



Meet the French Bulldog!

The Clown in the Cloak of a Philosopher

Congratulations on your new French Bulldog puppy!

By registering your puppy with the American Kennel Club, you have taken the first step in what we hope will be a long and happy journey with your French Bulldog. Founded over a century ago, the French Bull Dog Club of America promotes the welfare of this wonderful companion dog by:

- Educating judges, breeders, and owners
- Breeder referrals
- Promoting veterinary medical research
- Supporting breed rescue
- Holding specialty shows
- Official club publications
- Club website at www.frenchbulldogclub.org

We hope this flier will provide you with some basic information that will help you as you get to know your French Bulldog. Please visit our website for more information about the breed.

History

In the latter part of the 19th century, the lace makers of Nottingham, England, began selectively breeding a smaller Bulldog as a lap pet. Displaced by the Industrial Revolution, many of the lace makers crossed the English Channel, taking their small bulldogs with them to France. Some of these toy or miniature bulldogs made their way to Paris, where well-to-do Americans on the Grand Tour of Europe saw them and began bringing them to the US. In 1897, the French Bull Dog Club of America was formed, the first club in the world dedicated exclusively to the welfare of this wonderful breed.

Breed Standard

The AKC Breed Standard describes “an active, intelligent, muscular dog of heavy bone, smooth coat, compactly built, and of medium or small structure. Expression alert, curious and interested.” For a full description of the various features of the breed, the club website in *All About Frenchies/Understanding Frenchies/Our Breed Standard* has the AKC standard and a download of a slide show titled Judging the French Bulldog. Also, see *Contact Information* at the end of this flier.

Health Care And Concerns

Find a good veterinarian, preferably one who has other short-faced patients, and provide your Frenchie with regular checkups, routine vaccinations, tests for intestinal parasites, heartworm prevention, and flea and tick control.

Your vet should do regular dental checkups and care, and you should clean your dog’s teeth regularly at home as well.

As a short-faced, (“brachycephalic”) and dwarf, (“chondrodystrophic”) breed, French Bulldogs may have some health

concerns that you should be aware of. The short face can make their breathing less efficient than that of long-nosed breeds, so Frenchies have less tolerance of heat, exercise, and stress—all of which increase their need to breathe.



Keep your French Bulldog cool in warm weather, and avoid strenuous exercise. If your dog seems to overheat or become stressed too easily, with noisy breathing and sometimes spitting up foam, consult your vet and have its airway evaluated for pinched nostrils or an elongated soft palate. Anesthesia is also more risky in short-faced dogs, so be sure your veterinarian is experienced with such breeds should your Frenchie need to be anesthetized for any reason.

The spine also merits special attention. Like other dwarf breeds, the stocky French Bulldog may also have abnormal vertebrae and/or premature degeneration of the intervertebral discs. While the spine is supported by good musculature, herniation of degenerated discs can cause major problems, and most symptomatic back problems are due to disc disease rather than abnormal vertebrae. Lifelong exercise precautions are warranted, such as limited use of stairs and jumping.

For information about general health considerations and specifically about airway and spine problems, see the French Bull Dog Club of America’s website section *Understanding Frenchies* that includes *Understanding Our Health Issues* (Health Survey results; Frenchie spine database), *A Letter to My Vet*, and *Frenchie Health and Conformation*.

The French Bull Dog Club of America supports a French Bulldog Donor Advised Fund with the Canine Health Foundation (www.akcchf.org), a nonprofit charitable organization through which we help provide financial support for research on health issues of importance to our breed. We also work with our affiliated FBDCA Charitable Fund, which supports French Bulldog-related education, health, and rescue programs and activities (on the French Bull Dog Club website, see *All About Us/FBDCA Charitable Fund*).

General Care

French Bulldogs don’t require a lot of grooming or exercise (though they need some daily exercise to stay in shape)

and generally do well in small living quarters. They are not noisy and most of them are very fond of people, though there are individual differences in how well they get along with other animals. They should never be allowed to run



free, and should only be allowed outdoors in a fenced yard or on a leash. French Bulldogs must *never* be left unattended around water. They are poor swimmers and can easily drown due to their front-heavy structure.

French bulldogs do best in moderate temperatures and should be carefully supervised in both high and low temperature ranges. Panting and shivering are both indications of excessive exposure. In warm and/or humid environments, (over approximately 70° F), air conditioning in the house and car are a must! For play, indestructible dog toys are best, as those powerful bulldog jaws can destroy less durable ones. Rawhide type chews should *not* be used because when they soften they can become lodged in a Frenchie's throat.

Occasional brushing keeps the coat shiny, and regular nail trimming is a must since many dogs don't usually wear their nails down by running. Regular cleaning of the ears and the deep facial folds will prevent these sensitive areas from becoming irritated. Regular checking of the anal sacs will prevent problems as well. Your vet can advise you on how to care for the ears, skin folds, and anal sacs as well as feeding your puppy. Whatever high quality dog food you choose, do **NOT** supplement it with table scraps!

Training

A crate trained puppy is easier to housebreak. A dog regards its crate as its den, a safe haven and home. If you travel, the dog is safest in his crate in your vehicle and also when you stay in hotels or visit other people. If he should be ill or injured and need to be kept quiet, this is much easier if he is happy in a crate. In warm areas, cooling pads and fresh water should be placed in the crate too. The breeder of your puppy can advise you how to crate train and housebreak your puppy. Your public library also will have numerous books on this topic.

Take your French Bulldog to training classes as soon as your veterinarian feels he has proper immunity. This will get him accustomed to being around other dogs and people, will teach you how to communicate your wishes to him, and will teach him such basics as walking well on a lead, sitting, staying, and coming on command. Although cute and cuddly-looking, a French Bulldog has a big personality and needs an adequate amount of training to make it a civilized companion.

Contrary to the stereotype as "stubborn," most Frenchies strive to please their owners and are therefore very trainable with the proper motivation (usually food). There are now many French Bulldogs who compete very successfully in obedience, rally, agility, and a few have even done field work (tracking, coursing, herding)! They can also be excellent working dogs in all kinds of Therapy Dog roles in volunteer

settings such as schools, nursing homes and hospitals.

Identify your French Bulldog with collar tags and a microchip in case it is lost. AKC Reunite (formerly CAR) offers a free dog tag with recovery information and a 24-hour toll-free hotline to help locate owners 7 days a week. For a small fee you can register your dog's microchip with AKC Reunite. Call 800-252-7894 or go to www.akcreunite.org for more information.

Spaying, Neutering Or Breeding?

If you are considering breeding your French Bulldog, and bought it with the breeder's understanding that you intend to do so, please take this responsibility very seriously. Be sure that your dog conforms well to the breed standard and has a good temperament, being neither overly aggressive nor overly shy. You should consider breeding only after careful study of the breed standard, educating yourself about the breed's health issues, and honestly evaluating your dog's conformation and health. If you are thinking of breeding your Frenchie, go to the French Bull Dog Club website and open *All About Frenchies/Breeding a Frenchie*, then start reading. Be sure that you will be able to place all puppies in good and loving homes, and should these placements not work out, that you would be able to take back the puppies.

If you bought your French Bulldog as a pet, you should consult with your veterinarian about the appropriate age for spaying/neutering. "Due to recent studies funded by the American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation, it may be prudent for the long-term health of the animal to delay spay/neuter until a dog reaches maturity as determined in conjunction with your veterinarian," Dr. Jerry Klein, AKC's Chief Veterinarian Officer recently reported. The American Kennel Club allows spayed and neutered dogs to compete in virtually all companion/performance events, but not in Conformation.

Whatever your plans for your new Frenchie companion might be, be prepared to be enamored with them in no time! Your "clown in the cloak of a philosopher" will fast become a treasured member of your family and keep you smiling all day long.

Contact Information

For more information about French Bulldogs or about the French Bull Dog Club of America, consult the club's website at

www.frenchbulldogclub.org

or contact the club Secretary,

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