

Compiled
and
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1875.



Revised
and
Reprinted,
2003

*Memorandum and
Articles of Association*

AND

The Standard

OF THE

Bulldog

With a Foreword by

MARJORIE BARNARD,
PRESIDENT OF THE BULLDOG CLUB

PUBLISHED BY

THE BULLDOG CLUB
(INCORPORATED)

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Thomas Michael Christopher Carberry
Secretary

FOREWORD

to the Centenary Reprint of the
Rules and Articles of Association
of

THE BULLDOG CLUB

(INCORPORATED)

by the President
MRS. MARJORIE BARNARD

In writing a preface to The Memorandum and Articles of Association of The Bulldog Club (incorporated) I am very conscious of the great men who have gone before, and our debt to them. Therefore I am extremely glad that at this time, one hundred years since the formation of The Club, I am able to provide a bridge from one of the original members, the then Mr. Harding Cox - whom I knew in my early days as Major Harding Cox - not, alas, at that time still active in the breed, but very well known and respected as an all-breed judge.

Over the years there have been recurring attempts to change our Standard, and indeed in the 1950's The Bulldog Club altered the standard by increasing the weight by 5 lbs. in each sex. This was done, not to alter the standard to fit the dog, but to be realistic, and to acknowledge that over the years the bulldog had become heavier boned.

I think that everyone who has seen the original bronze plaques of The Bulldog Club or the model depicting the standard will agree the ideal is still there for us to emulate and requires no alteration.

A glance at the preface written by Mr. James W. Berrie in 1909 for the original standard reveals that there were three factions among fanciers at that time, one believing the small cloddy dog was correct, another favouring the heavier, much larger animal, and a third yet another lighter type. Things have altered very little; we still have different types and their adherents, but we are all, even after one hundred years, still striving for the ideal, and long may we continue to do so.

It is my firm conviction the breed is improving the world over, and that we are entering a period in which the quality equals the grand nature of The Bulldog, a nature that for hundreds of years has been synonymous with courage, faithfulness and dignity.

THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 to 1890
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
And not having a Capital divided into Shares.

Memorandum of Association
of
THE BULLDOG CLUB
(INCORPORATED)

1. The name of the Club is *"The Bulldog Club- Incorporated.*
2. The registered office of the Club shall be situate in England.
3. The objects for which the Club is established, are
 - (a) To promote the breeding of pure Bulldogs of the true type, and to urge the adoption of such type upon breeders, judges, committees and promoters of canine exhibitions.
 - (b) To publish and promulgate the true type of the pure Bulldog by means of a standard description of its correct appearance and the various characteristic points in detail of a perfectly-formed Bulldog for uniform adoption as the sole standard of excellence and for the guidance of breeders and of judges in awarding prizes and distinctions of merit at dog shows or other canine competitions; to promote information on canine subjects by means of lectures, discussions, the editing of a journal, books, periodicals, correspondence, drawings or otherwise, and to establish and maintain stud and other books of record, and a library and collection of canine works, periodicals and drawings for the use of the members.
 - (c) In England, or elsewhere, to hold periodical or other meetings of the members of the Club, or of other clubs, or of others in any way connected with canine matters. To promote, hold, or arrange, either independently of or in connection with any person or persons, show or other committees, body or bodies, and either alone or in connection with any other canine or other exhibitions, dog shows, competitions and all other matches, with the object of encouraging the breeding and propagation of the true English Bulldog, and with such object, out of the funds of the Club, to acquire all necessary exhibition requisites, to offer and contribute towards the provision of prizes, awards and distinctions, and to issue certificates thereof, at any show, competition or match, whether held in connection with the Club or not.
 - (d) To subscribe to, become a member of, or allied with, or co-operate with any other canine club or association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are, altogether or in part, the promotion of the true breeding of pure-bred dogs, or of a canine nature.
 - (e) To promote honourable practice, to suppress malpractice, to settle, promote and arrange the settlement of disputes by arbitration, or otherwise, and to act as, or nominate arbitrators and umpires, as may be deemed expedient, and to decide questions of usage, courtesy and custom in all canine matters.
 - (f) To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, Bulldogs for stud or breeding purposes. To provide rooms and other facilities for the conduct of the Club, and the carrying out of any of its objects, and with the same object, either alone or in conjunction with others, to acquire, subject to the provisions of the 21st section of the Companies 1 Act, 1862, by purchase, taking on lease or otherwise, lands, buildings, and all other property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, which may be lawfully held, and to re-sell, underlease or

sub-let, surrender, turn to account and dispose of such property or any part thereof, and to erect upon any such land any building for the purposes of or alter any existing building acquired by the Club. To borrow, or raise, or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Club may think fit.

- (g) To take any gift or property, whether subject to any special trust or not, for all or any one or more of the objects of the Club.
 - (h) To take over the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated Club known as the Bulldog Club, and to adopt all or any of its contracts now existing, and to enter into such agreements, and to make, do or execute all such acts, deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary for such purpose.
 - (i) To provide for and facilitate in any way deemed expedient, social intercourse between the members of the Club and their friends, and with such object establish a Social Club, and to provide all or any of the usual privileges, advantages, conveniences and accommodation usually afforded in a social club, and to permit the same to be used by the members gratuitously or upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, provided that no person not being a member shall be entitled to any of the privileges of a social club except gratuitously as a friend or guest of a member, and that no member shall be allowed to make the social club a means of profit and speculation in trade, or derive profit from it.
 - (j) To remunerate the officers, judges or any other persons in good faith for their services rendered in connection with the Club, or canine or other matters, and to do all such other lawful acts or things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Club.
 - (k) Out of the funds of the Club to contribute to the funds of any show or other competition, or to the funds of any club, committee or other body promoting the same, or towards the promotion of any object of canine interest or of a canine nature.
4. The income and property of the Club, whencesoever derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Club as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of the club. Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or servants of the Club, or to any member of the Club or other person in return for any services actually rendered to the Club.
5. The fourth paragraph of this Memorandum is a condition on which a license is granted by the Board of Trade to the Club in pursuance of Section 23 of the Companies' Act, 1867.
6. If any member of the Club pays or receives any dividend, bonus or other profit in contravention of the terms of the fourth paragraph of this Memorandum, his liability shall be unlimited.
7. Every member of the Club undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Club in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Club contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amounts as may be required not exceeding ten shillings, or in case of his liability becoming unlimited such other amount as may be required in pursuance of the last preceding paragraph of this Memorandum.
8. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Club, there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Club, but shall be given or transferred to some

other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Club, to be determined by the members of the Club, at or before the time of dissolution, or in default thereof, by such Judge of the High Court of Justice, as may have, or acquire, jurisdiction in the matter.

9. True account shall be kept of the sums of money received and expended by the Club, and the matter in respect of which such receipts and expenditure takes place, and of the property credits and liabilities of the Club, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed in accordance with the regulation of the Club for the time being, shall be open to the inspection of the members. Once, at least in every year, the accounts of the Club shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance sheets ascertained by one or more properly qualified auditor or auditors.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into an Association in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Addresses</i>	<i>Description of Subscribers</i>
James William Berrie	Kilmarnock, Tooting, S.W.	Wine Merchant and Shipper
John Wm. Ross	Blackwall, E.	Contractor
Wm. Percy Laing	Springfield, Acton.	Military Engineer
Frank W. Crowther	Enfield.	Gentleman
Chas. E. Le. P. Trench	The Fisheries, Billingsgate.	Gentleman
Wm. Geo. Smartt	128, East India Road.	Merchant
James Muir Drew	8, Harley Road, South Hampstead.	Gentleman
Charles Hathaway	Hargrave House, Enfield.	Solicitor
John H. Ellis	439, Hackney Road.	Wine Merchant
Edgar Farman	37, Walbrook, E.C.	Solicitor

Dated this 10th day of May, 1894.

Witness to the signature of Edgar Farman,

Sydney G. Wright, Clerk to Morse Hewitt & Farman,
37, Walbrook, E.C.
Solicitors.

Witness to the signatures of James William Berrie, John William Ross, William Percy Laing, Frank William Crowther, Charles Edward Le Poer Trench, William George Smartt, James Muir Drew, Charles Hathaway and John Henry Ellis.

Edgar Farman,
37, Walbrook, E.C.
Solicitor.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
And not having share capital

Articles of Association

of

THE BULLDOG CLUB
(Incorporated)

Interpretation

1. In these articles:-

"the Act" means the Companies Act 1948

"the Seal" means the common seal of the Company

"secretary" means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company.

"The United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Expressions referring to writing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography, and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form. Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these articles shall bear the same meanings as in the Act or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these articles become binding on the company.

MEMBERS

2. The number of members with which the company proposes to be registered is 500, but the directors may from time to time register an increase of members.

3. The subscribers to the memorandum of association and such other persons as the directors shall admit to membership shall be members of the company.

SUBSCRIPTION OF MEMBERS

4. The annual subscription of Members shall be one guinea payable on 1st January in each year. (One guinea is £1.05)

5. No member shall be allowed to vote or compete for Club Specials or in anyway whatsoever to enjoy the privileges of Membership until his or her current subscription and all other outstanding debts due by him or her to the Club have been paid.

6. Any Member whose subscription remains unpaid on the 1st April shall be reminded thereof in writing by the Secretary or Treasurer. Should any Member's subscription remain unpaid on the expiration of thirteen months from the time it becomes due a final notice shall be sent to him or her by the Secretary or Treasurer. In the event of the subscription still remaining unpaid on the 1st March following such last mentioned notice, the Committee may, if they think fit, erase his or her name from the list of Members.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS

7. Any Member or Honorary Member may withdraw from the Club on giving notice of his or her intention in writing to the Secretary but any Member leaving the Club shall remain liable for all subscriptions not already paid including, that due for that year and shall not be

entitled, to receive back any money he or she may have paid to or an account of the Club during his or her Membership or have any claim against the Club.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS

8. Any Member violating the Rules and Regulations of the Club for the time being in force shall be liable to be expelled by the Committee; and any Member of the Club who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, whose decision shall be final, to have in any way misconducted himself or herself in connection with dogs or dog shows or trials or to have in any way acted in opposition to the fundamental rules on which the Club has been established or in any other matter which in the opinion of the Committee, makes it undesirable that he or she shall continue to be a Member, shall be requested to retire from the Club. If a resolution expelling such Member or requiring such retirement shall be carried by the majority of the Members of the Committee present at the Meeting duly summoned 'to consider the case, the Member so expelled or requested to retire shall thenceforth cease to be a Member of the Club and shall not be entitled to have any part of his or her annual subscription for the current year returned and shall be liable for all arrears of subscriptions unpaid. Provided however, that before being expelled or requested to retire from the Club, the offending Member shall have the fullest opportunity of being heard in his or her defence.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

9. The Club shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it; and not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Club and the next. Provided that so long as the Club holds its first annual general meeting. Within eighteen months of its incorporation,, it need not hold it in the year of its incorporation or in the following year. The annual general meeting, shall be held at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint.

10. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

11. The Committee may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or, in default, may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by Section 132 of the Act. If at any time there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient Committee Members capable of acting to form a quorum, any Committee Member or any two Members of the Club may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the Committee.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

12. An annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty-one days notice at the least, and a meeting of the Club other than an annual general meeting, or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by fourteen days notice at the least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day, and the hour of the meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of the business shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in any such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Club in general meeting, to such persons as are, under the articles of the Club, entitled to receive such notices from the Club. Provided that a meeting of the Club shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this article, be deemed to have been duly called if it so agreed

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote, at the meeting, being a majority together representing not less than ninety five per cent of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.

13. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

14. All business shall be deemed special, that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting, and also that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance sheets, and the reports of the Committee auditors, the election of Committee members in place of those retiring and the appointment of, and the fixing of, the remuneration of the auditors.

15. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, three members present in person shall be a quorum.

16. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or to such other day and such other time and place as the Committee may determine, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting the members present shall be a quorum.

17. The President of the Club, if any, shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting of the Club, or if there is no such President, or if he shall not be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act, the Committee members present, shall elect one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

18. If at any meeting no Committee member is willing to act as Chairman or, if no Committee member is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting,

19. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present, (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting.

20. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded -

(a) by the chairman

(b) by at least 5 members present in person or by proxy; or:

(c) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all those members having the right to vote at the meeting. Unless a poll be so demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of proceedings of the Club shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn

21. Except as provided in article 23, if a poll is duly demanded it, shall be taken in such manner as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

22. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

23. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the

chairman of the meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the taking of the poll.

24. Subject to the provisions of the Act a resolution in writing signed by all the members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings shall be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a general meeting of the Club duly convened and held.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

25. Every member shall have one vote.

26. A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands, or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver, curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

27. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all moneys presently payable by him to the Club have been paid.

28. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

29. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or his attorney duly authorised in writing.

30. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notorally certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the Club or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid,

31. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit :-

The Bulldog Club (Inc.)

"I / We of _____ in the county of _____ being
a member of the above named club, hereby appoint _____ of _____
or failing him _____ of as my/our proxy to vote for me / us on my /our behalf at the (annual
or extraordinary, as the case may be) general meeting of the Club to be held on the
day of _____ 20 _____, and at any adjournment thereof. Signed this _____ day
of _____ 20 _____"

32. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of voting for or against a resolution the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit :-

The Bulldog Club (Inc.)

"I / We of _____ in the county of _____ being a
member / members of the above named Club, hereby appoint of _____
or failing him _____ of _____ as
my / our proxy to vote for me / us on my / our behalf at the (annual or extraordinary, as the
case may be) general meeting of the Club to be held on the _____ day of _____
20 _____ and at any adjournment thereof. Signed this _____ day of _____ 20 _____"
This form is to be used in *favour of / against the resolution. Unless otherwise instructed the
proxy will vote as he thinks fit. * Strike out whichever is not desired.

33. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

34. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, provided that no intimation in writing of

such death, insanity or revocation as aforesaid shall have been received by the Club at the office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used

BORROWING POWERS

35. The Committee may exercise all the powers of the Club to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking and property, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Club; or of any third party.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE

36. The business of the Club shall be managed by the Committee, who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and registering the Club, and may exercise all such powers of the Club as are not, by the Act or by these articles, required to be exercised by the Club in general meeting, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Act or to the articles and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid provisions, as may be prescribed by the Club in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Club in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Committee which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made,

37. The Committee may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney appoint any company, firm or person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Committee, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Club for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Committee under these articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Committee any think fit and may also authorise any such attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.

38. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Club, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Committee shall from time to time by resolution determine.

39. The Committee shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Committee
- (b) of the names of the Committee members present at each meeting of the committee and of any sub-committee of the Committee
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Club and of the Committee, and of sub-committees of the Committee; and every Committee member present at any meeting of the Committees or sub-committees of the Committee shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

DISQUALIFICATION OF COMMITTEE

40. The office of Committee member shall be vacated if the Committee member -

- (a) without the consent of the Club in general meeting holds any other office of profit under the Club; or
- (b) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
- (c) becomes prohibited from being a director by reason of any order made under section 188 of the Act; or
- (d) becomes of unsound mind or.
- (e) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Club; or
- (f) ceases to be a Committee member by virtue of section 185 of the Act;

- (g) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the Club and fails to declare the nature of his interest in manner required by section 199 of the Act. A Committee member shall not vote in respect of any contract in which he is interested or any matter arising thereout, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

ROTATION OF COMMITTEE

41. At the first general meeting of the Club all the Committee members shall retire from office and at the annual general meeting in every subsequent year one-third of the directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one third, shall retire, from office.

42. The Committee members to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office, since their last election, but as between persons who became Committee members on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

43. A retiring Committee member shall be eligible for re-election.

44. The Club at the meeting at which a Committee member retires in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto, and in default the retiring Committee member shall, if offering himself for re-election, be deemed to have been re-elected, unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office or unless a resolution for the re-election of such committee member shall have been put to the meeting and lost.

45. No person other than a Committee member retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Committee, be eligible for election to the office of Committee member at any general meeting unless not less than 14 days nor more than 21 days before the date appointed for the meeting there shall have been left at the registered offices of the Club notice in writing, signed by a member duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given, of his intention to propose such person for election, and also notice in writing signed by that person of his willingness to be elected.

46. The Club may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of Committee members, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

47. The Committee shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint any person to be a Committee member, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Committee members, but so that the total number of Committee members shall not at any time exceed the number, fixed in accordance with these articles. Any Committee member so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting, and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Committee members who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

48. The Club may by ordinary resolution, of which special notice has been given in accordance with section 142 of the Act, remove any Committee member before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these articles or in any agreement between the Club and such Committee member. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim such Committee member may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Club.

49. The Club may by ordinary resolution appoint another person in place of a Committee member removed from office, under the immediately previous article. Without prejudice to the powers of the Committee under Article 47 the Club in general meeting may appoint any person a Committee member either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Committee member.. The person appointed to fill such a vacancy shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a Committee member on the day on which the Committee member in whose place he is appointed was last elected a Committee member.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE

50. The Committee may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided

by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Committee member may, and the secretary on the requisition of a Committee member shall at any time summon a meeting of the Committee. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of the Committee to any Committee member for the time being absent from the United Kingdom.

51. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Committee may be fixed by the Committee and unless so fixed shall be two.

52. The continuing Committee members may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the articles of the Club as the necessary quorum of Committee members the continuing Committee members or member may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Committee members to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the Club, but for no other purpose.

53. The Committee may elect a chairman of their meetings who shall be the President of the Club and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such President is elected, or if at any meeting the President is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same the Committee present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

54. The Committee may delegate any of their powers to sub-committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Committee.

55. A sub-committee may elect a chairman of its meetings; if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the game, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

56. A sub-committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in the case an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

57. All acts done by any meeting of the Committee or of a sub-committee, or by any person acting as a Committee member, shall notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such committee member or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a committee member.

58. A resolution in writing, signed by all the Committee members for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Committee, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Committee duly convened and held.

OFFICERS

59. There shall be the following officers of the Club; a President, two Vice-presidents, Secretary, Auditors and Solicitors and a Committee: which shall consist of not more than twenty and not less than fifteen members (including Vice-presidents) by whom the affairs of the Club shall be conducted.

SECRETARY

60. The Secretary shall be appointed by the Committee for such term, and at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

61. A provision of the Act or these articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Committee member and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Committee member and as, or in place of, the secretary.

62. All expenses incurred by the secretary or other member of the Committee or by any member for or on behalf of the Club on the authority of the Committee shall be defrayed out

of the funds of the Club. Provided that this shall not apply to expenses of the secretary if in receipt of a salary which comes within the ordinary scope of their duties as Secretary.

THE SEAL

63. The Committee shall provide for the safe custody of the seal, which shall only be used by the authority of the Committee or of a sub-committee of the Committee authorised by the Committee in that behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a Committee member and shall be countersigned by the secretary or by a second Committee member or by some other person appointed by the Committee for the purpose.

ACCOUNTS

64. The Committee shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to

- (a) all sums of money received and expended by the Club and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place.
- (b) all sales and purchases of goods by the Club; and
- (c) the assets and liabilities of the Club.

Proper books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Club's affairs and to explain its transactions.

65. The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Club, or, subject to section 147 (3) of the Act, at such other place or places as the directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the Committee.

66. The Committee: shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Club or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being Committee members and no member (not being a Committee member) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Club except as conferred by statute or authorised by the Committee in general meeting

67. The Committee shall from time to time in accordance with sections 148, 150 and 157 of the Act cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Club in general meeting such profit and loss account, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are referred to in those sections.

68. A copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Club in general meeting, together with a copy of the auditor's report, shall not less than twenty one days before the date of the meeting be made available to every member of the Club.

AUDIT

69. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with sections 159 to 162 of the Act.

NOTICES

70. A notice may be given by the Club to any member either personally or by advertising such notice in Dog World and Our Dogs.

71. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any many herein before authorised to

- (a) every member except those members who (having no registered address within the United Kingdom) have not supplied to the Club an address within the United Kingdom for the giving of notices to them.
- (b) every person being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of a member where the member but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting; and
- (c) the auditor for the time being of the Club

No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

72. As regards those members of the Club who have no registered address in the United Kingdom a notice posted up in the offices of the Club or residence of the secretary for the time being shall be deemed to be well served on them.

SHOWS

73. The Club shall if possible hold a Bulldog Show in London at least once in each year and other Shows either with or without connection with any other exhibition as the Committee may direct.

74. The Committee shall have the power to appoint any person or persons to be Club Judges and shall also have power to remove from the list of Club judges any person whose conduct renders him or her undesirable as a member of the Club. All appointments and removals of Club judges must be made by resolution of the Committee passed by a majority of those present at the meeting of the Committee at which such appointments or removals shall be made. Judges so appointed shall hold office for five years only but any Judge may be reappointed for a further five years on the expiration of his or her term of office.

75. Upon the application of any Committee or Manager for a Dog Show for a list of Club Judges the secretary shall forward the names of those individuals on the list of Club Judges at the time of such application.

76. The Club's Prizes shall be offered for competition upon such conditions and at such times and places as the Committee shall from time to time determine .

NOTE: Any reference in the foregoing Articles to Members of the Club shall be construed as reference to Members of the Company. Any reference to Members of the Committee shall be construed as reference to Directors of the Company, and any reference to the Committee shall be construed as reference to the Board of Directors.

These Articles of Association were sealed and adopted by the Committee of the Bulldog Club (Inc.) at Frithden on 27th March 1977, and replace pages 7 to 11 inclusive in the Memorandum and Articles of Association published in 1975.

Preface

The original Bulldog Club was formed in the early part of the sixties by Mr. Wickens, a solicitor, Mr. Brent of the Bank of England and other City gentlemen, but it is not necessary to enter into details here respecting it; suffice it to say, the Club was formed for the purpose of breeding pure Bulldogs of the correct type, no trouble or expense being spared to attain that object. After a time, however, the old club seemed simply to die from sheer inanition, and during the period of its decadence, Mr. Frank Adcock, solicitor to the London & North-Western Railway, became possessed of two of the Spanish milk-cart dogs, "Toro" and "Donna", both of which showed some points of the Bulldog, but possessed to a much larger extent the points of the Mastiff and were both "crop-eared".

The late artist, Mr. Harrison Weir, is reported to have drawn a picture of "Toro", from Mr. Adcock's description, which appeared in the "Field" newspaper; but when he came to compare the picture with the dog, he was so disgusted with it that he went down to the "Field" office, asked for the block, and on obtaining possession of it, he chopped it up with an axe, and burnt the remains, so that it might never be used again.

Mr. Adcock wrote many articles to the papers during the years 1874 to 1878, eulogising the breed, and one of the things he aimed at was to produce a Bulldog after his own heart and fancy, which was to weigh not less than 1 cwt.; all other specimens he designated "Pothouse dogs", and on more than one occasion he expressed a hope that the old breed of Bulldogs would be 'wiped off the face of the earth'.

It is now necessary to go back to June, 1872, when Mr. F. Lamphier showed the immortal "Crib", at the Crystal Palace, taking a £7 prize with him and beating Mr. S. E. Shirley's celebrated "Punch". "Crib" caused quite a sensation on account of his wonderful proportions and symmetrical type. On Wednesday the 5th of June, the following fanciers and judges met before the dog's bench, viz., Mr. S. E. Shirley, Collins of Birmingham, Sam Handley, John Launt Ashburne (City Jack), James W. Berrie, William Page, and "Gentleman" Brown, when it was decided on the spot that the dog carried 95 per cent of points out of the imaginary hundred; Mr. Brown, however, refused to judge, as he said he did not understand point judging. The 5 per cent of points in which "Crib" was deficient were as follows: The six teeth between the tusks were not quite in a straight line, and the eyes although at right angles with the line of the face, had a very slight upward turn at the outer corners.

At this time there were three factions among fanciers, all holding the same views as to the correct points required in their dogs, but each believing that his own strain and ideas were the only correct ones. There was Thomas Verrinder, of Barnet Common, who believed in a cloddy, well-made dog, but of the decidedly small type; Bill George, of Kensal Green, had a large strain, equally good, but

differing in size. Then came the Lamphier and Eden strain, descended from "King Dick". Speaking figuratively, these men each believed that his strain was the one and only correct thing.

All this time there was war going on between the lovers of the old style and the Adcock party, who advocated the cross with the Spanish milk-cart dogs, when it occurred to a few fanciers who were in the habit of meeting at the Shop of James Collins in Broad Street, Bloomsbury, that if they could resuscitate the old club they might succeed in saving their old friend the British Bulldog from extinction. To cut a long story short, an important meeting of the fancy was called at "The Blue Post", in Newman Street, Oxford Street, in the summer of 1875.

It was but poorly attended, only eight fanciers putting in an appearance, they were Messrs. Harding Cox, Jacquet, Thos. Turnham, Crafer, Hugh Dalziel, Jas. Collins, J. W. Berrie and Thos. Turnham, junr. Mr. Crafer was appointed Hon. Secretary, and the Bulldog Club was duly founded on the ashes of the old club, which was thus resuscitated, and the Philo-Kuon points accepted as the basis of The Standard; thus making those points the absolute property of the Bulldog Club now incorporated.

The object was to have The Standard of points perfect, so that every dog should be brought up to The Standard, and no loophole given to bring The Standard down to any man's dog.

The points of the Bulldog were discussed and determined long before the present generation was ever thought of and have been collectively handed down to us by men of undoubted experience and judgment, who have not only studied the written and verbal opinions of their old brother fanciers, but have compared them with the famous dogs of their day.

A perfect point is one which cannot be improved; the alteration of any such point would at once render it imperfect.

The Bulldog Standard of excellence has been drawn up under the above written ideas, and has stood the test for nearly half-a-century, and dogs are bred with the aim of their possessing all the collective points in The Standard, and should have them to be a perfect specimen of the breed.

As the revised Standard founded on that adapted in 1875 from the "Philo-Kuon" standard in no way alters the original points of the Bulldog, it should be accepted as readily and unanimously by all true fanciers, whose aim it is to breed up to the original National Bulldog, as it was in 1875.

JAMES W. BERRIE

November, 1909.

THE STANDARD OF THE BULLDOG

Standard Description of the Correct Appearance and the several Points in detail of a Perfect Bulldog.

The following description of the Pure-bred Old English Bulldog has been compiled and adopted by **The Bulldog Club (incorporated)** as the correct standard type of excellence in the breed, after carefully comparing all obtainable opinions.

In forming a judgment 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, his style, carriage, gait, temper and his several points should be considered separately in detail, as follows, due allowance being made for the bitch, which is not so grand or as well developed as the dog

1. The general appearance of the bulldog is that of a smooth-coated, thick-set dog, rather low in stature, but broad, powerful and compact. Its head strikingly massive and large in proportion to the dog's size. Its face extremely short. Its muzzle very broad, blunt and inclined upwards. Its body short and well-knit; the limbs stout and muscular. Its hind quarters 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.

2. 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 extend 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.

3. 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 the middle of the skull, being traceable to the apex.

4. 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.

5. 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 inward at its back, the upper or front edge curving over outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr.

6. The face, measured from the front of the cheekbone 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; 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.

7. The flews, called the "chop", should be thick, broad, pendent 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, which should not be seen when the mouth is closed.

8. The jaw should be broad, massive and square, the canine teeth or tusks wide apart. The lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper and turn up. It should be broad and square, and have the six small front teeth between the canines in an even row.

The teeth should be large and strong.

9. The 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.

The chest should be very wide, laterally round, prominent, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front.

10. The shoulders should be broad, sloping, and deep, very powerful and muscular, and giving the appearance of having been 'lacked on' to the body.

11. The brisket should be capacious, round and very deep from the top of the shoulders to its lowest part where it joins the chest, and be well let down between the forelegs. It should be large in diameter and round behind the forelegs (not flat sided, the ribs being well rounded). The body should be well ribbed up behind, with the belly tucked up, and not pendulous.

12. 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".

13. 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.

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.

14. The hind 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 Joins 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. The latter, like the forefeet, should be round and compact, with the toes well split up and the knuckles prominent.

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

15. The most desirable size for the bulldog is 55 lbs. for a dog, and 50 lbs. for a bitch.

16. 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 upward curve at the end), and the dog should not be able to raise it over its back

17. 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).

The coat should be fine in texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from the shortness and closeness, not wiry).

POINTS

The following 100 Points show the relative value of the

Properties mentioned in the foregoing Standard Description;

	Total No. of Points		
1. GENERAL APPEARANCE	10		
2. SKULL AND HEAD	13	Size	3
		Height	1
		Breadth and Squareness	3
		Shape	2
		Wrinkles	4
3. STOP	4	Depth	2
		Breadth	1
		Extent of Furrow	1
4. EYES	5	Position	2
		Size	1
		Shape	1
		Colour	1
5. EARS	4	Position	1
		Shape	1
		Size	1
		Thinness	1
6. FACE	10	Shortness	1
		Breadth	1
		Depth	1
		Shape and upward turn of Muzzle	1
		Wrinkles	1
		Nose and Nostrils	5
7. CHOP	3	Breadth	1
		Depth	1
		Complete covering of Front Teeth	1
8. MOUTH	6	Width and Squareness of Jaw	2
		Projection and upward turn of Lower Jaw	2
		Size and Condition of Teeth	2

Total No.
of Points
Brought forward 55

9. CHEST AND NECK	5	Length	1
		Thickness	1
		Arch	1
		Dewlap	1
		Width, Depth, and Roundness of Chest	1
10 SHOULDERS	5	Size	2
		Breadth	2
		Muscle	1
11. BODY	5	Depth and Thickness of Brisket	2
		Capacity and Roundness Ribs	3
12 BACK (Roach)	5	Shortness	2
		Width of Shoulders	1
		Shape, Strength, and Arch at Loin	2
13. FORE LEGS	5	Stoutness	1½
		Shortness	1
		Development	1
		Feet	1½
14. HIND LEGS	5	Stoutness	1
		Length	1
		Shape and Development	2
		Feet	1
15. SIZE	5		
16. TAIL	5		
17. COAT AND COLOUR	5		
TOTAL	100		

The following are Disqualified.-
"Dudleys", Blacks, and Black and Tans.