



BULLDOG CLUB

OF GREATER SEATTLE



A Guide to Choosing Your Bulldog Puppy

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Credits

Thanks to all the internet folks who helped put this booklet together. Parts of this booklet were taken from "How to Choose and Purchase a Bulldog Puppy" by Kathy Jacobsen

**For an application to join BCGS,
go to the Bulldog Club of Greater Seattle's website at:
<http://www.bulldogclubofgreaterseattle.com>**

Bulldog FAQ's?

What is the correct breed name?

According to the American Kennel Club and the Bulldog Club of America, the correct breed name is simply "Bulldog". They are often incorrectly referred to as "English" or "British" bulldogs in order to distinguish them from other bulldog-related breeds.

What is the average life expectancy?

The average life expectancy of a bulldog is 8 to 10 years. Unfortunately, this is not long enough. Some die (for various reasons) at younger ages, while others have been known to live 12 to 14 years, and a few even longer!

What is the ideal living environment for a bulldog?

Bulldogs are indoor dogs. They love to be in the house and near their owners at almost all times. However, they do enjoy going outdoors to play or sunbathe. Bulldogs should not be kept solely outdoors. They are vulnerable to extreme temperatures (high and low), and are also a high target for theft, and should be supervised when outdoors.

How much general maintenance is required?

Bulldogs require a bit more maintenance than many breeds. To ensure the best health possible, bulldogs should eat a quality diet. Among bulldog owners, the most popular feeding regimen is two times per day (morning and evening). Bulldogs enjoy a short, brisk walk with their owners on a regular basis, during mild/cooler temperatures. Daily cleaning of the facial wrinkles is very important, and many require regular cleaning around the tail area. Ears should be cleaned on a regular basis. Many bulldogs require a dab of vaseline or vitamin E oil on their noses to keep them soft and moist. Toenails should be trimmed every 1 to 2 weeks. Brushing on a regular basis keeps the skin and coat healthy and minimizes shedding. Bathing only needs to be done every 1 to 2 months, unless it is deemed necessary.

Do they shed a lot?

Although the bulldog is a short-coated breed, they do shed. Some tend to be worse than others, but a good diet and regular maintenance will help.

How much exercise do they need?

Bulldogs are generally less active than many other breeds. They are often nicknamed "couch potatoes", as they do tend to spend a lot of time laying around. However, most bulldogs enjoy regular exercise, as long as it is supervised and kept in moderation. They enjoy playing and going for walks with their owner.

Should I get a male or female?

This is simply a matter of preference. Male bulldogs tend to display the more typical physical characteristics of the breed, usually having a larger head, more massive bodies, and heavier bone. Females are generally more "feminine", smaller in size, usually having smaller physical features. Every bulldog's personality is different, but males are sometimes more calm-natured and loyal. Females can sometimes be more territorial, but they are still very loving and affectionate. Either sex makes a wonderful pet.

Are bulldogs good with children?

Bulldogs are generally known to be very good with children. It is best when the bulldog is raised

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with a child as a puppy. Most important, the child must understand how to treat the dog, and they should never be left together unsupervised. Bulldogs see children as playmates, and sometimes they don't know their own strength. They are strong dogs, and can easily knock over a child during play. They also have a high tolerance to pain, and are fairly tolerant of the various things children may do (tugging and pulling on wrinkles, ears, coat, etc.). Bulldogs are often quite protective of young children.

How well do they get along with other animals?

Bulldogs can be territorial and don't always get along with other animals. This is not always the case, but it's important to remember that the bulldog was a fighting dog way back in the past. Socialization and training are essential for young bulldogs, and they should grow up to be well-mannered, even-tempered adults. Bulldogs usually get along with other animals best if they are raised with that animal from the time they are puppies.

Are they noisy?

Bulldogs aren't noisy in the same way that other breeds can be noisy, meaning they are generally not "barkers". However, they are known to snore, grunt, belch, and pass gas.

Do they drool a lot?

Contrary to popular belief, bulldogs don't really drool very much. Many of them are sloppy drinkers, so it's best to keep away from them if they've just visited the water bowl. The amount of drool seems to be related to the thickness of the bulldog's flews. In general, the heavier the flews, the more drool. You can also expect them to salivate more if food is present.

How is their general temperament?

According to the official breed standard, "the disposition should be equable and kind, resolute and courageous (not vicious or aggressive), and demeanor should be pacific and dignified".

How intelligent are they?

Bulldogs are much more intelligent than the general public gives them credit for. On the other hand, they are also quite stubborn. They do what they want, when they want. For this reason, they can be a bit more difficult to train than other breeds. Many bulldogs do enjoy working, but only if motivated (usually by food). Training sessions should be kept short and exciting, otherwise the bulldog may be easily bored. Once the owner learns to "communicate" with his bulldog, training can be quite easy and successful!

Are their tails docked?

A bulldog's tail must never be docked. What you see when they are born is what you get. According to the breed standard, a bulldog may have either a straight or screwed tail. Most breeders seem to prefer the straight tail, since it is generally easier to maintain.

Why do bulldogs have wrinkled faces?

In the historical sport of bull-baiting, the wrinkles served the purpose of keeping the bull's blood away from the bulldog's eyes. The blood would flow down the bulldog's face, around the eyes, under the chin and downward.

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Why do bulldogs have such short noses and an under-bite?

Again, during bull-baiting, the physical design of the bulldog's nose and jaw helped the dog to continue to hold the bull tightly, while still allowing the dog to breathe easily.

Why is a bulldog heavier in the head than in the rear?

In bull-baiting, when the bull attempts to shake the bulldog off, it would be less likely that the dog's back would be broken.

Why are bulldogs loose-jointed?

When the bull actually shook the bulldog off, the loose joints helped to prevent serious structural injuries when landing on the ground.

Will a bulldog make a good guard dog?

In general, bulldogs love people. They are not known to be good guard or protection dogs. The breed's ferocious, aggressive temperaments of the past have been carefully bred out. Bulldogs are usually very friendly with any person.

Why are bulldogs often born by Cesarean section?

As a breed, they have large heads and small hips and therefore small birth canals. Puppies can easily get stuck in the birth canal. This makes whelping much more difficult on the bitch, and can possibly cause respiratory distress. In this situation, there is a chance of losing both the bitch and any puppies that are stuck.

Additionally, bulldog bitches, due to their high tolerance for pain, often ignore nature's signals to "push" the puppies out. Any dog can take a long time to deliver an entire litter of puppies. An hour or more between pups is not unusual, and if the litter is large, the delivery time can last 8 or more hours. Bulldogs will just forget it, and go to sleep.

Secondly, Bulldogs have a higher than normal record of producing "Anasarca" puppies. These are fetuses that do not drain fluid in a normal manner, and end up as water-filled puppies, often weighing two to three times what a normal pup weighs. They are so large that they will not fit through the pelvic opening in the birth canal. If this is one of the first puppies in line to be delivered, none behind it will get out. Until the availability of ultrasound, there was no way of predicting if the bitch had one of these inside her. Even with ultrasound, it is difficult. A number of years ago, the University of Michigan conducted a study trying to determine what caused this problem (it also happens with human babies). Ultrasound was used to try to determine when the water problem developed during the gestation period. No predictable patterns were discerned. The problem seemed to be related to a zero thyroid function in the fetus. Generally, these pups do not live more than a few minutes, even born through c-sections.

So, the c-section is routinely used to avoid having to do one on an emergency basis, whether due to an "anasarca" pup, or just to make sure that all have been delivered naturally... how do you know how many are there? Due to the high value of bulldogs, it's more cost effective to do the c-section rather than risk losing even one puppy.

Common Bulldog Health Concerns

Eye Problems

Entropion/Ectropion
Cherry Eye
Distichiasis
Dry Eye
Corneal Ulcer
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)

Heart Problems

Heart Murmur
Enlarged Heart
Valve Defects

Mouth/Jaw

Cleft Palate
Harelip

Rear/Tail Problems

Tight Tail
Inverted Tail
Impacted Anal Glands

Respiratory Problems

Stenotic Nares
Small Trachea
Hypoplastic Trachea
Elongated Soft Palate

Skin/Wrinkle Problems

Dermatitis/Pyoderma
Staph Infection
Acne
Demodectic Mange
Hot Spots
Interdigital Cysts
Tear Stains
Yeast Infections (ears)
Allergies

Structural Problems

Hip Dysplasia
Luxating Patellas
Hemivertebrae
Spina Bifida
Elbow Dysplasia
Arthritis/Joint Problems

Urinary/Reproductive

Urinary Tract Infection
Bladder Infection
Prolapsed Urethra
Pyometra

Miscellaneous

Hypothyroidism
Bloat/Gastric Torsion
Cancer



Why Do Bulldogs Cost So Much?

The average price in the Seattle area, whether you want a show potential pup or not, is about \$2,000 to \$3,000. Responsible breeders don't breed for profit. They breed only to improve the breed, and they take every precaution necessary to ensure this. Responsible breeders have put a lot of money into their breeding program, and if they wanted to make money from their litters, you'd have to pay thousands more than the prices you're finding now.

A responsible breeder performs health screenings prior to breeding. This means x-rays on hips, knees, elbows, spine, shoulders, trachea, etc. It also should include thyroid testing, brucellosis testing, eye and heart exams, etc. Hips, elbows, knees, thyroid, and heart can be certified through the OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals), and eyes certified through CERF (Canine Eye Registration Foundation).

Health screenings and certifications can easily run a breeder between \$500-1,000 per dog. Stud fees cost an average of \$500, but in many cases, you still have to add the cost of progesterone tests, shipping semen and artificial insemination costs. During pregnancy, there are the costs of feeding and supplementing the bitch, and possibly ultrasound or x-ray fees. Then, when the puppies finally come, there's the cost of a c-section. Add in all the puppy supplies, whelping box and maybe an incubator. Puppies eat a lot, so food costs can be high. Puppies should stay with the breeder until they are at least 8 weeks old, which means they should have at least one set of shots, maybe two, paid by the breeder, as well as de-worming fees. The breeder will probably have also paid for general puppy exams during those first 8 weeks. Breeding a litter also takes a lot of time. A breeder must be able to be with the litter almost non-stop for the first 2-3 weeks. This means time away from work, so hopefully they'll have vacation pay coming in. After the first few weeks, the puppies still need constant supervision, so if the breeder must go back to work, other arrangements must be made. The many things I've mentioned are just the beginning. It's not easy, and it's not for everyone. The price that goes into just one litter can easily run a few thousand dollars if not more. Of course, many breeders have already put a lot of money into their breeding stock prior to having a litter through entry fees for dog shows and food and maintenance costs.

Having said all of that, it's really important to do a lot of research prior to buying a bulldog. Make sure you understand the many health problems that this breed is prone to. It may take some time to find a good, honest breeder that performs health screenings on their breeding stock and can give you detailed information about their puppies and the dogs in their lines. Health is the number one thing to look for in a bulldog, whether you're looking for show potential or not. Sometimes new owners will fall into the trap of purchasing a less expensive bulldog without doing enough research and the price to maintain this particular dog ends up costing much more in the long run through vet costs. It's usually better to be patient, talk to many breeders, see many dogs and litters, ask lots of questions, then make sure you're really comfortable with the breeder and puppy you finally choose. The price you pay to purchase your pup is only a down payment. It's better to pay more up front and make sure you're buying a healthy, quality bulldog from a responsible breeder that will be there for you throughout the life of your dog for guidance and support. The better quality dog you purchase in the beginning will end up being less expensive to maintain.

Buying From A Pet Store

ALL pet shops that sell dogs acquire their animals from puppy mills. It is easy for a store to claim, "We got this dog from a local breeder". This simply means that the "local breeder" is a puppy miller. No responsible/ethical breeder will sell to a pet store. And "local" can mean a region of the country...not just where you live.

I have worked in sales for the past 10 years. Gimmicks are used to "sell" an item. Pet shops place cute puppies behind a window and then encourage customers to hold them. This is nothing more than a sales gimmick. Car salesmen are masters at this. They will literally tell you anything in order to get you to buy their "special" cars. Ever walk into a sales room and hear the salesman tell you, "This car makes you look like a million bucks!" or, "Women love these type sports cars", etc. Pet shop salesmen are right up there with the car folks. The name of the game in selling is to get the customer to believe the story... that the "product" being sold is the best in the market.

If your puppy ends up with genetic problems down the line, the pet store will not help you. When you have difficulty with housebreaking, the pet store will not be there to take your call at 10 at night. When your puppy/dog gets runny eyes or is acting strangely, the pet store cannot help you or give reliable advice. The pet store is only concerned about one thing...money. After the sale is completed you are on your own. Occasionally there will be a warrantee. Do not be misled. The warrantee will only cover certain stated items...nothing else!

Pet stores do not care about the puppies or about the consumer. They only care about profit. Pet stores cannot tell you any personal stories about the parents of your puppy, nor can they tell you about the grandparents. You cannot call pet stores to tell them stories about your puppy like its first experience with an obedience command. You cannot bring your puppy to visit its parents nor do pet stores care if you bring a puppy back in for them to see (unless, of course, you're coming back to buy merchandise).

Pet store owners/employees are all trained in the art of selling and being friendly. Most employees/owners know nothing about the breeds they are selling except for a short pamphlet about the breed...and even then, "ad-libbing" is an art form.

Certainly stores are going to have nice areas for both puppies and customers. Part of the gimmick in selling is to impress the customer. After all, who wants to buy a car from a junky auto-dealership? You would immediately suspect that dented or dirty cars might not work exactly right. Who wants to buy a puppy covered in filth, much less hold such an animal? Who would want to shop at a dirty Wal-Mart store?

The sad news is in the "behind the scenes" life of these pet store dogs. The sad news is in what the customer does not see. EVERY purchase of a pet store puppy condemns that puppy's mother to a life in hell. No justification can be made by thinking that you might be "saving" a puppy. What actually happens is that you have just purchased a female animal's continued misery. These pet store dogs are not whelped in warm kitchens; they are whelped in cages. They live their entire lives in a cage, sometimes in crowded and cramped conditions. These dogs were not brought into the store via a Mercedes, but in TRUCKLOADS... packed-in, just like old furniture and delivered as merchandise. How horrible for a puppy to be ripped from its mother at 6/7 weeks of age, stuffed in a cage with other puppies and shipped off like chickens. I can only imagine the fear these poor babies must live through. The maternal instinct is just as strong in dogs as in

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Buying From A Pet Store

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people and to have a whole litter prematurely ripped from a mother's side can have devastating and permanent emotional effects on both the mother and puppies. With every pet store puppy purchase this practice is perpetuated. The breeders do not care about these dogs; they care about how much the broker is going to pay them.

There is no justification that can be made for buying a puppy through a pet store. No amount of trying to make it seem like it was the right thing to do can make up for the thousands of dogs that are in cages and the thousands of bitches giving birth to puppies every heat cycle. Nor can it justify the thousands of puppies/bitches that die in whelp/birth because they are nothing more than a means to an end.

This is not meant to be a criticism of anyone who has purchased a pet store dog. Most people honestly don't realize the extent of horror that their purchase has helped to perpetuate. They have no idea. If ONE person thinks, after reading this, and passes that cute puppy in the window, then my article will have served its purpose. I want to make people realize that buying a puppy from a pet store is NOT wonderful or great.

Ask the "rescue" people about the condition of all the dogs they see coming from impulse buyers and puppy millers. Ask the folks who go to auctions on weekends where these dogs are displayed like cattle...some whelping right in front of "buyers". It's ugly and disgusting. Again, my purpose is not to criticize...just to educate about the cold hard reality of just what purchasing a dog from a pet store really means.

Making Contacts

Dog Shows

Going to a few local dog shows is a great way to meet breeders. Keep in mind that these people are busy and are there to show. Asking for their card and calling them later is the best way to get their undivided attention to answer any questions you have. Getting a chance to see the dogs these breeders own makes the "show" method an excellent way to make contacts

Bulldog Clubs

Bulldog Club of Greater Seattle

Breeder Referral:

www.bulldogclubofgreaterseattle.com/bulldogpuppies.html

Bulldog Club of America Division 5

Breeder Referral: Vicky Langager ~ 425-238-9062

ickytazz@earthlink.net

The Internet

The Internet is one of the best ways to meet Bulldog people. Besides the vast amounts of general information on the breed there are several forum boards and two major mailing lists. These resources will prove to be very valuable not only in choosing your pup but for the life of the dog as well. Join the BCGSOnline Discussion Group at: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/BCGSOnline/>

Choosing A Breeder

If you are willing to give your Bulldog puppy the care he/she richly deserves, he will hopefully have very few health problems. To avoid expensive medical cost's you should buy your puppy from a reputable breeder.

Don't be afraid to ask questions and for references. If the breeder is reluctant to answer your questions before you buy your pup how much help could he be after he has your money.

Keep in mind that placing the pups is an important decision for them as well. Do not be surprised if they ask you questions too. A reputable breeder will not sell a puppy to you unless they are sure you are a good home for their baby. The questions they ask you can tell you as much about them as the answers they give to yours.

It's also important that you are comfortable with the person you buy your puppy from. Besides your Vet they will be the first person you will want to contact if your pup gets sick or exhibits strange behavior. After all, who knows your pup better than the owner of their mother does.

The best thing to do is find a breeder you trust and like. Then wait for the right pup to come along. If the breeder you choose does not have any pups available you may be in for a 6-12 month wait, but considering this pup will be part of your family for the next 8-14 years (god willing) it is a small price to pay to ensure you are making the right choice.

Questions to Ask A Breeder

Any educated puppy buyer would want to know the following information from a responsible breeder. This information isn't a given just by attaching "AKC". AKC is just a breed registry, not a mark of quality.

Who are the sire and dam of the puppies? What about the grandparents? Is there further pedigree information available? Insist on at least three Generations.

What is the health history of the parents and grandparents of these puppies? A responsible breeder would want to assure that their breeding lines are clear of genetic health or temperament problems. Even if the parents are not affected doesn't mean the pups will be disease free. Remember the parents need only carry the genes.

What kinds of health guarantees do you offer on these dogs?

What objective evidence do you have as to their sound health and temperament?

Are the puppies show, or pet quality?

Will you keep track of these puppies for their entire lifetime?

Why were the sire and dam bred?

What did you hope to achieve with this breeding?

There is a lot more information the educated potential puppy owner will want to know. However, the above information at least shows that the breeder is caring and educated enough that the puppies are less likely to end up dying in a shelter somewhere.

Do's and Don'ts

How do I go about purchasing a Bulldog?

DO visit local dog shows and speak with those showing Bulldogs.

DO call your local club and ask for a list of members.

DON'T purchase from a puppy mill or pet shop.

How do I know I am dealing with a reputable breeder?

DO ask how long he/she has been in the breed.

DO ask what type kind of health screening is being done on breeding stock (hips, elbows, eye, thyroid, etc.).

DO visit the breeder's home/kennel.

DO ask to meet the sire/dam if both are on site.

DO ask to see all vet records and get the name and phone number of that vet.

DO ask for names and phone numbers of people that have purchased dogs in the past.

DO ask how the puppies are socialized.

DO ask how many litters they produce per year.

DO ask for a three Generation Pedigree. **If they don't have one for you to look at don't waste your time with this breeder !**

DON'T purchase a pup if breeder will not answer your questions.

DON'T purchase a pup if breeder will not allow you to come to their home.

DON'T purchase a pup from someone that wants to "meet you somewhere."

DON'T purchase a pup if breeder will not supply you with health certs, phone numbers.

What you should expect when you purchase a dog from a reputable breeder?

DO expect to sign a spay/neuter contract.

DO expect to answer a lot of questions about your lifestyle, housing situation.

DO expect the breeder be prepared to take the dog back for any reason.

DO expect to develop a long-standing relationship with the breeder.

In closing...

DO take your time.

DON'T buy the first dog you see.

DO consider another option...adopting a rescue bulldog. Ask the local dog club for some names of people that are active in rescue.

The Paperwork

No matter where you buy your puppy, it is good practice to have your puppy examined by a Veterinarian of your choice ASAP. Most breeders will not only recommend it but insist on it. It not only protects you the buyer but the seller as well. You should also be supplied with all medical records and vaccinations pertaining to that pup including the Vets name and number, and a booklet with information on Bulldogs if you are a first time owner.

Choosing a new member for your family is a major decision, but if it's a Bulldog your choosing it's a major monetary outlay also. Insist on everything in writing. Contracts protect everyone involved from any misunderstandings. Even when dealing with longtime friends everything should be in writing. It's the best way to make sure they stay longtime friends.

Choosing Your Puppy

Watch the puppies play. Is there one who is very reserved and introverted, shies away from his brother's and sister's or from people, and will not fight back? If you have children, this is not the puppy for you. He will probably shy away from people as he/she gets older and could possibly become a fear biter, especially when young children start pulling and playing with him. If there is a pup that is very friendly, comes right over to you, wants to play and shove his brothers and sisters back when they pounce this may be a good choice.

If the mother is available, watch her interaction with the pups. Is she particularly aggressive with the pups, shaking and nipping at them constantly or in annoyance? If this is the case, you might want to look elsewhere. The mother's behavior has a tremendous influence on the pup's social skills later in life. The mother or Dam sets the social rules for the pups and enforces them. A certain amount of dominant interaction is all right but if done to excess it could be detrimental. The manner in which she distributes punishment is something to watch for.

Ask the breeder specific questions. You need to know about the puppies' background. Were the mother, father, grandmother, and grandfather on both sides healthy? Were there any ailments in the history, such as diabetes, cancer, hip dysplasia, hypothyroidism, cardiac involvement. These are things you need to know about and watch for, as the pup is growing up. Ask the breeder if she/he has any photos of the parents, grandparents and even great grandparents. This way you can get an idea of what your pup might look like as she/he grows up. Remember, don't choose a pup based on color only. You may be passing up the right pup who genuinely likes your attention for one who may not be as outgoing.

Choosing the best pup is a tough decision for even experienced Bulldoggers. This is why it is so important to find a reputable breeder. You may have to rely in part on his/her opinion when making your choice to ensure the pup is the right one for you.

Caring For Your Puppy

Now that you have found the breeder and picked out the perfect puppy it's time to make the next most important decision in your quest to be owned by a Bulldog. Choosing a Vet.

As we mentioned earlier, Bulldogs have special needs when it comes to health issues. Proper medical care for your Bulldog means preventative care at home and professional care from your Vet when required. When choosing a Vet for your new puppy remember "not all Vets are equal".

If your breeder lives nearby ask which Vet he/she uses. If not ask them if they have any recommendations for a Vet that lives closer to you or you. Misdiagnosis is common when dealing with a Vet that is not familiar with the breed or not willing to learn.

Now that we have that out of the way we should probably also cover some preventative maintenance you can do at home.

Wrinkles should be washed with mild soap, rinsed and dried with a soft cloth about twice a week.

Ears should be flushed up to once a week to avoid infections. Tails that fit too closely to the body can also cause problems if not kept clean with soap and water and dried thoroughly.

Keeping your dog at its proper weight is a very important to ensure a happy healthy long life. Overweight Bulldogs have far more health problems and generally will not live as long.

This booklet is far from complete in guiding you on your journey into the world of Bulldogs but it is a start. Never rest in your quest to learn more about the Bulldog, your puppy will love you for it.

Veterinarian Listing

The following veterinarians are used by our members.

Being on this list does not constitute an endorsement from the Bulldog Club of Greater Seattle.

Lee Andersdon, DVM

Anacortes Animal Hospital
2504 Commercial Ave
Anacortes WA 98221
360.293.3431

Adam Black, DVM

Clearview Animal Hospital
18020-A Hwy 9
Snohomish, WA 98296
425.481.1626

Larry Bliven, DVM

Mountain View Animal Hospital
7932 180th St. SE
Snohomish, WA 98296
360.668.8899

Kit Bowerman, DVM

Cat & Dog Clinic of Bellevue
13812 N.E. 16th St.
Bellevue, WA 98005
425.641.1160

Melinda Cummings, DVM

Spring Glen Veterinary
17604 110th Ave. SE
Renton, WA 98055
425.228.1002

Rob Dammeyer, DVM

Olympic Animal Hospital
3422 N.W. Byron St.
Silverdale, WA 98383
360.692.0919

Mark Donovan, DVM

Northwest Veterinary Hospital
4922 Stone Way N.
Seattle, WA 98103
206.545.4255

Daniel D. Frey, DVM

Woodinville Animal Hospital
16511 140th Pl. NE
Woodinville, WA 98072
425.483.5005

Suzanne Gordon, DVM

Carla Rasmussen, DVM
Harbor Animal Hospital
4225 Burnham Dr. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332
253.851.7866

David Gran, DVM

Buckley Veterinary Clinic
28801 State Route 410 E.
Buckley, WA 98321
360.829.1515

Ken Jacobsen, DVM

Kellee Roberti, DVM
Frank Bousaid, DVM
Karen West, DVM
Redwood Animal Hospital
16390 N.E. 87th St.
Redmond, WA 98052
425.885.6666

Brent J. Johnson, DVM

Northwest Animal Care
10105 19th Ave. SE
Everett, WA 98208
425.379.0400

Gary P. Larson, DVM

South Hill Veterinary Clinic
620 39th Ave. SW
Puyallup, WA 98373
253.848.1503

Veterinarian Listing

Mike Murphy, DVM

Josh Shulz, DVM
Steamboat Animal Hospital
6531 Sexton Dr. NW
Olympia, WA 98502
360.866.6101

Jerry Pospisil, DVM

Tanglewilde Veterinary Hospital
7447 Martin Way E.
Olympia, WA 98516
360.491.4691

Tracy Prouty, DVM

Yelm Veterinary Hospital
1120 W. Yelm Ave.
Yelm, WA 98597
360.458.7707

Cindy Smith, DVM

Pet Doctor, Inc.
11419 Bridgeport Way SW
Tacoma, WA 98499
253.588.1851

Gary Smith, DVM

Fraser Heights Animal Hospital
15585 104th Ave.
Surrey, BC V3R 1N9
604.588.4161

Kent Thomazin, DVM

Courtney Cramer, DVM
Newcastle Animal Hospital
Economy Spay, Neuter & Vaccinations
13018 S.E. 72nd
Renton, WA 98059
425.226.4044

Pam Wiltzius, DVM

Jim Lamb, DVM
River Road Animal Hospital
1508 18th NW
Puyallup, WA 98371
253.845.7525

Heidi Young, DVM

Perrinville Animal Hospital
7526 Olympic View Dr. ~ #M
Edmonds, WA 98026
425.775.4992

VETERINARY SPECIALISTS

Jerry Brown, DVM

(Orthopedics)
Yelm Veterinary Hospital
1120 W. Yelm Ave.
Yelm, WA 98597
360.458.7707

Lysanne Cape, MS, DVM

(Internal Medicine)
Mobile Veterinary Internal Medicine
Consulting and Procedures
P.O. Box 6
Woodinville, WA 98072
425.844.4435

Karen Comer, DVM

(Internal Medicine)
Veterinary medical Referral
5608 S. Durango St.
Tacoma, WA 98409
253.475.5301

Pennie Cooley, DVM

(Ophthalmology)
Eye Clinic for Animals
3220 14th Ave. NW
Olympia, WA 98502
360.866.0931

Mark Engen, DVM

Byron Misseghers, DVM
(Surgery)
Puget Sound Animal Hospital for Surgery
636 7th Ave.
Kirkland, WA 98033
425.827.5686

Veterinarian Listing

**Michael L. Harrington, DVM, MS,
DACVIM
(Neurosurgery and Neurology)**
5608 S. Durango St.
Tacoma, WA 98409
206.498.4464

**Victoria Jones, DVM, DAVCO
Christin S. Fahrer, DVM, MS, DACVO
(Ophthalmology)**
Northwest Animal Eye Specialists
13020 NE 85th Street
Kirkland, WA 98033
425.827.3966

**Michael Mison, DVM
(Surgery)**
Animal Surgical Clinic of Seattle
4102 Stone Way North
Seattle, WA 98103
206.545.4322

**Alan Mundell, DVM
(Dermatology)**
Animal Dermatology Services
6525 15th Ave. N.W.
Seattle, WA 98117
206.789.2959

**Jacqueline Obando, DVM
(Holistic)**
Mercy Vet
2707 76th Ave. SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040
206.232.7667

**Mark O'Hanlon, DVM (BCGS Member)
Jennifer Kissenger, DVM
Cindy Knapp, DVM
Candy Smith, DVM
(Emergency Services)**
Animal Emergency Service—East
636 7th Ave.
Kirkland, WA 98033
425.827.1507

**E.B. Okrasinski, DVM
(Mobile Surgery-travels to different vets
in the Greater Seattle area)**
Veterinary Surgical Specialties
Kirkland, WA
425.820.9152

**Sanjeev Gokhale, DVM
(Emergency/Critical Care/Surgery)**
Veterinary Specialty Center
20115 44th Ave. W.
Lynnwood, WA 98036
425.697.6106

**Larry Siegler, DVM
(Holistic)**
Animal Healing Center
8015 165th Ave. N.E.
Redmond, WA 98052
425.885.5400

**Michael Salewski, DVM, CAC, CVA
(Holistic)**
Pilchuck Veterinary Hospital
11308 92nd Street SE
Snohomish, WA 98290
360.568.3111

**Thomas Sullivan, DVM
Stephanie Smeades, DVM
(Ophthalmology)**
Animal Eye Clinic
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Seattle, WA 98105
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WSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164
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