

STOP - Before buying that English Bulldog Pup you need to know about ‘caring for facts’, about the breed. This report will give you a great introduction to - “Everything You Need to Know About English Bulldogs.” Enjoy...

If you’re trying to decide whether an English bulldog is the right pet for you, look no further! Here at



www.TheBulldogBreeder.com, we’ll teach you about the breed that will help you make your choice.

English bulldogs are amazing pets -- once you own one, you’ll become a “bulldog person!” We find that customers who buy bulldogs from us often become bulldog lovers for life, and continue to own them for years to come.



The English bulldog is mostly an indoor pet that likes to be outdoors for short periods of time. This breed does best in temperate climates because they're sensitive to heat. You'll mostly find this dog lounging around the house—general activity level is low. This dog isn't a big barker and is fairly easy to take care of, as long as you're aware of the particular illnesses that affect bulldogs more than other breeds.

Chapter 1: All About the English Bulldog



The English Bulldog is a wide, medium sized, compact dog, with short legs. The body and head are massive with extra skin on both the skull and forehead falling in folds. The cheeks extend to the sides of the eyes. The muzzle is wide, short and pug with a broad, deep stop. The black nose is broad with large nostrils. The dark eyes are deep set. The rose ears are small, thin and set high on the head.

The jaws are massive, very broad, and square with hanging upper lips. The teeth should have an under bite. The tail is either straight or

screwed and carried low. The short, flat coat is straight, smooth and glossy. Coat colors include red brindle, and other shades of brindle, solid white, solid red, fawn, fallow, piebald, pale yellow or washed-out red or white or a combination of these colors.

Origin: The English Bulldog originated in the British Isles, descended from the ancient Asiatic mastiff. The dog was given the name "bull" because of its use in bull baiting and for their robust look of a little bull. They were aggressive, ferocious and courageous with the power to attack full grown bulls, which they did in arena combat before the practice was banned by law in the 19th century.

The bulldogs would attack from the bottom up going underneath the bull and aiming for the neck, making it hard for the bull to fight back. Today's bulldog has a very different temperament from those of his ancestors, but still retains a strong determination.



Living Conditions: The English Bulldog is good for apartment life. They are very inactive indoors and will do okay without a yard. This breed is an indoor dog. Bulldogs do best in temperate climates as the breed can chill easily in cold weather and have trouble cooling off in very hot weather.



Exercise: The English Bulldog needs to be taken on a daily walk to fulfil their primal canine instinct to migrate. Those individuals who do not get this need met are more likely to have behaviour issues. While out on the walk the dog must be made to heel beside or behind the person holding the lead, as in a dog's mind the leader leads the way, and that leader needs to be the human. Teach them to enter and exit all door and gateways after the human.

English Bulldogs who are in good shape are capable of moving very quickly for short periods of time.

Temperament: Although the English Bulldogs appearance can be somewhat intimidating, it is among the gentlest of dogs. Just the same it will see off any intruder, and few would risk a close encounter with a dog brave enough to bait a bull. It is described as a very affectionate and dependable animal, gentle with children, but known for its courage and its excellent guarding abilities. When Bulldogs are young, they are full of energy, but slow down as they get older. They snore very loudly, most have drool and slobber tendencies and are messy eaters.

Grooming and Hair Coat: The smooth, fine, short-haired coat is easy to groom. Comb and brush with a firm bristle brush, and bathe only when necessary. Wipe the face with a damp cloth every day to clean inside the wrinkles. This breed is an average shedder.

English bulldog Facts:

- They are medium sized dogs that stand close to the ground.
- Full height is 12-14 inches, and they can grow to be 40-55 pounds.
- Life span is 8-10 years, and a normal litter is 4 puppies.
- Normal coat is smooth and hair is short. Their hair comes in different colors, but the body is usually one color: red, red brindle, piebald or occasionally black.

Chapter 2: History of The English Bulldog



The English bulldog of the older days is much different than the English bulldogs we know today. English bulldogs look tough and vicious, but anyone who's familiar with the breed knows that they're more lovable cuddlers than attack dogs. But bulldogs actually used to be bred to attack, centuries ago.

Descendants of the English bulldog have not been universally agreed upon, but it's probable that the English bulldog came from a Mastiff. Some say that bulldogs are the product of crossbreeding a Mastiff and Pug. Either way, the ancestry dates back a long way—Mastiffs date back to Assyria as early as the year 4000 AD.

During the time of the Phoenician empire, the Mastiffs (and other types of dogs in the same group) were bred as protectors of their people against the invasion of the Romans in the east. These early dogs were ferocious and strong, bred as fighters, and people tried crossbreeding to make the Mastiffs even more ferocious and vicious.

Romans were impressed with the strength of these Mastiffs and soon took them into Europe. The dogs were displayed for their fighting, and this practice soon became more and more popular near the 13th century.

It then became a popular practice for the butchers of this day to have bulldogs on hand to keep dangerous bulls in line. The bulldogs were perfect for this because their forceful jaws would grab onto the bull and not let go until the bull was drained of blood or suffocated. This practice was called “bull baiting” and was believed to make the meat more nutritious and tender, if done before the bull was actually slaughtered.



Shortly after this came into practice, bull baiting actually became a sport that people lined up to watch. During the 13th century, owners of bulldogs started crossbreeding even more to make their bulldogs perfect for bull baiting.

The characteristics that breeders created were:

- Shorter legs, so that it was harder for the bull's horns to reach the dog's legs
- Larger head, so the dog would have an even larger jaw to grab the bull's nose with and hold on until the bull suffocated
- Larger and heavier body, to make the dog stronger and more on the bull's level of fighting
- Curving up muzzle, to encourage a stronger jaw and allow the dog to still breathe while grabbing onto the bull's nose—with a muzzle that curved upward, the dog's nose was out of the way and the dog could still breathe
- Wrinkles on the muzzle, so that the bull's blood would run down the dog's face instead of getting into the eyes.



These ancestors of modern bulldogs were literally bred to fight, and only the puppies that showed the strongest characteristics were grown up into dogs. Bull baiting was one of the highest money betting games, from the 13th all the way to the 19th century, and different variations on the game were played depending on the season.

Bull baiting in the early days was thought to be for the rich, and a 1272 law actually stated that Mastiffs were only allowed to be owned by those of noble status.



The term “bulldog” began in the 1600s, but even back then, the bulldog looked very different than it does now. Bulldogs of the 1600s were more similar to a boxer—their legs were longer, ears were small and upright, but

they were still of medium size with short snouts and large lower jaws. These bulldogs were very agile, muscular and strong, like the Mastiffs of earlier days.



Bull baiting was banned in 1835 by British parliament. However, this practice still went on for a while secretly in the suburbs of large cities. Bulldogs were being crossed with so many different species in these days that by 1840, it was almost impossible to find a purebred English bulldog. This is what caused the British to try and bring bulldogs back to their natural state. Ironically, it wasn't the noble and rich that started this process, but the humble, lower middle class citizens.

By 1865, writings showed that people were breeding English bulldogs to be the kind, gentle animals that we know they are today. Citizens started to realize that the bulldog's personality depends on how the dog is treated.



A preamble from 1865 stated:

"If treated with kindness, if you took a lot from him and if he is often in the company of their owner, is a calm and obedient dog. But when you're tied up and neglected, it becomes less sociable and less docile, and if it causes or is placed in extreme situations, is one of the most dangerous animals."

In 1875, the Bulldog Club Incorporated was created, which is the oldest of its kind in existence. They had an excellent track record for maintaining the English bulldog breed and keeping it pure, throughout the world. When Bulldog Club Incorporated was first founded, their goal was to reduce the health problems of the bulldogs of the time.

These health problems were created because bulldogs were bred to have very large heads and very short noses. The Bulldog Club sought out to create a more typical bulldog again, and it was these true lovers of the breed that brought the bulldog back to its agile and balanced stature.



If we look even as far back as the 1960s, these first modern English bulldogs still looked different than the bulldogs that we see today. The first bulldogs of modern day had more harmonious lines in their body, and some were even smaller than today's English bulldogs.

English bulldogs have been down a long road of changes, and the breed continues changing to this day. Breeders will always experiment with crossbreeding, but there will always be bulldog lovers that fight to keep the dogs purebred. No matter the variation, English bulldogs today are lovable, sweet tempered, loyal companions to their owners and are no longer bred to fight.

Chapter 3: Owning An English Bulldog

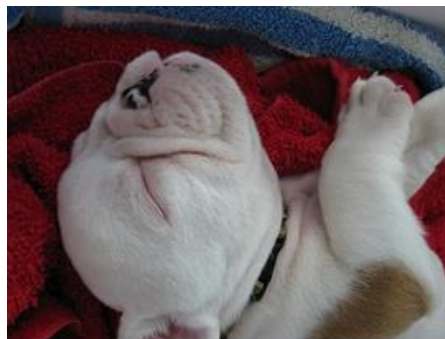


Buying an English Bulldog Puppy should be researched intensely before making that final decision. When buying any pet you should research the breed to make sure they will be suited for your lifestyle and for what your desire for them is. Buying an English Bulldog is like deciding to have a child and should be

approached with as much consideration. It is a lifetime commitment.

“Owning English Bulldogs has been a real joy for us”, says James Walls, the owner of www.TheBulldogBreeder.com. “We have spent many years researching the breed and travelling around the world to locate our adult English Bulldogs. From the onset we realized it was our duty to breed for a healthy, happy, well socialized English Bulldog puppy, and creating a highly desired pet for the new parents.”

Bulldogs as a group have a reputation for health problems. Much of this has been and continues to be due to the deliberate breeding of adult English Bulldogs that have documented, genetically based, health problems. Most people are aware that if both human parents have blue eyes, then the offspring are more likely to have blue eyes.



Of course genetics are not cut and dry and as any honest person will tell you, anything can pop up. However, if you reduce the number of negative names in the hat, you are less likely to draw that negative name. I really hate to say this, but most breeders just are not putting enough effort into selecting their adult English Bulldogs properly. Health, temperament and conformity to breed standards are all, necessary ingredients.

We have spent much time and money researching the genetic backgrounds of our adult English Bulldogs to decrease the problems that are so common to this breed. We place our greatest efforts on health, simply because this is the biggest weakness in this breed.



Temperament and conformation are visibly and outwardly obvious to anyone. Health costs are generally hidden and can be two and even three times the initial costs of the English Bulldog Puppy in vet bills.

It is unfair to the Bulldog Puppy, as well as the future owner, for the breeders not to address this problem with zest. Unfortunately, these problems are not outwardly obvious at the time of purchase and certainly not disclosed by the English Bulldog breeders. We are dedicated to not perpetuating this.

A lot of time is put into our English Bulldog pups before they are sent to their new parents. From conception to 8 weeks, the mom and babies are under constant supervision by us. We thoroughly enjoy watching the English Bulldog Puppies grow. Seeing the happiness and joy it brings to their new parents life makes it all worthwhile. My desire is to place our beautiful pups in their new parents' hands.

Chapter 4: Your Bulldog Puppy

House Training a Bulldog Puppy is Easy!



Isn't that new puppy cute and adorable? He's full of enthusiasm and energy. To be truthful, he's almost perfect except for just one small thing..... puddles and piles keep appearing on the floor!

One of the first things you must get to grips with is house training. It can be a fairly easy task, if you know how to do it properly. Remember these ideas and it becomes less of a challenge:

- Your tiny puppy has a small bladder and can't hold it for hours at a time - such as when you are at work. If you expect him to be able to do this then you are just setting up your puppy to fail. You must always set up your puppy to succeed. If you cannot be there to take him outside every couple of hours, then you need a special place where he can go inside. It might be something as simple as a piece of paper in one corner of a room. Preferably a room which is easy to clean.
- It might take weeks or even months and you must have patience, be persistent and consistent.
- You can start training your puppy as soon as you get him home. Take him out into the garden or yard and if he goes to the toilet - praise generously and treat if you have a bit of food handy.
- Never ever punish your dog if he has an accident inside the house. Always praise and treat your dog when he goes in the chosen area of the garden or yard. The reward must immediately follow the action so your puppy will begin to associate his action, going to the toilet at that spot, with being rewarded.

As with any behaviour training, house training involves repeating these steps in order to get your dog to realise what is expected of him.



This is relatively easy with house training since your puppy will need to do his "business" many times a day including: after a meal or drink and on getting up from having a sleep. You will have lots of opportunities to get him to the correct spot in the garden and encourage the behaviour you want!

Keep your eyes on your puppy you will begin to see when he is about to go to the toilet. He will sniff in a certain way, he will circle and start to squat. In the early days quick action on your part is necessary, pick him up and move him to the correct place in the garden. When you pick him up say "Out" or a similar word that you want the dog to associate with going outside to his toilet. This interruption on your part will give you time to get him out before he performs. If you are a little too late, remember, don't tell him off, just be a bit quicker next time. Remember when he finishes his "business", lots of fuss and praise and give him a treat, always keep some in your pocket ready.

It's likely that your dog will have little accidents which you don't notice at the time. There is no point in you chastising your puppy for it after the fact, he won't have the faintest idea why and you are telling him off and it won't help your house training.



Like everything else with puppy training, house training your puppy takes many repetitions. If you are around enough of the time you can get him outside to do perform most of the time. Eventually he will catch on and you will have an accident free home from then on!

Chapter 5: How to Keep Your English Bulldog Happy

A lot has changed for English bulldogs throughout their history. As I mentioned earlier, these dogs used to be bred to fight bulls! Their strong and aggressive nature made them the perfect choice for “bull baiting,” though the bulldogs of the eighteenth century were probably larger than the species today.



Nowadays, your English bulldog is perfectly content being lazy around the house, rather than being a fighter dog (though he still looks intimidating!). Your little bulldog will be happiest hanging out with you, which is why they are such good companions.

It doesn't take a lot to make an English bulldog happy—all he wants is to spend quality time with his owner. Most bulldogs, from the smallest puppy to the oldest adult, love to be cuddled.

In order to make your new English Bulldog's introduction to your household go smoothly you will need to do some preparation beforehand. Because your new dog, whether he's an English Bulldog puppy or an adult English Bulldog, will be put into a stressful situation the first few days you will also need to be prepared to lessen this stress as much as possible. A little preparation will lead to a lifetime of happy times with your new Bulldog friend!





The first night will probably be the hardest for you and your new English Bulldog Puppy. He will most likely cry at some point during the night, do not punish him for this because it will only make things worse. You may want to keep him in your bedroom until he is used to his new surroundings. He can be kept in his crate or bed so he won't get in too much trouble while you're asleep. If you don't want your dog sleeping in your room indefinitely, then make sure you only allow him to stay with you

the first few nights or it will become a habit that is very hard to break.

Follow the same routines as we have. Feed him in the same place at each meal. Be sure he has a special area all his own for his bed. Give him lots of love and cuddling.

During the first couple of weeks, the English Bulldog puppy should not have a lot of visitors and trips away from home, especially to dog parks where other animal contact is possible.

You should take him to your veterinarian for a check-up within the first 48 hours. Take along the record of his immunizations and de-worming. Once the Bulldog puppy is settled into his new home, you can begin to introduce him to your way of doing things, friends and other pets.

Unlike other breeds, English bulldogs don't enjoy long spurts of exercise. Your bulldog does like getting exercise, but at a slower pace. As a puppy, you can start walking your English bulldog on short walks and gradually increase the distance as his muscles grow.

Because English bulldogs are prone to overheating, they are happiest exercising outside for short periods of time before coming back in and plopping down on the couch.



And of course, there are toys. Your English bulldog may have a love for lounging, but bulldogs also love playing with toys. A fun game to play is to put a few knots in a sock (longer socks for larger bulldogs) and play tug of war with your English bulldog. As puppies, they love this game—but you can also get your adult to play too.

When buying toys, anything resembling a sock toy can provide entertainment for your English bulldog. There are many intricate toys made of cotton used for tugging that you can find in stores. English bulldogs also like bone toys, like Nylabones. Some bulldogs like chasing balls too, but be careful not to play too long so your dog doesn't overheat.



A happy English bulldog is a healthy English bulldog. These strong willed animals hardly ever whine or complain, so it's up to you to monitor your dog's health and make sure everything is in check. With exercise, toys and quality lounging with his owner, your beautiful English bulldog will enjoy his life to the fullest!

Chapter 6: Your Bulldog Care Guide: Bathing and Training

Bathing Your Puppy



Your cute adorable puppy loves new experiences. This is the time to get your pup used to bathing. If you wait too long to introduce him to soap and water, you may end up bathing an unwilling and uncooperative dog- and end up all wet.

Here are a few tips to make the ritual of the bath more enjoyable, or at least tolerable, for the both of you. With some patience and practice, your dog, rather than you, will get the lion's share of the bath. As time goes on, your pup will eventually tolerate, and may even enjoy, a periodic dip in the tub.

To Bathe or Not to Bathe? The first step is to consult your veterinarian about your particular pooch. Different breeds and lifestyles will dictate when it is safe to begin bathing your pup and what sort of pet shampoos work best. Never wash your dog outside if the weather is cold. This is particularly true for puppies that have trouble regulating their body temperatures.

Puppies should be at least four weeks old before they receive their first bath. Start Slowly. First get your puppy used to the tub or bathing area. Place him in the tub and offer a treat. Make it a fun experience. Don't start running the water or getting your puppy wet. Let him think this is just a happy place to be.



Then, begin to wipe your puppy with a wet towel while he is in the tub. Still offer treats and make it a fun experience. If you are getting frustrated, quit and start over later. After your pup is used to the wet towel, pour some water over your pup from a pre-filled bucket. Once he is used to this, it is safe to begin bathing as you would an adult dog.

Be Prepared. Before you tackle your dog, you'll want to go through a pre-bath checklist. Prepare the bathing area out of your dog's presence. There's no point in warning him ahead of time; he'll only get anxious.



Here are some items you'll want to have on hand:

- A veterinarian-approved dog shampoo
- (people products can cause allergic reactions)
- Mineral oil and/or cotton balls
- Washcloth or sponge
- Towels (the bigger the dog, the more towels you'll need)
- A warm, draft-free area
- A bathing tether if you're bathing him in a tub. (If you're bathing him outside, a tether to a fixed point will do.)
- Brush and comb for his coat
- A soft brush for between his toes and on his nails
- A rubber tub mat

Before bathing, comb and brush out all mats. Otherwise, the water will turn the mats into solid masses, which will require clippers to remove. If your dog's hair is matted with paint, tar or some other sticky material, trim with clippers or soak the area with vegetable or mineral oil for 24 hours. (You may want to speak with a professional groomer if the tangles are difficult.)

Now it's time to prep your dog. Put a drop of mineral oil in the eyes to protect them from suds. Some people use cotton balls in the ears. If you use cotton balls, make sure they're the right size for your dog's ears; if they're too small, they may slip down the ear canal.

If you're using a tub, fill the water to the level of your dog's knees. The water should be about his temperature; around 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Bath



Bring your dog into the tub. If you have a bathing tether, attach one end to his collar and the suction cup to the bathtub. Ladle the warm water over him. If you use a spray, use it on low and hold it gently against his coat so the spraying action doesn't scare him. When he's thoroughly wet, apply the shampoo on his back and work it gently through the

coat for about 10 minutes. Be careful not to get soap in his face or mouth. Use the washcloth or sponge to clean and rinse his face, and the soft brush to clean the paws, between toes and on nails.

When you're ready to rinse, don't forget to drain the tub first. The rinsing cycle, by the way, is very important. You want to do it twice to make sure all the soap is rinsed off. Leaving soap on the dog can cause an allergic reaction.

If necessary, drain the tub again so your dog isn't standing in water while he dries. Now, you'd better back up; your dog has been waiting to shake off the excess water since you began.

Gently squeeze out excess water (don't forget to remove the cotton from his ears) and finish drying him with the towels. If you use a hair dryer, keep the heat and blow force on low. Remember to dry the ears with cotton balls to prevent infection.



Keep your dog away from any drafts until his coat is completely dry.

How to Deal with Your Dog Nipping and Play Biting

We all know that puppies nip and chew and explore the world with their mouths. However this behaviour in older dogs can become a serious issue. Often dogs that were removed from their mother too young or were taught to play "rough" still exhibit this trait when they are full-grown. These dogs can be annoying and even dangerous.

To teach your dog not to bite and nip you will first have to decide what level of mouthing is acceptable for you and your household. Some dog owners are fine with their hands being mouthed as long as there is no contact with the dog's teeth. Others have no problem with the teeth touching them as long as there is no biting pressure exerted.



Start by reacting when your dog nips you. Squeal loudly in pain and then turn your body away from your dog. Take a few steps away from him and do not make eye contact or speak to him. Your goal needs to be complete social isolation for the next 30 to 45 seconds. You want him to be aware of what caused your reaction but not wait long enough to get distracted by something else.

If your dog tends to hold a toy in his mouth when he runs to the door or is being petted, he is making an attempt not to bite or mouth people. Encourage his self-correcting behavior by ensuring that he always has toys available to grab instead of fingers.



If your dog snaps or grabs at your hands correct him with a sharp "no", as soon as he stops reward him with affection or a treat. Avoid rough games such as wrestling and play boxing with your dog as activities such as these can encourage snapping and biting behavior. Keep your games friendly and less intense.

If you are having trouble training your to stop chewing on things in the house, then here are a few ways you can get them to stop:

Designate a chew only zone

A very popular method that many use because it works is to designate an area where the dog should be chewing on things. Having a container filled with chew toys is the best thing to do. Placing it next to his crate or bed is ideal and when your dog chews on the toys from the designated container next to his bed, be sure to immediately reward him with a treat. This will get him accustomed to chewing things in this chew only zone. You will help them identify where and what he should be chewing.

Don't hit or yell at him

The worst thing that you can do is to start to yell at your dog when you find out that they have chewed on something that they should not have. When something like this happens be sure to scold your dog with a command. You should not start yelling or hitting your dog, no matter how upset you are. Over time your dog will come to learn that they should only be chewing on their chew toys and not shoes and furniture.



Deter them from chewing on certain things

You can pick up a spray to place on items that your dog should not be chewing on. This spray can be picked up from any pet store and will be able to deter your dog from chewing on certain things. For example, if you find that your dog enjoys chewing on your shoes or the couch then spray these items. The spray itself does not taste very good to the dog and will help him to understand that he should not be chewing on certain items in the house.

Chapter 7: Tips From The Breeder

- There are two types of food we recommend: Eukanuba for small breeds or Royal Canine.
- The puppies should eat twice a day, measuring to the size of a medium coffee cup.
- After puppies, they usually defecate. Be prepared to have a pad on a corner moistened with water, so the puppy can smell his “wet spot”. By doing this, your pup will be aware that it is the place where he has to do his necessities.
- Oatmeal shampoo and baby pads are great to keep the puppy clean and happy.
- Try to get a container of water for him for the first month. While he is a puppy, he will learn fast that this container is his source of fluids. He will not be stepping on it and will avoid ingesting contaminated water.
- Supplements like Nutri Start, Calcium and vitamins should be used to keep the puppy with high levels of energy and to help him build a strong structure and bones.
- De-worming should be provided on the first 6 months of the puppy. It should be done every 15 days. You should follow the quantity given by the vet or follow the instructions from where you purchased the dewormer.
- Try to keep the puppy away from the cold for at least until he is six months of age, as they have such a small nose. The air gets too cold on their lungs and they will develop a runny nose—this will serve as a warning.
- I personally use steam baths with a cover on top of the cage, so they are able to inhale all the steam. Bulldogs absolutely love this. You can buy the steam baths at any pharmacy and it is really useful for them. If they are coughing, tap them on the back many times a day.

We would love to be your choice for the next Bulldog addition to your family.



If you would like to own a beautiful, healthy, happy, well socialized English Bulldog Puppy that has been bred by people that love the English Bulldog breed, then look no further than www.TheBulldogBreeder.com.

Once you receive your new English Bulldog Puppy, we are here to assist you with raising your new pup.

We include our e-mail and phone number at the time you receive your English Bulldog Puppy.

We are here to help you with everything from House Training your English Bulldog Pup to travelling with him.

What can you expect from TheBulldogBreeder.com?

We specialize in English bulldog puppies for sale. We will show you the path to finding your dream Puppy! When you buy from us, you will receive a home raised puppy registered with **The American Kennel Club (AKC)** and a **LIFETIME HEALTH GUARATEE!** Our website contains helpful information that will guide you to excellent care of your new puppy. You can start by downloading your **FREE BULLDOG E-BOOK!** Here are some of the points that differentiate us from all the other Bulldog puppy sellers on the Internet:

- ✓ We are NOT brokers or middleman - we do **NOT** sell 3rd party puppies
- ✓ When you contact us, you are dealing with the breeder himself
- ✓ Because we raise all the puppies ourselves, our customers can view the entire litter **LIVE!** All you need to do is download **SKYPE** and schedule a time that works best
- ✓ All our Bulldog puppies are AKC approved and with papers
- ✓ We encourage potential clients to contact current customers to hear about their experience with us
- ✓ Our staff goes the extra mile to make the entire selection and buying process as easy and enjoyable as possible

We are a family owned company that is very different from all other Bulldog puppy selling websites on the Internet. **Call 888.955.4830 to start your adoption process.**

Please consider us, www.TheBulldogBreeder.com before the purchase of your English Bulldog pup.

James Walls

Owner



www.TheBulldogBreeder.com