

## GROUP VI NON-SPORTING DOGS

# Bulldog

### General Appearance

The perfect Bulldog must be of medium size and smooth coat; with heavy, thick-set, low-swung body, massive short-faced head, wide shoulders and sturdy limbs. The general appearance and attitude should suggest great stability, vigour, and strength. The demeanour should be pacific and dignified. These attributes should be countenanced by the expression and behaviour. The "points" should be well distributed and bear good relation one to the other, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears deformed or ill-proportioned.

In comparison with specimens of different sex, due allowance should be made in favour of the bitches which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same degree of perfection and grandeur as do the dogs.

### Temperament

The disposition should be equable and kind, resolute and courageous (not vicious or aggressive).

### Size

The size for mature dogs is about 50 lb. (23 kg); for mature bitches about 40 lb. (18 kg).

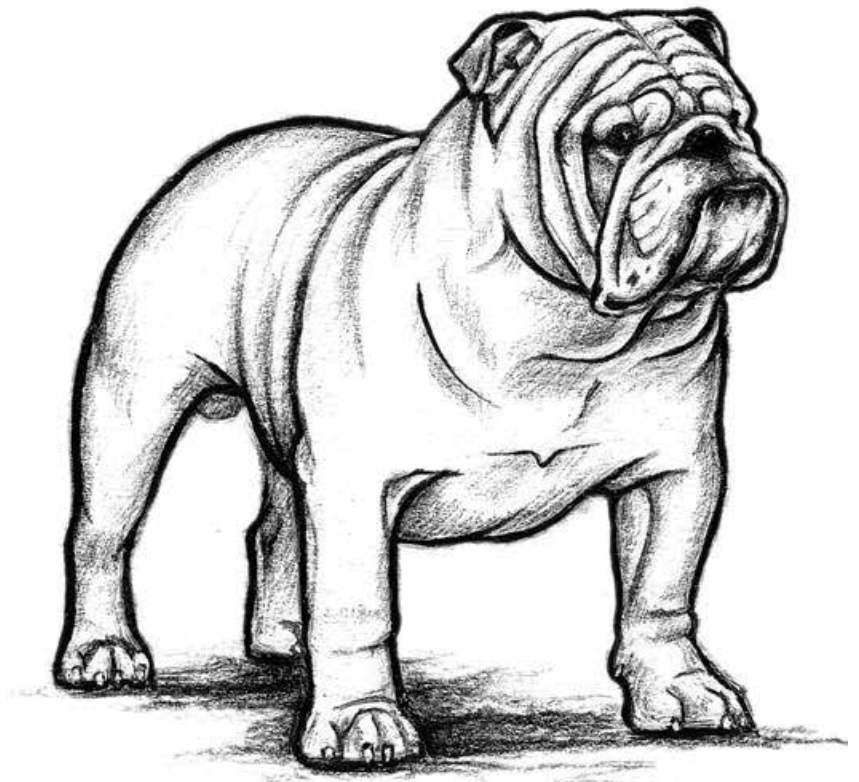
### Head

The head and face should be covered with heavy wrinkles.

*Heavy wrinkles are deemed to mean "many" wrinkles, not ropey wrinkles. The wrinkle(s) over the nose should be of moderate size, neither extending beyond tip of nose, obscuring the vision in any way, nor being too large and out of proportion.*

### Skull

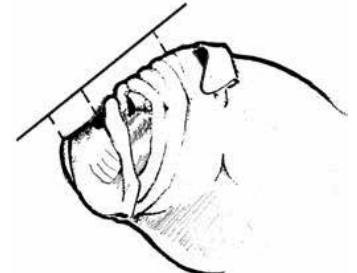
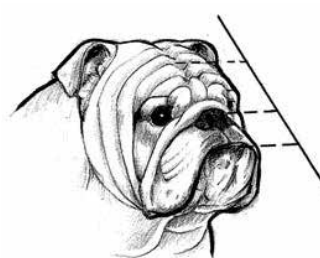
The skull should be very large, and in circumference, in front of the ears, should measure at least the height of the dog at the shoulders. Viewed from the front, it should appear very high, from the corner of the lower jaw to the apex of the skull, and also very broad and square.



Very High from Corner of Lower Jaw to Apex



Broad and Square



When a straight edge is placed against the head in the furrow between the eyes, it should touch the tip of the lower lip, tip of nose, and top of head. This is called the "layback" in Bulldogs and should be about a 45° angle.

Viewed at the side, the head should appear very high, and very short from the point of the nose to occiput. The forehead should be flat (not rounded or domed), neither too prominent nor overhanging the face.

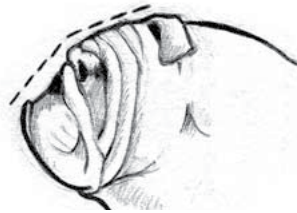
The cheeks should be well rounded, protruding sideways and outward beyond the eyes. The temples or frontal bones should be very well defined, broad, square and high, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes. This indentation, or stop, should be both broad and deep and extend up the middle of the forehead, dividing the head vertically, being traceable to the top of the skull.

**Muzzle:** The face, measured from the front of the cheekbone to the tip of the nose, should be extremely short, the muzzle being very short, broad, turned upwards and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth. The chops or flews should be thick, broad, pendant, and very deep, completely overhanging the lower jaw at each side. They join the underlip in front and almost or quite cover the teeth, which should be scarcely noticeable when the mouth is closed.

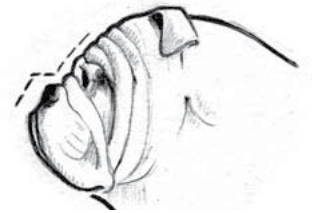
**Nose:** Nose should be large, broad and black, its tip being set back deeply between the eyes. The distance from bottom of stop, between the eyes, to the tip of nose should be as short as possible and not exceed the length from the tip of nose to the edge of underlip. The nostrils should be wide, large and black, with a well-defined line between them. Any nose other than black is objectionable and Dudley or flesh-coloured nose absolutely disqualifies from competition.



### Head Faults



Incorrect Layback



Nosey



Dishfaced



Short Headed-  
Lacking Thrust of Jaw



Downfaced-Nose Below Eyes  
Ears Too Close - Narrow Skull



Frog faced - Jaw Too Short,  
or Too Narrow



Correct Nose -  
Tip Set Back



Incorrect Nose -  
Perpendicular



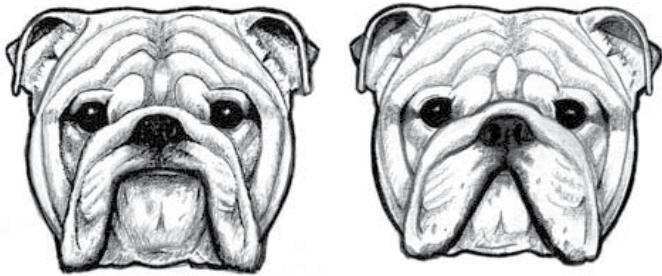
Muzzle very full and  
turned upwards.



Proper Head

**Mouth:** The jaws should be massive, very broad, square and undershot, the lower jaw projecting considerably in front of the upper jaw and turning up.

The jaw should come out far enough to present an inverted U, rather than be covered by the flews and look like an inverted V. A wide jaw with good distance between the canine teeth adds to the desired inverted U appearance of the jaw that sets the Bulldog apart from other breeds.



Correct



Incorrect

The teeth should be large and strong, with the canine teeth or tusks wide apart; the six small teeth in front, between the canines, in an even, level row.



Correct

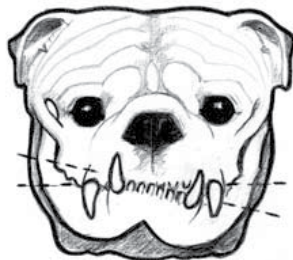


Incorrect

Cutaway (flews missing) shows the correct level and parallel teeth.



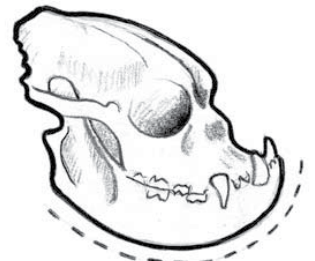
The bottom teeth should be well in front of the top teeth and parallel. The undershot jaw is a unique and important characteristic of the Bulldog



Wry Jaw  
Neither level nor parallel



Wry face, nose and jaw out of alignment, offset



The correct jaw, so eagerly sought after in the fancy, with the upward thrust, retaining the curve throughout.

**Eyes:** Eyes seen from the front should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, and their corners should be in a straight line at right angles with the stop. They should be quite in front of the head, as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks when viewed from the front. They should be quite round in form, of moderate size neither sunken nor bulging, and in colour should be very dark. The lids should cover the white of the eyeball, when the dog is looking directly forward, and the lid should show no haw.



The eyes should be round and dark. An imaginary horizontal line passing through the four corners of the eyes should be at a right angle with the stop and just rest on top of the nose.

EYE FAULTS



Slanted Eyes



Droopy Eyes



Almond Eyes



**Ears:** Ears should be set high in the head, the front inner edge of each ear joining the outline of the skull at the top back corner of skull, so as to place them as wide apart, and as high, and as far from the eyes as possible. In size they should be small and thin. The shape termed "rose ear" is the most desirable. The rose ear folds inward at its back lower edge, the upper front edge curving over, outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr. (The ears should not be carried erect or prick-eared or buttoned and should never be cropped.)



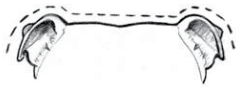
Correct Rose Ears



Rose Ear Held Back

When viewed from the front, top of ears should be level with top outline of the skull with the burr partially exposed and the entire front edge of the ear visible.

**EAR FAULTS**



High Set



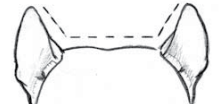
Fly Away



Button



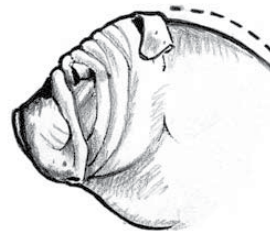
Tulip



Prick

**Neck**

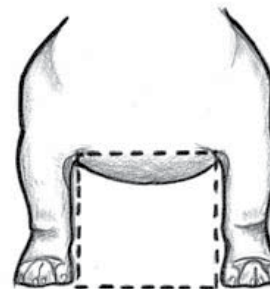
The neck should be short, very thick, deep and strong and well arched at the back. At the throat, from jaw to chest, there should be two loose pendulous folds, forming the dewlap.



Neck short, but EVIDENT & WELL ARCHED. Too short a neck gives an overall unbalanced appearance.

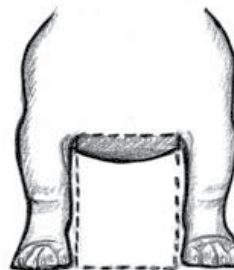
**Forequarters**

The shoulders should be muscular, very heavy, widespread and slant outward, giving stability and great power. The elbows should be low and stand well out and loose from the body. The forelegs should be short, very stout, straight and muscular, set wide apart, with well-developed calves, presenting a bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should not be curved or bandy, nor the feet brought too close together. The feet should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and with short stubby nails. The front feet may be straight or slightly out-turned.

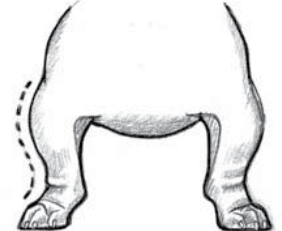


Correct turn of shoulder with proper front legs will show straight perpendicular inner forelegs. A correct front will form a near square from the top of the legs, across and down

**FRONT FAULTS**

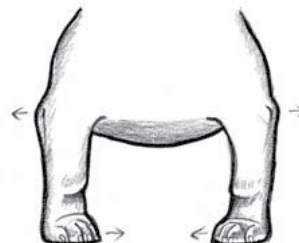


Narrow Front



Chippendale or Fiddle-Front. Bowed Front Legs

**ELBOW FAULTS**



Overly Loose Elbows, Feet Tend to Turn Inwards



Tight Elbows

**ELBOWS** – The elbows should be low and stand well out and loose from the body.

"Loose from the body" does NOT mean overly loose elbows. It means they should not be directed toward the ribs (tight elbows). Neither should they be directed outward away from the ribs (overly loose elbows). Overly loose elbows is a VERY serious structural fault.

**FRONT FEET** – The feet should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and very short stubby nails. The front feet may be straight or slightly outturned.

**PROPER FOOT**



High Knuckles

In a correct foot, the two middle nails are very close together.



Splayed

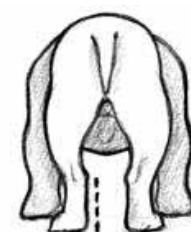


Weak Pastern

**Hindquarters**

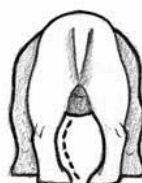
The hind legs should be strong and muscular and longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. Hocks should be slightly bent and well let down, so as to give length and strength from loins to hock. The lower leg should be short, straight and strong, with the stifles turned slightly outward and away from the body. The hocks are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind feet to turn outward.

**PROPER HINDQUARTERS**



**HIND FEET** – The feet should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails. The hind feet should be pointed well outward.

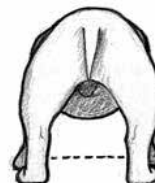
**FAULTY HINDQUARTERS**



Pigeon Toed



"Cow Hocked"



Too Wide



Straight Hock



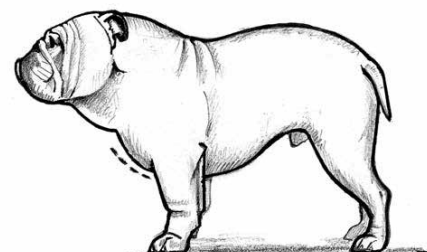
Crooked Hock

**Body**

The brisket and body should be very capacious, with full sides, well-rounded ribs and very deep from the shoulders down to its lowest part, where it joins the chest. The chest should be very broad, deep, and full. It should be well let down between the shoulders and forelegs, giving the dog a broad, low, short-legged appearance. The body should be well ribbed up behind with the belly tucked up and not rotund.



Brisket well let down between forelegs.



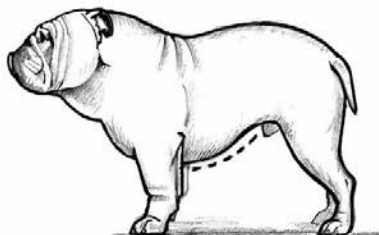
Fullness of the brisket can be observed in front of the forelegs from side view and is an indication of correct placement of shoulders.

The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders and comparatively narrow at the loins.

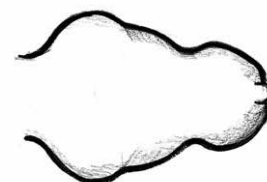
**CHEST** – The chest should be very broad, deep and full.

**UNDERLINE** – The body should be well ribbed up behind with the belly tucked up and not rotund.

**BACK & LOIN** – The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders and comparatively narrow at the loins.



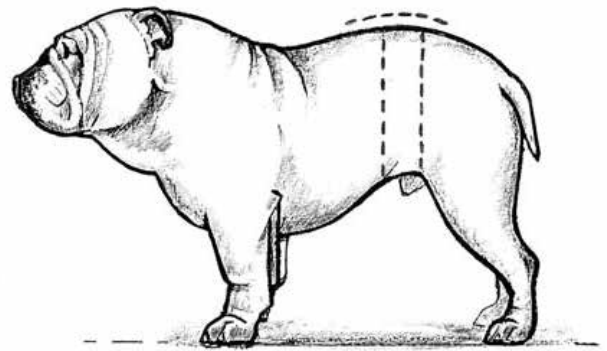
Well tucked up behind the ribs.



Wide shoulders, barrel ribs, and a narrow loin area give the Bulldog a "pear shape" when viewed from the top. A back of correct length creates a balanced appearance and facilitates correct Bulldog movement.

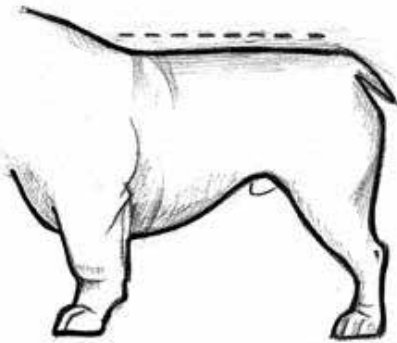
PROPER TOPLINE

TOPLINE: There should be a slight fall in the back, close behind the shoulders (its lowest part), whence the spine should rise to the loins (the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders), thence curving again more suddenly to the tail forming an arch (a very distinctive feature of the breed) termed roach back or, more correctly "wheel back."

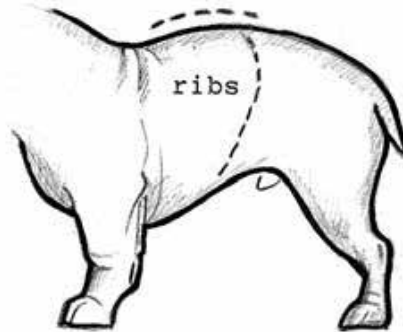


A correct roach arches over the loins.

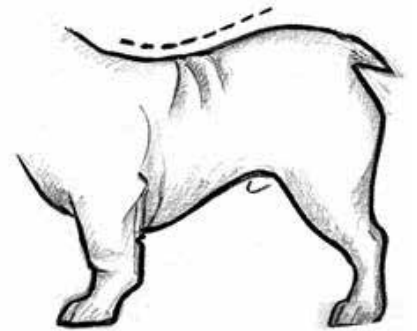
FAULTY TOPLINES



Straight backed



Camel backed

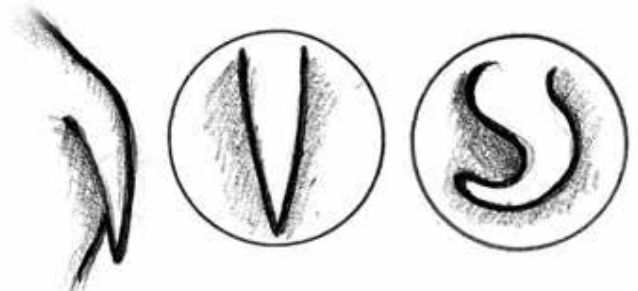


Swaybacked

**Tail**

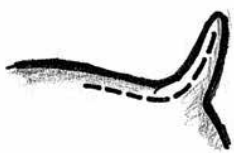
The tail may be either straight or screwed (but never curved or curly), and in any case must be short, hung low, with decided downward carriage, thick root and fine tip. If straight, the tail should be cylindrical and of uniform taper. If screwed, the bends or kinks should be well defined, and they may be abrupt and even knotty, but no portion of the member should be elevated above the base or root.

PROPER TAILS

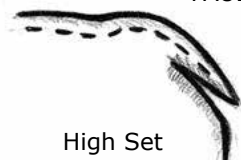


Two types of tail are desired in the Standard, each is short, hung low, heading downward with thick root and fine tip.

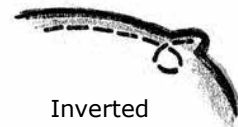
FAULTY TAILS



Gay



High Set



Inverted



Bun-Gay

## Coat and Colour

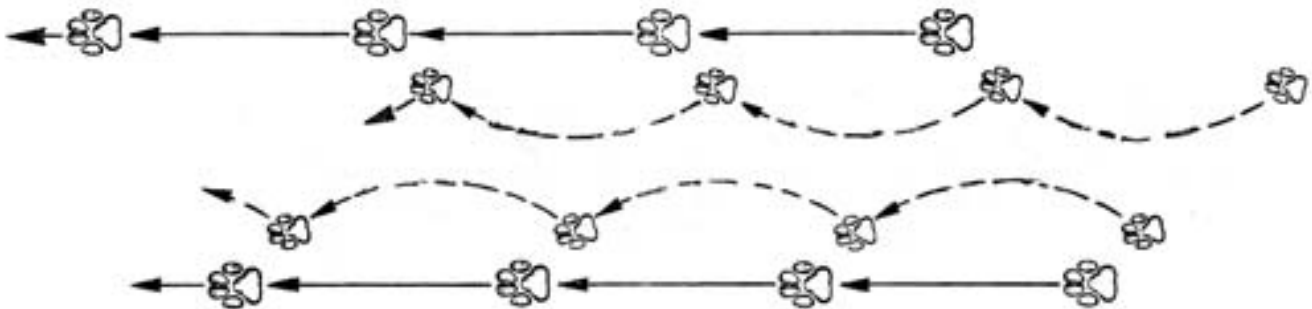
The coat should be straight, short, flat, close, of fine texture, smooth and glossy (no fringe, feather or curl). The colour of coat should be uniform, pure of its kind and brilliant. The various colours found in the breed are to be preferred in the following order:

- (a) red brindle;
- (b) all other brindles;
- (c) solid white;
- (d) solid red, fawn, or fallow;
- (e) piebald;
- (f) inferior qualities of all the foregoing

**Note:** A perfect piebald is preferable to a muddy brindle or defective solid colour. Solid black is very undesirable, but not so objectionable if occurring to a moderate degree in piebald patches. The brindles, to be perfect, should have a fine, even and equal distribution of the composite colours. In brindles and solid colours a small white patch on the chest is not considered detrimental. In piebalds the colour patches should be well defined, of pure colour and symmetrically distributed. The skin should be soft and loose, especially at the head, neck and shoulders.

## Gait

The style and carriage are peculiar, his gait being a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic "roll." The action must, however be unrestrained, free and vigorous.



The proper Bulldog, with short wide set front legs and longer narrow set rear legs, has a peculiar gait that results in a side to side motion or "roll". The Bulldog gaits with his front legs going straight forward from his wide shoulders. The rear legs swing in and out and should hit the ground closer together than the front legs. The longer rear legs, hind feet turned out, create the shuffle of the bulldog. The roll can be observed by following the "sidewise" motion of the skin over the loin and the "sidewise" movement at the base of the tail.

## Disqualification

Dudley or flesh-coloured nose.

## Scale of Points

### General Properties

Proportion and symmetry . . . . .	5
Attitude . . . . .	3
Expression . . . . .	2
Gait . . . . .	3
Size . . . . .	3
Coat . . . . .	2
Colour of coat . . . . .	4 . . 22

### Head

Skull . . . . .	5
Cheeks . . . . .	2
Stop . . . . .	4
Eyes and eyelids . . . . .	3
Ears . . . . .	5
Wrinkle . . . . .	5
Nose . . . . .	6
Chops . . . . .	2
Jaws . . . . .	5
Teeth . . . . .	2 . . 39

### Body, Legs, etc.

Neck . . . . .	3
Dewlap . . . . .	2
Shoulders . . . . .	5
Chest . . . . .	3
Ribs . . . . .	3
Brisket . . . . .	2
Belly . . . . .	2
Back . . . . .	5
Forelegs and elbows . . . . .	4
Hind legs . . . . .	3
Feet . . . . .	3
Tail . . . . .	4 . . 39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>



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