

EXTRACT FROM THE TAPE MADE BY THE LATE MR. A. HARTLEY
FOR BULLDOG LECTURES:

“Every Part Of The Bulldog And What It Is There For”

THE BULLDOG MUST BE PEARSHAPED, THAT IS VERY WIDE AT THE SHOULDERS AND VERY FINE HINDQUARTERS, THAT IS WHY ALL THESE PARTS FIT TOGETHER....

Let's start with the UNDERJAW.

It should have a very good turnup, very wide and square. From the top of the lip of the underjaw to the top of the nose it should have a layback of 45 degrees and should be very large and the nostrils very wide.

Then you go to the STOP, which should be very deep and much lower than the tip of the nose. We will come back to this later.

Now FACE AND JAW should be short, that is where he gets the strength from – it is like a bit of timber – a short bit of timber is much stronger than a long piece. Now he's got to be undershot – the bottom jaw is about $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inches longer than the top one, the canine teeth should be a little out, this acts like a fish hook so he hang on to the flesh.

Now CHOPS should be very deep and hang well over the bottom jaw even when his mouth is open, they also run to the dewlap, which I will come back to.

Now let's come to the EYES – very wide apart to give him good vision. On each side of the eye he should have 2 frontal bones on each side of his eyebrows – these should be very large and prominent for a reason (I will come back to this) – they are very special.

Now let's come to the EARS. They used to be pricked ears, so when the owner took him into the fighting ring he used to hold onto them before he let the dog go. They found out when these dogs drew blood, it would get into his ears and he would let go. The same as when you wash your dog and he gets water in them – he shakes his head, so then they brought in they brought in the button ear but when the dog got hold of the bull, the ear would fall over his eye and cut off his vision – so then they brought in the rose ear which is the correct ear.

Now, let's get on to the SKULL. It should be very wide and flat with plenty of fine wrinkle and should have a very deep furrow running down the centre of his skull from the apex of this skull to the bottom of the very deep stop, then running between the frontal bones.

Now I said I would come back to the nose and stop. So I will now give you all the reasons for the wrinkle, furrow, frontal bones, stop, nose and chops. Now when the bulldog gets hold of the bull and fetches blood, it runs down the fine wrinkle to the furrow in the centre of his head between the frontal bones and as these project well above the eyes, it is impossible for the blood to run into his eyes. Then it runs down to the stop which has a roll running over it – also now I said before that the nose has to much higher

than the stop, so you would see that it would be impossible for the blood to run to the nose and cut off his breathing, as this is the only way the bulldog can breathe. As I said before he had to have a layback of 45 degrees, so you can see when his mouth is on the bull, his nose is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch away from the bull. This is why he has to have a 45-degree layback to breathe. Now when the blood has run down the wrinkle, past the frontal bones to the stop, it then runs down the deep chop which is hanging well over the bottom jaw, even when the mouth is open – this stops the blood running into his mouth and congealing. So after it has run down the chops, it runs down the dewlap and onto the ground. So you can see with such a short face and big tongue and a mouthful of flesh, how impossible it would be for him to breathe through his mouth. This is why he has to depend on his 45-degree layback of nose.

Now FRONT should be very wide in the shoulder, muscular with a very deep, round brisket. This is so when he gets down to spring at the bull, the brisket touches the ground and this gives him even balance. If he has no brisket he would go off balance, and it would be much harder for him to spring.

Now, FRONT LEGS should be very strong and straight and look like they have been tacked on. The elbows should be very well away from the ribs and if you put your fists around at the back, you could bury them between his ribs and elbows, which I will come back to later on.

Now NECK should be moderate in length, not too long or short but should be very thick and arched. From the top of his shoulders, he should have a lovely roach, running right up to the top of the loin, then running with a nice curve to a very low set TAIL which has to be straight.

Now, he has to have a lovely SPRING OF RIB and a lovely DEPTH OF RIB from the shoulder to the bottom of his chest.

Now he has to have a big TUCK UP of belly or loin from the end of his rib.

He has to have a very good TURN OF STIFLE to the point of the hocks; from the point of the hocks to his toes he should be very straight.

I said before he has to have a good arch of neck and roach turning right down to his tail and also to have a tuck up of loin and turn of stifle. Now just to try to follow me from now on ... When the bulldog gets a hold of the bull he turns himself into a complete ball. So when his hind legs turn under, the turn of stifle then fits inside the elbows and ribs, then his front legs turn back. So you see he is wrapped up into a very small parcel. When the bull throws him around, it is impossible for him to break his neck, back or legs.

Now the SKIN AROUND HIS NECK should be loose, so that when the bull rolls him around on the ground, the skin rolls too, so this stops him getting cuts.

Now let's talk on the ROLL OF THE BULLDOG AND THE GAIT. It is impossible for the bulldog to roll and gait perfectly, and I mean perfectly, unless he has a pear-

shaped body. It takes 4 things to give him a perfect gait. 1. Big shoulders. 2. Roach. 3. Back and fine hindquarters. 4. Cut up of loin.

Now what makes him roll and gait? Firstly, let me say, a bulldog would be the hardest of any breed to gait when he is going away from you, you see 4 legs – he is so wide in front and narrow in back. When he is coming back you see only 2, that is if he has a very deep brisket.

Now when you look over the top of a bulldog, he is all front, pear-shaped and fine hindquarters.

TECHNICAL TERMS

- 1 Apex of Skull
- 2 Skull
- 3 Groove
- 4 Temples or Frontal Bones
- 5 Stop
- 6 Nose
- 7 Cheek
- 8 Layback
- 9 Cushion
- 10 Chop or Flews
- 11 Underjaw
- 12 Corner of the Jaw
- 13 Corner of the Eye
- 14 Set of Ear
- 15 Neck
- 16 Dewlap
- 17 Brisket
- 18 Shoulder
- 19 Elbow
- 20 Calf
- 21 Forearm
- 22 Angle of Pastern
- 23 Fore-feet
- 24 Toes
- 25 Knuckles
- 26 Heelknob
- 27 Ribs
- 28 Wither
- 29 Back
- 30 Loin

