



The Bulldog Club of America

Division VII

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- Struvite stones
- Specialty Shows

The Bully Pawpit

September, 2015

De~tales from the Division....

Since we last chatted, Division VII members have been very busy!

The Capitol Bulldog Club, the Bulldog Club of Hampton Roads and Division VII have had very successful specialty shows. Many members participated in some or all of the 9 All Breed shows in Richmond and the 5 day cluster in Salem, VA at the end of July. Other shows along the east coast and beyond have drawn Division VII members.

The Piedmont and Greenville Clubs are busy preparing for their specialty shows in October.

A slate of officers for the next 2 years has been sent to all clubs. ..

What are you doing with your Bulldogs? Conformation, Obedience, Agility, Therapy, Rescue, or just plain having fun.... Share your adventures with *The Bully Pawpit!*



The Bulldog and a Hummingbird Moth

Shows and Division VII Meeting

Join Piedmont, Greenville and Division VII as they host 5 specialty shows the weekend of October 23, 24, 25!

The biennial meeting of the members of The Bulldog Club of America, Division VII, will be held on Saturday, October 24, 2015, at the Piedmont Kennel Club's Showplace. 13607 Choate Circle, Charlotte, NC 28217. We will be voting on a slate of officers for the next two years.

The Capitol Bulldog Club ~ Sweeps ~ Judge Linda Fiordiliso

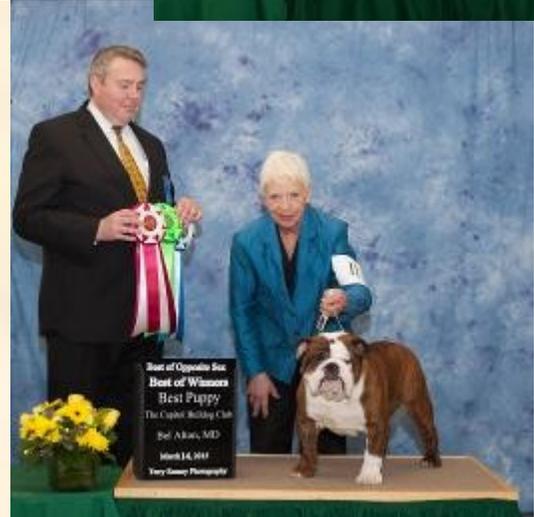


Show photos courtesy of **Terry Reamy**. Thanks!

The Capitol Bulldog Club ~ Judge Nancy Paul



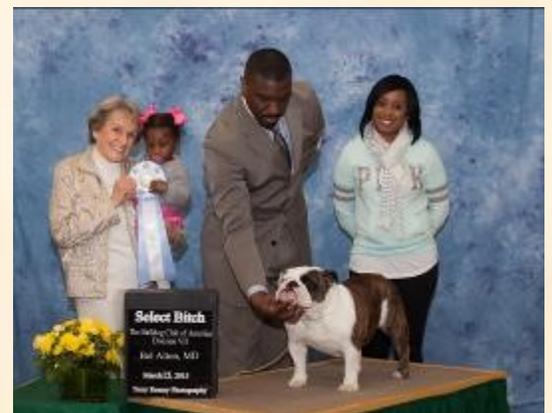
The Capitol Bulldog Club ~ Judge Michael Rathje



Chesapeake Bulldog Club ~ Judge Dawn Spivey



BCA Division VII ~ Judge Doris Boyd



Candids—March Specialty shows



The Bulldog Club of America, Inc.

Division VII

Established 1890

Member of the American Kennel Club, Inc.

First Quarterly Meeting

Saturday March 21, 2015

Objectives of the Division

- . To improve the breed through encouragement of effort directed towards approach to, or attainment of, the degree of excellence set forth in the standard of the bulldog breed.
- . To stimulate interest in competitive public showing of bulldogs.
- . To further the interest of the breed.
- . To work for the general good of breeders, owners and exhibitors of bulldogs.
- . To follow the policy set forth in Article II of the BCA Constitution.
- . To inform and advise The BCA Council in bulldog matters of general interest

- To cooperate with adjacent Divisions.

ORDER OF BUSINESS / AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

@11:41 am on 3/21/2015 by President Teresa Jacobs

ROLL CALL

Officers: President: Teresa Jacobs, Vice President: Anthony Anders, Secretary: Corri Long

Board of Governors: Pat Butcher, Patti Pennington

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

President, Vice President, Treasurer: No reports

Secretary: Francis Little had passed away 2/12/15 card was sent, Corri made a motion to donate to the Bulldog Charitable fund in honor of Francis Little, Pat Butcher 2nd it, motion carried.

2015 Fall Specialty

Five Shows in 3 days. All judges AKC approval, Friday: Kay and Bill Gray, Saturday: Dara and Glenn Carr, Sunday: Robert Rodenski.

2015 Spring Specialty

Was a great success.

Breeder Referral

Shakare Ancrum applied for Breeder Referral, Anthony Anders made a motion to accept, Patti Pennington 2nd it, motion carried.

Newsletter

Currently in progress, should anyone have anything, please send to Robin Stowell. Please send any special wins to be added to newsletter.

WEBSITE:**REPORTS OF THE BOARD:****REPORTS OF THE COUNCILORS:****ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS:**

All applications were approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS**No Club Reports****NEW BUSINESS:****NEXT MEETING**

Next meeting will be held in Richmond, VA, Saturday June 27, 2015 time to be determined.

ADJOURNMENT

Anthony Anders made a motion to adjourn, Patti Pennington 2nd it, motion carried. Meeting adjourned at 11:58 am

Corri Long

Secretary, Division VII, BCA

What I Have Learned

Here are 10 important lessons I've learned in 45 years as a dog breeder.

By Kathy Lorentzen | Posted: February 13, 2015 11 a.m. PST

Difficult as it might be, do not let sentimentality enter into your breeding decisions

- 1. Start slow.** Regardless of how much you think you know, you probably don't know very much when you are a fledgling breeder. The faster you go, the more mistakes you will make and the more messes you will have to clean up. Plan your first few litters with great care and a lot of help from your mentors, and take the time to watch them grow up before you breed again. Waiting and watching those first litters will fill you with knowledge that you didn't realize you were missing.
- 2. Believe in survival of the fittest.** This is one of the most difficult lessons a breeder must learn but also one of the most critical. Going to great lengths to save a puppy that nature says was not meant to survive brings nothing but heartache. I have yet to see a happy outcome at the end of a monumental attempt to save a dog at all costs.
- 3. Listen to the opinions of your peers.** An opposing opinion from a successful breeder may give you something completely different to think about. Nobody says you have to do what other people tell you, but by all means be open to what they have to say.
- 4. Don't succumb to Frequently Used Sire syndrome.** It happens all the time. Ten other people bred to a dog, so you think you should breed to him too. Stop and ask yourself why you think you should breed to that dog. Are you familiar with several generations of the dogs in his pedigree? Does he have ancestors in common with your bitch that were strong for the characteristics you are looking for from your litter? Have you had your hands on the dog and a number of his children? Does he (and do his children) have the strengths you are looking for? If he is a total outcross for you, is he even the same style as your bitch? Are you comfortable with not only his health clearances but also those of his parents, grandparents and siblings? Forcing yourself to honestly answer all of these questions may bring you to the conclusion that he is not at all the right dog for your bitch.
- 5. Listen to your gut, not to your heart.** Difficult as it might be, do not let sentimentality enter into your breeding decisions. I don't care if your best friend has a dog that she wants you to breed to; if he isn't the right dog, say no. I don't care if you raised a singleton puppy and are incredibly attached to it; if it isn't of the quality to move you forward in your breeding program, find a pet home for it. I don't care if you have two dogs of your own that you absolutely love; if they are not the right match, then don't breed them to one another. If someone wants to buy a dog from you but your gut is telling you it's a bad idea, then I will bet you that it is a bad idea. Just say no. Learning to say no is very important. Do not get sucked into anything that your head and your gut tell you is wrong. You can be nice and say no at the same time. It is a word that will serve you well.
- 6. Create your own stud force.** Having watched the most successful breeders in many breeds for 50 years, I firmly believe that your family of dogs will be better if you create your own stud dogs to breed to your own bitches. Make two lines of dogs that are loosely related yet far enough apart so that you can breed them back and forth to one another. Keep the characteristics that you consider critical in your breed prominent in both lines, but differ the style of the two lines somewhat. Example: You cannot keep breeding elegant to elegant to elegant without eventually losing size and substance. If your breed should be strong yet elegant, you can maintain size and substance and also keep the correct amount of elegance if you breed two lines back and forth where one is more elegant and one is more compact, bigger boned and ribbed. The blending of your two lines of dogs will result in a family that has a specific look that will be recognizable as having come from your kennel. Your dogs will breed more true and consistently higher in quality than if you just keep a few brood bitches and continually breed them to the stud dogs around the country that are the flavor of the month.
- 7. Know how to add new blood to your program.** Obviously, you will eventually have to introduce at least a partial outcross into your family of dogs. I learned long ago from a very savvy breeder that the way to do this is to buy the right bitch to bring in to breed to your own stud dogs. Choose very carefully. Buy one that is the same style as your dogs, from a pedigree that has some common ancestors with your dogs and make certain that she (hopefully) will be useful to breed to at least two of your own stud dogs. If you are looking to introduce a characteristic that you think is somewhat lacking in your breeding program, be absolutely certain that not only does the bitch have that characteristic but that she is from a pedigree filled with dogs that had it. Then when you breed her to your dogs, select those that have the characteristic and breed those back into your lines. In this manner, your dogs will not lose their "look," and you will have introduced some new blood and a new strength to your bloodlines.
- 8. Look back often, but never go backward.** Advances in the use of semen from dogs long dead have given breeders options never before available. It's one thing to use frozen semen from a dog that was your own or a dog you knew well. It's quite another to use frozen from a piece of breed history that you never laid eyes on. Predicting the outcome of such a

breeding is not possible, and it could be a giant step backward. I also have watched while some breeders have used semen from one of their own deceased dogs over and over and over, which results in a program that never moves forward. The outcome of someone using a particular dog over and over is a decrease in the general quality of their family of dogs. Breeding programs are meant to move forward with each generation, in my opinion, and while an occasional dose of a long-deceased dog might be a wonderful thing to have, I believe that too much can lead to ruination.

9. **Deal with your mistakes.** Everybody makes mistakes, but it's what you do about fixing it and trying to never make that same mistake again that defines you as a dog breeder. Keep the best interest of your breed, not just your own dogs, foremost. Follow that path and you will leave your breed healthy, sound and full of quality for the next generation of breeders. Honesty is always the best policy in dog breeding. If you create a problem, own up to it and perhaps you will save someone else from the same fate.

10. **Be objective about judging.** The first thing I would ask you all to do is to remove the word "dumped" from your vocabulary. Just because your dog did not win does not mean that it got dumped. I have always disliked that word and never use it in reference to judging. Train yourself to understand what individual judges are looking for. Different people have different priorities, and understanding those priorities will help you decipher their judging. If you feel that you have a legitimate question about why another dog defeated yours, there is nothing wrong with approaching the judge when on break (with your dog in tow, please) and asking. Please do not open the conversation with, "What didn't you like about my dog?" Instead, ask why the other dog placed over yours. Try to make the conversation a positive learning experience. If you find that dogs from a particular family consistently defeat yours, sit down and watch those dogs, and try to understand why. If your dogs don't win, do not immediately think politics. The great majority of the time, it simply isn't. School yourself in your breed, how to condition, trim and present it to its absolute best, and take a step back and ask yourself if your dogs are truly worthy of winning in good competition. Ask seasoned, successful breeders for advice. We want you to stay in our sport, not get frustrated and leave because your dogs don't win. We want you to learn, have good dogs and develop into the next generation of knowledgeable breeders so that we can breathe easy when we hand the reins of our breed over to you.

From the February 2015 issue of Dogs in Review magazine. Subscribe to receive 12 months of Dogs in Review magazine, or call 1-888-738-2665 to purchase a single copy.

Thanks to Bob Rodenski for sharing this article.



Bulldog Club of Hampton Roads ~ Judge Brenda Newcomb



Bulldog Club of Hampton Roads ~



Bulldog Club of Hampton Roads—Judge Link Newcomb





Hampton



Inaugural Show ~ Mid-Atlantic Non -Sporting Group Club



Blue Crab Cluster Richmond





The Bulldog Club of America, Inc.

Division VII

Established 1890

Member of the American Kennel Club, Inc.

Third Quarterly Meeting

Saturday August 15, 2015

Objectives of the Division

- . To improve the breed through encouragement of effort directed towards approach to, or attainment of, the degree of excellence set forth in the standard of the bulldog breed.
- . To stimulate interest in competitive public showing of bulldogs.
- . To further the interest of the breed.
- . To work for the general good of breeders, owners and exhibitors of bulldogs.
- . To follow the policy set forth in Article II of the BCA Constitution.
- . To inform and advise The BCA Council in bulldog matters of general interest
- To cooperate with adjacent Divisions.

ORDER OF BUSINESS / AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

@10:42 am on 8/15/2015 by President Teresa Jacobs

ROLL CALL

Officers: President: Teresa Jacobs, Vice President: Anthony Anders, Secretary: Corri Long

Board of Governors: Pat Butcher, Patti Pennington

Members: Debbie Mayer, Kathy Moore, and Jason Ernst

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

Minutes from 1st quarter 3/21/2015 and 2nd quarter 6/27/2015 were read. Pat Butcher made a motion to accept both minutes, Anthony Anders 2nd it, motion carried.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

President:

Vice President:

Treasurer:

From 2nd quarter meeting it was suggested to move \$3,000.00 from checking to basic savings .

Corri made a motion to move money, Robin Stowell 2nd it, (from 2nd quarter), motion carried in third quarter meeting.

Secretary:

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Show committees

2015 Fall Specialty

Five Shows in 3 days. All judges AKC approval, Friday: Kay and Bill Gray, Saturday: Dara and Glenn Carr, Sunday: Robert Rodenski. Premiums have been mailed.

2015 Spring Specialty

Applications are on their way to AKC. Carolyn and Herb Adams, Pat and Wendell Tinsley and Ana Sootin (BCA). Sweepstakes judge on Saturday is Dr. Joyce Dandridge.

Breeder Referral

One application tabled till next meeting.

Newsletter

Currently in progress, should anyone have anything, please send to Robin Stowell. Please send any special wins to be added to newsletter.

WEBSITE:

REPORTS OF THE BOARD:

REPORTS OF THE COUNCILORS:

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS:

All applications were read, Anthony Anders made a motion to accept 3 applicants, Pat Butcher 2nd it, motion carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

It was suggested to send a card to Beverly Wagner and make a \$25 donation to the charitable fund in her husband's (O'Neill Wagner) honor, motion made by Robin Stowell, Corri Long 2nd it (2nd quarter meeting), at 3rd quarter meeting motion carried.

Ski suggested the Division making up shirts with our last National logo to sell at shows. Robin Stowell made a motion to have Teresa Jacobs be in charge of getting shirts made, Corri Long 2nd it (2nd quarter meeting), at 3rd quarter meeting, motion carried.

Capitol Bulldog Club

We have not met over the summer. Looking forward to having a meeting/fun day in near future. Have about 5 applications for membership.

We will have a show ad in the National show catalog and the December Bulldogger.

The show plans are moving along. Applications ready. I have signed contracts from all judges. Carolyn and Herb Adams, Pat and Wendell Tinsley and Ana Sootin (BCA). We'll have Dr. Joyce Dandridge judging Sweeps on Sat - in between the 2 shows. She is an All Breed judge looking to finish the non-sporting group. She may be approved for Bulldogs before March; but is looking for assignments. Her breed is Chows.

Chesapeake Bulldog Club of Greater Baltimore

Robin Stowell made a motion for Ski to get in contact with Chesapeake, Corri Long 2nd it, (2nd quarter minutes), motion carried at 3rd quarter meeting.

Piedmont NC Bulldog Club

PNCBC is having a puppy match being held at the Greensboro show, Kathy Moore will be judging. There was also a supported entry, with Bulldog Breeder Judges, it was a great entry.

Bulldog Club of Greenville SC

BCGSC is working on their next year slate of officers. Next meeting is scheduled for October.

Bulldog Club of Hampton Roads

They are working on getting things together for next years show. It will be held at the same location and weekend. Division day will be Friday with Cindy Roten judging, pending AKC approval. Trophies will follow the SOP with bowls handed out for the classes.

NEW BUSINESS

NEXT MEETING

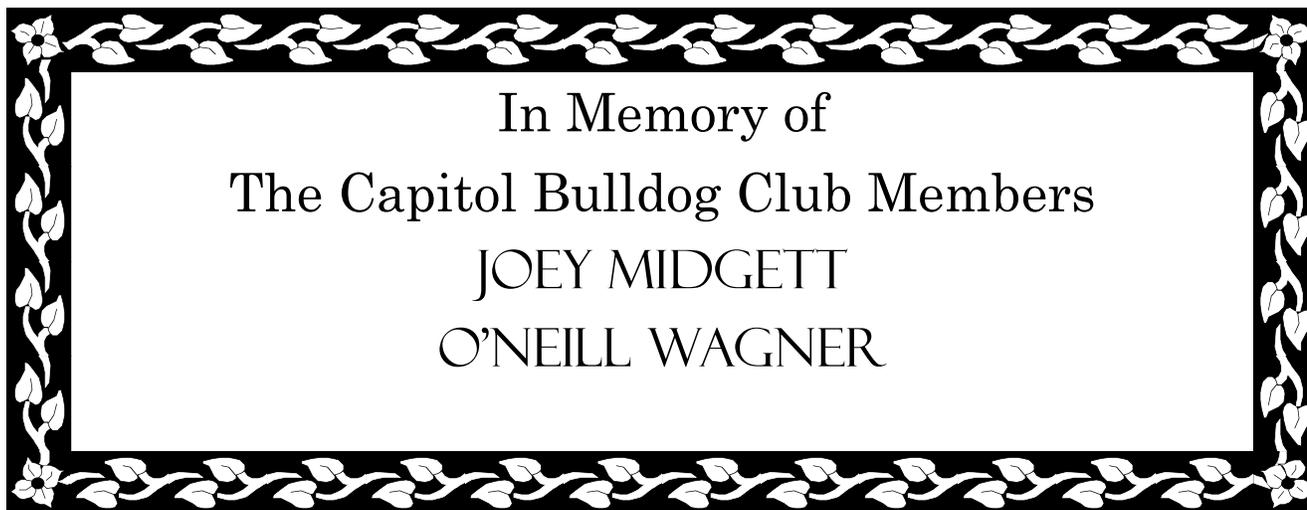
Next meeting will be held at the Charlotte specialty shows, Saturday October 24, 2015 time to be determined.

ADJOURNMENT

Anthony Anders made a motion to adjourn, Pat Butcher 2nd it, motion carried. Meeting adjourned at 11:29 am

Corri Long

Secretary, Division VII, BCA



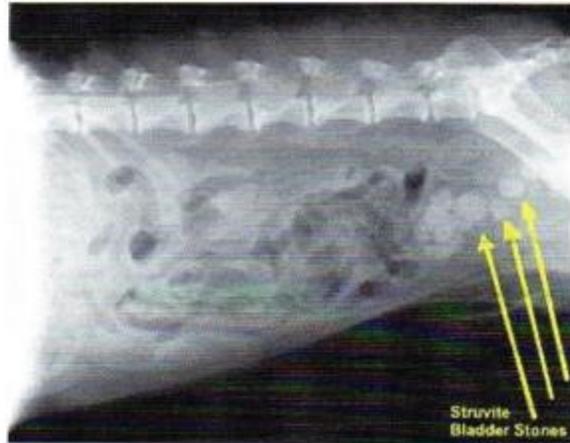
Supporting your veterinarian!

Struvite Stones - Canine

The Pet Health Care Library



Photo courtesy of MarVistaVet



Radiograph courtesy of MarVistaVet

- 85% of patients with struvite bladder stones are female.
- Breeds felt to have an increased risk for the formation of struvite stones are the Miniature Schnauzer, Shih Tzu, Yorkshire terrier, Labrador retriever, and Dachshund.
- The average age of patients with struvite bladder stones is 2.9 years.

Some patients with bladder stones show no symptoms of any kind and the stones are discovered incidentally but there are some symptoms that might promote a search for stones. Bloody urine, recurrent bladder infection (especially by the same organism), or straining to urinate all would raise suspicion. Fortunately, struvite stones are radio-opaque, which means they show up readily on radiographs.

Occasionally stones are simply passed and discovered by the pet owner. If this occurs, it is important to have radiographs taken to check for more stones. If possible, a sample stone should be turned in for analysis to determine for certain the stone type.

When to Suspect Struvite Stones

Bladder stones come in several mineral compositions. The most common stone types are oxalate and struvite. Since the approach is different for each type, it is crucial to determine the stone type. The stone type can be confirmed if a sample stone is available (either passed naturally or obtained via surgery, voiding urohydropropulsion, or cystoscopy). A laboratory analysis can easily determine the content of the stone and even determine if the stone consists of layers of different mineral types. Without a sample stone, there are still some hints that can be obtained through other tests.

Struvite stones in dogs are almost always formed because of the urinary changes that occur with specific types of bladder infection: almost always staphylococcal infection but occasionally a proteus infection. If a urine culture from a patient with a bladder stone should grow either staph or proteus, this would make struvite more likely than oxalate. Also, struvite requires an alkaline pH to form while oxalate requires an acid pH to form; urine pH is a part of any urinalysis and thus provides another clue as to the stone identity.

An educated guess is better than nothing but does not replace analysis of a stone. (Remember, occasionally a stone of one type forms the center of a stone of another type. A complete analysis is needed to effectively prevent recurrence.)

How do Struvite Stones Form?

Struvite is the name given to the crystal composed of magnesium, ammonium, and phosphate. (Struvite is also occasionally referred to as "triple phosphate" due to an old erroneous belief that the phosphate ion was bonded to three positive ions instead of just magnesium and ammonium.) Struvite crystals are not unusual in normal urine and are usually of no consequence unless they are accompanied by an infection with a bacterial species that produces an enzyme called urease.

Urea is an important biochemical excreted in urine. When urine is infected with bacteria that are able to digest urea, urea is broken down into ammonia (NH₃). Ammonia in water ionizes into ammonium (NH₄⁺). Ammonia is toxic to the cells of the bladder wall and it generates inflammation, although the infection also generates inflammation. The proteins released in the inflammatory reaction form a matrix that the struvite crystals use to form a stone. The reaction takes place only in an alkaline pH but the presence of ammonia creates just the alkaline pH needed for stone formation.

Bacteria capable of digesting urea are called urease positive bacteria and in most cases we are talking about *Staphylococci*. In dogs, the general rule is: No infection, no bladder stone.

The English cocker spaniel has a unique genetic predisposition to make struvite stones without an infection. The hereditary situation of the English cocker spaniel is an exception as in at least one genetic line of this breed, the tendency to form a purely metabolic struvite stone has been documented.

What should be done about Struvite Bladder Stones?

Struvite stones can be removed in several ways: surgically; with a technique called voiding urohydropropulsion; with a cystoscope (if they are small enough); or dissolved through diet.

Surgery

Surgical removal is the most direct method. The advantage is that the stones are removed and healing may commence all in one day. The chief disadvantages are those inherent to surgery: anesthetic risks, post-operative pain, risk of contaminating the abdomen with infected urine, possibility that not all stones will be removed, possibility that the bladder stitches will not properly hold. These risks are generally considered minor and complications associated with cystotomy (opening of the urinary bladder) are unusual. The patient usually stays in the hospital a day or two to be sure urine production is normal, to properly confine the patient, and to assess pain.

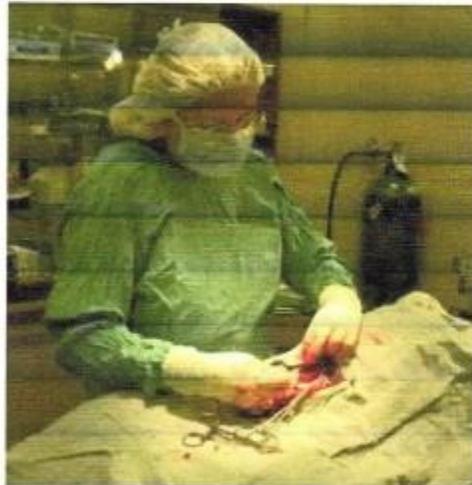


Photo courtesy of Mar Vista Vet

Voiding Urohydropropulsion

If the stones are small enough to pass, the bladder can be manipulated in a way to promote expelling them through the urethra. This is called voiding urohydropropulsion and involves filling the bladder, agitating it so the stones float freely in the urine, and then generating a high-pressure urine stream to force the stones out. The patient must typically be held vertically so that gravity may assist in the expulsion of the stones. This technique only works if the stones are small and the patient is not too large. If there are numerous stones, several attempts are often needed if this is to be the only means of removal. Often this technique is used to obtain a sample stone for analysis to determine if dietary dissolution is feasible.

Cystoscopy

If you wish to avoid surgery and the stones are small enough, a cystoscope can be passed into the patient's bladder and the stones retrieved with a basket (or fragmented via laser lithotripsy). This requires specific equipment most clinics do not have, and thus usually needs referral to a specialty practice. It is generally more expensive than surgery though recovery time for the patient is typically much faster.

Dietary



Photocredit: MykReeve via Wikimedia Commons

Dietary dissolution of the stone is possible with struvite bladder stones. Some therapeutic foods are available at your veterinary clinic for the specific purpose of dissolving struvite stones. The therapeutic diet must be the only food ingested until the stone is dissolved. Antibiotics are needed as long as stones are in the bladder because bacteria are encrusted within the stone and as the stone dissolves, they are released. On the average, three and a half months are needed to dissolve the stone but the diet should be continued for a full month after the stones are no longer visible on radiographs because small stones may not large enough to see. Stones may be dissolved in as short a time as a few weeks if they are small and the infection is controlled.

Radiographs are taken monthly to monitor progress. Some of

these foods are not meant for unlimited use, and some are. If a dry food is used, ideally water should be added to it as the extra water helps keep the urinary crystals diluted and able to dissolve. Talk to your veterinarian about which prescription diet is best for your pet.

Aside from the long treatment time, an important disadvantage of this approach is the possibility of urinary tract obstruction as the stone gets smaller and an unsuccessful attempt to pass the stone occurs. This is potentially a life-threatening hazard for male dogs as they possess a narrow urethra.

Some of the appropriate therapeutic diets are high in fat and salt and should not be fed to patients with a past or current history of pancreatitis, patients with heart disease, kidney insufficiency, or high blood pressure.

Recurrence of Stones

After stones are removed one way or another, the focus shifts to prevention. Often patients are somehow predisposed to bladder infection, which means they are also predisposed to form more struvite bladder stones. A stone can form as quickly as two weeks after infection if a urease-positive bacterium sets in.

After surgery, antibiotics must be continued until the infection is confirmed to have cleared (i.e. a negative urine culture is obtained). After this, a follow up schedule of radiographs and/or urine testing is recommended. For a single stone episode, only a few follow-up visits may be necessary. Realize that some individual animals are predisposed to recurring bladder infections and they may form new struvite stones repeatedly. Obviously, if stones were to recur, a more regular monitoring schedule would have to be revised.

Dietary therapy to prevent struvite stones is of secondary importance in dogs (with the exception being the English Cocker Spaniel, for which this is a hereditary metabolic problem rather than a matter of infection). The focus is on preventing infection. If your dog has had a history of struvite bladder stones, be sure to discuss long-term monitoring and understand what schedule of testing is best for your pet. Expect periodic urine cultures to be needed.

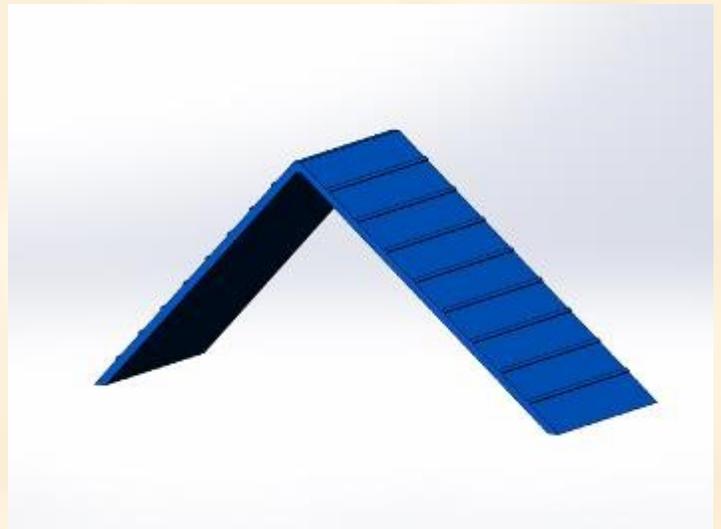
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Bulldog Performance Dog Extraordinaire!



Pat Wright and Bucket (Wright's Low Rider One More for The Bucket, CA, bred by Corri Long) Are doing great things in the performance rings. He has a lure coursing title and his first Novice Jumpers Agility. He may have even more titles by now!



The Bully Pawpit

Phone: 540-587-3709

Email: bulldawglady@hotmail.com

Ya have to send it to see it!

Bulldog Club of
America



Division 7



The End!

That's a Wrap....

Please send any information, for inclusion in the next issue. to:
bulldawglady@hotmail.com

We can make this newsletter much better by sharing information.!

Thanks!

