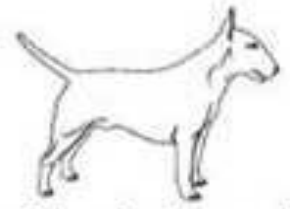


# The Bull Terrier.

## A Brief History



The "New Bull Terrier" first appeared in its present form at a Birmingham show in May 1862. It was shown by James Hinks, a dog dealer, who is generally accepted as the original breeder of the Bull Terrier and whose family has been associated with Bull Terriers until the present day. Previous to this the "Bull and Terrier" as it was known, was a different kind of animal, bred for fighting and derived from the terrier and the bulldog with many of the latter's coarse characteristics.

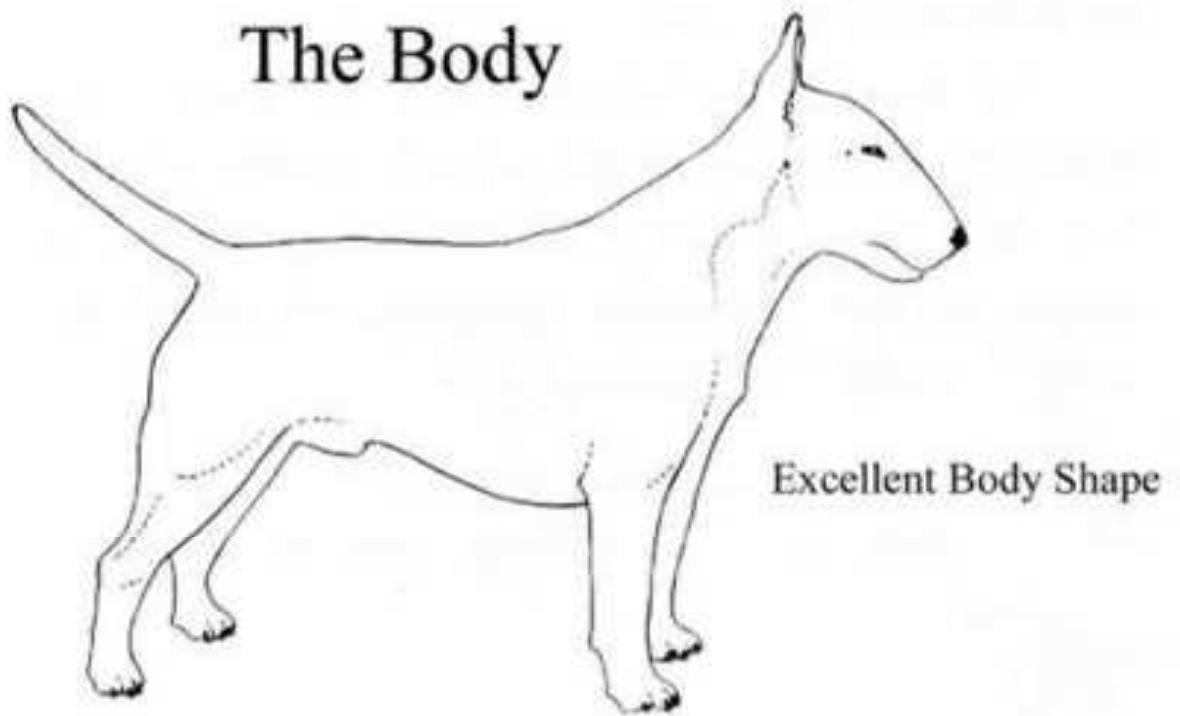
This old type continued to be bred although taking a different path from the present day Bull Terrier, and in 1935 they were recognised by the kennel club as the Staffordshire Bull Terrier.

The "New Bull Terrier" gained in popularity and in 1887, after several attempts, The Bull Terrier Club was formed. At this time the breed consisted mainly of white specimens, the coloured generally being of the old type. Shortly after the 20<sup>th</sup> Century commenced, determined and successful efforts were made to breed coloured Bull Terriers and today the coloured and white are one breed.

The children of white parents are always white, although these can and often do, have head markings; the offspring of a white+coloured parents can be white and/or coloured. The prime colours consist of brindle, red and tri-colour (black and tan) with various shades between these.

By selective breeding most of the old fighting spirit has now been bred out although serious thought and consideration must be given to this point. Although exceptionally good with adults and children of all ages, the Bull Terrier should not be trusted with any other animal and situations, which could lead to trouble, should be avoided. Squabbles over bones, harmless in many breeds, could be far more serious when a Bull Terrier is involved.

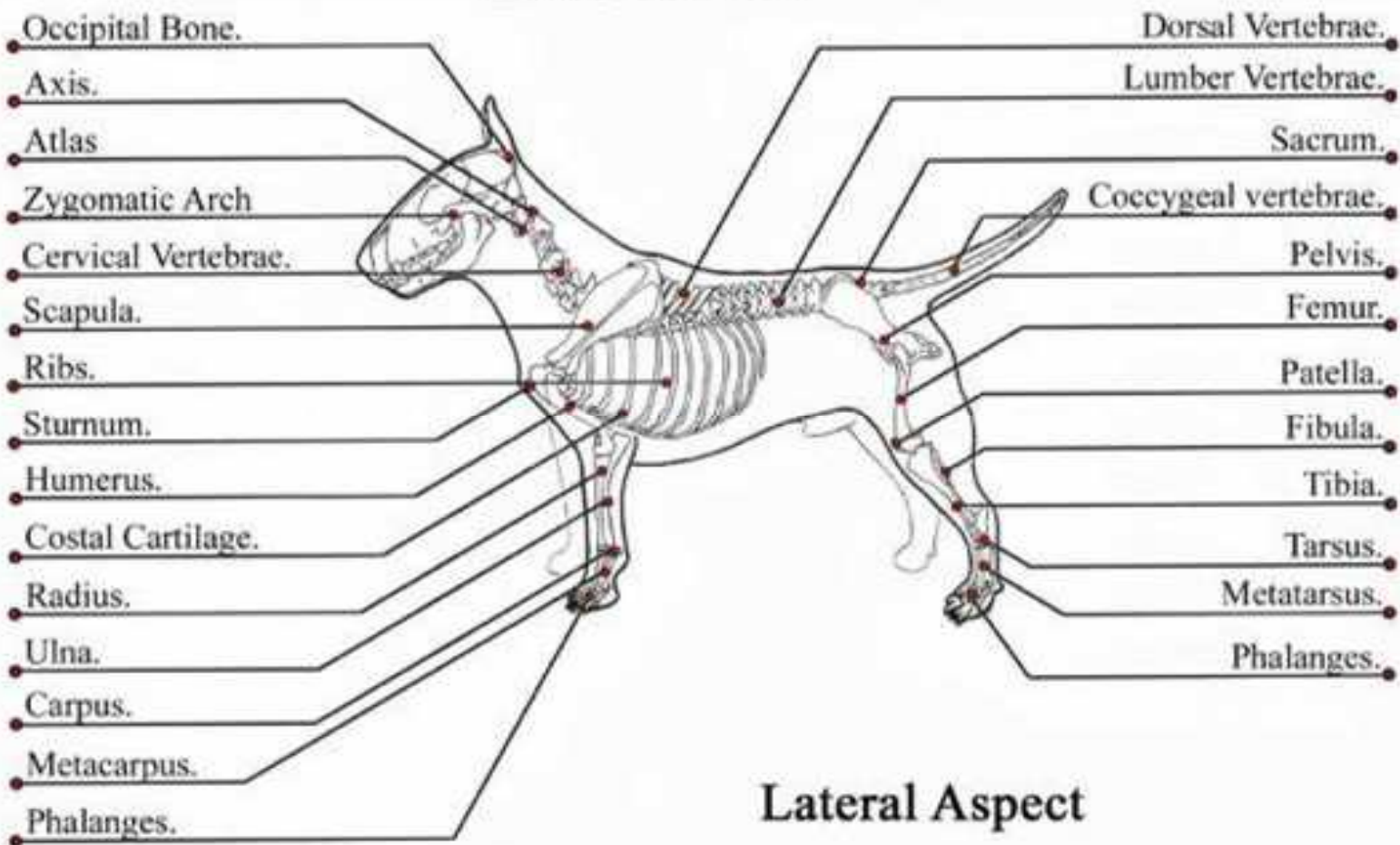
## The Body



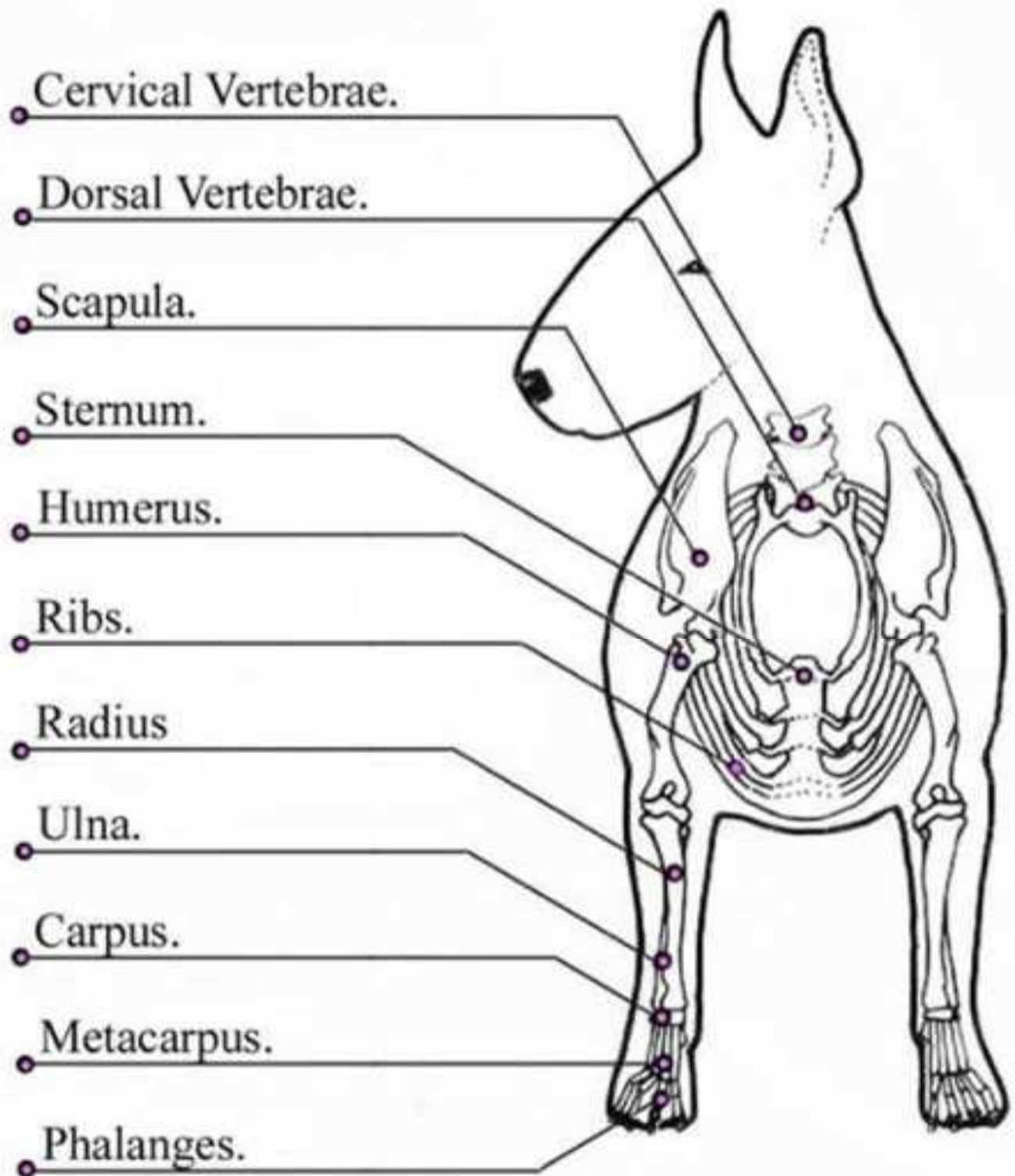
### Rule

The body should be well rounded with marked spring of rib and great depth from withers to brisket, so that the latter is nearer the ground than the belly. The back should be short and strong with the topline level behind the withers and arching or roaching slightly over the lion. The underline from brisket to belly should form a graceful upward curve. The chest should be broad viewed from in front.

# Skeleton



# Skeleton Front

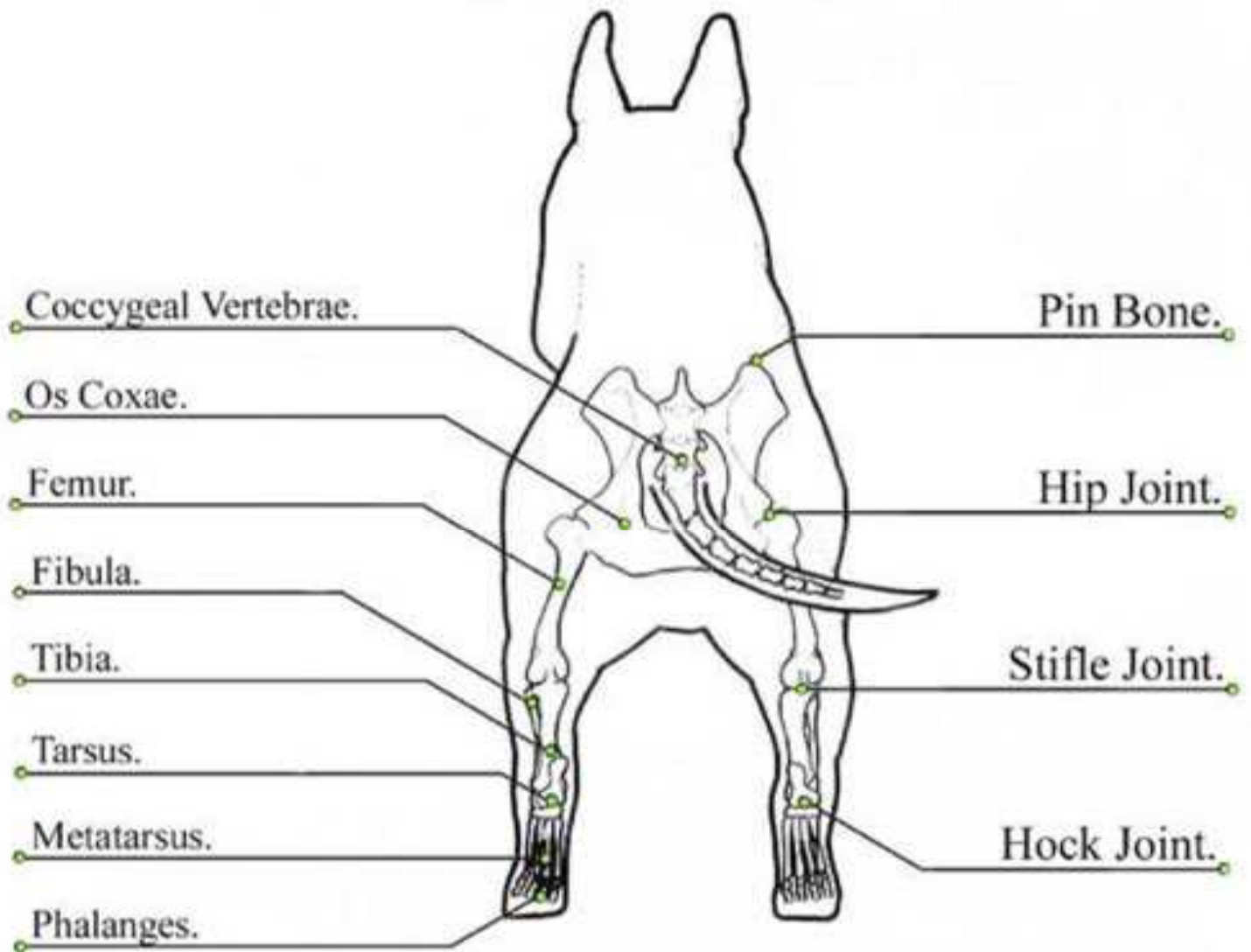


The Skeleton of The Bull Terrier From The Front



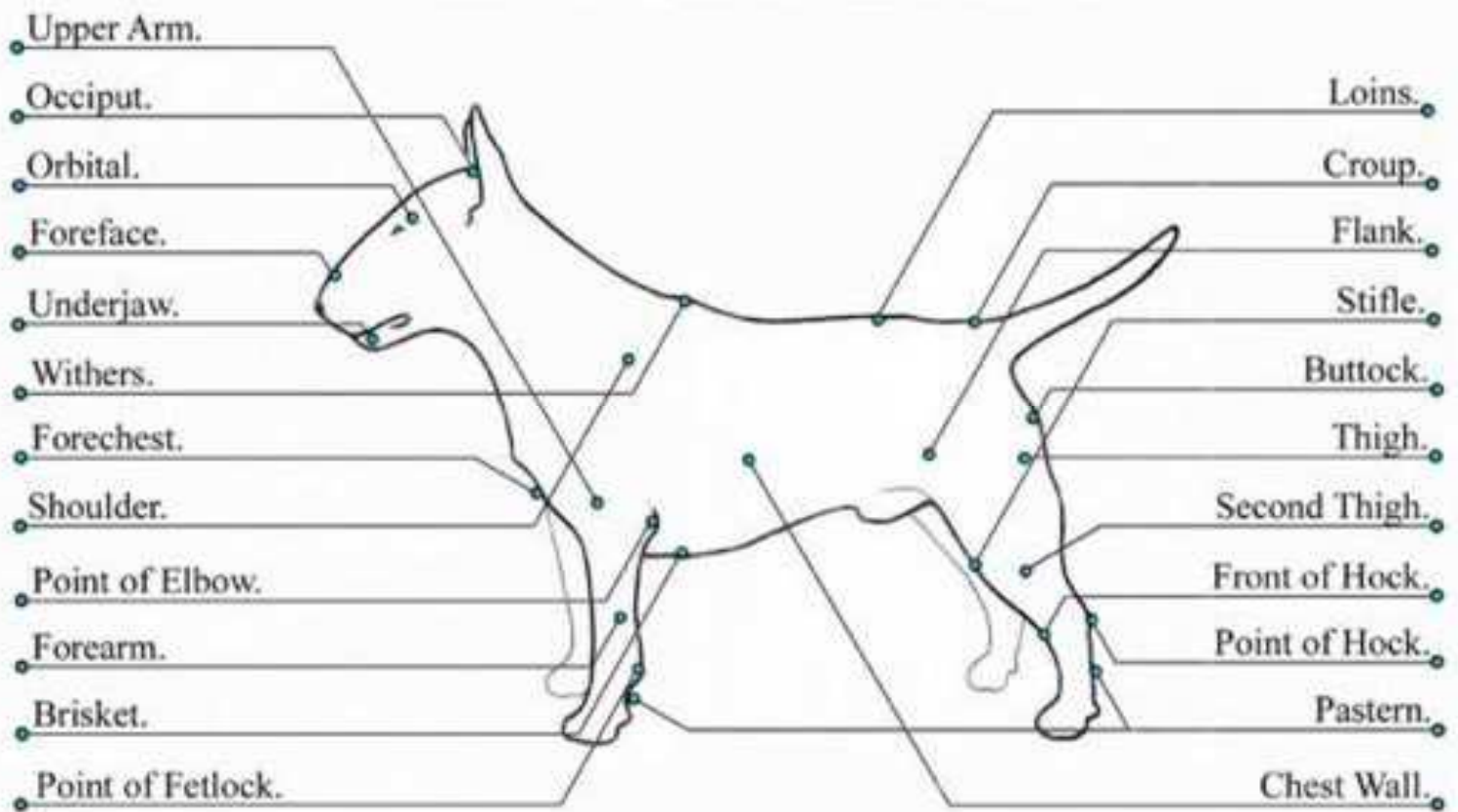
# Skeleton

## Caudal Aspect



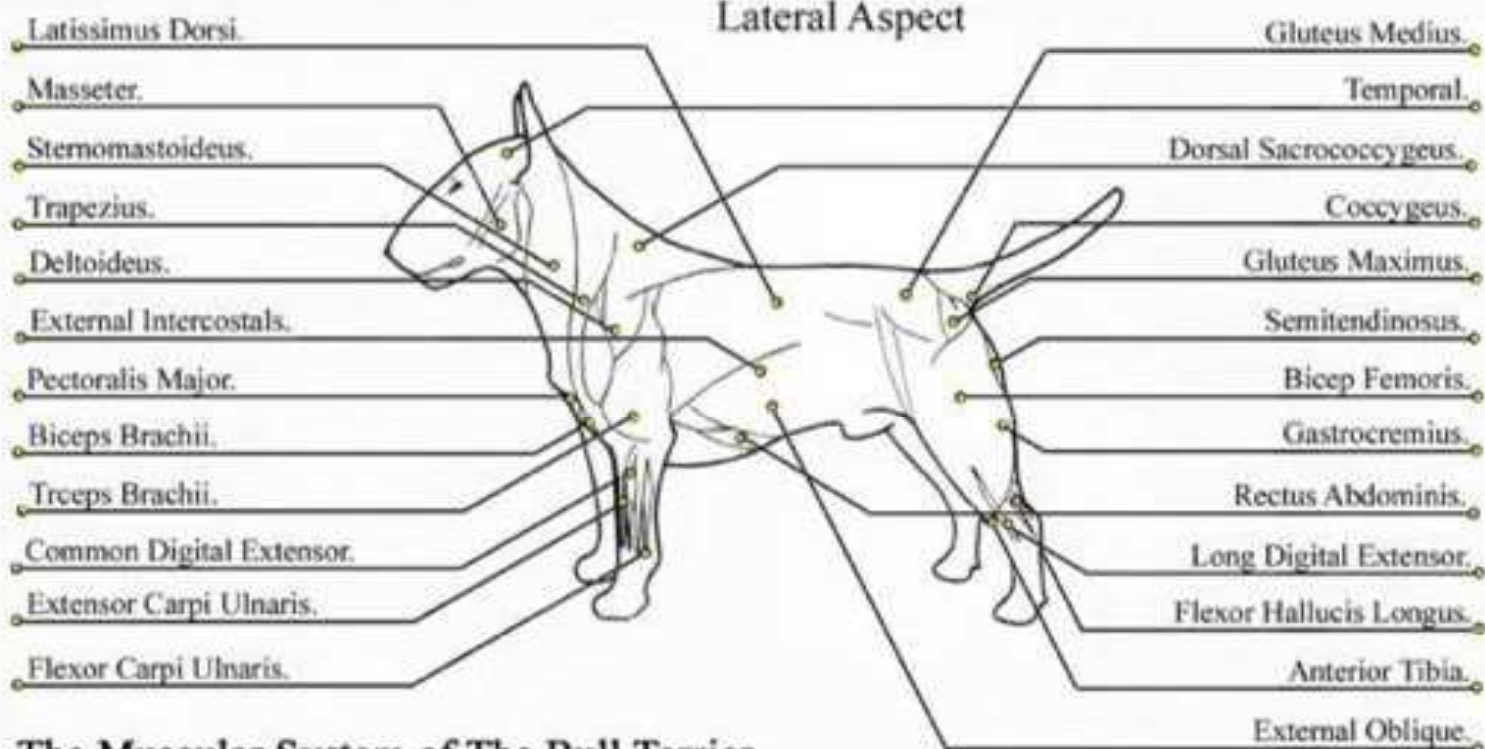
The Skeleton From Behind

## Points of The Bull Terrier



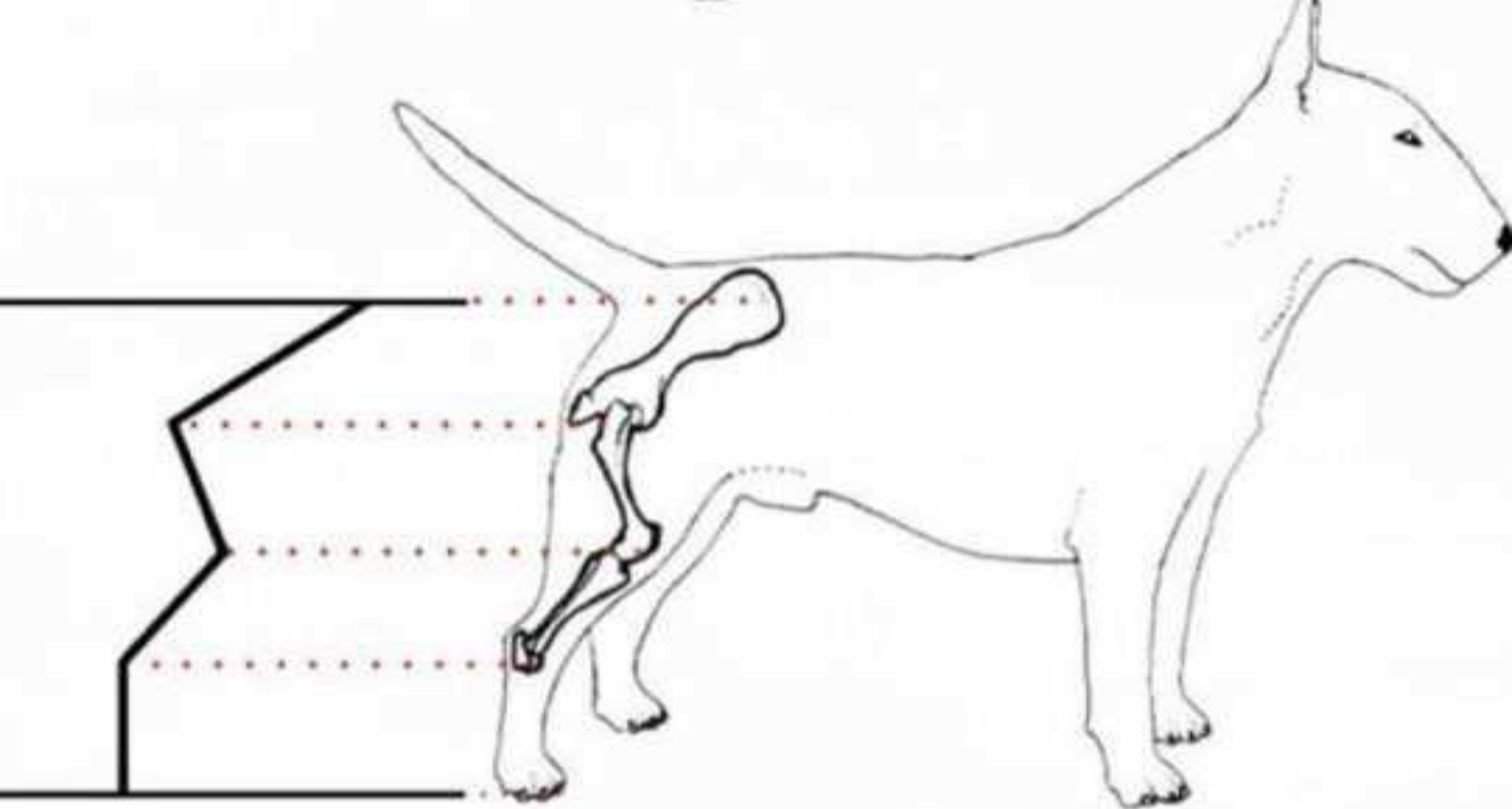
# Muscular Development

Lateral Aspect

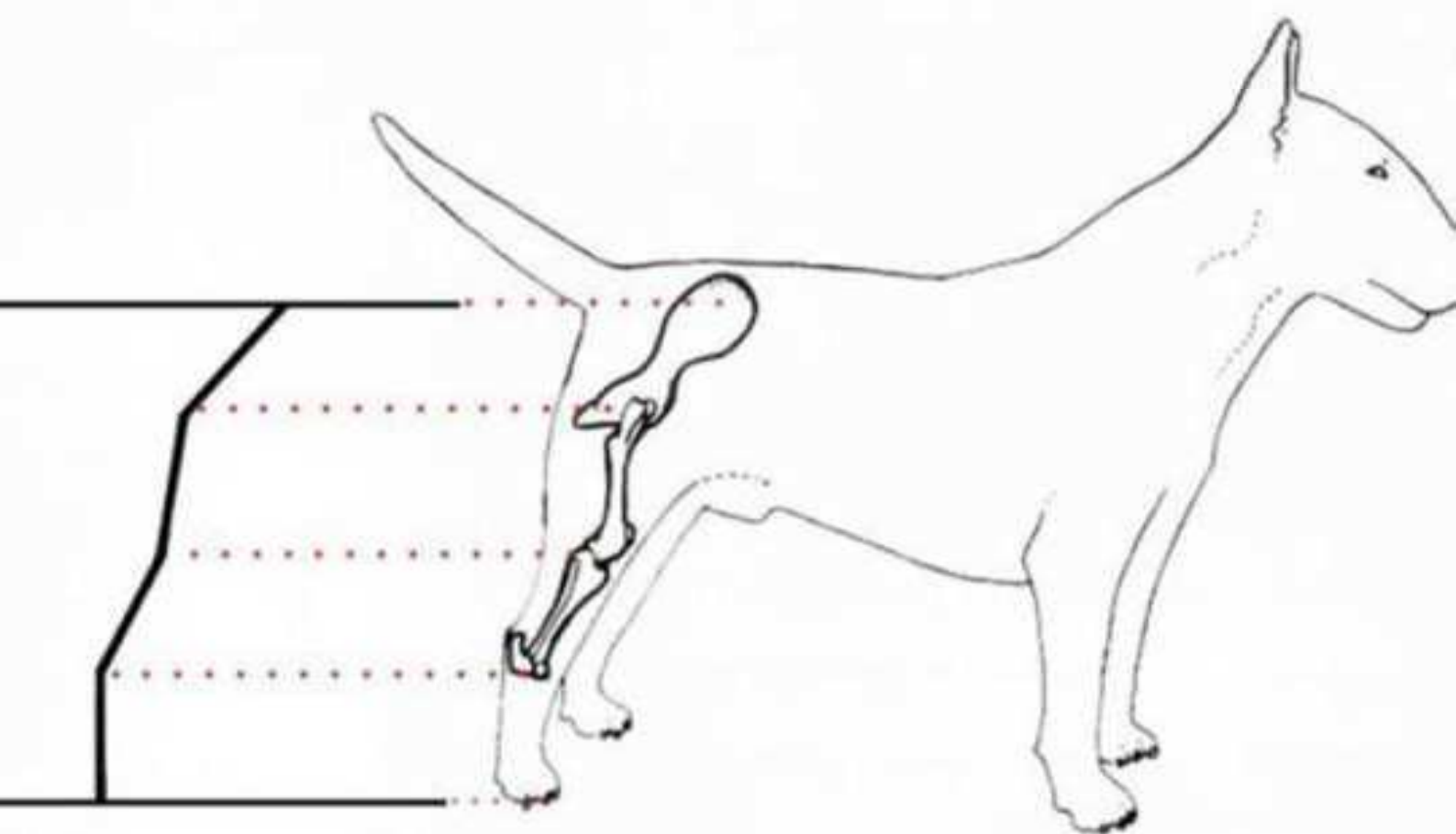


The Muscular System of The Bull Terrier.





Properly Angulated Hindquarters



Pelvis Too Steep, Stifle & Hock Too Straight

Note The Effect on The Topline

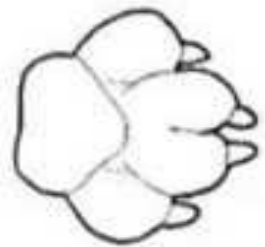
# Feet



20



20a



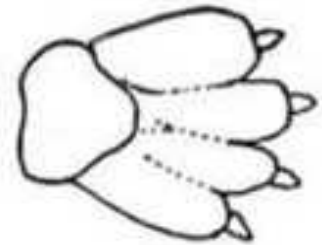
20b



21



21a



21b

20.....Correct feet from the front  
20a...Correct feet from the side  
20b...Correct feet from the side  
21.....Weak, thin feet

## Rule

The feet should be round and compact  
with well arched toes.

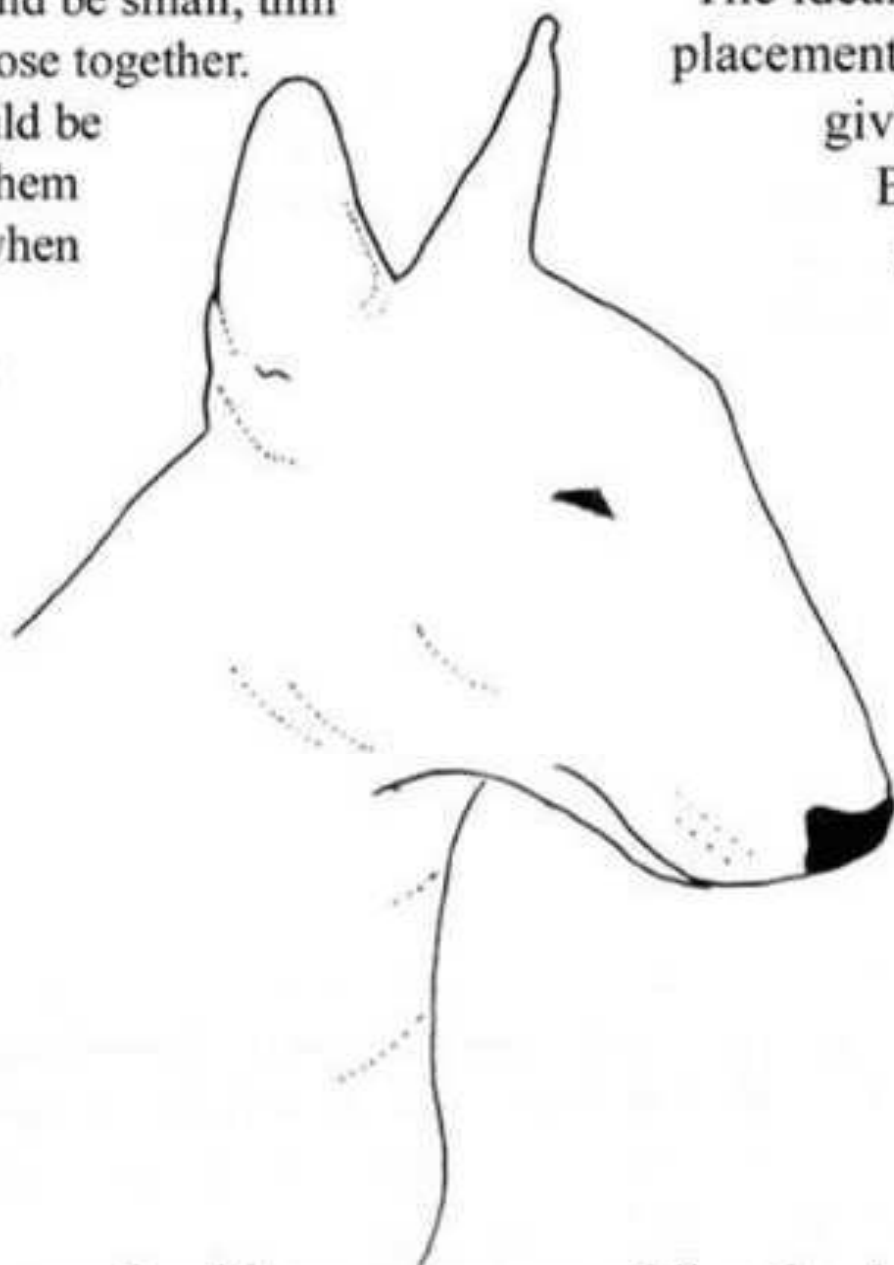
# Ears

The ears should be small, thin and placed close together.

The dog should be able to hold them stiffly erect when they should point straight upwards

# Eyes

The ideal shape and placement of the eye giving correct Bull Terrier expression



## Rule

The eyes should appear narrow, obliquely placed and triangular well sunken, black or as dark brown as possible so to appear almost black, with a piercing glint. the distance from the tip of the nose to the eyes should be perceptibly greater than that from the eyes to the top of the skull..

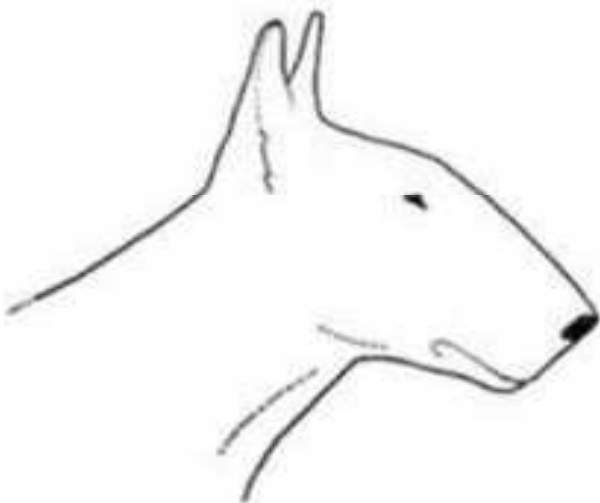
# Head



A typical dog's head



A typical bitches head



A head with slight  
angulation at the brow

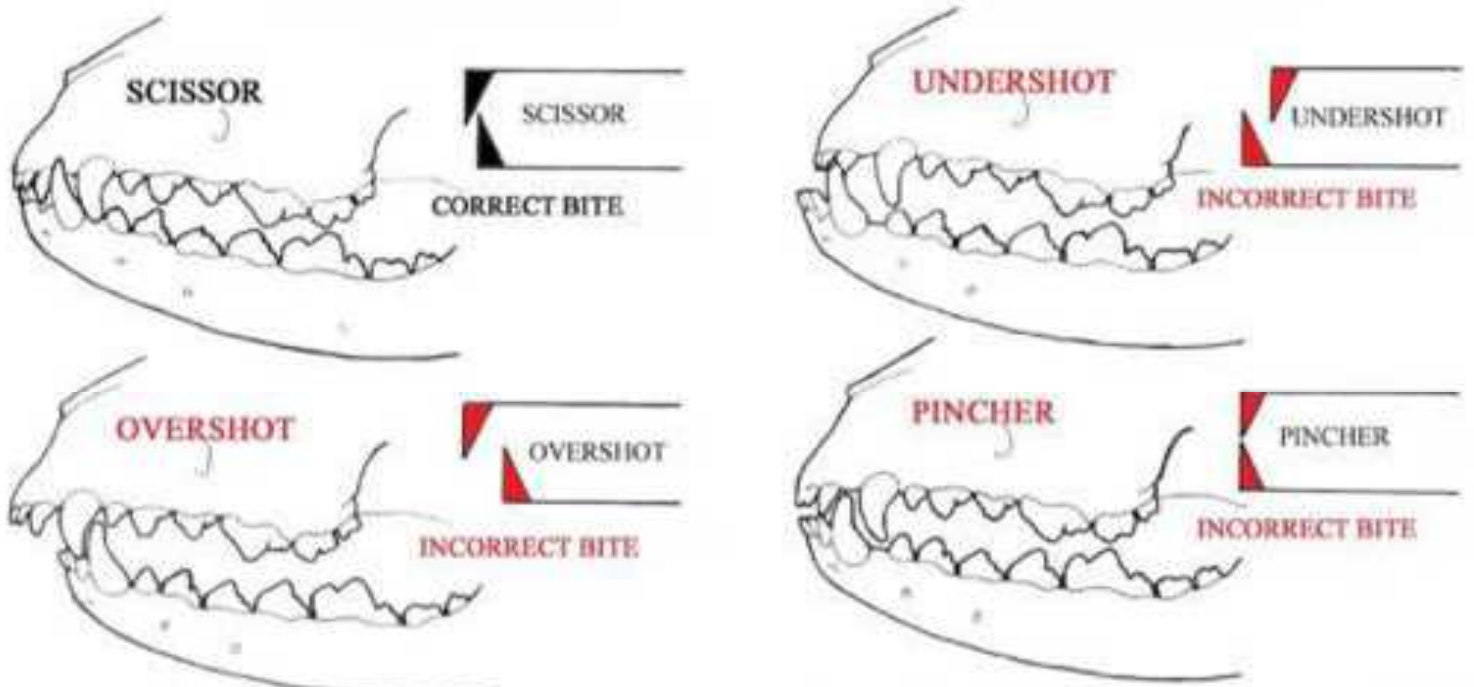


Full face view of a head. Ears rather  
large but outline exceptionally perfect

## Rule

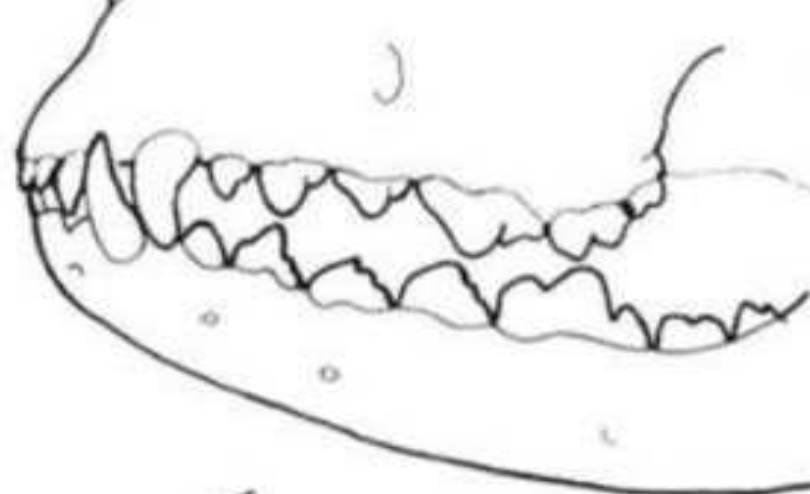
The head should be long, strong & deep, right to the end of the muzzle, but not coarse. Viewed from in front it should be egg-shaped & completely filled, its surface being free from hollows or indentations. The profile should curve gently downwards from the top of the skull to the tip of the nose, which should be black and bent downwards at the tip. The nostrils should be well

## The Mouth



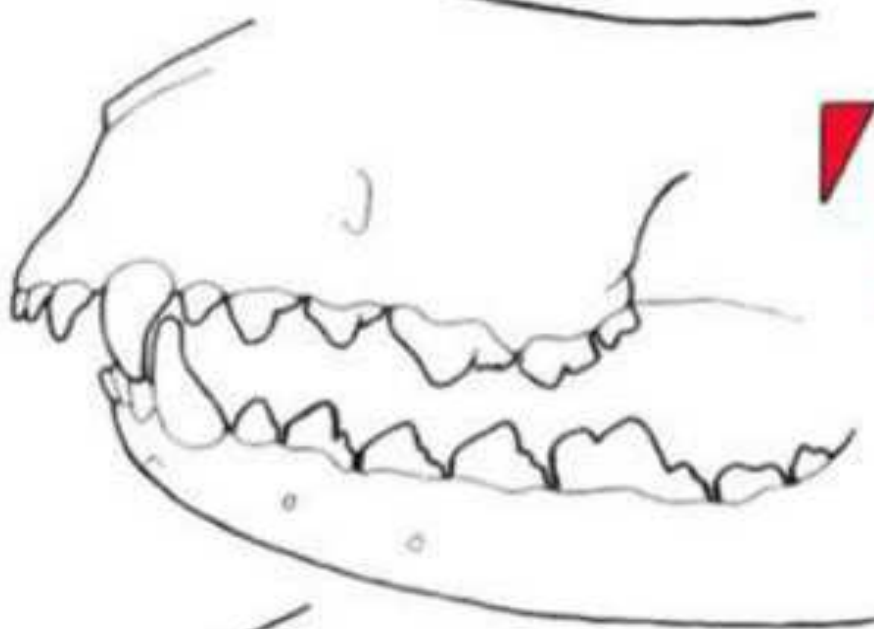
The teeth should be sound, clean, strong of good size and perfectly regular.  
The upper front teeth should fit in front of and closely against the lower front teeth.  
The lip should be clean and tight.





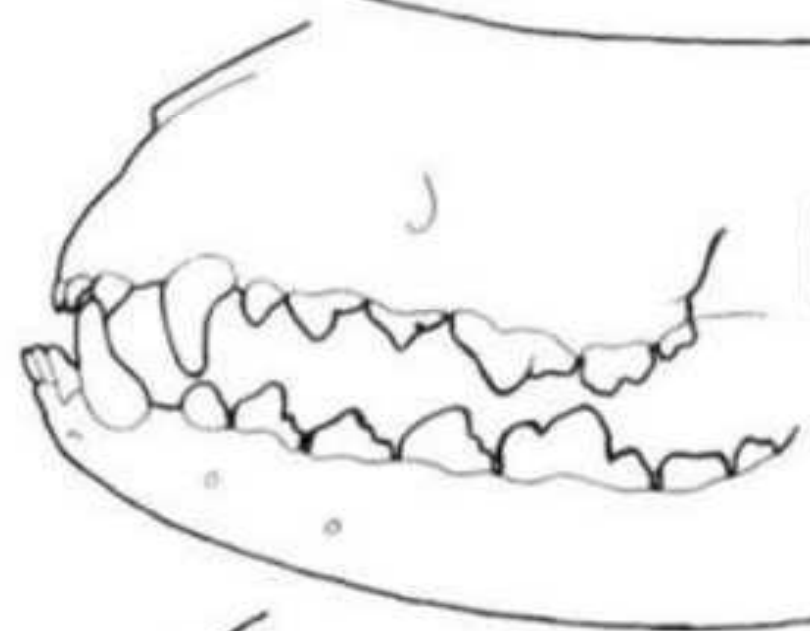
**SCISSOR**

**CORRECT BIT**



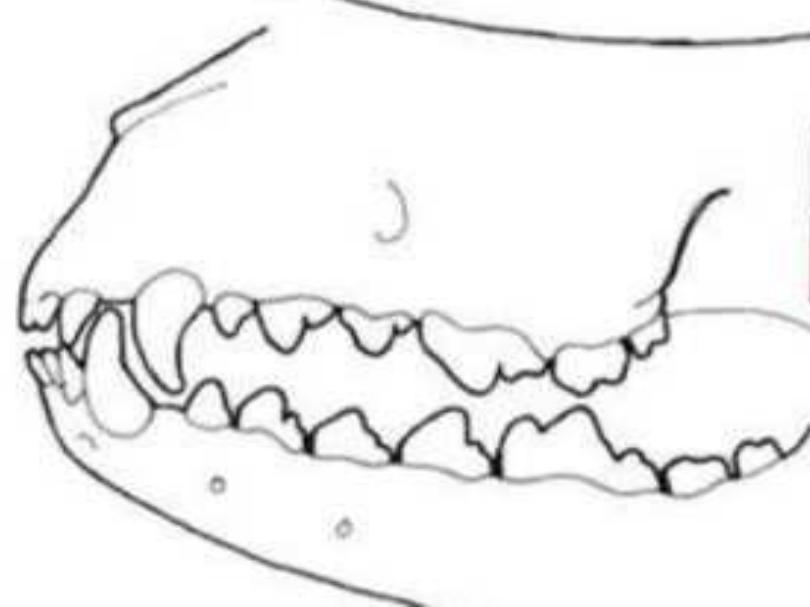
**OVERSHOT**

**INCORRECT BIT**



**UNDERSHOT**

**INCORRECT BIT**



**PINCHER**

**INCORRECT BIT**

