

# PASEYA BULLDOGS



Ollie



## Ch Paseya Rising To the Stars

R/Up Best in Show 2014 Royal Hobart Show,  
Best in Show and  
Multi Runner Up Best in Show winner

"Ollie" presents his consistent winning son and daughter team "Chad" & "Ruby":  
Both are from a Paseya bred bitch and after seeing the litter we were so excited with the quality we bought two!  
And WOW haven't they hit the ring with a BANG!



Chad

## Ch Riskyjam Turquoise

All Breeds Runner-Up Best in Show winner  
Specialty Runner-Up Best in show  
Multi Best in Group  
BOB Launceston Royal 2015  
Puppy in Show BBC NSW – Sue Garside (Iceglint Knls)  
At just 2 years Chad is over half way to his GRAND



Ruby

## Ch Riskyjam Red Ruby

BOB Royal Hobart Show 2015 and Australian Bred in Group  
Multi Class in Group and in Show winner  
Multi Royal CC winner

Combining the best of English Lines with our top winning home bred ones we are excited to introduce our gorgeous ELSA.

## Paseya Frozen in Time (AI)

Elsa at 8 months is almost titled.  
Already a great start to 2016 with 6 Classes in Group and 1 in Show. Multi Class in Show winner.



Elsa

Paseya Bulldogs – Our results speak for themselves  
quality - consistently - since the 70's

Fran Smith ♥ Yanina Smith ♥ Katelyn Smith

paseyabulldogs@gmail.com or paseyabritish@gmail.com

Elsa is currently  
No. 1 Rising Star Non-Sporting Tas  
and No. 4 All Breeds Tas

No. 1 Rising Star British Bulldog Nationally

\*DOLPS at time of print





# BREED FEATURE British Bulldog



## They answered

**A.1.a:** I have been in British Bulldogs for 11 years now and had my first litter in 2006. I had my first home bred champion out of this litter Aust. Champion King For Me.

**A.1.b:** I saw a book 15 years ago and on the front was the most beautiful face I have ever seen, it stole my heart and soul and I had to have one. I have never looked back.

**A.2.** There are some beautiful British Bulldogs out there that have the pear shape body and "tacked on" shoulders and then there are some that don't. We are all trying to get that perfect dog.

**A.3.** We are a head breed, so first is the head. Having the correct head, mouth and turn up of jaw, open nostrils, lay back, dark to black eyes rose bud ears.

Second: soundness, movement and health. Look at the dog, can it do what it was bred for? If it can't move and it is not sound and it can't breathe, then it's not able to do what it was bred for (Bull Baiting, Jumping up and attacking a Bull).

Third: the square front and tacked on shoulders, arch, moderate reach of neck and Slight Fall !! to the back "Roach Back" and a well sprung rib, pair shaped body with tuck up and low set tail.

Forth: legs correct and feet.

Fifth: the tail. We are all trying to

**“soundness, movement and health. Look at the dog, can it do what it was bred for? If it can't move and it is not sound and it can't breathe, then it's not able to do what it was bred for”**

get a nice straight tail. But what you see is what you get with the British Bulldog tail and it should not be too long.

**A.4.** The British Bulldog should always look as if it could do the job it was bred for.

**A.5.** Yes it does, many Breeders out there are doing their best for the breed. Health testing for all sorts of issues and spending lots of money Importing good dogs and semen to help improve the breed. But we are playing with nature and it does not always work out the way we want.

You can have the best of the best and still get problems, in all breeds not just the British Bulldog.

**A.6.** Go meet breeders, see them at the dog shows and meet them and their dogs. Mine all go with a sale Guarantee. You make take your pup with the health certificate from my vet, to any vet of your choice and if there is something wrong, you may send back for full refund and I cover for the first two years of their life. If they die from a Bulldog related medical condition I replace for free.

**Cherie Terry  
Preciousbull Kennels**

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**A.1.** I consider myself a "beginner" when it comes to the British Bulldog. I have spent many years researching the breed and lines, genetics and health of the breed, I am very fortunate to have a mentor that has been involved in the breed for many years with a high level of success in the show ring and is pas-

**“Rolling Bulldog movement with the shoulder tracking forward of movement and back feet just clearing the ground. If the tack, the roach and top line are correct, the British Bulldog should have a correct rolling gait.”**

sionate in breeding healthy British Bulldogs. With this guidance I have been able to establish myself with true to type dogs that are also very healthy. My interest for the British Bulldog has been a long time in the making, initially in the 80's I was looking for a British Bulldog to show, struggled to be able to find one ended up showing Bullmastiffs in the 80's. Finally in the 2000's I was able to purchase my first British Bulldog. The look and size of the British Bulldog along with the clown like temperament are the key features of what attracted me to the breed.

**A.2.** The lack of tacked on fronts being an obvious problem within the breed. The elbows are sitting to close or under the rib cage when the standard specifically states well away. A fault that once established in a kennel can be very hard to fix as it is a generic front found in most breeds.

**A.3.** Overall soundness of the dog.

Type: First impression of the dog should measure up to a mental image of a quality British Bulldog as

## We asked Breeders

**Q.1.** How long have you been breeding British Bulldogs? Why are they your chosen breed?

**Q.2.** Do you think the majority of British Bulldogs in the ring currently display the pear shape body with the "tacked on" shoulders important to the breed.

**Q.3.** Could you list in order of priority the 5 most important points you think a judge should look for in the British Bulldog?

**Q.4.** If you were able to add a sentence to the British Bulldog breed standard what would it be?

**Q.5.** Does the British Bulldog have any health problems?

**Q.6.** What would your advice be to a potential puppy buyer when looking for a British Bulldog?

per breed standard that is to convey a picture of substantial substance.

Viewed from the front, should give the impression of vast strength, low in stature, quality bone; shoulders tacked onto the outside, with the body slung between the forelegs; deep brisket forming a square inside the forelegs, with bowing on the outside of the legs; round compact feet, either straight ahead or turning slightly out to support the weight. Viewed through the front legs, one should see the hind feet, indicating narrower hindquarters than the front, confirming that we have a pear-shaped body.

Correct skull and jaw upsweep, the jaw is to present from the front view as an upside down u, a number of dogs in the ring are presenting with an upside down v. The jaw is to retain the curve upward, that is curve always from the back of the jaw to the front, often they are seen with a straight jawline and curving up at the front.

The breed is a hard breed to judge. On occasions fat dogs are being awarded when fat is being mistaken for tack. When a dog has correct tack it should look like the front end has be placed on the dog.

Movement: Rolling Bulldog movement with the shoulder tracking forward of movement and back feet just clearing the ground. If the tack, the roach and top line are correct, the British Bulldog should have a correct rolling gait.

**A.4.** Exhibition of respiratory issues to be heavily penalised.

**A.6.** Research the breed, understand the pros and cons of the breed. Poor health is not acceptable, but be aware of potential issues, understand the limitations of the breed.

Ask questions, observe their other dogs and make sure they are free breathing and easy moving, do

not let a breeder brush you off with answers such as... "it's a bulldog thing" or "not in my lines", buy from someone you feel comfortable with as they should be your "go to" person when you have a problem.

If the parents aren't available due to distance or use of frozen semen. Obtain as many pictures as possible even try and track down video (with sound) of the parents or at least the very least the mother. Obtain as



much health information as possible for the parents and previous offspring if available. Research the health of the lines as much as you possible can.

Ask yourself a lot of question regarding the housing of your new family member and your families' lifestyle to make sure this is the right breed for family.

This is the type of dog that suits a family that want a lot of character, preferably an indoor dog.

Ask breeders a lot of questions especially surrounding health questions, as in exercise and heat tolerance. Before purchasing any breed of dog ask yourself realistic questions such as time available for the dog and where it will be housed.

**Tricia Cumner  
Majestueux Kennels**

Continued on page 64



# BULLYACK



Number  
*One*

**British Bulldog Australia\***  
**3 Consecutive Years**

**SUPREME CH.**  
**BULLYACK MUSKATELLER**



**GRAND CH.**  
BULLYACK KSSD BYN ANGEL

**GRAND CH.**  
KARAZMA DEJAVU

**GRAND CH.**  
CRAIGROSSIE BNDITLKBKM

**GRAND CH.**  
BULLYACK THRILLER



27 x Champions  
1 x Supreme Champion  
4 x Grand Champions  
Life members of the British Bulldog Club of SA Inc. founded 1907

**Bullyack Kennels - founded 1983**  
South Australia - 'Quality not Quantity'  
**[www.bullyack-bulldogs.com](http://www.bullyack-bulldogs.com)**





# BREED FEATURE British Bulldog



## They answered

Continued from page 62

**A.1.** We bought our first British Bulldog in 1983 establishing our Bullyack Kennel Prefix. In 2014 our daughter Charlene officially joined our kennels. The breed was recommended to be good natured with a young family, and we loved the easy going, somewhat comical personalities and human like expressions.

**Q.2.** Sadly, we do not see the "tacked on shoulders" and pear-shaped body very often these days. Too many dogs have exaggerated

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**Things to look out for are good clear eyes, clear breathing (large nostrils), soundness of limbs and ideally a free-moving tail (away from the body).**

**Good health is our first and foremost priority**

”

fronts and are slab-sided. As a result you can lose the brisket & spring of rib which is iconic to the breed.

**A.3.** We like to look for Type, Pear-shaped body, Balance (free from exaggeration), soundness (movement and clear breathing), good Bone & Substance – giving a presence in the ring.

**A.4.** Forgive slightly exposed teeth during the puppy stage providing there is a sufficient sweep of jaw.

**A.5.** Unfortunately we do hear of health issues. Things to look out for are good clear eyes, clear breathing (large nostrils), soundness of limbs and ideally a free-moving tail (away from the body). Good health is our first and foremost priority in our breeding programs. We value our breeding stock and only breed our bitches twice in their lifetime to insure the quality of puppies and health in our bitches. The availability and affordability for hereditary disease testing is providing us with more informed decisions and we implemented the HUU testing the last few years on all breeding stock.

**A.6.** We advise people to do some research i.e. books/internet and to see if the breed will suit their lifestyle. Contact the British Bulldog Club in your state and if possible attend a dog show. This

will give a prospective buyer the chance to talk to breeders and see a few dogs. A good breeder should offer to be available for any advice and assistance after the puppy has gone home. I would not recommend buying sight unseen or over



the internet unless recommended by someone you trust. Be patient, a good healthy Bulldog companion is worth waiting for.

**Mark, Bronwen & Charlene Ackland  
Bullyack Kennels**

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**A.1.** In the 1950's my mother's family owned a part British Bulldog part QLD heeler and since then my mother Fran has always wanted a British Bulldog. My parents Fran and Claude became involved with British Bulldogs in the early 70's. Their first British they showed and she became Ch Egavas Cleopatra. They then followed with Ch Worrego Sobeit and further adding the gorgeous BIS Ch Wybong Claudia to the kennel. (Claudia was the youngest bulldog to be awarded an All Breeds Best in Show). The Paseya prefix was registered shortly after.

**A.2.** Next time you're in the fruit section of your local supermarket pick up a pear and ask yourself – how many bulldogs now days have a body shape like this. I'm sure your answer would be 'not many'. A large number of the British today have lost the required 'pear shape'. This shape is made up of many important parts of the bulldogs firstly starting with a very wide chest for the second most important feature the 'tacked on shoulders' to be attached too. 'Tacked on' meaning they give the appearance of being tacked on where the elbows are to be positioned away from the rib and NOT under the rib cage. Thirdly a well-rounded rib (goes in hand with the very wide front) and lastly the hindquarters high and strong but rather lightly made in comparison

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with its heavily made foreparts.

A large number today lack the correct very wide front for the tacked on shoulder to be attached to. So next time your judging or even admiring our wonderful breed think of that pear you picked up in the supermarket and ask yourself does he look like this?

**A.3.** Very wide front with the 'tacked on shoulders' without this you have lost the all-important pear shape. The standard states quite clearly very broad at the shoulders, and comparatively narrow at the loins. The bulldog is not the same width front and back.

Brick shaped head incorporating the correct layback.

Roach back.

Soundness in movement and also includes easy breathing and good open nostrils.

**A.4.** The color should be whole or smut (that is, a whole color with a black mask or muzzle). The only colors (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort) are whole colors - viz., brindles, reds, with their varieties, fawns, fallows etc., white and also pied (i.e. a combination of white with any other of the foregoing colors). Adding – any other colors then those listed above are to be disqualified.

**A.5.** Yes they do. HUU now appears to be a problem in the breed. There have always been issues with Entropion and Ectropion, Brachycephalic syndrome and slipping patella's.

**A.6.** Look for reputable breeders. Attend a dog show, talk to a number of breeders, discuss health issues and testing. Read as much information that you can. Don't be caught by the first cute puppy you see, they are all cute, you part with a lot of money

so do so wisely.

There are so many breeders, perhaps a loosely used word now days that are breeding for the almighty dollar. Unknowns selling for \$4500



plus. They use mediocre dogs, and

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highly likely never read the breed standard in their life. They are not breeding as per the ANKC code of ethics, it's obvious as they are breeding for the pet or commercial market only. A lot are breeding 'rare colours' of blues, lilacs, seals and registering them with the ANKC on main registration.

Reputable breeders don't do this. Most breed to expand and improve on their current breeding program. They are not big breeders but breed for quality not quantity. They breed for a purpose for which most are involved in – a discipline – showing, obedience (yes they can be trained).

**Yanina, Fran & Katelyn Smith  
Paseya kennels**



# PRECIOUSBULL

**SIRE: UK CHAMPION SAINTGEORGES FLASH  
HARRY OF BANDAPART (UK)**

One of the most health tested dogs in England and HUU (Clear). This is the only kennel in Australia to have had a successful mating from this UK Dog and will be the last kennel to do so. Hopefully there could be more puppies coming from this dog in the future from my kennel.

**DAM: AUST. CH. RINKHALS RIDE  
YA BROOMSTICK (IMP NZ)**



Challenge Bitch at the Adelaide Royal Show 2014.  
She is HUU (Clear).

With this sire and the dam,  
we produced two stunning girls,  
both of them are Australian Champions.....

**Aust. Ch. Preciousbull UK My Dads A Pom**

**BELLATRIX**



Gained her title at 11 months of age. HUU (Clear).

4 Best Baby In Group, 3 Best Baby In Show, 7 Best Puppy In Group, 1 Best Puppy In Show,  
1 Best Puppy of Breed Adelaide Royal Show 2014. 8 Best Junior In Group,  
1 Best Junior In Show, 1 State Bred in Show & 3 Aust Bred in Groups. 26 RUBOB, 13 BOB, 2 RUBIG.  
And taking after her mum from last year, Challenge Bitch at the Adelaide Royal Show 2015!



**Australian Ch. Preciousbull UK  
Pomie Kiss**

**NARCISSA**

HUU (Clear).

Narcissa had to win over her sister "Bellatrix".  
1 Best Baby In Group, 1 Best Junior In Group,  
2 Best Open In Group, 12 RUBOB, 7 Best Of Breed,  
1 Best In Group.

**Cherie Terry Preciousbull Kennels**

[preciousbull@bigpond.com](mailto:preciousbull@bigpond.com)

[www.dogs.net.au/preciousbull/](http://www.dogs.net.au/preciousbull/)

Ph 0885243678





**General Appearance:**

In forming a judgement on any specimen of the breed, the general appearance, which is the first impression the dog makes as a whole on the eye of the judge, should be first considered. Secondly should be noticed its size, shape and make, or rather its proportions in the relation they bear to each other. No point should be so much in excess of the others as to destroy the general symmetry, or make the dog appear deformed, or interfere with its powers of motion, etc. Thirdly its style, carriage, gait, temper and its several points should be considered separately in detail, due allowance being made for the bitch, which is not so grand nor as well developed as the dog.

The general appearance of the Bulldog is that of a smooth-coated, thickset dog, rather low in stature, but broad, powerful and compact. The head strikingly massive and large in proportion to the dog's size. The face extremely short. The muzzle very broad, blunt and inclined upwards. The body short and well knit; the limbs stout and muscular. The hindquarters high and strong but rather lightly made in comparison with its heavily made foreparts. The dog should convey an impression of determination, strength and activity, similar to that suggested by the appearance of a thick-set Ayrshire bull.

**Characteristics:** (See under General Appearance and Gait/Movement)

**Temperament:** Should convey an impression of determination.

**Head And Skull:**

The skull should be very large - the larger the better - and in circumference should measure (round in front of the ears) 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. The cheeks should be well rounded and extended sideways beyond the eyes. Viewed at the side, the head should appear very high, and very short from its back to the point of the nose. The forehead should be flat, neither prominent nor overhanging the face; the skin upon it and about the head very loose and well wrinkled. The projections of the frontal bones should be very prominent, broad, square and high, causing a deep and wide indentation between the eyes termed the "stop". From the "stop" a furrow both broad and deep should extend up to the middle of the skull, being traceable to the apex. The face, measured from the front of the cheek-bone to the nose, should be as short as possible, and its skin should be deeply and closely wrinkled. The muzzle should be short, broad, turned upwards and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth. The nose should be large, broad and black, and under no circumstances should it be liver coloured or brown; its top should be deeply set back almost between the eyes. The distance from the inner corner of the eye (or from the centre of the stop between the eyes) to the extreme tip of the nose should not exceed the length from the tip of the nose to the edge of the under lip. The nostrils should be large, wide and black, with a well-defined vertical straight line between them. The flews, called the "chop" should be thick, broad, pendant, and very deep, hanging completely over the lower jaw at the sides (not in front). They should join the under lip in front and quite cover the teeth. *Continued on page 68*



**CH. MAJESTUEUX LADYLUK DE SURFCITY (AI)**  
Sire: Am. Ch. Irish Ch. Babys Wanna Be Startin' Somethin' of Surfcity (USA) Dam: Ch. Mattbridge Maggimay (Imp NZ)  
2015 Queensland British Bulldog Pointscore Winner  
2015 Minor in Show QLD Bulldog Club Centenary SH  
2015 Minor in Show QLD Bulldog Club



**CH. MATTBRIDGE MAGGIEMAY (IMP NZL)**  
Sire: Mattbridge Chaka Zulu Africa (NZL)  
Dam: NZ CH. Muriestine's Sophie at Mattbridge (NZL)



**CH. MATTBRIDGE SJAAK MAJESTUEUX (IMP NZL) (AI)**  
Sire: NZ CH. Seabright Silver Starlight (NLD)  
Dam: Mattbridge Stella Starlight (NZL)  
2015 Queensland British Bulldog Rising Star  
8 months of age Australian Champion and 11 Class in group awards.  
*Very excited to see how far this stunning boy goes.*



we proudly present our new boy

# ZEUS

MY STAR FIRST TO FIGHT

BY NOBOZZ (IMP UK)

Sire : Ch Ocobo Candy King

Dam : World Ch My Star Lady Macbeth



*Karen & Stephen*

[WWW.BEEMANBULLDOGS.COM](http://WWW.BEEMANBULLDOGS.COM)





# The Breed Standard

*Continued from page 66*

The jaws should be broad, massive and square, the lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper and turn up. Viewed from the front, the various properties of the face must be equally balanced on either side of an imaginary line down the centre of the face.

**Eyes:** The eyes seen from the front, should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible. The eyes and “stop” should be in the same straight line, which should be at right angles to the furrow. They should be as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks. They should be quite round in shape, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, and in colour should be very dark - almost, if not quite, black - showing no white when looking directly forward.

**Ears:** The ears should be set high on the head - i.e. the front inner edge of each ear should (as viewed from the front) join the outline of the skull at the top corner of such outline, 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 correct, and folds inwards at its back, the upper or front edge curving over outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr.

**Mouth:** The jaw should be broad and square and have the six small front teeth between the canines in an even row. The canine teeth or tusks wide apart. The teeth should not be seen when the mouth is closed. The teeth should be large and strong. When viewed from the front, the underjaw should be centrally under the upper jaw to which it should also be parallel.

**Neck:** Should be moderate in length (rather short than long), very thick, deep and strong. It should be well arched at the back, with much loose, thick and wrinkled skin about the throat, forming a dewlap on each side, from the lower jaw to the chest.

**Forequarters:** The shoulders should be broad, sloping and deep, very powerful and muscular, and giving the appearance of having been “tacked on” to the body. The brisket should be capacious, round and very deep from the top of the shoulders to the lowest part where it joins the chest, and be well let down between forelegs. It should be large in diameter and round behind the forelegs (not flat-sided, the ribs being well rounded). The forelegs should be very stout and strong, set wide apart, thick, muscular and straight, with well-developed forearms, presenting a rather bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should be large and straight, not bandy or curved. They should be rather short in proportion to the hind-legs, but not so short as to make the back appear long, or detract from the dog’s activity, and so cripple him. The elbows should be low, and stand well away from the ribs. The pasterns should be short, straight and strong.

**Body:** The chest should be very wide, laterally round, prominent, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front. The body should be well ribbed up behind, with the belly tucked up and not pendulous. The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders, and comparatively narrow at the loins. There should be a slight fall to 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 distinctive characteristic of the breed - termed “roach back”.

**Hindquarters:** The legs should be large and muscular, and longer in proportion than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins. The hocks should be slightly bent and well let down, so as to be long and muscular from the loins to the point of the hock. The lower part of the leg should be short, straight and strong. The stifles should be round and turned slightly outwards away from the body. The hocks are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind feet to turn outwards.

**Feet:** The hind feet, like the forefeet, should be round and compact, with the toes well split up and the knuckles prominent. The forefeet should be straight and turn very slightly outward, of medium size and moderately round. The toes compact and thick, being well split up, making the knuckles prominent and high.

**Tail:** The tail, termed the “stern”, should be set on low, jut out rather straight, then turn downwards. It should be round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. It should be moderate in length - rather short than long - thick at the root, and tapering quickly to a fine point. It should have a downward carriage (not having a decided curve at the end), and the dog should not be able to raise it over its back.

**Gait/Movement:** From its formation the dog has a peculiar heavy and constrained gait, appearing to walk with short, quick steps on the tips of its toes, its hindfeet not being lifted high, but appearing to skim the ground, and running with the right shoulder rather advanced, similar to the manner of horse in cantering.

**Coat:** Should be fine in texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from the shortness and closeness, not wiry).

**Colour:** The colour should be whole or smut (that is, a whole colour with a black mask or muzzle). The only colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort) are whole colours - viz., brindles, reds, with their varieties, fawns, fallows etc., white and also pied (i.e. a combination of white with any other of the foregoing colours). Dudley, black and black with tan are extremely undesirable colours.

**Sizes:** The most desirable weight for the Bulldog is: 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.

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