeds LS17 9LG

**Free Club Membership this year to all our existing Members**



### Northern Ireland Bulldog Club

**UNFORTUNATELY THE OPEN SHOW HAS  
BEEN CANCELLED**

We are hoping to have a BBQ on Sunday 25th July  
At Napier Park. Contact the Secretary for details.



### Northumberland & Durham Bulldog Club

**Limit Show:** Sunday 1st August 2021

**Judge** Mr Alessio Mucciarelli

**Venue:** Bowburn Community Centre Durham Road,  
Durham DH6 5AT

**Championship Show:** Sunday 19th September 2021

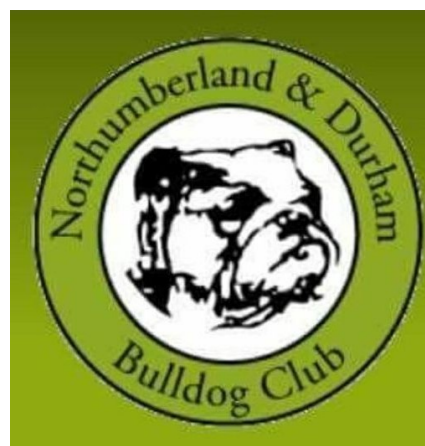
**Judge:** Mr Stu Lowthian (Tyneamite )

**Venue:** Darlington Dog Show. Ripon Racecourse

**Open Show:** Sunday 14th November 2021

**Judge:** Mrs Rachel McCormick (Mccorama)

**Venue:** Bowburn Community Centre Durham Road,  
Durham DH6 5AT



### Pennines Bulldog Club

**Championship Show:** Sunday 7th November 2021

**Judge:** Mr Frank Kane (Hirontower)

**Venue:** The Speedwell Rooms, Inkersall Road, Staveley, Chesterfield  
S43 3JL



### Plymouth Devon & Cornwall Bulldog Club

**Champ. Show:** Sunday 8th August 2021

**Judge:** Mr Peter New (Newrock)

**Venue:** Paignton & District Fanciers Association Westpoint  
Arena Clyst St Mary, Exeter EX5 1DJ

**Open Show:** Sunday 1st May 2022

**Judge:** Mr David Bell, (Pendlebriar)

**Venue:** Kentisbeare Village Hall Kentisbeare. EX15 2AB



**Open Show:** Sunday August 7 2022

**Judge:** Ms Ewa Larsson, (Britisher)

**Venue:** Utility Day Paignton & District Fanciers Association Westpoint Arena Clyst St Mary, Exeter EX5 1DJ

**Membership subs are now due:** Please post to our Secretary, Mr C Little, 38 Lansdowne Drive, Sutton-on-Sea, Lincs LN12

### South of England Bulldog Society

**Open Show:** Sunday 29th August 2021

**Judge:** Mrs Sue Sibbick (Treasurabull )

**Venue:** Cobham Village Hall, Cobham KT11 2LU

**Membership subs are now due:** Please post to our Secretary



### Yorkshire Bulldog Club

**Limit Show & Silver Rose Puppy Comp:** Monday 30th August 2021

**Puppy Comp Judge:** Mrs J Booth (Hobtop) (TBC)

**Show Judge:** Ms R Bonilla (Sharonbull)

**Champ Show:** Saturday 13th November 2021

**Judge:** Mr W Goodwin (Britishpride)

**Venue:** Brodsworth Miners Welfare Hall, Woodlands, Doncaster.







## REMEMBERING MRS CAROL NEWMAN (WENCAR)

It was with great sadness that the Bulldog family learned of the death of an extremely valued judge and breeder of bulldogs, a great friend to many of us of many years standing: **Mrs Carol Newman.**

Below, in her own words, is the story of 'Wencar'

*My mother and father were in the breed about 70 years ago, gaining the affix Wencar from the names of myself and my sister Wendy. At that time they had Toy Poodles, and then Bulldogs. From them I acquired my first Bulldog our Sam, Wencar Samson Sam, out of their bitch Jackath Sally Anne, the sister of Ch. Jackath Stargazer. At the time I also showed their dogs that was over 50 years ago.*

*The Champions "made up" by myself, are as follows:*

*Ch. Jackath Silver Moonlight (bitch)*

*Ch. Jackath Casandra of Vondellaans (bitch)*

*Ch. Jackath Glint of Gold (bitch)*

*Ch. Jackath Solo (dog)*

*Ch. Wencar Silver Sheen. (bitch)*

*Ch. Esclusham Song of Sixpence. (bitch)*

*Ch. Esclusham Golden Chimes of Wencar (dog)*

*The "NEAR MISSES" are as follows:*

*Wencar Minks Babycham ( 2 C.Cs, 11 R.C.Cs )*

*Red Mountain of Wencar (2R.CC.)*

*Wencar Moon Maiden*

*Wencar Minks Baby Girl ( 1 R.CC)*

*Wencar Silver Sonlight (Top Stud Dog 1986)*

*There have also been about 15 Overseas Champions, too many to name. To the present day, I have bred a lot of litters of puppies very successfully. Many of these puppies have been sold, both at home and abroad, and have achieved top honours in the show ring. This particularly pleases me as I am not one of the bigger kennels, and mainly only breed for myself (and the breed), following a careful line breeding program, looking particularly at the bitch side of pedigrees. In other words, I always have, and always will, breed for QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY !*

*Apart from the extensive experience that I have acquired over the years, Jack and Kathleen Cook (Jackath) were always willing to give me the benefit of the wealth of their knowledge, together with George Parker (Of The Regions), who gave us invaluable help and advice regarding Stud dogs and breeding program.*



## REMEMBERING MRS CAROL NEWMAN (WENCAR)

*One of my favourite dogs over the years was my stud dog Wencar Silver Sonlight he was one on his own. He did not like to be shown, but sired a lot of quality puppies over the years and won top stud dog in 1986 and was only a few point off winning in 1987, I know we should not have favourites but he was a real mummies boy just like our Robbie: Wencar Little Devil. He was over 10 years old when he passed away and he didn't like going to shows either bless him. Not forgetting my little Jerry: Wencar Touch of Gold he is my baby and his baby our Harvey: Wencar Touch of Class and Wencar Bronze Flame have sired many strong healthy puppies over the years*

*As most people will probably know, I have judged extensively throughout this country at Open and Championship Show levels since 1979. Since then I have had many invitations (most of which have been accepted) to judge throughout the World and now I been given the great honour of being asked to judge Crufts (bulldogs) in 2005 (I don't need to say I will be back-----I am still here! and I hope to stay for a while yet)*

**Carol Newman.**

Carol, together with her husband Ron also bred a great number of overseas champions:

**Am Ch. Wencar Secret Lover, Am Ch. Wencar Silver Flame, also a Canadian Champion, Norwegian Ch. Red Mountain of Wencar, Swedish Ch. Wencar Silver Blaze, Swedish Champion Ch. Wencar Silver Dime, Dutch Champion Ch. Wencar Minks Babycham, Int Ch Italian Special Championship Wencar Golden Chance, Int+Fin Champion Swedish Champion Wencar River of Gold, Sammy is TOP STUD DOG 2005 and 2006 in Finland!, Ch Wencar Touch of White, Youth Ch Wencar Silver Breeze, Russia Young Ch Wencar High'N'Mighty, Youth Ch Wencar Silver Rock, Ch Wencar Red Bounty**

More recently Carol showed her beautiful bitch Wencar Ice Ice Baby and was looking forward to showing her lovely new puppy.



Our very sincerest condolences to Ron, Shreen and all Carol's family. If you would like to make a donation in Carol's memory to Trinity Hospice, this is the giving page where you can donate or leave a message

<http://www.memorygiving.com/carolelainenewman> This link will be open until 20th July 2021.





# YOUR FIRST VISIT TO A DOG SHOW

Like all gatherings, there is an etiquette to observe.

All Bulldog Club shows are licenced by the Kennel Club, and the club has to abide by a whole raft of regulations, these regulations are to keep everybody—people and dogs safe and comfortable.

One of the regulations is 'No Un-entered Dogs'. Unfortunately that means you need to leave your pet at home. You will not be allowed to leave him in the car while you are in the show.

The categories of licenced shows are: Limited (Club Members only), Open (Open to all Bulldogs) and Championship (shows where the top dogs are awarded Challenge Certificates). Three Challenge Certificates make a Champion!

Judges are also categorised. They will be experienced and have been trained to a standard to judge at each level.

The Club Open shows are a great introduction to the Bulldog 'family'. Each Club has a committee and Secretary who work really hard to put on the best show they can, so no two shows are ever the same. Pages 2—6 give details of the shows being organised. Please go to the Bulldog Breed Council website ([www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk](http://www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk)) for the Secretaries' contact details, and ask for a 'Schedule'.

The Schedule gives all the information you need to attend the show.

Once you are there, sit back and enjoy it.

These shows are expensive to run, so be prepared for a bit of club fund raising—not a huge amount, but usually a pound or two to get in, a strip of raffle tickets, a bit of lunch and a couple of quid for the Catalogue.

The Catalogue itemises each dog being exhibited, its exhibition number and the name of the owner. That is how you identify everybody, so a Catalogue is essential.

You will find Bulldog people are a friendly bunch, and will talk about their dogs happily for hours. However, it is best to wait until after they have shown their dogs before you speak to them. If they are concentrating on preparation prior to exhibiting, they may be unwilling to engage, with no intention of being dismissive to you.

So please come to the shows, see the very best, beautiful Bulldogs bred to the Bulldog Breed Standard, meet some amazing, (if slightly eccentric) people and join the 'family'.





# SPECIAL AWARDS CLASSES EXPLAINED

## What is a special award class?

In the broadest sense special award classes (SAC) are a form of “mock class” which can be scheduled at a show for the purpose of allowing a B or C list judge the opportunity to gain more hands-on experience. SAC are separate from the main judging and usually take place during the lunch break of a show.

## 2. What shows can hold SACs?

These classes can be held at breed club limited, open or championship shows, with the exception that special award champion classes cannot be held at limited shows. It is advisable to inform the main judge that these classes are taking place.

## 3. Do we need to request permission from the KC to schedule the SAC?

Yes, please email the KC [Breed Shows](#) team specifying the show date and type. Alternatively, write to The Kennel Club on headed paper specifying the show date and type.

## 4. How many special award classes can be offered at a show?

No more than three classes per sex may be scheduled at any show. However, each sex must be judged by a separate judge.

## 5. Can we schedule AV special award classes?

No, special award classes may only be scheduled for single breeds/single varieties of a breed. It is not acceptable for societies to schedule an any variety special award class.

## 6. Should the SAC be included in the schedule and entry form?

Yes, SAC should be included in the schedule and on the entry form. Societies may also find it helpful to outline that classes are being scheduled in order to boost the judges' hands-on experience and hopefully attract a high entry.

## 7. Do we need to define the special award classes in the schedule?

Yes, all classes should be clearly defined.

## 8. Is there a format for how these awards should appear in the schedule?

There is no set format but the classes must not be numbered so as not to be confused with the main show and it should be made clear that being beaten in these classes does not affect a dog's eligibility to challenge for Best Dog/Bitch.

## 9. Can an entry fee be charged?

This is at the discretion of the show society, however it is important to remember that the objective of the classes is to provide experience for novice judges and it is not solely to generate additional revenue.

## 10. When should the awards be scheduled?

Within reason they may be scheduled at any time. However, the preferred time is during the lunch break, as it creates a spectacle for the exhibitors, often attracts a larger entry/audience and does not detract from the main judging.



# SPECIAL AWARDS CLASSES EXPLAINED

## 11. Should rosettes and prize cards be offered?

Yes, in accordance with F Regulations, there should be at least four awards including reserve on offer in every class. Printed award cards must be given and these may indicate the name of the society, the type and date of the show, the nature of the award and the name of any commercial firms donating the awards.

## 12. Can prize money be offered?

This is at the discretion of the show society.

## 13. Must dogs be entered for competition in the main show to take part?

No, a dog need not be entered in the main show to enter the SAC. However, the entry must be made in the normal way prior to the closing date of entries.

## 14. Can the judge appointed for the special award classes exhibit at the show?

No, in line with F Regulations, judges may not exhibit for competition or handle a dog in the ring at a show at which they are officiating.

## 15. If the person appointed to judge has handled a dog at a show, boarded or prepared for exhibition within the previous 12 months, can the dog be entered in the SAC?

No, usual F Regulations apply.

## 16. If my dog is beaten in the SAC but wins its class in the main show, can I still challenge for Best of Sex or BOB?

Yes. These are separate classes to the main competition and therefore a dog beaten in competition for SAC is not considered a beaten dog.

## 17. Can the judge of the SAC select a 'Best Dog/Bitch' from the classes?

No, this is a ring-fenced class designed to give aspiring judges the opportunity to gain more hands-on experience; they are not a competition in themselves.

## 18. Can breed clubs schedule a special award champion class at their show?

Yes, at breed club championship and open shows, a special award champion class may be scheduled with the proviso that a B or C list judge be appointed and the class is scheduled outside the main competition. Please note: champions classes are not to be held at limited shows.

## 19. Can I claim Junior Warrant (JW) points from special award classes.

No, you cannot claim JW points from these classes.

## 20. Who can judge special awards classes?

These classes were originally introduced for aspiring judges to gain experience with a meaningful entry of dogs present, with the support of a breed club. Judges making use of the current CC approval system do not need to be registered at Judges Education Programme levels 1 or 2, however they must meet the requirement of JEP Level 1 to be able to judge from 1 January 2021. Judges making use of the JEP system may also be invited to judge these classes and can use them for mentoring and observation opportunities.





# BULLDOG RESCUE & REHOMING AND THE EDWARD FOUNDATION AN APPEAL

The Bulldog world, and indeed the world of dogs generally is facing a looming crisis.

In Bulldogs, we are very lucky to have two Rescue organisations, the **Bulldog Rescue & Rehoming charity**, and the **Edward Foundation**. They really need **YOUR** help now.



The lockdown due to Covid-19 has severely affected their fund-raising activities and events, and as a result both charities are getting short of money.

There are also a large number of people who have bought puppies as companion dogs during the lockdown period. However, situations are now changing and many people are finding that returning to work and their normal lifestyle means the relationship with their dog has altered

For the dog, this is devastating, and many of them find they are in Rescue.

Each dog is individual with individual problems, some overweight, some underweight, some over exercised as puppies and now suffering joint problems, some completely untrained, some suffering from a variety of conditions which need veterinary help.

However, one thing they are **ALL suffering from is fear and confusion** that the life they have known and the owner they have loved **has gone**.

We have an army of volunteers who help with these companion dogs; collecting them, loving them, caring and generally helping the Rescue organisations.

Even with all this help given freely, each dog has to be veterinary checked and treatment has to be paid for, as does their food and housing.

## **And so we are Appealing for funds:**

A donation of any size at this particular time would help hugely.

You can donate as follows:

**Bulldog Rescue & Rehoming:** To donate £5 text BDRR01 to 70970 .  
Or donate directly from their website [www.bulldogrescue.org.uk](http://www.bulldogrescue.org.uk)



**Edward Foundation.** Donate directly from their website: [www.theedwardfoundation.co.uk](http://www.theedwardfoundation.co.uk)

**THANK YOU**

# MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT BULLDOG CLUB

## A BULLDOG CLUB FOR MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT



A group of enthusiasts got together on October 20th 1897 in the offices of Our Dogs newspaper to form a Bulldog Club.

This group of like-minded people called it the Manchester and District Bulldog Club. The following are extracts taken from the 23rd October 1897 issue of Our Dogs:

“A meeting was held at the office of ‘Our Dogs’ on Wednesday 20th inst., Mr Swift in the chair, when the above club was formed. Mr Rylance was elected president, Mr S H Deacon Hon Sec and Treasurer, Messrs Swift, Chesworth, Armstrong, Healeham, Whiley, Vowies and Chevin on the committee. It was agreed the annual subscription should be 7s 6d. A cordial note of thanks was passed to the proprietors of ‘Our Dogs’ for the use of the room—Sidney H Deacon, Hon Sec. and Treasurer.”

As time went on, the Club’s name was changed to Manchester & Counties Bulldog Club. We are not certain why this evolved, but clearly changes did come about from time to time. For instance one of our old cups is inscribed “The County Palatine of Lancaster and the County of Chester”.

The president in our centenary year of 1997, Mr Bob Haydock felt that one of the reasons for the proliferation of clubs in the early years was the problem of travel—only the very very rich could afford a motor car. Was this club a plaything for the rich? A story is told that in the old days it was as difficult to get membership to this club as it was to the Freemasons, and if the blackball went in you were not a member of the ‘Counties’!

In the ‘Counties’ catchment area, the Oldham and District Bulldog Club and the Liverpool Bulldog Club no longer exists but the Northern Bulldog Club founded in 1933 and operated from the Manchester area and the ‘Counties’ still have a very close connection.

The ‘Rochdale’, another Bulldog Club in the ‘Counties’ catchment area was amalgamated in 2019 with the Sheffield & Leodensian Bulldog Club to create the ‘Pennines Bulldog Club’

# MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT BULLDOG CLUB

## A BULLDOG CLUB FOR MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT

We were, together with the Bulldog Club Inc, the British Bulldog Club and the London Bulldog Society a prime status club with a Championship show every year, a privilege we lost due to a communication failure 1988 with the Kennel Club, but we are now back on the CC rotation every other year.

During the period when we had no Championship shows we started to considerably upgrade our Open shows with the emphasis on treating the exhibitors as valuable members.

The Club is going from strength to strength, with a dedicated Secretary and dynamic committee.

Following their 2020 Championship show the club held the first Recognition Awards to be held in the breed.

120 diners were greeted with Prosecco on arrival with a well known singer entertaining them, then entertaining them during dinner. The awards ceremony then began. Categories for nominations had been open to the worldwide bulldog community, the top four were then chosen and the votes opened again for the winners to be chosen. Over 870 nominations and votes were received. The most votes went to the **Lifetime Achievement** Category and because of the high number of votes cast the committee decided on this occasion that all the top four should receive awards.

The winners were:

**Chris Thomas & Graham Godfrey** – Kingrock Kennels who started breeding Champions in the 1970s, and have to date bred 41 Champions. Champion Kingrock Captain Cook won Best of Breed at Crufts going on to win Utility Group 4. He also won Bulldog of the Year in 2013. Chris is the most senior judge in Bulldogs having awarded 19 sets of CCs.



**Pat & Norman Davis** - Ocobo. Champion Ocobo Skipper was their first Champion in 1981. Numerous UK Champions followed, at least 45 and over 300 CCs. Notably the great Ch. Ocobo Tully who won 21 CCs, Best of Breed twice at Crufts and Bulldog of the Year three times. They also won Reserve Best in Show all breeds at the World Show in 1985 with Ch Ocobo British Passion

**Sue Garside** - Iceglint. Has been involved in bulldogs since the late 1980s and made up 7 champions including the fabulous Iceglint I'm Harry, who won 42 CCs under different judges and is the dog CC record holder together with the great Champion Beechlyn Golden Nugget of Denbrough. Harry is the only bulldog to win the prestigious BULLDOG OF THE YEAR title for three consecutive years. Iceglint have won Bulldog of the Year 4 times plus one reserve best dog. Three times with Harry and once with BIS winning Champion Iceglint I'm Alfred.



**David McHale** – Kelloe. David McHale and the late **Christian Bruton**. Together Christian and David breeders and owner of the top winning bulldog in the history of the breed (Champion Kelloe White Glove) who still owns this title today, 25 years after winning an incredible 50 CCs under 50 different judges. David & Christian won the Utility Group and Reserve Best In Show at Crufts in 1986 with Champion Tygarth Jacob of Kelloe .

It is worth noting that all 4 winners have had the honour of judging Crufts,



# MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT BULLDOG CLUB

## A BULLDOG CLUB FOR MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT

Other awards won were:

**Unsung Hero** – Lorraine Watkins

**Exhibitor of the Year** – Kimberley Nealings

**Overseas Exhibitor of the Year** – Juan del Pino

**Photographer of the Year** – Sue & Steve Sibbick

**Secretary of the Year** – Denise Lees

**Club Show of the Year** – British Bulldog Club

**Best Digital Advert Creator** – Rocco Zero Zero



The club also recognised:

Tania Holmes -

**Lifetime commitment to Bulldog Rescue**

Vicky Collins Natrass -

**Lifetime commitment to the Breed.**



The evening concluded with a disco and partying went on until the early hours.

This event will now be held annually to recognise the achievements by people in the breed.



# BULLDOG CLUB SHOW RESULTS

**Manchester & Counties Bulldog Club**  
**Limited show 23rd May 2021**  
**Judge Emma Lee**

This was the first Bulldog Club show since March 2020 and Covid-19

The Officers and committee would like to thank everyone for attending our show. It was really well turned out and a lovely atmosphere—so good to finally have a show.

Huge congratulations to all winners and exhibitors on their results—well done.

Thank you to judges Emma Lee and Carol Freshney, I do hope you enjoyed your day.

We had 18 dogs heart tested on the day.

Congratulations all ❤️

Well done to all our winners  
Emma Simpson (Secretary)

Our main winners were:

**Best in Show**

**Reserve Best in Show  
and Best Puppy In Show**

**Best Veteran In Show**



**BAGIBELI Ace of Spades**



**Rosebull I am Delores**



**Mystyle Eclipse Asharlo JW**





# BULLDOG CLUB SHOW RESULTS

**South of England Bulldog Society  
Open Show 26th June 2021  
Judge Miss Roni Wells-Stutter (Linmist)**

**In memory of Mrs Lynn Manns.**

Following Southern Counties show, the South of England Bulldog Society held their Club Open Show in memory of Mrs Lynn Manns with an entry 66 dogs.

Lynn Manns was Secretary of the South of England Bulldog Society for thirty years, until 2016 when she continued as Treasurer.

Together with her husband Peter, she made up four Champions: Lynmans Ladybird, Lynmans Stringfellow, Lynmans Special Delivery and Fordfantasy Devon Lily. She also bred a further 4 ticket winning dogs, one of whom was Lynmans Living Legend, sire of 8 champions and 4 ticket winners.



The Judge, Miss Roni Wells-Stutter (Linmist) made her following choices from a strong entry of 66:



**Best In Show  
Mughullpaws Lost in Love**



**Reserve Best In Show  
The Crown of the Bulldog  
Carte d'or (naf taf)**



**Best Opposite Sex  
Belstock Material Girl**



**Best veteran  
Linfordpride Juno Eclipse**



**Best Puppy  
Asharlo The Scientist At  
Tailored**



**The Lovely Trophies Awarded at  
this Special Show**



**Some of the Hard Working  
Committee**





## A BULLDOG CALLED 'WANDA'

When people say bulldogs are lazy, they haven't met the likes of Wanda and the many other bulldogs who have had great success in performance events.

As a young dog, Wanda was brimming with energy and engaged in hiking, chasing soccer balls, and all sorts of play.

Because of this energy I decided that some agility classes were in order, never expecting we'd compete in a trial.

Well, Wanda showed me that she wanted jobs to do and agility jobs were a great place to start.

She began competing in CPE agility (<http://k9cpe.com/>) when she was about two-years-old.

The venue has forgiving jump heights and jump height breed exceptions, which allowed her to have a long career, with her retirement run coming at the tender age of 12.

She was the first bulldog to earn their highest title, CT-ATE (CPE Agility Team Extraordinaire).

Wanda was also the first bulldog many had ever seen run an agility course and was a wonderful breed ambassador – she showed that bulldogs can and should be active dogs.



Wanda in her prime doing agility.



Wanda at about 9-years-old not realizing she didn't need to jump quite that high!

During this time, she also portrayed Rufus the bulldog in a local production of the play Legally Blonde. She was a smashing hit.

For me it reaffirmed that she loved having a job so, as her agility career was winding down, we began scent work.



## A BULLDOG CALLED 'WANDA'

The sport that combines a dog's natural ability to detect scent with the handler's ability to read what the dog is communicating and to assist when needed.

Teams find scent hidden in a variety of places – sometimes buried (AKC), on vehicles (NACSW), in rooms, in containers, and outside – and it is a great deal of fun.

The sport is incredible mental exercise for dogs and if you've ever had a young dog you cannot seem to tire out, I'd heartily suggest scent work.

I tell people that you think you understand your dog in agility but then you do scent work and realize how much more you had to learn and how much stronger your partnership could become. My one regret with Wanda was that we did not begin scent work training earlier.

For many years as a youngster Wanda was too energetic and my fault was not working her

Wanda made a splash in her first scent work trial where she earned HIT (High In Trial) and her UKC (<https://www.ukcdogs.com/nosework>) NN (Novice Nosework) title at 9 years 5 months of age.

Someone asked me why we hadn't done any NACSW trials (<https://www.nacsw.net/>) and I said I'd thought we weren't ready. Wanda had shown me differently so we entered an NW1 NACSW trial in August 2016.

She earned her NW1 title that trial followed by an NW2 title the following November. The day of the NW2 was perfection – not only did we have crisp, cool “bulldog weather” but out of 38 dogs competing, Wanda placed 2<sup>nd</sup> in the interiors search and 3<sup>rd</sup> overall! Bulldogs can not only do scent work but they can be competitive with any other breed. We were able to compete in our first NW3 trial not long after our NW2 and we learned a lot but did not come home with a title.

As we waited for another opportunity for an NW3 trial, which are difficult to get into, Wanda earned scent work titles in AKC (<https://www.akc.org/sports/akc-scent-work/>) when they began holding scent work trials in 2017.

After enduring a cross-country move, we were able to get into an NW3 trial in November of 2018 where Wanda became the first bulldog to earn an NW3 title - only four of 35 dogs earned titles that day and my senior bulldog, at 12 years 5 months, was one of them!



Wanda showing me where the scent was on a vehicle at her NW1 trial.



## A BULLDOG CALLED 'WANDA'

You might think her performance career ended there but she earned a PKD-T title (Parkour Dog Training Level) from the International Dog Parkour Association (<https://www.dogparkour.org/>) and a Novice Trick Dog title from Do More With Your Dog (<https://domorewithyourdog.com/DogTricks/>) as recently as October 2020.

She was then awarded the VBS (Versatile Bulldog Silver) award from the Bulldog Club of America in February 2021 officially ending her title-earning at the age of 14 years 7 months.

It is not at all about the titles, of course, they are welcome awards but the most important things were forming a working partnership with Wanda, exercising her mentally and physically and giving her jobs she very much wanted to do.

As I write this, Wanda is 35 days from her 15<sup>th</sup> birthday. I am not sure if she will make it to 15 but I know that part of why she is still here is that she was fit and active her entire life and, as is typical of bulldogs, is tough as nails.

I still have Wanda do scent work searches around the house. That is one of the beautiful things about the sport – even at her advanced age she can very happily do searches to keep her mind engaged and her body active.

If you've ever thought that maybe your bulldog might like to do agility or scent work or obedience or dock diving or any other number of activities, be sure to give it a try! You'll likely turn a lot of heads and inspire other bully owners out there to do more with their own dogs.



Wanda admiring her reflection in a car door? No, she was locating the scent on the vehicle to earn her NW3 title.

As a footnote: Doing performance activities with her also ended up introducing me to many friends, some of whom are now my closest friends. It really changes one's world. I was a college instructor and was immersed in academia (my husband was faculty at a university). My friends in agility and nosework come from all walks of life - I would never have met and become friends with an electrician, a computer programmer, a veterinary supply sales person, a school teacher, and on and on and on.

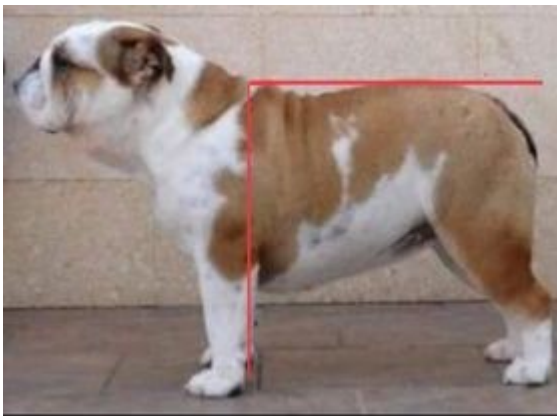
With grateful thanks to Pam Castle—and Wanda of course (15 years old)





## THE BULLDOG BREED STANDARD FROM A JUDGE'S PERSPECTIVE TOPLINE AND PROFILE

The breed standard once used the appearance of a thick set Ayrshire bull to describe a bulldog conveying an impression of determination, strength and activity; but for me that's as far as the comparison should go and definitely must not be used as a tool to describe the conformation. The bulldog is a very front heavy breed, with its large head, thick neck, stout big boned forelegs, muscular shoulders, deep brisket and barrel ribs. For me therefore, when we talk about BALANCE, the side view is very important to assess the balance and symmetry of the dog. Correct length of neck, back and leg are essential to create the perfect balance.



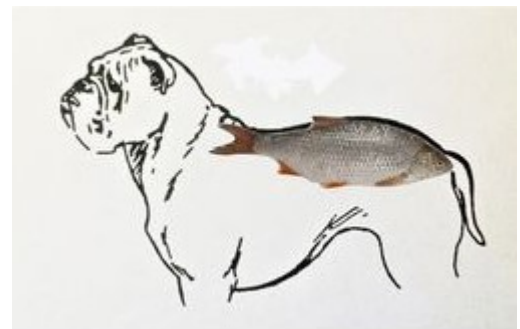
*The length of the back from the withers should be approximately the height of the dog at the withers*

As a rough guide when judging the length of a bulldog's back, from the withers to the rump should be approximately equal to the height of the dog at the withers, and when assessing the length of neck, the ears should be well in front of the shoulders.

A dog can have a lovely top line but if it's short in leg it will give it an appearance of being long and vice versa if a dog is high on leg.

It seemed very popular around the time the standard was formed to use various other animals to help describe certain points of the bulldog; terms like frog face, monkey face, cow hocked, hare footed, pigeon toed and roach back come to mind.

The term roach back has unfortunately been taken out of the KC breed standard but the description remains the same. Some refer to it as wheel back (described in the UK kennel club glossary as "an excessively roached top line,") so for me this indicates a more extreme radius rather than the more gentle curve of the roach back as on the roach (a freshwater fish). Some people assume that when looking at the dog from side, the top point over the loin must be higher than the withers as it says in the standard "Top higher than top of shoulder." By definition the withers are the highest point of the shoulder blades but from a judges perspective we have to remember that by visually measuring a bulldog's height at the withers we have to take into account the dogs hair and excess skin that forms a ridge over the top of the shoulders. This makes them appear slightly taller at the withers and is important when assessing the height of the roach.



*Illustrating the 'roach back'*

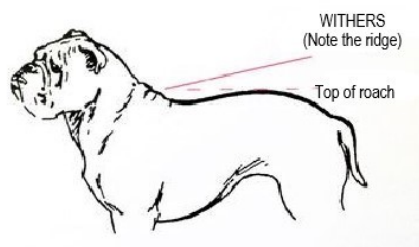
*With thanks to Mrs Alina Neiman for the graphic*



# THE BULLDOG BREED STANDARD

## FROM A JUDGE'S PERSPECTIVE

### TOPLINE AND PROFILE



I have seen many bulldogs whose curve over the loins is too high, much higher than the withers / ridge which for me spoils the symmetry of the profile, making it appear too low on the front. I believe therefore the highest point of the roach, if higher, should be only slightly higher than the withers. With the adequate dip behind the shoulders, there should be enough rise to create the desired roach and just like any other point: anything in excess becomes an exaggeration.

Note...a good way to learn the position of the withers is to watch a dog eat from above as to expose the shoulder blades. This identifies the centre point between the top of the blades. Then, as he lifts his head, watch the flesh rise to form a slight ridge; this ridge is slightly higher than the shoulders but unlike the top of the shoulder-blades is actually visible and can be used as a reference point.

Viewed from the side a bulldog, apart from the straight lines of the fore leg, rear pastern and maybe the layback, should be a beautiful compilation of curves from the arch of neck to the slight curve just behind the withers, the gentle curve over the loins and then the steeper curve over the hips until it meets the low set tail.

At the front we have the curve of fore-chest and moving down to the under-carriage the lovely curve of the brisket and a slight curve at the top of tuck up where it joins the loin and the curves of the hocks and stifle to complete the picture of the breed's poetic beauty.

The barrel of rib is often talked about but the length of the rib cage is equally important as this gives the dog the desired short coupling. When judging, an appropriate guide should be to measure from its first rib, two thirds rib and one third flank; (distance between last rib and front of rear thigh.)

Common faults that spoil a dogs profile are being too short necks and/or too long backs, (much more common than too short backs.)

Level backs and sway backs (which are both basically self-explanatory) and then camel backs which are the hardest for novices to detect, as the spine, although still convex, but the highest point of the curve is forward of the loin and over the ribs instead of the loins. If however the highest point of the curve is too far back and over the hips the dog will appear sway backed. Poor under carriages with either none or only slight tuck ups are quite common as are high tail sets which are normally associated with poor top lines.

**But remember a dog can have all of these qualities and still not be a good bulldog....but to be a good bulldog It must have them!**



*a bulldog should be a beautiful compilation of curves*

**Thanks to Mr Kevin Davis (Mystyle)**



# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

The world of parasites on dogs can be complex and linked. None of it is to your pet's advantage.

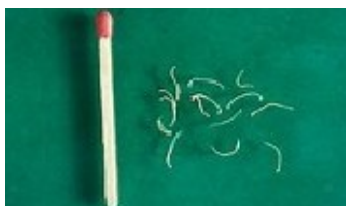
Many studies suggest that around 60% of owners let their dogs sleep with them in bed at night.

But the truth is that dogs are constantly exposed to diseases and internal parasites are a common problem that can affect them, and us. Some of the parasites that we will highlight below are zoonotic, so they can be transmitted to humans. Therefore de-worming your dog regularly is a responsibility you have both for your pet and for yourself and the rest of your family.

Let's look at what internal parasites in dogs are more common, how they are transmitted, and what symptoms show when they have them.

- **Hookworms**
- **Roundworms**
- **Tapeworms**
- **Whipworms**
- **Spirochetes** (*Lyme disease* and *leptospirosis*)
- **Giardia**
- **Coccidia**
- **Canina Amebiasis**

## Hookworms



Hookworms can infest dogs through a variety of ways – they can be transmitted from the mother to the puppies, they can be taken from the outside environment, and their larvae can also be swallowed by ingesting them either when the dog self-cleans or when he or she comes in contact with another infested dog.

The aspect that makes the difference between hookworms and some of the other internal parasites that we will discuss here is the fact that they attach to the intestinal lining and feed on the dog's blood. Therefore, they can cause significant blood loss and anaemia, and that may lead to serious medical issues, especially in puppies.

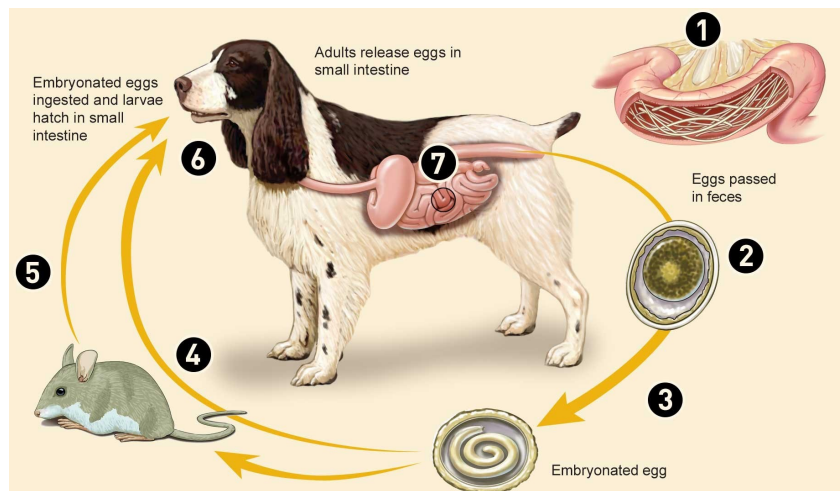
Symptoms to look out for: A dog with the parasite looks unhealthy and has a poor appetite; the linings of its nostrils, lips, and ears will be pale. If hookworm larvae get into the lungs, the dog will cough, as well as present several other symptoms, including dark and tarry stool, diarrhoea, and constipation.

Hookworms can be detected by your vet when examining a faecal sample under the microscope. Keeping your environment clean can prevent re-infection.





# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES



## Roundworms

Ascaridoid nematodes, also known as roundworms, are large intestinal parasites commonly found in puppies. Although they are more commonly seen in puppies, adult dogs can also be infected by roundworms.

There are two important species of roundworms: *Toxocara canis* and *Toxascaris leonine*. . *Canis* is the species that most commonly infects puppies and can be transmitted to people.

There are a few different ways that dogs can get roundworms.

From their mother. The most common mode of transmission of roundworms to puppies is through the placenta.

In adults, when eggs are swallowed, the larvae hatch, migrate through the intestines and move into several different tissues of the body. Then the larvae stop developing, and they become dormant in cysts until a dog becomes pregnant.

The larvae then start to develop during oestrus and migrate across the placenta and into the puppy foetus.

Puppies can also be infected while nursing, as larvae can migrate into the mammary glands.

Roundworm eggs can also be spread by different animals, including rodents, birds, and earthworms, to name a few. These animals are called paratenic hosts (or dead-end hosts), because their sole purpose is to transport the eggs.

If a dog eats one of these animals, the roundworm eggs can then continue to develop in the dog.





# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

It is possible to easily see roundworms in the stool or vomit without a microscope; however, if you don't see them, that doesn't mean they are not there. A roundworm is white to pale brown in colour and can be several inches long (up to 7 inches). However, it's more common to diagnose roundworms by identifying the eggs in the faeces under a microscope.

After 6 months of age and in adult dogs, the roundworm larvae become encysted in the tissues of the body. The roundworms stop developing, and very few eggs can be found in the faeces. This can make it difficult to diagnose and treat during this stage.

*T. canis* larvae will then continue to develop during oestrus (heat). If a dog is immune compromised, the larvae can also complete their life cycle.

The signs of roundworms in puppies can be very subtle in the early stages, and most symptoms are due to the roundworms feeding off of the same nutrients in the small intestines that the puppy requires.

Symptoms can include: Lack of growth, Poor body condition, dull hair coat, distended abdomen vomiting, diarrhoea with mucous, seeing a roundworm in dog vomit or faeces, coughing.

If larvae are swallowed by humans, they too can become infected. This is why thorough hygiene when handling puppies and the surrounding surfaces is very important. Most human infections do not cause symptoms; however, roundworm infection can lead to a condition known as Visceral Larva Migrants, which can cause a fever and enlarged liver. In rare cases, the larvae can migrate into the eyes and cause visual impairment.

Treatment: Roundworms require a vet for treatment. There are no proven home remedies for roundworms for dogs.

Several drugs are approved for the treatment of roundworms in dogs including milbemicin, pyrantel, and fenbendazole. These medications are safe and effective. It typically only takes a few days after deworming for the adult roundworms to die.

Since most treatments are effective at killing adult worms and not larvae or eggs, multiple treatments two weeks apart will be recommended.

The number of treatments recommended by your vet will depend on the age and current health status of your dog (e.g., pregnancy).

Reinfection is also possible, so preventing future roundworm infections is an important part of the treatment.



# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

## Tapeworms



There are many ways a dog can contract tapeworms. Like hookworms, a dog can become infected by consuming things found in regular surroundings like contaminated soil, faeces and water.

However, the most common cause is by fleas. Fleas sometimes carry worm larvae (worm eggs) and if your dog ingests fleas or flea eggs through grooming, then a tapeworm can find its way into the gut.

What's specific about tapeworms is that they are composed of several segments, and each of these contains eggs. Therefore, if you notice that the head of a tapeworm is sticking out of your dog's bottom you should never try to pull the parasite out for fear of ripping it to pieces. You could make things a lot worse for your dog if you do that.

Early symptoms of worms can be difficult to spot, but there may be some external signs to watch out for.

Tapeworm segments are tiny, fleshy and white and often the size of a grain of rice, though they may be bigger or smaller. These segments can get stuck to the fur around the dog's anus or can be seen in the dog's excrement. It is also worth checking bedding and other places where your dog sleeps.

Physical symptoms include: diarrhoea, lack of energy, excessive licking of the anus, scooting (dragging rear end on the floor), weight loss, dull, scruffy or dry fur, dry and flaky skin

If your dog is experiencing any of these symptoms and you suspect that they might have worms then you should make an appointment with your vet as soon as possible. Once in a dog's system and left untreated, a tapeworm can grow up to 28 inches in length.

Treatment: Tapeworms are simply treated and easily preventable. Regular use of de-worming medicine is the best way to ensure that all types of parasitic worm, including roundworms and hookworms, won't be able to thrive.

Tapeworms can also be transmitted from one dog to the other and again, some species can be transmitted to humans.



# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

## Whipworms



Like many parasitic worms, whipworms are acquired through the faecal-oral route. A dog who consumes or licks something contaminated with whipworm eggs may contract the infection.

Whipworms begin as eggs which hatch upon contacting the commensal bacteria in the small intestine. Once there, the larvae burrow into the villi of the intestine, which are protruding structures that aid in nutrient absorption. The dog's immune system reacts to this by releasing inflammatory factors that aid in attacking the worms. A side effect of this inflammation is the flattening of these villi, which can reduce the dog's ability to absorb nutrients

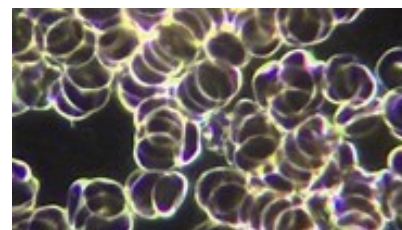
As the larvae mature, they move further down the digestive tract into the large intestine, where they thread themselves into the mucous lining and feed on the various secretions. Although the worms do not feed on blood, their action and associated inflammation can cause bleeding. If your dog has lost weight, seems weak or lethargic, and has passed bloody, soft stools, they may be infected with whipworms.

## Other internal parasites

Your dog can also be affected by non-worm parasites. Although they are somewhat rarer compared to the rest, these are actually dangerous because they can infect a dog and can cause no clinical symptoms at all.

### Spirochetes Bacteria

*Spirochetes* are a family of spiral shaped bacteria whose individual species can cause two types of disease in dogs - *Lyme disease* and *leptospirosis*.



Many dogs may carry these bacteria without ever developing the illnesses associated with them, but if symptoms do develop, they are often life-threatening. Lyme disease may affect the nerves, kidneys, heart and joints, while severe cases of leptospirosis may cause liver or kidney failure.

Lyme disease, caused by the bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi*, is primarily transmitted through infected bites from ticks which carry the disease. The tick must be attached to your dog for between 24 and 48 hours for the bacteria to spread. It can also be caused by drinking infected or stagnant water.

Spirochetes bacterial infections are highly contagious. The bacteria can easily be transferred from animal to animal, insect to animal, animal to human or insect to human. Since it spreads easily keep children, elderly people, anyone with a weakened immune system and pregnant women away from the infected animal. Handle your dog carefully and wear rubber gloves to minimize transmission. Isolate your dog from other animals until the infection clears up.





# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

Leptospirosis is caused by a strain of bacteria called leptospira, which is found in certain animals and can spread to humans.

Many different kinds of animals can carry the bacteria, but it is most commonly associated with: rats and mice, farm animals, such as pigs, cattle, horses, sheep and dogs

It is rare to catch leptospirosis from domestic pets, although there have been cases where the infection was caught from pet rats.

An animal carrying the leptospira bacteria may show no outward signs of illness. The bacteria live inside the animal's kidneys and can be passed out in their urine. Bacteria can survive for several weeks, and even months, when it's passed into soil or water.

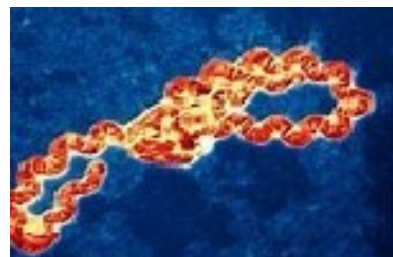
You can become infected with the leptospira bacteria if contaminated water or soil comes into contact with your eyes, mouth, nose, or any open cuts in the skin. The bacteria can also be spread through rodent bites or by drinking contaminated water.

Less commonly, it can be passed to humans who come into close physical contact with the blood or tissues of an infected animal.

Outbreaks of leptospirosis can also occur, particularly at events that involve close contact with infected water, such as some water sports, or after a flood. It's extremely rare for it to be passed from human to human, but it may be possible during sex, or by an infected mother passing it on to her baby while breastfeeding.

## Symptoms of infection from Spirochetes Bacteria include

- Abrupt fever and disease
- Sore muscles, unwillingness to move
- Tightness in muscles, legs, stiff gait
- Shivering
- Weakness
- Anxiety
- Lack of appetite
- Increased thirst and urination, might be indicative of chronic renal (kidney) failure, progressing to failure to urinate
- Rapid dehydration
- Vomiting, potentially with blood
- Diarrhoea – with or without blood in stool
- Bloody vaginal discharge
- Dark red speckled gums (petechiae)
- Yellow skin and/or whites of eyes — anaemic symptoms
- Spontaneous cough
- Runny nose



**These diseases must immediately be treated by your vet.** Puppies are typically vaccinated at eight and ten weeks (although they can be vaccinated as early as four-six weeks of age) with the second dose usually being given two to four weeks later.



# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

## Giardia

**Giardia** is a parasite, but it's not like a tapeworm or roundworm nor is it bacteria. Instead, it is a protozoal parasite. Protozoan parasites are eukaryotes, or one-celled organisms that have well-developed structures inside membranes.

Inside the body, Giardia parasites attach themselves to the wall of your dog's intestine, where they feed.

The most common route of transmission is drinking water contaminated by infected animals, including pet dogs and cats, wild mammals and birds. Dogs can also ingest Giardia cysts by licking or sniffing places on the ground that are contaminated.

Giardia symptoms include gastrointestinal upset

- Strong smelling, watery diarrhoea
- Weight loss
- Flatulence
- Decreased appetite
- Vomiting
- Diarrhoea containing blood

Giardia parasites can survive in the environment for months, even once the original faecal particles have gone.

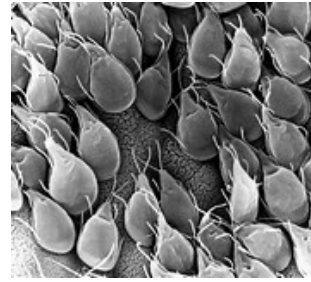
Humans can catch giardia so it's important to wash your hands after cleaning up dog mess or meeting a dog with diarrhoea.

The treatment of dogs with giardiasis is usually undertaken at home on an outpatient basis, and unless your dog is particularly at risk due to their age or other health problems, or becomes very sick with the condition, your vet will not normally admit them for inpatient treatment unless requested.

Medications will usually be prescribed to kill the parasites within the body, and your vet will likely also recommend bathing your dog and thoroughly disinfecting any bedding and other objects that they have come into contact with to prevent re-infection or spreading the condition further after recovery.

Ongoing or recurrent giardiasis can be very debilitating for your dog, and so your vet will generally take a second stool sample after apparent recovery to check for the presence of the parasite again. As with any digestive upset in the dog, it is important to avoid dehydration, and ensure that your dog drinks enough water throughout their illness. If your dog is becoming dehydrated, your vet may then admit them as an inpatient to administer IV fluid therapy.

Generally, the prognosis for recovery from giardiasis is very good, and most dogs go on to make a full recovery from the condition. However, special care and attention should be paid to young dogs, elderly dogs, and those with a compromised immune system, as they may have problems fighting off the parasite on their own.





# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

## Coccidia

Coccidia is a protozoa passed through the stool. An infected dog will eliminate the faeces containing the organism into the environment, where it can survive for up to one year.

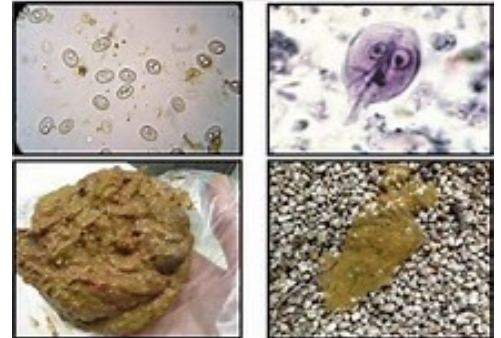
Once the parasite is consumed by your dog, the oocysts (immature coccidia) found in the stool will make their way to the digestive tract, enter the intestinal lining cells, and reproduce. The cells then rupture, releasing the parasite. The coccidia can reproduce very rapidly, thus causing much damage to the intestine.

The disease caused by this one-celled organism, invades and damages the intestinal wall, causing diarrhoea which can become life threatening.

Coccidiosis does not always show symptoms but will cause serious complications in puppies, particularly anaemia, (because they have an underdeveloped immune system) and immunosuppressed dogs.

However, once symptoms become evident, your dog can become very ill. He will need to see the vet without delay if you see any of the following signs.

- Explosive diarrhoea that may eventually become bloody
- Watery diarrhoea
- Lethargy & weakness
- Dehydration
- Abdominal discomfort and tenderness
- Vomiting
- Weight loss
- Little or no appetite



All canine members of the household should be treated, whether symptomatic or not, to prevent further cases of coccidia or recurrence.

Regardless medication your attention to your dog's hygiene will be vital to eliminating the parasites once and for all. Because these organisms are generally hardy and can exist in the environment for long periods, it's important to disinfect the areas the dog frequents. It is recommended you clean all hard surfaces with soap and water, rinsing thoroughly. Steam-clean carpets with the solution recommended for your cleaner

**Correct Cleaning Products :** Cleaning products containing quaternary ammonium compound products (QATS) are recommended. Follow product instructions, and be certain the product stays in contact with the surface for the recommended amount of time.

You can also opt for your own mixture, using bleach and water (3/4 cup of bleach to one gallon of water).





# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

## Canine Amebiasis

Amebiasis is a parasitic infection caused by a one celled organism known as an amoeba. Amebiasis can affect people as well as dogs and cats. It is found most often in tropical areas and can be seen in North America.

There are two types of parasitic amoeba that infect dogs: *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Acanthamoeba*.

### *Entamoeba histolytica*:

- Usually an asymptomatic disease
- Severe infections can cause colitis, resulting in bloody diarrhoea

The disease is spread through the body via the blood stream and causes damage to and failure of major organ systems. Symptoms are dependent on the organ system involved but death is the usual outcome.

### *Acanthamoeba*:

Causes inflammation of the brain resulting in lack of appetite, fever, lethargy, discharges from the eyes and nose, difficulty breathing and neurological signs (incoordination, seizures, etc.)

## Causes

*Entamoeba histolyticus* is most often spread through the ingestion of infected human faeces. There are two species of *Acanthamoeba* that are free-living: *A. castellani* and *A. culbertsoni*. These species can be found in freshwater, saltwater, soil and sewage.

- Dogs can be infected by ingesting or inhaling contaminated water, soil or sewage.
- Colonization of the dog's skin by *Acanthamoeba* can occur and can be a cause of infection.
- Colonization of the cornea of the eye by can occur and can be a cause of infection.
- The infection can be spread through the blood stream
- Infection of the nose can spread into the brain.

Young dogs and those that are immunosuppressed are the most likely to become ill.



# COMMON INTERNAL PARASITES

## Diagnosis

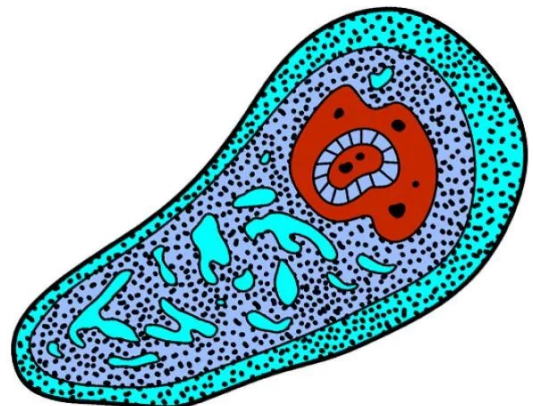
Blood and urine testing are usually performed and are often normal although evidence of dehydration, if present, can be seen in these tests.

Other laboratory tests your vet may recommend include:

- Biopsies of the colon obtained by colonoscopy (examination of the colon with a long cylindrical scope with a light.) Biopsies may reveal damage to the intestinal lining as well as trophozoites (a stage in the life cycle of the infecting organism.)
- Faecal examination looking for trophozoites. Trophozoites can be difficult to find in the faeces. Special stains are often used to increase their visibility.
- Central spinal fluid (CSF) taps. Infections involving the meningoencephalitis form of the disease may show abnormalities, including an elevated white blood cell count, abnormal protein levels and xanthochromia. (yellowish appearance of cerebrospinal fluid)
- MRI of the brain may reveal granulomas in the meningoencephalitis form.
- Brain biopsies

## Treatment

Metronidazole is used to control the symptoms of colitis and is usually successful. However, the systemic forms of the disease (i.e. infections that are spread via the blood stream) are usually fatal despite treatment although symptomatic treatment can be attempted.





# THE BULLDOG BREED STANDARD

**When people talk about Standard Bulldogs, they are not referring to the boring, the mediocre or run-of-the-mill. They are talking about Bulldogs bred carefully to the Bulldog Breed Standard. This is the 'blue-print' for the Bulldog breed.**

A Breed Standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance (including the correct colour) of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of the breed. From time to time certain conditions or exaggerations may be considered to have the potential to affect dogs in some breeds adversely, and judges and breeders are requested to refer to the Breed Watch section of the Kennel Club website.

If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure. However if a dog possesses a feature, characteristic or colour described as undesirable or highly undesirable it is strongly recommended that it should not be rewarded in the show ring.

## **General Appearance**

Smooth-coated, fairly thick set, rather low in stature, broad, powerful and compact. Head, fairly large in proportion to size but no point so much in excess of others as to destroy the general symmetry, or make the dog appear deformed, or interfere with its powers of motion. Face relatively short, muzzle broad, blunt and inclined upwards although not excessively so. Dogs showing respiratory distress highly undesirable. Body fairly short, well knit, limbs stout, well muscled and in hard condition with no tendency towards obesity. Hindquarters high and strong. Bitches not so grand or well developed as dogs.

## **Characteristics**

Conveys impression of determination, strength and activity.

## **Temperament**

Alert, bold, loyal, dependable, courageous, fierce in appearance, but possessed of affectionate nature.

## **Head and Skull**

Skull relatively large in circumference. Viewed from front appears high from corner of lower jaw to apex of skull; also broad and square. Cheeks well rounded and extended sideways beyond eyes. Viewed from side, head appears very high and moderately short from back to point of nose. Forehead flat with skin on and about head slightly loose and finely wrinkled without excess, neither prominent nor overhanging face. From defined stop, a furrow extending to middle of skull being traceable to apex. Face from front of cheek bone to nose, relatively short, skin may be slightly wrinkled. Muzzle short, broad, turned upwards and deep from corner of eye to corner of mouth. Nose and nostrils large, broad and black, under no circumstances liver colour, red or brown. Distance from inner corner of eye (or from centre of stop between eyes) to extreme tip of nose should not be less than distance from tip of the nose to edge of the underlip. Nostrils large wide and open, with well defined vertical straight line between. Flews (chops) thick, broad and deep, covering lower jaws at sides, but joining underlip in front. Teeth not visible. Jaws broad, strong and square, lower jaw slightly projecting in front of upper with moderate turn up. Over nose wrinkle, if present, whole or broken, must never adversely affect or obscure eyes or nose. Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose roll are unacceptable and should be heavily penalised. Viewed from front, the various properties of the face must be equally balanced on either side of an imaginary line down centre.





# THE BULLDOG BREED STANDARD

## **Eyes**

Seen from front, situated low down in skull, well away from ears. Eyes and stop in same straight line, at right angles to furrow. Wide apart, but outer corners within the outline of cheeks. Round, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, in colour very dark – almost black – showing no white when looking directly forward. Free from obvious eye problems.

## **Ears**

Set high – i.e. front edge of each ear (as viewed from front) joins outline of skull at top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, as high and as far from eyes as possible. Small and thin. 'Rose ear' correct, i.e. folding inwards back, upper or front inner edge curving outwards and backwards, showing part of inside of burr.

## **Mouth**

Jaws broad and square with six small front teeth between canines in an even row. Canines wide apart. Teeth large and strong, not seen when mouth closed. When viewed from front under jaw directly under upper jaw and parallel.

## **Neck**

Moderate in length, thick, deep and strong. Well arched at back, with some loose skin about throat, forming slight dewlap on each side.

## **Forequarters**

Shoulders broad, sloping and deep, very powerful and muscular giving appearance of being 'tacked on' body. Brisket round and deep. Well let down between forelegs. Ribs not flat-sided, but well rounded. Forelegs very stout and strong, well developed, set wide apart, thick, muscular and straight, bones of legs large and straight, not bandy nor curved and short in proportion to hindlegs, but not so short as to make back appear long, or detract from dog's activity. Elbows low and standing well away from ribs. Pasterns short, straight and strong.

## **Body**

Chest wide, prominent and deep. Back short, strong, broad at shoulders. Slight fall to back close behind shoulders (lowest part) whence spine should rise to loins (top higher than top of shoulder), curving again more suddenly to tail, forming slight arch – a distinctive characteristic of breed. Body well ribbed up behind with belly tucked up and not pendulous.

## **Hindquarters**

Legs large and muscular, slightly longer in proportion than forelegs. Hocks slightly bent, well let down; legs long and muscular from loins to hock. Stifles turned very slightly outwards away from body.

## **Feet**

Fore, straight and turning very slightly outward; of medium size and moderately round. Hind, round and compact. Toes compact and thick, well split up, making knuckles prominent and high.



# THE BULLDOG BREED STANDARD

## Tail

Set on low, jutting out rather straight and then turning downwards. Round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. Moderate in length – rather short than long – thick at root, tapering quickly to a fine point. Downward carriage (not having a decided upward curve at end) and never carried above back.

Lack of tail, inverted or extremely tight tails are undesirable.

## Gait/Movement

Appearing to walk with short, quick steps on tips of toes, hind feet not lifted high, appearing to skim ground, running with one or other shoulder rather advanced. Soundness of movement of the utmost importance.

## Coat

Fine texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from shortness and closeness, not wiry).

## Colour

Whole or smut, (i.e. whole colour with black mask or muzzle). Only whole colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort) viz., brindles, reds with their various shades, fawns, fallows etc., white and pied (i.e. combination of white with any of the foregoing colours). Dudley, black and black with tan highly undesirable.

## Size

Dogs: 25 kgs (55 lbs); bitches: 23 kgs (50 lbs).

## Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

## Note

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.





# NEUTERING

The Generic Term for Spay and Castration



OK....So what's the evidence?

***NOTE: This is NOT a study of Bulldogs. It is a generalised study incorporating ALL breeds***

*The following information has been extracted from an article called "Neutering Dogs: Including the use of Suprelorin dog contraceptive" by Stan Rawlinson. This is the link: [https://www.doglistener.co.uk/neutering\\_definitive...](https://www.doglistener.co.uk/neutering_definitive...) if you would like to read his complete article.*

*This information is the result of a study of 7,500 dogs, questioning whether early neutering has behavioural, psychological or physical effects, and in what circumstances neutering is useful and beneficial to the dog. It also addresses the stance of the veterinary profession and various lobbying bodies. However, this abbreviated article is only interested in the effects on the dog.*

"Following early neutering, it was noted that many canines were developing endocrine-related disorders

There are three broad groups of endocrine disorders:

A gland does not produce enough of its hormones. This is known as endocrine gland hyposecretion,

A gland produces too much of its hormones, referred to as gland hypersecretion.

Tumors develop in the endocrine glands. They may be malignant or benign.





# NEUTERING

## The Generic Term for Spay and Castration

### Hormones:

All mammals are born with various hormones. We are discussing three of them: **Oestrogen, Progesterone and Testosterone.**

They are the sex hormones and are related to reproduction.

The degree of each of these hormones determines the sex of an animal; but they also play an important role in other respects of the animal's development and wellbeing.

They allow and create physical, social and behavioural maturity.

If immature when neutering is carried out the dog may not behaviourally and physically reach full maturity.

Also physiological and psychological problems may occur because of this early invasive operation: such as frustration, lack of attention, inability to concentrate and puppy-like behaviour (paedomorphic behaviour)

It was also noted that bitches who had been spayed too early were far more interesting to intact males, which could lead to aggressive and protective behaviour in adulthood. Spaying does not subdue or calm down a female dog, although neutering may help to calm behaviour in a male dog.

Below are the results of research carried out by BMC Veterinary Research on thousands of dogs, (BioMed Central which was founded in 2000 became an official supporting organisation of Healthcare Information For All.)

Disease	Intact Females	Neutered Females	Intact Males	Neutered Males	Percent in Study
Atopic Dermatitis (ATOP)	83	745	169	641	1.82%
Autoimmune Haemolytic Anaemia	38	256	38	176	0.56%
Canine Myasthenia Gravis	11	49	6	38	0.12%
Colitis	61	267	109	256	0.77%
Hypoadrenocorticism (ADD)	25	147	20	113	0.34%
Hypothyroidism	62	750	210	678	1.89%
Immune-Mediated Polyarthritis	24	170	56	141	0.43%



# NEUTERING

## The Generic Term for Spay and Castration

Disease	Intact Females	Neutered Females	Intact Males	Neutered Males	Percent in Study
Immune-Mediated Thrombocytopenia	21	262	29	151	0.51%
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	20	189	46	167	0.47%
Lupus Erythematosus	6	74	30	47	0.17%
Pemphigus Complex	13	71	11	55	0.17%
Pyometra	176	27	N/A	N/A	0.44%

### Reasons for Neutering

Over-population, dogs roaming, behavioural issues, disease

In the UK, better control of breeding establishments may be the answer to prevent over-breeding.

There is not a general problem with dog roaming, so that is not a valid reason to neuter.

Some behavioural issues may be resolved by neutering.

In monorchid dogs (just 1 or no testicles apparent) there is the possibility of the retained testicle becoming cancerous, and in bitches, there is a greater chance of pyometra, which would necessitate immediate action.

### Reasons for Not Neutering

Invasive operation, serious effects to growth if done too young, irreversible,

All operations carry risk from anaesthesia and infection. It is morally incomprehensible to carry out an unnecessary, invasive operation, which ultimately is not to the animal's advantage.

If this operation is carried out at a young age (that is before the dog has reached maturity) the sex hormones are seriously compromised. These hormones, testosterone and oestrogen play a major part in giving an element of calmness, confidence and well-being, as well as ensuring physical, social and behavioural maturity.

If the operation is carried out (for any reason other than disease, which is essential), it may be found that does not improve the animal's behaviour, and indeed may alter the personality of the dog and it is irreversible.

In young and very young puppies, the consequences will be severe, affecting all aspects of their growth; physical and psychological and is completely irreversible.



# NEUTERING

## The Generic Term for Spay and Castration

### What Are Sex Hormones?

**Progesterone** is a hormone that the body produces which helps to regulate the female cycle. Males also produce a small amount of progesterone, but it is less important to sexual maturity than testosterone. Progesterone also aids immunity and can reduce inflammation and swelling. It also helps regulate the thyroid gland and keeps blood clotting levels at normal values.

It has an impact on keeping bones strong, produces collagen and helps keep nerves functioning. It can be said to slow the aging process.

Progesterone receptors are found in brain cells, in nerve sheaths and in bone cells in both male and female dogs. That is a strong indicator that progesterone is involved in their function. It also appears to be involved in a range of other biological activities. Therefore neutering before both physical and psychological maturity may have a real impact on the health and well-being of your dog.

Low progesterone levels also decrease the body's ability to create new bone cells.

**Oestrogen.** This hormone is considered to play a significant role in females' mental and physical health. There are oestrogen receptors in bones, brain, blood vessels and the central nervous system. Oestrogen seems to affect lots of different parts of the body and is also important to mood and well-being. Doctors now believe that oestrogen may help keep bones strong and healthy. While oestrogens are present in both males and females, it is found in females in significantly higher quantities.

### Testosterone

This is a hormone from the androgen group. In mammals testosterone is secreted in the testicles of males and also to a far lesser extent in the ovaries of females and is the principal male sex hormone.

In male dogs, testosterone plays a key role in health and well-being as well as preventing bone problems. Certain behavioural problems are driven by testosterone, namely roaming, inter-dog aggression, (this would be normally against other intact males), and certain sexual behaviours, including marking, humping and mounting plus, of course mating. Castration may not solve all or even any of the above problems though it can certainly help. In some cases it actually could have a detrimental effect.

All three of these hormones are quite vital to maturity in all mammals not just dogs.

### When is it safe to neuter?

General guideline for bitches:

Very small dogs possibly neuter after 2 seasons. Medium sized dogs (Bulldogs) after 3 seasons, large dogs 3 – 4 seasons and giant breeds 4 seasons, and wait for about three months following the season.

General guideline for dogs:

This is less clear because they do not have seasons to calculate maturity, but look for signs such as leg cocking. The larger the dog, the later they mature, so for very large dogs, it is probably around 36 months, medium dogs 17—24 months (Bulldogs mature slowly, so 24 months would probably be best) and small dogs 10—12 months. Obviously if the dog needs to be neutered for medical reasons it should go ahead as directed by your vet.





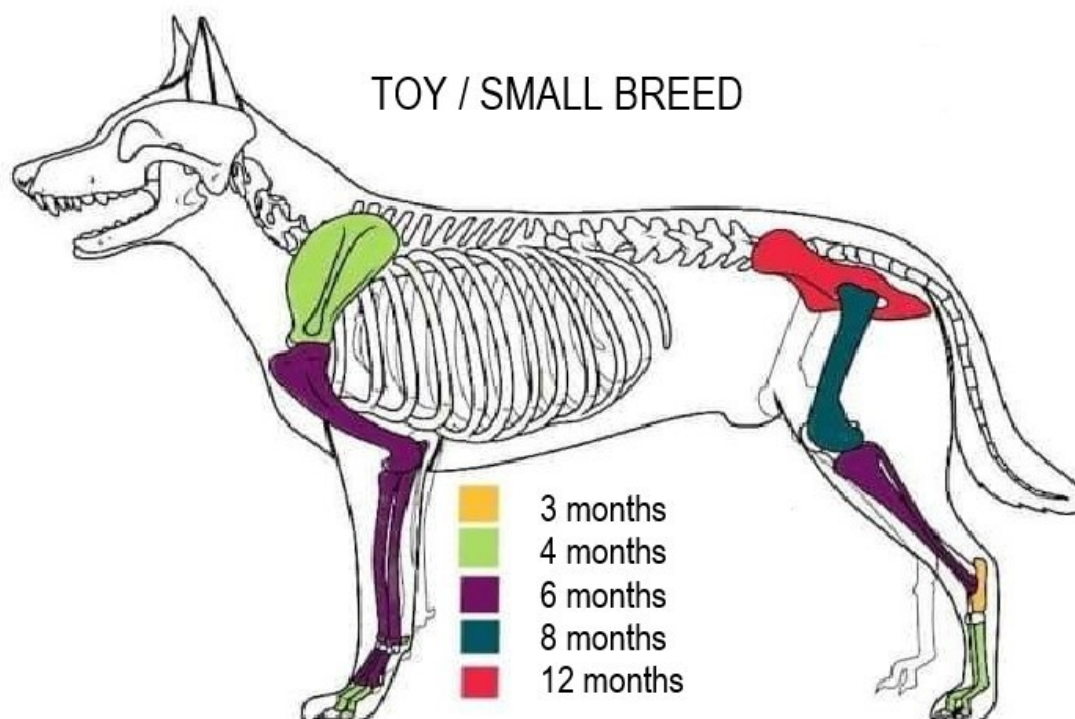
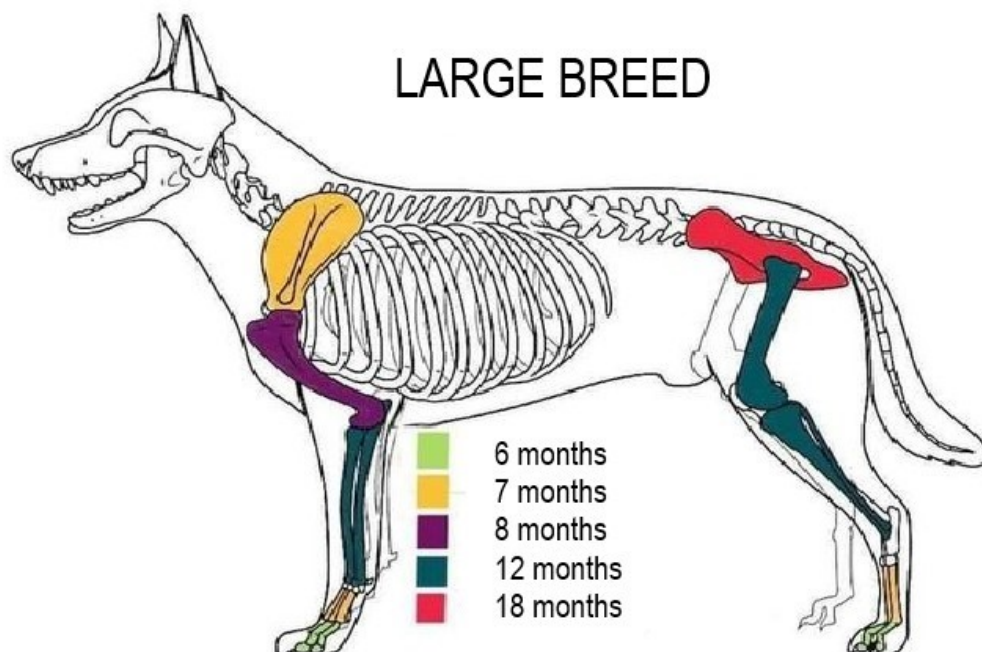
# NEUTERING

## The Generic Term for Spay and Castration

The graphics below show approximately what age the growth plates are finally developed.

**Full maturity is when the growth plates have fully closed.**

This is different ages for different joints and small to large breeds. The animals need their hormones to regulate growth.





# The Law

Owning a dog can bring lots of enjoyment and happiness but it is also a lifelong responsibility.

A dog needs to be cared for properly and responsibly and there are a number of legal responsibilities that you must follow.

When out in a public place your dog must wear a collar and tag by law which includes contact details of the owner. This information will assist in the dog being re-united with its owner.

Dog Control Orders require dog owners to:

- Clean up after a dog has fouled.
- Keep dogs on a lead in designated areas
- Put and keep a dog on a lead when asked to do so by an authorised officer.
- Keep dogs out of certain areas



## **DANGEROUS DOGS:**

Certain types of dogs are prohibited. The prohibited dog types include Pit Bull Terriers, Japanese Tosas, Dogo Argentinos and Fila Brazilieros.

Your dog must be kept under control in a public place. Any dog which is deemed to be dangerously out of control in a public place could mean the owner ends up with a fine or prison sentence or in some cases both and the dog may be at risk of being destroyed.

## **WHAT IS DANGEROUSLY OUT OF CONTROL?**

Any dog which injures a person or behaves in a way that makes a person feel that it might injure them. This applies even if it is in the dog owner's own home or garden.

A court could also judge that your dog is dangerously out of control if it injures another person's animal and/or the owner of the animal thinks they could be injured if they tried to stop the dog attacking their animal.

## **WELFARE RESPONSIBILITIES**

Dog owners must make sure that the welfare needs of their dogs are met. These include the need:

- Provide a suitable home and environment
- Provide a suitable and healthy diet
- Exhibit normal behaviour patterns
- To be protected from pain, injury, suffering and disease





# THE LAW

Dog owners who fail to ensure their pet's welfare needs are met could face prosecution. And, more importantly, they run the risk of causing suffering to an animal who they have a responsibility to care for.

## **What can happen if I break this law?**

Owners can be taken to court if they don't look after their pets properly and face a prison sentence of up to 51 weeks, and a fine of up to £20,000. They may also have their pet taken away from them or be banned from having pets in the future.

**Law:** Animal Welfare Act 2006, section 32

## **ELECTRIC SHOCK COLLARS**

In Wales, dog collars that give an electric shock are banned. These include collars operated by remote control, anti-bark collars and collars that are linked to electric fences.

## **What can happen if I break this law?**

Owners who use these on their dogs (or cats) in Wales can go to prison for up to 51 weeks and face a fine of up to £20,000.

Electric shock collars use pain and fear to train or control dogs.

**Law:** Animal Welfare (Electronic Collars) (Wales) Regulations 2010

## **TAIL DOCKING**

It's against the law to dock a pet dog's tail, in whole or in part.

Exemptions to the rule include if tail removal is needed for medical reasons. Or, if the dog will become a working dog, then a puppy's tail can be docked if they are less than five days old. This exemption only applies to certain breeds, and these defined types are different in England and Wales.

## **What can happen if I break this law?**

If illegal docking takes place, the penalties include a maximum of two years in prison and an unlimited fine.

**Law:** Under the Docking of Working Dogs Tails (England) Regulations 2007, Docking of Working Dogs Tails (Wales) Regulations 2007



# THE LAW

## EAR DOCKING

It is illegal in England and Wales to dock a dog's ears, in whole or in part.

This is a painful procedure and damages the way a dog communicates with other pets and us.

### What can happen if I break this law?

If docking takes place, the penalties include a maximum of six months in prison and/or an unlimited fine.

**Law:** Animal Welfare Act 2006, section five (mutilation)

## CRUELTY & NEGLECT

Animal cruelty is a criminal offence.

### What can happen if I break this law?

Allowing a dog to suffer unnecessarily could land you in prison for six months, a £20,000 fine and a ban on keeping animals.

**Law:** Animal Welfare Act 2006, section 32

Finally, if you are walking your dog in the countryside, it is essential you keep him on a lead. Dogs can and do very serious damage to cattle and sheep, often resulting in the farm animals' death. Please don't be responsible for such a tragedy.



- 1. FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND THIRST**  
by ready access to fresh water and diet to maintain health and vigor.
- 2. FREEDOM FROM DISCOMFORT**  
by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- 3. FREEDOM FROM PAIN, INJURY OR DISEASE**  
by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- 4. FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NORMAL BEHAVIOR**  
by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
- 5. FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS**  
by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.







## WHAT'S IN A NAME

### WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN YOU CROSS BREED

In the past, stockmen produced dogs to fulfil a purpose.

Bulldogs, for example were baiting dogs, and needed certain attributes, tenacity, strength, and courage. Terriers were used for vermin control and they needed their own attributes, as did sight hounds, gun dogs, herding and guarding dogs. The dogs which excelled in their field were bred until we had the fabulous range of pure-bred dogs with their own attributes and personalities.

#### **This is what we inherited from our ancestors.**

If you bought a pedigreed dog, you had a very good idea of the size, personality and lifespan of your pet.

However, during the past couple of decades something strange has happened because people like to be a bit different, they like the quirky, the rare and the strange. To serve this market, dogs have been cross-bred with no thought of the size difference which can have serious consequences to the mother giving birth, or the temperament of the dogs being crossed with potentially serious consequences to the owners bringing these dogs into their homes.

Obviously, some of the breeds crossed have lovely temperaments and you are unlikely to get aggressive progeny from a Labrador / Springer Spaniel cross, but as dogs are being crossed to produce silly names, temperament and health are not a consideration.

*It is a bit like an artist's pallet full of beautiful clear colours, when they are all mixed together you end up with a horrible brown mess, which can never be made back into pure colours.*

There is an argument that by producing mongrels you get hybrid vigour, and indeed in some breeds there has been a thoughtfully considered and controlled introduction of another breed to correct a specific fault. However, most breeds have a sufficiently large gene pool that this argument is irrelevant.

Because of the history of the Bulldog this is very alarming. Until 1830, Bulldogs were fierce baiting dogs and when baiting became illegal in 1830, Bulldogs very nearly became extinct. The stockmen at the time decided Bulldogs would make wonderful pets, if they could breed out the aggression. And that is exactly what they did. They very selectively bred Bulldogs, eliminating the colours black, black with tan and Dudley (liver coloured nose) because they were the most aggressive, and the breed became a wonderful, reliable, loyal companion dog.

With this history, why would you want to introduce anything else into the genetic mix?

Well, to make up a silly name of course, and it seems the sillier the name, the more the puppies are worth.

Therefore, whatever the cross, there can be absolutely no guarantee which aspects of each parent the offspring will inherit.



# CORRECT BULLDOG COLOURS

**This is the Bulldog Breed Standard colours paragraph:**

## Colour

Whole or smut, (i.e. whole colour with black mask or muzzle). Only whole colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort) viz., brindles, reds with their various shades, fawns, fallows etc., white and pied (i.e. combination of white with any of the foregoing colours). **Dudley, black and black with tan highly undesirable.**



**WHOLE OR SMUT**



**BRINDLE**



**RED**



**WHITE**



**PIED**



**FAWN**

(white with any of the permitted colours).

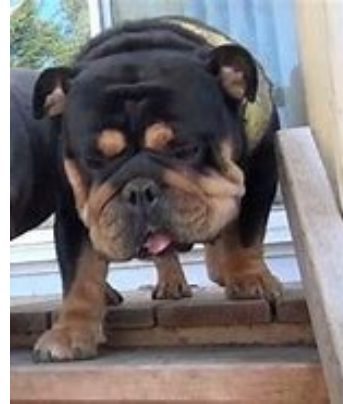


# NON STANDARD COLOURS

Remember why the colours Black, black with tan and Dudley are described in the Bulldog Breed Standard as 'highly undesirable'. Merle, of course is completely KC prohibited due to the health implications



TRI COLOURED



BLACK WITH TAN



MERLE



BLACK AND WHITE



DUDLEY—NOTE LIVER  
COLOURED NOSE



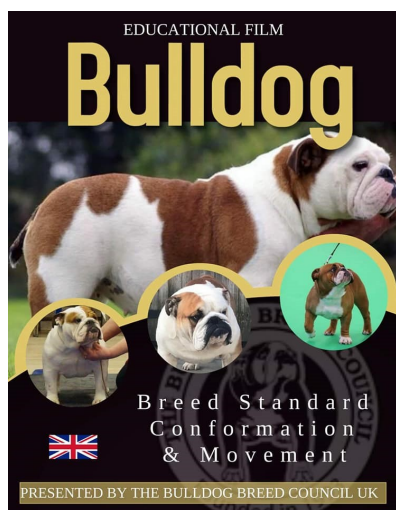
BLUE, LILAC OR LAVENDER





**Join the Bulldog Breed Council Education Facebook Group:**

## **EDUCATION STATION**



**The Bulldog Breed Council DVD is available through the website.**

**An educational film explaining all the points in the Bulldog Breed Standard.**

**[www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk](http://www.bulldogbreedcouncil.co.uk)**

If you are seriously considering buying a Bulldog or have an interest in the breed, please come to the Bulldog Breed Club shows.

All the shows are listed at the beginning of this gazette. Each club Secretary is detailed under 'Contacts' on the Bulldog Breed Council website.

You will be very welcome to join our Bulldog family







**Have you ever considered Rescue and maybe rehoming a Bulldog.**

**We have 2 Bulldog Rescue Charities:**

### **Bulldog Rescue**

Both of these charities do amazing work on behalf of the Bulldog Breed. Unfortunately this year, their fund raising activities have been severely disrupted due to the Covid pandemic.

**For details on how to contact them, or to make a donation, please go directly to their websites.**



Do you need specific advice about a condition or problem your bulldog displays?

**Bulldog Rescue** are putting together a Bulldog Guide, aimed primarily at those that adopt dogs from us with specific issues, it's hoped that this section of our web site will go a long way to help all bulldog owners around the world. This Free Guide will be updated with articles on a regular basis and we want to know what you want to know.

In the pipeline

- Living with an epileptic Bulldog
- Living with an incontinent Bulldog
- Our Guide to avoid your dog being stolen

What would you like to add? Just go to the Bulldog Rescue site, and let them know.