Please Note

This presentation is a work in progress. It will be modified and updated as needed.

Photographs used are the best illustrations available and may be changed over time.

We hope that you will find this presentation helpful in judging our breed.

FBDCAJudges Education Committee

September 2014
When judging our breed, please don’t leave your common sense at home.

Mrs. James Edward Clark
Nymphenburg Porcelain — circa 1920

Photo credits: Sande Abernathy, Marcia Adams, Neil Birks, Kim Booth, Steve Eltinge, Lisa Croft-Elliott, Dr. Dorit Fischler, Bonnie Gray, Jan Grebe, Vickie Holloway, Don Petrulis, Luis Sosa, Patty Sosa, Missy Yuhl
A Brief History of French Bulldogs

• Bull-baiting was outlawed in England in 1835, resulting in variations in size in Bulldogs.

• The breed was developed from the English Toy Bulldogs in the mid to late 1800s.

• Increase in mechanization in England forced the lacemakers from the Nottingham area to move to the Calais area of France, taking their Toy Bulldogs with them.

• Originally those small bulldogs had both rose and erect ears.

• Some other breeds (possibly Pugs and the Terrier Boule) may have been used to set size and type. However no records exist that document the early history of the breed.
• The “petite Boule” quickly became popular with the Parisian working classes.

• Eventually they became favorites of the Parisian *Belles de Nuit*, the “Ladies of the Evening.” It was through this association that the “upper classes” became familiar with the breed.

• American tourists brought the breed back to the USA.

• The American fanciers preferred the Bat Ear variety, and set type.

**Significant Events**

1887: First exhibited in France
1896: First exhibited at Westminster
1897: French Bull Dog Club of America formed (first club exclusively for the breed) and wrote the first Standard, with the Bat Ear the only accepted type.
Rose and “Bat” Ears

Toy Bulldog  circa 1849

Early “Bat” and Rose Ear French Bulldogs  circa 1892
GENERAL INFORMATION

• The French Bulldog is a chondrodystrophic (AKA achondroplastic) breed exhibiting short limbed dwarfism, as seen in Dachshunds, Bassets, Bulldogs, and Skye Terriers, all of which exhibit some type of chondrodystrophy.

• Chondrodystrophy affects the cartilage that makes up the fetal skeleton, resulting in short, stout limb bones flared at the ends, shortened vertebrae, and a short upper jaw (brachycephaly) traits that characterize the breed.

• Do not reward French Bulldogs that are extreme examples of chondrodystrophy, as the condition can produce some undesirable effects as well as those that characterize the breed.
FRENCH BULLDOG STRUCTURE AND THE STANDARD

By Olga Goronovsky (Frudog French Bulldogs)
“We should know what breed it is at midnight, in the dark of the moon, on top of the picket fence — by the silhouette!”

Alva Rosenberg
**French Bulldog Anatomy**

- **Occiput of skull**
- **Neckline (C1 - 7)**
- **Withers (T1 - 4)**
- **Back (T4 - 13)**
- **Loin (L1 - 7)**
- **Group (S1 - 3)**

**Topline**
- "Dip" or "Connect" (T11) (antclinal vertebra, nearly vertical spinous process)
- (L4 is high point)

**Muscles**
- Muscle that attaches to occiput and to upper humerus pulls forelimb forward at shoulder, giving the "reach".
- Length of neck affects reach as shorter neck has shorter muscle (brachiocephalicus).

**Joints**
- **Shoulder joint**
- **Elbow joint**
- **Wrist (pastern) joint**
- **Front pastern (metacarpals)**
- **Forepaw (phalanges)**
- **Hip joint**
- **Knee (stifle) joint**
- **Hock (ankle) joint (tarsals)**
- **Rear pastern (metatarsals)**
- **Hind paw (phalanges)**

**Center of Gravity**
- Center of gravity through elbow; ~ 60% body weight on forelimbs

**Posture**
- When hindlimb fully flexed up against body, hock and ischial tuberosity of pelvis should be in the same vertical plane.
Eyes forward, shallow sockets

**Forehead** is not flat but slightly rounded when seen from side

Stop well defined

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back

Underjaw is deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up

Chest broad, deep, and full

Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular and set wide apart

Neck is thick and well-arched with loose skin at the throat

Strong and short, broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins

Slight fall close behind the shoulders

"Roach back" = slight rise over the loin with high point ("keystone") L4 (red)

Well-ribbed with belly tucked up

Hind feet slightly longer than Forefeet

Feet moderate in size, compact and firmly set

Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails

**Short coupled does not mean NO couple!**

Tall either straight or screwed, short, hung low, thick root and fine tip; carried low in repose

Hind legs strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders

Hocks well let down

Jan Grebe © 2006
THIS IS A COMPANION BREED

NOTE EARLY 20TH CENTURY BODY PROPORTIONS

Royal Dux Porcelain, circa 1915
In this presentation:

BLACK TEXT is from the AKC Breed Standard  

RED TEXT is a clarification of the Breed Standard

Most of the dogs pictured in this presentation are either retired, pets, or deceased.
KEY POINTS

• General Appearance — Influence of Sex
• Size — Proportion — Substance
• Head
• Neck — Topline — Body
• Forequarters — Hindquarters — Gait
• Coat — Color
• Temperament
• Disqualifications
GENERAL APPEARANCE

• Active
• Intelligent
• Muscular dog of heavy bone
• Smooth coat
• Compactly built
• Of medium or small structure
• Expression alert, curious, interested
• Any alteration other than removal of dewclaws is considered a mutilation and is a disqualification
PROPORTION AND SYMMETRY

• All points well distributed and
• Bear good relationship one to the other;
• No feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears poorly proportioned.

This is a moderate breed in all respects.
Examples of General Appearance, Proportion & Symmetry

Dogs

Bitches
INFLUENCE OF SEX

• In comparing specimens of different sex, due allowance is to be made in favor of bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as do the dog.

• Recognize that despite being a muscular breed, bitches should show feminine characteristics.
SIZE — PROPORTION

• WEIGHT not to exceed 28 pounds; over 28 pounds is a DISQUALIFICATION. If you are unsure of the weight, please call for the scale.

• PROPORTION: Distance from withers to ground in good relation to distance from withers to onset of tail, so that the animal appears compact, well balanced and in good proportion. Compact refers to length of loin; it does not mean square.

• Substance: Muscular, heavy bone.
5 year old male

<Same male->
Both shots

9 month old male

1-1/2 year old male

Dogs with good body proportions
Bitches with good body proportions

2 year old
<- Bitches ->
(Littermates)

3 year old bitch

8 year old bitch
HEAD

Large and Square (in front view)
Top of skull flat between the ears.
Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back;
Muscles of cheeks well developed.

Stop well defined, causing a hollow groove
between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming
a soft roll over the extremely short nose.

Nostrils broad with a well defined line between
them.

Underjaw deep, square, broad, undershot, well
turned up.

Classic illustration above
From The French Bulldog,
1926, jointly published
By The French Bull Dog
Club of America and The
French Bulldog Club of
New England
• Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back.

• Muscles of cheeks well developed.

• Stop well defined causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.

• Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them.

• Underjaw deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up.

Typically a Frenchie has a wrinkle over the nose and a wrinkle on each side of the nose.
Note good layback, upturn of underjaw and rounded forehead in this young dog.
• A straight line should connect the underjaw, tip of nose, and top of the stop.
• The forehead is rounded when viewed from the side.
• This rounded forehead is a major departure from the Bulldog’s flat, laid-back forehead.
JUDGE HEAD TYPE BOTH FRONT AND PROFILE

Positive Points
• Acceptable front view
• Square head — good ears
• Flat skull between the ears

Negative Points
• Side view is incorrect
• Down-faced; nose well below the Center of the eyes
• Long nose; forehead not rounded

Same 2-year-old bitch both shots
Incorrect Nose Placement

Incorrect nose placement ("down-faced")

Correct nose placement (nose digitally raised here)

The top of the nose should be just below a line drawn through the center of the eyes.
Same 8 Year Old Bitch Both Shots

Positive Points

• Square head
• Short Nose
• Rounded Forehead

Negative Points

• Lack of underjaw ("frogfaced")
• Bat Ears: Broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high on the head but not too close together.
• Carried erect with the orifice to the front.
• Leather of the ear fine and soft.
• Other than bat ears is a disqualification.

• Ears should be placed at “11 and 1 o’clock.”
• Ears are expressive.
• Evaluate ear expression on the floor, not on the table.
• Do not penalize for failure to use ears at all times.

EARS

Pointed Ears

Drop Ears

Bat Ears

Classic illustration above from The French Bulldog, 1926

Ears should be placed at “11 and 1 o’clock.”

Bat Ears

Classic illustration above from The French Bulldog, 1926
WHICH IS CORRECT?
In the late 1800s there were both rose-eared and bat-eared varieties. European fanciers preferred the rose ear; Americans preferred the bat ear. The FBDCA was formed in 1897, the first club dedicated to the breed. It wrote the first breed standard, which established bat ears as the only acceptable ear type.

As this cartoon shows, not everyone in Europe was happy about it.
**NOSE**

- Black
- Extremely short
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them
- Nose other than black is a disqualification, except in the case of lighter colored dogs, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable

- Cream and fawn Frenchies may have lighter (self) colored noses
- Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose (multicolored or “butterfly” nose)
In fawn dogs a lighter colored nose is acceptable but not desirable.

Nose other than black is a DQ in a brindle, brindle and white, or white and brindle dog.
Pink (unpigmented) spot on nose or “butterfly” nose is a disqualification.

“Mouse” nose, other than black, is a disqualification in a brindle dog.
DOG’S HEAD

POSITIVE POINTS

• Good layback of face
• Good upturn of underjaw
• Good pigment
• Good ears and ear placement
• Good dark eye
• Note soft roll over the nose (wrinkle) and on each side of the muzzle below the eye
DOG’S HEAD IN PROFILE

POSITIVE POINTS

• Good upturn of underjaw
• Dark eye
• Slightly tilted nose
• Wrinkles over nose
• Slightly rounded foreface
BITCH’S HEAD

POSITIVE POINTS

• Square
• Dark eyes
• Broad muzzle with well defined stop
• Correct ear carriage and heavy wrinkles
• Roll over black nose
• Bat ears
• Skull flat between the ears
Bitch’s head

Positive Points

• Good layback of face
• Good earset
• Good dark eye
• Good width of muzzle and underjaw
Note correct nose placement on two bitches shown in previous slides
BITE

• Underjaw is deep, square, and broad,
• Undershot,
• Well turned up.
• Teeth are not seen when the mouth is closed

• Do not reward a dog with a wry bite or with tongue or teeth showing when the mouth is closed.

Classic illustration from 1926 Book *The French Bulldog*
GOOD BITES — GOOD UPTURN

Note broad underjaws and teeth in a straight line.
GOOD BITE — BROAD UNDERJAW

Note: Often a Frenchie’s teeth are not in a straight line. Examine bite from side if necessary to confirm whether bite is wry.
MOUTH EXAMINATION

CORRECT

Do not cover the dog’s eyes or nose when examining the mouth.
You are not required to check, nor should you check, for full dentition.
Check only that the jaw is undershot and not wry.

INCORRECT
EXHIBITOR SHOWING TEETH
NECK — TOPLINE — BODY

• Neck: thick and well arched with loose skin at throat.

• Roach back with slight fall close behind shoulders.

• Strong and short, broad at shoulders and narrowing at the loins.

• Body is short and well rounded.

• Chest broad, deep, full; well ribbed with the belly tucked up.
"PEAR SHAPED" BREED

Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.

(Although the breed is sometimes described as “pear shaped” this term is not in our Standard, which contains the description stated above.)
TOPLINE

- The back is a roach back.
- Slight fall close behind the shoulders.
- Back is strong and short.

- Rise over the loin.
- Underline follows topline.
- A roll of loose skin at the withers is normal.
- Judge the topline when moving as well as when stacked.

(illustrations from *Breed Standard Illustrated*)
Correct topline should be obvious when dog is standing still and moving.
Incorrect: Straight Topline, High in the Rear

This is not a “roach” — dog appears to be running downhill.
Incorrect: Level Topline

No rise over the loin; tail set high.
FOREQUARTERS — DOG

- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails
- The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.
FOREQUARTERS — BITCH

- Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.
- Dewclaws may be removed.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails
- The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.
Note the “Square” in the front
HINDQUARTERS

- Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.
- Hocks well let down.
- Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.
- Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.
VIEW FROM THE FRONT

• Broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins.

• Front assembly in an adult dog is broader than the rear assembly.

• When viewed from the front, the hind legs are seen set up inside the front legs.

• Our Standard’s description of ‘double tracking’ differs from that used in other breeds. Because of the wider front/narrower rear, the hind legs should move closer together than the front legs when gaited.
GAIT

Gaits with good reach and drive.
The action is unrestrained, free and vigorous.

Because of the wide front and narrower rear, the rear legs’ track is slightly narrower than that of the front.
TAIL

• Tail is either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip.
• Carried low in repose.
• Low tail placement and carriage is more important than actual tail length, but note that the Standard does describe a tail.
Early silvered metal sculpture showing good tail placement and carriage

WMF sculpture circa 1913 (artist: Fritz Diller)
Comparison of Bulldog and French Bulldog Skulls (ca. 1920)

- Underjaw more undershot and with more turnup in Bulldog than French Bulldog
- Proportional fullness of skull in French bulldog greater than in Bulldog
- Furrow in Bulldog forehead and its absence in French Bulldog
- Ridges and grooves more marked on Bulldog skull than on French Bulldog skull.
- French Bulldog skull more moderate than Bulldog skull
Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog

Note similarities, but also note significant differences in ears, width of heads, degree of upturn of underjaw, and width of fronts.
Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog

Note that the “square” formed by the Frenchie front is measured below the brisket, whereas in the Bulldog front it includes the brisket.
Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog Profile

**STRUCTURE:** Note differences in size, bone, degree of layback of foreface, ears and head; and similarities in topline.

**GAIT:** Frenchies should gait with reach and drive; the action is unrestrained, free and vigorous. By contrast the Bulldog gait is a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic “roll.”
COLOR

Acceptable Colors

• Brindle
• Fawn (with or without black mask)
• White
• Brindle & white
• White & Brindle (brindle pied)
• Fawn & White
• White & Fawn (fawn pied, with or without black mask)
• Any color except those which constitute a disqualification

Disqualifying Colors

• Black
• Mouse
• Liver
• Black and Tan
• Black and White
• White with Black
• Black means without a trace of brindle

There is no “acceptable color” preference.
**COAT COLOR**

- Brindle
- Brindle and white
- White and brindle
- Fawn (red to cream)
- White and fawn
- Cream/Fawn
- Black Masked Fawn
- White

**NOSE COLOR**

- Black
- Black
- Black
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable
- Black
- Black/Lighter nose acceptable

*(NOTE: Fawn pigment ranges from red to pale cream)*
ILLUSTRATIONS OF COAT COLORS

The following slides depict the various coat colors seen in French Bulldogs.

Some conform well structurally to the breed standard; others less so. They are shown solely to illustrate colors.

As long as the dog is not a DQ color, judge the dog as if it is colorless!
Fawn pigment produces shading in a range of intensities on the dog.
CREAM

The pigment on this cream dog is very light
BLACK MASKED FAWN

The black mask is a marking. Black masked fawns are never to be confused with Black-and-Tan.
Brindle is a marking pattern in which bands of black hairs in regions of fawn hairs produce a striped pattern.

In Frenchies the black hairs usually predominate so that the dog has a mostly black coat with fewer fawn bands. (“dark Brindle”)

In some Frenchies the fawn hairs predominate (“tiger striped”)

This dog has a moderate brindle pattern, with a white blaze on the chest, so would be called Brindle & White
Dark brindle dogs may have so few fawn hairs that they appear black. If the “trace of brindle” is not obvious, ask the exhibitor to show it to you.

No preference is given to the amount of brindle.

NOTE: brindle is a pattern, not a color.
WHITE AND BRINDLE
(Brindle Pied)

Pied dogs may have variable sized pigmented patches

Head may be “double hooded,” “half hooded,” or something in between.

Left: brindle pied bitch without half or double hood

Above left; double hooded brindle pied dog.

Above right: half-hooded brindle pied bitch.
“TRACE OF BRINDLE”

Black, Black & White, White & Black, are DQs. “Black means black without a trace Of brindle.”

If a “trace of brindle” on a dark brindle or a brindle pied dog (that is, a patch of fawn hairs among the black) is not obvious, ask The exhibitor to show it to you. Do not waste time searching for it.
WHITE & FAWN ("Black masked fawn pied")

A White & Fawn dog may or may not have a black mask in whatever pigmented areas are present on the head. This is NOT to be considered a “tricolor.”
WHITE
Note **NO** “trace of brindle.” In white and black, which also disqualifies, the white is the predominant color.
BLACK AND TAN — DISQUALIFIES
LIVER — DISQUALIFIES

NOSE OTHER THAN BLACK DISQUALIFIES
NOTE: Mouse (AKA ‘blue’ or ‘blue dilution’) seen as a solid color and also as a brindle, brindle pied, or mouse-masked fawn, all shown here.
Prioritize When Judging

- Silhouette: encompasses muzzle layback, correct topline, neck, front and rear angulation, tail set, and proportion.
- Head: square, short nose, upturn and width of underjaw, broad muzzle with correct layback, ear set.
- Movement: coming and going and profile.

- MOST IMPORTANTLY, reward the overall correct, whole package, not just the pieces.
TEMPERAMENT

• Well behaved, adaptable, and comfortable companions with an affectionate nature and even disposition;
• Generally active, alert and playful, but
• Not unduly boisterous.

• This is a companion breed. Aggressive behavior towards people should not be tolerated.
DISQUALIFICATIONS

• Any alteration other than removal of dewclaws is considered a mutilation and is a disqualification.
• Over 28 pounds in weight.
• Other than bat ears.
• Nose other than black except in lighter colored dogs where a lighter colored nose is acceptable.
• Solid black, mouse, liver, black & tan, black & white, white & black. Black means without a trace of brindle.
COMMONLY SEEN DQ’S

The most common DQ’s you will see in the ring are:

• Over 28 pounds in weight
• Lack of a trace of brindle
• Pink on the nose

You will rarely see a French bulldog with a drop ear, which disqualifies.
The French Bulldog Standard does not describe any faults.

It is unnecessary to list faults that are obvious deviations from the positive description of the dog. If the positive description reads “the underjaw is ... undershot” it would be unnecessary to state that “an overshot jaw is a fault.”

Standards that list numerous common faults may be misleading, as an omission from the listing could be interpreted as meaning that this particular problem is not considered a fault.
COMMON DEVIATIONS FROM THE IDEAL

Lack of Balance

Overly short — Overly long

Incorrect Topline — flat backed, camel backed, high in rear

Gay tail

Incorrect / low earset

Long nose

Lack of underjaw

Poor movement — unsound
WHAT IF SIZE IS IN QUESTION?

The only acceptable recourse a judge has when they question whether the height or weight falls within the permissible range is to measure or weigh the entry.

The only tools one may use to determine the height or weight is an AKC approved wicket or scale. You may not lift the dog from the table to estimate its weight. If you are unsure, call for the scale. (This is different from “lifting” the Pekingese to determine whether its weight is properly distributed.)

Remember, when you elect to measure or weigh an entry, you are not the ogre, meanie, monster or tyrant. You are judging according to the AKC approved standard for that breed. An obligation that you certified you would adhere to when you applied to the AKC to judge.

SCALE USE DEMONSTRATION

Over 28 lbs. disqualifies

With the Superintendent:

• Check scale 0 lbs. reading
• Place calibration weight on scale
• Check scale reading against calibration weight
• In this instance, the 5 pound weight reads 5.00
• Remove weight and recheck 0 lbs reading

Note: with certain electric scales, it may be necessary for the judge, exhibitor and dog to go to the Superintendent to request a weight.

To see the AKC Video “Measuring and Weighing Technique,” go to  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcxS15Nh0eE
Marking the Judge’s Book

• If the dog weighs over 28 lbs, write in the judge’s book “armband #00 weighed in” and initial.

• If the dog weighs over 28 lbs, write in the judge’s book “#00 weighed out — disqualified” and initial.

Note: It is preferable, but not required, to remove the collar; the exhibitor cannot pull up on collar during weighing. Judges may ask for collar to be removed, but not insist on it.
1. **ADVISE** of why you are weighing
   * Define to the exhibitor why you are weighing, and the weight in question.
   * Confirm the weight per the breed standard.

2. **CALIBRATE** the scale
   * Scale placement – on a table; NOT the floor.
   * 5# weight
   * Confirm calibration to the exhibitor

3. **ASK** lead on or off?
   * Exhibitor option.
4. **INSTRUCT** exhibitor to place the dog on the scale
   * With lead off – place the dog on the scale and “hover over” without touching.
   * With lead on – place the dog on the scale and hold the lead loosely

5. **INFORM** the exhibitor of the result
   * Exhibitor should be permitted to see the weight.
   * Result of the weighing is solely at the discretion of the judge – it is not a matter of debate.

6. **STATE** how you would mark the judge’s book.

(From 2013 *AKC Standard*, winter issue; reprinted with permission of AKC)
PROCEDURES THAT WILL RESULT IN
A FAILURE OF A SCALES EXAM

1. Not advising of what is being weighed.
2. Not setting the scale on a table.
3. Not calibrating scale & confirming calibration.
4. Inadequate instruction
   * Lead option: On or Off.
   * Failing to address exhibitor pulling up on head.
5. Incorrect Results
   * Improper determination of measurement.
   * Improper description of how the book would be marked.

(reprinted from 2013 AKC Standard, winter issue; reprinted with permission of AKC)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Judge’s decision to weigh dog</td>
<td>If exhibit fails to be positioned for accurate weighing</td>
<td>Unable to weigh, excused (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Judge’s decision to DQ dog for mutilation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disqualified - mutilation; in accordance with breed standard. (Specify what – missing piece of ear, blind, etc. (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Judge’s decision to DQ dog for not having bat ears</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disqualified – other than bat ears (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Judge’s decision to DQ dog for coat color</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disqualified – color (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Judge’s decision to DQ dog for nose color (pink spot on black nose Of brindle dog)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disqualified – nose color (initial)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MARKING JUDGES BOOK

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<tr>
<td>Verbal Protest by exhibitor of weight of dog</td>
<td>Must be made by an exhibitor in the ring before each class dog has been individually examined and gaited</td>
<td>Verbal protest by # on weight of # and one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. sustained = weighed out = disqualified (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. not sustained = weighed in (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. unable to weigh; excused (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Protest by exhibitor other disqualifications (coat color, nose color, mutilation, ears)</td>
<td>Must be made by an exhibitor in the ring before each class dog has been individually examined and gaited</td>
<td>Verbal protest by # on ___ for (coat color, nose color, mutilation, ears) of # and one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. sustained = ____ = disqualified (initial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. not sustained = (initial)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Judges Education Committee

Virginia Rowland, Chair
Claire Johnson
Robin Stansell
Jan Grebe

THE END